National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name  Sump Barn

Other names/site number  khri 197-288

Name of related Multiple Property Listing  Historic Agricultural-Related Resources of Kansas

2. Location

Street & number  26603 K-99 Hwy

City or town  Alma

State  Kansas  Code  KS  County  Wabaunsee  Code  161  Zip code  66401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national  ___ statewide  x local  Applicable National Register Criteria:  x A  __ B  x C  ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title  Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO  Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official  Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register  _____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register  _____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper  Date of Action
5. Classification

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

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7. Description

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Narrative Description

Summary
Located two miles south of Alma in Farmer Township, Wabaunsee County, Kansas, the Henry Sump Barn lies on the east side of KS Hwy 99, originally part of a 320-acre farm. Sump, a farmer and stockman, raised purebred Hereford cattle and built the existing barn in 1913 to support his operation. Distinguished by its design and construction into a bluff on the north such that both levels of the barn are accessed at grade, the three-story barn spans 120' in length and 40' in width. The two-story haymow features a gambrel roof that rises to 85' at its peak with enclosed gabled-hay hoods at the east and west ends and a cross-gabled cupola in the center. Originally wood shingles, the gambrel roof is now standing-seam metal. Native limestone quarried locally was used for construction of the lower level, while the upper level is vertical boards with metal battens.

Built of walnut lumber harvested on site, the barn structure features massive T-posts supporting beams on the lower level and multi-component braces supporting the tall gambrel roof across the haymow, aligning with the lower-level columns. Designed to serve the dual purpose of hay storage and livestock shelter, the barn is divided into three main sections east to west with two arched openings on the lower-level south facade and three small windows per bay providing ventilation. The east and west ends of the barn provide lower-level access at the center bay defined by the column grid. An earthen ramp curves around to the upper-level haymow to provide at-grade access in the north bay of the east and west ends. Five regularly spaced openings with sliding doors span the upper level on the north and south facades to provide haymow access the length of the building. The twin hay hoods protect a hay track with a hayfork used to load hay off wagons, lift it into the haymow and transport it across the interior of the barn on the track. The Sump Barn retains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity, reflecting the Bank Barn Property type characteristics as defined in the Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Document Form (MPDF).¹

Elaboration

Setting
The Henry Sump Barn is located two miles south of Alma on the S ¼ of the NE ¼ in S27, T12S, R10E of Farmer Township, Wabaunsee County, Kansas. The property is located on the east side of KS Hwy 99, accessed via a gravel drive off the highway. A farmhouse lies southeast of the barn.

The limestone farmhouse seen in the ca.1900 view above was expanded off a log cabin that was in place when Gustave Droege bought the farm in 1876. A mansard roof with flared eaves distinguishes the limestone portion of the house, as does stone detailing, including quoins and dimpled sills. Henry and Fannie Sump bought the farm from Droege in 1903. The Alma Enterprise announced in 1909 that “the Sumps had completed their ‘new’ home south of town which is one of the most modern and comfortable farmhouses in the county.”² Based on the appearance of the house today, the Sumps clearly did not build a ‘new’ house; instead, they remodeled and expanded the Droege house by encasing the log cabin in siding and expanding the original log cabin to two stories with a mansard roof that matched the Droege stone addition. A large one-story contemporary addition was built off the southeast corner ca.1970s, nearly doubling the footprint of the home. The original log cabin is confirmed to be encased in the south bay of the existing house. The Sump Farm was re-

¹ Christy Davis and Brenda Spencer, Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Nomination, 2010. 47.
² Alma Enterprise. 8 Jan 1909.
platted after the farm was sold in 1993; the new owners sold off the house and barn with five acres of land, retaining the farm for their personal use. The Droege/Sump Farmhouse (khri #197-0000-00106) is not included in the nominated property due primarily to its former modifications, remodelings, and alterations, including vinyl windows in the mansard roof.

The Droege/Sump farm was comprised of 320 acres with the original farmstead including the house and multiple early farm buildings that have sat unused for years. The large Sump Barn measuring 120’ x 40’ was constructed in 1913 and stands northwest of the farmhouse in fair to good condition today. An unnamed creek runs east/west just north of the barn, with a steep tree-lined bank running along the north side of the barn approximately twenty feet from the foundation. A pond built in 1890 (pre-dating the 1913 barn construction) was formerly located west of the barn – reported to be the first fish pond in Kansas. Livestock panels enclose a corral south of the barn. The barnyard/corral seen in early views of the barn has been unused for several years and is overgrown. Unpaved paths extend from the west end of the driveway and from the driveway west of the farmhouse to the barn for vehicular access to the upper and lower levels of the barn on the east and west ends. Early atlases illustrate an orchard southeast of the house, no evidence of which remains today. A concrete silo is located southeast of the barn, and a one-story gable-roof frame barn and several sheds are located northeast of the Sump barn. All farm buildings, except the nominated 1913 barn, are located on a separate legal parcel with the farmland. The house and barn are the only resources on the five-acre parcel that was separated from the farm parcel in 1993. The Sump Barn is being nominated as an individual resource, with the boundary generally being a twenty-foot perimeter around the barn.

Lying at the north end of the Flint Hills region, Wabaunsee County has an abundance of stone outcroppings used to build many of the early residential and agricultural buildings, including the Sump Barn. Also native to the area was the lumber from which the barn was built - walnut trees on the farm were harvested for lumber to build the barn. The native lumber is visible today in the structure of the barn and flooring of the haymow.

**Exterior**

The three-story bank barn was built in 1913, reflecting the expansive stock operations of farm owner Henry Sump, who raised purebred Hereford cattle. The size and success of his operation are reflected by the size of barn – a three-story rectangular plan that measured 120’ in length, 40’ in width, and 85’ at the peak. The barn has a gambrel-roof with enclosed gabled hay hoods at each end. Originally wood shingles, the roof now has standing-seam metal but retains the original profile of the gambrel roof. The original central cupola features intersecting gable roofs with metal roof and one original ridge crest extant. The wood cupola has twin arched louver panels on each side, providing ventilation. Lightning rods are located along the ridge of the main roof and one on the cupola.

Built into the north bluff, the barn is accessed at two floors, giving it the classification of a ‘Bank Barn.’ The lower-level of the barn is coursed natural-faced native limestone with two arched openings on the south facade that divide the barn into three bays. Each bay then has three small rectangular windows with natural-faced rectangular stone sills and lintels. Although the wood windows are no longer in place, remnants remain at some openings clearly indicating that the original style of window was a wood-framed four-light awning unit, hinged at the top and swinging inward.

The east and west ends of the barn are distinguished by multiple features beginning with the split-level access. A wide opening in the center limestone walls provides access through the center of the lower level of the barn. A limestone retaining wall extends from the north edge of the lower-level opening perpendicular to the barn to support an earthen ramp that provides access to the upper-level of the barn along the north side of the haymow from the east and west facades. Each opening has a sliding wood door on a track. The Sump barn is long, spanning 120’, but it is also very tall, featuring a two-story haymow. The upper level of the barn has vertical wood siding with metal battens. Enclosed gabled hay hoods extend from both ends of the barn, protecting the track and hayfork used to load hay off a wagon below into the haymow.

The north and south sides have five door openings along the upper-level haymow, each with a sliding door. The north facade is comprised of the haymow only (the lower level being underground) accessed from the earthen ramps on the east and west that provide access to the north side of the barn as well as the haymow. As noted above, under the discussion of the barn’s setting, a creek is located a few feet north of the barn with a steep bank lined by trees. There is a level path approximately 10-12’ along the foundation likely used to unload hay or grain from the haymow with far less work than loading out from the ends of the barn only. The barn siding is painted red and features white circles with stars on the

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3 The 1885 Standard Atlas of Wabaunsee County shows a house and barn on the Droege Farm which was likely the log cabin and smaller one-story gabled-roof barn (See Figure 5 at end of this nomination).

4 “Funeral Service for Pioneer Kansan.” *Topeka Daily Capital*. May 1937. *(Wabaunsee County Historical Museum Droege file).*
sliding doors said to symbolize dollar signs to Henry Sump as his successful stock raising, and breeding operations resulted in sales as far away as Chicago. Early views of the barn clearly show a dark color of siding, but a ca. 1940s view shows that the barn was painted white. In 1967, Walt Wilkinson, who had inherited the barn, repainted the barn red and it remains today.

![Figure 2 – Early view of the barn on the Henry Sump Farm, Wabaunsee County by Gus Meier of Alma, KS, ca. 1920. The man on horse is Sump’s neighbor and brother-in-law J.F. Terrass (online at kansasmemory.org, Kansas State Historical Society).](image)

**Interior**

Historically, the barn was built for livestock shelter on the lower level and hay, grain, and implement storage on the upper level. The perimeter walls are limestone with evidence of a plaster parging on the interior. The masonry work was reportedly done by Feiden according to a signature left in the plaster (as yet unfound). Brothers John and Rudolph Feiden were well-known stone masons in Alma, noted for numerous stone structures in Wabaunsee County. As noted above, openings in the center of the east and west facades provided access to a wide central corridor on the lower level of the barn. Massive walnut T-columns divide the barn into ten bays E to W, supporting large beams that divide the barn into three bays N to S. Wood walls frame swinging doors or gates dividing the lower level into three sections at bays four and seven (from the E). The central and west bays have arched door openings on the south with exterior sliding doors and interior wood gates that provide access to the barnyard/corrail. There is no evidence that individual stalls were ever in place. A non-original wood stair is located at the southeast corner of the lower level, providing access to the haymow.

The haymow is a two-story space designed to accommodate maximum hay storage. A row of timber braces aligns with the columns on the lower level. Framing members, as well as the haymow floor, are native walnut harvested from the Sump farm. There was reportedly an enclosed granary at the east end of the haymow with chutes into the barnyard below, but no evidence remains of the granary enclosure. It was likely removed ca. 2000 when a primitive apartment was enclosed on the east end of the haymow (recently removed). The barn was designed to provide every conceivable option for access, including the east/west end doors and the haymow doors along the north and south sides of the upper facades. The hay hoods on the east and west ends of the barn correspond to an internal track with a fork (extant) used to load hay off wagons into the haymow and literally fill the barn with loose hay. The doors along the north and south sides were used to load or unload from the haymow. The drive-through bay along the north side of the haymow was used for implement storage.

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6 Ibid.
Integrity
At more than one-hundred years old, the Sump Barn is in fair to good condition. A sound roof has been installed that will prevent further moisture infiltration into the haymow. There is some damage to framing members and areas of the haymow floor that are unsound from former moisture infiltration. The primary condition issue is moisture seepage affecting the north limestone wall that is below grade on the north facade. A creek is located less than twenty feet from the north side of the barn, and the limestone has collapsed in two locations on the north wall inside the barn. There is also significant deterioration at the retaining walls at the east and west ends of the barn. There are a number of wood components in need of attention, including the cupola, which is missing windows, and some of the sliding doors. Despite these needed repairs, there have been few modifications over the building’s history. Other than the installation of a metal roof replacing the original wood shingles, the only known modification is the removal of the interior granary at the east end of the haymow and former enclosure of an apartment in the same area, which has since been removed. There is no evidence of stall enclosures in the lower level of the barn; if any were present in the original configuration, they were removed years ago.

The barn retains a remarkably high degree of integrity, clearly portraying its original 1913 design and function. With no significant modifications, the Sump Barn retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The distinguishing feature of the ‘Bank Barn’ property type – at-grade access at two levels - is clearly conveyed by the Sump Barn with lower-level entrances on the east, west and south, and upper-level/haymow access on the east, west and north. Additionally, the sheer size of the barn, its gambrel roof form, and its construction of native limestone and walnut lumber are other distinctive characteristics.
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1913-1972

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person

(Check only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

NA

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance begins with the barn’s date of construction in 1913 and spans to 1972, as the barn is still used continuously for agriculture, and there is no clear end date to its significance. The barn is located on a farm south of Alma, Kansas, purchased by Henry Sump in 1903 and then remained in the Sump family for ninety years (1993).

Criteria Considerations (justification)

NA
The Sump Barn is being nominated to the National Register under the Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Document Form. It is locally significant under Criteria A & C in the areas of Agriculture and Architecture. The barn helps to convey the history of an early Wabaunsee County farm and the important role of the barn as an essential building on Kansas farms and ranches. The 320-acre farm was established by Gustave Droege in 1876 and purchased by Henry Sump in 1903, both descendants of German immigrants. Constructed in 1913, the large barn was built to support Sump’s stock operation raising purebred Hereford cattle, which he sold throughout the Midwest. The farm remained in the Sump family for ninety years; the period of significance spans from the barn’s construction in 1913 to 1972, as the barn still continues its agricultural use that it had for many decades.

The barn is an example of the Bank Barn property type built into a bluff on the north with the upper and lower levels both accessible at grade. Constructed of local limestone and walnut lumber harvested from the farm, the barn also reflects the vernacular tradition of using locally available materials. The three-story barn features a gambrel roof with enclosed hay hoods on each end and a central cupola for ventilation. Native limestone encloses the lower level that was used for livestock while the two-story haymow is sheathed in vertical boards with metal battens. Walnut timbers and hewn lumber were used for columns, beams, bracing, and the floor of the haymow. The lower-level features arched stone openings to the barnyard and small rectangular windows for ventilation. The haymow features five openings with sliding doors on both the north and south facades distinguished by a circle with a star in it; a symbol said to reflect a dollar sign to Henry Sump. Despite condition issues with former water damage and areas of deteriorated stone walls, the barn retains a high level of historic integrity clearly portraying the original design and the key characteristics of the property type.

The abundance of water in Wabaunsee County from multiple tributaries of four creeks still provides rich farmland and lush vegetation contributing to the county’s successful farming and stock operations. A 1907 history boasts that seventy-five percent of the county’s land was suitable for pasture with abundant water supply. By the early twentieth century – the era of the barn’s construction, hay was an important product with vast quantities used and shipped out, while corn was the most abundant field crop in the county. Man-made features, as well as nature’s abundance, supported the county’s agricultural-based economy. The ease of transportation with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (originally the Manhattan-Alma-Burlingame) Railroad east of the barn and later KS Hwy 99 running north/south through the county (first designated KS Hwy 11 in 1926) aided the shipping of cattle and crops into and out of the county, supporting stock and farming operations. By the early twentieth century, purebred cattle had been raised in the county for more than thirty years, and the number and size of herds were increasing. By 1907, forty farmers were engaged in raising purebred cattle, ranking Wabaunsee County high in the state in the number and value of cattle.

The Droege/Sump farm was established in 1876 when Gustave Droege bought 320 acres located in the NE ¼ of Section 27 and the NW ¼ of Section 26, Township 12S, Range 10E in Farmer Township from the National Land Company of Missouri. After twenty-seven years, Droege sold the farm to Henry Sump when he retired from farming in 1903. Henry Sump established himself as a farmer and stockman raising purebred Hereford cattle. In 1913, he built the existing barn to support his thriving cattle operation. Tragically, Henry Sump was struck by lightning on the farm and killed in 1920, but the farm remained in the Sump family until 1993.

**Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas MPDF**

The Sump Barn is a large three-story barn built into the north bluff by farm owner Henry Sump in 1913. The ‘Bank Barn’ property type, as defined by the Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas MPDF is characterized by at-grade entrances on two levels. The lower-level of the barn is accessed on the south/broad side at two arched openings in the lower level of the south/broad side into the barnyard/corral and at central openings in the east and west sides of the barn. Stone retaining walls extend from the east and west ends of the barn north of the lower-level opening in the center of each entrance.

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9 Ibid, 17, 22.
10 Register of Deeds. Wabaunsee County.
11 Christy Davis and Brenda Spencer, Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Document Form, 2010, 46.
end to create an earthen ramp that provides at-grade access to the haymow in the north bay of the east and west ends of the barn.

As was common in many barn styles, the lower level was used for livestock shelter, with the upper-level haymow designed primarily for hay storage. Although many Bank Barns were designed to load hay into the haymow from inside the barn (the wagon was driven into lower level rather than loaded with a hayfork at the end of the barn), the Sump Barn was designed with maximum flexibility for loading hay and grain into and out of the haymow. The barn features twin hay hoods on each end of the barn that allowed loading from both ends of the barn and five regularly-spaced openings across the north and south sides of the barn allowing haymow access from the broad sides of the barn as well – a feature likely influenced by the 120’ length of the barn.

Most Bank Barns in Kansas have gabled roofs, but the Sump Barn features a two-story haymow with a gambrel roof, maximizing the potential for hay storage. The barn was constructed of native limestone at the lower level and retaining walls with vertical board and batten siding on the upper level. The local newspaper reported that W.S. Kruthers operated his sawmill at the Sump farm to harvest walnut lumber for the barn’s construction. The Sump Barn also reflects characteristics of the vernacular idiom, given its construction of native stone and native lumber. Still, it is the barn’s construction into the bluff that is a primary character-defining feature guiding the style classification. The Henry Sump Barn is nominated as an example of the ‘Bank Barn’ property type, as defined in the Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas MPDF.

The Droege Farm
Augustave “Gustave” W. Droege (16 Oct 1853-22 May 1938) came to the United States in 1855 from Dortmund, Westphalia, Prussia. The family settled initially in Millstadt, Illinois, and ultimately moved to Burlingame, Kansas, in 1858. Gus’ father died in 1860, and his mother remarried (to August Pope) in 1862; the family moved to the Pope homestead north of Burlingame (still known today as Droege Farm). At the age of sixteen, Gustave learned the stonemason trade under Robert Link. Numerous homes in Osage, Wabaunsee, and Shawnee counties were built by Droege. Droege married Christina Hankammer of Alma in 1874. The couple settled in Wabaunsee County and had five daughters (1875-1888). Gus Droege became a successful farmer and stock raiser; he and his wife remained on the farm south of Alma for nearly thirty years.

Droege expanded a log cabin on the property for their home, building a two-story stone addition that features a distinctive flared mansard roof that remains part of the farmhouse today. In 1890, Droege also reportedly built the first fish pond in Kansas stocked with choice fish. The pond can be seen in the earliest available view of the barn (ca. 1920), and it is interesting to note that the pond pre-dated the existing 1913 barn. Although the pond was later restored by Wilkinson, it did not hold water and is no longer extant. According to local history recollections, Droege retired from active farm life in 1906, but deed records confirm he sold the farm to Henry Sump in 1903 at a cost of $11,000. Gus and Christina Droege moved to Vassar, KS, where they resided until Christina’s death in 1933. Gus then moved to Topeka, where he resided until his death in 1938.

Henry Sump Jr. (5 Dec 1871-19 Apr 1920) was born in Riley County at the family farm near Winkler, KS. Henry Sump Sr. emigrated from Germany in 1864, homesteading in Riley County, KS in 1868. Henry Jr. was the third of eight children born to Henry and Matilda (Teske) Sump in 1871. He married Fannie (Wetzig) on January 4, 1899, making their home initially on a farm adjoining the Sump homestead in Riley County. He and Fannie bought the Droege Farm in 1903 and moved to Wabaunsee County. Fannie Wetzig was born January 4, 1872, in Winkler, Riley County; following her 1899 marriage to Henry Sump, moved to Wabaunsee County where she remained until her death in 1955.

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12 Alma Signal. 23 Jan 1913.
13 Gustave is sometimes spelled without the “e,” and Gustav is also listed as Gus, Gustaf, Augustave or Augustus.
15 Gustav Droege obituary.
16 Alma Signal. 24 Jan 1903, and Warranty Deed, Wabaunsee County Register of Deeds. Gus Droege is more likely to have retired from farming in 1903 when he sold his farm to Henry Sump.
17 Gustav Droege obituary.
18 Alma Signal. 5-6-1920.
Fannie’s youngest sister Pauline Wetzig (1883-1966) was eleven years younger than Fannie and married J. F. Terrass on June 18, 1908. Jacob Fredrick Terrass (1881-1965) had grown up on a farm south of the Droege/Sump place in Farmer Township, Wabaunsee County. His parents, Jacob Henry and Katherine Terrass, were among the area’s early pioneers having settled in Wabaunsee Co. in 1853, prior to statehood. J.F. and Pauline Terrass had three daughters: Madeen Terrass Kimball, Joyce Terrass, and Marguerite Terrass Peterson Wilkerson.20

The Sumps quickly became part of the Alma community. In 1904, the local newspaper noted a “merry crowd of skaters were using the ice on Sump’s Pond to good advantage.”21 Fannie Sump was well-known for her chicken dinners. In 1917, “Mrs. Sump gave her big annual dinner Wednesday - fried chicken with all the trimmings. One hundred or more from the town attended and as usual, it was a free dinner this year, but people were permitted to pay with proceeds going to the local Red Cross.”22

The Sump Barn
Henry completed the expansion and remodeling of the farmhouse in 1909 (discussed in Section 7). Four years later, a severe storm badly damaged the existing haybarn on the farm; the Alma Enterprise reported that Henry Sump was preparing to build a barn in the spring that would cover most of the hill out where he lives. “It will be 40’ x 120’ and three stories high in the center.”23 Following completion, the advertisement below boasted it was one of the best barns in the county. The newspaper described the barn as “constructed of native lumber, the upper floor is for hay, grain and implements, and the basement floor for stock.”24

![Figure 4 – Advertisement with photo of barn (Alma Enterprise, 1 Aug 1919)](image-url)
Henry Sump had become a known stockman raising Hereford cattle and “had improved his place until it was one of the best-equipped stock farms in the county.” Less than twenty years after settling in Wabaunsee County and seven years after building the barn, Henry was killed, struck by lightning on the farm in April 1920. Henry and Fannie had no children.

Following Henry’s death, Fannie’s brother reportedly took charge of the farm, and Fannie moved to town. Two years later, Fannie married Fredrick (Fred) Thowe (1880-1976), son of Peter Thowe II, an early settler in Farmer Township. Fannie rented out the farmhouse, and the Thowe Limousine cattle operation used the barn and pastures for several years. By 1930, Fred had retired from farming, and he and Fannie lived in Alma, on Kansas Avenue. Just as Fannie and her sister Pauline had been neighbors when they came to Farmer Township in 1903 and 1908, respectively, they remained neighbors when they moved to Alma. After their husbands retired from farming, the Thowes and Terrass’ both lived on Kansas Avenue. Fannie retained ownership of the Sump Farm throughout her lifetime; when she died in 1955, she left the Sump Farm to her sister Pauline Wetzig Terrass and the three Terrass daughters. Fannie’s husband Fred Thowe remarried in 1956 (Daisy Gustafson) and lived in Alma until his death in 1976.

Fannie’s sister Pauline Wetzig Terrass and her husband J. F. Terrass rented out the Sump Farm for the ten years following Fannie’s death. J. F. Terrass died in 1965, and Pauline followed one year later. Prior to their deaths, they transferred ownership of the Sump Farm to their three daughters; Madeen and Joyce, then sold their shares to Marguerite and her husband Walter M. Wilkinson. Marguerite had married Walter McCool Wilkinson in 1949.


The Sump Farm remained in the Sump (Thowe/Terrass) family for ninety years from 1903-1993, when Walter M. Wilkinson, Fannie Sump’s niece’s husband, sold the farm. In 1993, the farm was sold to Robert W. and Doris M. Schmidt, who separated the house and barn on a five-acre plot from the 320-acre farm selling the house and barn to Jimmie L. and Wendy K. Page. Schmidt’s sons (C & C Cattle Co.) retain ownership today of the balance of the Sump farm. Alex and Amanda Gnadt (Cedar Hills Farm) purchased the parcel with the house and barn from Jimmie Page in 2021 and have plans to repair and use the barn.

Conclusion
The Sump Barn is eligible for the National Register under the Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Document Form. The barn conveys the early history of a Wabaunsee County farm and the important role of the barn as an essential building on Kansas farms and ranches. Constructed in 1913, the large barn was built to support Sump’s stock operation raising purebred Hereford cattle, which he sold throughout the Midwest. The farm remained in the Sump family for ninety years. The barn is an excellent example of the Bank Barn property type and is constructed of local limestone and walnut lumber harvested from the farm. Character defining features of the three-story barn include a gambrel roof with enclosed hay hoods, a central cupola, arched stone openings and small rectangular windows for ventilation. The barn retains a remarkably high degree of integrity, portraying its original 1913 design and function.

References:
25Alma Enterprise, 7 May 1920.
26Alma Signal, 6 May 1920.
27Information provided to owners by local historian Greg Hoots.
28Peter Thowe II genealogy files. Wabaunsee County Historical Museum.
31Last will and testament of Fannie Thowe. Probate Court, Wabaunsee County, Kansas.
32Register of Deeds, Wabaunsee County, Kansas.
9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)


Buchman, Frank J. "Circles and Stars Barn Preserved for Posterity." Grass and Grain. 13 Jan 1987, 1 & 10.


Davis, Christy and Brenda Spencer. Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Document Form, 2010.


Kansas State Historical Society. Kansas Historic Resources Inventory.

Kansas State Historical Museum. Wabaunsee County Clippings, v. 3.


Newspapers.com for various issues of The Alma Enterprise and The Alma Signal.


Wabaunsee County Appraiser’s Office and GIS Imaging, R & S Digital Services, Inc.

Wabaunsee County Register of Deeds.

Wabaunsee County Historical Museum. Clippings and family genealogy files.


Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository: Wabaunsee County Historical Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____________________________________________________________________
**Sump Barn**

**Wabaunsee Co, KS**

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property**  Less than one

**Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.**

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84:__________

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38.980072</td>
<td>-96.281112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The barn is located on a parcel in SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 27 Township 12S Range 10E in Wabaunsee County. See *Figure 7* for parcel map and metes and bounds legal description at the end of the nomination. The boundary of the nominated property is limited to a twenty-foot border around the W, S, and E sides of the barn and 10’ on the north side of the barn (to avoid inclusion of creek).

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The five-acre parcel with the farmhouse and barn was separated from the original quarter-section owned by Gustave Droge and the Sump family in 1993. The silo and corral/barnyard and other farm buildings are not included on the five-acre parcel with the house and barn. The farmhouse has had significant major modifications including three additions; the farmhouse is not included in the boundary of the nominated property.

**11. Form Prepared By**

**name/title**  Brenda R. Spencer

**organization**  Spencer Preservation

**street & number**  10150 Onaga Road

**telephone**  785-456-9857

**city or town**  Wamego

**state**  KS

**zip code**  66547

**e-mail**  brenda@spencerpreservation.com

**Property Owner:** (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

**name**  Cedar Hills Farm, LLC (Alex and Amanda Gnadt)

**street & number**

**telephone**  785-313-4845

**city or town**  Manhattan

**state**  KS

**zip code**  66401

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.
Sump Barn
Name of Property

Wabaunsee Co, KS
County and State

Additional Documentation

Photographs

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Sump Barn
City or Vicinity: Alma

County: Wabaunsee State: Kansas

Photographer: Mike Boatwright (July) and Brenda R. Spencer (October)

Date Photographed: 23 July 2021 and 1 October 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of #18: W View of barn in relation to silo and farmhouse from yard east of house
2 of #18: NW South and east sides of barn with silo south of barn (not included in nomination)
3 of #18: W East facade of barn with enclosed gable hay hood
4 of #18: NW South facade of barn illustrating symmetry of openings, cupola, and twin hay hoods
5 of #18: NW Detail of sliding barn doors, window openings, and central cupola on south facade
6 of #18: NE South and west sides of barn with upper and lower levels accessed from west end
7 of #18: NE West facade of barn with curved retaining wall to upper level and drive along north side of barn
   Note trees north of barn are located on steep bank of creek (10-01-2021)
8 of #18: E Detail of vertical wood siding with metal battens and sliding doors along north facade (10-01-2021)
9 of #18: SW Looking west inside east door at lower level of barn with hewn walnut columns and beams
10 of #18: SW Looking west at bays 2 and 3 inside lower level of barn with wood doors between 1st - 2nd bays
11 of #18: NE Looking east from west end of lower level of barn (10-01-2021)
12 of #18: S Interior gate and exterior sliding door at arched opening on lower level of barn (07-23-2021)
13 of #18: S Interior view of four-light top-hinged awning widow in south side of lower level of barn (10-01-2021)
14 of #18: SE Looking SE at east end of barn with stair to haymow and sliding door at east end of lower level (10-01-2021)
15 of #18: W Looking W from top of stair in haymow with door openings visible along north facade (10-01-2021)
16 of #18: W Looking W from entry at north end of east facade to haymow with ‘drive-through’ access along north side of haymow to twin opening on west facade (10-01-2021)
17 of #18: N Detail of walnut bracing and timbers supporting roof in two-story haymow (10-01-2021)
18 of #18: E Looking E down center aisle from west end of haymow

Photo Key is on following page.
Sump Barn
Name of Property

Wabaunsee Co, KS
County and State

PHOTO KEY
SUMP BARN
26603 K-99 Hwy, Alma, Wabaunsee County, KS
Aerial View from Google Map September 2021
Sketch Plan by Spencer, 2021
Figures

Figure 5 - Atlas of Wabaunsee County, Kansas, Gillen & Davy, 1885, online at kansasmemory.org, Kansas State Historical Society.
Excerpt page 21 – Farmer and Mill Creek Townships

Note: Property in Section 27 and 26 owned by Gus Droege and his wife Christina; land in Section 26 east of Droege land owned by A. Hankammer, Christina’s father; land in Section 27 and 34 south of the Droege place owned by Jacob Henry Terrass, father of J.F. Terrass who would marry Pauline Wetzig, sister of Fannie Wetzig Sump Thowe.

Figure 6 - Standard Atlas of Wabaunsee County, Kansas Geo. A. Ogle & Co, 1919, online at kansasmemory.org, Kansas State Historical Society.
Excerpt page 48, Farmer Township.
Figure 7 – Metes and bounds legal description and map of barn parcel. However, note that the boundary of nominated property is 20’ perimeter on W, S & E sides of barn and 10’ on the north side of the barn.

(Wabaunsee County Register of Deeds and Appraiser’s Office)
Figure 8 – Context Map showing location of nominated site
Sump Barn, 26603 K99 Hwy, Alma, Wabaunsee County, KS
Lat/Long: WGS 64 38.980072 -96.281112
Downloaded at Google Maps 29 September 2021
Figure 9 – Site Map showing location and boundary of nominated property
Sump Barn, 26603 K99 Hwy, Alma, Wabaunsee County, KS
Lat/Long: WGS 64 38.980072 -96.281112
Downloaded at Google Maps 29 September 2021

Figure 10 – Winter View of the Sump Barn located two miles south of Alma, Kansas ca. 1960-1980.
Charles Herman Photograph Collection online at kansasmemory.org, Kansas State Historical Society.
Sump Barn
Name of Property

Wabaunsee Co, KS
County and State

Figure 11 – Sump Barn, 1977 Kansas State Historical Society
Kansas Historic Resources Inventory #197-288
**Sump Barn**  
Wabaunsee Co, KS

**Figure 12** – Sketch of Sump Barn (*Kansas Barns* by Martha Knudson, 1993)
Sump Barn
Name of Property

Wabaunsee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 1

Photo 2
Sump Barn
Name of Property

Wabaunsee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 3

Photo 4
Sump Barn
Name of Property

Wabaunsee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 5

Photo 6
Sump Barn
Name of Property

Wabaunsee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 7

Photo 8
Sump Barn
Name of Property

Wabaunsee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 9

Photo 10
Sump Barn
Name of Property

Wabaunsee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 11

Photo 12
Sump Barn
Name of Property

Wabaunsee County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 13

Photo 14
Sump Barn
Name of Property

Wabaunsee County, Kansas
County and State
Sump Barn
Name of Property

Wabaunsee County, Kansas
County and State