

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

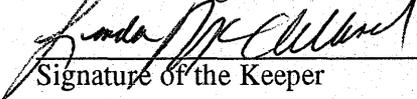
NRIS Reference Number: 02001266

Property Name: Freeman-Zumbrunn House

County: Dickinson 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.

  
Signature of the Keeper

November 4, 2002  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8/ Significance

Criteria: Criterion A is, hereby, entered, and Criterion B dropped to better reflect the property's association with significant local agricultural activities as discussed in the nomination.

Significant Person: The name "Henry Zumbrunn" is, hereby, dropped since Criterion B has been changed to Criterion A to better reflect significance as discussed in nomination.

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

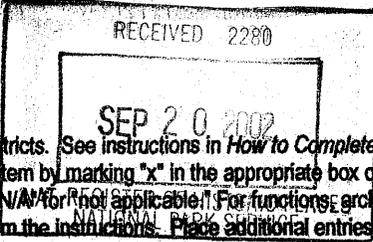
**DISTRIBUTION:**

- 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

1260



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property Freeman-Zumbrunn House

Historic name \_\_\_\_\_

Other name/site number 041-0880-0003

#### 2. Location

Street & number 3052 Quail Road  not for publication

City or town Chapman XX vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Dickinson Code 041 Zip code 67431

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this XX 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 XX meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide XX locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Richard D. Packard, DSHPO September 16, 2002  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official /Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

entered in the National Register. Linda McCallavel Signature of the Keeper 11/4/02 Date of Action  
 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:)

Name of Property Freeman-Zumbrunn House County and State Dickinson County, Kansas

**5. Classification**

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

- 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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
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**  
0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter Categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone: Limestone

Walls Wood: Weatherboard; Shingle

Roof Asphalt

**Narrative Description**

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

Name of Property Freeman-Zumbrunn House

County and State Dickinson County, Kansas

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

XX B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

XX C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

1912 - 1952

Significant Dates

1912, 1928

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Henry W. Zumbrunn

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William Chamberlin

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): Primary location of additional data:

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 #

XX State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

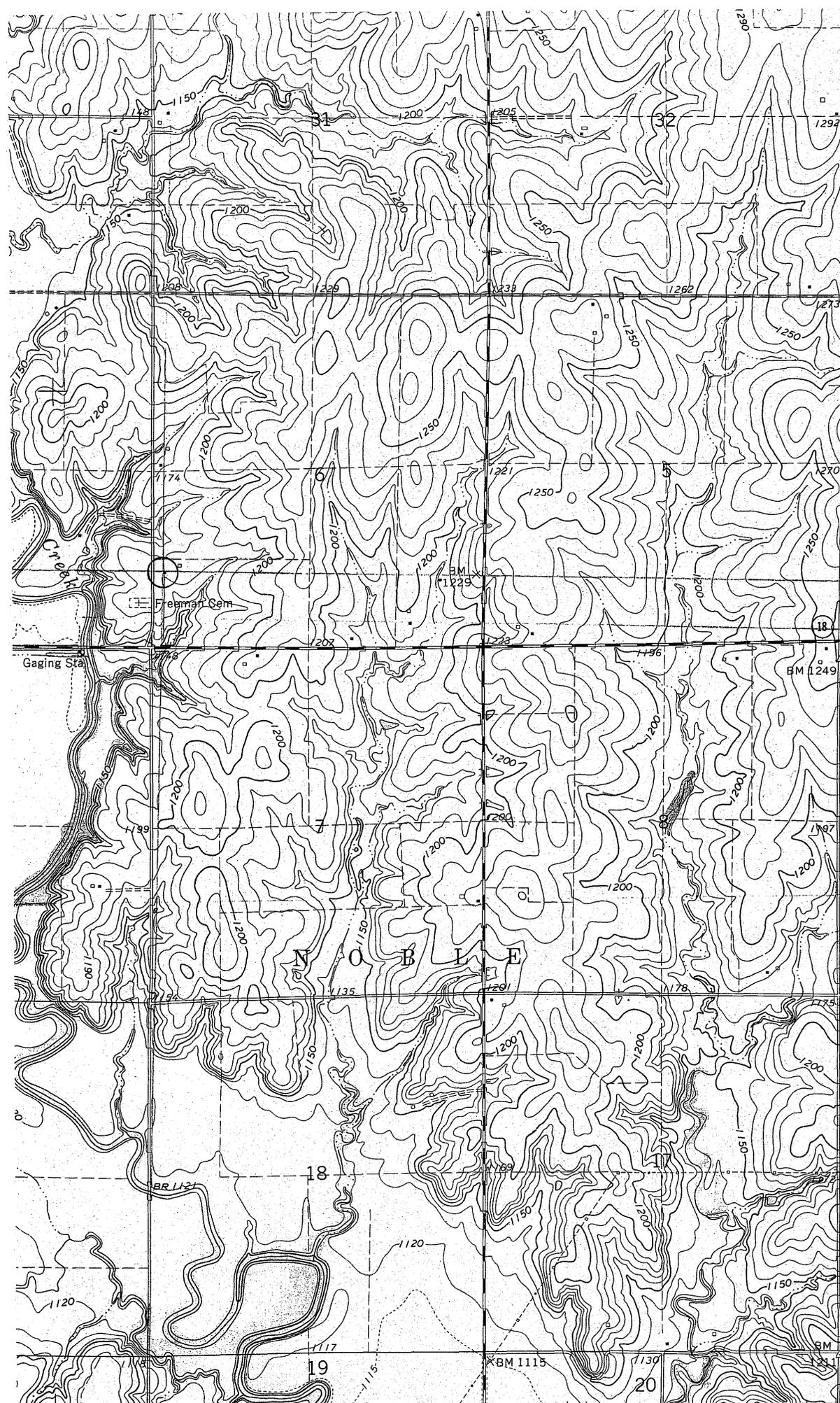
Local government

University

Other

Name of repository:





4324  
T. 11 S.  
T. 12 S.  
2'30"  
4323  
4322  
4321  
4320  
4319000m.N.

FREEMAN-ZUMBRUNN  
HOUSE  
UPLAND QUAD  
UTM Coordinates  
14 670000  
4322220

JUNCTION CITY 9 MI.  
MANHATTAN 30 MI.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   7   Page   1  

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The Freeman-Zumbrunn House (c. 1912) is a two-story, frame farm house located at 3052 Quail Road, Chapman, Dickinson County, Kansas. The nominated property stands on the NW 4, NW 4, SW 4, SW 4, S. 6, T. 12S, R. 4E in Noble Township, Dickinson County, Kansas. It is located one-quarter mile north of Highway 18 on the east side of Quail Road. The house sits on approximately three acres of land originally homesteaded by the Freeman family, Dickinson County's first white settlers.

The house maintains a western facade orientation, facing Quail Road. The house measures 31' E/W and 61' N/S. The house sits on a limestone rock foundation with blocks hand-cut from quarries nearby. The foundation raises the first floor above ground level. The hand-dug basement, lined with limestone rocks, measures approximately 30' by 18' and is situated beneath the main dining room.

A six foot wide porch curves around the length of the western facade, supported by Ionic columns. One portion of the porch is enclosed to service the kitchen entrance. The bay window area off the dining room which extends between the porches. Wooden porch railings connected the Ionic columns, as shown in early photographs, however were removed in the early years by family.

The house has maintained its architectural and structural integrity as a vernacular farm house, combining elements of the Queen Anne to Colonial Revival styles. The Queen Anne style is dominant, however, as expressed in the physical form. The asymmetrical plan, exterior elevations and cross-gabled roof testify the style. The high-hipped roof with projecting cross gables has gingerbread trim on the second story.

The second story of the house measures 25' E/W and 61' N/S. This story contains seven rooms with an open stairway. A wide corridor services all seven rooms. This floor consists of a utilitarian series of bedrooms on each side of the spacious hallway. This floor, more so than the "public" first floor, conveys much about rural life in the early twentieth century.

An oak colonnade featuring Doric columns on low pedestals separates the living and sitting rooms. Window and door casings incorporate egg and dart moldings. All of the window and door casings in the home remain unpainted with the exception of the kitchen, pantry, laundry, and bathrooms. The stairwell, enclosed on the first floor, opens to the second floor and is surrounded by a balustrade of lathe-turned balusters and square newel posts. The house maintains its original floor plan, with the east side of the first floor containing a bedroom, study, and bathroom with two walk-in closets. The west side contains a sitting room, formal entryway, living room, and dining room with bay extension. The north end of the house contains the kitchen, pantry, laundry and bathrooms. There are a total of ten rooms on the first floor.

Virtually unaltered, the house maintains its five-paneled doors and original hardware, baseboard, door and window surround moldings, and oak and pine hardwood floors. The ceilings are 10' on the first floor and 8' on the second

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number   7   Page   2  

---

floor. There are twenty-nine windows and twenty-five doors within the two level structure. The house is significant in that it retains many original features and finishes, and still functions as a working farmhouse.

Three single doors provide entry into the house. One door from the northwest porch goes into the kitchen, and two doors are located off the front curved porch. One of these front porch doors provides entry into the formal entryway and the other allows entry into the dining room. Each door features oval, beveled glass windows.

Exterior elements, which further define the style, include the use of patterned gable-end wood shingles, ornamental roof cresting, and gable-end finials noteworthy for their unusually large size. A large room-width bay window and a small diamond-shaped window add to the whimsical, asymmetrical feel of the exterior. Window sash throughout is presently 1/1. Originally the upper sash of the second floor windows featured muntins creating an angular, symmetrical pattern.

The wood furnace, originally used to heat the house, was replaced in 1977 with a natural gas system. This heater was later replaced with a high-efficiency heating and cooling system in 1997. The second story operates on a separate system for greater efficiency.

In 1995 extensive porch repairs were made and the exterior was painted to match the original colors of the house which consisted of a white exterior, white window trim, black screen frames, light-blue porch ceilings, and gray porch floors. In 1997 interior repairs were completed to modernize the downstairs bathroom. September of 1997 saw a new well drilled south of the house with a depth of 80' and measured fifty gallons of water per minute. Extensive electrical changes were made to accommodate the demands the well and ventilation systems required.

In June 2000 a new roof was installed on the house. The original roof cresting was carefully removed, straightened, painted, then replaced on the roof. The large roof finials were also removed, repaired, painted and to their original positions. New reproduced blue lightening rod balls were placed on the six exterior rods to replace broken balls, and the original balls of varying hues were moved to the four center rods.

In February 2001 a bathroom was installed to service the second floor rooms, located in the northeast corner. Electricity was added to all second floor rooms and insulation blown into the attic of the house to maintain improved climate efficiency.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number   8   Page   1  

---

**THE HOMESTEAD**

The Freeman-Zumbrunn House (c. 1912) is being nominated for the National Register under criterion B for its historical association with Henry W. Zumbrunn (1890- 1968), a Dickinson County farmer and school board member associated with the house for thirty years, and under criterion C for its architectural significance as a vernacular Queen Anne farm house.

The construction of the house began in 1911 and was completed in 1912. William Chamberlin was hired to build the house by Mr. Andrew Jackson Freeman, a member of the first white family to permanently settle in Dickinson County, Kansas. The house is built on land homesteaded by the Freeman Family. The building served as the residence for A. J. Freeman and his wife, Nancy E. (Thomas) Freeman until 1920, at which time it passed out of the hands of the Freeman family.

**ARCHITECTURE**

The house maintains its architectural and structural integrity as a vernacular farm house, combining elements of the Queen Anne to Colonial Revival styles. The Queen Anne style is dominant, however, as expressed in the physical form. The asymmetrical plan, exterior elevations and cross-gabled roof testify the style. The high-hipped roof with projecting cross gables has gingerbread trim on the second story.

Vernacular houses of this nature often incorporate only some of the design elements that associate it with the main style, in this case, Queen Anne. Transitional houses such as the Freeman-Zumbrunn House reflect the national trend away from the asymmetrical massing of the 1880s and 1890s toward the symmetrical, rectangular plans associated with the Colonial Revival. During the transitional period, which began in the late 1890s and ended in the 1910s, many homes built in the Queen Anne traditional reflected design elements that bridged the gap between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The Freeman-Zumbrunn House incorporates five primary design elements associated with the Queen Anne tradition; the cross gabled roof, the roof cresting, the multi-textured wall cladding of clapboards and shingles, the projecting window bay, and the prominent front gabled facade. The house stands a straight-forward example of the vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne style, ignoring stylistic elements such as turrets, wrap-around porches, pergolas, and elaborately paneled and corbeled brick chimneys that are associated with high style examples. Clearly familiar with residential design precedent, the builder accommodated the client's desire for a larger house that incorporated traditional tastes with modern orientation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number   8   Page   2  

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The home's interior speaks more to the twentieth century tradition, utilizing an open first floor plan and a linear corridor plan on the second floor. Interior woodwork is completely classical, although restrained. An oak colonnade featuring Doric columns on low pedestals separates the living and sitting rooms. Window and door casings incorporate egg and dart moldings. The stairwell, enclosed on the first floor, opens to the second floor and is surrounded by a balustrade of lathe-turned balusters and square newel posts. Virtually unaltered, the house maintains its five-paneled doors and original hardware, baseboard, door and window surround moldings, and oak and pine hardwood floors.

**AGRICULTURAL CONTEXT**

"Farming in Kansas during the last two decades of the nineteenth century and first decades of the twentieth century was a matter of horsepower and wheeled machinery. Corn was still the leading crop; it was in the more highly mechanized age to come that wheat gained the ascendancy. Horse-drawn plows broke out fresh acres of sod, horse-drawn corn planters sowed the grain. During the growing season teams of horses or mules pulled cultivators along the corn rows." (The WPA Guide, p. 68)

"Accompanied by a steady increase in farm tenancy, Kansas agriculture moved into the twentieth century and the motor age. The use of motorized farm machinery may be thought of as a third cycle in Kansas farming. In 1910 there were 1,150,000 horses and mules on the farms, and these draft animal provided a home market for \$50,000,000 worth of Kansas' corn and other feed. But tractors and motorized harvesters steadily increased. The greater efficiency of large-scale farming led naturally to the introduction of the combine; and the World War, through its enormous consumption of grain, accelerated its use." (The WPA Guide, p. 69)

"It was not until 1914 that wheat acreage exceeded that of corn; there were 9,116,138 acres of wheat and only 5,279,552 acres of corn, the deposed king. This shift represented a sharp increase in wheat acreage rather than a heavy decrease in corn. Wheat reached a peak in 1931 with an acreage of 12,345,596; it dropped in 1933 to 5,755,328 acres, owing partly to the depression price of this grain, which caused many farmers to sow their land to other crops or let them lie fallow, and partly to the U. S. Agricultural Adjustment Administration program. In that year, corn with an acreage of 7,725,043, briefly regained its former supremacy." (The WPA Guide, pp. 70-71)

"Hot winds and inadequate rainfall during the growing season resulted in a series of corn crop failures in eastern Kansas that brought hundreds of formerly prosperous farmers to the verge of bankruptcy. Desperately in need of a cash crop to meet taxes and interest in the fall of 1936, many of these corn growers tore down their corn field and pasture fences, sawed the hedge fence posts into stove wood lengths, and sowed the fields to wheat. The venture was successful." (The WPA Guide, p. 71)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number  8  Page  3

“In 1930 a study showed that more than 10,000 farms were receiving power from central electrical stations, but considering the number of farms in the state, this was a very low percentage. By 1939- 1940 only about twenty percent of Kansas’ 163,000 farms were using electricity as a primary source of power.....When federally funded loans became available in 1937 in Kansas from the Rural Electrification Administration, progress toward reaching the more rural areas of the state with centrally supplied electricity quickly began.” (A Time of Contrasts, pp. 33-34)

ZUMBRUNN

Henry W. Zumbrunn was born May 10, 1890 the son of Godfrey and Maria (Mueller) Zumbrunn. Born in Humbolt, Kansas, he and his family moved to the Humbolt Creek area, which is southeast of Junction City, when he was eight years old. His parents emigrated from Bern, Switzerland in 1880. Their children Fred, Al, Chris, Clara, and Henry were all born in the U.S.

Henry married Cecilia Myrtle Wallace (born September 2, 1894) on November 29, 1916 in St. Joseph’s Catholic Church on McDowell Creek, south of Manhattan, Kansas. They were neighbors near Humbolt Creek. To this union was born: Henry Godfrey, Jr. (born November 1, 1918, died November, 1999), Margaret Elizabeth (born September 14, 1921), Daniel Phillip (born October 27, 1923), Paul David (born December 24, 1925, died July 16, 1927), Robert Joseph (born June 20, 1928), and Donald Wayne (born May 17, 1934).

Henry and Cecilia buried their fourth-born child July 16, 1927 after he accidentally drowned in a shallow creek close to their home. He is laid to rest in St. Joseph’s Catholic Cemetery on McDowell Creek Road. The death of their son precipitated the move to “The Homestead”. Myrtle found it increasingly difficult to live near the creek where she lost her son, and Henry knew he did not have enough acreage to support his growing family. The couple purchased a 220-acre Dickinson County property in which “The Homestead” was a part of, in a three-way trade

March of 1928 from a Mr. Well’s. Mr. Well’s purchased a farm from a Mr. Ross. Mr. Ross in turn purchased Henry Zumbrunn’s 80 acres in the Humbolt Community.

Henry Zumbrunn started farming his new land using horses for power, but soon after purchased a 1928 International 1020 Tractor for working ground. A disk, plow, and drill for planting, were new additions he and his sons used to cultivate crops and contour terraces and waterways for soil conservation. He raised wheat, corn, oats, barley, and alfalfa hay for feed for his livestock. Of the 220 total acres, 80 acres lay in one section and 140 acres, where “The Homestead” is located, lay in another. According to his son Bob, he paid \$22,000 for both tracts of land in 1928.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number   8   Page   4  

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The 140-acre tract had approximately 80 acres of pasture, creek bed, building and barnyard area, and 60 acres of farm ground. A large barn, believed to be one of the county's earliest, was used to store feed, hay, and house animals. There was a sizeable chicken house, and smaller outbuildings. The Zumbrunns raised beef cattle, hogs, 200 chickens, 16 dairy cows, a few horses, and sheep. They also grew a large vegetable garden and an orchard east of the house, which feed their growing family and provided some extra cash.

During World War II, Henry Zumbrunn was employed at Fort Riley, Kansas, as a carpenter earning \$1 an hour while continuing to farm his land. He relied heavily on the help of his sons to keep up with the farm chores. Sons Daniel and Robert remember the wheat yielding 22 bushels per acre on the 44 acres Henry planted and many years received less than \$1 per bushel. In the 1930s wheat brought 52 cents per bushel. The 1940s were reasonably good cash crop years for wheat and corn. The family remembers how hard Henry and Myrtle worked to make a living and provide a good home. They opened their home to numerous soldiers during Wartime sharing holiday dinners with homesick soldiers. They supported War efforts with gifts and parcels to soldiers and their families. Myrtle often corresponded with the mothers of soldiers who had spent time in their home.

The Zumbrunn family were members of St. Michael's Catholic Church in Chapman, Kansas. Although Henry was not of the Catholic faith, he was faithful in making sure his children studied the teachings of the Church through their catechism lessons. He was often heard by his children as he sang old Protestant hymns (learned in his childhood) while milking cows. It was after the death of his mother, who was Presbyterian, that Henry joined the Catholic Church.

Henry Zumbrunn served on the Wesley Elementary School Board for nine years, from 1938 to 1947, holding Treasurer and Presidential positions. He was instrumental in the education of not only his children, but also the children of the community. Wesley was a one-room school with one teacher for all eight grades. Both Henry and Myrtle participated in community meetings and holiday school programs, where Henry often played his harmonica. He had no formal music training, but could play by ear.

The Freeman-Zumbrunn House did not acquire electricity until about 1945. In the 1930s and early 1940s the family gathered around a battery operated radio in the dining room. Evidence of the battery acid is still present in the oak flooring where the radio stood. A refrigerator, powered with coal oil added every evening, would get cold enough to freeze ice cream. The refrigerator was a convenience that replaced the well's cool interior used to keep butter and cream fresh.

In 1958, Henry Zumbrunn went to live in a nursing home. He died January 15, 1968. Myrtle continued to live in the house until August of 1979 when she left to reside in Chapman Valley Manor, Chapman, Kansas. It was her hope to return to her beloved home, however, her health failed and she passed away January 5, 1987, at the age of

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   8   Page   5  

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92. The house remained unoccupied until March of 1991. Dennis Robert Zumbrunn, grandson to Henry and Myrtle, and his wife, Cheryl A. (Correll) Zumbrunn, brought life back to the house when they began extensive restoration and moved their two children, Joel and Alicia, into the family farm home. They formally purchased the home and farm in 1993.

**CHAMBERLIN, THE BUILDER**

The Freeman-Zumbrunn House was built by William H. Chamberlin who came to this area from England in July 1871. As a young man he served five years as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, and worked as a journeyman until immigrating to America. He was a master craftsman and constructed many fine homes in and around the Chapman, Kansas area. He as assisted by his son-in-law Francis Scott who also built many area homes.

Upon his arrival in Junction City, Mr. Chamberlin worked in a stone quarry for several weeks, swinging a twenty-pound sledge and afterward in digging wells for one season. He soon secured a homestead in Dickinson County, ten miles west of Junction City. A pioneer, acquainted with the sacrifices of the early days, he was an expert carpenter and built the first schoolhouse and the first church in the old Good Hope neighborhood. Homes built by Mr. Chamberlin are located in Chapman, Kansas at the following addresses: 525 W. 6<sup>th</sup> Street, 426 W. 7<sup>th</sup> Street, 438 W. 5<sup>th</sup> Street, 705 N. Logan Street.

Mr. Chamberlin was a Republican and later a member of the People's Party. He served as vice-president of the Dickinson County Farmer's Alliance, an eight-year member of the School Board, and Justice of the Peace. He was recognized as one of the leading citizens of the community, respected by all for his sterling worth.

**FREEMAN**

A.J. Freeman was an astute cattleman and farmer. He was a member of the Chapman Valley Grange. He became known for his fine herd of "red-pollled" cattle, his hogs and many horses, and local newspapers noted his shipping of cattle by rail to Kansas City. His reputation for demanding the best of those who worked for him and with him became widely known.

His motives for constructing the prominent, Queen Anne style home was according to reminiscences by descendants, his wife's background and his wish to build something grand enough for her. A very colorful character, Mrs. Freeman had once been an entertainer in the East, and was accustomed to a flamboyant lifestyle. She smoked a pipe and could be "hard as a bucket of nails." Her husband, apparently desiring to impress her, embarked on the construction of the house. It would have 17 rooms, enough to house not only A.J. and his wife,

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Section number**   8   **Page**   6  

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but also several hired hands and nieces and nephews who would come to help out on the farm. The large rooms downstairs were so that "Aunt Sis" as Mrs. Freeman was commonly called, could entertain. According to interviews with family members, A.J. Freeman was known for his habit of building everything at least twice as grand as needed.

A.J. died on June 3, 1924 and is buried in the Sutphen Mill Christian Cemetery, across the road and south of his house. His obituary notes that at the time of his death he was the oldest settler in the county and that Mr. Freeman has been for nearly 70 years closely identified with the history of the community.

**CHAIN OF TITLE**

A.J. and Nancy lived in the home until it was sold to Harry Pierce in 1920. Pierce owned the house for 1 year and then sold it to Walter Wells. In 1928, the Henry Zumbrunn family purchased the home and farm and in 1987 the ownership passed to a son, Robert Zumbrunn. His family did not reside in the home but continued operating the farm. The house remained vacant for 12 years, after which Dennis Zumbrunn, grandson of Henry, and his wife Cheryl, began its renovation. In 1991 they and their family moved into the house and formally purchased both the home and the farm in 1993. Since its homesteading by the Freeman's, the ground on which the nominated property is located has continuously supported a working farm.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number   9   Page   1  

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**Bibliography:**

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Chapman Brothers. Portrait and Biographical Record: Dickinson, Saline, McPherson and Marion Counties, Kansas. "William Chamberlin." (Chapman Bros., 1893).

Daily Union Newspaper, Junction City, Kansas. November 3, 1923; January 16, 1968

Holt, Daniel D. A Time of Contrasts: Progress, Prosperity, and the Great Depression, 1900- 1940. A Study Unit for the Kansas Preservation Plan. (Kansas State Historical Society, 1990).

Republic Newspaper, Junction City, Kansas. November 21, 1918; November 8, 1923; January 14, 1926; July 21, 1927.

Shortridge, James R. (introduction by). The WPA Guide to 1930s Kansas. (Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas, 1984).

State of Kansas. Noble Township, Dickinson County, Kansas Census Records. 1875, 1885.

United States of America. Noble Township, Dickinson County, Kansas Census Records. 1880, 1900.

Zumbrunn, Cheryl. Oral interview with Daniel and Robert Zumbrunn, February 24, 1997. (Daniel and Robert Zumbrunn are Henry and Cecilia Zumbrunn's sons).

Zumbrunn, Cheryl and Jeff Sheets. Oral interview with Ivan Freeman, June 25, 1995. (Ivan "Ike" Freeman is the son of N. B. Freeman, A. J. Freeman's nephew).

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10, 11 Page 1

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The nominated property stands on the NW 4, NW 4, SW 4, SW 4, S. 6, T. 12S, R. 4E in Noble Township, Dickinson County, Kansas. The property is located on a 140 acre tract. Facing west, its fronts onto Quail Road, one-quarter mile north of Highway 18.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated property is located on part of 140 acre tract. The house is historically associated with this parcel but only the house is included in the nomination.

**FORM PREPARED BY**

Cheryl Zumbrunn, 3052 Quail Road, Chapman, KS 67431

Martha Hagedorn-Krass, Architectural Historian, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW 6<sup>th</sup>, Topeka, KS 66615

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

Freeman-Zumbrunn House  
Dickinson County, Kansas  
Martha Hagedorn-Krass  
July 2000  
Kansas State Historical Society

1. Southwest view, west facade, north elevation
2. East view, west facade
3. Southwest view, east elevation, north elevation
4. Southeast view, detail west facade, north elevation
5. South view, front parlour from dining room
6. North view, parlour and dining room from back parlour
7. North view, hall, second floor