

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 Schwartz, Alexander & Anna, Farm

Other names/site number KHRI # 101-15

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

2. Location

Street & number 57 East Road 70

--

 not for publication

City or town Dighton

--

 vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Lane Code 101 Zip code 67839

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x 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 x 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 C D

SEE FILE

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 _____

Schwartz, Alexander & Anna, Farm
Name of Property

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County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
<u>3</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Agriculture/Subsistence: Storage; Animal Facility

Vacant/Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American

Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Other: Gable-Roof Barn

foundation: Concrete

walls: Stucco; Hollow Clay Tile

roof: Wood: Single; Metal: Tin

other: N/A

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary

The Alexander & Anna Schwartz Farm is a collection of three historic farm buildings and a windmill located at the northwest corner of East Road 70 and Quantum Road, approximately 15 miles southeast of Dighton, Kansas. The Schwartz Parcel is part of a larger plot comprised of 160 acres. The farmstead is decidedly rural with no encroaching development and is of a roughly north/south linear pattern. Contributing elements include a residence, barn, smokehouse/cellar and an Aermotor windmill. From the road, one first encounters the windmill and craftsman/bungalow style residence. The smokehouse with cellar is located a short distance to the northeast of the residence and the barn is located about 100 feet to the north. An irregularly shaped, barbed wire fence surrounds the parcel. An approximately 200 foot hedge windbreak lies another 100 feet north of the barn. The farmstead's simple architecture and layout exhibits a tidy, progressive-era pragmatism. A unique material unity marked by the use of exposed structural hollow clay tile also characterizes the property. The Schwartz Farm possesses very good architectural integrity and conveys a frugality common to the years directly preceding the dust bowl.

Elaboration

The Schwartz Farm's consistent use of exposed structural hollow clay tile, also known as structural terra cotta, warrants a brief mention. In an early 20th century agricultural context, hollow clay tile was commonly used for silos, elevators and barn foundations as a lightweight, fireproof and inexpensive material. In North America, its popularity peaked in the decades before World War II, before the common use of reinforced concrete made it virtually obsolete. The use of exposed hollow clay tile as a structural wall material throughout a farmstead is somewhat rare and ties the Schwartz Farm to a specific economic and temporal context.

Inventory of Resources

1. Schwartz Residence (c. 1928, contributing building)

The modest craftsman/bungalow farm residence is situated near the entrance to the property facing East Road 70 to the south. The rectangular, hipped roof dwelling with exposed rafter tails is supported by a wall structure of hollow clay tile and a wood roof structure. The primary and secondary entries are located beneath single-bay, gable-roof porches extending from the south and east facades, respectively. Windows are generally symmetrically placed wood, double-hung, 3 over 1 sash. Both doors are wood with glass and differ slightly in design. Exterior wall cladding is a farmhouse ochre tinted stucco with a thin band of exposed hollow clay tile delineating the foundation, which is clad in gray stucco. The roof material is corrugated metal.

The primary, three-bay façade is marked by an entry porch with minimal flourish. The wall plane is marked by two symmetrical, double-hung, 3 over 1 sash flanking a centered tri-partite arrangement of two, narrower 3 over 1 double hung sash and a centered wood door with a vertically oriented 3-light upper portion and a wood panel base. Simple, thin squared wood trim and casing and ogee drip caps surround the stand-alone windows. The tri-partite arrangement at center is similar in design but with significantly wider casing/mullions. The centered, gable-roof porch is characterized by a tin roof with exposed rafters, a simple fascia and a temple pediment clad in wood shingles. The temple portion is supported by two columns at each end comprised of a tapered wood upper portion resting on a lower portion built of square stuccoed plinths. Both the wood and stucco portions contain a basic capital element.

The west façade consists of an unadorned wall plane broken by two, symmetrically placed 3 over 1 double-hung sash encased in simple, unpainted wood trim topped with an ogee drip cap. The north façade wall plane contains a symmetrically placed window in each of the three bays. The west opening of the north facade contains a single 3 over 1 double-hung wood window, the center and east openings contain paired 3 over 1 double-hung sash. The asymmetrical east façade is characterized by a badly deteriorated, once enclosed porch with a gabled temple top pediment similar to the primary porch in style and materials. Former porch window and door locations are bare, framed openings resting on a concrete pad. An off-centered door is to the right of porch space as is an undersized 2

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over 1 double-hung sash at the upper left flank of door. The door is unpainted, with three horizontal panels at the base, a glass panel at eye level and a horizontal panel at top. An undersized 3 over 1 double-hung sash is located in the east façade's north bay; in the south bay there is a 3 over 1 double hung window.

The interior is compact and very well preserved. The general division of interior space is tripartite. The entry opens into a wide, two-room-deep central hall bridged by a wide, square, wood-trimmed arch. The living space takes up the south (front) area while the dining room occupies the far (north) space. The east bay of the interior contains a bedroom at the southeast corner that connects via doorway to the kitchen in the northeast. The west bay is occupied by two rooms with a full-width shared closet in between. The closet door openings are in-line with one another and provide cross-access to each room. Original hardwood flooring and plaster are present throughout and in good condition. Floor and door/window trim is simple 1x6 stained pine stock with quarter round trim along baseboards. A double-sided, built-in hutch occupies the northernmost wall dividing the kitchen and dining room and provides a unique connection between spaces. There is no bathroom in the house.

2. Smokehouse (c. 1928, contributing building)

The smokehouse is a square, approximately 10 x 10, single-bay utilitarian building with a wall structure of exposed hollow clay tile supporting a hipped roof clad in tin. The building, located approximately 50 feet northwest of the residence, also contains a relatively large cellar with a concrete, barrel-vaulted ceiling, hollow clay tile walls, a dirt floor and crude wood shelving. The cellar is accessed via a concrete stairway descending from a floor-level, hinged door opening at the southeast corner of the smokehouse. Smokehouse entry is through a centered door opening with simple, square, wood trim on the building's west façade. Two, wood, one-over-one, double-hung windows are centered on the building's south and east facades.

3. Barn (c. 1928, contributing building)

Situated approximately 200 feet north of the residence is a side-gable, gambrel roof barn constructed of hollow clay tile walls supporting a roof clad in metal. The building measures approximately 40 by 20 feet and contains two, first-story bays accessed by two large, off-centered, vertical board doors hung from a metal sliding rail. On the north side there are two similar sliding door mechanisms, the east door oversized, the other of standard dimensions. At the building's corners, the clay tiles are positioned hollow-side-out and filled with mortar to simulate stone quoins. Both gable ends contain new, corrugated siding at the upper levels and recently installed small, square haymow doors on sliding rail mechanisms. The new material is in keeping with the character of the barn and does not detract from its overall integrity.

The barn's interior is typical of barns of this era. The floor and roof structure are of a balloon frame design utilizing primarily 2 x 6 studs and joists. Transverse beams composed of three, 2 x 6 boards nailed together stretch across the interior lengthwise and are supported by 4 x 4 posts. The barn is currently used as storage. The first story contains two interior spaces, one larger than the other, divided by a partition wall built of horizontal, tongue-and-groove boards with a narrow opening cut to provide passage. The upper story is characterized by a large, open space defined by the gambrel rafters. Floor studs rise from the foundation to form a knee wall in which the angled boards forming the base of the gambrel structure are attached. The hollow clay tile walls also rise approximately two feet above the upper story floor level to provide rafter support. Evidence remains of former window opening centered in gable end.

4. Aermotor Windmill (c. 1928, contributing structure)

The Aermotor windmill is located approximately 40 feet south of the house. Its purpose was to pump water for household and farming use. There was no associated reservoir, but there remains today a hand pump at the base of the windmill. The windmill is supported by a metal framework of four legs with supporting crossbars that meet at the base of the wheel hub. A vane projects outward horizontally from the base of the wheel hub and contains the manufacturer name: "The Aermotor Co Chicago". It is missing a few windmill blades.

The specific windmill model is not known, but it appears to be either the 602 or the 702, both produced in abundance in the early and middle 20th century.¹

¹ T. Lindsay Baker, *A Field Guide to American Windmills* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1985), 114-117.

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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.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Agriculture

Period of Significance

C. 1928-1964

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Builders: Schwartz Family

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the development of the farmstead shortly after the Alexander and Anna Schwartz purchased the property circa 1928. The period of significance ends in 1964 with the fifty-year closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continue to have importance but no more-specific date can be identified.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The Alexander and Anna Schwartz Farm is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as part of the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination. It is nominated under Criterion A for its local significance in the area of agriculture. For purposes of nomination as part of this multiple property nomination, the property is an example of an Associated Grouping, defined as one or more primary farm structures (barn) and one or more secondary farm structures (smokehouse, house, and windmill).

Elaboration

The Schwartz Farmstead is located in Spring Creek Township approximately 10 miles southwest of Alamota and 15 miles southeast of Dighton, the county seat. The Kansas Legislature established Lane County in 1873, naming it after former United States Senator James H. Lane. The first Euro-American settlers began arriving in the late 1870s, and the first post office was established at Alamota in 1878. The development of Dighton quickly followed and residents selected it as the county seat in 1886.²

The Federal Census provides a snapshot of Lane County's total population every ten years: 1880 – 601; 1890 – 2,060; 1900 – 1,563; 1910 – 2,603; 1920 – 2,848; 1930 – 3,372; 1940 – 2,821; 1950 – 2,808; 1960 – 3,060.³ The population trends are typical of other rural central and western Kansas counties, experiencing considerable growth early and losing population after World War II. The Schwartz family, who had migrated from Russia to Kansas in 1906, moved to Lane County in 1928, contributing to the county's growth in population during the 1920s. The 1930 census recorded the rural farm population of Lane County as 2,175 – or 65% of the county's total population.⁴

The Schwartz family emigrated from their home in Russia to the United States in 1906. It is not known why the family decided to relocate to the United States, but their timing suggests they moved for reasons associated with the Russian Revolution, which erupted in 1905 causing unrest throughout Russia. Their destination was Kansas likely because family had already settled there.

Alexander and Anna (Hafner) Schwartz, with their two small children Alexander (age 2) and Elizabeth (age 1), boarded the SS Koln, a passenger ship operated by the German shipping company Norddeutscher Lloyd, at Bremen, Germany. It departed on October 4, 1906 arriving a few weeks later at the port of Baltimore. Elizabeth Haun, Alexander's sister, and her son John, were also aboard the ship. At Baltimore, they remained aboard the passenger ship before continuing on to the port at Galveston, Texas, where they arrived October 27.⁵ Upon arrival at Galveston, the family gathered their belongings and boarded a train for their intended destination: Russell, Kansas.

The Schwartz family arrived in Kansas during the "Golden Age of Agriculture." Authors Brenda Spencer and Christy Davis argue that during the first two decades of the 20th century, "American farms tripled in value and doubled in gross income. In 1900, there were 5.7 million farms in the United States with an average size of 138 acres. By 1920, there were 6.5 million farms with an average size of 148 acres. In Kansas, the number of farm acres increased

² Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, vol. 2* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912), 98-100.

³ Historical Census Browser, 2004. Retrieved 13 June 2014, from the University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center: <http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ National Archives Record Group 85, Microcopy 1359, Roll #4. Retrieved 13 June 2014, from the Galveston Immigration Database, Galveston Historical Foundation: <http://www.galvestonhistory.org/attractions/maritime-heritage/galveston-immigration-database>

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nearly four million acres between 1900 and 1920.⁶ Mechanization on farmsteads was contributing to greater yields and more income for many Kansas farmers.

They probably selected Russell as a destination because of family who had already settled nearby. Alexander had two cousins living in Russell County in 1907: Jacob Schwartz and Henry Schwartz. According to the 1910 Federal Census, Jacob had immigrated from Russia in 1902 and Henry in 1907. According to family oral history, Alexander found work in the Russell area using a threshing machine for a man named John Jacob Krug.⁷ Anna and their two children stayed with Alexander's cousin Jacob for a short time and also with Henry for a short time.⁸

Within just a few months of arriving in Kansas, Alexander and his family settled on a farm in Illinois Township in neighboring Rush County, within several miles of Henry Schwartz' farm. Although it appears Alexander rented his farm in Illinois Township, his family remained there until 1917. During these years living in Rush County, Alexander and Anna had four more children: Victor, Lydia, Benjamin, and Esther.

According to Schwartz family oral history, the family moved in 1917 to Ness County, where Alexander purchased five quarter-sections (800 acres) of farm land in Center Township from a Mr. Schamburch. This was the first land Alexander purchased since arriving in Kansas some 11 years prior. The family lived at this farm for another 11 years before once again relocating to Spring Creek Township in Lane County in 1928. The reason for the move appears to have been regarding an attractive land trade. While living in Ness County, Alexander and Anna had two more children: Frieda and Rachel, for a total of eight children. According to family oral history, someone approached Alexander about trading his land in Ness County for land in Lane County. He had wanted to get into cattle business, but did not have a sufficient amount of pasture land. The trade allowed him to diversify into the cattle business as he wanted. Alexander traded three quarter-sections (480 acres) of land in Ness County for six quarter-sections (960 acres) in Lane County. He soon traded the remaining two quarters in Ness County for another two quarter-sections in Lane County, bringing his landholdings in Lane County to 1,280 acres. Property records document this transfer of land in Lane County. Walter A. Doerschlag transferred to Alexander Schwartz all of Section 36 and half of Section 25 in Township 19, Range 28W for "one dollar and the exchange of property."⁹ He used the north portion of the property for pasturing cattle, and the south portion was reserved for crops like wheat.

By this time, Alexander was in his early 40s, with half of his children still living at home.¹⁰ Within a short period, Alexander developed a farmstead from which he and his sons would farm for the next few decades. As the barn, smokehouse, and residence were being built, the family lived in an existing building that doubled as a barn and residence. It is no longer extant. At the height of its production in the middle 20th century, the farmstead included other outbuildings, including a garage, chicken coop, and outhouse, but these are no longer extant.

The good times experienced by many farmers in the first two decades of the 20th century did not last long. Schwartz traded his Ness County property for additional acreage in Lane County on the eve of the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl. Many Americans were leaving their farms during the 1920s, and "another six million Americans left farms between 1929 and 1945."¹¹ Despite these hardships facing rural Kansans, the Schwartz family weathered the tumultuous 1930s and managed to keep their farm. In 1935, Alexander and Anna deeded for "one dollar and other valuable considerations" 360 acres of their landholdings in Lane County to their son Alexander, who would have been about 30 years old.¹²

The towns nearest the farmstead were Alamota and Dighton, and both were about the same travel time. Nelson Schwartz, a grandson of Alexander and Anna and the current property owner, recalls being more connected with the Alamota community, where they would sell small amounts of milk, cream, eggs, and produce from the farm.

⁶ Brenda Spencer and Christy Davis, *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2007), E22. (Their data cites the 1900 and 1920 US Censuses, Farm Population of the United States.)

⁷ Krug is listed in the 1910 Federal Census as a 55-year-old Russian immigrant farmer living in Lincoln Township.

⁸ The 1910 Federal Census lists Henry Schwartz and his family living in Winterset Township, Russell County.

⁹ Deed Record, 7 May 1928. Copy on file with nomination at Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, KS.

¹⁰ Ancestry.com. *1930 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2002.

¹¹ Ibid., E28.

¹² Deed Record, 18 October 1935. Copy on file with nomination at Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, KS.

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Alexander and Anna lived on and worked this land in Spring Creek Township until 1943, when they moved to Portland, Oregon to temporarily live with their daughter Lydia Schwartz Keene. During their five months in Oregon, Alexander worked at the Electric Steel Foundry Company, which had shifted production to focus almost exclusively on the war effort. At about this time, the Schwartz' transferred this property to their daughter Elizabeth, and their son Nelson Schwartz purchased it from them. Nelson, a grandson of Alexander and Anna Schwartz, still owns and maintains the farmstead.

Farm Architecture

The three extant buildings on the Schwartz farm are built with similar materials to one another and appear to have been developed at the same time. The buildings are constructed of structural hollow clay tiles, which were "first commercially manufactured in the late Nineteenth Century, when following the Chicago Fire of 1871 they were touted for their fireproof qualities." The material was fireproof, lightweight, and inexpensive to manufacture. The use of the material peaked in the years prior to World War II.

Until the 1930s, exterior walls made of hollow clay tiles were typically finished with stucco or brick veneer,¹³ but only the house at the Schwartz Farm received an exterior coating of stucco, providing a more finished appearance. After the 1930s, "it became acceptable to expose core structural building materials,"¹⁴ though this broader trend may have had little to do with Schwartz' decision to leave the barn and smokehouse structure exposed.

Many of the bricks on the Schwartz smokehouse retain a faint manufacturer's stamp, which simply says "United." It is possible, although unconfirmed, that these could have been manufactured by the California-based United Materials Company, which is known to have distributed hollow clay tiles and pressed bricks during this period.

The small, rectangular barn features gambrel roof. Most gambrel-roof barns found in Kansas tend to be much bigger than the Schwartz barn. Entry into the Schwartz barn is along the long side, which is somewhat unusual for a barn with this roof type. Gambrel-roof barns "were used in Kansas mostly for livestock shelter and hay storage," as was the case with the Schwartz barn.

The residence is a highly intact example of a Craftsman bungalow. Its character-defining features include the shallow, hipped roof, two gabled porches, the few remaining 3-over-1 wood windows, and the exposed rafter ends at the eaves.

Although no longer extant, the farmstead included an outhouse northeast of the house, a garage west of the house, and a chicken coop northwest of the house. A large garden was located directly east of the house.

¹³ Jeremy C. Wells, "History of Structural Hollow Clay Tile in the United States," In *Construction History* 22 (2007): 41.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 43.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Ancestry.com. *1910 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006.

Ancestry.com. *1930 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2002.

Baker, T. Lindsay. *A Field Guide to American Windmills*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1985.

Blackmar, Frank. *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, vol. 2*. Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912.

Deed Records, 7 May 1928; 18 October 1935. Copies on file with nomination at Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, KS.

Historical Census Browser, 2004. Retrieved 13 June 2014, from the University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center: <http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>.

National Archives Record Group 85, Microcopy 1359, Roll #4. As transcribed by the Galveston Immigration Database, Galveston Historical Foundation. Accessed online 13 June 2014
<<http://www.galvestonhistory.org/attractions/maritime-heritage/galveston-immigration-database>>.

Spencer, Brenda, and Christy Davis. *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form. Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2007.

Wells, Jeremy C. "History of Structural Hollow Clay Tile in the United States. In *Construction History* 22 (2007): 27-46.

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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: Kansas Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than 5 acres

Provide latitude/longitgude 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)

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------|------------|
| 1 | <u>38.365777</u>
Latitude: | <u>-100.359085</u>
Longitude: | 3 | _____ | _____ |
| | | | | Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2 | _____ | _____ | 4 | _____ | _____ |
| | Latitude: | Longitude: | | Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property is the Schwartz farmstead and includes a parcel totaling less than five acres in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 25, Township 19S, Range 28W in Lane County, Kansas. The nominated property is the historic core of the farmstead.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated area includes the extant historic buildings and structures that are historically associated with the Schwartz Farmstead.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title KSHS Staff
organization _____ date _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____
e-mail _____

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

name Nelson Schwartz
street & number 57 E Road 70 telephone _____
city or town Dighton state KS zip code 67839

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.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Schwartz, Alexander & Anna, Farmstead
City or Vicinity: Spring Creek Township
County: Lane State: _____

Schwartz, Alexander & Anna, Farm
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Kansas

Photographer: Sarah Martin

Date

Photographed: 13 March 2014

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

- 1 of 18: Schwartz farm – south (front) elevation of house, camera facing N
- 2 of 18: Schwartz farm – east (side) elevation of house, camera facing W
- 3 of 18: Schwartz farm – northeast corner of house, camera facing SW
- 4 of 18: Schwartz farm – northwest corner of house, camera facing SE
- 5 of 18: Schwartz farm – southwest corner of house, camera facing NE
- 6 of 18: Schwartz farm – overview (house at left, barn at center, smokehouse at right), camera facing N
- 7 of 18: Schwartz farm – smokehouse (house in background), camera facing SW
- 8 of 18: Schwartz farm – smokehouse, west (front) elevation at right, camera facing SE
- 9 of 18: Schwartz farm – south (primary) side of barn, camera facing N
- 10 of 18: Schwartz farm – west (left) and south (right) sides of barn, camera facing NE
- 11 of 18: Schwartz farm – overview from Quantum Road, camera facing W
- 12 of 18: Schwartz farm – interior of residence (dining room), camera facing NE
- 13 of 18: Schwartz farm – interior of residence (kitchen, looking into dining room), camera facing W
- 14 of 18: Schwartz farm – interior of residence (kitchen, exterior door at left), camera facing S
- 15 of 18: Schwartz farm – root cellar interior below smokehouse, camera facing N
- 16 of 18: Schwartz farm – interior of barn (grain bin on ground level)
- 17 of 18: Schwartz farm – interior of barn (milking stanchions on ground level)
- 18 of 18: Schwartz farm – interior of barn (second floor loft, showing construction of roof)

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Figure 1: Contextual Aerial Image, Google Maps, 2014.



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Figure 2: Close-in Aerial Image, Google Maps, 2014.



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Figure 3: This image shows several sections in Spring Creek Township, Lane County, in 1920. Schwartz acquired the south half of Section 25 and all of Section 36 in 1928.

Source of map: *Standard Atlas of Lane County, Kansas*. George A. Ogle Publishing, 1920, page 19. Accessed online at: <http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/223966/page/17>

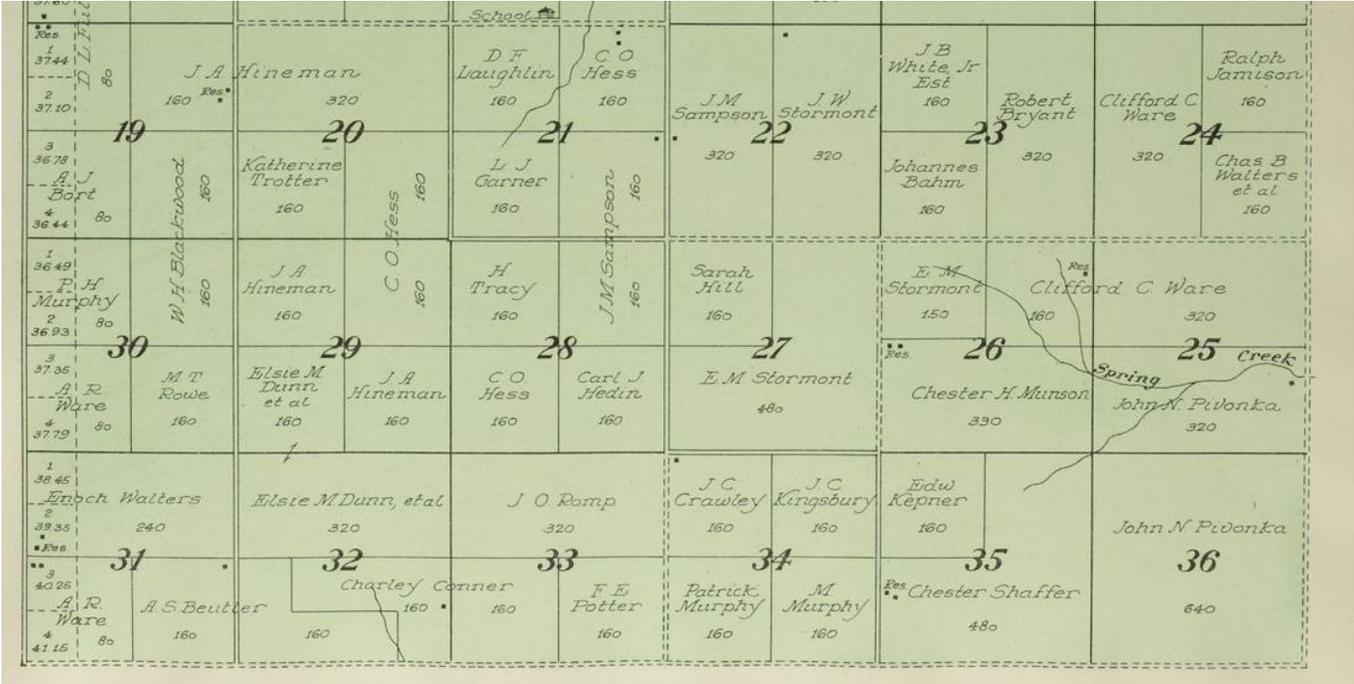


Figure 4: Undated photograph of house (camera facing southwest).



Schwartz, Alexander & Anna, Farm
Name of Property

Lane County, Kansas
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Figure 5: Undated photograph of house (camera facing north).



Figure 6: Undated photograph with smokehouse at right (camera facing east).



Schwartz, Alexander & Anna, Farm
Name of Property

Lane County, Kansas
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Figures 7 & 8: Undated photographs of farmstead (camera facing north).

