NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

JUL 0 8 2009

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Lipp Barn
Other name/site number 195-153

2. Location

Street & number 17054 130th Avenue ☐ not for publication
City or town Collyer ☐ vicinity
State Kansas Code KS County Trego Code 195 Zip code 67631

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 ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zollner 5-22-09

Patrick Zollner, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is | Signature of the Keeper | Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

Lipp Barn
Name of Property

Trego County, KS
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Agriculture Related Resources of Kansas

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuilding and Animal Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Midwest Prairie Barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Wood

Roof: Wood

Other:

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Lipp Barn
Name of Property

Trego County, Kansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register

☒ **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 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 it 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURAL

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1917-1959

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Phillip Lipp and sons, Fr. Michael Dreiling, others-Collyer, KS

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Primary location of additional data:
- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Lipp Barn
Name of Property

Trego County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	403940	4319670
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Susan Bestgen

Organization _____ Date _____

Street & number 8710 Kuisle LN NW Telephone 507-281-2349

City or town Rochester State MN Zip code 55901

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Reginald and Betty Lipp

Street & number 17054 130th Avenue Telephone 785-769-5365

City or town Collyer State KS Zip code 67631

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Setting:
The Lipp Barn is a five-generation family built and owned Midwest Prairie style barn located in the northwest corner of Trego County. Central in location to the home and other outbuildings, the barn is the focal point of the farmstead and is easily visible from I-70. The entrance to the farmstead is just yards from the exit 115 interchange at Collyer, Kansas.

The west facing barn sits at the center of the farm site, with cattle pens, grain bins and a wooden granary to the east, Quonset and machinery sheds to the southwest, a chicken coop which has been converted to a garage to the northwest, a single story barn style granary (of the same era and style as the Lipp Barn) to the northwest, and a modern Ranch style farmhouse to the west. An evergreen lined driveway from the west provides entrance to the farm and a rear entrance to the house; a parallel evergreen lined driveway provides the front entrance to the house.

Exterior Description:
The red and white two-story barn is characteristic of Midwest Prairie-style barns of the region. Built with the purpose of housing horses, livestock, hay, and grain, this barn has seen only minor changes in its 90-year history. It is rectangular in form, 50 feet wide and 40 feet long, with gable-end entrances, a gambrel roof and original shed bays on each side. The north shed bay is slightly larger than the south. The original horizontal clapboard siding remains, and the roof was reshingled with wood shingles of the same style as the original roof. All doors feature vertical tongue and groove construction with 1"x4" white trim. The barn sits on a concrete footing which is original but in need of repair, as its deterioration is causing the entire structure to lean to the east.

The west elevation features three doors at the main level. A single, hinged pedestrian door on the north side of the west facade accesses the milking parlor in the north shed bay. Large sliding doors provide entrance to the center bay and south shed bay. Almost hidden on this main level is a small opening between the two sliding doors. This door was added when a hammer mill was acquired for grinding grain in the 1940s. A two-foot square concrete slab just south of the center door marks the location where the hammer mill sat. Ground grain was augered from the hammer mill, through the opening, and directly into the grain storage room.

The upper level of the west façade is highlighted by a large sliding hay door with one evenly spaced double hung, four-over-four window on either side. These windows are currently in deteriorated condition with the north window missing the top sash muntins and glass. The sliding door was preferred over swinging doors due to high winds common in the region. The door was raised and lowered using a hand-cranked winch with a cable and pulley mechanism. The hay track extends out of the loft from under the peak of the gambrel roof, supported by a 6x6" beam. The large hay door and hay track, along with the existing four-tine grapple hay hook, originally allowed for large amounts of loose hay to be

pulled by draft horses into the hayloft. In subsequent years, bales were transported to the loft by hay elevators.

The south façade was originally solid with no doors or windows. Prior to 1940, three hinged 2'x2' doors were constructed on the upper half of the wall from the barn siding to create auger doors for grain storage. Three small metal doors were placed near the foundation for grain removal.

Three symmetric large sliding doors provide access to the lower level sections on the east elevation of the barn. At the hayloft level, two windows, symmetric in placement with the west façade windows, provide light and ventilation to the hay loft. Although these windows are currently in deteriorated condition and missing portions of the muntins and glass, they were originally double-hung four-over-four sash. A top hinged swinging hay door exists, lower in relation to the west sliding hay door. This door was used less frequently and was usually only pushed out partially, propped open with a board. It is constructed from the clapboard siding and flush with the barn face, intentionally void of trim for a clean, almost hidden appearance.

Similar to the south façade, the north face has no doors or windows and has not been altered from the original.

The barn roof is original in design, with its gambrel shape, wide sweeping design and wooden shingles (which were replaced at least once). The metal cupola is original as well, providing ventilation to the hay loft. Lightning rods line the roof peak, as thunderstorms are common to the region.

Interior Description:
The barn's interior configuration consists of the center bay with a center aisle plan and the flanking north and south bays (see sketch below). Walls divide the three bays into distinct spaces. The interior has been modified only slightly from the original, primarily to accommodate farming and ranching technological innovations. Electricity was added to the barn in the 1940s when the rest of the farm site was provided with service. The barn is primarily used for storage presently.

The north shed bay was the milking parlor and was used continually for that purpose until the family stopped dairy farming in the 1960s. The 10 original milking stanchions remain, along with the original dirt floor. An automatic milking system was added in the 1950s. Steep steps at the west end of the north bay provide access to the hayloft. Two wooden slides provide hay drops from the loft to the north bay. However, the entire loft is open to the dairy stanchions, so loose hay could be pitched into the feed troughs as well. Miscellaneous items related to the dairy business remain, including cream cans with Frank Lipp's name on them, the cream separator from the Frank Lipp home, hobbles used for cows that liked to kick, and antique, pressure-pump fly sprayers.

Draft horses were housed in the center bay of the main level of the barn, which also retains its original dirt floor. Feedbunks for the horses line the entire wall dividing the center and north shed bay. Sometime prior to 1940, seven milking stanchions were added on the east portion of this wall. Feedbunks are also present on the east portion of the wall that divides the center and south bays. Located along the west

portion of this wall are two adjoining storage areas. The corner storage area was a small grain storage area. The name "P. Lipp" (for Phillip Lipp) is carved into the wood here. Adjoining the grain storage to the east was a room used for salt storage. Reginald Lipp would haul wheat to Kanopolis, Kansas and return with animal salt from the mines there. The salt was used on the family farm and extra was purchased to resell to area farmers for a small profit.

The south bay has most recently been used for grain and other storage. It is likely, due to the large sliding doors on both the east and west ends, that this bay was originally used for wagon storage. A wooden floor was built on top of the original dirt floor prior to 1940 when the exterior was altered for auguring grain into the bay. A horse collar and reins remain hanging in this area from the draft horse days, along with the branding iron with the family brand.

The balloon-framed hayloft has seen only minor changes over the years. The hay track and grapple hay fork remain, as do the hay slides into the north bay. There were originally 6 hay drops into the barn center. As there is still hay in the loft, it is difficult to tell if the boards covering some of the drops are simply doors that can be removed or if they were boarded over at some point. At least 3 of these 6 hay drops are still open from the loft to the center of the barn. The only other significant alteration to the loft was the addition of a large pigeon coop on the upper east wall. The once prolific natural pigeon population, and the droppings that ensued, was causing hay loss. By adding the coop and removing some windowpanes, the coop contained the birds and preserved the hay.

The barn is constructed from sawn lumber. The walls are built from 2"x6" lumber, floor joists are formed from 2"x8"s, and support pillars in the center of the barn also are formed from two, 2"x8" sawn lumber. The interior and exterior remain very close to their original form. The barn, along with its five-generation single-family farm ownership, provides nearly a century of regional agricultural history and typifies early 20th century agricultural architecture.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lipp Barn in Trego County, Kansas is being nominated to the National Register under the Multiple Property Submission-*Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* (Davis and Spencer, 2008). The barn is being nominated under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Constructed by Volga-German immigrants in 1917, the barn is significant for its ties to early 20th century agricultural history in Kansas, the "Golden Age" of agriculture when settlement of the Northwest region of the state began to increase and changing agricultural practices necessitated the construction of barns that maximized hay storage. The barn is also significant as a reflection of the common evolution of barn usage as farmers adapted to changing agricultural practices and is a good example of the Midwest Prairie Barn property type.

Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas MPS

As described in the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* Multiple Property Submission, typical Midwest Prairie Barns have several distinguishing characteristics: they are generally balloon-framed and constructed entirely of sawn lumber;[1] they are generally as wide or wider than tall and wider than long;[2] and they possess sweeping gable or gambrel roof forms, emphasizing hay storage with large haymows and hay doors.[3]

In addition, side shed bays were often constructed. Not only did they provide valuable functional space, they both insulated the center bay from bitter winters and braced the structure against strong Kansas winds.[4] Large sliding doors, which were possible with the invention of the sliding door hardware available in the late 19th century, improved upon hinged doors that strong winds could blow off the hinges.[5]

The Lipp Barn exemplifies these architectural features, with its wide sweeping gambrel roof, sliding doors, shed bays, and hay loft with the large hay doors and hay track. It is wider than long, measuring 50 feet wide by 40 feet long. With the north bay housing the dairy, draft horses and feed stalls in the center, and probable wagon and grain storage in the south bay, and its large haymow, the Lipp Barn fully utilized its intended design. Built in 1917, it was constructed during the period between 1910 and 1930 when these barns were at their height in popularity. The 1919 Sears catalog offered a gambrel or a gable roof "Feeder" barn (another term for Prairie barns), marketed for their "abundance of loft roof for the

[1] Allen G. Nobel and Hubert GH Wilhelm, ed., *Barns of the Midwest,* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), Chapter 7.
[2] Christy Davis and Brenda Spencer, *Historic Agriculture-Related Resourced of Kansas* Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register, 2008, 59-60.
[3] Davis and Spencer, 59-60.
[4] Robert L. Marsh, *Barns of Kansas,* (Kansas Electric Cooperatives, Inc., 2002), 126.
[5] Marsh, 28.

storage of hay, roughage, etc."[6] Whether custom built like the Lipp Barn or "mail-ordered," Midwest Prairie barns were the architectural creations for the agricultural hub of early 20th century farms in northwest Kansas.

The Lipp Family Legacy and Contributions to Local Agricultural History

Phillip and Maryanna Lipp were Germans who immigrated to the United States from Saratow, Russia, which is in the Volga River region. Thus, settlers to Kansas who came from this region of Russia were often called the 'Volga-Germans.' These people had been forced to leave Germany for refuge in Russia due to economic and religious reasons in the 1700s. They typically had various trade backgrounds while in Germany, but often claimed to be farmers so that they could enter Russia and be granted land as farmers. Upon coming to the United States, it is not surprising they chose to continue farming as an occupation. The Phillip Lipp family arrived at Ellis Island on January 19th, 1901 on *The Patricia*, a German passenger ship that ran from Hamburg, Germany to New York.[7] The family included Phillip-36, Maria (Maryanna)-36, Lawrence-15, Eva-11, Ekatarina (Kate)-4, Theresia-2 and George-1. Another son, Pete, was born a mere month (February 22, 1901) after the family arrived in the United States. Family stories report they stayed briefly in Topeka before making their home on the current property in Trego County.

The advancement of the Kansas Pacific Railroad and availability of farmland drew many settlers from Europe to the region. In the area surrounding the Lipp farmstead, the earliest settlers arrived in the late 1880s from Ireland and Bohemia. Several Volga-German families arrived in the area in 1901, which included the Phillip Lipp family.[8] These families reported favorably back to friends still in Russia, as the geography was similar to that in Russia, enabling similar farming practices. They also sent money to help these families immigrate to the region, with the next group arriving in 1902.

Phillip Lipp began farming the quarter in April of 1902 and constructed a sod home. Phillip and Maryanna's youngest son, Frank, was born in the sod home in 1907. The acreage was officially deeded from the Union Pacific Land Company on March 19th, 1910 for the sum of $1200.[9] This was the beginning of a family business that still operates today, having grown to a total of 1600 acres in both Trego and Gove counties.

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[6] Rebecca Hunter and Dale Patrick Wolicki, *Sears, Roebuck Book of Barns: A Reprint of the 1919 Catalog,* (Perfect Paperback: 2005), 25.

[7] Manifest, *The Patricia,* January 19, 1901, Page 610, Line 12, The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc., http://www.ellisisland.org.

[8] *Saint Michael's Church Centennial Directory*, 1983, 9.

[9] Deed Record from The Union Pacific Land Company to Phillip Lipp (7 November, 1911), Trego County, State of Kansas, Deed Book 23, Page 448.

As was the case with many farms in Kansas during this time, a barn was vital for the farm's livelihood. Since farms of this region tended to be larger than the state or national average, more draft horses were needed to work the fields, and thus more hay storage was needed to provide for livestock in the winter months. As outlined earlier, the Lipp Barn exemplifies many of the unique architectural features of Midwest Prairie barns and reflects the trend toward larger farms in the Northwest region, providing the storage needed for both livestock and large quantities of hay and grain.

The construction of the barn is also historically significant. The Lipp family, the parish priest from Collyer's St. Michael's Catholic Church (Fr. Michael Dreiling) and other immigrant families built the barn. These immigrant families, including the Lipps, developed farming in this part of northwest Kansas, thus defining the future of agriculture in this region:

> The Germans discovered the landscape and climate in western Kansas to be similar to that of Russia. They adapted well to this region, having been hardened by conditions in the Ukraine. They used what nature provided, perhaps better than any other immigrant group. Many other European pioneers moved on as frontier moved westward, but the Volga-Germans stayed to raise their families and crops.[10]

Many descendants of the original Volga-German immigrants still remain in the region, carrying on their German traditions and farming the land of northwest Kansas.

Phillip and Maryanna Lipp remained on the farm until their youngest son, Frank, married in 1927. At that time, Frank and his wife, Regina, stayed on the farm while Phillip and Maryanna moved into the nearby town of Collyer. Reginald Lipp, the only child of Frank and Regina, was born in February of 1931 and has resided on the farmstead ever since. He married Betty Nemechek in 1954 and raised three daughters on the farm: Cynthia (and Gary) Stefanatz, Lori (and Chuck) Mattke, and Susan (and Rob) Bestgen. Reginald retired from active farming in 2005 and rented the land for 3 years. Chuck and Lori Mattke and family are now farming the land on a rent share basis, and Rob and Susan Bestgen and family have purchased adjoining farmland to expand the family business.

The farm has grown and changed with the times, as have most family farms in Kansas. Such changes are reflected in the farm as well as the barn architecture as the barn has adapted to meet the continued evolution of agricultural practices. A variety of livestock have been raised over the years, including dairy cows, horses, pigs, chickens, ducks, rabbits, turkeys and beef cattle. Grain crops have primarily been winter wheat and milo, while livestock feed crops have included alfalfa, forage sorghum and prairie hay. The original sod home was replaced with a wood frame home built around 1915. In 1959, this home was replaced with a modern rambler home for Frank and Regina. When Reginald married in 1954, a basement home was built adjacent to Frank's home. A modern rambler home was built on top of the basement home in 1966. After the passing of Frank in 1979 and Regina in 1992, the Frank Lipp home

[10] Ted T. Cable and Wayne A. Maley, *Driving Across Kansas: A Guide to I-70,* (University Press of Kansas, 2003), 160.

was sold and moved from the farm site. The Reginald Lipp home remains as the only home on the site. Additional farm buildings have been added and removed to meet the needs of the farm. Whereas Frank Lipp was born on the farm, his oldest brother, Lawrence, died there in 1951 after falling from a ladder while repairing a Quonset. Amidst life, death, and changes to farming, the Lipp Barn has remained relatively unchanged as a testament to the lives of Kansas farm families and livelihood of Kansas faming.

A major change was forced upon the farm site with the construction of I-70 across Kansas in the late 1950s. The interstate project took the north edge of the farm site, eliminating a fruit orchard, an old machine shed and a chicken coop. A barn styled granary of the same era as the Lipp Barn, complete with a center bay and two side bays, was moved south due to the I-70 construction. Originally with a dirt floor, it was moved onto a new concrete foundation with poured floors. The proximity to I-70 does, however, provide a 'scenic overlook' for the Lipp Barn. A description of the Lipp farm and barn and an illustration of the barn appear in *Driving Across Kansas: A Guide to I-70.*[11] It is not uncommon for travelers to stop and photograph the barn.

The function of the Midwest Prairie barn has changed in recent history. Changes in farming practices have made many barns obsolete for anything but storage and occasional shelter for livestock. Many have not survived the elements or the changing needs of the farm of the 21st century. The Lipp family wishes to preserve the Lipp Barn as an outstanding example of agricultural architecture and agricultural history of the farmers who developed this region in the early 20th century.

[11] Cable and Maley, 159.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aerial photos, circa 1970s provided by Reginald and Betty Lipp, photographed (picture of the picture) by author 26 December, 2008.

Cable, Ted T. and Wayne A. Maley. *Driving Across Kansas: A Guide to I-70.* University Press of Kansas, 2003.

Davis, Christy and Brenda Spencer. "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas," Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register, 2008.

Deed Record from The Union Pacific Land Company to Phillip Lipp (7 November, 1911), Trego County, State of Kansas, Deed Book 23, Page 448.

Lipp family history provided by Reginald and Betty Lipp during personal interview with author 23-26 December, 2008.

Manifest, *The Patricia,* January 19, 1901. Page 610, Line 12. The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. http://www.ellisisland.org.

Marsh, Robert L. *Barns of Kansas.* Kansas Electric Cooperatives, Inc., 2002.

Saint Michael's Church Centennial Directory, 1983.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The barn is located on the Lipp homestead, a site comprised of approximately five acres on the northwest edge of the 160 acre Southwest Quarter in Section 9, Township 12, Range 25 West, Trego County, Kansas. The nomination includes the 1917 barn and a perimeter of 10 feet of land surrounding the barn.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

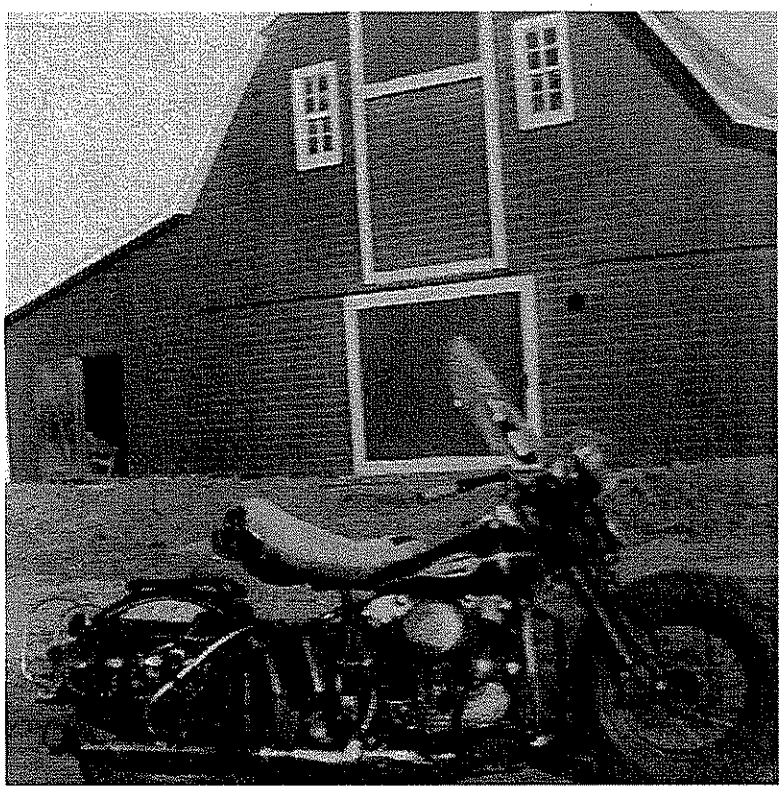
The present day 1600-acre Lipp farm originated with the 160-acre quarter purchased by Phillip Lipp. The 1917 barn is located on this 160-acre homestead and is the central focal point of the farmstead. Reginald (grandson of Phillip) and Betty Lipp still reside on the farmstead, which includes a single modern rambler home and other outbuildings, in addition to the historic barn.

PHOTOGRAPIC INFORMATION

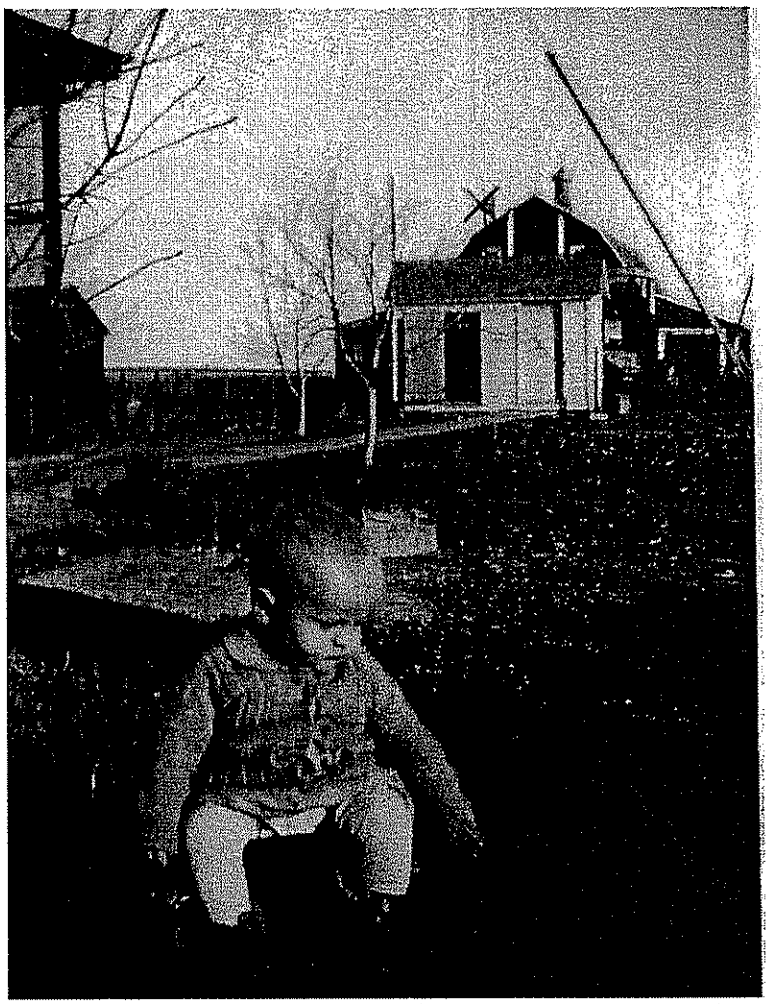
Property Name: Lipp Barn
Location: Trego County, Kansas
Photographer: Sarah Martin & Caitlin Meives
Date: March 15, 2009

Photo 1: Lipp Barn setting, West elevation
Photo 2: Exterior, North & West elevations
Photo 3: Exterior, West & South elevations
Photo 4: Exterior, South elevation
Photo 5: Exterior, South & East elevations
Photo 6: Exterior, East & North elevations
Photo 7: Interior, hayloft
Photo 8: Interior, hay track in hayloft
Photo 9: Interior, roof trusses
Photo 10: Interior, hayloft. N side open to north bay below.
Photo 11: Interior, view from hayloft to north shed bay below.
Photo 12: Interior, hay slides from hayloft to north bay.
Photo 13: Interior, north bay with dairy stanchions.

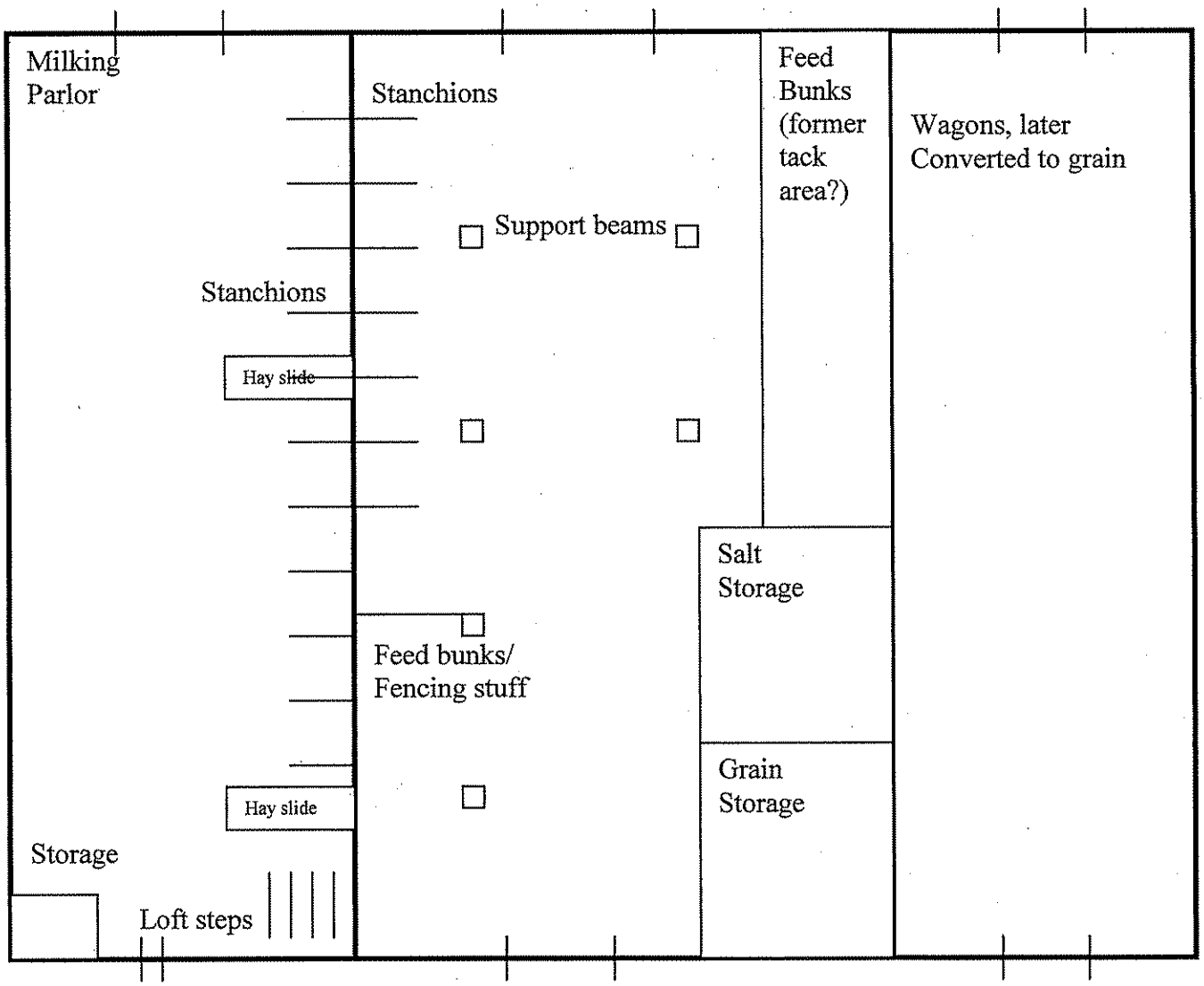
Lipp Homestead. Historic Photo, early 1970s (Ranch house at left of image removed 1990s). *Provided by Reginald and Betty Lipp, copied by author 26 December, 2008.*



Lipp Barn (West elevation). Historic Photo, early 1950s.
Provided by Reginald and Betty Lipp, copied by author 26 December, 2008.



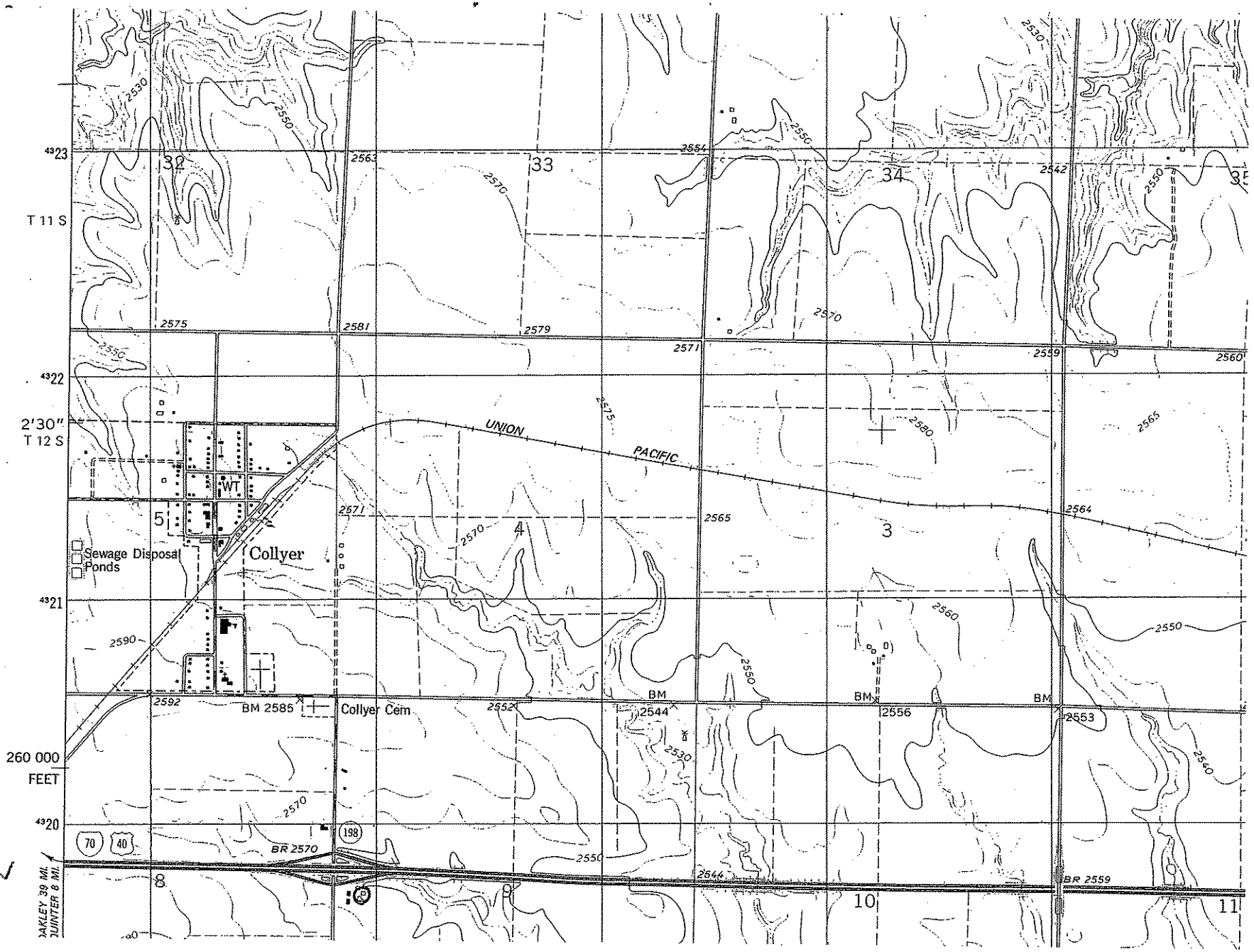
Lipp Barn (visible in background). Historic Photo, early 1930s.
Provided by Reginald and Betty Lipp, copied by author 26 December, 2008.



N

Not to scale

Lipp Barn – Current interior layout of main level



Lipp Barn
Trego Co, KS
14 : 403940 E
4319670 N