

COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOMINATION FORM

SECTION I

Name of Property

Historic Name Debus Farm

Other Names _____

Address of Property

[] address not for publication

Street Address 27015 County Road 67

City Iliff vicinity County Logan Zip 80736

Present Owner of Property

(for multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name Parker Water and Sanitation District

Address 19801 E. Main Street Phone (303) 941-4627

City Parker State Colorado Zip 80138

Owner Consent for Nomination

(attach signed consent from each owner of property - see attached form)

Preparer of Nomination

Name Tim & Kris Hoehn Date October 25, 2005

Organization Hoehn Architects, P.C.

Address 50 Pennsylvania Street Phone (303) 282-3884

City Denver State Colorado Zip 80203

FOR OFFICIAL USE:

Site Number 5LO.565

11/23/2005 Nomination Received

Senate # _____ House # _____

2/17/2006 Review Board Recommendation
 Approval Denial

2/24/2006 CHS Board State Register Listing
 Approved Denied

Certification of Listing: President, Colorado Historical Society

Date

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SECTION II

Local Historic Designation

Has the property received local historic designation?

no

yes --- individually designated designated as part of a historic district

Date designated _____

Designated by _____ (Name of municipality or county)

Use of Property

Historic Agriculture

Current Agriculture

Original Owner Henry Debus

Source of Information Interview with Donald and Madonna Debus; Logan County Centennial Book;

Logan County, Colorado Warranty Deed – Book 252, Page 109

Year of Construction Barn-1926; Farmhouse- ca. 1934; Garage- ca. 1939; Remaining outbuildings- ca. 1926

Source of Information Don and Madonna Debus

Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer Barn builder: Henry Hagemeyer; Farmhouse builder: Gordon M. Tamblyn

Source of Information Inscribed in concrete floor slab in barn; Don and Madonna Debus

Locational Status

Original location of structure(s)

Structure(s) moved to current location

Date of move ca. 1945-1949, Northwest Granary

SECTION III

Description and Alterations

(describe the current and original appearance of the property and any alterations on one or more continuation sheets)

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SECTION IV

Significance of Property

Nomination Criteria

- A** - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- B** - property is connected with persons significant in history
- C** - property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
- D** - property is of geographic importance
- E** - property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

Areas of Significance

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology –
prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology –
historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/
Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/
Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography/
Community Identity | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/
Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community
Planning and
Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Social History |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |

Significance Statement

(explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Bibliography

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

SECTION V

Locational Information

Lot(s) N/A Block N/A Addition N/A

USGS Topographic Quad Map Proctor

Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

(describe the boundaries of the nominated property on a continuation sheet)

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SECTION VI

Photograph Log for Black and White Photographs

(prepare a photograph log on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION VII

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION

Owner Consent Form

Black and White Photographs

Color Slides

Sketch Map(s)

Photocopy of USGS Map Section

Optional Materials

For Office Use Only

Property Type: building(s) district site structure object area

Architectural Style/Engineering Type: No style

Period of Significance: 1926-1956

Level of Significance: Local State National

Acreage 3.76

P.M. 6th Township 10N Range 50W Section 23 Quarter Sections SW, SE, NW, NW ;
E, SW, SW, NW, NW

UTM Reference: Zone 13 Easting 675497 Northing 4521912

Site Elevation: 3780 feet

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DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS

The Site

The Debus Farm is located approximately 2½ miles northeast of the town of Proctor and 1½ miles north of the South Platte River in Logan County, Colorado. The site is accessible from County Road 67, which intersects U.S. Highway 138 approximately ½ mile east of Proctor. The access road is paved for approximately 1½ miles until it reaches a juncture; here, the paved road (or County Road 67) continues due north while a gravel road meanders to the east and north through the east half of Section 22 to two separate entries to the farmstead. Most of the access road runs along the north bank of Harmony Ditch No. 2. The topography is generally flat, rising almost indiscernibly from the south to the north. Mature cottonwood trees and other deciduous trees are located near the house and along the east side of the site. Agricultural fields surround the farmstead, which is bounded on its north, south, and east sides by irrigation ditches.

The setting of the farmstead has not changed significantly, based upon aerial photographs of the site taken circa mid-1940s and in 1964. (Refer to Figures 1 and 2 at the end of this section.) Although some of the outbuildings no longer exist and the fencing has been replaced or reconfigured, the Debus Farm site retains much of its original historic character.

The Barn

The barn is the most prominent building on Debus Farm and was built circa 1926. The 30' 4" x 50' 3" gambrel-roofed barn is clad in tongue-and-groove horizontal cove-style novelty wood siding with a 5" exposure that is painted red with white trim; vertical wood corner boards are painted red to match the adjacent siding. The wood 2 x 6 balloon-framed exterior walls bear upon a cast-in-place concrete foundation. The roof is clad in corrugated steel sheets with exposed wood rafter tails. The metal roof was installed in 1997. The roof ridge, oriented north-south and approximately twenty-eight feet above grade, extends beyond the south exterior wall. This "hay hood" supports a track for a former pulley system that was used to load hay into the loft; the track continues along the roof ridge inside the second floor hay mow. The windows are similar on all four elevations and consist of fixed wood frame sash units, each containing four divided lites.

The south elevation contains a large horizontal-sliding wood door that provides access to the first floor service alley; the door is clad in cove-style novelty siding to match the barn and is hung from a metal rail. A smaller hinged door that is trimmed in wood on three sides is located immediately above the large wood passage door and provides access to the hay mow floor. A second loft door is located high at the gambrel end, centered above the horizontal-sliding wood passage door at grade and protected by the hay hood above; its strap hinges are located along its lower horizontal edge. A single wood window sash, with four divided lites, flanks each side of this loft door at the south gambrel end.

The east elevation contains four wood sash windows, each containing four divided lites and centered on the four northernmost stalls inside the barn. A small square wall opening, with a hinged panel clad in horizontal siding to match the barn, is located at the south end of the wall. Similar to the windows, the small wall opening is trimmed in wood.

The north elevation is similar to the south elevation, with its large horizontal-sliding wood door at grade,

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clad in cove-style novelty siding to match the barn and hung from a metal rail. Like the south door, this sliding wood door is centered on the service alley inside. Two wood window sash, each containing four divided lites, are located in the north gambrel end, opposite those in the south gambrel end.

The west elevation contains six wood sash windows with four divided lites. Each of the five windows at the north end of the elevation is centered on the stalls inside.

There are two floors contained within the barn. The first floor consists of three structural bays across the width of the barn: Two rows of interior wood posts, consisting of (3) 2 x 6s, support 6 x 6 wood beams that are oriented in the north/south direction and define a central service alley. The beams support 2 x 8 wood floor joists for the hay mow above, spaced approximately 24" on center and oriented in the east/west direction; 1 x 3 tongue and groove wood decking was laid over the top of the floor framing to provide a walking surface for the hay mow.

The post arrangement on the first floor defines the location of five animal stalls along the east and west sides of the floor. All of the stalls were originally used for the work horses but the west stalls were later used for the milking cows. The east stalls are separated by walls consisting of 2 x 12 wood planks, stacked to an approximate height of 3' 0" between pairs of 2 x 6 diagonal wood braces. The stalls on the west side of the barn are now open to one another; in the mid-1940s, the partitions and diagonal braces that once defined each stall were removed. Enclosed rooms, clad in 1 x 6 tongue and groove horizontal wood siding and measuring approximately 12' 0" wide x 9' 8" deep, are located at the south end of the rows of stalls. The southwest room functioned as the tack room for the storage of stable gear, while the southeast room served as the feed room for the storage of livestock feed.

Access to the second floor is provided by a stairway in the southwest corner of the barn, adjacent to the south wall. The wood 2 x 6 balloon-framed walls in the hay mow extend approximately 4' 0" above the second floor and support the roof framing, which consists of 2 x 6 braced rafters at approximately 24" on center. Spaced wood sheathing was laid over the rafters; the original wood shingles remain exposed to view below the corrugated metal roofing. Five openings measuring approximately 2' 0" x 4' 0" near the east and west walls allowed hay to be dropped into each of the stalls below.

Barn Alterations

- An historic photograph of the barn taken soon after its construction indicates that the barn was originally painted white with contrasting trim of an unknown color. The barn is now painted red with white trim. (Refer to Figure 3 at the end of this section.)
- The original roofing material consisted of wood shingles. In 1997, corrugated metal roofing was installed over the top of the wood shingle roof.
- The west side of the first floor once consisted of five individual stalls, similar to the east side. In the mid-1940s, the wood diagonal bracing and wood partitions that defined each stall were removed.

The North Granary

The granary, located on the north side of the barn, is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 14' 3" wide x 38' 3" long. The gable-roofed single-story building was used for storing small grains such as wheat, barley, and oats; it was constructed circa 1926. Similar to the barn, the granary is clad in

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tongue-and-groove horizontal cove-style novelty wood siding with a 5" exposure that is painted red with white trim at most of the wall openings; the vertical wood cornerboards are painted red to match the siding. The 2 x 4 exterior wood wall framing bears upon a cast-in-place concrete foundation and carries the load of the roof, which is framed with 2 x 4 wood rafters; both the wall and roof framing are spaced approximately 24" on center. The foundation was cast along three bearing lines in an east/west orientation below the north and south exterior walls and equidistant from these walls. The roof is clad in corrugated steel sheets with exposed rafter tails; the original wood shingles are visible inside the granary, attached to the spaced wood sheathing that spans between the roof rafters. The roof ridge is oriented east-west and is approximately fifteen feet above grade.

The south elevation contains four hinged wood doors; each provides access to four separate storage compartments. The doors are clad in cove-style novelty wood siding to match the granary and are trimmed on three sides with wood similar to the barn. The doors (and floor inside) are elevated approximately 1' 4" above grade. This is one of the distinctive features of granaries, which are typically raised above the surrounding ground in order to make the buildings "vermin-proof".

The east elevation contains one small square wall opening centered high on the exterior wall below the gable end. The untrimmed opening is protected with a wood panel, clad in cove-style novelty siding to match the surrounding wall; painted strap hinges on the opening's north side allow the panel to open and provide ventilation for the east storage compartment.

Four wall openings are also located on the north elevation. Unlike the wall opening on the east elevation, these four openings are trimmed on all sides with wood similar to the door openings; the three easternmost openings have trim painted in white, while the westernmost opening has trim painted to match the wall color. Wood panels clad in cove-style novelty wood siding with strap hinges, painted to match the wall color, protect each wall opening while also allowing for ventilation inside the four individual compartments.

The west elevation has no wall penetrations, consisting entirely of horizontal wood siding.

The interior space is subdivided into four separate grain storage rooms. The storage room at the west end of the granary is the smallest, measuring approximately 5' 6" in width in the east/west direction. The two center rooms are similar in size at 9' 8" in width. The easternmost room is the largest and measures 11' 8" wide. The interior compartment walls consist of 2 x 4 wood wall framing that extends to a height of approximately 9' 8" above the finished floor. Horizontal 1 x 6 tongue and groove wood siding lines all four walls of the westernmost storage compartment and three of the four walls of each of the other storage compartments. (The wood framing at the west interior wall of the other three compartments is exposed to view.) The wood siding extends to a height of 8' 6" above the floor. This wood lining allowed different grains to be stored in each room and to provide protection from vermin. The floor, which spans in a north/south orientation, is finished with 1 x 6 tongue and groove wood flooring.

North Granary Alterations

- The original roofing material consisted of wood shingles. Corrugated metal roofing was installed over the top of the shingle roof in the mid-1960s.

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The West Granary

The granary on the west side of the barn is rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 12' 3" wide x 26' 4" long. Like the north granary, this gable-roofed single-story building was also used for feed storage and was constructed circa 1926. Its construction is also similar to the north granary with its exterior cladding of tongue-and-groove horizontal cove-style novelty wood siding with 5" exposure; the entire building is painted red, including the trim at wall openings. The 2 x 6 exterior wood wall framing bears upon a cast-in-place concrete foundation and carries the load of the roof, which is framed with 2 x 4 wood rafters; the concrete foundation is continuous around the entire perimeter of the building. Wood collar ties at 48" on center provide bracing for the roof framing. The roof is clad in corrugated steel sheets with exposed rafter tails; the original wood shingles are visible inside the granary, attached to the spaced wood sheathing that spans between the roof rafters. The roof ridge is oriented north/south and is approximately thirteen feet above grade. An opening through the east side of the roof once accommodated a lid that opened to auger grain into the building.

The west elevation contains two hinged out-swinging wood doors; each provides access to a separate storage compartment at the north and south ends of the structure. The doors are clad in cove-style novelty wood siding to match the granary and are trimmed on three sides with wood similar to the barn. The doors (and floor inside) are elevated approximately 1' 0" above grade.

The south elevation contains one small wood sash window, centered at the gable end; the glass is now missing from the window's two divided lites. A small wall opening is located immediately below the window, offset to the west; the untrimmed opening is protected with a wood panel, clad in cove-style novelty siding to match the surrounding wall. Painted strap hinges on the opening's east side allow the panel to open and provide ventilation for the south storage compartment.

The east elevation has no wall penetrations, consisting entirely of horizontal wood siding.

One small opening, containing a window with four divided lites, is located high on the north elevation. Similar to the wall opening on the south elevation, an untrimmed opening located below the window was once protected with a wood panel.

The interior space consists of two separate grain storage rooms that are similar in size. The interior wall separating the two storage rooms is constructed of 2 x 4 wood framing that extends to the top of the interior wall plate, located at a height of approximately 8' 6" above the finished floor. Horizontal 1 x 6 tongue and groove wood siding lines the south side of this interior wall. The wood framing of the perimeter walls and the north side of the interior wall remain exposed to view inside. The floor is finished with 1 x 4 tongue and groove wood flooring.

West Granary Alterations

- The original roofing material consisted of wood shingles. Corrugated metal roofing was installed over the top of the shingle roof in the mid-1960s.

The Brooder House

The Brooder House was used for raising chicks and was constructed circa 1926. The wood framed

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building, consisting of one room, measures 10' 4" wide by 16' 4" long. The shed-roofed building is oriented to take advantage of solar heat gain, facing south. The roof framing consists of 2 x 4 wood rafters, with exposed rafter tails along the north and south roof eaves. The roof is clad in corrugated steel sheets; the original wood shingles are visible inside the brooder house, attached to the spaced wood sheathing that spans between the roof rafters. The exterior walls were also framed with 2 x 4 wood members located at 18" on center that bear upon a cast-in-place concrete foundation. The wall framing is sheathed with tongue-and-groove horizontal wood siding that matches the siding on the other outbuildings. Vertical trim boards were utilized at the corners of the brooder house. The building is painted white.

The south elevation contains a row of four wood sash windows, each containing four divided lites and once capable of sliding up for ventilation; the windows and screens are located at the eastern end of the wall. A wood five-panel in-swinging passage door and out-swinging screen door are located near the west end of the wall. An outdoor area, enclosed with a fence of timber posts and chicken wire and measuring approximately 15' 0" long, is located immediately outside. A gate on the south side of the fenced enclosure, four feet wide, provides access to the outdoor area and brooder house.

The east elevation contains one wood sash window and screen, similar to the windows on the south elevation; it is located near the south end of the wall.

The north elevation has no wall penetrations, consisting entirely of horizontal wood siding.

The west elevation consists primarily of horizontal wood siding, with a small wall opening located near the south end of the wall. Although no longer functional, this opening once allowed the fowl to access a fenced side yard.

The wall and roof framing is exposed to view on the inside. Building paper was installed between the wall framing and the horizontal wood siding, probably to serve as a vapor barrier. The floor consists of a concrete slab that was poured directly onto grade. A 4 x 4 wood post is located in the center of the building; it supports a 4 x 4 horizontal wood brace that is located immediately below two roof rafters.

Brooder House Alterations

- The original roofing material consisted of wood shingles. Corrugated metal roofing was installed over the top of the shingle roof in the mid-1960s.
- The notched wood fascia board on the south roof edge was added by the Debus family to protect the roof rafter tails.

The Hen House

The Hen House provides shelter for chickens. The wood framed building measures approximately 14' 2" wide by 16' 4" long and was constructed sometime around 1926. Similar to the brooder house, the hen house is also oriented to take advantage of solar heat gain, with its long side facing south and containing windows. The slightly asymmetrical side gabled roof, rising to an approximate height of 12' 6", is framed with 2 x 4 wood rafters, spaced approximately 24" on center, with exposed rafter tails along the north and south roof eaves. Wood collar ties at 48" on center provide bracing for the roof framing. The roof is clad in corrugated steel sheets; the original wood shingles are visible inside the

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hen house, attached to the spaced wood sheathing that spans between the roof rafters. The exterior walls are also framed with 2 x 4 wood members at approximately 24" on center that bear upon a cast-in-place concrete floor and continuous perimeter foundation; the floor is elevated approximately 8" above surrounding grade. The wall framing, extending to an approximate height of 7' 4" above the floor, is sheathed with tongue-and-groove horizontal wood siding that matches the siding on the other outbuildings. The building is painted white.

The south elevation contains a row of eight upward-sliding wood sash windows, each containing four divided lites and trimmed in wood; the windows and screens are located at the western end of the wall and provide natural light for the roosting room within. A wood tongue-and-groove out-swinging passage door and in-swinging screen door, located at the east end of the row of windows, provide access to this room. Original wood "roosts" and nests for laying eggs line the west wall of the roosting room. A smaller room, measuring approximately 7' 6" long x 14' 2" wide and located at the east end of the hen house, was used for feed storage; nests are also located in this room for the "setting hens". A wood tongue-and-groove out-swinging passage door and in-swinging screen door provide separate access from the south yard to this room. The wall separating the two rooms consists of 2 x 4 wood framing clad with tongue-and-groove wood siding to an approximate height of 3' 0"; a screen door provides passage between the rooms. A pump for drawing water from a well is located nearby in the south yard.

The east elevation contains one wood sash window, similar to the windows on the south elevation; it is located at the south half of the wall and allows air and natural light to enter the feed storage room inside.

The north elevation consists primarily of horizontal wood siding, with a small trimmed wall opening located near the west end of the wall at grade. An outdoor fenced area, adjacent to the north side of the hen house and extending approximately 16' 0" to the north, is accessible by chickens through this small opening. The fence consists of metal posts supporting a combination of wire mesh and chicken wire.

The west elevation has no wall penetrations, consisting entirely of horizontal wood siding. Painted wood braces are visible under both the east and west gables, which extend from the wall to the rakeboard.

Hen House Alterations

- The original roofing material consisted of wood shingles. Corrugated metal roofing was installed over the top of the shingle roof in the mid-1960s.

The Northwest Granary

The white-painted granary at the northwest corner of the site is not original to Debus Farm. The building was purchased from the Sioux Ordinance Depot in Sidney, Nebraska and moved to the farm during the 1940s after World War II. A concrete foundation was cast for the granary, which measures approximately 14' 4" wide by 24' 4" long. The wood-framed building is clad in the same tongue-and-groove horizontal cove-style novelty wood siding as the other outbuildings on the farm and has similar cornerboards; its construction appears to be from the same time period as the original outbuildings.

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The 2 x 6 exterior wood wall framing bears upon the continuous foundation walls and carries the load of the roof, which is framed with 2 x 4 wood rafters spaced approximately 24" on center. The roof ridge is oriented in a north-south direction and is approximately 15 feet above grade. The roof rafters do not extend beyond the east and west walls, but were framed flush with the outside face of the wall framing. The roof is clad with corrugated steel sheets; the original wood shingles are visible inside the granary, attached to the spaced wood sheathing that spans between the roof rafters. An opening through the east side of the roof once accommodated a lid that opened to auger grain into the building; this opening was added in the 1950s by the Debus family.

The entry door for the granary is located at the center of the east elevation; the outswinging strap-hinged door was constructed of the same siding as the walls, but in a vertical application. A small wall opening with an outswinging panel is located immediately above the door; it also consists of vertical tongue-and-groove wood siding. Vertical wood boards that extend the full height of the wall subdivide the elevation into three equal bays and may have been installed to cover the siding's vertical joints. Steel channels at the bottom of the wood boards serve to anchor a steel tie rod that spans between the east and west exterior walls. Shorter steel plates, also mounted vertically on the wall, are located near the middle of the north and south bays; they serve as anchor plates for pairs of steel tie rods inside.

The north and south elevations are similar: each contains a small framed opening centered on the wall and located high on the gable end. Each untrimmed opening was once protected with a wood panel, which is now missing. Painted strap hinges at the top of the openings allowed the former panels to open to provide ventilation for the interior. A vertical wood board is centered on the wall immediately below the opening and probably serves a function similar to the boards on the east and west elevations. A steel channel at the bottom of the board provides anchorage for an interior steel tie rod that spans between the north and south exterior walls; the interior framing at these locations consists of double 2 x 6 wood studs. An opening at the bottom of the south elevation, containing a through-wall fan, was used to draw air artificially through the granary and was added by the Debus family in 1984.

The west elevation has no wall penetrations, consisting primarily of horizontal wood siding. Similar to the east elevation, vertical wood boards extend the full height of the wall and subdivide the elevation into three equal bays. Steel channels at the bottoms of the boards each support a steel tie rod that spans between the east and west exterior walls. Steel plates similar to those on the east elevation, approximately centered on the north and south bays and mounted vertically on the wall, serve as anchor plates for pairs of steel tie rods inside. Similar to the interior framing of the north and south walls, double 2 x 6 wood studs were placed inside at the locations of the tie rods on both the east and west walls.

Remnants of building paper are visible inside, located immediately behind the wood siding. The building paper probably served as a vapor barrier for the granary, keeping the grain inside dry.

Northwest Granary Alterations

- The original roofing material consisted of wood shingles. Corrugated metal roofing was installed over the top of the shingle roof in the mid-1960s.
- An opening through the east side of the roof once accommodated a lid that opened to auger grain into the building; this opening was added in the 1950s by the Debus family.
- An opening at the bottom of the south elevation, containing a through-wall fan, was used to draw air artificially through the granary and was added by the Debus family in 1984.

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The Garage

The garage, located southeast of the barn, is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 24' 0" wide x 28' 0" long. It was constructed by 1939 or 1940 and after the construction of the farmhouse, based on photographs of the farm. (Refer to Figure 4 at the end of this section.) The side gable-roofed one-story building is clad in tongue-and-groove horizontal cove-style novelty wood siding painted beige with contrasting painted wood trim at the window openings and passage door; the trim boards at the garage door openings are painted to match the siding. The 2 x 4 perimeter wood wall framing was installed upon a cast-in-place concrete foundation. The north and south bearing walls carry most of the load of the roof, which is framed with 2 x 4 wood rafters spaced 16" on center with collar ties at 48" on center. The roof covering consists of asphalt shingles that were most recently installed in 1999. Spaced wood sheathing that spans between the roof rafters is visible inside the garage but any former original roof covering has been removed; the original roofing was most likely wood shingles, similar to the other buildings on the site. The roof ridge is oriented east-west and is approximately 18 feet above grade. Exposed rafters are seen on the north and south sides.

The north elevation contains two large overhead garage doors; the doors are constructed of 1 x 4 tongue-and-groove vertical wood siding and located at the western end of the wall, allowing for storage space along the east interior end of the garage.

The west elevation contains one wood fixed sash window containing four divided lites, located within the northern half of the wall. This window opening, like all others on the garage, is trimmed in wood. A short horizontal wood board is centered below the roof ridge at the location of the wall's top plate; a metal tie rod spans between the center of this anchor board and a similar board on the east elevation to prevent the walls from spreading apart. Painted wood braces are visible under the west gable, which extend from the wall to the rakeboard, similar to the Hen House.

The south elevation contains two wood sash windows, each containing four divided lites and located equidistant from the east and west ends of the wall. Each window opening is trimmed in wood.

The passage door is located on the north end of the east elevation and consists of a four-panel (two-over-two) wood door. Two wood window sash units, each containing four divided lites, are located to the south of the door. A short horizontal wood anchor board is mounted on the east wall similar to the west wall and accommodates a metal tie rod. Two additional horizontal wood boards were mounted lower on the wall for the installation of electrical conduit. Painted wood braces are also visible under the east gable.

Garage Alterations

- Asphalt shingles were installed in 1989 and again in 1999 due to hail damage.

The Farmhouse

The farmhouse was constructed between 1934 and 1935; it replaces the site's original farmhouse, which had already been constructed when Henry Debus purchased the property in 1926. (Refer to Figure 4 at the end of this section.) The farmhouse measures approximately 28' 2" wide by 32' 6" long. The main side gable-roofed one-story building has two appendages along its south and west sides; the

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west appendage consists of a hipped roof addition, while the south appendage was a former shed-roofed porch that has been enclosed as a sunroom. The exterior walls are clad with horizontal beveled wood siding and bear upon a cast-in-place concrete foundation. The roof covering consists of asphalt shingles. Unlike the outbuildings, the roof rafters are not exposed to view but have boxed eaves. The soffits of the original farmhouse are finished with painted beadboard, while those at the west addition consist of flat wood sheeting. A brick chimney projects through the south side of the gabled roof at the western end of the house.

The west elevation contains the main entry door, which is incorporated into the hipped roof addition, constructed sometime around 1957. The door is located at the north end of the wall and provides entry to an enclosed mudroom at grade that is halfway between the first floor and basement levels. Two single-hung wood windows with shutters provide natural light for a bathroom at the center and a kitchen at the south end of the addition. A secondary entry door is located at the south end of the enclosed sunroom; this entry is elevated approximately 3' 6" above grade and is accessible by wood steps.

The south elevation consists primarily of the shed-roofed sunroom, which was once an open-air porch. The 7" square concrete columns supporting the original wood porch columns are still visible below the elevated sunroom enclosure. The south wall of the sunroom consists of a row of three single-hung wood windows between pairs of larger, single-hung wood windows at the east and west ends of the wall. The new enclosure walls were constructed in 1993. The south wall of the hipped-roofed addition on the west side of the house consists entirely of horizontal beveled wood siding.

The east elevation of the farmhouse contains two single-hung wood windows at the first floor, which are similar in size. The window at the south end of the wall serves the living room, while the window at the north end provides natural light for a bedroom. A pair of fixed wood windows, each containing four divided lights, is located high at the gable end. Two small basement windows in the exposed concrete foundation wall are located equidistant from the northwest and southwest corners of the house. A large single-hung wood window is located in the east wall of the sunroom.

The north elevation of the farmhouse contains three single-hung wood windows with shutters that provide natural light for three bedrooms. A wider window is located in the north wall of the hipped roof addition; it is dropped approximately two feet below the other three windows. There are two small basement windows in the farmhouse's exposed concrete foundation wall.

The first floor contains a bearing wall that is located along the center of the house in an east/west orientation. The entry to the farmhouse is through the enclosed mudroom at the north end of the circa-1957 addition; the fully-finished basement and the main floor of the house are accessible by stairs from the mudroom. A bathroom is located immediately to the south of the mudroom, with a hallway along its east side; these rooms are on the north side of the bearing wall in the addition. The north half of the original farmhouse contains three bedrooms of similar size with closets. The south half of the original house contained a living room, dining room, and kitchen. The circa-1957 construction relocated the kitchen to the southwest corner of the house (or the south half of the addition). The enclosed sunroom, formerly an open-air porch, is located along the south side of the living room and is accessible through an original pine and glass paneled door in the original south exterior wall. Historic fabric that remains from the original farmhouse includes the pine baseboards, door, window trim, and one-over-one paneled doors in the bedrooms, all in a clear finish; door hardware; single-hung windows; and oak flooring.

Property Name Debus Farm

Farmhouse Alterations

- The original entry to the house was located on the west side and consisted of an enclosed, front-gabled entry measuring approximately 6' wide by 6' long. A pair of small windows at the west gable end, each containing four divided lites and matching the existing windows at the east gable end, were removed when the addition was built. A window at the south end of the original west elevation was also removed with the construction of the addition. (Refer to Figure 5 at the end of this section.)
- The porch on the south side of the house was enclosed around 1993. Four square, tapered wood columns rested upon individual concrete posts below the porch floor. A wood balustrade, consisting of simple rectangular wood balusters between a top and bottom rail, was located between the columns and along the east side of the porch. A set of steps provided access to the west end of the porch. (Refer to Figure 6 at the end of this section.)
- The circa-1957 construction relocated the kitchen in the original farmhouse to the addition at the west end of the house.
- The original roofing material consisted of wood shingles. Asphalt shingles were installed in 1989 and again in 1999 due to hail damage.
- The shutters were added to the window openings on the north and west sides of the house at an unknown date.

Property Name Debus Farm

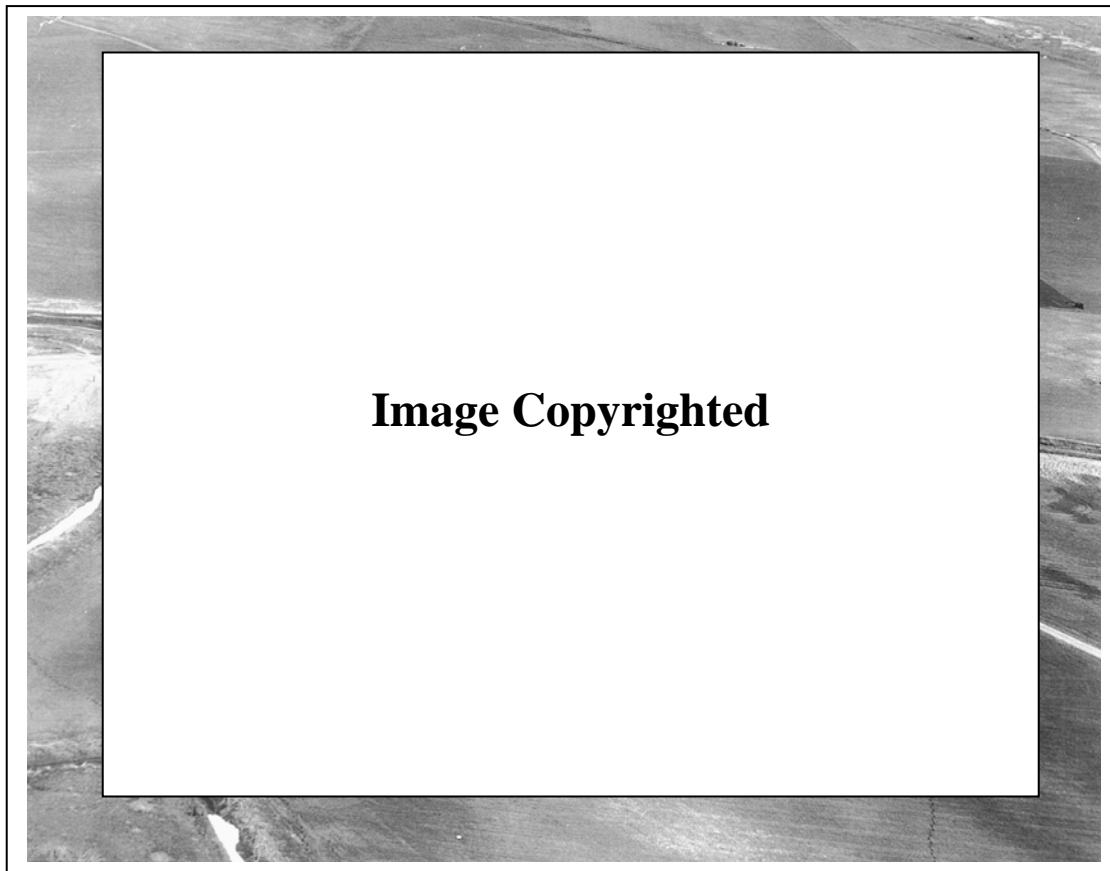


Figure 1. View of Debus Farm looking slightly north of east. Photograph taken circa mid-1940s.

Property Name Debus Farm

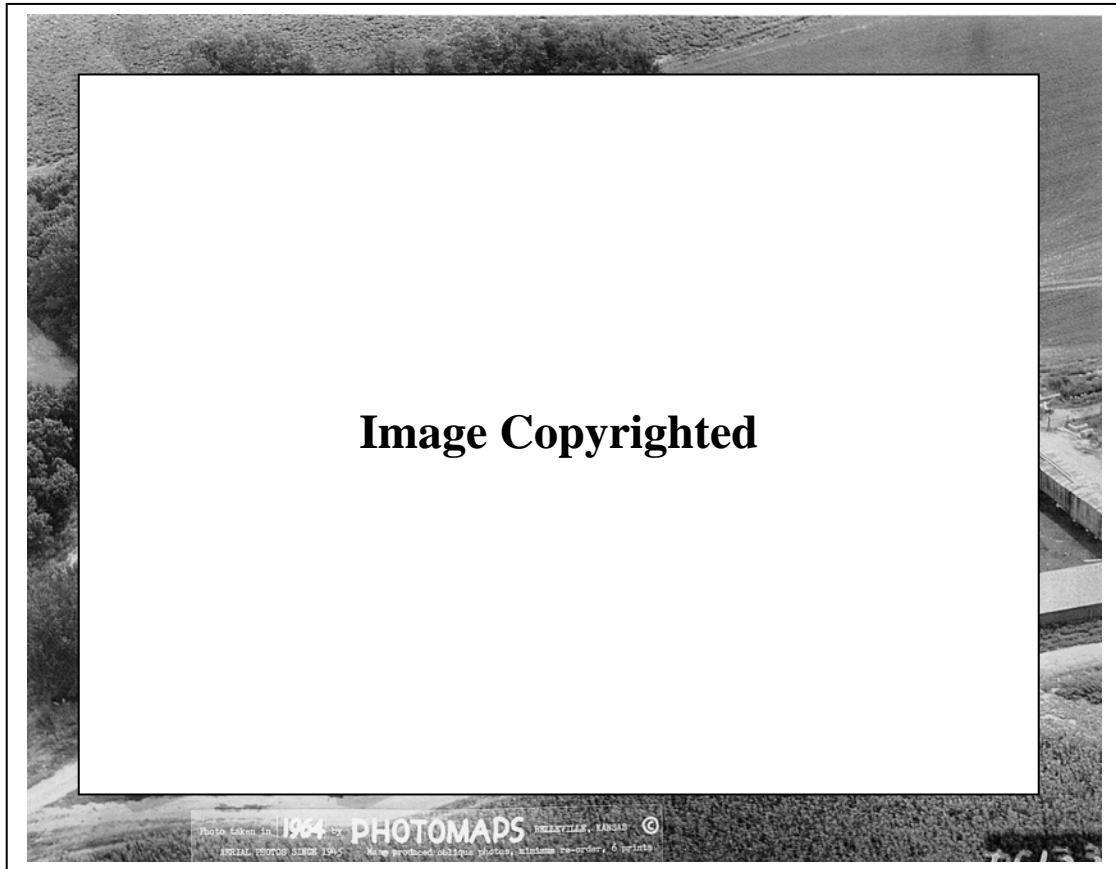


Figure 2. View of Debus Farm, looking slightly south of east. Outbuildings visible in this photograph that are no longer extant include the hog farrowing building in the southwest corner, situated along the west edge of the corral; two box cars in the southwest corner, located along the south side of the corral and used for grain and hay storage; and the “grinder room”, the building opposite the box cars at the north end of the corral, where alfalfa hay was ground to feed the cattle. (Photograph DC133 taken in 1964 by “Photomaps”; Belleville, Kansas.)

Property Name Debus Farm

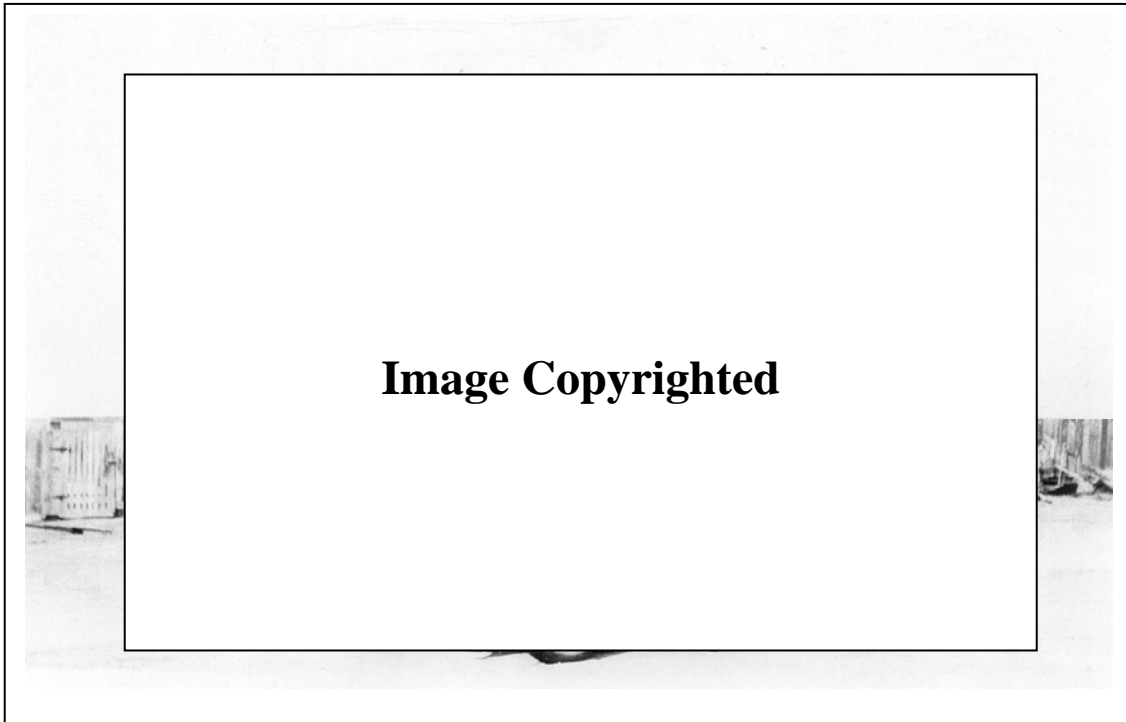


Figure 3. View of barn, showing portions of the south and east elevations. Note the original roofing material, consisting of wood shingles, and the original paint colors. Photograph taken circa early 1930s.

Property Name Debus Farm

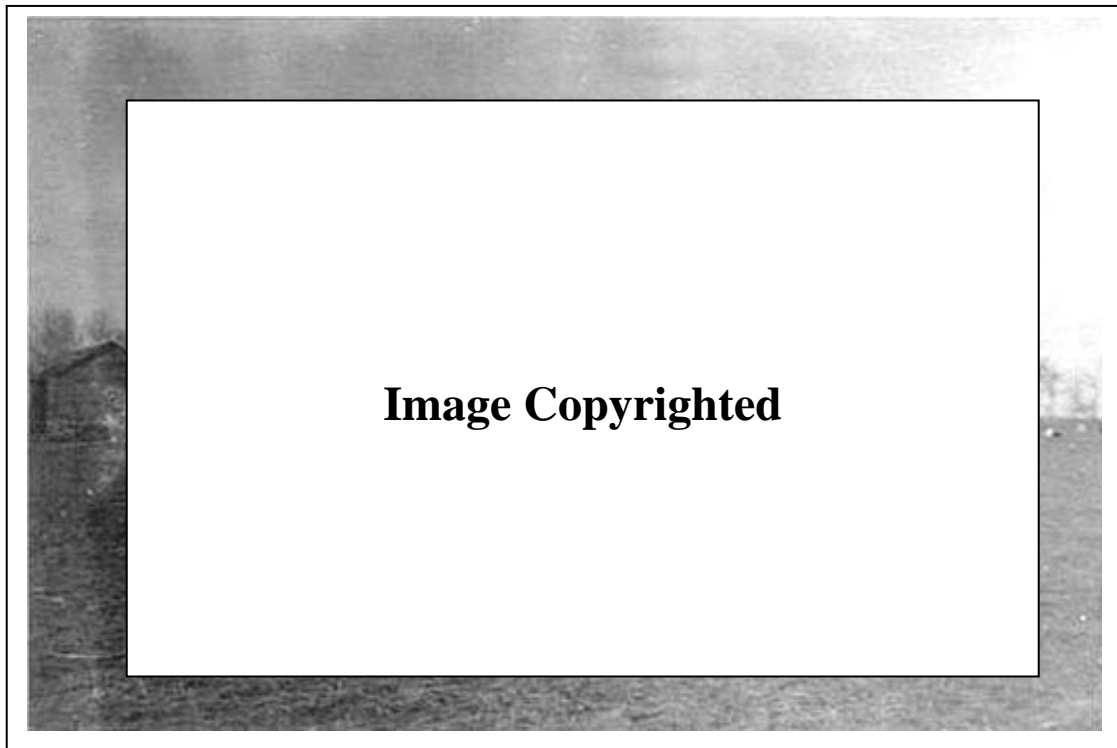


Figure 4. View of farmhouse looking northeast. The garage had not been built at the time this photograph was taken, circa late -1930s. Outbuildings are visible in this photograph that are no longer extant; they include an outhouse east of the farmhouse; an earlier garage at the west end of the photograph; and a small shed-roofed building with three windows, located to the east of the garage and formerly used for the setting hens.

Property Name Debus Farm

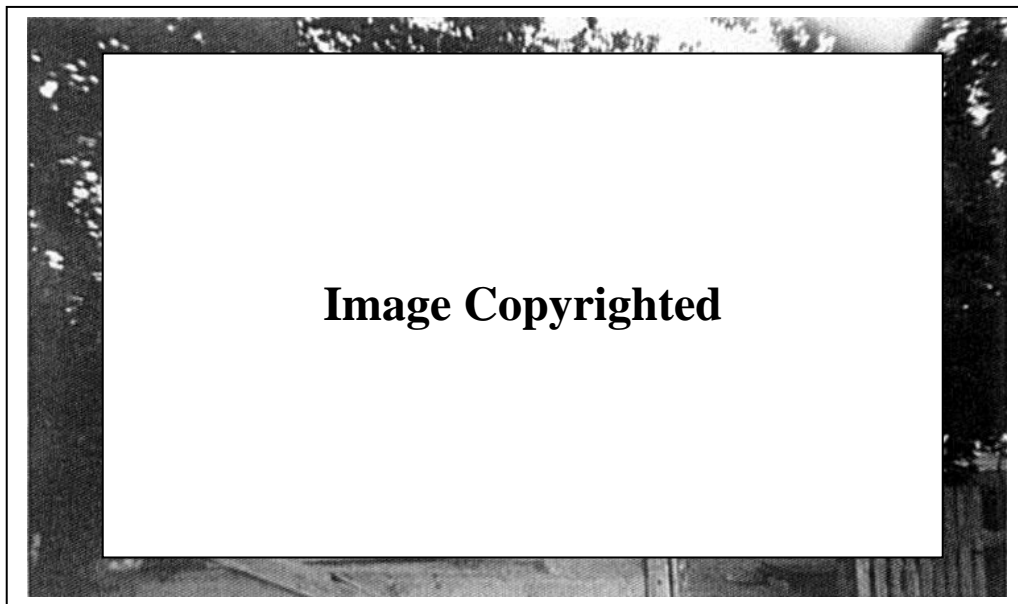


Figure 5. View of original west side of farmhouse, prior to the construction of an addition around 1957.

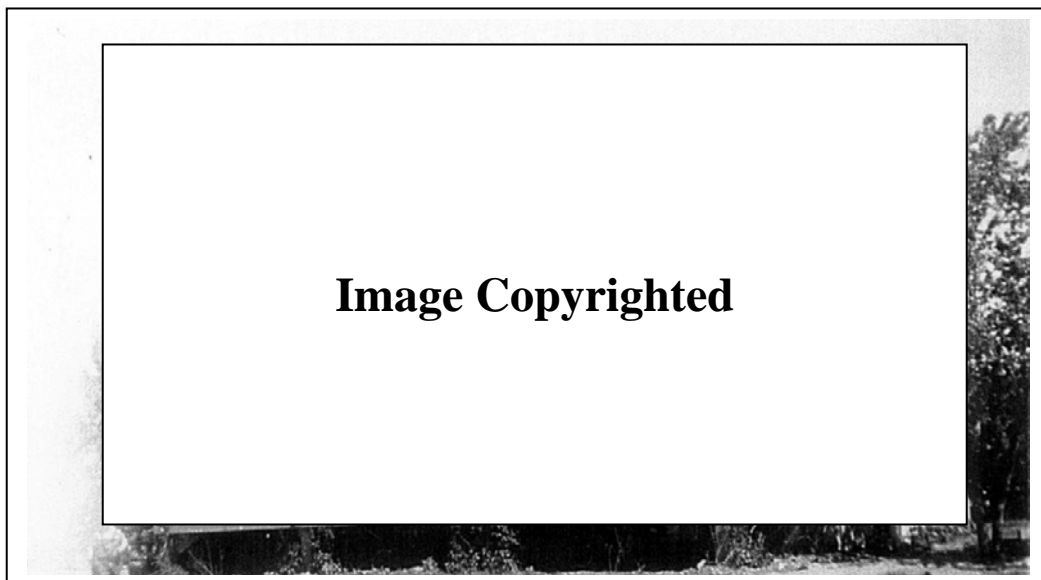


Figure 6. View of original south side of farmhouse, prior to the enclosure of the porch for a sunroom around 1993. Photograph taken circa late-1930s.

Property Name Debus Farm

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Debus Farm is eligible for the Colorado State Register under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture for its association with Logan County's reputation as a leader of sugar beet production during the early decades of the twentieth century, due in large part to the influx of Volga Germans to the state. Henry Debus was a descendant of one of the German families who immigrated to the lower Volga River in Russia's Ukraine republic during the years 1763-69 in order to escape from the land wars in their native country. Henry Debus and his wife, Maria, were born and raised in Russia and then immigrated to the United States from Kukkus, Russia during the late 1890s. They raised a large family and worked in the sugar beet fields of Nebraska and Michigan. After Maria's death, Henry and his seven children moved to Logan County, Colorado, where Henry purchased land that was originally part of the Powell and Blair Stone Ranch, later renamed the Blue Ranch. Here Henry Debus raised sugar beets as his principal cash crop, contributing to Logan County's sugar beet production history. Debus Farm is representative of Logan County's agrarian heritage.

The Debus Farm is also eligible for the Colorado State Register under Criterion C as an architecturally significant collection of agricultural buildings. The buildings from the earliest period of construction at Debus Farm, which is circa 1926, include a barn, two original granaries, a brooder house, and a hen house. The farmhouse was constructed circa 1934 to replace an earlier farmhouse that existed on the site when Henry Debus purchased the farmstead. The garage was built later around 1939 or 1940 and a third granary was moved onto the site after World War II, but these three buildings exhibit construction features similar to the earliest Debus outbuildings. The barn, consisting of a braced-rafter self-supporting gambrel roof with balloon-framed walls, represents the trend in barn construction towards more open plans and lighter frames after the turn of the 20th century. By 1926, the approximate year of construction of the barn, this structural framing system had become the most popular new barn type. The barn and simple outbuildings at Debus Farm are rarely found today on farmsteads due to improvements in agricultural technology. In traveling along U.S. Highway 138 between Sterling and Crook, the Debus barn and one other barn are the only ones visible; most barns and other outbuildings have been replaced by metal prefabricated buildings. Although some of the outbuildings no longer exist and the fencing has been replaced or reconfigured, the setting of the historic property has not changed significantly and retains its agricultural and architectural integrity.

Criterion A

Henry Debus was born on August 7, 1881, in Kukkus, Russia, to Jacob and Maria Katherina (Mohr) Debus; his wife, Maria Katherina (Hergenrader) Debus, was also born in Russia on November 30, 1878. Christian Debus, an ancestor of Henry Debus, moved in the period 1763-69 from the state of Hesse in the area of the Upper Rhine in Germany to the village of Kukkus, Russia. At this time, many German farmers wanted to escape from the land wars in their native country and consequently accepted an invitation from Catherine II, a former German princess, to come to Russia and settle along the fertile Volga Valley. Kukkus is located on the "Wiesenseite" or "meadow side" of the Volga River in Russia's Ukraine republic. The Volga Germans eventually adjusted to their new home and became successful in raising sugar beets, corn, and hay for their livestock. For over a century, the Volga Germans were the recipients of free land; they enjoyed religious freedom and were exempt from military service. Following the death of Catherine II, the ruling Russian czars in the 1870s rescinded many of the promises made to the Germans, including military conscription. These actions, along with economic distress and overpopulation, prompted thousands of Volga German families to migrate to the

Property Name Debus Farm

United States. Beginning in 1874, the Burlington and Quincy Railroad distributed literature in the German language to the Volga Germans, promoting land that was available to homestead in the United States; Lincoln and Sutton, Nebraska were the dispatch centers for the future homesteaders. The Volga Germans were recruited for their agricultural expertise. From the mid-1870s until the beginning of World War I, Volga German families immigrated to the sugar beet districts of Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Minnesota, Iowa, and Michigan.

Henry Debus and his wife, Maria, immigrated to the United States from Kukkus, Russia, during the late 1890s and first settled in Lincoln, Nebraska, in the "Russian Bottoms" where other Volga Germans were living. In 1901, their first child, Mary, was born. Their next child, Phillip, was born in 1903 in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where the parents worked in the sugar beet fields every spring for several years. Daughter Katherine was born in 1905 in Caro, Michigan, while son Henry, Jr. and daughter Marie were born in 1907 and 1910 in Lincoln, Nebraska. Eventually, the family moved to Paxton, Nebraska, where they leased land to grow sugar beets; Paxton is located less than fifty miles from the Colorado border along the north side of the South Platte River. Two more children were born in Paxton: Amelia in 1913 and George in 1917. During these years, sugar beet farming was accomplished by hand and consisted of thinning, hoeing, and harvesting the crop; it was hard and laborious work for all members of the family, including the children. The Volga German immigrants were known for their large families, strong work ethic, and agricultural mastery of sugar beet farming.

On February 16, 1920, Maria Debus died due to complications from childbirth. Two years later, Henry applied for United States citizenship; at this time, his personal property was valued at \$3,300. He became naturalized on September 15, 1924, while living in Paxton, Nebraska, and later sponsored thirteen other Volga Germans to the United States and helped four families get started in farming.

In 1925, Henry moved his seven children to Logan County, Colorado, after purchasing land from Robert A. and Leola Hamil on October 17, 1925. The purchase by Henry Debus encompassed the northwest quarter of Section 23, containing 160 acres of land, together with the right-of-way over and across the east half of Section 22, twenty-five feet in width and following the north bank of Harmony Ditch. The purchase also included 160 shares of Proctor Water Company Stock. The warranty deed indicates that Henry Debus agreed to pay the seller's first mortgage of \$8,000 and any accrued interest after March 1, 1926. The warranty deed was filed for record on March 24, 1926.

The land on which the Debus Farm stands was originally part of the Powell and Blair Stone Ranch, located to the southwest of the Debus Farm in Section 28 and now listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Site No. 5LO.478). Stone Ranch was developed between 1895 and 1898 and was considered to be one of the most modern self-contained and self-maintained ranches in the region.

The development of agriculture in northeastern Colorado and Logan County is closely linked to the irrigation of the high plains landscape and Stone Ranch was well-known for its system of irrigation ditches and canals. The earliest settlers who pursued agricultural interests found the land along the lowest elevations or "bottom lands" of the Platte River to be the most desirable due to the availability of water for irrigation. In 1872 and 1873 the first irrigation ditches in Logan County were constructed. Due to the lack of cash and little interest by outside promoters, the settlers organized small ditch companies in which a share of stock was given for a certain number of days' effort in ditch development. As the population grew, the need to provide irrigation water to higher ground increased, even though this meant more labor and greater cost. Between 1875 and 1886, new ditch companies were organized that resulted in the construction of six additional irrigation ditches. During the 1890s, more than a dozen more ditches were built to serve the area. William Powell and Joseph Dillon built

Property Name Debus Farm

and incorporated the Powell and Dillon Ditch around 1891, which served the Powell and Dillon Ranch, located approximately three miles northeast of Iliff. In 1895, after Powell formed a second ranching partnership with his son-in-law, Frank Blair, they extended the ditch with a team of horses and hand scrapers to serve the Powell and Blair Stone Ranch; the ditch was then renamed the Powell and Blair Ditch. The ditch still remains, although it has been modernized. A second ditch, called the Iliff and Platte Valley Ditch, served the ranch to a lesser extent; the ranch's rights to this ditch's water were exercised by its release of water into the Powell and Blair Ditch for final distribution. The Powell and Blair Ditch runs through the northwest corner of Section 23 at the Debus Farm and is connected via Corral Creek to Harmony Ditch No. 2 to the south.

In 1907, Stone Ranch encompassed over 4,000 acres of land and included the quarter-section of land associated with the Debus Farm. At this time, the entire parcel of land was sold to the Logan County Development Company of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for \$400,000 and 168 shares of stock in the Iliff and Platte Valley Ditch Company. It was renamed "Blue Ranch" for J. D. Blue, the company's principal holder. The developer's plan was to divide the ranch into smaller parcels for sale to Iowa farmers. Blue hired James Newton Hamil to manage Blue Ranch. Born in Blount County, Tennessee, in 1875, James Hamil arrived in Logan County in 1898, with his first job at the Powell and Blair Ranch. He and his wife, Ada Gertrude (Walker) Hamil, raised six children on the ranch and managed the property from 1907 until 1924.

Henry Debus purchased his land from Robert A. Hamil, who was James Newton Hamil's brother; Robert and his wife followed his relatives out to Colorado from Blount County, Tennessee, after hearing "glowing reports of the climate and the agricultural prospects" of Logan County.

The Debus Farm building site was chosen for its proximity to Corral Creek and irrigation ditches; the creek provided water for the animals in the corrals and pastures while the irrigation ditches were the "lifeblood" of the nearby agricultural fields. The farmhouse and associated outbuildings were sited in the draw, formed by the creek, where a natural windbreak is available. A variety of trees were planted near the farmhouse to serve as a windbreak, to provide shade in the summer, and to bear fruit for preserves; they include cottonwood, hackberry, elm, locust, mulberry, apple, and cherry trees. (The elm trees were planted around the farmhouse by Henry Debus, Sr. and his grandson, Donald.) A farmhouse already existed on the property when Henry Debus purchased the quarter section of land, so his first priority was to build the barn, which still stands today; the orientation of the other outbuildings and the replacement farmhouse followed that of the barn. The siting of the farmhouse provides views of the fields to the south and the corrals to the west. The henhouse and brooder house were located near the farmhouse for ready access to the hens, chickens, and eggs, while the granaries were situated near the barn and corrals for convenience in collecting feed for the animals.

Henry grew sugar beets, oats, and alfalfa on the farm. The farm's cash crop was sugar beets; oats provided feed for the horses and the alfalfa served as feed for all of the animals. (In 1900, no acreage attributed to sugar beet production was reported to the Logan County Assessor; by 1927, over 21,000 acres of sugar beets were reported and the crop represented the highest value of all cash crops at over \$2 million.) An attempt was made to grow barley, but Henry found the climate and soil unsuitable for this crop. Horse-driven machinery was used on the farm and included planters, cultivators, and diggers. Teams of horses, milk cows, and beef cows were raised on the farm. Henry Debus never remarried and lived on the farm until his death in 1960.

Henry's son, Henry Jr., inherited the farm after spending his entire life living and working with his father. Henry Debus, Jr. married Lydia Korbe on November 22, 1931, in Iliff, Colorado; son Donald Henry was

Property Name Debus Farm

born in 1932 and son George LaVern was born in 1937. Henry Jr. and his son, Donald, continued to raise sugar beets, alfalfa, milk cows, and beef cows; corn was also grown on the farm. In 1944, the Great Western Sugar Company recognized Henry Debus, Jr. as a top grower of sugar beets in the Ovid / Proctor district. By this time, tractors had replaced horse-driven machinery. Eventually, sugar beets were phased out, with corn and alfalfa hay as the principal crops.

Donald Debus and his wife, Madonna, purchased the farm in 1972 for \$60,000, allowing Henry Jr. to retire. By this time, the farm encompassed not only the northwest quarter of Section 23, together with its right-of-way over and across the east half of Section 22, but also the south half of the south half of Section 14 and the following additional land:

...The SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22; the W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 23;
all that part of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26, lying North of
U.S. Highway #138; all that part of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 27, lying
North of U.S. Highway #138, all in Township 10 North, Range
50 West of the 6th P.M....

Donald developed the cow/calf operation on the farm, using the corn and alfalfa hay for feed. The number of heads of cattle increased from 44 in 1980 to 134 in 2000. Eventually, corn yields increased and it was sold as a cash crop. (Corn yields in 2001 increased by more than 100 bushels per acre compared to those in the 1920s.) From 1998 through 2001, the Debus corn won top honors in the "Best Ears of Corn" contest, sponsored by the Bank of Colorado in Sterling.

In 2001, the Debus family sold the property to Parker Water and Sanitation District; the property is leased and still functions as a farm, thereby still carrying on the tradition of farming in Logan County.

Criterion C

The barn and associated outbuildings are constructed with similar materials, including concrete foundations, standard dimension framing lumber, and tongue-and-groove horizontal cove-style "novelty" or "German" wood siding. This milled siding, which is thin above and thicker below with a concave bevel, was used throughout the United States during the late 19th and early 20th century with regional variations in material, profile, and dimensions. The roofs were once clad with wood shingles. These construction materials were popular during the period of the outbuildings' construction and unify the Debus farmstead.

The original Debus Farm outbuildings are painted either white or red with contrasting white trim, popular agricultural building colors. An early historic photograph of the barn indicates that it was once painted white with contrasting trim of an unknown color. Whitewash was the earliest form of paint in America. Early agricultural journals contained articles about making whitewash and promoting its use for preserving houses, fences, and farm outbuildings. White is the most popular color preference for Midwestern barns, followed by red. Among multicolored barns, red with white trim accounts for almost twenty percent of all barns. The Debus barn, now painted red with white trim, incorporates this popular paint color scheme.

Property Name Debus Farm

Historic Background of the Debus Barn

The earliest type of structural framing for barns was timber framing, consisting of a heavy frame of hewn wood timbers. The principal structural members of the timber frame include posts, beams, and diagonal braces; these members were typically connected with wooden pegs pounded into holes bored through mortise and tenon joints.

During the mid-19th century, advanced wood milling machines were invented. Large framing timber also became scarce and more expensive. As a result, lighter framing techniques were developed. One of these new techniques was known as "plank framing", popular toward the end of the 19th century. While heavy timber framing was formed into bents to carry both the lateral and vertical structural loads of the earliest barns, plank framing substituted these heavy timber bents with plank (or dimension) lumber of similar cross-section and spacing; the structural members in plank framed construction consisted of built-up dimension lumber that matched the dimensions of the heavy timbers; a 6 x 6 timber could be replaced with three 2 x 6 dimension lumber in plank framing.

This transition in the development of light-frame construction was soon superceded by the balloon frame, which greater numbers of farmers could afford. Balloon framing consists of 2x wood framing members, with corner posts and studs running continuously from the sill plate at the top of the foundation to the roof plate. Intermediate floors are supported on ribbands, or ledger boards, that are attached to the inside face of the studs. This system of framing contrasts with platform framing, in which each floor is framed separately; the vertical wood studs only extend the height of each floor and carry the load of the floor immediately above. The development of balloon framing in the 1830s, together with the commercial availability of lumber in uniform sizes and mass-produced nails of good quality, made possible the construction of inexpensive structures in America. Balloon framing was more desirable because it distributes structural loads through the use of light-truss, self-supported roofs and stud walls; plank framing utilizes posts and nailing girts for wall framing and the roof's purlin plates were supported by posts from below. The stud wall framing at the exterior walls of a balloon-framed building also work well in combination with horizontal siding; structural loads from the wind, roof loading, and the weight of the building and its contents can easily be distributed through the siding and wood framing, thereby eliminating any racking of the frame.

The structure of the Debus barn is a design derivative of the "Wing joist-frame", later and better known as the "braced-rafter roof." Joseph E. Wing, a barn builder from Ohio, was responsible for the design, which was published in 1907 in *Farm Building* and in *Breeder's Gazette* and other publications by 1909.

The design consisted of a braced-rafter self-supporting gambrel roof with balloon-framed walls. The dual-pitched gambrel roof style for barns was popular from just after the Civil War to World War II because it allowed for additional loft storage space than the more conventional gable roof form. Relatively inexpensive to purchase and easily constructed, braced-rafter construction quickly became the recommended standard for barns up to thirty-six feet in width. By 1926, which is the approximate year of construction of the Debus barn, it had become the most popular new barn type. In combination with horizontal siding, Joseph Wing's self-supported, braced-rafter construction became synonymous with the widespread acceptance of balloon framing. (Refer to Figures 7, 8, and 9 at the end of this section.)

However, Wing's design fell out of favor with farmers partly due to the diagonal bracing spanning from the interior posts located on the first floor to the roof plate, thereby providing obstructions on the hay mow floor. The Debus barn resolved this design requirement by placing the diagonal bracing on the first floor, spanning between the bottom of the interior wood posts on the east and west sides of the barn to the underside of the hay mow floor framing near the exterior walls. Similar to the Wing joist-

Property Name Debus Farm

frame recommended for barns thirty-six feet or less in width, ties were provided in the Debus barn between the gambrel roof rafters. Additional ties were provided between the lowest roof rafter and the vertical wall framing. The Debus hay mow, free from any interior braces, represented the ideal unobstructed loft for its time. (Refer to Figure 10 at the end of this section.)

Barn interior plans had also become more standardized by 1926. An optimum width of thirty-six feet allowed room on the first floor for service alleys and a double-row arrangement of animal stalls. The Debus barn, with a width of approximately thirty feet, is representative of this design standard with its central service alley and five stalls on each side, originally for housing the work horses before tractors became commonplace. The first floor consists of a concrete slab-on-grade. This floor construction, along with the barn's concrete foundations, represents the trend toward the use of concrete by the end of the nineteenth century; the material was found to be durable, easy to produce on-site, sanitary, and fireproof. It also required no paint and was considered to be "rat-proof."

The barn's construction reflects Henry Debus, Sr.'s research and interest in building the most popular design of the day, incorporating balloon framing, an optimum width of thirty feet for accommodating a central service alley with animal stalls on each side, and an unobstructed loft for the storage of hay and its distribution to the livestock below.

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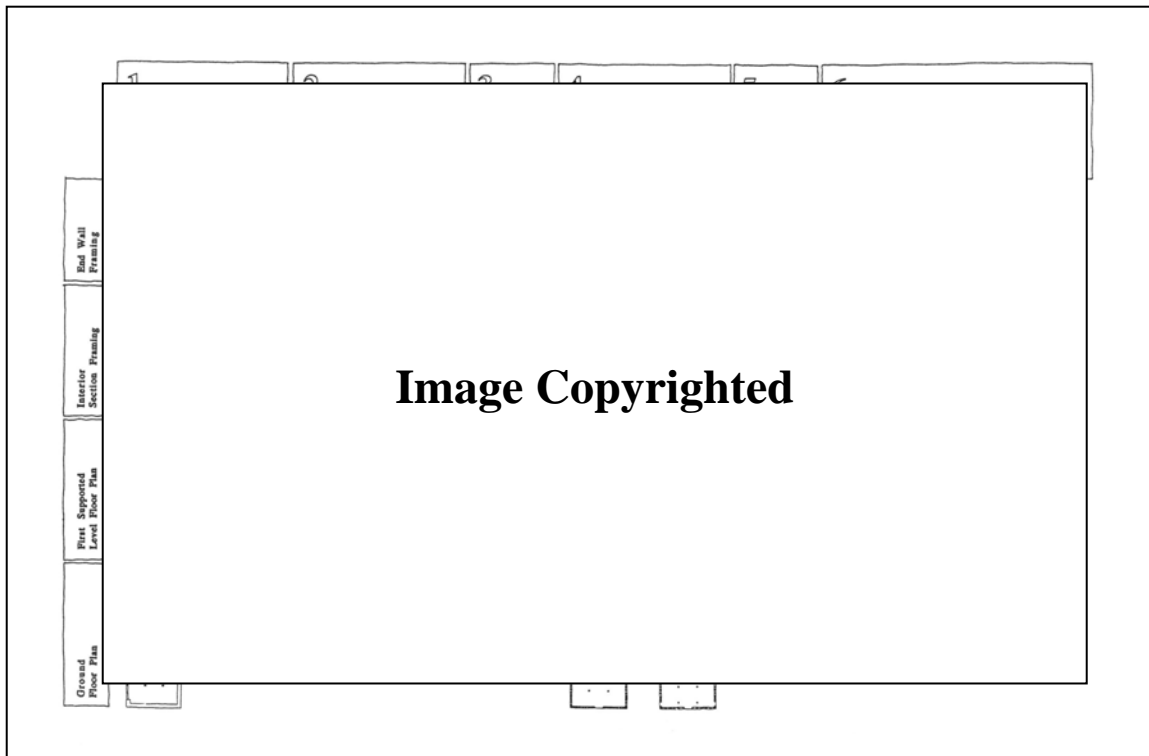


Figure 7. Structural prototypes of the Midwestern barn, illustrating the development toward more open plans and lighter structural frames. (Source: Noble and Wilhelm, Barns of the Midwest.)

Property Name Debus Farm

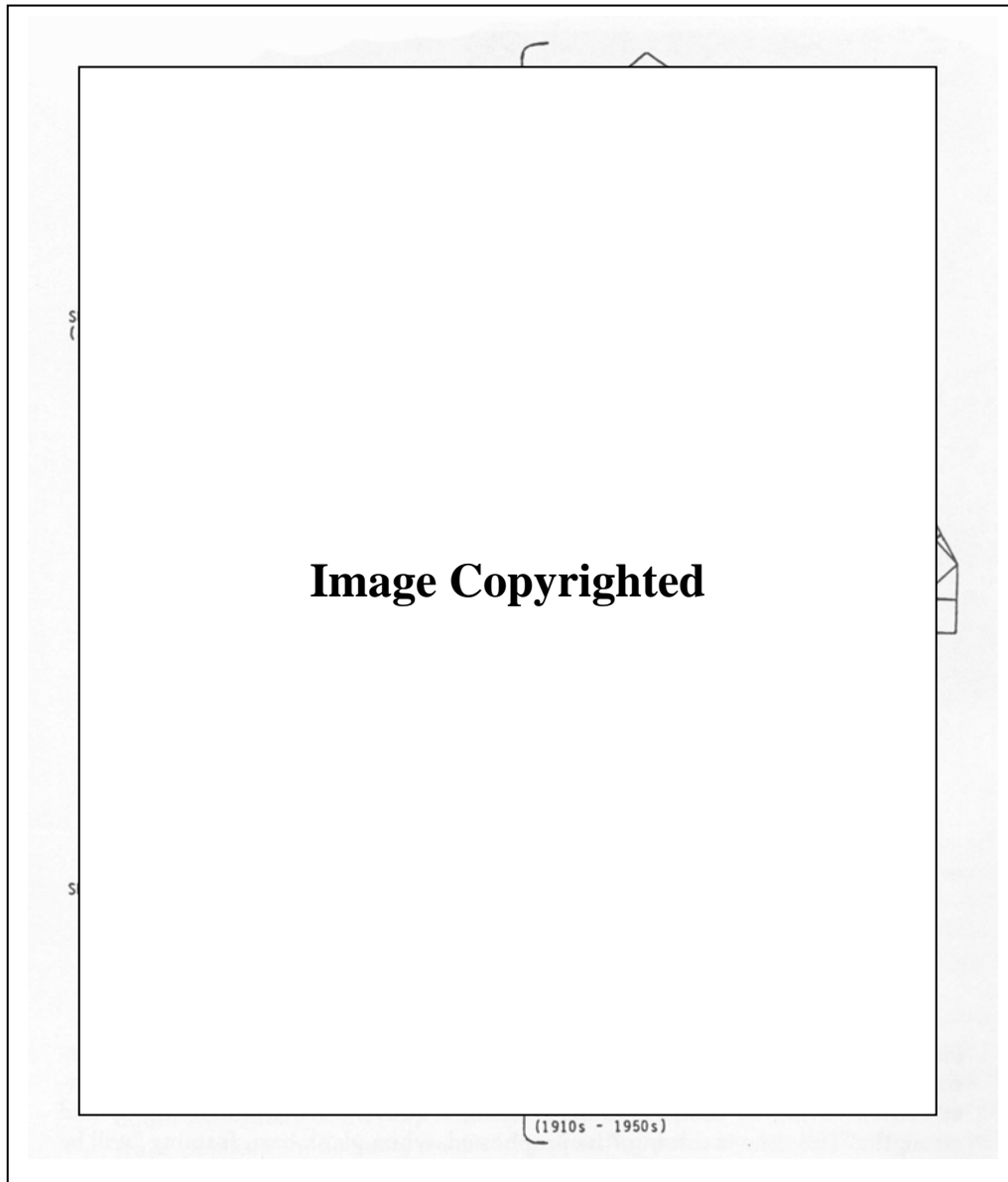


Figure 8. Roof framing phases of Midwestern barns. (Source: Noble and Wilhelm, Barns of the Midwest.)

Property Name Debus Farm

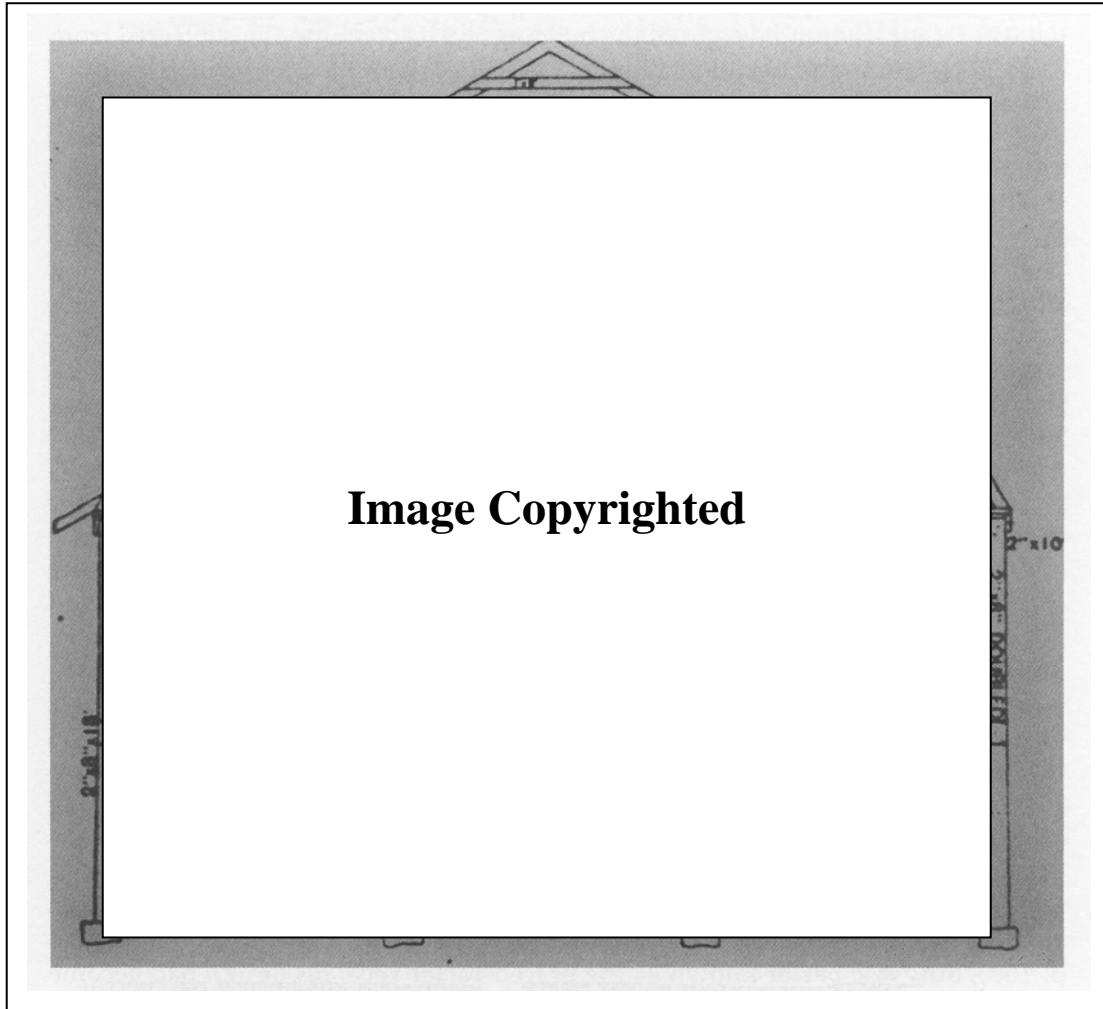


Figure 9. Illustration of the "Wing joist-frame", consisting of a braced-rafter self-supporting gambrel roof with balloon-framed walls. (Source: Noble and Wilhelm, Barns of the Midwest and originally illustrated in Farm Building, 1907, p.22.)

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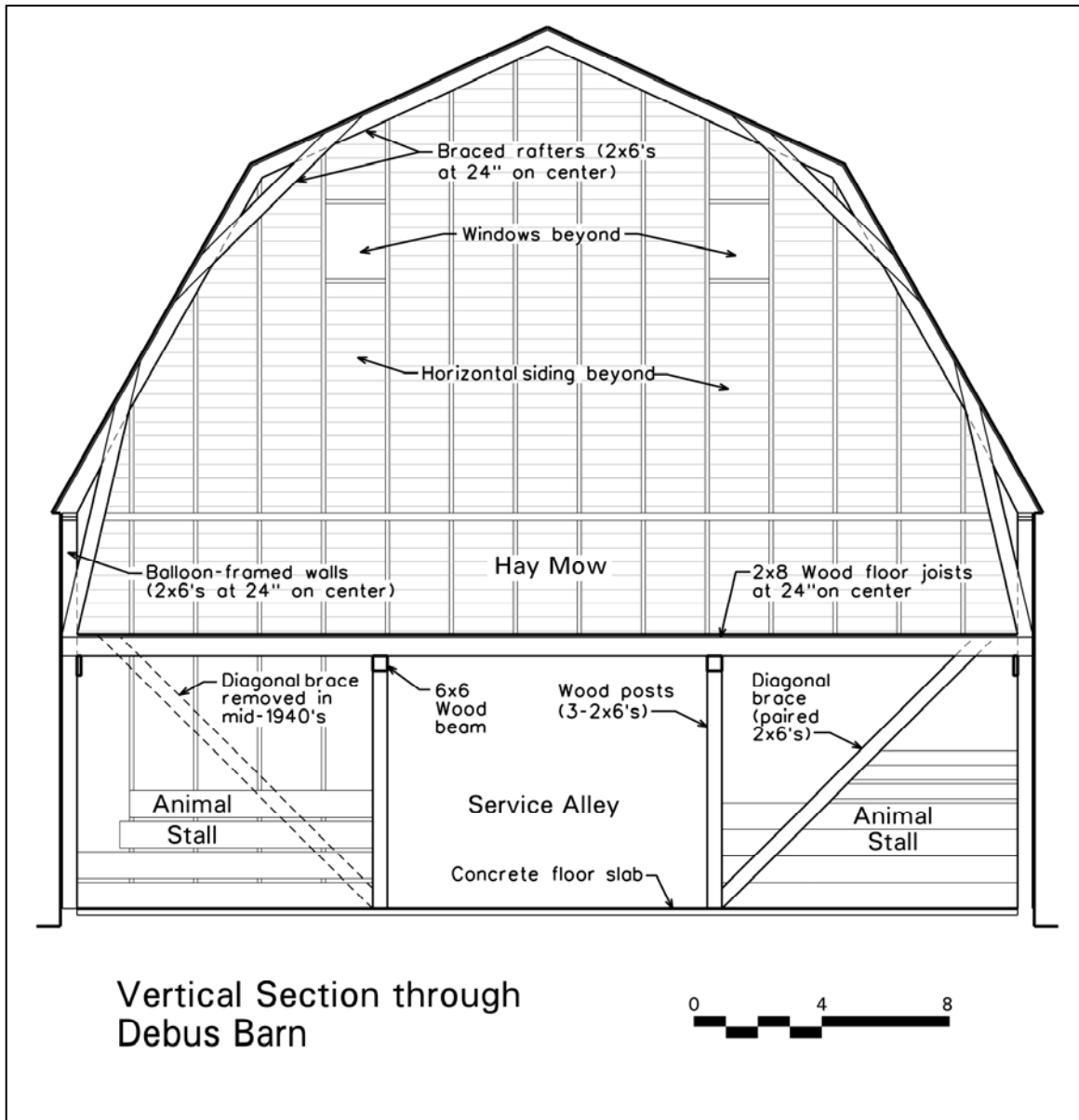


Figure 10. Vertical Section through Debus Barn looking north, illustrating a braced-rafter self supporting gambrel roof with balloon-framed walls. (Drawing by Hoehn Architects P.C.; Denver, Colorado.)

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Warranty Deed No. 30852. *William J. Powell and Frank H. Blair to George A. Henderson*. Recorded March 7, 1907 in Book 78 Page No. 408; Logan County, Colorado.

Warranty Deed No. 30945. *George A. Henderson, William J. Powell and Frank H. Blair to The Logan County Development Company, a Colorado Corporation*. Recorded March 15, 1907 in Book 78 Page No. 433; Logan County, Colorado.

Warranty Deed No. 180622. *Robert A. and Leola Hamil to Henry Debus*. Recorded March 24, 1926 in Book 252 Page No. 109; Logan County, Colorado.

**COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Page 27
Section IV**

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Wells, Bud. *Logan County: Better by 100 years, A Centennial History of Logan County.* Dallas, Texas: Curtis Media Corporation, 1987.

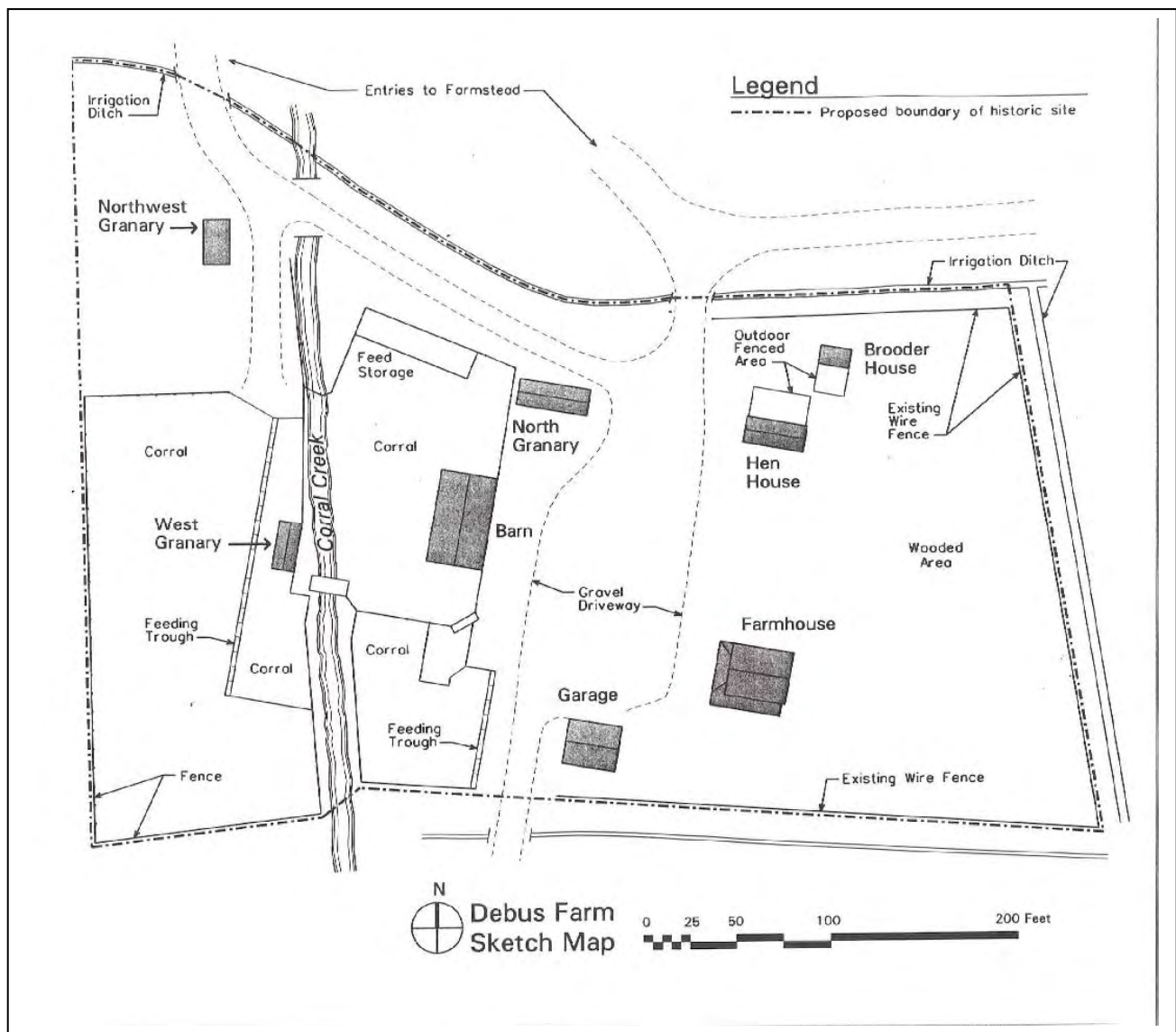
Interviews: Donald and Madonna Debus (Grandson of Henry Debus), Sterling, Colorado.

Property Name Debus Farm

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site boundary is indicated by the dashed line on the to-scale map below.



Property Name Debus Farm

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-44 except as noted:

Name of Property: Debus Farm
Location: Logan County, Colorado
Photographer: Timothy A. Hoehn
Date of Photographs: November 9, 2004; August 3, 2005
Negatives: Hoehn Architects, P.C.

Photo No. Photographic Information

- 1 View from gravel entry road, looking northeast toward Debus Farm
- 2 View from gravel entry road, looking east toward Debus Farm
- 3 View from entry road, looking southeast toward northwest granary, barn, and west granary
- 4 View of entry into farmstead, looking southeast toward north granary and hen house
- 5 View of entry into farmstead, looking southeast toward hen house, farmhouse, and garage
- 6 View from field, looking northeast toward barn and farmhouse
- 7 View from field, looking northeast toward northwest granary and barn
- 8 View from field, looking north toward barn, north granary, garage, and farmhouse
- 9 View from field, looking northwest toward farmstead
- 10 Barn: South elevation
- 11 Barn: East elevation
- 12 Barn: North elevation
- 13 Barn: West elevation
- 14 Barn: View of animal stalls on east side of first floor
- 15 Barn: View of hay mow, looking north
- 16 North Granary: South elevation
- 17 North Granary: East elevation
- 18 North Granary: North elevation
- 19 North Granary: West elevation
- 20 West Granary: West elevation
- 21 West Granary: South elevation
- 22 West Granary: East elevation
- 23 West Granary: North elevation
- 24 Brooder House: South elevation
- 25 Brooder House: East elevation
- 26 Brooder House: North elevation
- 27 Brooder House: West elevation
- 28 Hen House: South elevation
- 29 Hen House: East elevation
- 30 Hen House: North elevation
- 31 Hen House: West elevation

Property Name Debus Farm

- 32 Hen House: View of original wood roosts along west interior wall
- 33 Northwest Granary: East elevation
- 34 Northwest Granary: South elevation
- 35 Northwest Granary: West elevation
- 36 Northwest Granary: North elevation
- 37 Garage: North elevation
- 38 Garage: West elevation
- 39 Garage: South elevation
- 40 Garage: East elevation
- 41 Farmhouse: West elevation
- 42 Farmhouse: South elevation
- 43 Farmhouse: East elevation
- 44 Farmhouse: North elevation

Property Name Debus Farm

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Proctor Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series

