### United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received JUL | 3 |983 date entered

- 1

state

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

# 1. Name

city, town

House historic Glancy/Pennell Home

and/or common Drury Tea Room

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2. Location			2 22 2 전화 이외에는 22 - 2019 - 25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
5H street & number 519 N <del>orth<sup>e</sup> Fifth</del>	-st.		$\underline{N/A}$ not for publication
city, town Atchison	$\underline{N/A}$ vicinity of		
state Kansas co	de 20 county	Atchison	<b>code</b> 005
3. Classification			
Category     Ownership	Status <u>x</u> occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible <u>x</u> yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture _Xcommercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park _X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owner of Prope	rty		
name Mr. & Mrs. M.C. Drury			
street & number 519 North Fifth			
city, town Atchison	$\underline{\mathrm{N/A}}$ vicinity of	state	Kansas 66002
5. Location of Leg	al Description	on	
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Reg	gister of Deeds		
street & number Atchison County (	Courthouse		
city, town Atchison		state	Kansas
6. Representation	in Existing	Surveys	
title Atchison Historical Resourc		perty been determined	eligible? yes _X n
date August 1982		federal X st	
depository for survey records Kansas St	tate Historical Soci		
Topeka			Kansas

# 7. Description

Co	ndition

 x
 excellent
 deteriorated

 good
 \_\_\_\_\_ruins

 fair
 unexposed

ted \_\_\_\_ unaltered \_\_\_\_ altered Check one <sup>™</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ original site \_\_\_\_\_ moved date

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Glancy/Pennell home is located in an old residential neighborhood of Atchison not far from the county courthouse. The two-and-half story brick structure has an irregular floor plan and measures approximately 50 ft. north to south and 60 ft. east to west. A singlestory porch supported on brick pillars runs the length of the front (east) facade and wraps around the south. The home's late Queen Anne appearance is the result of an extensive remodel ing that took place in the 1890's. Behind it to the southwest is the carriage house, also built of brick. The current owners have built a commercial kitchen on the southwest side of the house to accomodate the tea room they operate on the ground floor. The house is in excellent condition and its historic fabric has been altered very little to accomodate its residential/commercial use.

Relatively little of the original 1872 Glancy home is visible today. An 1880 lithograph of Atchison indicated that it was an L-shaped structure with a cross gable roof and a bay window on the ground floor of the south facade. The part of the original house which is evident today has round-arched windows with stone sills. These windows remain on the north, west, and east elevation of the first floor, and on the north and west of the second floor. Ground floor windows on the east facade of the old portion are floor length.

In the 1890's the house was remodeled by its second owner who nearly doubled the size of the home. Windows on the second floor of the east facade were altered and a square tower added. This is the structure we see today. The tower is divided into four levels. On the ground floor it holds the double-leaf carved oak doorway and a stained glass window, on the second level is a double-hung window, on the third are two louvered windows and on the fourth is an open look-out. The tower has a bellcast hip roof with a weathervane at its peak.

The wrap-around porch on the east and south facades has a concrete floor, chamfered brick columns, a wooden balustrade and a shed roof. A pediment with stick-work emphasizes the main entrance.

The hipped roof is covered with cedar shingles. Decorated clipped-gable dormers are located on the east and south planes of the roof. There is an eyebrow dormer at the southern peak of the hip. The east gable is shingled with a three-sash attic window. The north gable is shingled with a three-sash window but does not form a hood. The west gable is shingled with no window.

Windows on the east and south facades of the 1890's section have stained glass transoms. There is a two-story projecting bay on the south facade. West of that is a second floor frame sleeping porch.

The interior of the house leaves no question that the remodeling was done by someone in the lumber business. Woodwork in the original portion of the house is walnut and much simp-ler than that found in the rest of the house. Woodwork throughout the 1890's addition is oak.

The front hall is a very impressive space. It has an elaborate oak archway that visually separates the entrance hall from the stair hall. It has paneled wainscotting and paneled double leaf sliding doors into the rooms to the south. The doors into the original parlors are leaded glass folding doors done in an Art Deco manner. They were probably added when Pennell, the second owner, made the parlors into an office around 1917.

### 8. Significance

-				
Period	Areas of Significance—Cho			
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric _	community planning	landscape architecture	religion
1400–1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law _	science
1500–1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600–1699	X_architecture	education	military	social/
1700–1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
<u> </u>	<u>_x</u> commerce	exploration/settlement	philosophy	theater
1900–	communications	industry	politics/government	transportation
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**Builder/Architect** 

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

1872 & 1894

**Specific dates** 

The Glancy-Pennell home is significant both for its association with prominent Atchison business people and for its architectural qualities. The house reflects the status of two prominent men of commerce in the city. Built in 1872 by a dry goods merchant, it was remodeled in 1894 by a lumber dealer. Although the Queen Anne modernization predominates, certain elements from the earlier home remain.

UNKNOWN

Atchison, Kansas, was founded in 1854, the same year in which territory west of the Missouri River was opened for settlement. Its location, some twelve miles west of any other point in Kansas fronting the river, led to its development as a transportation hub for the settlement of the west which in turn led to a thriving wholesale and retail commercial activity.

Harvey M. Glancy, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, moved to Atchison in 1869, at the age of 42. There, Glancy was the proprietor of a dry goods and retail commission firm in the Exchange Bank building at the northwest corner of Fourth and Commercial. Glancy was apparently a successful merchant for in 1872 he built an \$8,000 brick residence on North Fifth street. His business interests continued to expand, first in the dry goods business and then in the management of the Atchison Gas Company. In 1894 Glancy, who was listed in the city directory as retired, sold his home to George Pennel1.

George Pennell, born in 1840, was a native of Honeye, New York. In 1886 he moved to Hannibal, Missouri where he became bookkeeper for the Hixon Lumber Company of Hannibal and LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Lumber was felled in Wisconsin, floated down the Mississippi and sawn in Hannibal. The excellence of transportation between Hannibal and Atchison led to the opening of a branch of the lumber company in Atchison in 1867.

Pennell became the manager of this yard in 1873. In 1875 he purchased the lumber yard, which he operated under the Hixon name until 1917, when he sold out to his son-in-law Truman Snowden. Meanwhile, in 1886 Pennell and William Carlisle became partners in the Carlisle-Pennell Wholesale Lumber Company. This firm supplied most of the lumber for construction of the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. They also developed millsites in Arkansas, Texas and Washington.

The great success of Pennell in the <u>lumber</u> business was demonstrated in the house that he purchased from Harvey Glancy. After his purchase of the home in 1894 he nearly doubled it in size in the course of his remodelings. The home became a show piece for the materials that were available at Pennell's lumber yards and is one yet today.

The Pennells continued to be active in Atchison affairs until their deaths in the 1920's In 1900 Mrs. Pennell was listed in the city directory as first reader of the Christian Science Reading Room. In 1910 the Pennells were instrumental in the construction of the Christian Science Church at the northwest corner of Fourth and Santa Fe. Pennell was one of the incorporators of the Wherritt-Mize Drug Company in 1917 and of the City National Bank of Atchison in 1919. Around the time of his retirement, Pennell converted the parlors of his home into an office from which he operated his business concerns. At the time of his death in 1920, Pennell was a stockholder in six companies and two banks in Atchison. He left an estate of some \$400,000.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Acreage of nominated property		<u>cr</u> e		
Quadrangle name <u>Atchison</u>	<u>East</u>		Quadrangle scale	1:24,000
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Verbal boundary description part beginning at the NM point 20' east and 50' 1 to the point beginning	W corner of Lot north of the SW	All of lots 1, 2, 3 4, thence east 70', corner of Lot four,	and 4 in Block south 70', the thence west 20	66 except that nee southwest thence north
List all states and counties	for properties overl	apping state or county	boundaries	
state N/A	code	county	·····	ode
state	code <sup>s</sup>	county		ode
11. Form Prep			19. juli: 4 . juli: 4 . juli: 4 .	
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city or town Topeka		state	Kansas 👡 o Éri	
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The stairway at the west end of the front hall is highlighted by a one and a half story curved stained glass window. The stairway is a single reverse with extra wide landing. The carved oak balustrade is curved at the second floor level.

The parlor and dining room have coffered oak ceilings with deep coved wood cornices. The dining room has paneled wainscotting.

There are five ornate mantlepieces in the house, three on the first floor and two on the second. The fireboxes are lined with decorative cast iron.

The carriage house or garage is also part of the nomination and was probably built by Pennell. It is a square two-story structure with a hipped roof. The roof is covered with asbestos shingles. There is one hipped dormer on each side of the roof with paired windows. The wide-flaring eaves are closed with a box cornice. There are brick jack arches over windows & doors on the ground floor.

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OMB No. 1024-0018

NPS Form 10-900-a

Following Mrs. Pennell's death in 1923, the home was purchased from Mrs. Pennell's sister by Rebecca, Laura, Flora and Anna North. The women were daughters of A.J. North, who had settled in Atchison in 1870. North was first a lumberman and then organized the Diamond Four Flour Mills with his son-in-law David Lukens in 1879. The North sisters lived in this home until their deaths. Anna was the last to die in 1951.

The Glancy-Pennell home as it stands today is essentially a late nineteenth century structure. The only significant remnant of the 1872 house that is readily visible is the north wall where six round-arched windows remain as a clue to the stylistic bent of the original home. These windows and the original L-shaped floor plan indicate that it may have been a typical midwest version of the Italianate style. Pennell created a home in the late Queen Anne style. On the exterior, classical details such as the bracketed cornice and half-columns on the dormers are combined with shingles and stick detailing, gables and pediments. The interior is magnificent and is characteristic of finer homes of the late Victorian era. Panelled wainscotting and doors, coffered ceilings, and elaborate mantelpieces abound. Detailing such as exists in the Glancy-Pennell home is rarely found today.

THIS STATEMENT REFLECTS CURRENT KNOWLEDGE AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE



Atchison City Directories for 1859-1860, 1860-1861, 1865, 1870-1871, 1872-1873, 1876, 1878-1879, 1880, 1882-1883, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1894, 1896, 1899-1900, 1903, 1906, 1910, 1913, 1917, 1924, and 1926.

Tonsing's Numerical Street List for 1918.

Map of the Central Portion of the City of Atchison, Atchison County Kansas, undated, on file at the Kansas State Historical Society.

Obituary of George Pennell, Atchison Globe, February 25, 1920.

Records of Trinity Episcopal Church, Atchison, Kansas

This nomination was prepared from materials submitted by Nancy Sandehn of Mo-Kan Regional Council.

