NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Listed in the National Register 10/11/2016

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Brungardt-Dreiling Farmstead

Other names/site number Old Dreiling Dairy; KHRI #051-89

Name of related Multiple Property Listing Historic Agricultural-related Resources of Kansas

2. Location

Street & number 2567 Golf Course Rd ( ) not for publication

City or town Victoria (x) vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Ellis Code 051 Zip code 67671

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ 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 _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide _x_ local Applicable National Register Criteria: _x_ A ___ B _x_ C ___D

See file
Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register _____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

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

x	private
	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

	building(s)
x	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	1	buildings
1		sites
	2	structures
		objects
10	**3**	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility
AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility
AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Outbuilding
VACANT/NOT IN USE
COMMERCE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE: Warehouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vernacular Queen Anne
Gambrel-roof Barn
Other – Agricultural

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone (house); Concrete (barn)
walls: Stone (house)
Metal (barn)
roof: Composition Shingles
other: Wood

Narrative Description

Summary

The Brungardt-Dreiling Farmstead is located at 2567 Golf Course Road in eastern Ellis County, just beyond the eastern boundary of the town of Victoria. Its location is in Section 6, Township 14 South, Range 16 West. The setting is rural, although just a mile or so from the center of the town of Victoria. The farmstead consists of 4.2 acres of land, improved with 12 buildings, nine of which contribute to the historic dairy farm operation. These include the farmstead's vernacular Italianate stone house (1903) and historic metal-clad gambrel-roof dairy barn (1932). The other farm buildings are simple utilitarian structures. The contributing buildings are the house, the outhouse (c. 1903), the brooder house (1944), the dairy barn, the carriage house (c. 1915), the two poultry buildings (pre-1943), the granary (pre-1943), and the machine shed (1959-1960), all of which were integral to the dairy farm operation. The non-contributing resources are two small animal shelter houses built after World War II and the remaining garage (1930), which does not retain integrity. The site of the farmstead is also considered contributing. The house, the dairy barn, and one of the poultry houses have been restored to excellent condition. With the exception of the deteriorated garage, the other contributing buildings will be preserved by the owners and restored over time. The property has historic integrity as a rare intact dairy farm that was owned by two prominent Volga German families, the Brungardts and the Dreilings, over the period between 1897 and 1985; although the period of significance only spans between 1903 and 1960.

Elaboration

Farmstead Setting

The location of the Brungardt-Dreiling Farmstead is rural; although, the property is within one mile of Victoria's city limits (*Figure 1*). The farmstead is surrounded on the east, north, and south by agricultural land actively farmed by abutting land owners who raise wheat, milo, and cattle. To the west the land along the north side of Golf Course Road is improved with a mixture of light industrial, commercial and residential uses.

The Farmstead

The driveway into the farmstead from Golf Course Road leads to the dwelling house to the right and the brooder house to the left; the other farmstead buildings are located farther to the north (*Figure 2*). The northwest area adjacent to the house is landscaped as a yard with trees, grasses, shrubs, a patio, low dry-laid stone walls, paved walks, and a cultivated garden. A historic post rock and wire fence divides the front house yard from the driveway. There are two pole lights illuminating the driveway and the yard around the house. The two formerly-working wells on the property have become unusable due to a heavy concentration of salt. A rural water company, Post Rock Rural Water District, has extended a water line to the property. The owners have restored most of the house, most of the dairy barn, and one of the poultry houses. Their intent is to complete the restoration of the house and the dairy barn, to reset the carriage house on a new foundation in the same location and with the same orientation. They intend to put a new foundation under the outhouse and to restore it to good condition. They will preserve the granary and the machine shed. There is no intention to keep the two animal shelters that postdate World War II or the unstable garage to the east of the house.

Resource	Area	Year Built	Contributing Status
Farmstead Site	4.2 acres		C Site
House	1,989 SF	1903	C Building
Outhouse	22 SF	c. 1930	C Building
Dairy Barn	1,344 SF	1932	C Building
Carriage House	808 SF	c. 1915 (moved c. 1940)	C Building
Poultry House	384 SF	Prior to 1943	C Building
Poultry Feed House	260 SF	Prior to 1943	C Building
Granary	465 SF	Prior to 1943	C Building
Machine Shed	1,440 SF	1959-1960	C Building
Brooder House	224 SF	1944	C Building
Garage		1930	NC Building
Animal Shelter 1		ca.1970	NC Structure
Animal Shelter 2		ca.1970	NC Structure

1. Brungardt House (38.858311, -99.138619)

Exterior

The house is an example of a Kansas vernacular Queen Anne.[1] The two-story limestone structure with a limestone foundation has an irregular form surmounted by a hipped roof with lower cross gables, including a prominent front gabled wing. The ashlar-surfaced stone from the Big Creek Valley is set in regular courses. It was completed in 1903. Andreas (Andrew) Peter Brungardt, the owner, hired Joseph Linenberger, an experienced mason, to supervise and participate in the construction of the house. The roof has wide eaves and is covered with composition shingles that have replaced the original wood shingles. The double-hung windows are wood-framed and outfitted with screens.

South Elevation

The south (front) elevation was designed with an asymmetrically-placed gabled bay with two windows on each of the two levels. The second-floor windows are surmounted by decorative stone hoodmolds. These hoods are inscribed with the initials APB for Andreas (Andrew) Peter Brungardt, the original owner, and the year 1903. The first floor is elevated slightly above the grade of the site and is extended by a full-width, one-story entry porch, the pitched roof of which is supported by six rectangular wooden columns with decorative wood plinths and brackets. The porch has a stone floor and is just above the grade of the site. The current owners replicated the porch, which had deteriorated to the point of uselessness, using the original supports as a template for the new pieces. The simple, yet elegant, porch decoration is a simplified example of that typically found on Queen Annes. The front entrance to the house is in the adjacent recessed bay.

West Elevation

The west elevation has a central two-story gabled bay with two windows on each of the two floors. The initials APB and the year 1903 are also inscribed on the stone hoods above the west second-story windows. A one-story frame addition with a pitched roof and wood siding is at the rear of the west elevation. The addition was originally an open porch; it still provides a second entrance to the house. An interior stairway provides access to a partial basement. The porch was enclosed prior to World War II.

North Elevation

The north, rear, elevation is a full, gable-roofed section. The four windows in this façade are topped by the same stone hoods. The glass in the second floor windows has been replaced with fixed-pane Art Nouveau-era stained glass single panes. The first floor has one original window and one smaller window double-hung window; these are in the kitchen. The smaller window is the result of filling in original stone.

East Elevation

The gabled central bay of the east elevation has a single window in each of the two floors. A historic (though not original to the house) stained glass window in the front bay of the east elevation is positioned between the two levels of the house at the mid-level of the interior staircase. There is a single window in the northern portion of the first floor.

Interior

The front entrance opens into a hallway providing access to the living room of the first floor and the main staircase. The decorative stained glass (historic but not original) in the front door and in the window in the stairwell add light and style to this entrance portion of the house. The design of the glass is appropriate to the style of the house. The staircase and the rooms of the first floor all retain their original woodwork, which has been carefully restored. The ceiling height on the first floor is 10.0 feet. There are transoms above the doors of all of the first floor rooms and French doors between the living room and dining room, all adding natural light to that furnished by the windows. The pressed tin ceilings and cornice moldings of these rooms are original; they have been restored by the current owners as have the plaster walls and wood floors. The antique lighting fixtures were added by the owners; they are appropriate to the period of construction of the house. This level of restoration applies to the living room, the dining room, and the office. The floor of the front stair hall has been covered with new ceramic tile and the stairs have been carpeted. A bathroom has been installed in the northeast corner of the first floor.[2] The ceiling and the walls of the kitchen are

[1] Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 345.

[2] Though not original to the house, the bath contains a historic footed tub and a floor covered with small hexagonal white ceramic tiles.

original; period lighting has been added. Period-appropriate kitchen cabinets are being restored and will be installed in the kitchen, which is currently furnished with mid-20th century appliances and cupboards. This room occupies the northern portion of the stone house.

The house is heated and cooled by a central forced air system. There are iron heat registers in the walls of all of the rooms. Ductwork was installed in the crawl space under the house by the current owners. The central heating system is enhanced by a cast iron wood stove with a tiled floor and wall surround in the dining room all of which were added by the current owners.

The second floor historically consisted of four bedrooms arranged on a central hallway. The northernmost bedroom has been remodeled into a large bathroom.[3] Ceiling heights on the second floor are 9.0 feet. The west and south bedrooms have a connecting door between them. The second floor also has transoms above the doors; the hallway has historic tongue-and-groove varnished wood ceiling. Antique lighting fixtures have been installed throughout. All of the walls, woodwork, and floors have been preserved on the second floor; some restoration of floors has yet to be completed. Decorative ceiling plasterwork, though consistent with the Queen Anne era, was added by the current owner.

2. Outhouse (38.858561, -99.138426)

The wooden outhouse is located to the northeast of the farmhouse. Its date of construction is unknown but is likely circa 1930 or later.[4] The simple side-gabled structure faces east, is set upon a concrete foundation, and has drop lap siding. The small privy contains two wood-box toilets in the south wall, with the west toilet box shorter than the east. The outhouse is in poor condition, but it will be restored by the owners and set on a new concrete foundation. It measures 5.2 feet by 4.2 feet. A separate privy was located to the west of this building, evidenced by its collapsed stone foundation.

3. Brooder House (38.858193, -99.139062)

This gable-front, 16 feet-by-14 feet one-story building is located at the end of the entrance driveway as it branches off to the west. The exterior is painted drop lap siding on the east and south and corrugated metal on the west and north elevations. The east elevation contains a single pedestrian door on the south end and a square four-pane fixed window on the north end. An applied panel is centered on the south elevation. The interior is open and contains no wall finishes (the structure is exposed); the floor is concrete. Wood shingles cover the roof, which also contains the remains of a brick chimney not evident in the interior. The building was constructed in 1944 as a brooder house for the 45 chickens that were an important part of the Dreiling Dairy Farm business; it is currently used for storage.

4. Dairy Barn (38.858862, -99.139137)

The large east-facing dairy barn to the northwest of the stone house is a gambrel-roofed free-span barn built in 1932 as a replacement of the original gable-roofed barn, in pursuit of a greater hay storage capacity. This wood-frame structure was built with wood shiplap siding and shortly after its construction was clad with embossed metal siding. The interior of the dairy barn has been preserved on both floors; although, the staircase connecting the two levels has been relocated to allow for better access. The first floor has been preserved including its dairy stalls; it has been upgraded with recycled-brick floors. The intact dairy stalls are used for display of the owners' antique lighting repair business. There are large sliding doors at ground level in both the east and west sides of the main barn and hay doors in the second floor levels; the doors have been closed off on the interior of the west façade. There are four, four-light sash windows at the first floor level in the south façade. The barn's roof on the north side is extended over a lean-to addition with a door between it and the main body of the barn. The lean-to is used for storage of antique lighting stock. Together the lean-to and the main body of the barn have an area of 1,344 square feet.

[3] The new bath at the rear of the second floor has a marble floor; the marble was salvaged from another building. The two windows have been refitted with Art Nouveau Glass. The ceiling in the new bathroom has been partially raised within the limits of the gable above it. Shelves and cabinets have been installed. A large mirror is positioned over a marble vanity counter fitted with double wash basins. There is a separate built-in marble-walled shower. A large freestanding tub is positioned in front of the two stained-glass windows. The pillbox toilet in a separate compartment has a wooden seat and a pull flush chain. The lighting fixtures are antiques.

[4] The siding matches that used on the 1944 Brooder House.

5. Poultry (Hen) House (38.858843, -99.138828)

The two poultry houses are east of the barn, with the hen house to the west of the feed house. The rectangular 16 feet-by-24 feet hen house sits atop a concrete slap and has a corrugated-metal shed roof with exposed rafter tails. Wide profile clapboard covers the south elevation; metal sheathing, similar to that on the dairy barn, covers the east, west, and south elevations. The south-facing front elevation contains three bays, the west and center bays being window units comprised of three ten-light units each; the east bay is a set of double pedestrian doors with transom. The interior is unfinished, with the structure exposed. A door in the east wall leads into a small hyphen connected to the feed house. A wood stove is located in the west portion of the house. The original hen house has been restored to good condition and is currently used for storage.

6. Poultry Feed House (38.858841, -99.138713)

The feed house is located to the immediate east of the poultry house; it also faces south. This rectangular brick building measures 26 feet by 19 feet and sits upon a concrete slab. The asphalt-shingle roof is a saltbox shape, with the longer end on the north side. The south elevation contains five bays: window, single door, window, single door, window. The easternmost masonry opening is covered with metal and appears to have been cut-in post-construction; the westernmost and center masonry openings have simple wood shutters. Doors are made of vertical wood planks. The interior walls are finished with plaster. A wooden door in the west wall leads into a small hyphen connected to the poultry house. This building is used for storage and is awaiting restoration.

7. Carriage House (38.858730, -99.138472)

The carriage house was moved to the farm sometime around World War II from another farm four miles to the north. It is a two-story wooden structure with a wood shingle side gable roof; an integral lean-to on the north has a shed roof. The west and south elevations have drop lap siding; the east elevation has historic metal siding. The building housed the dairy wagon and the two horses that pulled the wagon; the horse stalls are intact. The carriage house has a sliding door in the south façade and a wider sliding door in the west façade. There is a hay loft with sliding hay door on the second floor in the cross-gabled dormer on the south elevation. There are windows in the south façade on the first floor and in the gable ends of the second floor.. The concrete foundation is in poor condition. Clinton Kuhn, a second cousin of Eva Dreiling, who with her husband Anton, owned the dairy farm from 1926-1955, worked on the dairy farm during the four summers of 1943-1946. Mr. Kuhn stated that the carriage house was in place during that period. The carriage house is 30.5 feet long and 26.5 feet wide.

8. Granary (38.858684, -99.137855)

The granary is located to the east of the carriage house at the northeast corner of the nominated boundary. It is a gable-roofed wood building covered with corrugated metal panels (a treatment done within the period of significance). There is a hay loft door in the west façade and a sliding door on the first floor of the west façade. The roof is covered with metal; the foundation is concrete. The granary was in place by 1943. It measures 30 feet by 15.5 feet and is currently used for storage.

9. Machine Shed (38.858296, -99.137868)

The machine shed is located at the eastern edge of the farmstead, due south of the granary. It was formerly used for farm machinery and is now in use for storage. The gable-roof structure is metal on wood frame set on a concrete foundation; it faces south. The building was built in 1959-1960. The machine shed is 48 feet long and 30 feet wide.

Non-Contributing Buildings

There are two other concrete block structures used currently to house two pet goats. These buildings were not in existence during World War II. They do not contribute to the integrity of the farmstead and the owners do not intend to keep them beyond the lifespan of the animals. Also there were originally two metal-on-wood-frame garages east of the dwelling house. One has been removed. The second is off its foundation, covered in metal siding. It is in poor condition and not used.

Integrity of the Farmstead

The house and dairy barn are in good physical condition; the owners have spent ten years restoring them. During these years they removed the milk house, which was beyond repair. They also removed one of two metal-on-wood frame garages; the second one has shifted off its foundation and will not be retained. The carriage house needs a new foundation; they intend to restore it to good condition. The granary, machine shed, and brooder house are stable, useable, and will be repaired as needed by the owners. The outhouse also will be restored. The two post-WWII animal shelters will not be retained permanently. Together the contributing buildings have physical and historical integrity as a working dairy farmstead.

With the exception of the carriage house, which was moved during the farmstead's period of significance, all extant resources retain their integrity of location. After its addition to this site, the carriage house became an integral part of the working dairy farm and is considered contributing to the district for this association. The farmstead also retains excellent integrity of setting, as the resources from the period of significance still retain their relationship to each other and their immediate landscape. The farmstead's integrity of design and materials are also good. Historic original cladding remains on most resources, while historic secondary siding was applied to a few of the agricultural buildings within the period of significance. Because of the intactness of the farmstead, the nominated district is able to maintain an excellent degree of integrity of feeling and association.

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.)

- [X] 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.
- [x] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance
1903-1960

Significant Dates
1903

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Linenberger, Joseph (house)

Period of Significance (justification)
Although Andreas Brungardt established the farm in 1897, the period of significance begins in 1903 with the earliest extant resources. Similarly, the farmstead continued its function as a dairy farm into the 1990s, the period of significance ends in 1960 when the farmstead received its current configuration.

Criteria Considerations (justification)
The carriage house was moved during the farmstead's period of significance from a nearby farmstead. After its addition to this site, the carriage house became an integral part of the working dairy farm and is considered contributing to the district for this association.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Brungardt-Dreiling Farmstead is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its role in the early settlement of Ellis County and in the transformation of the county's agriculture through the sheer determination and persistence of the Volga German immigrant settlers. The farmstead as a whole, but especially the house and barn, is nominated under Criterion C for its architecture and design. The nominated district meets the registration requirements of a Farmstead property type, defined by the *Historic Agriculture-related Resources of Kansas* multiple property submission.

The Brungardt-Dreiling Farmstead is a rare, intact dairy farmstead owned by two Volga German immigrant families, the Brungardts and the Dreilings, for nearly a century. As the most prominent dairy farm operation in the Victoria area, the Brungardt-Dreiling Farmstead is an outstanding example of what the Volga German immigrants achieved after their initial years of poverty and struggle and their entrepreneurial success in both agriculture and business in the Herzog/Victoria area. The house is significant as an excellent local example of Queen Anne architecture. The barn is a fine example of the gambrel roof barn style that emerged in the 1920s and 1930s. The other farmstead buildings are significant as they contribute to the whole of the farm operation. The period of significance extends over the ownership of the property by the Brungardt and Dreiling families from 1903 when Andreas Peter Brungardt purchased the property to 1960 when the farmstead acquired its current appearance.

Elaboration

Early Settlement of Ellis County

Ellis County was founded in 1867. In that year the site for Hays City was purchased from the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which had been given extensive acreage to sell to settlers. In 1872, George Grant, a Scotsman from London, purchased from the Kansas Pacific Railroad 56,410 acres in southeast Ellis County with the hope of establishing a rural agricultural enclave.[5] He organized a group of English and Scottish immigrants to occupy and farm the land. Grant was primarily interested in cattle and conceived his enclave as devoted to stock farming. He is credited with introducing the Aberdeen Angus breed of cattle to the United States. Grant hired an architect to lay out the town of Victoria and to build a grand two-story post rock house for himself that he called his "villa." Unfortunately, Grant died in 1878 and his colonists, discouraged by the heat, the drought, and the grasshoppers, departed in great numbers, some back to Europe, but most to other parts of the United States.[6]

While Grant was establishing his colony in Ellis County, German colonists living along the Volga River in Russia were being solicited by agents of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to settle in Kansas. This was happening as a result of Tsar Alexander II's revocation of the freedom and special rights the Volga Germans enjoyed under his grandmother, Catherine the Great. Whereas under Catherine the German language was used in government documents and schools were taught in German, after 1872 Russian became the official language for the colonists. In addition the Germans colonists were no long exempt from military service. The latter became too bitter a pill to swallow. The Germans were badly mistreated in many ways by the Russians over the 100 years of their colonization, but they had been able to persevere and make a success of their farming and their village life. They were growing in numbers and as they did, they were receiving less and less land under the Russian mir system.[7] Catherine had required them to live in segregated villages, and they had never become fully integrated into Russian life. Catholics (Volga Germans) never mixed with Protestants, and some villages were exclusively German nationals.

On November 24, 1874, four men from the German colony of Herzog, Russia, were drafted into the Russian Army. An additional 21 were drafted from another German colony, Katharinenstadt, on December 11, 1874. That set in motion the Volga German migration from Russia to America. The trip by land and sea to America was arduous; the immigrants were caught in the vicious Russian winter that froze the water and the land and delayed their passage. Nevertheless, at the end

[5] Craig Miner, *West of Wichita* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1986), 86. "Grant made his initial deal with the Kansas Pacific in late 1872, when he promised to buy land and bring 2,500 colonists to Kansas in return for the railroad's constructing stock pens and a depot. His warranty deed dated 4 June 1873 was for 25,244.99 acres, for which Grant paid $2 per acre. His personal holdings, which amounted to 31,165 acres in 1877, he called the Victoria stock farm."

[6] Transcript: *Victoria's Colonists: The BBC Traces the Roots of a Local Ranching Family*, KTWU's Sunflower Journeys, 2001.

[7] The mir system was a combination of private and community ownership.

of 1876 about 1,200 Roman Catholic Volga German immigrants had located in Ellis and Rush counties.[8] The population of Ellis County in 1870 was 1,336; by 1880 it was 6,179.[9] The total number of Russian German immigrants who came to Kansas in the 1870s was approximately 12,000.[10]

The main German-Russian settlements established in Ellis County between 1875 and 1877 were Catherine, Munjor, Pfeifer, Schoenchen, and Herzog (later Victoria). The delegates of the residents of Russian Herzog had decided to settle on the east side of Big Creek, on Victoria Creek, known as the North Fork. They named their settlement Herzog. The location was in the southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 14 South, Range 17 West, about one-half mile north of Victoria. On April 8, 1876, 23 Herzog families in four cars aboard the Kansas Pacific arrived at the site. They built sod huts plastered with mud, straw, and prairie grass. A few had brought lumber and supplies from Topeka and built rudimentary wooden houses. On August 3, 1876, a larger group, consisting of 108 families from Herzog, Russia, arrived at the Victoria depot and joined the others in Herzog, Kansas.

George Grant's two-story native limestone house was perhaps a model for the two-story stone houses, including the Andrew Peter Brungardt house, the German Russians in the Victoria area years later would build when they had achieved a degree of financial success.[11] They also built stone churches: three successively in Victoria, culminating in St. Fidelis Cathedral (now a Basilica), completed in 1911, a monument to their strong religious faith, their endurance, and their pride. St. Fidelis remains the heart of Herzog/Victoria, its 141-foot twin towers visible for miles. St. Fidelis has a length of 220 feet, a width of 64 feet in the nave and 96 feet in the transept. The Volga Germans built other, nearby, churches, within a 15-mile radius of Grant's Villa and within a timespan of 20 years. These churches are St. Francis at Munjor built in 1890; St. Catherine at Catherine built in 1892; St. Mary's at Gorham 1898; St. Anthony, Schoenchen, 1901; Sacred Heart, Emmeran, 1901; St. Joseph's, Liebenthal, 1905; St. Anne, Walker, 1905; and Holy Cross, Pfeifer, 1918.[12]

George Grant's "England in America" on 100 sections of land was the unintended prelude to the Volga German success story. Historians Grace Muilenburg and Ada Swineford recognize the high aspirations of the Volga Germans: "The Volga Germans, who had a penchant for things of permanence, replaced their sod houses with stone as soon as they were able to do so."[13] They continue on this theme: "The stone buildings constructed of the native limestone from the Big Creek Valley, are emblematic of the thirty-year struggle of the Volga Germans to obtain wealth and permanence in their chosen homeland in America."[14]

Volga-German Contribution to the Agriculture of Ellis County

Ellis County in the early 1870s was devoid of farms and farmers. There were the amazing railroads, handsome railroad depots, the military forts, and the fledgling towns that sprang up in the wake of the railroads. Ellis County had no acres in cultivation in 1872; whereas, Ellsworth County had 5,732.[15] A viable agriculture was lacking and needed. The Germans had suffered terribly when they first reached Russia. Only about half of them had been farmers; the other half came from a variety of occupations, but those who knew how to farm taught the others.[16] Before they left Russia in the 1870s, the German Russians dominated the economic life of Russia's most productive agricultural provinces: Samara and Saratov on the two sides of the Volga River.[17] Western Kansas soil was rich; it was the weather that was the problem. One expert, Louis Agassiz of Harvard, rode out to Hays on the Kansas Pacific, examined the soil, and declared it "eminently adapted to the culture of wheat."[18] Other experts recognized the challenges to farming inherent in the volatility of the weather in Kansas, especially west of the 99th meridian: the variations in rainfall, the extremes of temperature, the periodic invasions of grasshoppers, and the drying winds that swept the unimpeded flatness of the plains so much of the time.[19] However, the Volga Germans were accustomed to the dry prairie type of agriculture; they had the advantage in this regard.

[8] Norman E. Saul, "The Migration of the Russian-Germans to Kansas," *Kansas Historical Quarterly* (Spring 1974): 51-52.
[9] Kansas Historical Society. "Ellis County, Kansas," *Kansas Counties* database.
[10] Saul, *Op. cit.*, 52.
[11] Grace Muilenburg & Ada Swineford, *Land of the Post Rock* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1975), 146.
[12] *Ibid*.
[13] *Ibid*.
[14] *Ibid*., 149.
[15] Miner, *West of Wichita*, 36.
[16] Fred C. Koch, *The Volga Germans*, *In Russia and the Americas, from 1763 to the Present* (University Park, Penn. & London, Eng.: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1977), 61-67.
[17] Saul, *Op. cit.*, 40.
[18] Miner, *Op. cit*., 41.
[19] Miner, *West of Wichita*, 40.

The Volga Germans brought sickles, cradle scythes, and wood-frame plows with them from Russia, but they quickly adopted the new mechanized farm machinery. In July of 1877, a Hays City newspaper reported: "The Volga Germans have adapted themselves to the way of the American farmer insofar as the purchase of improved machinery is concerned; two of the Victoria settlement have purchased a steam threshing machine and are threshing for four and one-half cents a bushel."[20]

The Germans had raised wheat and cattle in Russia, so they expected to do the same in Ellis County. In Russia they had raised spring wheat; however, they arrived in Kansas at the right time to plant winter wheat and they were given winter wheat seed by the railroad. It worked well and winter wheat became their major crop. They also raised tobacco, which had been a profitable crop for them in Russia.[21] However, after a few years they gave up tobacco farming. Wheat was their main crop but they also grew rye, barley, corn, and alfalfa. Each German farm was an independent source of food. Each farm had cattle, hogs, and poultry, and a large vegetable garden and fruit trees. Also the farm families did their own canning, butchering, and smoking of meats. This was diversified farming, a safeguard against failure in any one segment of agriculture.

The German Russians in Ellis County had horses, which were used in tandem with the mechanized farm equipment of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Horses produced power for plows, mechanized reapers, balers, and threshers. Horses remained the most reliable source of power in agriculture until the 1930s.[22]

The Volga Germans were barely settled in when the 1880s brought a cycle of boom and bust for Kansas. Nothing was more important for farmers than the weather, but crop prices were a close second. Corn prices fell from 83 cents a bushel in 1881 to 23 cents in 1890. Wheat fell from $1.19 a bushel in 1881 to 49 cents in 1890.[23] At the same time expenses for farm machinery increased and mortgage payments were high due to the effect the boom had on land sales. The census of 1890 revealed that 60 percent of the taxed acres in Kansas were mortgaged, more than in any other state.[24] In 1892 things turned around and Ellis County had a very good year with yields of 25 bushels per acre. Prices varied from 45 cents to 56 cents per bushel.[25]

Despite the setbacks of weather and economic instability, by the time of World War I, the German Russians of Herzog/Victoria had herds of cattle, good horses, and other livestock. Most owned the latest machinery. Some farmers were building larger two-story houses and most farmers had two houses, one on the farm and one in the village.[26] As they had in Russia they combined grain farming with raising cattle; however in the 1920s, responding to increased prices for wheat, the German Russians planted more and more acres in wheat, thereby reducing the pastureland and the number of cattle. Horses were replaced by tractors. For the first time many mortgaged their land to buy machinery. When the crops failed in the 1930s these farmers were deeply in debt. Some of the German Russians farmers left Ellis County; others accepted whatever government aid was available.

Farming was an extremely difficult proposition in the Ellis County of the 1930s; however, according to local historians Amy Toepfer and Agnes Dreiling, "the farmers who held on to milk, eggs, and chickens survived." [27] This would explain the continuity of the Dreiling Dairy Farm through the 1930s. They would have continued to grow what grain they could as feed for their dairy cattle, and they could live on and sell their eggs and dairy products even if the prices fell precipitously.

The 1940s brought considerable relief. Due to world-wide demand wheat prices rose. Dairy farming also increased in the 1940s. The decade between 1940 and 1950 was the peak period for dairy farming in Ellis County. The numbers of dairy cattle in the county were:[28]

1900	3,082	1940	8,180
1950	8,120	1960	4,800
1970	2,200	1980	1,275
1990	1,450		

[20] As quoted in George J. Walters, *Wir Wollen Deutsche Bleiben* (Kansas City, Mo.: Halcyon House Publishers, 1982), n.p.
[21] Fred C. Koch, *The Volga Germans*, 56.
[22] Anne Norton Greene, *Horses at Work* (Cambridge, Mass. & London, Eng.: Harvard University Press, 2008), 190-198.
[23] Miner, *Op. cit*., 221
[24] *Ibid*.
[25] *Towers of Faith and Courage*, *St. Fidelis Parish* (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1976), 20.
[26] Amy Brungardt Toepfer & Agnes Dreiling, *Conquering the Wind* (Garwood, N.J.: Victor C. Leiker, 1966), 165.
[27] *Ibid*., 172.
[28] *At Home in Ellis County, Kansas, 1867-1992*, Volume 1 (Hays: Ellis County Historical Society, 1991), 139.

Norman E. Saul describes the contribution of the German Russians to making Kansas a center of agriculture. "The most lasting and important gift of the Russian Germans to Kansas, was their determination to stay. They brought families, invested all their resources, and immediately began the construction of substantial houses and churches, whole communities, many of which have survived for a century. In Ellis County in 1875 only four out of 72 farmers had families. This unstable situation changed drastically with the arrival of the Volga Germans."[29] Where George Grant's colony failed, the Volga Germans succeeded.

The effect of the arrival of the Volga Germans had been seen in the year after their arrival, as reported in the Hays City Sentinel, in the summer of 1877:

> Lately we have been astonished looking over these Russian settlements to see them blooming with wheat fields, corn fields, and potato patches growing as by magic. In a short time they have wrought wonders upon wonders. They make everything subserve utility—stone, clay, willows, straw, native isinglass, are put to use and woven into habitations, corrals, and enclosures. By unflinching industry in a wonderfully short time they have transformed the prairie wastes of this country into fruitful fields and gardens, built towns and villages and are now on the highway to wealth. Our Russian neighbors in two respects take the palm. These are untiring industry and universal economy….[30]

History of the Brungardt-Dreiling Farmstead

The 160 acres of the Southeast Quarter of Section 6, Township 14, Range 16 West was homesteaded in 1881 by James Mitchell, a Scotsman.[31] James Mitchell sold his homestead land in 1884 to Martin Goetz, who had immigrated to the United States from Liebenthal, Russia, in 1875. Goetz was one of the original settlers of Liebenthal in Rush County. He moved to Herzog in Ellis County and became part of that community.

Martin Goetz sold his 160 acres to Andreas (Andrew) Peter Brungardt in 1897. Andrew Peter Brungardt, born in Russia, arrived at Herzog, Kansas, in 1876, the year of the first settlement by Volga Germans in Ellis County. Brungardt married Elizabeth Weigel in 1888; they had eight children. Andrew Peter hired Joseph Linenberger, who owned the adjacent quarter section, to be the stone mason for his Queen Anne-style house; it was completed in 1903. Brungardt was elected Register of Deeds of Ellis County in 1919; that year he sold the farm to Michael J. Brungardt and moved to Hays. Later Andrew became Sheriff of Ellis County. Andrew died in 1944; Elizabeth died in 1953; they are buried in the St. Fidelis cemetery.

Michael J. Brungardt became known as "der Milich Mikeja," a nickname that indicates his role as a dairy farmer. Michael was born in Victoria in 1888; he died in 1968. Michael sold the dairy farm to Anton Peter Dreiling in 1926. Anton was born in 1873 in Russia and arrived with his parents in Herzog in 1876. He was nicknamed "der Milich Anton," again an indication of his role as a dairy farmer. He married Eva Brungardt. He added 200 acres to the property. He also built the extant gambrel-roof barn in 1932 to better accommodate hay storage.[32] The brooder house was built in 1944 under his ownership. He had the carriage house moved from another Dreiling farm prior to World War II.

During the 1940s Clinton Kuhn, a second cousin of Anton's wife, worked four summers on the Dreiling Dairy farm. He milked cows every morning, helped bottle the milk in the milk house where it was kept cool by water from a nearby well that was piped into the milk house. Together with Anton's two children, Clarence and Alice, Clinton loaded the horse-drawn wagon with the bottled milk and delivered it each morning to the residents of Victoria. William (Bill), Anton's youngest son, was in the U.S. Army during World War II, so the young people managed the dairy farm. The cows were milked in the dairy barn by hand until 1946 after Bill returned home and installed electric milking machines. The Dreilings also sold eggs; they kept 45 chickens. Anton Peter Dreiling died in 1955. The property was inherited by his son, Bill. William was born in 1915; he married Catherine Bollig in 1947. Bill and Catherine operated the Dreiling Dairy Farm until they retired in 1985. Bill built the machine shed in 1959-1960. He died in 2004, and she died in 2013. The 4.2-acre farmstead property was sold from Catherine's estate in December of 2004 to the current owners, Kevin and Laura McCarter.

[29] Saul, "The Migration of the Russian-Germans to Kansas," 61-62.
[30] Norman E. Saul, "The Arrival of the Germans from Russia: A Centennial Perspective," American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, *Work Paper 21* (Fall 1976): 4-11.
[31] Ellis County Register of Deeds.
[32] Christy Davis & Brenda Spencer, *Historic Agriculture-related Resources of Kansas* MPS (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2009), F-51.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Toepfer, Amy Brungardt & Agnes Dreiling. *Conquering the Wind.* Garwood, N.J.: Victor C. Leiker, 1966.

Towers of Faith and Courage, St. Fidelis Parish. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1976.

Walters, George J. *Wir Wollen Deutsche Bleiben.* Kansas City, Mo.: Halcyon House Publishers, 1982.

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 # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__x__State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: **Kansas Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.2

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A	38.858657 (Latitude:)	-99.138833 (Longitude:)	B	(Latitude:)	(Longitude:)
C	(Latitude:)	(Longitude:)	D	(Latitude:)	(Longitude:)

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
The nominated property is defined as a 4.2-acre parcel in Section 06, Township 14 South, Range 16 West: Tract in the SE1/4 beginning 1870.83' west of the SE corner of the SE1/4 thence west 25.01' thence north 419.38' thence NW 113.76' thence west 59.71' thence north 30.74' thence west 198.45' thence north 257.43' through 369' thence SE 572.62' thence south 300.1' thence west 145.06' thence SW 84.95' thence SW 67.27' thence south 387.44' to point of beginning, less road right-of-way.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
While the entire SE1/4 of Section 6 was historically part of the Brungardt & Dreiling farms, the nominated property only includes that portion of the quarter section currently owned by the McCarters, which includes all of the historic built resources and driveway.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Judith Reynolds
organization Retired MAI appraiser specializing in historic properties date May 2016
street & number 220 W.8th Street, P.O. Box 774 telephone 785-222-2781
city or town La Crosse state KS zip code 67548
e-mail reynoldslacrosseks@gmail.com

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Kevin & Laura McCarter
street & number 2567 Golf Course Rd telephone
city or town Victoria state KS zip code 67671

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: **Brungardt-Dreiling Farmstead**

City or Vicinity: **Victoria vicinity**

County: **Ellis** State: **Kansas**

Photographer: **KSHS (Amanda Loughlin & Tim Weston)**

Date Photographed: **February 2016**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

01 of 12: House. Looking NE at west and south elevations.
02 of 12: House. East elevation.
03 of 12: Brooder House. Looking SW at east and north elevations.
04 of 12: Barn. Looking NW at south and east elevations.
05 of 12: Barn. East elevation, looking SW.
06 of 12: Poultry House (left) & Poultry Feed House (right). South elevations, looking NE.
07 of 12: Looking NW at privy and carriage house, with poultry houses in background.
08 of 12: Granary. Looking NE at west and south elevations.
09 of 12: Machine Shed. Looking NE at west and south elevations.
10 of 12: Looking ENE at farmstead of west boundary.
11 of 12: Looking WNW at farmstead from SE boundary; garage is in center of photo.
12 of 12: Looking east at farmstead from hay loft of barn.

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Figure 1.
2016 Google aerial image showing the location of the farmstead in relationship to Victoria.
Farmstead is depicted in box to east of town.

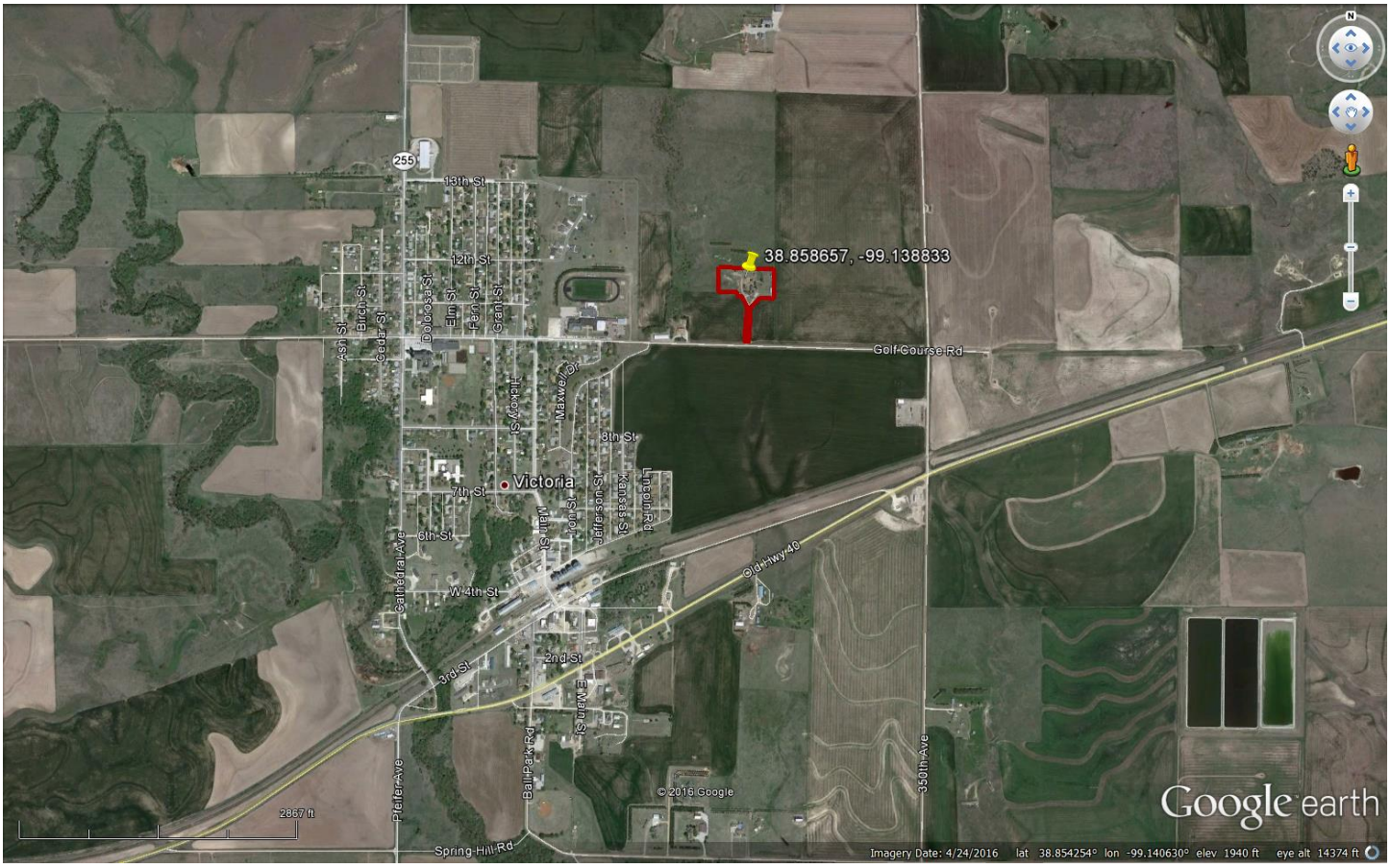


Figure 2.
2016 Google aerial image showing the farmstead buildings.

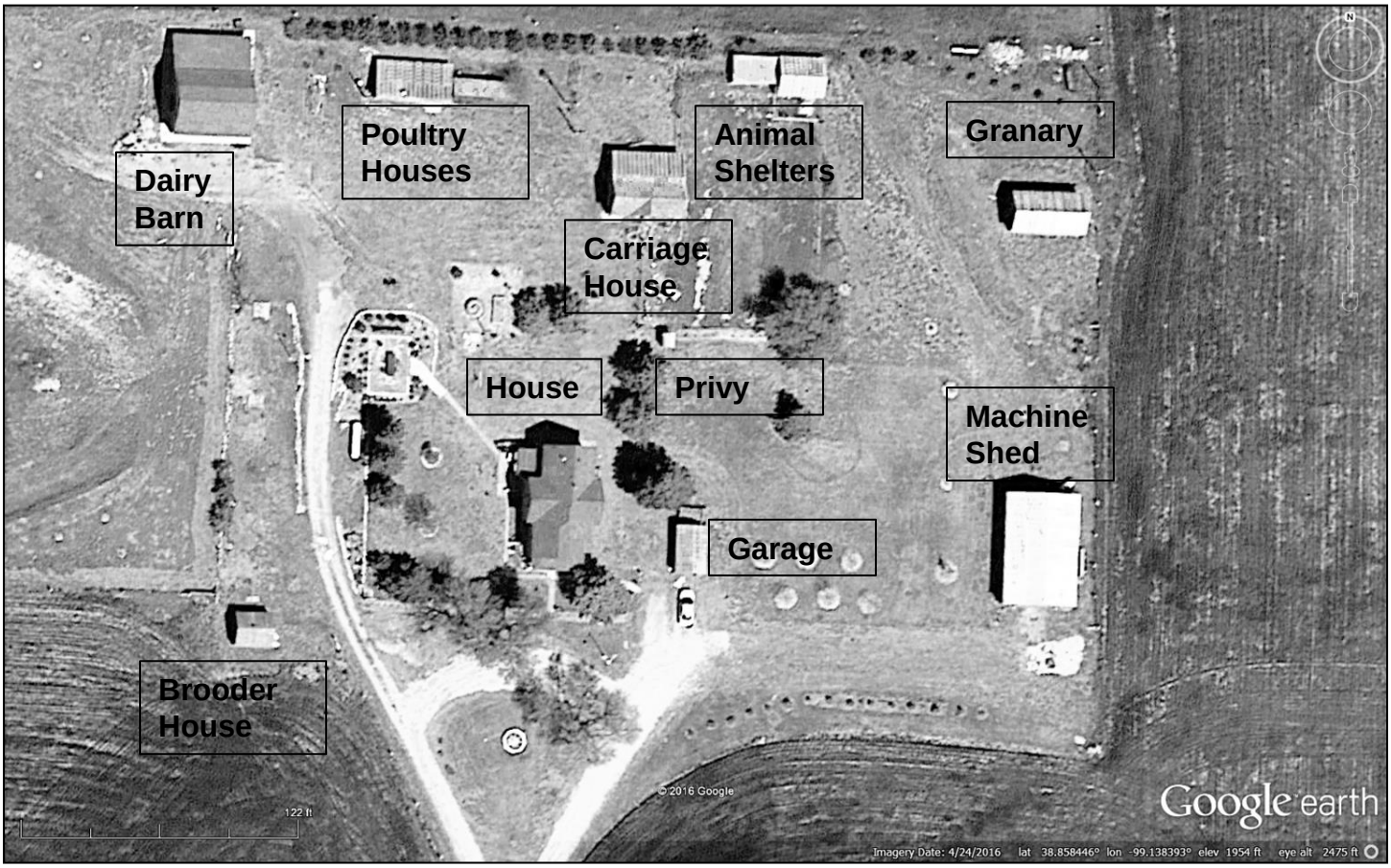


Figure 3.
1905 Atlas image, showing A.P. Brundardt owning the entire SE ¼ of Section 6.

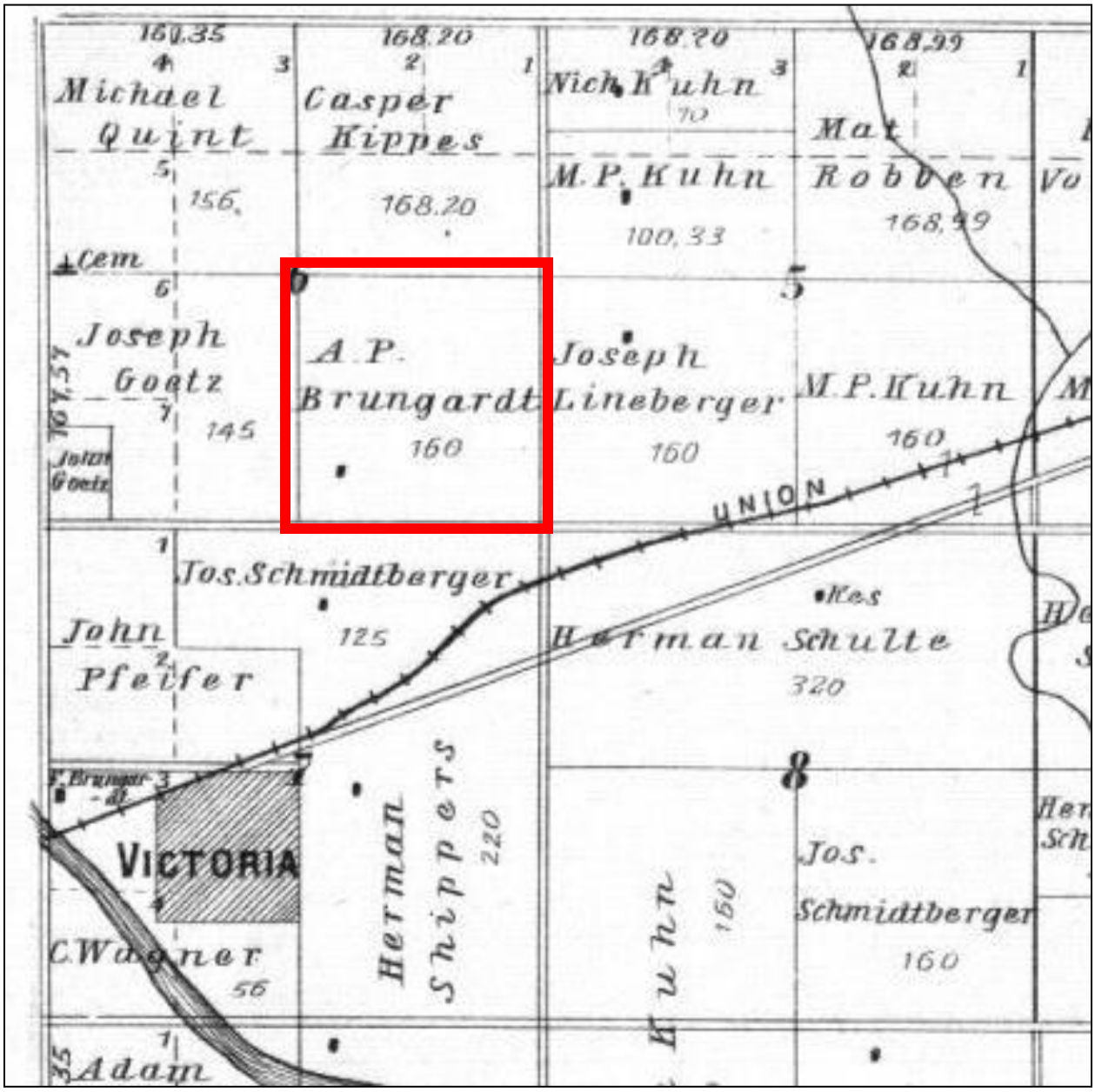
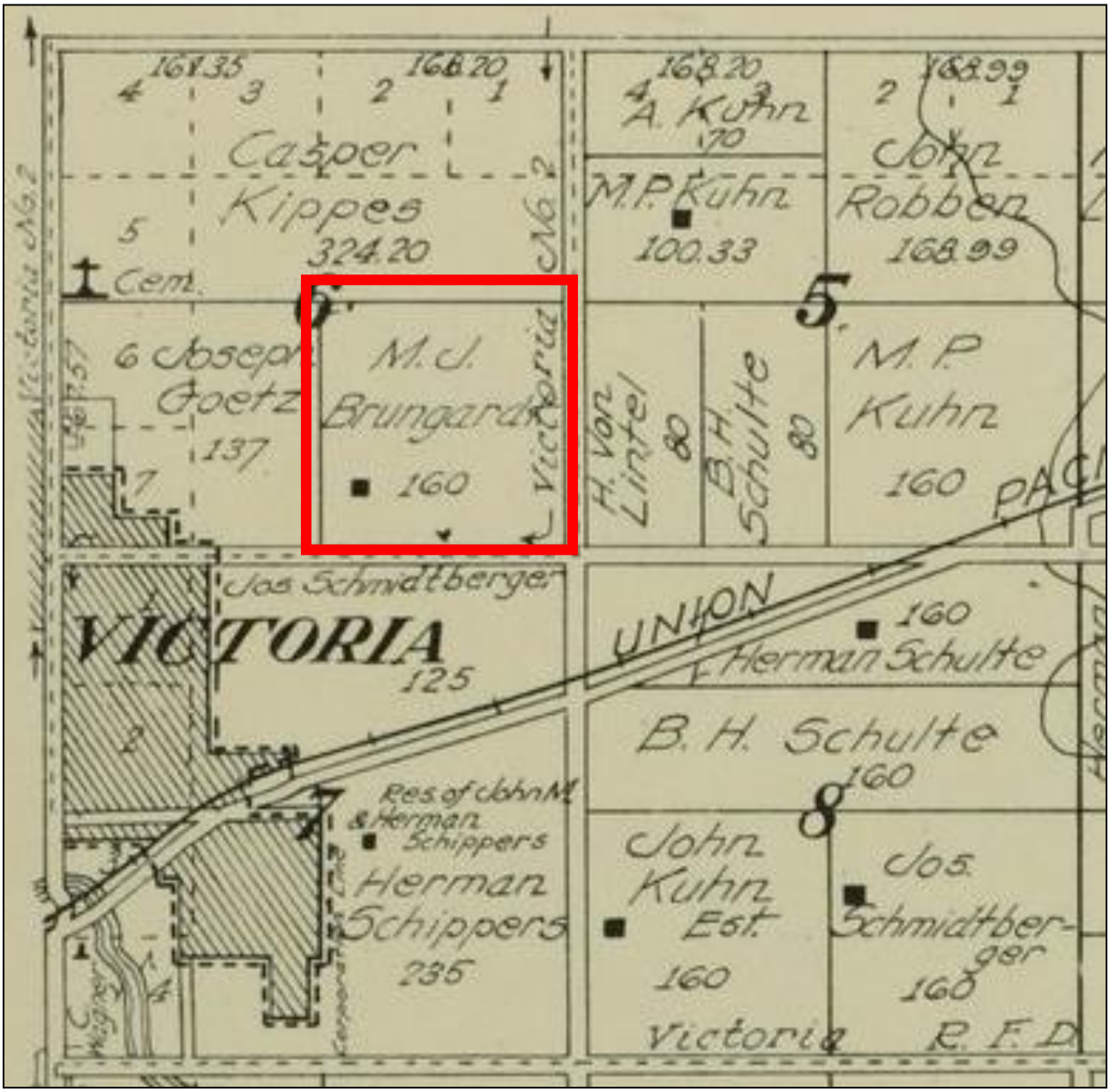


Figure 3.
1923 Atlas image, showing M.J. Brundardt owning the entire SE ¼ of Section 6.



Boundary Map.
The nominated 4.2-acre site is depicted by the outlined shape.
See Figure 1 for contextual map.