

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

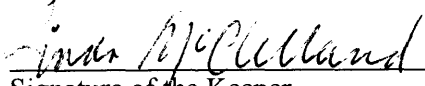
Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 04000452
Property Name: Drimmel, John, Sr., Farm
County: Atchison State: Kansas

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

	May 20, 2004
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3: Certification

Clarification is hereby given that the SHPO certifies that 1) the "nomination" meets the National Register documentation standards and the requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60; in his opinion, the property 2) "meets" the National Register Criteria, and 3) is considered significant "locally."

Section 10: Geographical Data

Acreage is hereby entered as "5.94."

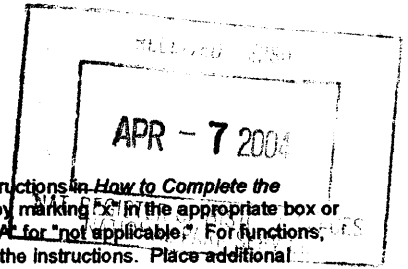
The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name The John Drimmel Sr. Farm
other names/site number 005-0000-1710

2. Location

street & number 16339 290th Road not for publication
city or town Atchison vicinity
state Kansas code KS county Atchison code 005 zip code 66002

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)
Richard D. Pankratz DSHPO 4-05-04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Jenna McCallister 5/20/04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
2	1	structures
		objects
4	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

COLONIAL: Georgian

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone

roof ASPHALT

walls BRICK

other

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
[X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1878-1881-c. 1910

Significant Dates

c. 1878-1881, c. 1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property****UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	312380	4382470	3		
2				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.) See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Elizabeth A. Lane - Professional Researcher & Genealogistorganization E. A. Lane Research Services date 1 September 2003street & number 841 South Fourth Street telephone (913) 367-0391city or town Atchison state KS zip code 66002-2904**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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Michael S. & Geri L. Harrisstreet & number 16339 290th Road telephone (913) 367-1022city or town Atchison state KS zip code 66002

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Architectural Description

Summary Architectural Description

The John Drimmel, Sr. House is a vernacular amalgamation of several different architectural styles. However, it is predominately a late nineteenth century Italianate-style, brick farmhouse. The building has a symmetrical façade with an expansive full-width one-story porch that changed from its original appearance c. 1900-1910. The house has an "L" ground plan, and the main entrance accesses a central hall. There is a stair ascending to the second story.

There are four outbuildings on site supporting the past agricultural function of the property. A barn is located to the north of the dwelling, a silo directly east of the barn and northeast of the dwelling, a well near the northwest corner of the dwelling, and a hog confinement building to the northwest of the barn and the dwelling. Originally, the property included several additional outbuildings. Many of the outbuildings had fallen into a state of poor repair and dilapidation. Several buildings, including a small summer kitchen on the northwest corner of the home, were unsalvageable and razed by the current owners c. 1995-1998.

The John Drimmel, Sr. Farm consists of two contributing buildings, two contributing structures, and one non-contributing structure. The property uniquely incorporates traditional elements of the Italianate architectural style with subtle decorative elements to support National Register criteria C.

Architectural Description

1. House (c. 1878-1881)

The John Drimmel, Sr. Farm is located at 16339 290th Road in the Northwest quarter of Section 33, Township 5, Range 20 of Atchison County, Kansas. The property consists of 5.94 acres and is located approximately 4.5 miles northwest of the historic downtown area of Atchison, Atchison County, Kansas. Dominating the landscape, the house sits on a flat land surface surrounded by a gentle rolling terrain. The property is approached from the east and west via the dirt and gravel roadway marked as 290th Road.

The primary building on the John Drimmel, Sr. property is the single-family dwelling facing south to 290th Road. Leading from 290th Road, there is a driveway on the west

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side of the dwelling that turns north running parallel with the north side of the house and the south side of the barn. Located to the rear of the house, at the north, northeast and northwest, are outbuildings supporting the past agricultural function of the property. Flanking the dwelling and outbuildings is the rolling terrain used in the past for agricultural purposes. Trees are found mainly around the dwelling and the eastern boundary.

The John Drimmel, Sr. House is a two-story brick, primarily Italianate style, single-family dwelling. The house was constructed c. 1878-1881 and has been in continuous use as a dwelling. Italianate detailing includes the low-pitched roof, the arched lintels over the tall narrow windows, the block form as well as the Italianate trim on the original porch. A Georgian style influence is demonstrated as well in the symmetry, original dormer, and original deck. A Colonial Revival style one-story full-width porch replaced the original Italianate style porch c. 1900-1910.

The house rests upon a limestone foundation with a full-cellar style basement. An enclosed wine cellar at the northwest corner is completely finished and intact with a remarkable brick floor, ceiling, and wall enclosure.

The overall rectangular form of the house is surmounted by a simple hipped roof with a small flat deck. Early photographs show a railing supporting the deck. To some extent, the roof's pitch is low. In c.1998, asphalt shingles were added to the roof.

The façade is symmetrical and has five bays with a central entrance. The full-width porch with its classical wooden columns dominates the southern façade. The four columns rest upon a large stone base. A center pediment with garlands and floral ornamentation adds additional detail to the porch.

The house has one primary entrance and three secondary entrances. The primary entrance is centered on the façade. The additional entrances are on the north half of the house. Two entrances are located on a one-room addition at the northwest corner of the house. One entrance faces south and is entered from the south side of the house; the other faces west and is entered from the north side of the house. The third secondary entrance located on the east side of the house is entered via a small, enclosed sun porch.

Fenestration is comprised of 2/2 double hung windows. A hood mold of Italianate style adorns each window.

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Originally, the house displayed four chimneys, two on the west and two on the east, as well as a gabled dormer on the façade. Two air vents replace the chimneys on the west end of the roof. The chimneys on the east end are non-existent today. Their date of removal is unknown. The dormer was removed c. 1998 due to extensive structural damage. The current owners have salvaged materials from it with the possibility of restoration.

The interior of the house is a center hall design with simple, yet classic, details. The south half of the first floor consists of a small living room on the east side of the central foyer and a dining room on the west side of the central foyer. It is probable these rooms served originally as an informal and formal parlor, respectively. The south half of the home retains the original wooden flooring, simple decorative ceiling medallions adorning the hanging light fixtures, plaster walls and wainscoting in the front hall.

The main entrance consists of paired entry doors of glass with a wooden frame. The doors do not appear original. A double transom exists above the main doors. The top transom is arched and divided in half and is decorative in nature. The lower transom is rectangular, constructed lower in height, and divided in the center. The construction of the lower transom was likely an attempt to fill a void left by taller entry doors. This transom appears more functional; however, no hardware exists today.

The stairway leading to the second floor is quarter-turned with winders. A wooden newel post is made of a classic rounded design. The wooden handrail attaches to the newel post in an arching decent. The balustrades are a simple, yet elegant, tapered design. These features appear original to the house. A central hall with foyer is present at the second floor landing.

The northern half of the main floor originally consisted of two rooms with a back ascending stairwell and a descending stairway – a kitchen to the east and a dining area to the west of the central hall. This area has been extensively remodeled c. 2001 with removal of the central wall and the ascending stairwell. It now is an open great room connecting the kitchen area with an informal dining area and den. Though greatly changed in appearance, several remaining features of note include the wainscoting, windows, and the wood flooring. Remarkably, the wood floor still bears witness to a dark circular spot marking the location of a wooden stove on the west wall. A small built-in cabinet of original design near the main hallway entrance has been salvaged as well. The descending stairway in the west portion of the great room still exists and leads into the basement/cellar area.

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An entrance on the east side of the kitchen area leads into a small, enclosed one-story wooden sun-porch with modern storm windows. The porch has a simple sloped roof with asphalt shingles. An outside exit exists via an east door. Within this room and flush with the porch floor, a wooden cellar door exists with hardware of original quality. This cellar door allows passage into the northeast area of the basement area.

On the north wall of the great room near the west corner another entrance exists. A small one-story addition of wood serves as a mud/laundry room. This addition has a shed (half-gabled) roof with asphalt shingles. Two outdoor exits are located in this room – one on the northeast side and one on the south side. The northeast door exits onto a raised wooden deck c. 1998 that extends along the northern edge of the house to the west.

The second story is an inverted “U” shaped plan. Three smaller bedrooms on the east side of the second floor remain virtually unchanged from the original floor plan. The master bedroom flanks the central hall on the west and one of the smaller bedrooms flank the central hall on the east. The remaining two bedrooms on the east side connect and adjoin one other through this smaller bedroom’s north entrance. Exit to the hallway for these two bedrooms exists only through the bedroom that flanks the main hallway. On the north end of the second floor, a full bath is accessed only through the east bedrooms. The full bath is not original to the structure. The master suite dominates the west portion of the second story. The master bedroom remains virtually unchanged. Originally, the back stairwell ascended into a small storage room on the north side of the master bedroom. This storage area allowed for the expansion of an existing closet and the development of the master bath c. 2003. To the north of the master bedroom, the large walk-in closet and master bath now exist.

From the great room on the first floor, a descending stairway leads to a full-cellar style basement. The wine cellar is located on the west side of the stairway. It is reached via a short flight of steps that open onto a small landing. The wine cellar door is a primitive handmade wooden door with metal hinges and handles of original quality. The door is constructed of two layers of wooden planks assembled at 45-degree angles. The planks in the lower portion run perpendicular to the planks in the top portion. A small portion of the top right corner of the door has been removed to accommodate the stairwell. The door bears an 1878 alcohol stamp which reads “12 ½ cents for a 1/8 barrel.” The stamp is preserved on the door with a small simple, unobtrusive frame. The door affords entry into the wine cellar via two small steps. The room is completely enclosed with brick side walls, a brick barrel vaulted ceiling, brick flooring, and the arched brick entryway. The walls of said wine cellar are laid to the depth of three standard sized bricks. The wine

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cellar is approximately one hundred and one inches wide by two hundred and three inches long. The arch rises to a height of ninety-two inches. Within the confines of this room, a small closed-off hatch would have originally opened into the unfinished portion of the cellar on the south. The west wall houses two vent-type openings. Their original use or function is unknown. The remaining area in the basement is primarily unfinished space divided into two main sections. Brick flooring c. 1999 replaces the original dirt flooring in this portion of the basement. The current owners plan to finish the basement area into living and office space.

2. Barn (c. 1878-1881)

The John Drimmel, Sr. farm includes a large three-level post and collar barn. This barn is an excellent example of a bank barn with a native limestone foundation. The exterior is clad in board and batten weatherboard that is painted the traditional red. Asphalt shingles c. 1998 top the gable roof.

The bank barn was an accepted barn form in the Midwest. Traditionally, this style of barn was constructed with a long side, or axis, parallel to a hill, and on the south side. Due to the land configuration, the Drimmel barn's long side is on the north. This large multi-storied bank barn was built to house cattle and other livestock and to store winter forage and grain for the livestock. Additionally, this plan also provided extensive work areas.

Prior to the current owner's occupancy, this barn fell into disrepair due to years of deferred maintenance. Considerable rehabilitation to the limestone foundation was undertaken in c. 2001. Carved initials bearing the letter "D" were discovered on a limestone doorframe at the east end of the lower level at this time as well. In their rehabilitation effort, the current owners' were sensitive to the building's architectural integrity.

3. Silo (unknown)

Directly east of the barn, a circular form tower silo of common tile cast is present. The silo cap is non-existent. On the south side of the silo, a set of metal steps lead from the base to the top. A semi-circular galvanized metal casing extends from the base to the top of the silo on the west side. In addition, on the west side, a small one-room wooden

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frame attachment with front-gabled roof is located at the silo's base. This enclosure served as a sheltered entrance at the base of the silo. The entrance door faces west toward the barn. A single window casing remains on the south side of the frame structure near the west corner. This structure is in poor repair. The current owners plan to rehabilitate the structure.

4. Well (unknown)

A well is located approximately twenty feet from the northwest corner of the house. A three-foot tall brick encasement tops the well. Four wooden posts support an asphalt-shingled roof. The exterior enclosure with roof was rehabilitated in c. 2003. A period pulley from another structure was added after the restoration. Additionally, replicated period hardware including a hemp rope and bucket were installed to add authenticity to the structure. For safety purposes, a well cover was secured on the platform of the brick surround.

5. Hog Confinement Building (Non-Contributing)

The hog confinement building c. 1980 is a modern galvanized steel-frame structure. Prior to c. 1995, the building was used to house hogs and to store farm implements. Currently, the building is used as a woodworking shop and storage area for mowers, bicycles, etc. The current owners have added concrete flooring to the structure.

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The John Drimmel Sr. House (c. 1878-1881) is being nominated to the National Register under criterion C for its representation as a significant historic architectural resource in Atchison County, Kansas.

The Italianate architectural design was employed primarily from 1840 to 1885. This style was a reaction to the formal classical ideals in architecture and an embrace of the picturesque (Romantic) movement precipitated by Andrew Jackson Downing. Downing had published various pattern books that exhibited rural picturesque houses that typified the English countryside. This style was reinforced by the writings of Calvert Vaux, Samuel Sloan, and others. Defining elements included decorative cornices, windows that displayed arched hoods, and decorative porches. In the U.S., houses of this design followed an informal, rural mode of the picturesque movement. By 1860, Italianate overshadowed Gothic Revival as the most popular style. Built of wood and brick, the houses are typically two stories high with a low-pitched hipped roof. Elaborate carved brackets typically line the underside of the roof and are used solely for decoration. Windows are tall and narrow, usually rounded at the top with ornamental hoods or molding placed above. A cupola is often seen in this style rising from the center of the roof. In rural settings, the Italianate was commonly seen with a gable roof, but the characteristic brackets and window shape generally remain giving clues to the style. It was extremely popular and commonly found in expanding towns and cities in the Midwest as well as rural setting.

John Drimmel, Sr. was born in Austria in 1829. He married Mary (Marie) Karn, a native of Czechoslovakia. In 1855, John and Mary Drimmel, and their two-year old daughter, Veronica, immigrated to the United States and settled in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. The exact reason for the Drimmel family's emigration is unknown. Migration is driven by two forces, one that pushes, one that pulls. There are very specific reasons why people leave one place and settle someplace else. Historically, an unstable political situation and an increase in taxation affected emigration from the Austrian Empire during the reign of Francis Joseph. Literally, Austrians were pushed from their homes by political upheaval, poverty, and overpopulation. Austrian emigrants were pulled to America by the promise of affordable land, decent wages, immigrant-friendly laws, and often, by family and friends who had preceded them and encouraged them to follow.

In 1857, Drimmel and his family migrated to Kansas. Advertisements and solicitations persuading many new settlers to come to the Kansas territory may have prompted Drimmel to uproot his family. Additionally, chain migration may have also played an

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important role in Drimmel's decision. The path taken by the Drimmel family may have been but a link in a growing chain that bound the old homeland to the new one. During the mid- to late 1800s, Kansas had a great influx of German-speaking settlers who were migrating from other settlements throughout the U. S. in hopes of seeking a better life.

Many of the German-speaking settlers in Kansas communicated in their native language at church, civic, and daily functions. Several historic documents in English provide evidence that Drimmel was not fluent in English during the 1860s and 1870s. In the Kansas State Militia Roster of the Eighteenth Regiment Militia Infantry during the Civil War, Drimmel's name appears as John Dummel, and John Dremmel. Documents at the Atchison County Register of Deeds office indicate portions of deeds were translated in German to Drimmel. An 1878 affidavit corrects deeds previously recorded under the name John Trimmer to John Drimmel. Near the time of the Drimmel family's arrival, the *Kansas Zeitung*, a bilingual German/English newspaper was founded in Atchison, Kansas. Published from July 22, 1857 through November 6, 1858, the *Kansas Zeitung* was Kansas' first German-language newspaper. This newspaper was the result of American influence; however, it served as an important communication link by providing world and national news to the German-speaking population of Kansas. Advertising was another important function of this newspaper; the paper provided its readers with the keys to unlock the door to goods, services, employment, and land opportunities. In the late 1800s, four additional German-language newspapers were published in Atchison, Kansas. Although, short-lived, these papers demonstrated both a continuity of tradition and maintenance of identity and were considered a valuable medium and resource in the community. The newspapers gapped the transitory language barrier by establishing bilingual communication efforts.

In 1858, approximately six weeks after the birth of John and Mary Drimmel's second child, the family moved from East Atchison to a rented forty acre farm northwest of the Atchison, Atchison County, Kansas. The Drimmels' established their homestead in January, 1867 with the purchase of eighty acres of land approximately four and one-half miles west of Atchison, Atchison County, Kansas. A small "rough box house" was erected on the site and served as the family home for approximately a twelve year period. Oral family tradition indicates the barn was constructed during this twelve year period. No exact construction date is known. Additional land purchases of adjacent property were made in 1868, 1869, and 1872. Evidence suggests the house was constructed between 1878 – 1881. Known to Mr. Drimmel and his family were the conditions endemic to laboring immigrants. However, Mr. Drimmel and his family toiled and persevered with considerable fortitude and were eventually rewarded with the fruits of

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their labors. The small house was replaced by the current brick structure. The home was considered one of the most handsome places in the county. The additional outbuildings were added with the expansion of the farming enterprise. In his lifetime, Drimmel accumulated a total of two hundred and thirty acres of Atchison County, Kansas farmland.

Drimmel was deeply committed to his family, his Roman Catholic faith, his country and his community. He proudly served in the Kansas State Militia during the Civil War as a Second Corporal, Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Militia Infantry. Drimmel was a key contributor in county issues and assisted in the formation of Bellevue School in Shannon Township. Via oral family tradition, the house often served as a meeting place for township residents. After Drimmel's death in 1891, the real estate was bequeathed to his son, John, Jr. John, Jr. continued to follow his father's tradition and was a well-known and respected farmer in the Atchison County region. The house, outbuildings and much of the farmland remained in the family for four generations. Economic hardships led to foreclosure in c. 1995. At that time, the current owners, Michael and Geri Harris, purchased the home.

The John Drimmel, Sr. House and outbuildings embody the distinctive characteristics of a prosperous Kansas farmstead during the development of Kansas as an agricultural state. It displays a superior Italianate brick farmhouse constructed for John Drimmel, Sr., a successful farmer, and a full compliment of outbuildings indicative of stability and prosperity. A farmer's prosperity was often measured in the planning and construction of his home. A large and grand residence replaced the small efficient dwelling as a material representation of affluence. Architecturally, the John Drimmel Sr. House contains representative examples of late nineteenth century vernacular architecture. As originally built, the house displayed a number of prominent features of the Italianate style with the overall proportion and verticality that defined the style. The façade retains the Italianate symmetry. The tall vertical windows with decorative window surrounds are a significant reflection of this style as well. Farm homes were traditionally simpler with more subtle Italianate detailing. As architectural styles made their way to the Midwest, they lost their purity of form and detailing. This house displays strong influences of the Italianate style; however, much of the detailing was added at the owner's discretion. The Colonial Revival style porch c. 1905-1910 was likely designed to update the appearance of the house. The style of porch was compatible with the house's symmetrical façade. The new porch provided a fresh presentation to the passing traffic while communicating the farm's success. This transformation was not unusual and remains a visual timeline of the

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house's evolution, having achieved historical significance in its own right. The house embodies distinctive characteristics of prosperous rural farmhouses in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Many of the original stylistic features of the house still survive and are in remarkable condition.

The John Drimmel, Sr. farm structures stand as a significant collection of surviving agricultural outbuildings. The precise age of the outbuildings is unknown, but they are typical of rural outbuildings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, and are architecturally in keeping with the John Drimmel, Sr. House, which dates to c. 1878-1881. The buildings are historically significant for their association with typical agricultural practices in Atchison County, Kansas. The property illustrates the local pattern of Germanic-influenced, diversified agriculture that typified this prosperous farming area. The bank barn embodies the distinctive method of native stone foundation and timber framing of the late nineteenth century. Barns were easily the most important structure on the farmstead, often surpassing the farmer's own residence in quality of construction and size. The barn provided shelter for livestock, storage for grain and hay, a place to keep tools and equipment, and a site to perform various activities. The presence of the silo and well creates a strong vernacular farmscape in the area. Few other complexes in the Atchison County region remain with such a complete set of outbuildings. As it stands, the house, bank barn, silo and well clearly exemplifies the prosperity of late nineteenth and early twentieth century farm life in Atchison County, Kansas.

The John Drimmel, Sr. Farm is significant as a well-preserved example of rural domestic and agricultural architecture in Atchison County, Kansas. It is also representative of agricultural development in Atchison County and the State of Kansas from the late nineteenth century through the beginning of World War II. It hallmarks the state's rural landscape and serves as a tangible reminder of the area's agricultural past. Visibly evident is the contemporaneous merit and importance of the structures. The house and surrounding outbuildings remain a testament to the significance of the agricultural family who lived in the house and worked the land. These structures symbolize a cherished livelihood of hard work, responsibility, and family unity. The current owners, Michael and Geri Harris, recognize the importance of preserving such an integral part of Atchison County's rural and cultural heritage.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is a tract of land in the Northwest Quarter, Section Thirty-Three (33), Township Five South (5S), Range Twenty East (20E) of the 6th P.M. and is described as follows: Beginning at a point 1317.6 feet east of the Southwest corner of the Northwest Quarter, Section 33, Township 5 South, Range 20 East, thence 469 feet, thence East 552 feet, thence South 469 feet to the South line of the Northwest Quarter, thence west along the South line of the Northwest Quarter 552 feet to the point of beginning, containing 5.94 acres more or less in Atchison County, Kansas. The property is bounded to the south by 290th Road.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes a 5.94 acre tract that represents a smaller part of the land originally associated with the nominated property.

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Photographs:

John Drimmel Sr. Farm – Atchison County, Kansas
All photographs except for #3 and #4 taken by Chris Taylor, October 2002
All negatives on file at Atchison County Historical Society

- #1 Front elevation; camera facing north
- #2 Side elevation; camera facing west
- #3 Photographer unknown, c. 1890
View depicting original porch on front elevation; camera facing north/northeast
- #4 Photographer unknown, 1921
View after current porch added; camera facing northeast
- #5 Interior front hallway, stairs, transom; camera facing south
- #6 Detail of window and hood on west wall; camera facing east
- #7 Interior of kitchen; camera facing west
- #8 Door to wine cellar in basement; camera facing south
- #9 View from inside wine cellar showing detail of brickwork at doorway; camera facing east
- #10 View of interior of wine cellar; camera facing south
- #11 View of barn and silo from rear of house; camera facing north
- #12 View of limestone basement of barn – camera facing east toward silo
- #13 View of interior support structure of barn; camera facing west