

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 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 Garnett Farm Historic District

Other names/site number Ott Farm

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 7119 State Highway 179

N/A

 not for publication

City or town Centertown

X

 vicinity

State Missouri Code MO County Cole Code 051 Zip code 65023

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title Toni M. Prawl, Ph. D, Deputy SHPO Date _____

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
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 _____

Garnett Farm Historic District
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5. Classification

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

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

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
11	1	buildings
2		sites
2		structures
1		objects
16	1	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

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Processing, storage

Agricultural field

Animal facility

Agricultural outbuilding

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ SINGLE DWELLING

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Processing, storage

Agricultural field

Animal facility

Agricultural outbuilding

FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/ Italianate

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

Colonial Revival/ Georgian Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: LIMESTONE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other: WOOD, STONE, VINYL, CONCRETE

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Garnett Farm Historic District
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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.
- 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.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1860-1965

Significant Dates

1860; c.1890

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Raithel Brothers

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Mr. Rodney Garnett, owner, Cole County Historical Society

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

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 183.4 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 38.709058 -92.383439 3 38.702081 -92.395278
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

2 38.702582 -92.383637 4 38.699850 -92.384259
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)
_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jonathan Harwood (Section 7, Spring 2014) and Kristi Chase (Summer 2014-2016, primary contact)

organization MO State Historic Preservation Office date November 2015

street & number P.O. Box 176 telephone 573-751-7800

city or town Jefferson City state MO zip code 65102

e-mail Kristi.chase@dnr.mo.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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 18 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.

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch 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.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Garnett Farm**

City or Vicinity: **Centertown**

County: **Cole** State: **Missouri**

Photographer: **Kristi Chase**

Date

Photographed: **October 7, 2014, June 25, 2015, and December 18, 2015**

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

- 1 of 48: View of the farmhouse along State Highway 179, looking northwest (December 18, 2015)
- 2 of 48: View of the outhouse and smokehouse and dirt drive, looking northwest (December 18, 2015)
- 3 of 48: View of the farmhouse, well house, smokehouse, garage and dirt drive, looking southeast (December 18, 2015)
- 4 of 48: View of the second dirt drive entry, looking southwest (December 18, 2015)
- 5 of 48: View of the tack room, front pond, and dirt drive, looking northwest (December 18, 2015)
- 6 of 48: View of the dirt drive to Field 8, looking northeast (December 18, 2015)
- 7 of 48: View of the farmhouse façade, looking northwest (June 25, 2015)
- 8 of 48: View of the rear elevation of the farmhouse, looking northeast
- 9 of 48: View of the north elevation of the farmhouse, looking southeast
- 10 of 48: Close-up view of the intersection of the ell to the main house, looking north
- 11 of 48: Interior view of the pocket doors of the first floor bedroom, looking west (June 25, 2015)
- 12 of 48: Interior view of the central hall staircase, first floor, looking southwest (June 25, 2015).
- 13 of 48: Interior view of the central hall staircase, second floor, looking southwest (June 25, 2015).
- 14 of 48: View of the Garage, looking south
- 15 of 48: View of Garage, looking east
- 16 of 48: View of Smokehouse, looking northwest.
- 17 of 48: View of Smokehouse, looking south.
- 18 of 48: View of Outhouse, looking southwest.
- 19 of 48: View of Well House, looking northwest.
- 20 of 48: View of Bull Barn, looking northwest.
- 21 of 48: View of Bull Barn, looking south.
- 22 of 48: View of Bank Barn, looking southeast.
- 23 of 48: View of Bank Barn, looking south.
- 24 of 48: View of Milk House, looking north.
- 25 of 48: View of Milk House, looking northwest.
- 26 of 48: View of Cattle Barn, looking northwest.
- 27 of 48: View of Cattle Barn, looking southwest.
- 28 of 48: View of Tack Room, looking west.
- 29 of 48: View of Grain Bin, looking east.
- 30 of 48: View Garnett Barn, looking east.
- 31 of 48: View of Garnett Barn, looking west.
- 32 of 48: View of Silo, looking east.
- 33 of 48: View of Pole Barn, looking south.
- 34 of 48: View of the Water Pump, looking north (June 25, 2015).
- 35 of 48: View of the Pole Barn, Garnett Barn, and dirt drive, looking southwest (December 18, 2015)

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- 36 of 48: View of Field 5 (long field) noting the terraced landscape with cow at the upper portion and planted crops below, looking southwest (December 18, 2015)
- 37 of 48: View of Field 5 with the terraced landscape, looking south (December 18, 2015)
- 38 of 48: View of Field 5, Field 2, and the corral, looking north (December 18, 2015)
- 39 of 48: View of tree lined creek on the eastern edge of Field 5, looking east (December 18, 2015)
- 40 of 48: View of the corral at the entrance of Field 5, looking north (December 18, 2015)
- 41 of 48: View of Field 2 toward the corral, looking south (December 18, 2015)
- 42 of 48: View of Field 2 with the farm buildings in the background, looking southeast (December 18, 2015)
- 43 of 48: View of State Highway 179 and Field 7, looking southeast (December 18, 2015)
- 44 of 48: View of Field 1 from Route A, looking southeast (December 18, 2015)
- 45 of 48: View of Field 6 along Route N, looking west (December 18, 2015)
- 46 of 48: View of Old Marion Cemetery along State Highway 179, looking southeast (December 18, 2015)
- 47 of 48: View of Old Marion Cemetery, looking southeast (December 18, 2015)
- 48 of 48: View of the farm's pond from the cemetery, looking southeast (December 18, 2015)

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

- 1 of 41. Contextual Map, 2015
- 2 of 41. Map with National Register boundary and latitude and longitude coordinates, 2015
- 3 of 41. Site map of the overall farm with contributing fields and ponds, 2006-2009
- 4 of 41. Aerial of Old Marion Cemetery with photo notations, 2015
- 5 of 41. Close-up Site Map of buildings, 2015
- 6 of 41. Map of the fields with photo notations, 2006-2009
- 7 of 41. Map of building cluster with photo notations, 2015
- 8 of 41. First floorplan sketch of the farmhouse with photo notations, 2015
- 9 of 41. Second floorplan sketch of the farmhouse with photo notations, 2015
- 10 of 41. The c.1890 brick farmstead, undated
- 11 of 41. The c.1821 brick farmstead, c. 1883
- 12 of 41. An undated photograph of the bank barn
- 13 of 41. Undated image of the bank barn with the tack room (right) and the Garnett barn in background
- 14 of 41. Interior of the bank barn, looking at the posts, collar, and rafter members, 2013
- 15 of 41. Interior of the bank barn, looking north, 2013
- 16 of 41. Illustration of bracing found in the barns and illustration of a barn similar to the cattle barn
- 17 of 41. Fred H. and Rodney Garnett milking cows in the milk house in the 1950s and view of the current milking area
- 18 of 41. Interior of the Cattle Barn, looking southeast, 2013
- 19 of 41. A 1958 aerial of the farm
- 20 of 41. A 1987 aerial photograph of a portion of the farm
- 21 of 41. A 1987 aerial photograph of a portion of the farm further east
- 22 of 41. An undated photograph of the farm's bank barn, tack room, and Garnett barn, looking west.
- 23 of 41. An undated photograph of the Garnett farm, looking south
- 24 of 41. An undated view of the farmstead looking southeast
- 25 of 41. Undated photograph of the Garnett Farm
- 26 of 41. A pre-2008 undated aerial photograph of Garnett Farm, looking northwest
- 27 of 41. A pre-2008 aerial photograph of the Garnett Farm, looking north
- 28 of 41. View of the Garnett Farm, looking south parallel Highway 179, 2013
- 29 of 41. Map of Part of Township 46N, Ranges 13 and 14 W, Sections 30-31, 1914
- 30 of 41. A 1920s image of binders harvesting wheat
- 31 of 41. Photograph of Fred H. Garnett, c. 1928 for the Missouri State Fair
- 32 of 41. An undated photograph of the farm's cattle with hogs
- 33 of 41. Rodney Garnett showing a Holstein dairy cow, c. 1952
- 34 of 41. Fred H. Garnett showing a three gait horse in an undated photograph
- 35 of 41. A 1962 advertisement for the Garnett's horse breeding services
- 36 of 41. Advertisements from 1956 promoting the Garnetts' sale of their dairy cows

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- 37 of 41. View of the National Register-listed Dulle Farmstead Historic District along Highway 54, looking southeast, 2014
- 38 of 41. View of the c.1895 Raithel farmhouse along Highway 50, looking southwest
- 39 of 41. Historic image of the Raithel farm, also known as the Moreau View Stock Farm, 1914
- 40 of 41. A farmstead at the intersection of New Hope Road and Route N, looking west
- 41 of 41. View of a farmstead at the eastern corner of Route Z and State Highway 179, looking northeast

Table 1. List of Resources within the Historic District

DRAFT

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Garnett Farm Historic District
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County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Summary

The Garnett Farm Historic District is located at 7119 State Highway 179 in the vicinity of Marion, Cole County, Missouri, roughly 13 miles northwest of Jefferson City.¹ This farmstead district is located within several parcels, composed of approximately 183.44 acres largely west of State Highway 179 and overlooking Moniteau Creek, a smaller arm of the nearby Missouri River. This district features 16 contributing resources and 1 non-contributing resource: the farmhouse (contributing, c. 1890); garage (contributing, c. 1920); smokehouse (contributing, c. 1840); outhouse (contributing, c. 1900); well house (contributing, c. 1940); bull barn (contributing, undated); bank barn (contributing, 1876); milk house (contributing, 1952); cattle barn (contributing, 1905-1906); tack room (contributing, c. 1900); grain bin (contributing, c. 1930); Garnett barn (contributing, 1910); silo (contributing, 1946); water pump (contributing), a cemetery (contributing), and a pole barn (non-contributing, 1993). In addition to these contributing buildings, the property includes the contributing fields and overall landscape.

The historic farmstead landscape is part of a multiple parcel tract that consists of the character-defining farmstead buildings and structures of the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The National Register boundary largely follows the boundaries of the parcels noted at the Cole County Tax Assessors Office and includes the Old Marion Cemetery. The intact farmstead with its associated resources has retained its integrity.

Elaboration

Setting

The Garnett Farm Historic District is located largely along the west side of State Highway 179 in the vicinity of the unincorporated town of Marion, Cole County, Missouri, roughly 13 miles west of Jefferson City and a few hundred feet northwest of the intersection of State Highway 179 and Route N (Figure 1 and Photo 1). The farm looks east over the highway and bluff; the Union Pacific Railroad, the Moniteau Creek, the Missouri River, and the Marion Bottoms conservation area are located below. The district is a rare surviving example of an historic late 19th to mid-20th century farmstead in the vicinity of Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri.

The Garnett Farm Historic District is on a small hill along a slight curve of State Highway 179 framed by Old Route A on the north, a tract owned by David F. and Betty J. Garnett (46.4 acres) on the west, Route N on the south, and State Highway 179 on the east (Figures 2 and 3). The Marion Cemetery (.92 acres) is adjacent to the eastern edge of this parcel along State Highway 179, north of the driveway and is included in the National Register boundary (Figure 4). The setting includes scattered single-family dwellings within a one mile radius of the resource with

¹ Previous survey work notes the address as 7109 but the tax assessors has it at 7119 State Highway 179 Centertown. The farm is close to the historic village of Marion. Centertown is a larger postal area which includes the nominated property.

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small outcrops of housing along State Highway 179. The majority of the farm buildings are located along the gravel driveway which opens onto State Highway 179. The majority of the fields are framed with wire fencing and a large pond is located approximately 100 feet northwest of the driveway while other ponds are located throughout the large parcel.

Land use Activities

The farmstead, composed of a dwelling, barns, associated outbuildings, and landscape cover approximately 183.44 acres within the nominated boundary contribute to the historic agricultural setting of the farm historic district (Figure 3).² A portion of the main parcel (approximately 5 acres) overlaps State Highway 179 and two parcels (9.03 and 2.38 acres) are located east of the railroad. This eastern portion slopes down to the river leading to the railroad tracks. The Old Marion Cemetery (0.92 acres), historically associated with the farmstead, has been included in this nomination, although it was transferred out of the family's ownership in the 1980s.³

The land within the nominated boundary has historically been associated with agricultural use since c. 1821 when Daniel McKenzie, the first property owner established the farm. Located on the northern edge of the Ozark Plateau within the Salem Plateau, the county's geology is largely composed of dolomite, limestone clay soil with some sandstone.⁴ The primary land use on the farmstead has changed over the years. Not much is known about the farm during McKenzie's ownership, but the property was likely used as a family farm growing crops and raising cattle, horses, and oxen. The only structure on the property that has survived is the c.1821 ell found at the rear of the current farmhouse. The Ott family who began to develop the property after the McKenzies with the construction of the bank barn (1876) produced wheat, corn, clover, fruits, vegetables, hay, and raised horses, mules, dairy and beef cattle, and hogs. The Raithel and Garnett family produced corn, soy beans, hay, and raised beef cattle, horses, pigs, and dairy cows. The majority of the buildings and agricultural landscape were constructed and managed by this family during their ownership (1884 onward). Two chicken houses, each located on either side of the outhouse existed but were removed during the 1960s. A pig or hog house with pen was located west of the outhouse as well and was removed around the same time. The family also raised horses using the bull barn, bank barn, and fields as pasture. The farm also contained a dairy in the 1950s with Holstein cattle occupying the cattle barn, milk house, and pastures. Additional fenced pens previously existed to house the hogs, horses, and chickens. They have since been removed and altered from the landscape.

Existing ponds which were established by the Raithel and Garnetts serve to help provide water to the existing fields which contain crops and cattle (Figure 3). The Garnetts in the 1940s

² MidMoGIS, "7119 State Highway 79," accessed <http://www.midmogis.org/colesl/>, April 15, 2015.

³ Cole County Recorder of Deeds, Deed book 219, page 909.

⁴ James Pona & Associates, *The Master Plan for Cole County, Missouri*, December 20, 2010, accessed http://www.colecounty.org/pw/COLE%20CO%20PLAN%2012_21_10FinalRec.pdf, April 14, 2014, 28.

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incorporated terracing to assist in water irrigation and soil fertility, which is visible in Field 5, also known as the long field. A metal corral is located at the northeast portion of the long field.

Boundary Demarcations

The district boundaries reflect the area of land most strongly associated with the Garnett Farm and the farmstead's agricultural use. When Daniel McKenzie acquired the property in c.1821, land was subdivided into townships, ranges, and sections. Over time, property lines changed, but the property has largely been located in Township 46N, Range 14 - 13 W, and Sections 30-31 (Figure 29).

Over the years, land was transferred to other family members or sold off for modern suburban development. The property is divided by State Highway 179 and the railroad which historically appears to have always split the property. The farm also gained additional land on its eastern boundary during the 1904 flood when the Missouri River changed its path.

Patterns of Spatial Organization and Circulation

The majority of the buildings are clustered near the farmhouse in the center portion of the farm along the western side of State Highway 179 (Figure 3). The domestic area consists of the farmhouse with some of the agricultural buildings nearby (outhouse, well house, garage, and smokehouse). The rest of the agricultural buildings are largely located northwest of the farmhouse, creating two clusters. The first cluster includes the milk house, bank barn, tack room, grain bin, and cattle barn. The second cluster, further west, includes the Garnett barn, silo, and pole barn. Tree lines which follow creeks in small ravines act as dividers, splitting up the fields. Manmade ponds are interspersed amongst the landscape to provide water to the fields.

An unpaved dirt driveway located southeast of the farmhouse which sits on the west side of State Highway 179 leads to the farmhouse and circles around the farmhouse between the garage and the smokehouse (Photo 1). It splits and circles around the milk house, bank barn, tack room, grain bin, and cattle barn (Photos 2 and 3). Another unpaved dirt driveway entry connects the path to the highway in front of the bank barn (Photo 4). Two paths move southwest to connect to the Garnett barn and the pole barn and combine to go further southwest to provide access to the fields, particularly Field 5 (long field) (Photo 5). Access to the field on the eastern side of State Highway 179 is provided along the highway, south of the modern development at the lower end of the hill and crosses the railroad (Photo 6). This access is also a dirt path and like its associated field, is susceptible to flooding (access at the time of the visit prevented due to flooding). All drives are approximately ten feet wide. All fields are wire fenced with the exception of the eastern field. A stronger modern metal fence was established around the Old Marion Cemetery (Photo 46). Access to the cemetery is along State Highway 179 and includes a short dirt driveway with grassy parking space a few automobiles.

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Land Use and the Environment

The fields within the farmstead appear to have developed around the small ravines that carry creeks and are lined with trees. The creeks provide additional water sources for the farm and its fields and the trees serve as wind breaks. The tree lines serve to diminish erosion of the fields and help define the fields found on the property. An undated historic photograph shows the existence of tree on the property (Figure 23). Terracing, established on the farm in the 1940s, also assist in preventing erosion and water retention.⁵ This feature prevented runoff from heavy rains, especially with the farm situated on a hill above the Missouri River. They were designed to have a ridge for soil and a channel for water, allowing to be easily crossed by farm equipment.⁶ Historically, the farm contained an orchard (likely at the southeast corner) and a vegetable garden on the northern side of the farmhouse, which were later removed.⁷ Wheat and corn, a common crop that was grown on the farmstead, benefitted by having these terraced fields.

Descriptions

See Figures 3-9 for site plan and photograph notations.⁸ Table 1 lists the resources within the historic district.

1. Garnett Farmhouse; c.1890; contributing building

Photographs: 7-13, Figures 8-11

The Garnett Farmhouse is a two-story brick residence situated immediately off of State Highway 179 at the southeast end of the Garnett Farm building complex (Photo 7). The main portion of the house was constructed c. 1890, using brick produced by the farm's pond (located between the house and the cemetery) and recycled brick from the previous farmhouse which dates to c. 1821 (Photo 10). The rear ell is what remains of the c.1821 farmhouse, which was built by the land's first owner Daniel McKenzie (Photos 8-9). The current farmhouse was constructed by Frederick Raithel and his brothers. There is some dispute as to when; 1888 or 1896.⁹ Rodney Garnett, the current owner, notes the construction as 1896, but other relatives note the date as 1888 and previous survey documentation dates the building to 1886. The nomination notes c.1890 to address the various dates. This building has a central hall with a rear ell and displays some Georgian Revival and Italianate features.¹⁰ The symmetry, roof structure, and footprint portray a

⁵ Robert W. Schottman and John White, "Choosing Terrace Systems," University of Missouri Extension, October 1993, available <http://extension.missouri.edu/p/G1500>, January 2, 2016.

⁶ Marion Clark and J.C. Wooley, "Terracing, an Important Step in Erosion Control," Bulletin 400, University of Missouri College of Agriculture: Agricultural Experiment Station, July 1938, available <http://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/agexptstn/id/15733/rec/10>, January 12, 2016, 3.

⁷Rodney Garnett, interview with author, December 18, 2015, Garnett Farm, vic. Marion.

⁸Building dates were established by the Garnett family's oral history and historic documentation where found.

⁹Rodney Garnett, interview with author, September 7, 2014.

¹⁰ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014, 284, 409-413.

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Georgian Revival influence while the tall, thin and arched window bays convey an Italianate influence. It has a low-pitched metal standing seam hip roof and a symmetrical primary elevation (facing northeast) consisting of three bays, built on a stone foundation. The central bay on the first floor features a single door opening (the historic door is intact behind a replacement storm door) directly under an original wooden, single-pane transom. Surrounding the door on the stone entry is a gabled portico with asphalt shingles and overhanging eaves in the gable end. The 1940s portico is supported by four plain rectangular wooden columns, two of which are engaged. On the second floor of the central bay—directly above the main entry area—is a 1/1 replacement aluminum window contained in the original segmental arched opening on a stone sill.

The two outer bays flanking the central bay on the primary elevation are identical. Centered in each outside bay on the first story is a segmental arch opening containing paired 1/1 aluminum windows separated by an original wood mullion. These windows sit on stone stills and are contained within an original wood outer framework. The second floor consists of three windows identical to the ones on the first floor. On both floors, a three-row stretcher brick course runs horizontally along the entire façade and attaches to the segmental arches to form one continuous band on each floor. At the roofline, the roof slightly projects with a simple frieze board and matching vinyl soffits.

The southeast elevation of the farmhouse has two symmetrical bays and is relatively unadorned (Photo 7). The first story has two 1/1 replacement aluminum windows—one in each bay symmetrically placed—contained in a segmental arch opening and on a stone sill. The upper story is identical to the first story and the roofline and details are also identical to those found on the primary elevation. Above the roofline, two separate brick chimneys rise alongside one another. Both chimneys are similar in appearance, but the northernmost chimney differs due to slightly more intricate brickwork.

The northwest elevation is largely similar to the southeast elevation, but it has a few substantial differences (Photo 9). It is composed of a main block (same size as southeast elevation) and a smaller block on the first floor that continues for two more bays (moving westward). The first two bays on both floors are identical to the southeast elevation—with segmental arch window openings and 1/1 replacement aluminum windows—except for the bottom floor's second bay (moving west along the elevation). This bay features a half-hexagonal bay window protruding from the otherwise brick elevation; each of the three sides of the bay window contains a 1/1 replacement aluminum window on a stone sill. Masonry fills the areas below the sills, but wood surroundings contain everything else around the bay window. Near the top of the bay window is a simple stepped entablature beneath a low-pitched metal pyramidal roof that ends immediately beneath the stone sill of the same bay's upper story window. The frieze board, roofline, and two chimneys are identical to those found on the southeast elevation. Windows were replaced c. 2008.

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While the second floor of the northwest elevation terminates at the end of the second bay, the first floor continues and has two additional bays moving westward along the same plane. The first floor's third bay features three steps leading to a doorway. The door is enclosed in a low-angled half-octagonal wood surrounding that is identical on each side of the door. Immediately flanking the door on each side is a historic 2/2 double-hung window on wood sills. Above this entryway is a shallow, metal pyramidal roof that terminates at the frieze board, which matches the frieze board found on all elevations of the house. Immediately westward is the final bay on the bottom floor. This bay contains a 1/1 replacement window contained in a segmental arch opening and on a stone sill. The brickwork directly below this opening indicates that the window was once larger (one that would have matched the larger segmental arch windows on the same elevation). Directly below this window, at the basement level, is a small segmental arch with two rows of brick headers. The opening below the arch has been filled.

The rear, or southwest, elevation, is composed of three different planes: the main building portion; the smaller block or historic ell (partly described in the previous paragraph); and an enclosed porch addition (Photo 8). On the main building, the southeastern-most bay has segmental arch 1/1 replacement windows identical to those on the southeast elevation; one is situated on the bottom floor while the other is located directly above at the second story. The second story continues toward the northwest and has two more identical window arrangements; one is located near the center of this elevation and the other is located near the edge of the northwestern-most bay. The enclosed porch is a one story addition with vinyl siding and a flat roof, and it meets the main house portion just to the northwest of the first bay on the bottom floor (Photo 10). The addition has two visible exterior planes. The first plane faces southeast and has four 1/1 non-historic windows; a two-light door fits between the third and fourth window opening of the addition. The second plane of the addition faces southwest and has one door and one window, both of which are identical to those found on the other side of the addition. The final area on the southwest elevation is the plane formed by the smaller one-story area of the house. Its wall faces southwest and has no openings. The roofline matches the rest of the home, and paired chimneys rise above the metal hip roof. Both doors along this elevation (from the enclosed addition) open onto a concrete landing atop a stone foundation. A piece of plywood serves as the cover for entry to the cellar, below the third bay of the main building block (south).

The home's interior retains the majority of its layout (Figures 8-9). The floorplan consists of a double pile central hall plan with the c.1821 one-story portion serving as a rear ell. In the front of the first floor contains a parlor (south) and a bedroom (north) (Photo 11). Stairs in the hall connect to the second floor. The area below the stair has been enclosed to include a bathroom. Access to the rear two rooms is gained from the two front rooms. The rear rooms include another bedroom (south) and a living room (north). Both rear rooms open onto the ell's porch. The living room opens into the kitchen which is located within the ell. According to Rodney Garnett, the home has always had a wood stove to heat the house.

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The central stairs lead to the second floor which maintains a central hall plan with two rooms flanking the hall on either side (Photos 12-13). The two rear rooms currently serve as storage and the two front rooms historically served as the girls' bedroom (south) and boys' bedroom (north).

A cellar is located under the first floor guest room with access from the rear of the farmhouse. A water pump (manufactured by the Miles Greenwood Eagle Iron Works of Cincinnati, Ohio) is located adjacent (Photo 34).

Most indoor surfaces retain the original wood floors, doorways (including the front door and pocket doors), staircase, and other woodwork (bullseye trim) (Photo 11). The upper floors mainly contain storage and historical pieces related to the home and the area. The first floor rooms, with the exception of the enclosed porch and a bathroom addition, largely reflect their historical appearance as the home is occasionally used for museum-like tours. The kitchen was remodeled to its current state in 1945/46 and a bathroom was added in the late 1960s, modifying the c.1890 central hall (Photo 12). Plywood closets were added to the bedrooms in the 1940s and the boys' bedroom included plywood shelving c.1959. Paneling in the upstairs bedroom was added in the 1970s.¹¹ The original wood front door consists of a large glass panel above a wood panel surrounded by Victorian style motifs.

2. Garage, c. 1920, contributing building

Photographs: 14-15

The garage is a plain, narrow, one-story building with vertical wood cladding and an entry facing northeast. Constructed by the Garnetts c. 1920, the garage has a side-gabled metal roof and it sits on a stone foundation. The northeast elevation has two openings: one single door and one larger door opening immediately to the northwest of the single door. The southeast elevation is symmetrical. It contains two door openings and one smaller opening centered above in the gable. The southwest elevation (building rear) has no openings or embellishment, only the same wood cladding as the other sides. The northwestern elevation is also plain and symmetrical, containing only two small windows openings. This building is currently used for storage.

3. Smokehouse, c. 1840, contributing building

Photographs: 16-17

The frame smokehouse, which sits on a stone foundation, is a simple one story side-gabled building with wood siding, an asphalt shingled roof, and an offset brick chimney. The building and the rear ell of the farmhouse are likely all what remains of the buildings during the McKenzie family's occupation. The smokehouse has square nails and is comprised of a main building section and a smaller enclosed entry area on the southeast side of the smokehouse. The

¹¹ Garnett Fall Fun Fest flyer. Cole County Historical Society, undated.

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northeastern elevation is symmetrical, containing two openings that contain two single wooden doors (Photo 17). The northwest elevation has a single, centered fixed window that appears to be original. Above the fixed window is the only other opening on the elevation— a tall and slender louvered vent in the gable end. The southwest elevation (building rear), is unadorned except for two openings. Off-center (to the right) on the elevation is a large historic 6/6 wooden window covered in metal grating. Directly below at the foundation level is a small opening that allows light and ventilation into the smokehouse cellar.

The southeast elevation (Photo 16) has a tall louvered vent opening in the gable end that matches the opening on the opposite elevation. Additionally, this elevation has a smaller entry area section of the building. It has three sides protruding from the main building, two of which are visible from the front and rear of the building and the third side is the entry area that leads into the cellar or basement level. This building section is smaller than the main building, and it features a gable roof with asphalt shingles. Beneath the gable is a single wooden door that leads onto the stone interior steps. On the interior, stone steps lead into a basement or cellar level. The top area of the entry steps is surrounded by multi-level stone or wooden storage shelves. This building was used as a smoke house up until the 1960s. It was used briefly as a dwelling when the current farmhouse was being constructed c. 1890.

4. Outhouse, c. 1900, contributing building

Photograph: 18

The two-hole outhouse, constructed by the Raithel family, is a small square-shaped building with a metal shed roof. It sits on a stone foundation and has vertically-aligned wood cladding with the entry door facing northeast. There are no additional openings or embellishment on the outhouse.

5. Well House, c.1940, contributing building

Photograph: 19

The well house is another small rectangular shaped building located on the property. It contains a front gable roof composed of corrugated metal. The frame building is covered in wavy asbestos siding and sits on a concrete foundation. A vertical frame door is located at the northwest corner of the north elevation. Metal fencing is connected on the northeast and southwest elevations. It was part of the improvements that Fred H. Garnett implemented when he acquired the property from his mother in the mid-twentieth century.

6. Bull Barn, c.1952, contributing building

Photographs: 20-21

Constructed around the same time as the milk house (#8) by the Garnetts, it was used for cattle breeding, but was later used for horse breeding (stabling the bull or stallion). The rectangular-

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shaped bull barn with a flat corrugated metal roof is in poor condition, where its walls are leaning southward. However, the building still stands and conveys its historic function. Thus, it is still considered contributing to the district. A shed roof overhang supported by cylindrical wood posts is located on the southwestern elevation, which covers a frame door. A small frame window is located on the southeast elevation.

7. Bank Barn, 1876, contributing building

Photographs: 22-23, Figures 12-15

This bank barn dates to 1876 and was constructed by Phillip Ott; it was historically used for the farm's horses, but it is currently used to store hay and other miscellaneous objects. It is a large rectangular English style barn of wood post and beam construction with mortise and tenon joints and rests on a stone foundation (Figure 16).¹² It is known as a bank barn due to its location set within an embankment of land.¹³ It has a side gabled metal roof, with a modern shed roof addition on the rear, and a mixture of vertical wood (primary façade) and replacement metal cladding (rear and northwest elevations). Typically these types of barns had little to no fenestration on the elevations. This barn has openings along the elevations with replacement siding.

The primary elevation faces northeast, and it consists of large sliding doors centered on the façade with the earthen ramp leading to the central entry (Photo 23). There are also two openings in the foundation level that are symmetrically placed on each side of the large sliding doors. The openings appear to have the original framework, and metal bars divide the space of the small openings. With the exception of the doors, the primary elevation is clad entirely in historic vertical wood siding.

The southeast elevation faces the farm's milk barn (just a few feet separate these two buildings, see photo 24). This elevation has historic vertical wood siding and several openings. In the gable end there is a centered rectangular opening that is oriented vertically. There are also two window openings symmetrically placed (side by side) below at the first level. All three openings are boarded over, but the original openings are intact.

The northwest elevation is similar to the southeast elevation (Photo 22). It has two window openings symmetrically placed on the lower level in the same spot as the opposite elevation. The northwest elevation has been completely re-clad in vertical metal siding that's designed to resemble the original wood siding. Some of the original siding is extant behind the new metal cladding.

¹² Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick & Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Vol. 2 Barns and Farm Structures*, University of Massachusetts Press, 1984, 16-18.

¹³ Robert F. Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America*, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992, 1.

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The southwest elevation (building rear) is taller than the front because the barn is situated on a hill that descends toward the southwest. Just beneath the roofline on this elevation, three replacement windows symmetrically divide the plane. Just beneath these top-story windows, a full-length modern shed roof overhang addition extends across the entire façade. It is supported by seven evenly spaced wooden posts. At the bottom level of the southwest elevation, there is a historic door opening at the northwestern corner. There is a smaller door opening—with a metal awning above—on the opposite corner of the façade and a larger central opening that is no longer in use. There are also various window openings interspersed on the lower level.

Although the barn has been re-clad in several places with modern siding it still retains its historic appearance when compared to historic photographs (Figures 12-15). Original siding is still visible on the primary façade and appears to be extant under some of the areas with non-historic metal cladding. New window openings are in the same shape and orientation as the previous vents. Likewise, the original construction methodology is still evident on the interior. For these reasons it is considered contributing to the district.

8. Milk House, 1952 and c.1960, contributing building

Photographs: 24-25

Immediately adjacent to the bank barn (#7) is a milk house, a building which was completed in two phases. The original building was constructed in 1952, and it is concrete block construction in a rectangular shape with projecting ells on the northwest and southeast elevations. Milk houses were typically near the main barn and were rectangular in shape, small enough to house the cows, a cooling area, washing facilities, and storage.¹⁴ Windows and doors are historic. The interior remains intact although the wood walls between the farmer and the cows have been removed (Figure 17). It currently houses the owner's collection of historic farm tools.

The primary elevation faces northeast and is symmetrically divided into five bays (Photo 25). The central bay has a paneled door with two square fixed lights in the upper panels. To complete the symmetrical five-bay façade, the main door is flanked by two steel fixed-sash four-light windows on each side. At the top of the one-and-a-half story gabled roof are two metal air vents at the roof ridgeline near the outer bays on each side.

The asymmetrical southeast elevation (Photo 24) provides visual demonstration of the two phased construction; one-third of the bottom story and the entire upper half-story has asbestos siding while the northeastern section of the bottom story shows the original concrete block construction. Moving left to right on this elevation, the bottom floor on the projecting ell has a fixed, wooden two-light window followed by a steel fixed-sash four-light window identical to

¹⁴ Noble, *Wood, Brick & Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Vol. 2 Barns and Farm Structures*, 116.

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those on the primary façade. Moving from the projecting ell is the original building setback; it is composed of three evenly spaced steel sash windows matching the previously mentioned windows. Centered in the upper half-story in the gable end is a tall rectangular window; it is composed of four lights and constructed in wood.

The northwest elevation is roughly similar in appearance to the southeast elevation, except it has fewer openings since it faces and sits very close to the bank barn's southeastern wall.

The southwest elevation (building rear) is a symmetrical façade with three bays (Photo 24). The center bay is a simple single-door opening, and it is flanked on both sides by an original fixed single-light window. This elevation has replacement metal siding instead of asbestos siding or visible concrete block on the other sides. According to Rodney Garnett, c.1960, the milk house took its form with the addition of a metal shed roof expansion on this elevation allowing the milk cows to walk up to be milked. It was later removed and enclosed. The building is considered contributing because much of the building is the same and the interior still relays how the milk house functioned in the 1950s.

9. Cattle Barn, c. 1906, contributing building

Photographs: 26-27, Figure 18

This barn is a large rectangular building constructed c. 1906 on a stone foundation; some of the foundation on the building's southwest elevation has been repaired with concrete. The barn, constructed of wooden post and beam with mortise and tenon joints, has a metal gabled roof that has a projecting hanging gable styled hay hood on the southeast elevation. The barn appears to be similar to a side-drive crib with a side pass-through.¹⁵ The building appears to have original vertical wood siding on all elevations, although some areas have modern wood covering the openings (painted to match the rest of the barn). Along with being used for cattle, it also housed a grain bin.

The primary elevation of this barn faces southeast and has two bays (Photo 26). The right bay (northeast side of the elevation) has a single doorway and the left bay (southwest side of the elevation) has a larger door opening with enough size to allow tractor passage. In the gable end of the top story (loft) is a large boarded opening. Additionally, several other areas on this elevation have newer boarded sections that are painted to match the rest of the barn; however, it is unclear which boards—if any—cover original fenestration.

The northeast elevation is four bays wide (Photo 27). Three of the four bays (all but the northwestern most bay) have a single opening on the bottom level. Each of the three openings appears to have single light fixed replacement windows. The fourth bay to the right (far northwestern side) appears to have replacement boarding covering a rectangular opening. The

¹⁵Noble, *Wood, Brick & Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Vol. 2 Barns and Farm Structures*, 6-9.

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main feature on this elevation is a large quilt pattern, *The Bandstand* by Julia Gibson Padget and Rachel Gibson and an identification sign noting Garnett Farm as a Missouri Century Farm.¹⁶ The quilt is a large red, white, and blue square centered on the elevation.

The northwest elevation (building rear) is relatively unadorned and similar in appearance to the primary elevation. It has two bays; the right bay (southwestern end) has an identical opening as the primary façade for tractor pass-through. Immediately to the left of this opening is a slender single door opening. The left bay has no openings. Directly above the tractor door opening at the second level is a tall rectangular opening. In the gable end on this elevation is a half-round opening at the loft level.

The southwest elevation of this building is completely unadorned and contains no fenestration (Photo 26). The stone and concrete foundation is visible, and the siding matches the vertical wooden siding found on the rest of the barn.

The interior has multiple levels and internal division, and it is mostly utilized to store a collection of historic tractors and barbed wire along with various pieces of farm equipment (Figure 18). Some of the cattle pens are still extant as well.

10. Tack Room, c. 1900, contributing building

Photographs: 28-29

The tack room is a frame building with a metal gabled roof and was constructed c. 1900 by the Raithels. On the northeast side elevation, the gabled roof continues to slope downward and forms a large overhang to the outside of the building. This building's siding consists of historic vertical wood panels. It should be noted that this building is in fairly poor condition as some of the internal supports have buckled and caused some of the walls to sag. Historically, it contained scales to weigh grain and cattle; the grain bin (#11) which historically housed the grain is located northwest of the building. Despite its condition, the building is still used; primarily for storage.

The primary elevation of this barn faces southeast and it consists of two bays (Photo 29). The right bay has a large opening for tractor entry while the left bay only has a small window opening. Centered above in the gable end is a fixed two-light window with a steel sash.

The southwest elevation also features a continuation of the roofline on the southeastern (right) side of the elevation. The gabled roof continues downward and meets a non-original shed roof addition that covers a storage area below. Near the northwestern end of this elevation is a single four-light fixed window with a steel sash.

¹⁶ Missouri Century Farms, University of Missouri Extension, available <http://extension.missouri.edu/centuryfarm/home.aspx>, April 14, 2014.

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The buildings northeastern wall beneath the overhang contains various hooks and mounts for horse-related activity.

The northwestern elevation is very similar in appearance to the primary southeast elevation; it has a matching large ground-level opening for tractor traffic and a centered window opening in the gable end. This elevation best demonstrates the deterioration and collapse of internal structural supports and buckling walls. Despite this, the other elevations and interior remain intact and convey their historic function, hence why the building is considered contributing.

11. Grain Bin, c. 1930, contributing structure

Photograph: 29

The c. 1930 grain bin is located directly to the northwest of the tack room building (#10) (Photo 29). Installed by the Garnetts, it is cylindrical in shape, is composed of ribbed metal plates, and has a metal low-pitched conical roof. The indentations on the plates actually contain small slits that allow for interior ventilation. On the northwest side of the bin are two openings: one is a circular opening at the top (just below the roofline) with a metal plated cover; the other is a tall rectangular opening with wooden boards. Both openings are utilized for adding or removing grain from the bin.

12. Garnett Barn, 1910, contributing building

Photographs: 30-31

The Garnett family purchased the nominated farmstead in 1908 from Katherine Raithel Garnett's parents and built this barn a few years later, hence the namesake of the barn. This barn is the largest on the farmstead, but it maintains roughly the same appearance as the early twentieth century cattle barn described above (#9, Photos 26-27). Built on a stone foundation, the barn is roughly three and a half stories in height with a metal gabled roof, historic vertical wood siding, and is composed of wood post and beam construction with mortise and tenon joints. Centered on the roof ridgeline is a large nonhistoric cupola with a weathervane at its peak. The cupola and roof were placed on the barn c. 2005 to keep birds out of the building.

The primary elevation faces northeast and has two bays—not counting the very large shed roof addition attached to the southeast façade and visible from the front (Photo 30). The northernmost bay has a large door opening at the ground level, and the other bay (moving south) has an even larger door opening. At the second level there are two window openings above each ground floor opening; the windows are not symmetrically placed nor are they sized consistently. In the gable end of this elevation is a large window opening directly beneath the building's hanging gable hay hood.

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The southeast elevation has a non-original shed addition that spans the length of the plane; this addition obscures from visibility most of the barn's exterior wall (Photo 31). It was rebuilt in 1974 using the same materials, widening an additional three feet on the south side.¹⁷ The shed addition is not enclosed on the ends, and it is currently used for farm equipment and tractor storage. Halfway along the shed addition (moving southwest), it projects out further away from the building, and a single doorway sits at this juncture. The walls and roof of the addition are corrugated metal. On the barn wall itself, the original siding materials and openings appear to be intact.

The southwest elevation (building rear) is similar to the primary elevation. It is comprised of two bays; the right bay (south) has a large ground-level opening, and the left bay (north) has a similar sized opening that appears larger due to missing and damaged materials directly above it. There are rectangular openings at the second level in both bays, but the wall materials surrounding both are missing or damaged. Centered in the gable end of the elevation is a half-round window opening to the loft level.

The northwest elevation is roughly symmetrical. In the center of the elevation is a doorway underneath an attached metal roof overhang that leads from the barn to the adjacent grain silo. On both sides of this central doorway and roof structure is a single one-light window opening. The rest of the elevation is unadorned.

The barn interior still has its historic divisions with two side-drive cribs and a grain conveyer system. It is currently used for storage.

13. Silo, 1946, contributing structure

Photograph: 32

This silo, constructed by the Garnetts in 1946, is located immediately adjacent to the Garnett Barn, and it is only "attached" with a short metal covered walkway to the barn's side doorway. The silo is constructed of clay tile and stands roughly three stories in height.¹⁸ It has a thin metal railing around the perimeter at the very top, and a corrugated metal chute is attached to the south side of the silo (nearest to the barn). The tile allowed for taller silos, ability for air tight storage of grain and less maintenance over time. This material was more expensive, so silos were not typically constructed of this material. The silo no longer has its top and is no longer used; however, the silo is considered contributing because it continues to relay its agricultural association with the farmstead.

¹⁷ Email correspondence with Christy Garnett, July 15, 2015.

¹⁸ Noble, *Wood, Brick & Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Vol. 2 Barns and Farm Structures*, 9.

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14. Pole Barn, 1993, non-contributing building

Photograph: 33

This 1993 pole barn was installed by Rodney Garnett and is currently used as a machine shop and storage space of the family's antique agricultural equipment. The barn is located south of the Garnett Barn and is the southwestern most building on the property. It is a front gable rectangular shaped building sided with corrugated metal. The northwest and southwest gable ends mirror each other and include a set of barn doors. The roof on the northwest elevation extends down, allowing for two open storage bays. The southeast elevation includes a pedestrian entry at the southern end. It is non-contributing due to its construction date outside of the period of significance.

15. Water pump, c.1896, contributing object

Photograph: 34

The water pump was manufactured by the Miles Greenwood Iron Works from Cincinnati, Ohio and sits atop a concrete pad behind the rear ell of the house. Likely installed with the Raithels' purchase of the farm, it functioned as part of the farmhouse's cistern and was used up until the 1940s when the well house was constructed to provide water to the livestock and farmhouse.

16. Rural Landscape, c. 1860, contributing site

Photographs: 35-45, Figures: 4, 6, 19-21

The rural landscape of the Garnett Farm encompasses the majority of the nominated property and depicts the changes of agriculture over the last one hundred and fifty years. Although it is unknown what the appearance of the landscape looked like in the Ott's time of occupation, it has remained largely the same under the occupation of the Raithel and Garnetts. The farm currently consists of eight fields and six ponds. The fields appear to have largely retained their layout during the twentieth century based on aerial photographs although their specific use has changed over the years (Figures 6, 19-21, 24-28). In the 1940s, the Garnett family constructed terraces within several of the fields which are still evident (especially in Field 5). Currently, fields 1, 6, 7, and the southwest portion of 5 are under cultivation. The remaining fields are used as pasture land. Each pond serves as a water source for the farm's cattle when moving from pasture to pasture and were mostly constructed by the Raithels and Garnetts. The farm gained additional acreage along the Missouri River with the change of the river in 1904. Since that time, the land in Field 8 has proved fertile but is frequently flooded, ruining crops planted below the bluff. Tree lines within the farm property concentrate along creek ravines and help separate the individual fields.

A dirt drive enters the property from State Highway 179, southeast of the farmhouse and navigates behind the house northwest toward the outbuildings (Figure 3). A second entry to the

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farm off the highway is located in front of the Tack Room. These drives circle around the outbuildings travel westward towards the fields located in the western portion of the property. The fields are fenced with wire and are currently used to produce hay and raise cattle. They remain largely as they appeared decades ago and are considered contributing.

17. Old Marion Cemetery, 1839, contributing site

Photograph: 46-48, Figure 4

The cemetery, somewhat square in layout, consists of 0.92 acres and sits along the western edge of State Highway 179 at the northern portion of the farmstead. The land was historically part of the farm but was transferred out of Garnett ownership to the Marion Cemetery Association in the 1980s. The metal fenced cemetery contains approximately 200 known burials (including previous owners and family burials) and dates to c. 1839.¹⁹ Burials are laid out in a somewhat linear fashion in a north-south direction. Two deciduous trees are located within the property; one along the southeastern line and another at the southwestern line. It is rumored that it was established when an outbreak of cholera occurred on one of the steamships that passed by on the Missouri River and a Dr. Gregory recommended quick burial of the recently passed.²⁰

Table 1. List of Resources within the Historic District

Resource Name	Property Type	Construction Date	Contributing	Noncontributing
Farmhouse	Building	c.1890	1	
Garage	Building	c.1920	1	
Smokehouse	Building	c.1840	1	
Outhouse	Building	c.1900	1	
Well House	Building	c.1940	1	
Bull Barn	Building	c.1952	1	
Bank Barn	Building	1876	1	
Milk House	Building	1952, c.1960	1	
Cattle Barn	Building	c.1906	1	
Tack Room	Building	c.1900	1	
Grain Bin	Structure	c.1930	1	
Garnett Barn	Building	1910	1	
Silo	Structure	1946	1	
Pole Barn	Building	1993		1
Fields	Site		1	
Water pump	Object		1	
Cemetery	Site	c.1839	1	
			16	1

¹⁹ Ra'Vae Edwards, "Old landmark: Cemetery holds remains of town's leaders," News Tribune, February 14, 2007.

²⁰ Garnett Fall Fun Fest flyer. Cole County Historical Society, undated. Interview with Rodney Garnett, September 7, 2014.

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Integrity

The Garnett Farm Historic District retains its integrity of location and setting due to its retention of its original parcels that house the farmhouse, outbuildings, and fields. The retention of the farm's buildings continues to convey the farm's various agricultural functions and domestic activities (association and feeling) during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries owned by the Raithel-Garnett family. The resources appear to be relatively intact and little alterations have occurred over time. The barns maintain their wood mortise and tenon joints and continue to function as agricultural buildings. The chicken houses, which were located on either side of the present outhouse, were torn down by the family after 1965 when the farm no longer managed chickens; the northern one was of frame construction while the southern one was composed of brick.²¹ A hog house was constructed in the 1930s west of the outhouse but was later removed in the 1960s. A nonhistoric pole barn was added to the landscape in 1993, but being one building, has not significantly detracted from the overall historic landscape.

The brick farmhouse has undergone a few alterations. Modern windows were added c. 2008 and the front portico was altered to its current design in the 1940s or 1950s. The concrete pad recently replaced the previous deck of the portico in the last few years due to deterioration. The kitchen was modernized c. 1945, the ell's porch enclosed, and closets were added to the bedrooms in the 1940s or 1950s, and a bathroom was added in the 1960s to the first floor to accommodate the family and modernize it for their use. Despite this, the overall layout of the house remains intact and retains its wood trim details.

Despite these alterations, the farm is relatively intact and still conveys itself as a late nineteenth-mid-twentieth century working farm. Compared to other farms in Cole County, the Garnett Farm retains a larger number of historic resources with a small number of alterations. Although information from the nineteenth century regarding the physical landscape of the district is not known, aerials from 1958 and 1987 and historic Garnett family photographs depict that the landscape has remained much the same during the mid-to-late twentieth century containing multiple fields and ponds. The fields have retained much of their shape although usage has changed which is typical for crop and livestock rotation (Figures 19-21). Terracing was introduced to the fields in the 1940s in order to allow for improved soil fertility and water retention. The Garnett Farm Historic District was designated a Century Farm in 1976 and continues to be operated by the Garnett family producing crops and cattle and so retains its original function.²²

²¹ Rodney Garnett, interview with author, September 7, 2014.

²² Missouri Century Farms.

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Summary

The Garnett Farm Historic District, located at 7119 State Highway 179 in the vicinity of the unincorporated town of Marion, Cole County, Missouri, is a 13 miles northwest of Jefferson City. The district is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion A for AGRICULTURE for its association as an intact agricultural landscape that reflects the development of agriculture in Cole County. The district is also locally significant under Criterion C for ARCHITECTURE as an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century farm with intact historic buildings, structures, and landscape including its two-story Georgian Revival and Italianate influenced brick farmhouse. Although the farm was established c. 1821 by Daniel McKenzie, the farm only gained its current appearance when Philip Ott obtained ownership of the farm in 1860 and constructed the Bank Barn in 1876. Later the Raithel-Garnett family when they purchased the farm in 1884, built additional buildings within the landscape including the current farmhouse.²³ The mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century farmstead is composed of approximately 183.44 acres laid out on several parcels with the following contributing resources: farmhouse, garage, smokehouse, outhouse, well house, bull barn, bank barn, milk house, cattle barn, tack room, grain bin, the Garnett barn, silo, water pump, cemetery, and its outlying fields. A 1993 pole barn is the only noncontributing resource within the district. The farmstead is a registered Missouri Century Farm, having been owned by several generations of the Raithel-Garnett family for over a hundred years.²⁴ The period of significance, 1860-1965 has been selected when Phillip Ott acquired the property and historic sources document the farm's agricultural production and ends with the fifty year date in 1965, the year in which activities begun historically continue to be important, but no more specific date can be determined.

Narrative

Background

In 1815, the area of land where the farm sits began to be inhabited by European-Americans, specifically near the area at the mouth of the Moniteau Creek at the south side of the Missouri River. The proximity to water expedited supplies and additional settlers to the area.²⁵ The town of Marion was later platted in 1820 at the time of the founding of Cole County, named in honor of Captain Stephen Cole who established Cole's Fort now in present day Boonville.²⁶ The

²³ Rodney Garnett, interview with author, September 7, 2014.

²⁴ The farm was listed in 1976 as a centennial farm by the University of Missouri School of Agriculture as part of the Missouri Century Farm Program established in 1976. Designated farms must be continuously owned by a family for a hundred years or more, contain at least 40 acres or more of the original land, and continue to be a producing farm.

²⁵ "7119 State Highway 179, Marion, Cole County, MO," Missouri SHPO Architectural Inventory Form, undated.

²⁶ *History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, Missouri*, Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889, 203. Available

<http://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/mocohist/id/88767/rec/1>, November 11, 2015.

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surveyors were David (Daniel) and William McKenzie. Daniel acquired the land for the nominated farm and constructed a c.1821 farmhouse (portions of this farmhouse were incorporated into the nominated 1890s home).²⁷ Daniel offered 400 acres of his land if the state capitol was established in Marion and a capitol building constructed.²⁸ In 1822, Marion was established as the county seat but seven years later, the seat moved to Jefferson City.²⁹ In 1860, Cole County was primarily agricultural although other businesses included breweries, coal, and lead mines.³⁰ By 1870, Marion Township had 1,108 residents and rose to 1,846 a decade later.³¹ In 1903, the area experienced a large flood, changing the course of the river, providing the farm additional acreage. The Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs along State Highway 179 and through the farm, was completed a year later and ran from Jefferson City, the state capitol, to Kansas City.³² Its installation brought the demolition of the bluffs, previously known as Lover's Leap, which depicted a Native American landmark that were recorded in Lewis and Clark's journals from 1804.³³

Daniel McKenzie

Daniel McKenzie purchased the land where the nominated property sits on May 25, 1821 and later operated a general store in Marion.³⁴ He purchased additional land on September 20, 1821.³⁵ According to Rodney Garnett, the current owner, the original house was constructed c. 1821 of brick sourced from the land in the proximity of the pond located between the farmhouse and the cemetery (Figures 3 and 5). The brick was also manufactured to be used in the construction of the interim county courthouse in Marion. The McKenzie brothers first constructed the farmhouse (Figure 11) for Daniel and later constructed homes for the remaining brothers in the Jefferson City area.³⁶ What remains of the c.1821 farmhouse, which was altered by the Raithel family c. 1890, is the current one-story rear ell (Photos 8-10).

Records are not available to note how the early farm functioned, but the farm appears to have functioned primarily as a family farm growing crops and raising cattle, horses, and oxen. He

²⁷ Ra'Vae Edwards, "Town was the first county seat and had the first courthouse and jail," News Tribune, February 14, 2007.

²⁸ Email correspondence with Christy Garnett, July 15, 2015.

²⁹ Cole County Recapture of the First 50 Years: 1820-1870 with Rosters of Veterans from the Wars. Secretary of State Archives. Lucile R. Dodson, "Marion Chosen as First County Seat." Sunday News & Tribune, July 18, 1971.

³⁰ Cole County Recapture of the First 50 Years: 1820-1870 with Rosters of Veterans from the Wars. Secretary of State Archives.

³¹ *History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, Missouri*, 1889, 206.

³² "7119 State Highway 179, Marion, Cole County, MO," Missouri SHPO Architectural Inventory Form, undated.

³³ Meriwether Lewis, et al. *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: the Journal of Patrick Glass, May 14, 1804-September 23, 1806*, University of Nebraska Press, 1996, 12.

³⁴ Ra'Vae Edwards, "Town was the first county seat and had the first courthouse and jail," News Tribune.

General Land Office, Land Patent No. 458, 491, 6555, and 992943.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Rodney Garnett, interview with author, September 7, 2014.

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may have also started an orchard which was historically at the south end of the farm and contained apple, peach, and pear trees. A few pear trees survived up until recently when the current owner removed them from the fence line.³⁷ The farm utilized slave labor, which was not wholly uncommon in the area. Three quarters of households in Cole County had approximately 1-5 slaves. In 1830, McKenzie was recorded as having nine slaves who were involved with McKenzie's ventures. Four of his contemporaries within the federal census also had nine slaves and John English, a prominent Marion resident who initially housed the county circuit court in his house, was noted as having 15 slaves.³⁸ The Old Marion Cemetery was established c. 1839 on McKenzie's farm when a cholera outbreak occurred on one of the traveling steamships on the Missouri River. McKenzie's farm and his operation of a cargo train associated with the Marion dock and steamship route may have made his property ideal. By 1840, the farm contained McKenzie, a young adult male, three male children, a young adult woman and two female children.³⁹ The smokehouse was constructed at this time; other buildings likely existed during McKenzie's occupation, but are unknown at this time. McKenzie, along with his brothers, John Bennet, Robert, and William operated a cargo business along the river along with managing his farm.⁴⁰ McKenzie died in August 1844 at the age of 66.⁴¹ He left heirs: widow Martha Ann Virginia Lewis, Harriet, John, James, Louisa, Roderick, and Frances.⁴² Information on the individual farm from the 1850 Agricultural Census could not be readily found. According to the 1850 Agricultural Census, the county had 26,450 acres of farm lands and 70,204 of unimproved land.⁴³ Horses, mules, dairy cows, oxen, cattle, sheep and hogs were documented as being on these farms with sheep and hogs being the highest in population. Crops grown at this time were wheat, Indian corn, oats, tobacco, potatoes, and some rye barley, and buckwheat. Compared to other counties, Cole was in the median range of production. Daniel McKenzie's heirs likely contributed to the county production. The farm was later purchased by Phillip Ott from Roderick McKenzie, Daniel's son on September 24, 1860.⁴⁴

³⁷ Rodney Garnett, interview with author, December 18, 2015.

³⁸ "Legal Freedom for Missouri's Slaves Came 139 Years Ago Today on January 11, 1865," News Tribune, January 11, 2004.

³⁹ "Daniel McKenzie," 1840 Census, Cole County, Marion, page 68.

⁴⁰ Mrs. John W. Hobbs, "One of County's Oldest Houses in Cole County," March 2, 1941, unknown news article scrapbook, Cole County Historical Society.

⁴¹ Ra'Vae Edwards, "Town was the first county seat and had the first courthouse and jail," News Tribune, February 14, 2007.

⁴² Cole County Recorder of Deeds, Will 423A-12.

⁴³ U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census of the United States, 1850, Agriculture. Available http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/Historical_Publications/1850/1850a-24.pdf, January 11, 2016, 675.

⁴⁴ Cole County Recorder of Deeds, Deed book O, page 505.

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Agriculture

Ott Farm

Historically known as the Ott Farm (later the Garnett Farm), it was owned by Phillip Ott who was part of the lumber firm A.M. Beckers Lumber Company in Jefferson City and a former judge of Cole County. Ott was born in Bavaria, Germany on October 11, 1831 and immigrated with his sister Johanna in 1849 where in 1853, he settled in Cole County with his wife Elizabeth Eippenbeck. Between 1866 and 1882, he cultivated the land currently known as the Garnett Farm.⁴⁵ He served as the Marion postmaster and also operated a store, where he was later robbed by pro-Southern bushwhackers or guerilla fighters. According to the 1870 Agricultural Census, Phillip Ott owned land composed of 160 improved acres and 240 woodland acres.⁴⁶ The land of Cole County, composed of limestone clay soil with some flint, successfully produced wheat as a major crop along with corn, clover, fruits, vegetables, and various grasses.⁴⁷ His property appears to have been worth significantly more than his neighbors (\$5,000 whereas his neighbors' properties were valued at over \$1,000).⁴⁸ At this time, farms were diverse; containing various livestock and crops. The census records him having 6 horses, 14 mules/asses, 3 milk cows, 4 other cattle, 60 swine with a total of \$1,200 worth of livestock. His farm produced 300 bushels of winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of Indian corn, 250 bushels of oats, 40, bushels of Irish potatoes, 50 lbs. of butter, seven tons of hay, 50 lbs. of honey, with a total of \$300 worth of forest products and \$1,800 worth of crop production.⁴⁹ At the time of the publication of the Cole County Biographical Appendix (1876), the bank barn was being constructed by the Otts (36 x 52 feet). Later information on the farm was not obtainable.

He and his family later moved to Jefferson City and became prominent citizens; Phillip became a county judge, city mayor, president of the predecessor of the Chamber of Commerce, and owner of a profitable lumber business.⁵⁰ On February 25, 1884, Ott sold the Marion property to Frederick Raithel.⁵¹

Raithel Occupation

Frederick Raithel, born in Cole County in 1857 to German immigrants, purchased the farm from the Otts in 1884, shortly after his marriage to Catherine Wolfrum, beginning the Raithel-Garnett

⁴⁵ Cole County Biographical Appendix, Secretary of State Archives.

⁴⁶ The State Historical Society of Columbia has the Agricultural Census for Cole County, Missouri between 1850-1880, which does not include the time period during the Raithel-Garnett occupation.

⁴⁷ Walter Williams, "The State of Missouri, An Autobiography," E.W. Stephens, 1904, 81.

⁴⁸ "Phillip Ott," US 1870 Census, Cole County, Marion, page 1. "Ott Family Makes Mark on County," newspaper clipping, Ott Vertical File. Cole County Historical Society.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Gary Kremer, "Louis Ott: Jefferson City's Lumber Doctor." News Tribune, September 23, 2001.

⁵¹ Cole County Recorder of Deeds, Deed book 11, page 345.

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family occupation of the farm.⁵² The couple had three children: Christian Friedrich, Edward Ulrich, and Katherine. At that time, the farm consisted of approximately 350 acres.⁵³ During his tenure, he purchased and sold additional parcels in the village of Marion including: 80 acres from Ulrich Wolfrum in 1892 described as the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 46, and Range 13.⁵⁴

When the current farmhouse (Figure 10) was under construction (c.1890) by the Raithel brothers (Frederick, Adam, and Julius), the family lived in the smokehouse.⁵⁵ The Raithels took down much of the c. 1821 farmhouse (Figure 11) and repurposed the brick from the original house to construct the current farmhouse's foundation. They used new denser brick for the rest of the new dwelling. The rear one-story ell is the surviving structure of the earlier c. 1821 farmhouse and is comprised of the older brick. The family also installed the water pump c. 1896, providing easier access to water for the farmhouse and likely constructed the outhouse (c.1900), tack room (c.1900) and cattle barn (c.1906) during their occupation.⁵⁶ The farm historically produced cattle, dairy, hogs, horses, livestock, poultry, and various crops, which were typical for farms in the county. Although there isn't any census data specifically for individual farms from 1880 onward, the family continued to operate the farm producing various crops and raising livestock.⁵⁷ At the time of the 1880 Agricultural census, the county had 1,344 farms with 796 farm averaging 100-500 acres, the largest grouping with 707 farms cultivating the majority of their lands; the nominated farm being one of them.⁵⁸ The 1890 census notes that as the number of farms increased in the state with the rise in population (238,042 from 54,458) since 1850, the average acreage of the farms decreased (179 to 129).⁵⁹ By 1900, the county was producing over 25 bushels per acre of corn and 10 bushels of wheat; the Raithels likely contributed to this number.⁶⁰

Garnett Occupation

Katherine Raithel and her husband Kelly Columbus Garnett purchased a portion of the farm property from Katherine's parents, Frederick Raithel and Catherine Wolfrum on October 16,

⁵² "Cole County Biographical Appendix," page 881, Secretary of State Archives.

⁵³ Deed Records, Cole County, Missouri, Book 11, page 345.

⁵⁴ Deed Records, Cole County, Missouri, Book 17, page 233.

⁵⁵ Rodney Garnett, interview with author, September 7, 2014. "Frederick Raithel," US 1870 Census, Cole County, page 45.

⁵⁶ Rodney Garnett, interview with author, December 18, 2015.

⁵⁷ Michelle Diedrich and Rebecca Rost, "7119 State Highway 179, Marion, Cole County, MO," Missouri SHPO Barn and Farmstead Survey Form, January 30, 2013.

⁵⁸ U.S. Bureau of the Census. Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Agriculture. Available http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/Historical_Publications/1880/1880a_v3-02.pdf, January 16, 2016.

⁵⁹ U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census of the United States, 1890, Agriculture. Available http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/Historical_Publications/1890/1890a_v5-07.pdf January 16, 2016, 92.

⁶⁰ U.S. Bureau of the Census. Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Agriculture. Available http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/Historical_Publications/1900/1900_Crops_Irrigation/33398096v6p2.pdf, January 16, 2016.

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1908 for \$17,792 who split the farm between Katherine and her brother Ed.⁶¹ The transaction included 312.8 acres (Figure 29). A few years later the couple constructed the Garnett barn in 1910. The Raithels had four children: Raymond, Frederick H., Bernice, and Harold.⁶² Around this time (1915-1922), according to the Cole County Agent Report of 1919 for the Missouri Farm Bureau Federal Reports, there were approximately 1,600 farms in the county.⁶³ Although individual farm information was not recorded since the 1880 Census, county farms averaged approximately \$5-\$7.50 value of farming implements and machinery per acre with an average of \$10-12.50 value for livestock per acre.⁶⁴ Around the 1920s, the Garnetts used binders pulled by horses to reap grain crops like wheat (Figure 30). The binder would cut the wheat and tie it into small bundles called sheaves and then shocked into cone like shapes before being threshed (separating the grain from the plant).⁶⁵ The family produced wheat in the fall and soy beans in the spring. Around 1920, they constructed the garage likely to house a carriage and later automobiles.

Around 1930, the family constructed the grain bin to store their grain. By 1935, Cole County had 1,099 farms with horses and colts of various ages totaling 2,481 and had 1,571 farms with 17,474 cattle and calves.⁶⁶ The farm received electricity c. 1938 through the Rural Electric Association program.⁶⁷ The publication documenting the history of the Macon Electric Cooperative stated, "Only one Missouri farm in fifteen had electricity" at this time.⁶⁸ Electricity allowed the Garnett Farm to have extended hours of labor and improve efficiency with incorporating modern farming technology especially for dairying in the 1950s. Katherine then sold the farm to her son Fred H. Garnett in the 1940s and 1950s.⁶⁹ Fred, who grew up on the farm, participated in 4-H and the Missouri State Fair as documented in a 1928 photograph of Fred and his horse (Figure 31).⁷⁰ Fred H. and a neighbor would rent a box car at the Centertown Railroad Station to transport their show animals. Prize winnings typically were the cost of the train ride. Later, cattle and horse trailers were used.

At the time Fred H. acquired the farm he began making some improvements to the farm. He replaced the c.1890 porch on the farmhouse with the current porch and altered the appearance of

⁶¹ Deed Records, Cole County, Missouri, Book 35, Page 128. Correspondence with Christy Garnett, April 15, 2015.

⁶² "Kelly Garnett," US 1910 Census, Cole County, page 4.

⁶³ *Cole County Agent Report of 1919 for the Missouri Farm Bureau Federal Reports, 1915-1922*. State Historical Society, Columbia.

⁶⁴ U.S. Bureau of the Census. Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, Agriculture, 31. Available http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/Historical_Publications/1920/Farms_and_Property.pdf, January 16, 2016.

⁶⁵ Rodney Garnett, interview with author, December 18, 2015.

⁶⁶ 1936 Agricultural Census County Table 2, 272.

⁶⁷ Rodney Garnett, interview with author, September 7, 2014.

⁶⁸ Jim McCarty, "Powered by the People: The Story of Macon Electric Cooperative 1938-2013," Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Co., 2013, 10.

⁶⁹ Cole County Recorder of Deeds, Deed book 97, page 152, deed book 127, page 213, and deed book 128 page 89.

⁷⁰ Rodney Garnett, interview with author, December 18, 2015.

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the bay window on the north elevation (Figure 10 and Photo 9).⁷¹ He also changed the fields by incorporating terraces (Photo 36), allowing water to flow slowly through the fields to be better incorporated into the soil.⁷² According to the 1940 Census, the farm included Fred, his wife Irene, and children Rodney and Marilyn Sue.⁷³ Fred's brother Harold and his family lived adjacent with Raithel relatives living nearby. Around this time, the family constructed the well house and stopped using the water pump, which had been constructed during the Raithel family's occupation. The silo, located near the Garnett barn was also constructed to house grain. After World War II, it was common to hire labor and the Garnetts hired a man who assisted with the run of the farm.⁷⁴ Some men were hired for custom work like threshing the wheat, but the family baled their own hay. According to the 1940 Agricultural Census, Cole County contained 1,725 farms, an increase of over 260 from 1930.⁷⁵ Of those farms, 1,165 were operated by property owners, the Garnetts being one.⁷⁶ The average size of a farm was 130.8 acres and the average value of a farm including its lands and buildings was \$4,845.⁷⁷ There were 113 farms averaging 300 acres so the Garnett Farm fell between these two samples.⁷⁸ In 1960, Missouri had 180,000 farms.⁷⁹ According to the *Farms and Lands in Farms* publication of 1964, the State of Missouri contained 162,000 farms, following a national trend of decreasing farm population and diversity in farm production and slowly becoming more specialized.

Despite the changes in the surrounding agricultural landscape, the Garnett family continued to farm the land; raising cattle, hogs, and producing corn, wheat, hay, and dairy (Figure 32). By 1950, the farm was considered mid-sized, more than a small farm (50 acres) and less than a large farm (500 acres).⁸⁰ The family maintained apple and peach trees, which were located on the southeastern corner of the farm. A vegetable garden was located north of the farmhouse, producing grapes, tomatoes, green beans, potatoes, and other vegetables. These vegetables were then stored in the cellar. The dairy ran from 1952 to 1957 and Rodney Garnett delivered the milk to the Jefferson City Landwehr Dairy (located at 305 Ash Street). The family constructed the bull barn and milk house in 1952 with two front office rooms with a central hall to the rear milking room (Figure 17). To assist with the production of the dairy, the family also grew alfalfa for the cows. By 1954, when the Garnett family was dairying, Cole County had 1,477 farms with

⁷¹ Correspondence with Christy Garnett, April 15, 2015.

⁷² Rodney Garnett, interview with author, December 18, 2015.

⁷³ Kelly Edward Taggart, "History and Descendants of George Garnett and Sarah nee Butler Garnett," Jefferson City, MO, pages 200-201.

⁷⁴ Rodney Garnett, interview with author, December 18, 2015.

⁷⁵ US Agricultural Census, Cole County, 1940, Table 1, page 246.

⁷⁶ Ibid, Table 2, page 256.

⁷⁷ Ibid, Table 1, page 246.

⁷⁸ Ibid, Table 3, page 266.

⁷⁹ United States Department Agriculture, *Farms and Land in Farms*, 1964.

⁸⁰ *Agricultural Atlas of Missouri*. University of Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 645, February, 1955. Available <http://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/agexptstn/id/22505/rec/210>, November 13, 2015, 45.

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the average size being 150.1 acres.⁸¹ The county sold \$286,440 worth of field crops, \$31,728 of vegetables, \$97,603 of fruits and nuts, \$3,005,521 of livestock, \$1,054,486 of dairy products, \$382,242 of poultry.⁸² Within the county, 1,286 farms had electricity, 1,186 had telephones, 560 had piped running water, 225 had milking machines, and 909 had tractors.⁸³ The county had 1,132 milk cows, and various numbers of cattle, calves, steers bulls with 556 horse or mules.⁸⁴

Fred H.'s involvement with 4-H continued with his children. They showed butcher hogs, dairy cows (Figure 33), and horses; Fred H. showing horses up to the 1970s (Figures 31 and 34). The family continued to raise horses and advertised their stallions for stud services (Figure 35). By the end of the family's dairying in 1957, they sold off their cows (Figure 36). The family closed the dairy when Rodney left the farm for school and the farm later raised horses along with beef cattle and crops, illustrating how farms were evolving in order to remain sustainable with the changing in agricultural trends; from producing multiple crop and livestock species to becoming more specialized, focusing on one major product.⁸⁵ By the mid-to late twentieth century, the farm began to follow national agricultural trends by specializing in production of one aspect of farming. Although the farm continues to produce crops, its main market is beef cattle.

The family sold off the Old Marion Cemetery in the 1980s to the Marion Cemetery Association.⁸⁶ Fred H. Garnett's widow, Anna Irene, later sold the farm to Rodney, the present owner, on December 9, 1988.⁸⁷ Rodney Garnett continues to own and manage the farm, producing hay, wheat, soy beans, and beef cattle. The buildings and the fenced off fields continue to be utilized as part of the farmstead.

Architecture

Garnett Farm is locally significant under Criterion C Architecture as an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century farm with its historic intact landscape, buildings, structures, and landscape including its two-story Georgian Revival and Italianate influenced brick farmhouse. Within Cole County, the majority of farms remain in private ownership and average approximately 170 acres.⁸⁸ In 1976, the Garnett Farm was one of the first farms designated as a Missouri Century Farm by the University of Missouri School of Agriculture as part of their Missouri Century Farm Program. From a reconnaissance survey, only a few farms appear to have retained their historic buildings and relationship to the agricultural landscape. Even fewer

⁸¹ US Agricultural Census, Cole County, 1954, Table 1, page 46.

⁸² Ibid, Table 4, 76.

⁸³ Ibid, Table 5, 82.

⁸⁴ Ibid, Table 7, 102.

⁸⁵ Rodney Garnett, interview with author, September 7, 2014.

⁸⁶ Cole County Recorder of Deeds, Deed book 219 page 909.

⁸⁷ Cole County Recorder of Deeds, Plate book 1, page 20.

⁸⁸ James Pona & Associates, 38.

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contain a larger number of intact historic outbuildings with brick farmhouses including the nominated property.

The National Register-listed Dulle Farmstead Historic District is one example of an intact farmstead located along Highway 54 in Jefferson City that can be compared to Garnett Farm (Figure 37).⁸⁹ The Dulle Farmstead Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1993 for Agriculture and Architecture with a period of significance 1858-1943 and consists of approximately 206 acres with nine contributing buildings, one contributing structure, and one noncontributing building. The buildings span from 1902 through 1942. The farmhouse is a brick 1902 I-house which replaced an earlier c.1858 house that had burned. Other buildings located on the property consist of a c.1858 gable frame barn, 1933 gambrel roof cattle barn, c.1910 ice house, 1942 garage, two c. 1942 chicken shelters, two c.1942 brooder houses c. 1934 oak plank and iron beam bridge, and a 1948 machine shed (noncontributing).

The second brick farmstead located along Clarose Drive, off Highway 50 near Jefferson City and is known as the Raithel Farm (Figures 38-39).⁹⁰ The 250+ acre property contains a c. 1895 two-story five-bay brick hipped farmhouse with various outbuildings. This farm, along with the nominated property, was constructed by Frederick Raithel and his brothers around the turn of the nineteenth century.⁹¹ The brick farmhouse is similar in style and in footprint, but contains two additional bays along the facade and does not have the brick detail around the lintels. It appears to have a smaller two-story frame addition set back from the facade on its southeast elevation. Other buildings located on the property consist of various outbuildings: approximately eight outbuildings and five grain bins. The farm contains five larger barn buildings, one containing a quilt painting on its gable end.

Other farms include smaller farmsteads with smaller frame farmhouses and smaller number of historic outbuildings. A nearby farm at 10826 Rt. N is composed of 116.77 acres with a small frame farmhouse and three metal outbuildings (Figure 40). The farm, which appears to be a later farm from the first half of the twentieth century, appears to have two fields with terracing and ponds within the landscape. Despite having over a hundred acres, the farm is smaller than the nominated farm with a lower number of historic resources.

The farm at the east side of the intersection of Route Z and State Highway 179 is composed of 29.22 acres with a frame I-house, a metal outbuilding and grain bin (Figure 41). The farm was likely historically larger with numerous outbuildings and fields. The remaining fields (3) appear to be tilled for corn with Rock Creek intersecting the property. This farm shows the evolution of farming in Cole County, the slow deterioration of the farmhouse and the replacement of the older

⁸⁹ Mary Sayers, "Dulle Farmstead Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, September 27, 1993.

⁹⁰ MidMoGIS, "7605 Clarose Drive." Available <http://www.midmogis.org/colesl/>, April 15, 2015.

⁹¹ Email correspondence with Christy Garnett, July 15, 2015.

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outbuildings with more modern metal buildings- some farm properties solely consisting of fields and or modern buildings in smaller numbers.

The Garnett Farm Historic District, the third brick farmstead in the vicinity of Jefferson City, consists of a c.1890 brick farm house with surrounding outbuildings on 183.4 acres of family-owned land. The farm house, which has a rectangular footprint, sits prominently on the edge of property along State Highway 179. The dwelling, composed of red brick, consists of a rusticated limestone foundation with a low pitched metal hip roof. Although not of a particular high architectural style, the farmhouse constructed by the Raithel brothers, contains elements of Georgian Revival and Italianate influence. The central hall dwelling contains a symmetric layout, roof structure, and footprint typical of Georgian Revival buildings. Italianate influence is present in the tall, thin arched one-over-one double hung windows (Bays 1 and 3 on the façade are paired) with emphasized brick bands that run across the façade on both stories, serving as part of the window lintels. Prominent eaves and side bay windows also are features of the Italianate style. The c.1890 building encompasses what remains of the earlier c.1821 brick farmhouse, which serves as the one-story ell. The floorplan echoes the Georgian Revival appeal for symmetry with a central hall plan with square rooms on either side of the central hall and stairwell. Interior details like turned stair balusters, window trim including bullseye rosettes, pocket doors, wood floors and baseboard remain intact and exemplify the period of construction.

The earliest outbuilding is the c.1840 Smokehouse, located to the rear of the dwelling's ell. The building is atypical for a smokehouse but may have been modified during the Raithel occupation since they lived there during the construction of the c.1890 farmhouse. Typical smokehouses are smaller with minimal fenestration- usually one opening for entry.⁹² The minimal openings allowed for meat curing and prevention of pests and animal thievery.

The Bank Barn, which dates to 1876, has a limestone foundation built into an embankment. The interior retains its wood framing with mortise and tenon joints. The wood joinery allows for easy compression and expansion of the joints through the various seasons. The cattle barn, the second oldest barn within the landscape (c.1906) was a common barn type with a hay hood. The Garnett barn, constructed in 1910, is the largest in the district. Vertical cladding was used on the barn and its neighboring buildings because walls were not needed to be weather tight.⁹³

Of those farms located within the Jefferson City vicinity, many have not retained their historic buildings, including barns. Modern metal pole barns like the noncontributing barn on site, have typically replaced historic outbuildings on other farms. Many of historic outbuildings do not

⁹² "Smokehouse," Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission. Available http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/outbuilding_types/21198/smokehouse/1272681, November 13, 2015.

⁹³ Noble, Allen G. and Richard K. Cleek. "The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American barns and Other Farm Structures." New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1997, 31.

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survive over time due to weather, lack of maintenance, and modern replacement. Land was also subdivided off to accommodate relatives and suburban development as shows along the edges of the nominated property's boundary along State Highway 179.

The Garnett Farm is similar to the Dulle Farmstead in the amount of acreage of fields and a prior farmhouse existed on the sizable property and both date to around the turn of the nineteenth century. The Garnett farmhouse is also similar to the Raithel farmhouse due to it being constructed by the same family around the same time, containing a similar footprint and design. All three brick farmsteads have retained the majority of their historic outbuildings and acreage. The Garnett brick farmhouse has undergone some changes over the years, but these alterations were done to continue to service the Raithel-Garnett family. These alterations include the historic modification of the porch and kitchen, the replacement of windows, the inclusion of an interior first floor bathroom and closet space to the second floor bedrooms. Despite these alterations, the home retains much of its center hall floorplan, wood floors, paneled doors, turned banister staircase, and trim with bullseye end blocks. Some of the outbuildings have also undergone some modifications, but continue to be used to contribute to the property's function as a farm. The barns have received some small additions, metal siding and replacement windows, but continue to relay their feeling and association as late-nineteenth to-mid-twentieth century farm buildings on an agricultural landscape. The farm has retained its buildings and fields that depict the development of the farm during its period of significance and retain the spatial relationships between the buildings and landscape features within the district.

Conclusion

The Garnett Farm Historic District is locally significant as an intact agricultural landscape that reflects the development of agriculture in the vicinity of Jefferson City with a brick farmhouse and various historic outbuildings including barns dating to the c.1840 to mid-twentieth century with mortise and tenon joinery. The farm is one of only a few intact historic farmsteads in the Jefferson City vicinity and one of three farms with intact brick farmhouses. The Raithel-Garnett family continues to reside and run the farm raising cattle and producing soy beans, hay, and wheat.⁹⁴ Historically, the farm also raised chickens, hogs, horses, and a dairy farm, producing milk and delivering it to the local dairy, Landwehr Dairy. The dwelling is largely intact from its turn-of-the-twentieth century construction retaining much of its interior layout, wood trim details, and overall Georgian Revival form and Italianate influenced features. The majority of the outbuildings have received little alterations and only one outbuilding has been added to the agricultural landscape. The pasture fence lines have changed little over the years, but the outer fence lines remain. The farm's landscape and the spatial relationship of its buildings have also changed little. Upon traveling along State Highway 179, the farm sits prominently along the road's curve and is easily noticeable to passersby. The barns remain intact with their wood mortise and tenon joints and interior layout; they continue to be utilized as agricultural buildings.

⁹⁴ Garnett, Rodney, interview with author, September 7, 2014.

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The district continues to maintain its integrity. The district is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion A for the area of AGRICULTURE and Criterion C for the area of ARCHITECTURE with a period of significance of 1860-1965.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The property addressed as 7119 State Highway 179 by the Cole County Tax Assessors is also noted as 7109 State Highway 179 by a previous barn survey. The nominated property is composed of six parcels that have historically been associated with the Garnett Farm:

- Parcel # 030930000001004 of 95.56 acres (Sec. 30/Twp. 46/ Rng.13)
- Parcel # 0309320002001002 of 11.56 acres (Sec. 32/Twp. 46/ Rng.13)
- Parcel # 0309310000001001 of 63.99 acres (Sec. 31/Twp. 46/ Rng.13)
- Parcel # 030930000001005 of 0.92 acres (Sec. 30/Twp. 46/Rng. 13)
- Parcel # 0309290000001002 of 9.03 acres (Sec. 26/Twp.46/Rng. 13)
- Parcel # 0309320000001002 of 2.38 acres (Sec. 32/Twp. 46/Rng. 13)

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary, which encompasses approximately 183.44 acres, includes all the property most strongly associated with the farmstead and its agricultural use, and which retains integrity, including the farmhouse, barns, outbuildings, and all landscape features (Figure 2).

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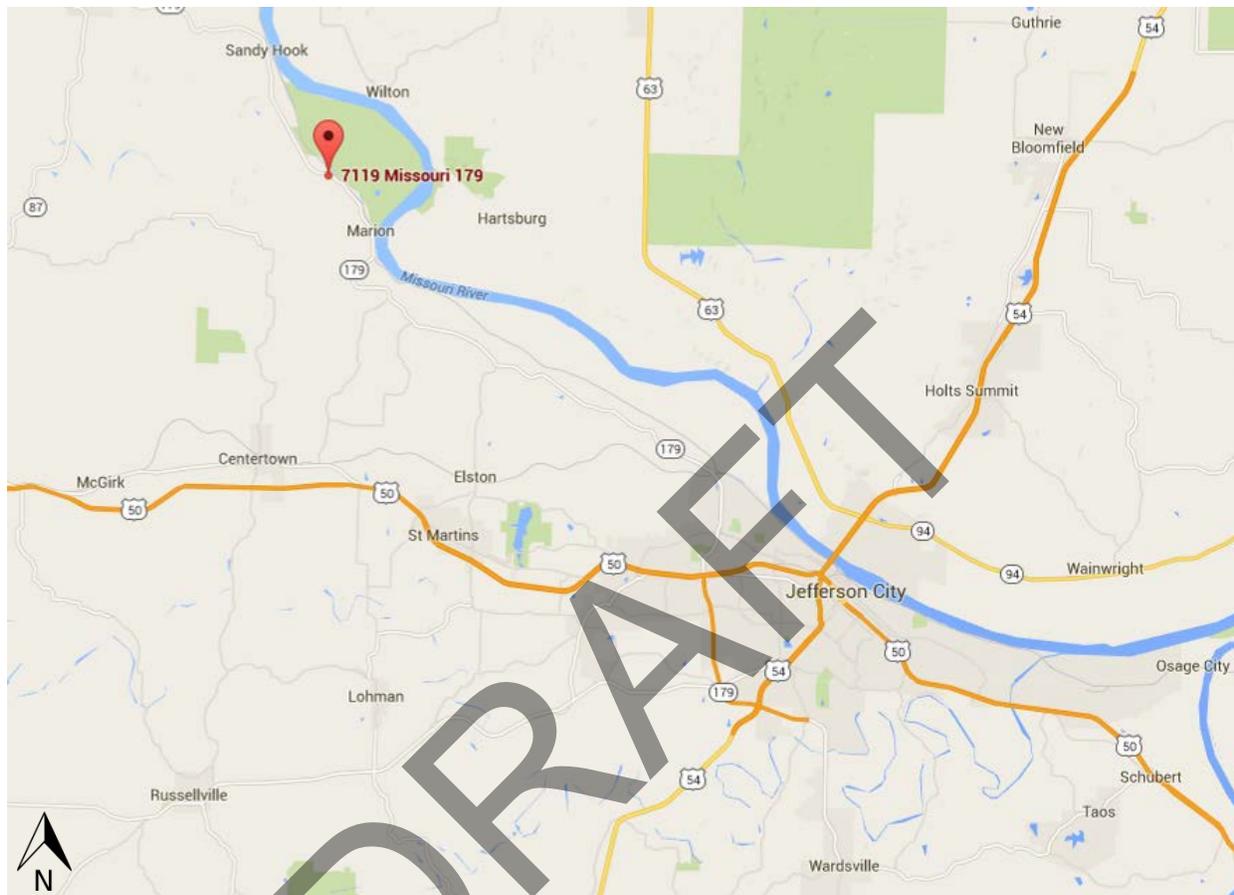


Figure 1. Contextual map. Source: Google maps, 2015. Not to scale.

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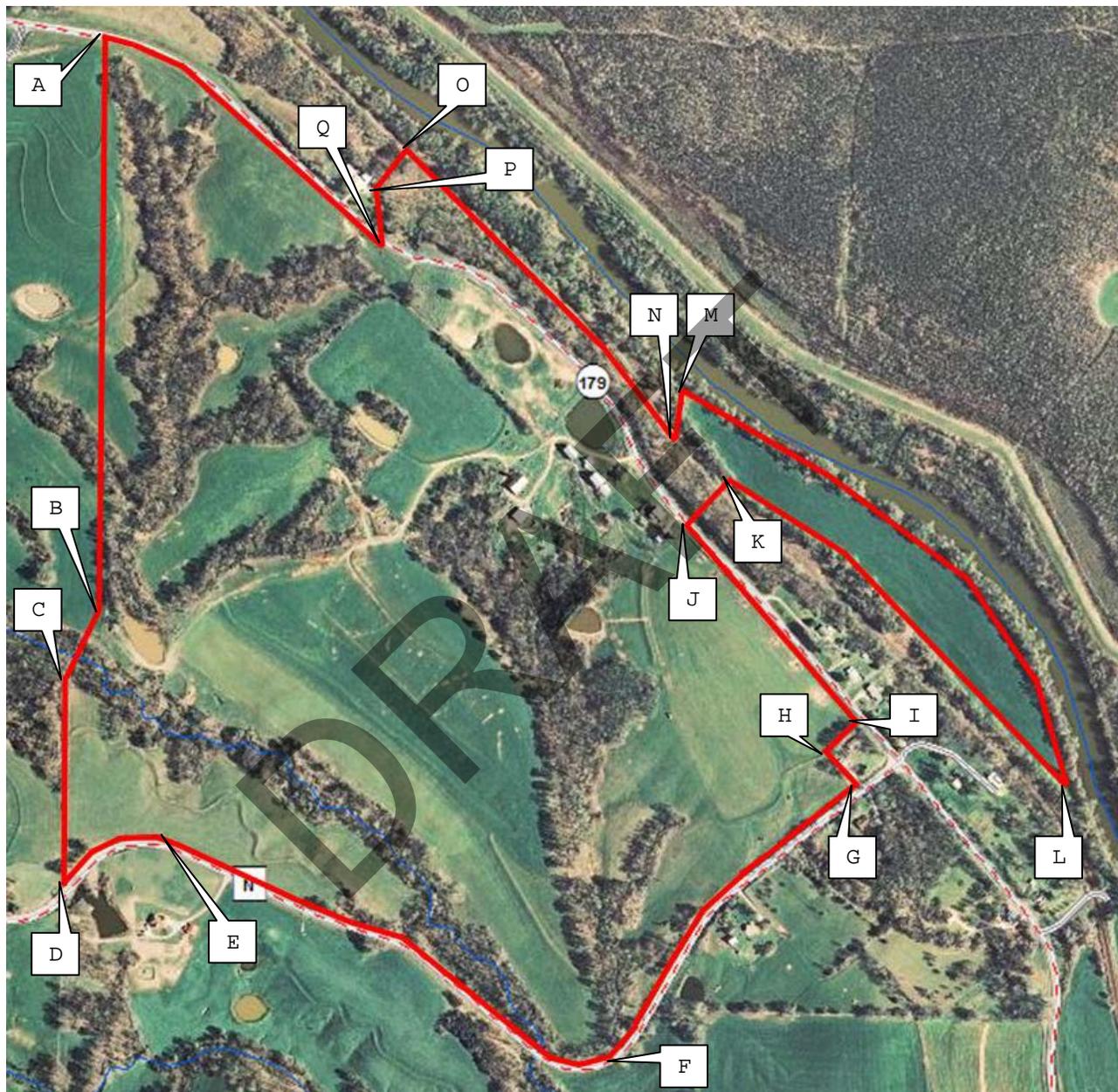


Figure 2. Map with National Register boundary and latitude and longitude coordinates. Source: MO SHPO GIS 2006-2009 Leaf Off Aerial Imagery.

List coordinates here & note on map.

- A) 38.709058, -92.383439
- B) 38.702582, -92.383637
- C) 38.702081, -92.395278
- D) 38.699850, -92.384259
- E) 38.700279, -92.383126

- F) 38.697712, -92.376815
- G) 38.700821, -92.372982
- H) 38.701229, -92.373429
- I) 38.701500, -92.373000
- J) 38.703596, -92.375300
- K) 38.704155, -92.374566
- L) 38.700269, -92.369678

- M) 38.704894, -92.374887
- N) 38.704075, -92.374979
- O) 38.707849, -92.379339
- P) 38.707531, -92.379695
- Q) 38.706850, -92.379706

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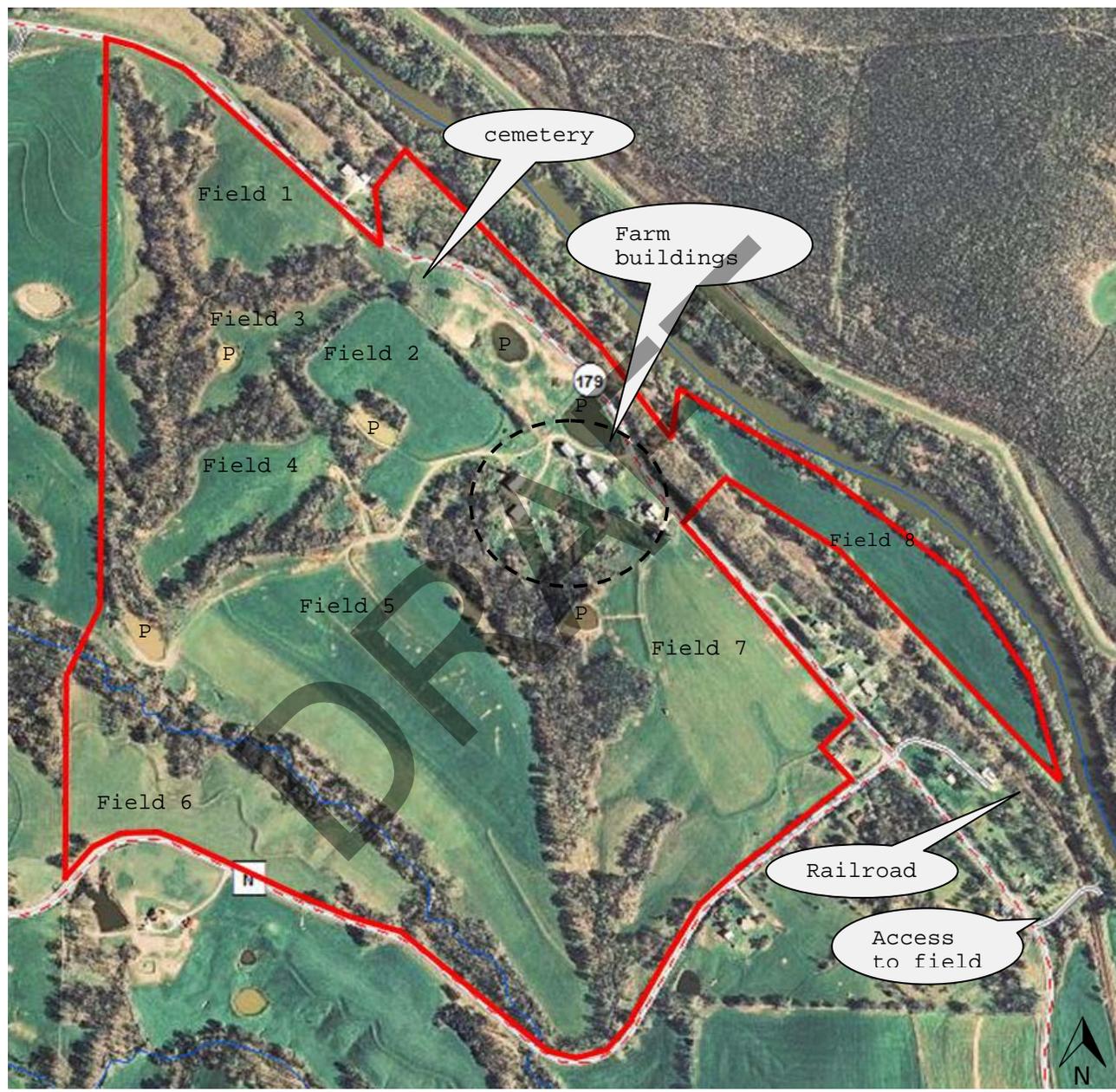


Figure 3. Site map of the overall farm with contributing fields and ponds. Source: MO SHPO GIS 2006-2009 Leaf Off Aerial Imagery. P = pond.

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Figure 4. Aerial of Old Marion Cemetery with photo notations 46-48. Source: Google maps, 2015.

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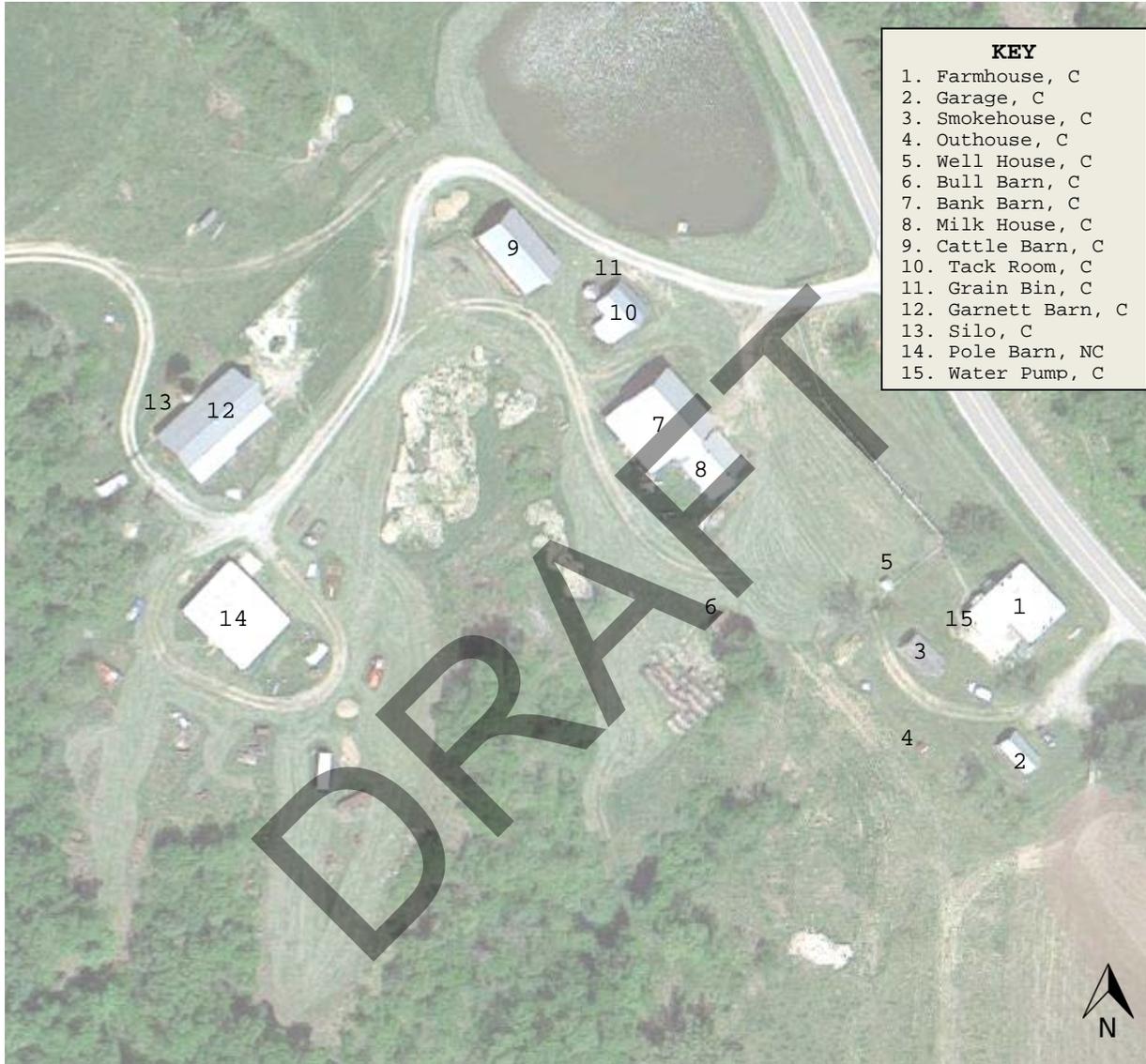


Figure 5. Close-up Site Map of buildings. The cemetery and fields are located in Figure 3.
Source: Google maps, 2015. Note to scale.

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Figure 6. Map of the fields with photo notations 6, 36-45. Source: MO SHPO GIS 2006-2009 Leaf Off Aerial Imagery.

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Figure 7. Map of building cluster with photo notations 1-6 and 14-35. Source: Google maps, 2015. Not to scale.

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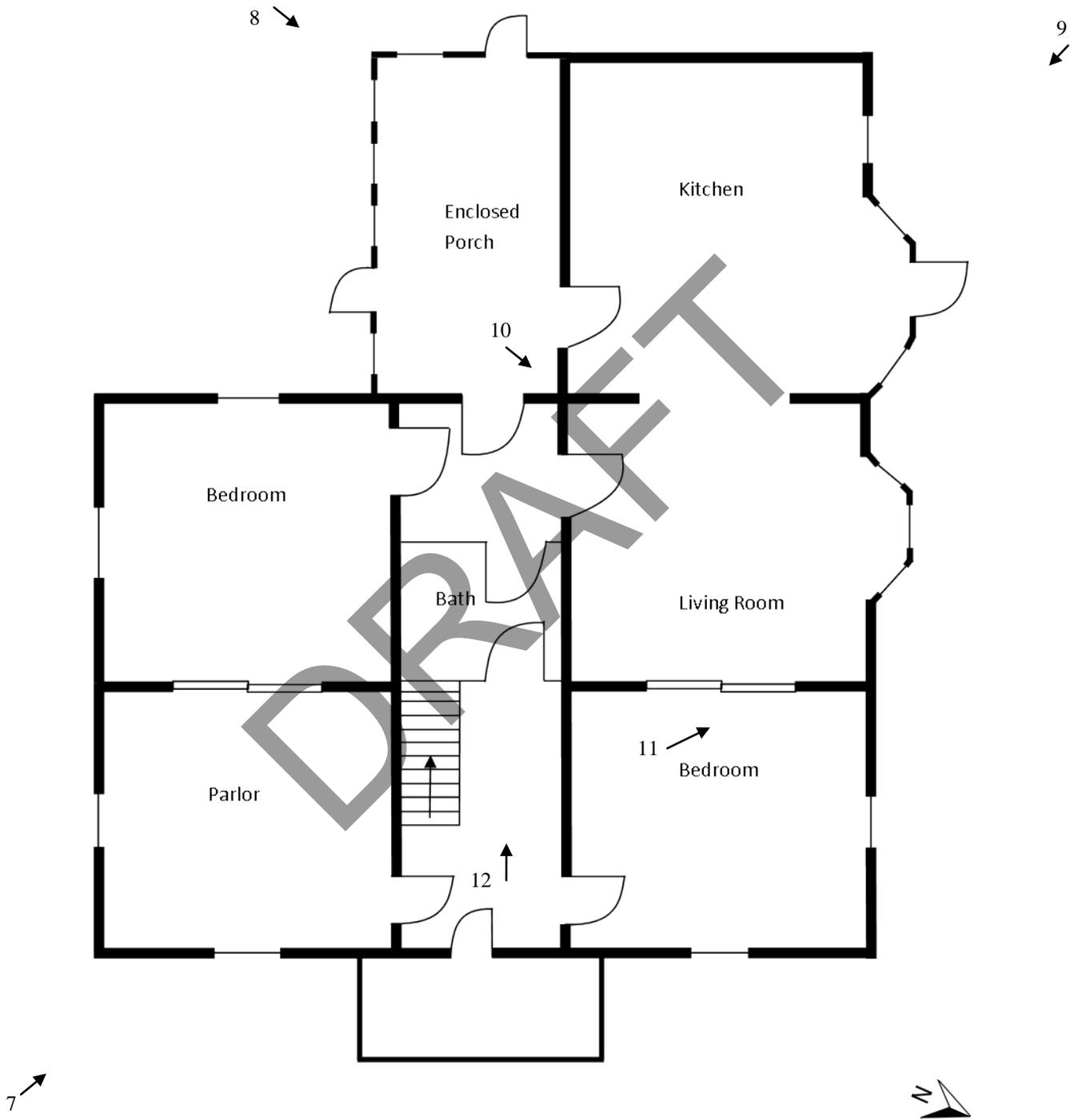


Figure 8. First floorplan sketch of the farmhouse with photo notations 7-12, 2015. Not to scale.

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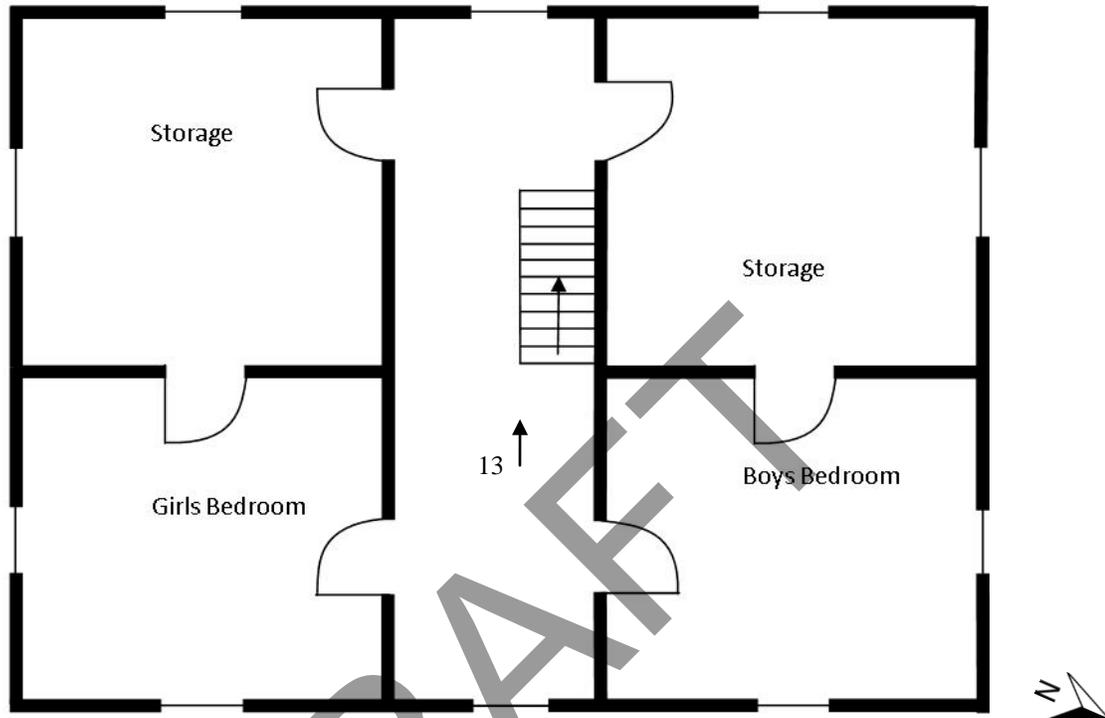


Figure 9. Second floorplan sketch of the farmhouse with photo 13 notation, 2015. Not to scale.

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Figure 10. The c.1890 brick farmstead, undated. Source: Darrell Strobe, Cole County Historical Society.

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Figure 11. The c.1821 brick farmstead, c. 1883. Source: Darrell Strobe, Cole County Historical Society.

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Figure 12. An undated photograph of the bank barn. Source: Garnett family collection.

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Figure 13. Undated image of the bank barn with the tack room (right) and the Garnett barn in background. Source: Garnett family collection.

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Figure 14. Interior of the bank barn, looking at the posts, collar, and rafter members. Source: MO SHPO Files, 2013.

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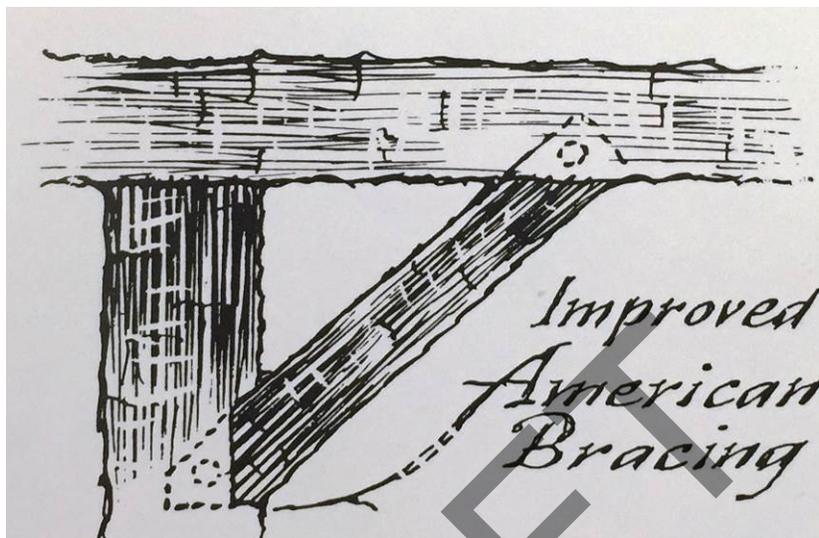


Figure 15. Interior of the bank barn, looking north. Source: MO SHPO Files, 2013.

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Figures 16. Illustration of bracing found in the barns (above). Source: Eric Sloan's *An Age of Barns*, page 19. Illustration of a barn similar to the Cattle Barn (below). Source: Eric Sloan's *An Age of Barns*, page 89.



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Figure 17. Fred H. and Rodney Garnett milking cows in the milk house in the 1950s (left). Source: Garnett family collection. View of the current milking area. Source Kristi Chase, 2015.

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Figure 18. Interior of the Cattle Barn, looking southeast. Source: MO SHPO Files, 2013.

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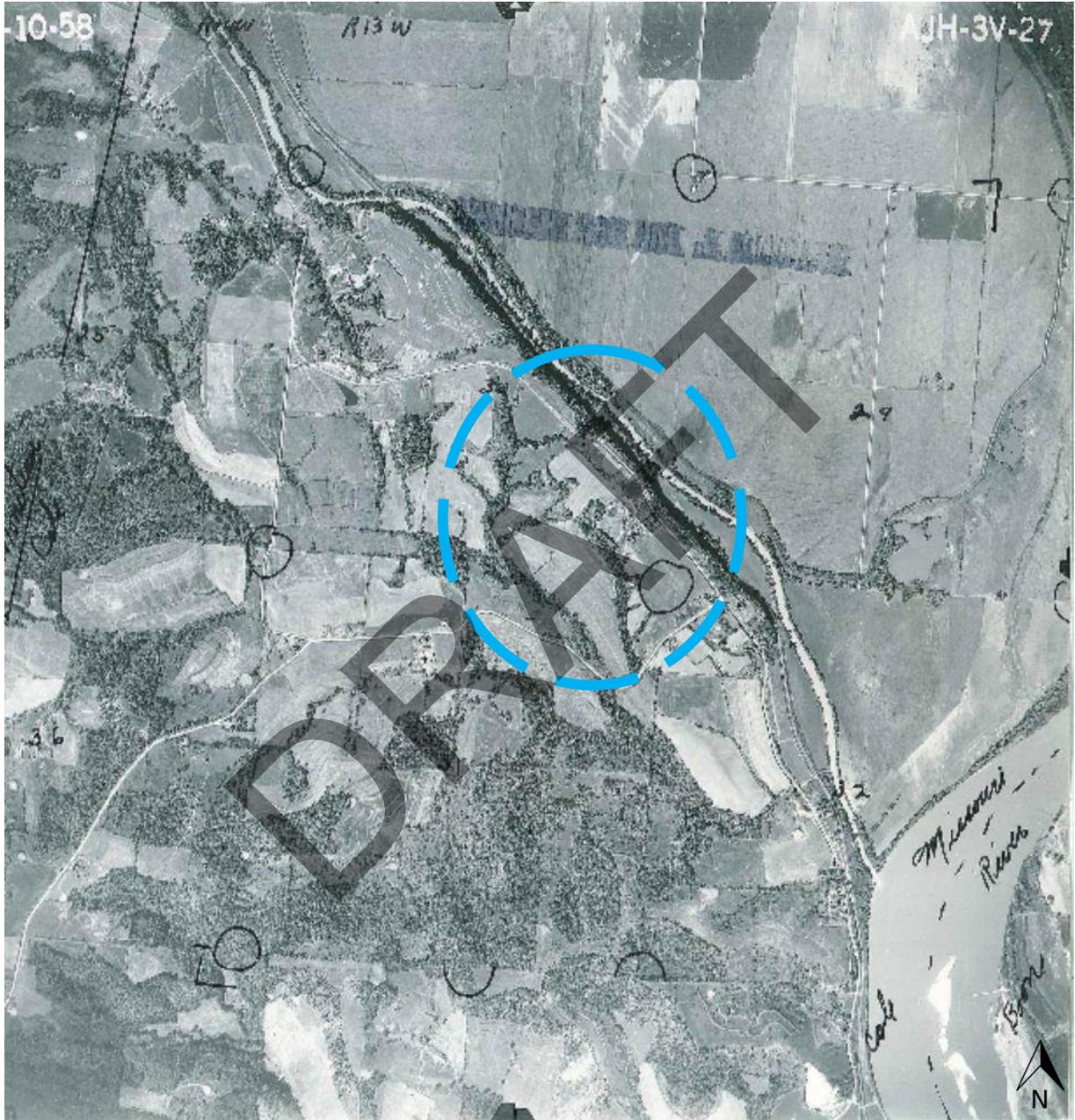


Figure 19. A 1958 aerial of the farm indicated by the blue dashed circle. Source: MoDOT.

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Figure 20. A 1987 aerial photograph of a portion of the farm indicated by the blue dashed circle. Source: MoDOT.

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Figure 21. A 1987 aerial photograph of a portion of the farm further east, indicated by the blue dash circle. Source: MoDOT.

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Figure 22. An undated photograph of the farm's bank barn, tack room, and Garnett barn, looking west. Source: Garnett family collection.



Figure 23. An undated photograph of the Garnett farm, looking south. Source: Garnett family collection.

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Figure 24. An undated view of the farmstead looking southeast. Source: Garnett family collection.



Figure 25. Undated photograph of the Garnett Farm. Source: Garnett family collection.

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Figure 26. A pre-2008 undated aerial photograph of Garnett Farm, looking northwest. Source: Garnett family collection.

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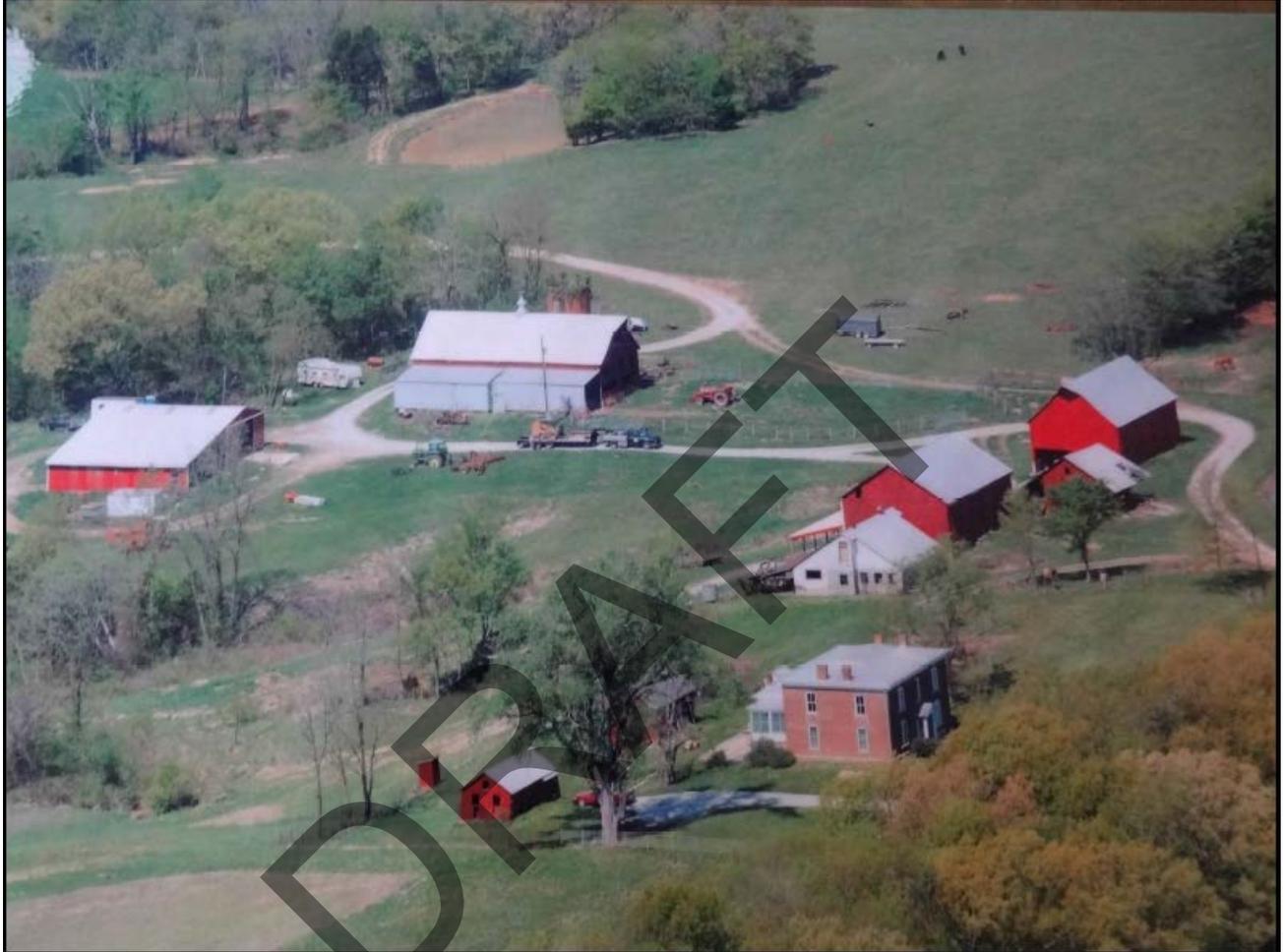


Figure 27. A pre-2008 aerial photograph of the Garnett Farm, looking north. Source: Garnett family collection.

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Figure 28. View of the Garnett Farm, looking south parallel Highway 179. Source: Jonathan Harwood, 2013.

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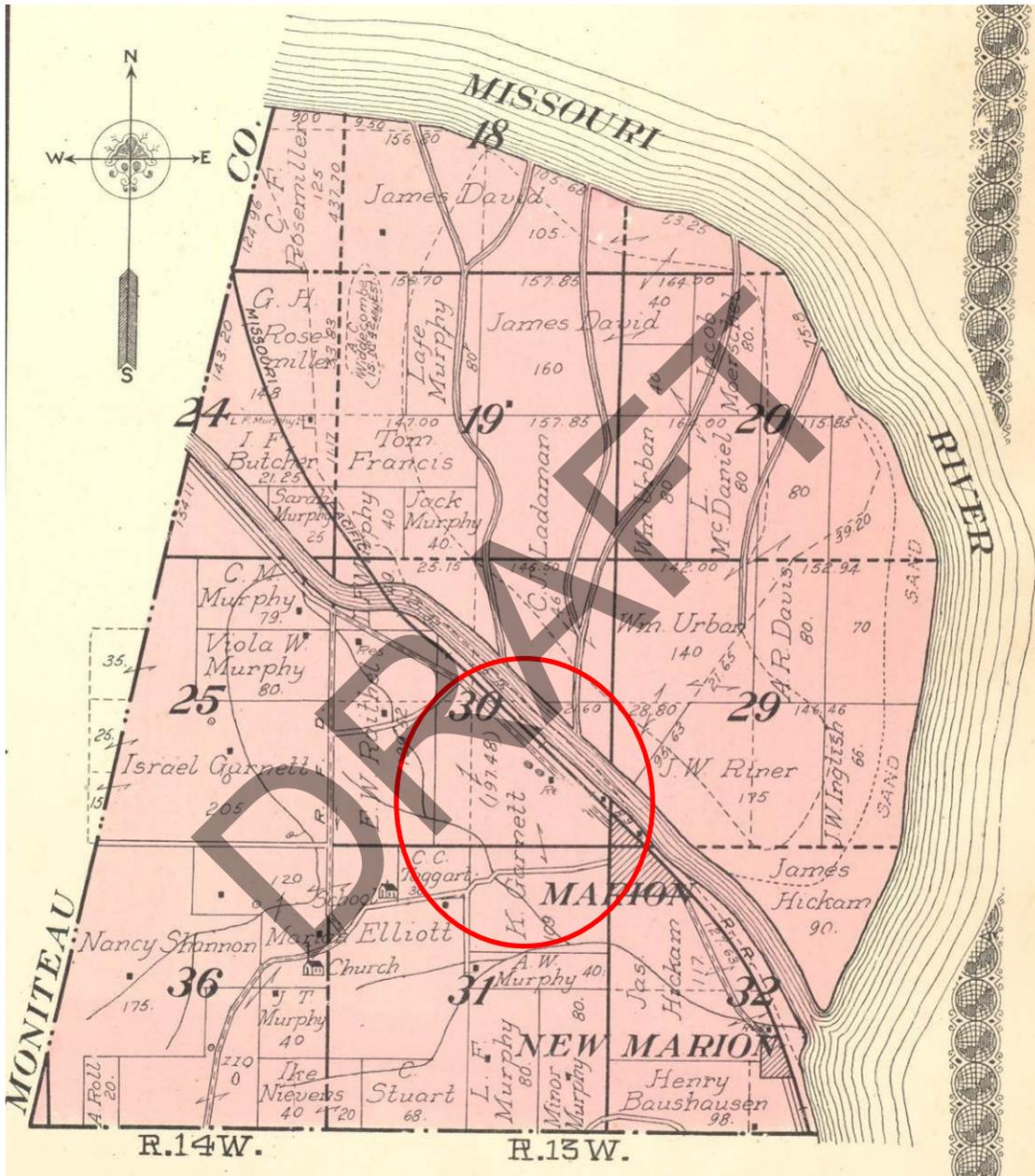


Figure 29. Map of Part of Township 46N, Ranges 13 and 14 W, Sections 30-31. Not to scale. Source: Standard Atlas of Cole County, Missouri, 1914, page 25. Secretary of State Archives.

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Figure 30. A 1920s image of binders harvesting wheat. Source: Garnett family collection.

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Figure 31. Photograph of Fred H. Garnett, c. 1928 for the Missouri State Fair. Source: Garnett family collection.



Figure 32. An undated photograph of the farm's cattle with hogs. Source: Garnett family collection.

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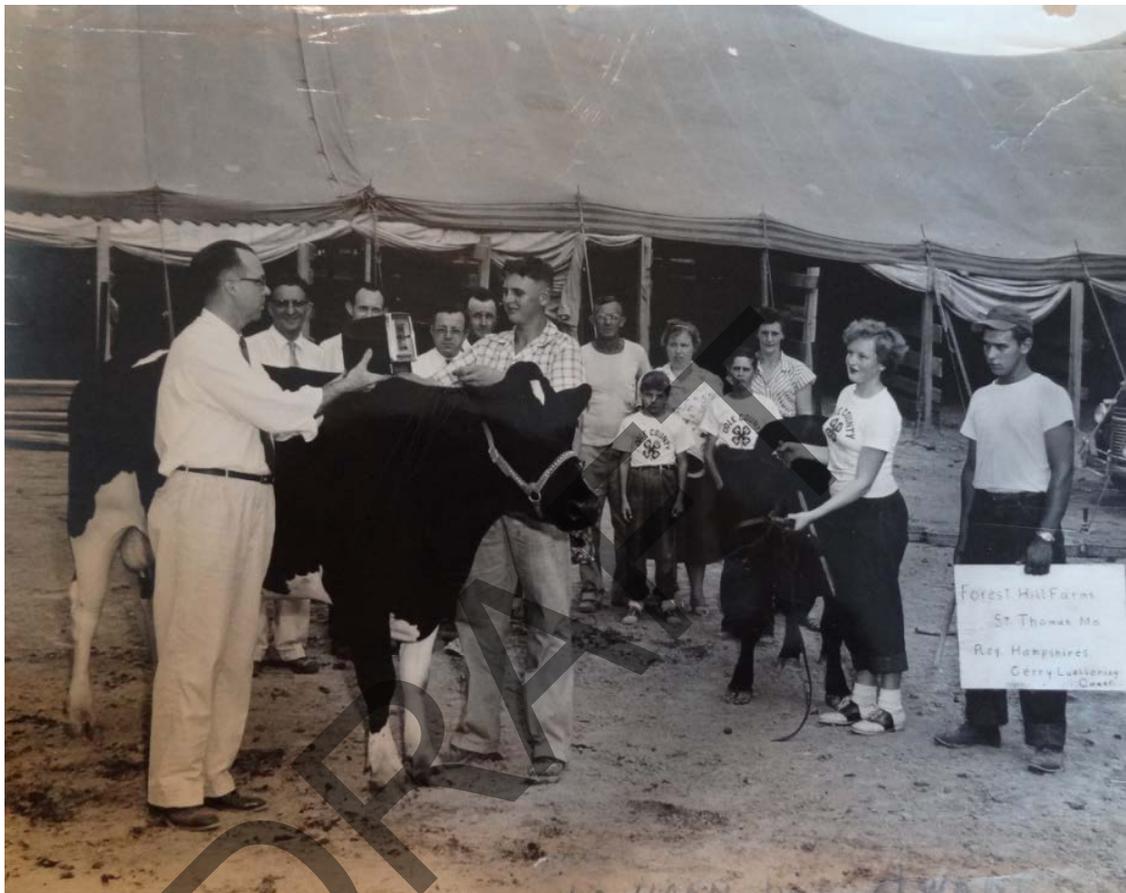


Figure 33. Rodney Garnett showing a Holstein dairy cow, c. 1952. Source: Garnett family collection.

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Figure 34. Fred H. Garnett showing a three gait horse in an undated photograph. Source: Garnett family collection.

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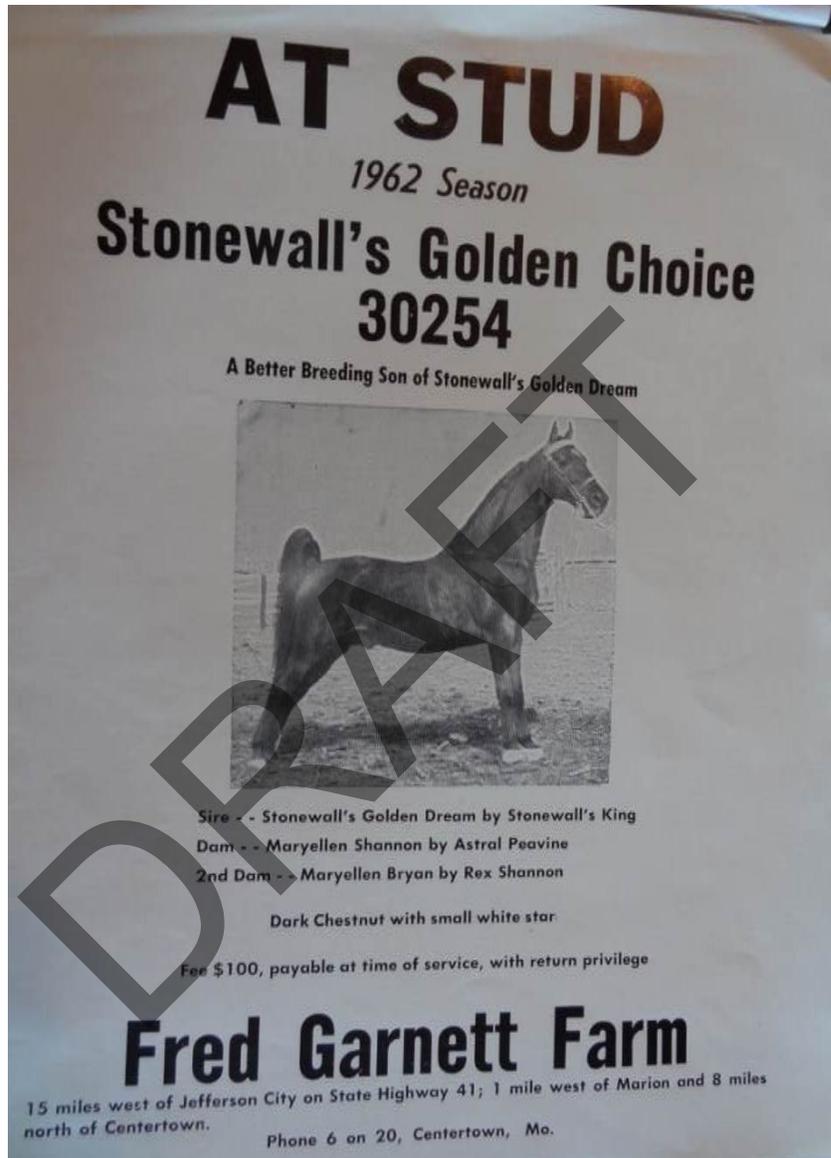


Figure 35. A 1962 advertisement for the Garnett's horse breeding services. Source: Garnett family collection

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**Dispersal Sale of
50 HOLSTEIN CATTLE**
AT THE FRED GARNETT FARM
On Highway Cole County A (Boosville Road) One Mile West of Marion
and 15 Miles West of Jefferson City.
FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1 p. m.

- 18 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
- 32 GRADE HOLSTEINS
- 23 COWS IN MILK
- 9 BRED HEIFERS
- 13 YEARLING HEIFERS
- 5 HEIFER CALVES



A 404 lb. B.F. HERD
For the past five years this herd has averaged on D.H.L.A. production test 11,074 lbs. milk and 404 lbs. B.F. Average production the past three months is 106 lbs. B.F. per cow. Registered Cows are classified for Type, with good scores. Many have been shown at state and District shows.

This is a good herd of producing cows, all good ages. Younger cattle are sired by a Vanderteltz bull from an Excellent 170,000 lb. lifetime milk producer, and a Proven Sire, 24 daughters average 313 B.F. Present herd sire is Pagnok Irene Julie King, from Vickery Vale Ormsby King, 17 daughters 516 B.F. and a dam with 13,918 milk, 475 B.F. at 2 years.

Also selling, a six months old Registered Holstein Bull calf, born October 12, 1956. Sired by ABC Homer Sovereign, MFA bull. Dam has three records—462 at 2 years to 488, classified Very Good and a real show cow. Winner in 4-H.

HEALTH
TB and Bangs tested within 30 days of sale. All cattle are Calftood Vaccinated. Tested annually the past three years with no reactors. Individual Health Certificates furnished—issued served by Marion 4-H Club. Sale held under cover, rain or shine. For Sales List giving complete information about the cattle, write to:

R. S. CALDWELL, Sales Manager, Columbia, Mo.

Fred and Rodney Garnett
TONY THORNTON, Springfield, Auctioneer
GEO. SEITZ, Centertown, Ringman
RALPH McKEE, Clerk

Rodney Copy
DISPERSAL SALE OF
54 Holstein Cattle
At The FRED GARNETT FARM
On Highway Cole County A, one mile west of Marion
and 15 miles west of Jefferson City.
Friday, May 3
at 1 p. m.

- 18 Registered Holsteins
- 23 Grade Holsteins
- 24 Cows in Milk
- 9 Bred Heifers
- 14 Yearling Heifers
- 6 Heifer Calves
- 1 Registered Holstein Bull

Herd has averaged 404 lbs. B.F. the past five years.
TB and Bangs tested before sale. All Cattle Calftood Vaccinated. Health Certificates furnished.

R. S. CALDWELL, Sales Manager
Columbia, Mo.

Fred Garnett & Sons
TONY THORNTON, Springfield, Auctioneer
GEO. SEITZ, Centertown, Ringman
RALPH McKEE, Clerk

Figure 36. Advertisements from 1956 promoting the Garnetts' sale of their dairy cows. Source: Garnett family collection.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 68

Garnett Farm Historic District

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 37. View of the National Register-listed Dulle Farmstead Historic District along Highway 54, looking southeast. Photography was limited due to No Trespassing signs. Source: Kristi Chase, 2014.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 69

Garnett Farm Historic District

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 38. View of the c.1895 Raithel farmhouse along Highway 50, looking southwest. Photography was limited due to the public right-of-way. Source: Kristi Chase, 2014.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 70

Garnett Farm Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, MO
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 39. Historic image of the Raithel farm, also known as the Moreau View Stock Farm.
Source: Standard Atlas of Cole County, Missouri, 1914, page 83.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 71

Garnett Farm Historic District
Name of Property Cole County, MO
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 40. A farmstead at the intersection of New Hope Road and Route N, looking west.
Source: Kristi Chase 2015.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 72

Garnett Farm Historic District

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 41. View of a farmstead at the eastern corner of Route Z and State Highway 179, looking northeast. Source: Kristi Chase, 2015.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 73

Garnett Farm Historic District
Name of Property Cole County, MO
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Property Owner Information:

7119 Hwy 179
Rodney Garnett
12513 County Road 4021
Holt's Summit, MO 65043

P:573-690-5270

Marion Cemetery
Marion Cemetery
7305 Hwy. 179
Centertown, MO 65023

School Land (0.22 acres along Route N)
7 Exempt
Jefferson City, MO 65101

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Missouri
Century Farm
Audrey Barnett



J. B. Hester
The Quiltmaker

George L. Smith
The Quiltmaker















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CEMETERY**





