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 Twelker, Christopher and Johanna, Farm

Other names/site number

Name of related Multiple Property Listing

2. Location

Street & number 4749 Highway 185 | x | not for publication

City or town New Haven | x | vicinity

State Missouri Code MO County Franklin Code 071 Zip code 63068-2624

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

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5. Classification

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

x	private
	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

	building(s)
x	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	0	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSITSTENCE/agricultural outbuilding/barn

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSITSTENCE/agricultural outbuilding/barn

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/I-House

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone
walls: stone
wood
roof: asphalt
other: tin
concrete

x **NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUTATION PAGES**

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8. Statement of Significance

STATEMENT OF SIGNFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Agriculture

Architecture

Ethnic Heritage: European

Period of Significance

1871-1919

Significant Dates

1871

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Builder: Wolff, Charles

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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:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 62.00

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

	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
A	38.505257°	-91.180531°	C	38.500450°	-91.185075°
B	38.500420°	-91.180455°	D	38.506431°	-91.185286°

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deb Sheals

organization Historic Preservation Consulting date May, 2016

street & number 29 S 9th St., Suite 210 telephone 573-874-3779

city or town Columbia state MO zip code 65201

e-mail debsheals@gmail.com

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.).

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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.

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: **Twelker, Christopher and Johanna, Farm**

City or Vicinity: **New Haven vicinity**

County: **Franklin** State: **MO**

Photographer: **Debbie Sheals**

Date Photographed: **January, 2016**

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

1 of 16: House, South Corner. Camera facing north.
2 of 16: House, Façade, South Wall. Camera facing northeast.
3 of 16: House, Southwest Corner. Camera facing east.
4 of 16: House, West Wall. Camera facing southeast.
5 of 16: Summer Kitchen. Camera facing southeast.
6 of 16: Summer Kitchen. Camera facing southeast.
7 of 16: Summer Kitchen, interior. Camera facing northwest.
8 of 16: House, Northeast Corner. Camera facing northwest.
9 of 16: House, East Wall. Camera facing northwest.
10 of 16: House, Southeast Corner, Stone Detail. Camera facing northwest.
11 of 16: House, First Floor. Camera facing northwest.
12 of 16: House, Loft above Kitchen. Camera facing east.
13 of 16: House, Second Floor Bedroom. Camera facing southeast.
14 of 16: Barn. Camera facing northwest.
15 of 16: Barn. Camera facing east.
16 of 16: Barn, Loft. Camera facing southeast.

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Figure Log:

Figures are included on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

1. Aerial photo map from Google Earth, with Coordinates. Accessed March 23, 2016.
2. Aerial photo map of the area, from Google Earth. Accessed March 23, 2016.
3. Location Map and Legal Survey with Aerial photo added.
4. Aerial photo view of the surrounding countryside, from Google Earth.
5. Site Plan Sketch. Drawn by Deb Sheals, from Google Earth Aerial Photo.
6. Photo of the front datestone. Photo by Deb Sheals April, 2016.
7. Group Photo Taken in 1899, for Christopher and Johanna Twelker's 50th Anniversary. (Ancestry.com. Accessed Dec. 4, 2015, http://ancestry.com.)
8. First Floor Plan. By Lauren Strutman Architects, PC.
9. Second Floor Plan. By Lauren Strutman Architects, PC.
10. Regions of German Settlement in Missouri, Map by Walter A. Schroeder. (From Walter A. Schroeder, "Rural Settlement Patterns of the German-Missouri Landscape," in The German-American Experience in Missouri. Eds. Howard Wight Marshall and James W. Goodrich, Columbia: University of Missouri Cultural Heritage Center, 1986, 27.)
11. Photograph of the Charles Wolff House, by Deb Sheals, February, 2016.
12. 1878 Atlas Map of the Twelker Farm and Vicinity. (*Atlas Map of Franklin County, Missouri*. St. Louis: Saint Louis Atlas Publishing Co., 1878, with notes by Deb Sheals.)
13. Christopher and Johanna Twelker in 1899. (Ancestry.com. Accessed Dec. 4, 2015, http://ancestry.com.)
14. 1898 Atlas Map of the Twelker Farm. (*Standard Atlas of Franklin County*, Missouri. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1898.)

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Summary: The Christopher and Johanna Twelker Farm, at 4749 Highway 185, is located in rural Franklin County, Missouri, approximately 11 miles south of the Missouri River town of New Haven. The nominated property includes a small farmstead and 62 acres of the original Twelker family farm, which encompassed 110 acres during the period of significance. The property contains a mix of mature woodlands and open fields. The secluded farmstead is located at the edge of a long open field near the north end of the property. There are three buildings—a stone I-house, a gambrel-roofed frame barn, and a small frame summer kitchen. The house is a two-story stone I-house which was built in 1871; it sits on a small rise facing southeast. The house has a five-bay facade, with an original one and one-half story rear ell that has a flounder roofline. It features distinctive and well-crafted stonework which includes segmental-arched window and door openings, as well as corbeled cornices and window sills formed from narrow slabs of stone. A smooth keystone above the centered front door reads "John C. Twelker 1871."[1] The summer kitchen was built just a few feet from the back wall of the house in the early twentieth century. It is a modest frame building with a gable roof, sheet-asphalt covered walls and a concrete foundation. The barn is located approximately 100 feet southeast of the house. It is of heavy frame construction, with vertical board siding and a concrete foundation; it appears to have been built in the early twentieth century. Each of the buildings is counted as a contributing building, and the surrounding acres are counted as a contributing site. All three buildings are intact, inside and out, and in fair to good condition. The site retains much of its early layout of pasture and woodland, and the property continues to reflect its long history of agricultural use.

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Elaboration:

The Twelker farm is located in a rural area in north-central Franklin County, just northwest of the intersection of State Highway 185 and County Road YY. (See FigureS 1-3.) Although the street address for the nominated property is 4749 Highway 185, the gravel road which provides the primary access to the farmstead is located off of Route YY, which runs close to the south property line. The nominated property includes the southernmost 62 acres of the original Twelker farm. The south 40 acres were patented by Christopher Twelker in 1857, and the north 22 acres are part of a second 40-acre parcel that he purchased in the 1850s. (He later added another 30 acres to the east.)

A comparison of historic and modern atlas maps shows that the surrounding countryside has largely retained nineteenth century settlement patterns, with parcels that generally range from 40 to 120 acres in size, and a mix of open fields and woodlands. An aerial view of the area shows an irregular patchwork of fields and woodlands, with field shapes that

[1] Johann Christoph Twelker (1815-1907) is referred to by a variety of first names in historical sources, including John C., Christ, and Christopher. He is referred to in this document as Christopher, the name used on his grave marker. He and his wife are buried in Casco Methodist Cemetery, less than two miles south of the farm. "Find A Grave Index: 1600s-Current," accessed March, 2016, Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, http://ancestry.com.

appear to be based as much upon the hilly local terrain as the traditional orthogonal grid of township, range and section lines. (See Figure 4.)

Farmland, 1853. Contributing Site; Figures 1-4, photos 1-8.

The landscape of the Twelker farm follows that same pattern of cultivation. Most of the boundaries of the property follow traditional section lines, but the fields and woodlands within the parcel reflects its topography, with fields on level land, and wooded hillsides. All of the existing fields are located on flat land in the north part of the property, and the hilly southern section is wooded. There are three narrow fields in the northwest corner of the property, on low ground next to a small stream located near the west property line. There is also a long field which runs northwest and southeast across the north part of the current parcel. That field, which is used as pastureland, occupies a level hilltop and the land slopes off along all edges into woodland.

The farmstead is located at the northern end of the hilltop field, well back from the county roads. It is reached by a narrow gravel lane which runs north from County Road YY along the east property line before turning northwest through the hilltop field to reach the farmstead. The roadway loops back to the east to connect to a narrow lane which leads to Highway 185. There are three buildings in the farmstead—the main house, a small summer kitchen, and the barn. (See Figure 5. Site Plan.)The house is surrounded by an open lawn that is dotted with mature trees. The land drops relatively sharply away from the house and summer kitchen to the north and west, and rises gently to the barn, which is southeast of the house.

House, 1871. Contributing Building; photos 1-4, 8-14.

The house is a two-story five bay I-house with a foundation and walls of limestone. It faces south-southeast, overlooking a large wooded valley. The front wall is highly intact, but does bear some marks of a large one-story frame addition that was recently demolished. The main block of the house is 45 feet wide and 20 feet deep, with a side-facing gable roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. There is an original rear ell off of the east rear corner which is 15 feet deep and 14 feet wide. The ell has a flounder roofline which slopes down to the west; it has the same type of asphalt shingle roofing as the front. (Photo 8.) A small square brick chimney is located along the back wall of the ell at the peak of the roof; it appears to be early but is probably not original. (An early photo of the house shows that there were originally internal stone chimneys centered in each end wall and it is likely the rear ell was also built with a stone chimney.)

There is a full basement below the front part of the house, and the rear ell sits over a small crawl space. The foundation and all original exterior walls are constructed of the same type of buff-colored limestone, all laid in random coursed ashlar with flush mortar joints. The top of the foundation is marked by a water table which projects out from the base of the walls approximately 3 inches. The water table is roughly 12 to 40 inches above grade, depending on the terrain. The ground slopes to the west and north, and more basement is aboveground at those locations.

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The walls of the house are constructed of relatively natural stones, all of which were shaped and finished by hand. They vary from nearly unchanged field stones to finely-wrought accent pieces which have clean lines and very straight edges. The overall effect is refined and the house is clearly the work of a skilled stone mason. The hand of the mason is most evident in the arch above the front door, which features a wide keystone upon which is incised "John C. Twelker 1871." (Figure 6.)

The stones used for the walls vary widely in size and shape, but the exterior faces are all flat or nearly so, and with the flush mortar joints, they form flat wall surfaces. Many of the stones bear marks of having been coarsely tooled to create those flat faces, and they are carefully fitted together to create uniform wall surfaces. The corners are all edged with larger and more rectangular blocks of stone, which serve as informal quoins. The corner blocks are more thoroughly dressed than the field stones used in the body of the walls. They have been shaped to form distinct corners and the top and bottom surfaces have been leveled. The back and west side walls of the rear ell have less elaborately detailed stonework. Those walls are constructed of rougher, smaller stones that are fitted together with much deeper mortar joints, for a more highly textured final product.

The stones which edge the door and window openings have also been dressed to create well-defined openings. All of the door and window openings have uniform segmental-arched tops which are fashioned of even rows of rectangular stones that are set vertically in the wall. Each of the window openings also has a distinctive slender stone lug sill that is formed from one or two long flat stones which have been hand dressed to create very uniform edges.

Similar long flat stones are also used along the eaves of the house, to form projecting cornices. The long front and back walls of the main block are each topped with five courses of well-dressed flat stones that are stacked one upon the other to form stepped cornices. (Photo 10.) The stepped stone bands also wrap around to the side walls to form simple cornice returns. On the rear ell, the east top edge of the roof has coping that is fashioned from similar rectilinear stones.

The house utilizes a traditional I-house form. It has an L-shaped plan, with a wide two-story front section and a one and one-half story rear ell. The five-bay facade is symmetrically arranged, with a large central front doorway and four bays of windows. The doorway contains a four-panel front door that is surrounded by a multi-light transom and narrow sidelights, all of which are early or original. Each window bay of the facade has a single window opening per floor. The first floor windows have 2/2 wood sashes that are early but not original. (The house had 6/6 windows when it was photographed in 1899. See Figure 7.) The second floor windows are filled with 1/1 aluminum windows that appear to be less than 20 years old. There is no second-floor window above the front door. The photo taken in 1899 shows that there was originally a large one-story gable-roofed front porch, which would have blocked a centered second-floor windows. A raised concrete foundation for that porch is still in place; it is early but not original.

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The east side wall, which links to the rear ell with no break in the wall surface, is just over 35 feet long, with eight window openings. (Photo 9.) There are three single rectangular window openings each on the first and second floors, as well as two small square windows at the attic level of the front section. The attic window openings are detailed like those on the lower floors, with arched tops and slim stone lug sills; they are filled with painted wood louvers that are early but probably not original. The louvers and all of the window sashes in the house have flat top rails; historic photos show that the curved space below the arched masonry openings have always been infilled with flat wood framing.

The back wall of the ell is flat, with no fenestration. The top edge of the wall follows the edge of the flounder roof, which slopes down to the west. It is edged by molded wood trim which appears to date to the late twentieth century. The west wall of the ell and the north wall of the main section are covered by a large enclosed porch which appears to date to the last quarter of the 20th century. (See Figure 8, First Floor Plan.)

The west side wall of the ell, which is within the back porch, is partly covered by modern wood paneling. It has one small rectangular opening and one doorway into the house. The rectangular opening may have been built for a window, but it lacks the type of arched top found on all other windows in the house. The doorway, which has a flat-topped opening and is shorter than other exterior doors, may be a later addition. The lower back wall of the house, also within the porch, has been painted. It has a single door into the house, which is directly opposite the front door. The back doorway is tall and arched like the front doorway, but narrower, with room for a single door and transom, but no sidelights. Some of the original door and transom framing is in place, but the opening has been partly filled with modern materials and it is covered by an older door that does not fit the opening. There is also a single rectangular window opening centered on the second floor of the north wall.

The narrow west side wall of the front section has six windows and one oversized doorway. There are two single rectangular windows each at the first and second floors. Those window openings have arched tops and stone sills which match other windows in the house, and they are filled with 1/1 aluminum sashes that are very similar to those on the front and the east side wall. Two small square windows at the attic level are also very similar to those on the east wall except that they are filled with flat board infill rather than louvers.

The doorway of the west wall is located at the basement level, which is partially above grade in this location. (Photos 3 and 4.) The doorway is early or original, but appears to have been widened within the last 30-40 years. It is topped by a large peaked concrete header, and edged by a small concrete-walled well, with concrete steps that lead up to grade level. The opening is approximately 8 feet wide, with a single hinged door that is flanked by frame infill. The four-panel door may be original to the house, but appears to have been relocated from another location, and the frame infill is all modern. A track for a sliding door is still in place above the door on the inside surface of the wall,

The interior of the house has two large rooms and a stairway on each level of the front section, plus a room in each level of the rear ell. The centered front door, which is early or

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original, opens to the largest room of the house. That room includes an open staircase. (Figure 8. First Floor Plan.) Historic photos and existing construction details indicate that there was originally a stair hall on the first floor; the east wall of the stair hall was removed years ago.

The staircase to the second floor has an early or original balustrade which appears to have been fashioned from hand tools. It has a simple tapered square newel post and slender squared balusters. The early or original wood treads and risers are covered by a modern carpet runner. (Photo 11.) An enclosed staircase to the basement is located beneath the main stair; a small vestibule against the back wall contains the door to the basement stairs as well as the back door of the house.

The basement has two large rooms located below the front section of the house, as well as access to a crawl space below the rear ell. The basement rooms have stone walls, concrete floors and exposed wood ceiling joists. There is a wide doorway between the two rooms which has a heavy wood frame, but no door. The access to the crawl space, which appears to have been enlarged or added later, is located high in the wall in the northeast corner of the basement. That access provides a view of the puncheon floor framing of the ell, which consists of large round logs which have leveled tops that support the thick floor boards. The floor boards of the ell, and all of joists and flooring of the main section, are of sawn lumber.

The large front room on the first floor appears to have always functioned as the primary living and dining space, and it is linked to the kitchen in the ground floor of the rear ell by a door on the north wall. The smaller ground floor room on the west side of the house currently serves as a bedroom; it includes a newer bathroom and closet.

The second floor contains two bedrooms and a wide central stair hall. (See Figure 9. Second Floor Plan.) The west bedroom on that floor contains a newer bathroom, and both rooms have small modern closes. Those rooms retain a good deal of original finishes, most of which are currently covered with modern materials. (Plans call for the removal of most modern finishes in the near future.) All of the rooms have early or original doors and wood flooring; the ground floor rooms are all carpeted and those on the second floor all have painted wood flooring that is in good condition. (Photo 13.) Most rooms also have plastered walls and simple flat millwork which are currently covered with thin modern wood paneling.

There is an unfinished attic above both sections of the house. The attic over the front part of the house is reached by the central staircase, which is now enclosed at the second floor but appears to have originally been open, with a balustrade that matched the one on the first floor. That attic space consists of a single open room that has rough board flooring, unfinished stone end walls and exposed rafters. The sawn rafters are connected at the ridge with large hewn pegs. They support widely-spaced early or original sheathing boards, which are now topped with plywood roof decking and asphalt shingles. It is very likely that the widely-spaced sheathing boards originally supported wood shingles.

The attic space of the rear ell, which may have served as a sleeping loft at some point, is now accessible only though a small square doorway on the west wall of the rear ell. It may have originally been reached via a ladder or a small enclosed winding staircase. That space is

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comparable to the attic over the main house, with wide floorboards, rough stone walls and exposed roof framing. The roof framing has the same type of early widely-spaced sheathing used on the gabled roof, but the structural supports are hand-hewn square timbers that are approximately 6 inches square. (Photo 12.)

Overall, the house is intact and in fair to good condition. The recent demolition of the modern front addition has revealed its original facade, the stonework is all intact, and the original exterior form and patterns of fenestration are little changed. Upcoming interior work will include the removal of many modern materials which now obscure early interior finishes, but even without those changes, the interior spaces are largely intact. The house clearly reflects its period of significance.

Summer Kitchen, ca. 1910. Contributing building; photos 5-7.

The summer kitchen is located just a few feet from the back wall of the house. It measures approximately 10 feet by 20 feet and is oriented with the long wall parallel to the main block of the house. (See Figure 5. Site Plan.) It has a poured concrete foundation, frame walls that are covered with newer sheet asphalt, and a gable roof. There is a small brick chimney near the east gable end. The kitchen has a single door, which faces north to the house. There are two windows, one on the north wall and one on the east end wall. The doorway and trim are original, but the door itself is newer. The windows both have early 2/2 wood sashes. The interior has a single open room which includes an early “Boss” brand chain cistern pump, and a stove flue which leads to the east chimney. The interior walls and ceiling are covered with modern fiberboard wall sheathing.

The kitchen has a full-height basement which is reached via a small covered exterior staircase on the east side of the building. The staircase appears to be original, but the frame enclosure may have been added later. The walls, floors and ceiling of the basement room are all constructed of poured concrete. That room extends under only part of the building; the east part of the basement area, which is beneath the pump on the main level, appears to be a cistern. The cistern is fed by a downspout located next to the door on the north wall. The downspout drains the roof of the kitchen building and has a connection which appears to have originally linked to downspouts from the house as well. The summer kitchen building is largely intact, and it is in fair condition.

Barn, ca. 1910. Contributing building; photos 14-16.

The barn is located next to the entrance lane, approximately 100 feet from the house. (See Figure 5.) It has a rectangular plan and is sited roughly parallel with the house. The northern wall of the barn is directly adjacent to the entrance lane, and there is a small gravel parking area near the west wall, which faces the house. The terrain slopes down to the south of the barn, and there is a small fenced pasture to the east and south of the barn.

The original core of the barn is two and one-half stories, with a concrete foundation, vertical board walls and a gambrel roof that is covered with corrugated tin. It is approximately

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30 feet wide and 45 feet long. The walls bear faint traces of red paint, but it does not appear to have been painted for many decades. The north and east walls contain a mix of narrow plank doors, but no openings that are large enough for wagons or tractors. The north end wall has a projecting track for a hay fork at the roof ridge, and large hinged doors in the upper gambrel end to access the hay loft. (Photo 16.)

There are three additions—one on the south and two on the west; all three are of frame construction with concrete foundations and corrugated tin roofing. The one on the south is one-story, with a shed roof and corrugated tin-covered walls. It is approximately 12 feet wide, with a single hinged door on the north end and three large windows on the south wall. It appears to have been added just a few decades after the barn was built.

A low two-story addition on the west wall of the barn was probably added very soon after the barn was built. It has a steep shed roof which slopes to the west, and board and batten walls. It is approximately 30 feet square. There are two hinged plank doors and a small window on the north wall, and three hinged doors on the west wall, which is now covered by another addition.

The final addition spans the west end wall; it is one-story, with a low shed roof and corrugated metal walls that are painted dark red. This part of the barn appears to have been added less than 40 years ago and to have been designed to serve as a machine shed. The entire west end wall is filled with a large doorway that is suitable for tractors and other vehicles. The doorways is protected by a pair of large sliding beadboard doors. The barn is highly intact, and in fair to poor condition.

Integrity Statement

The house is slated to undergo a full rehabilitation in the near future. Preparation for that project included the recent removal of the front addition, and the one at the back wall is slated for removal soon. The front wall sustained only minor damage from that process, but it is covered with paint and patches of tar roofing in places. That paint will be removed with gentle chemical strippers, and a new front porch will be modeled after the original that is seen in historic photos.

The house is immediately recognizable to its period of significance. Modern alterations, such as the installation of aluminum window sashes and the addition of wood paneling inside, are reversible. The original window openings are all fully intact, and some older 2/2 sashes that were found stored in the barn are slated for reinstallation in the near future. Additionally, the newer finishes inside the house appear to have been installed with minimal damage, which will facilitate future restoration activities. The barn and summer kitchen are both intact. The summer kitchen has seen only minor changes, which include new wall covering inside and the addition of sheet asphalt on the exterior wall. The barn has just one addition that may have been made within the past half century—the newer machine shed on the west end, which constitutes an arguably minor change.

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The house and associated buildings and land appear today much as they did when this property was the Twelker family farm. As a group, they clearly retain integrity of design, workmanship and materials, which are most notable in the high-quality stonework of the house, but also evident in the outbuildings. Location and setting are also intact—the property includes much of the original Twelker farm, and the surrounding acres have retained their original agricultural character. The land within the nominated property includes the Twelkers' original 40 acre patent, as well as the farmstead and the site of the original family orchard, which according to the 1878 County Atlas, was located just east and south of the house.[2] The farmstead is set well inside the property boundaries, which provides a strongly rural setting. All of those acres are highly intact, and together they provide a solid rural setting. The farm exhibits strong integrity of feeling and association; it evokes a sense of its time and place and it clearly reflects its long agricultural history.

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[2] *Atlas Map of Franklin County, Missouri,* (St. Louis: Saint Louis Atlas Publishing Co., 1878) 46.

Summary: The Christopher and Johanna Twelker Farm, at 4749 Highway 185 in Franklin County, Missouri is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of AGRICULTURE and ETHNIC HERITAGE: EUROPEAN, and under Criterion C, in the area of ARCHITECTURE. It is the intact core of a family farm that was established in the 1850s and remained in the same family into the early 1900s. German immigrants Johann Christopher Twelker and Johanna Beste Twelker established an 80 acre farm in the 1850s, and by the turn of the century the farm had grown to encompass 110 acres. In 1871, they hired another German immigrant, Charles Wolff, to build the two-story stone farmhouse which has been the center of the farmstead ever since. The farm is located in rural Franklin County, one of a band of Missouri and Mississippi River counties that became a favored destination for German immigrants in the nineteenth century. With that settlement came a concentration of German culture, and the development of a distinctive vernacular building tradition which has come to be known as Missouri-German. The Twelker farm provides a good representative example of an early Missouri-German farm, and the farmhouse stands as a refined and highly intact example of Missouri-German stonework. It is significant in the areas of ARCHITECTURE and ETHINC HERITAGE as a good representative example of Missouri-German architecture.

The Twelkers' youngest son, Paul Gerhard Twelker, took over operation of the farm with his wife Lizzie Hockemeyer Twelker in the late 1800s, and it remained in the family until 1919. The period of significance thus runs from 1871 to 1919. The nominated property encompasses 62 of the original 80 acres, including the site of the first orchard on the farm as well as the likely location of the family's vineyard. It also includes all known buildings which survive from the Twelkers' tenure. In addition to the house, there is a summer kitchen and a large frame barn, both of which were built in the early 20th century. All three buildings are intact and in fair to good condition; all are counted as contributing buildings. The surrounding acres, which contain a mix of woodland and cultivated fields, are counted as one contributing site. Together, the resources provide a representative example of a modest nineteenth century farmstead, and the property is significant in the area of AGRICULTURE as the intact core of a typical Franklin County family farm.

Elaboration:

Site History and German Immigration

Franklin County was organized in 1818, as the tenth county in the state. Its location on the Missouri River close to St. Louis made it an attractive location for early settlers, and by 1850 it was home to 11,000 people.[3] Many of those early residents were German-born. Franklin County is located near the center of a region in Missouri which saw such concentrated settlement by German immigrants in the nineteenth century that one geographer referred to it

[3]Malcom C. Drummond, *Historic Sites in Franklin County, Missouri* (United States: Harland Bartholomew and Associates, 1978), 3.; Herman Gottlieb Kiel, *The Centennial Biographical Directory* (Washington, MO: Missourian Publishing Co., 1986), 231.

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as the "German arc."[4] (See Figure 10. Map of the German Arc.) That region includes a band of counties along the lower Missouri River between Boonville and St. Louis and along the west bank of the Mississippi River south of St. Louis. It is on the northeast corner of a larger geographical area generally referred to as the Ozark Highlands.[5]

Many of the Germans who chose to travel to the Missouri frontier were influenced by fellow Germans who had made the trip before. One of the most prominent early published works, *Report on a Journey to the Western States in North America*, was written by Gottfreid Duden, a lawyer and civil servant from Germany.[6] Duden moved to what is now southern Warren County in 1824, and after two and one-half years he returned to Germany, where he published the first edition of his *Report* in 1829. That work, which described his experience in Missouri in glowing terms, was widely circulated in Germany. It spurred numerous immigrants to look to Missouri when they chose to leave Germany in search of better living conditions. By the early 1830s, Germans were arriving in Missouri by the thousands. And, once a few families has settled in an area, others considering making a change tended to go to a place inhabited by fellow Germans. In Missouri, this resulted in a significant concentration of German culture in the counties of the German arc. By 1860 there were some 90,000 German-born settlers in Missouri, and most of them were living near the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.[7]

That tide of German settlement was clearly felt in Franklin County. It is home to sizeable towns such and Hermann and Washington which have retained strong Missouri-German identities to modern times. The extensive rural areas of the county also reflect settlement patterns established by German immigrants and their offspring in the nineteenth century. A study of the cultural landscape of Missouri-German settlement conducted by geographer Walter A. Schroeder found that in 1898 some 93 percent of the landowners of the township directly west of the Twelker farm had German surnames.[8] A recent review of historic county atlas maps and census records indicates that German-Americans were strongly represented in the township of the Twelker farm as well.

Establishing the Twelker Farm

The history of the Twelker family is in many ways typical of the Missouri-German experience. Christopher Twelker moved to the United States in 1847, near the height of the mid-century wave of German immigration; he was one of some 100,000 Germans who moved

[4] Walter A. Schroeder, "Rural Settlement Patterns of the German-Missouri Landscape," in *The German-American Experience in Missouri,* eds. Howard Wight Marshall and James W. Goodrich (Columbia: University of Missouri Cultural Heritage Center, 1986), 27.
[5] Russel L. Gerlach, *Immigrants in the Ozarks: A Study in Ethnic Geography* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1976), 7.
[6] Robyn Burnett and Ken Luebbering, *German Settlement in Missouri, New Land, Old Ways*, (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1966), 6-7.
[7] Schroeder, "Rural Settlement Patterns," 108. Germans made up more than 55% of all foreign born residents of the state in 1860.
[8] Schroeder, "Rural Settlement Patterns," 33.

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to the United States that year.[9] He traveled from his native town of Bielfield, in Nordrhein-Westfalen Germany, to Bremen, where he boarded a ship to New Orleans.[10] The passenger list from that voyage indicates that his occupation at the time was a weaver, which may be one reason he chose to leave his homeland. Weaving linen was a common way for German farmers to supplement their income until the 1830s and 40s, when advances in machinery and failed flax crops led to a reduced number of weaving jobs.[11]

Twelker may also have decided to make the journey to lay the groundwork for an upcoming marriage. In 1849, two years after his arrival in the United States, he married Johanna Wilhelmina Beste in St. Louis.[12] It is likely that the couple knew each other before they immigrated. Johanna Beste came from the same town in Germany and she appears to have moved to the United States specifically to be married; she immigrated the same year they were married.[13] After several years in St. Louis, the Twelkers and their two young children moved to Franklin County, and in 1853 Christopher Twelker was granted a patent for 40 acres of land in the NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 6.[14] That parcel is the south end of the current property.

Agricultural Development

Christopher and Johanna Twelker wasted no time settling in to their new home in Franklin County. By 1860, they had purchased another forty acres north of the original parcel, and they were living on the property.[15] The farm was documented in the federal agricultural census of 1860, which showed that the Twelkers had by that time established a modest but well-rounded farming operation. The sixteen acres of land they had in cultivation had yielded 80 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 225 bushels of oats, and a ton of hay. Some of the field crops probably provided food for livestock, which included three horses, two “working oxen”, four milk cows and six other cattle, plus a dozen pigs and half a dozen sheep. They got nine pounds of wool from the sheep that year, and the milk cows were responsible for some 100 pounds of butter. The record also indicates that they had a large vegetable garden, which supplied the family with thirty bushels of potatoes, as well as peas and beans. Population

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[9] Burnett and Luebbering, 13.
[10] Twelker family history and “Amelia Passenger List”, Ancestry Online publication - Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2006, accessed March 2016, http://ancestry.com.
[11] Burnett and Luebbering, 4.
[12] Like her husband, Johanna Wilhelmina Louise Twelker, nee Beste, (1824-1912) is listed with a variety of first names, including Anna and Hannah. She is referred to in this document as Johanna, the name used on her grave marker.
[13] “Johanna (Hannah) Wilhelmina Louise Beste,” Ancestry.com, accessed January 17, 2016, http://ancestry.com.
[14] U.S. General Land Office Records, 1796-1907, Ancestry Online database -Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2008, accessed March 2016, http://ancestry.com.
[15] *1860 United States Federal Population Census,* accessed Jan-March, 2016. http://ancestry.com.
1860 United States Census Records, *Products of Agriculture, Franklin County, Lyon Township*, Microfilm, State Historical Society of MO.

census records also show that the family had grown to include four children by that time, and that the two older children were in school.

A comparison of the Twelker agricultural census entry with the profiles of thirty-nine nearby farms shows the Twelker farm was in many ways a typical area farm. The Twelker farm was not the smallest one in the group, but is was smaller than the average, which was approximately 145 acres total, with thirty acres of improved land.[16] The diverse nature of production was quite typical—every farm in that group, for example produced corn, potatoes and butter, and almost all families also had horses and pigs.

Although there is no record of where the Twelkers' house was located when the agricultural census was prepared, it is likely that their farmstead at the time was close to the site of the current house, which is on an isolated ridgetop in the north part of the property. Although it seems odd by modern standards to choose a home-site so far from public roads, it was common practice in Missouri-German settlements of the day. Schroeder's study of the cultural landscape of the German arc found that the farms there were generally widely scattered and that it was customary for houses to be located in secluded locations. He noted that "the majority of the farmhouses in 1898 were located at some distance from the public roads and probably out of sight from them."[17] This was more common to areas settled by Germans. Another Missouri study which compared settlement patterns in a township settled largely by Germans with one settled by a more diverse population found a marked difference in house locations. In the German-settled township, just 52.6 percent of the houses were within one hundred yards of a public road, versus 77.1 percent in the non-German township.[18]

The Twelkers spent the 1860s and 70s improving the farm, and they appear to have avoided any major trauma during the Civil War. The last of their six children, Paul Gerhard, was born in 1866, and their oldest daughter had moved away by 1870. The 1870 agricultural census shows that the farm still encompassed eighty acres, but they had doubled the amount of land under cultivation since 1860. They had also invested in farm equipment and slightly increased the amount of livestock they kept. Those changes resulted in increased yields, most notably in hay, which doubled, and wheat, which jumped from 80 bushels a year in 1860 to 300 hundred in 1870. New products included molasses (twenty gallons a year) and a small amount of orchard products. The orchard was most likely new, since it would have been difficult to establish an orchard that was mature enough to bear fruit within a few years of purchasing the property. The increase in livestock included more sheep and swine, with a threefold growth in the amount of wool produced.

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[16] 1860 United States Census Records, *Products of Agriculture, Franklin County, Lyon Township*, 20, Microfilm, State Historical Society of MO.
[17] Schroeder, "Rural Settlement Patterns," 28 and 33.
[18] Gerlach, *Immigrants*, 70-71.

The couple also found time to help with community affairs, and in 1871 they joined seven other families in the formation of the Salem United Methodist Church.[19] All or most of the founders were former members of the local Evangelical Church who had experienced a falling out with the Evangelical minister.[20] Most were also neighbors of the Twelkers at the time, which explains the new congregation's choice to build a church building close to the Twelker farm.[21] In 1871, they hired Charles Wolff (1846-1924), a stonemason and builder who also lived in the area, to construct a stone church building on an isolated site located less than a mile south of the Twelker property.[22] That church building has survived and is still in use; it is now known as the Casco United Methodist Church. The Twelkers maintained their membership in the church for the rest of their lives, and they are both buried in the cemetery next to the stone church.

Construction of the House and Missouri-German Architecture

Charles Wolff built a new stone farmhouse on the Twelker farm in 1871, the same year the church was constructed. It is not clear which project began first. The Twelkers may have chosen him to build their house because of his work on the church building, or it could have been that Wolff was chosen as the builder for the church because of his work on the farmhouse. Regardless of the specific order of those projects, it is clear that Wolff's work was well-received in the area and that he produced solid, well-constructed buildings.

Like the Twelkers, Charles Wolff immigrated to the United States as a young man, settled in Franklin County and spent the rest of his life there. He immigrated to the United States with his brother in the 1860s, and spent time in the Franklin County Home Guard during the Civil War.[23] Wolff is said to have learned to be a stone mason in Germany before immigrating, and once he established a farm in Franklin County, he added stonework to his farming duties. He is known to have erected several all-stone buildings in the area, as well as numerous stone foundations for frame structures. His reputation as a stonemason has proved to be enduring. He was profiled in a newspaper article published in nearby New Haven, Missouri in 1971, and is one of few stone masons identified by name in Charles van Ravenswaay's sweeping study of the German culture area of Missouri, titled *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri.*[24]

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[19] *History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford, & Gasconade Counties, Missouri*, (Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, Inc., 2001; reprint, Chicago: 1888), 357-358.
[20] *History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford, & Gasconade Counties,* 357-358.
[21] A review of the 1876 County Atlas and population census records indicates that many of the founding members lived within a few miles of the Twelker farm.
[22] *History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford, & Gasconade Counties*; Calvin Gatch, Jr., "Lyon-Campbellton Area Native Rock Homes are a Hundred Years Old," *New Haven Leader*, Thurs. Dec. 23, 1971, 7.
[23] Gatch, "Lyon-Campbellton Area Native Rock Homes," 7.
[24] van Ravenswaay, Charles, *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri*, (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1977), 215-216.

The 1971 newspaper article, written by Calvin Gatch, Jr., was based in part upon interviews with three of Charles Wolff's sons, including two who still lived in the New Haven area at the time. Gatch wrote that

> Charles Wolff was not only a good stone mason. He was a good architect. He designed all of his own buildings. They display a sense of symmetry and proportion. At the same time, they are functional. They were built to weather and age with the passing seasons.[25]

The article included photos and descriptions of buildings Wolff had constructed, which included his own farm house in Clover Bottom, the Salem (Casco) United Methodist Church and the Twelker House. The author even listed some of the fees Wolff earned for his work--$700 for the church and $800 for the Twelker House. The $800 fee, which equates to $15,686.27 in 2015 dollars, exceeded the entire value of the Twelker farm, which was listed as $700 in the Agricultural Census of 1870.[26]

Wolff's house in Clover Bottom, which has also survived to modern times, is located less than three miles east of Twelker property. (See Figure 11.) It is highly intact and in very good condition. Built in 1868-1869, the Wolff house has almost exactly the same form and footprint as the Twelker house, and it clearly served as a model for it. The Twelkers would most likely have been familiar with Wolff's residence at the time and may have specifically requested a duplicate dwelling when they engaged him to build a house on their farm.

With such strong ties to German immigrants, it is not surprising that the Twelker house exhibits many characteristics that typify Missouri-German architecture. Numerous studies have identified design and construction elements common to the early buildings of the German culture area in Missouri. Those include *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri*, Russell Gerlach's *Immigrants in the Ozarks*, and a number of historic survey and National Register nominations of resources in Missouri-German areas. Research specific to Franklin County includes a countywide survey of intact nineteenth century buildings. That 1970s study resulted in a publication titled *Historic Sites in Franklin County, Missouri*, which documented basic information about 350 buildings, including the Twelker house. Additionally, a study of the historic architecture of the Franklin County town of Washington included extensive research into the Missouri-German building tradition.[27]

The specific term "Missouri-German" as it applies to architecture was first coined by van Ravenswaay, who wrote that the early buildings in his study area did not have "a self-conscious or designed look about them but, instead, were built in what might be called a Missouri-

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[25] Gatch, "Lyon-Campbellton Area Native Rock Homes," 7.
[26] "Inflation Calculator," accessed March 2016, http://www.davemanuel.com/inflation-calculator.php.
[27] The study in Washington led to a Multiple Property Documentation Form which included historic context for Missouri-German architecture, as well as an article by Debbie Sheals titled "Cultural Assimilation and Architecture: German Buildings Traditions in Washington, Missouri," Missouri Folklore Society Journal 23 (2001): 17-40.

German vernacular style."[28] That "vernacular style," which is more of a regional building tradition than an architectural style, constitutes a distinct and significant genre of vernacular architecture, and nineteenth century examples can be found throughout the Missouri-German settlement area.

Traditional Missouri-German characteristics found in the Twelker House include durable construction materials, segmental arched windows and the combination of embellished cornices and flat planar wall surfaces. Although red brick is the dominant wall material in Missouri-German towns, natural stone found early favor in rural areas, possibly because it was a hardy and readily available building material. One study by Osmund Overby of early churches in the area of the Twelker farm observed that "With rare exceptions, buildings (in German settlement areas of Missouri) are built of the most durable materials available, with meticulous attention to construction and detail...as good brick became available, it replaced stone as the preferred permanent material."[29] Overby noted that brick was not easy to come by until the mid to late 1870s. Charles van Ravenswaay remarked upon the popularity of stone in rural areas, noting that "stone was seldom used for buildings in the larger Missouri-German towns but was popular in in many rural areas, particularly in Gasconade and Franklin Counties."[30] The 1970s survey of Franklin County supports that statement; nearly 10% of the nineteenth century buildings listed in *Historic Sites in Franklin County, Missouri* are of stone construction, and almost all of those are located in rural areas.

One of the most immediately recognizable Missouri-German design elements on the Twelker house is the use of segmental arched window openings. This is a design characteristic which came into favor around the time of the Civil War and it came to be nearly universal on Missouri-German buildings constructed in the last half of the nineteenth century.[31] Window openings in both brick and stone buildings of that time period generally have low segmental arched tops like those of the Twelker house, with flat wood infill in the shallow arches between the stone openings and the flat-topped window frames.

The combination of simple flat walls and carefully detailed cornices found on the Twelker house is an interesting variation of a design element that is often seen on Missouri-German buildings of brick, but is less common to stone construction in the area. While simple planar wall surfaces are common for even modest stone farm buildings, ornamental cornices of stone are notably rare. The detailing of the rooflines of the Twelker and Wolff houses has more in common with Missouri-German brick construction, which almost always includes ornamental cornice treatments. As noted in the study of buildings in Washington, "ornamental brick cornices are extremely common to Missouri-German buildings of brick, and are often the most,

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[28] van Ravenswaay, *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri, 225.*
[29] Osmund Overby, "German Churches in the Pelster Housebarn Neighborhood," in Marshall, Howard Wright and James W. Goodrich, eds. *The German-American Experience in Missouri*. (Columbia: University of Missouri Cultural Heritage Center, 1986), 93-94.
[30] van Ravenswaay, *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri,* 179.
[31] Sheals, "Cultural Assimilation," 27-28.

if not the only, ornamental feature of the building."[32] The finely detailed cornices of the Twelker house are likewise among the most ornamental features of that building.

The form of the Twelker house is less specifically Missouri-German. It utilizes a more traditionally American vernacular house type known as the I-house. I-houses are all one room deep and at least two rooms wide, with the wide part of the house set parallel to the road to create the broadest possible facade. One- and two-story rear ells were common, either as part of the original house or a later addition.[33] The I-house was one of the first vernacular house types in the United States to receive scholarly attention, possibly because of its widespread distribution and distinctive form. The term "I" house was coined by geographer Fred Kniffen in the 1930s, based on his observation that the builders of such houses in Louisiana often came from Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa. Also, as he noted, "the 'I' seems a not inappropriate symbol in view of the tall, shallow house form it describes."[34] The distinctive long narrow form of the I-house led geographer Russell Gerlach to refer to the I-house as a "linear" house type, and he noted that while "the linear is not a German house type per se...the linear house type is, nonetheless, the style preferred by Germans in the Ozarks."[35] Gerlach and Kniffen have also noted that the I-house is a largely rural form which has "traditionally been an indicator of agricultural prosperity."[36] Another author put it more simply when he referred to the I-house as "the Farmer's Mansion."[37]

Continued Agricultural Development

By the last quarter of nineteenth century, the Twelker farm was showing the benefits of two decades of work on the part of the family. The farm was recorded for the Missouri state census in 1876, the Franklin County Atlas in 1878, and the federal population and agricultural census in 1880. (See Figure 12. 1878 Atlas Map.) Those records show that it continued to be a multi-purpose operation, with the same general array of crops and animal products, including cattle, sheep, hogs, and field crops. The overall value of the property had more than doubled since 1870, a change that was no doubt due in a large part to the construction of the stone house. The agricultural census also shows that the family had invested in more equipment, and had even paid for temporary hired help for a few weeks of the year. By 1880, all except three of their children had moved away, which may have left them short-handed at harvest time.

The records also indicate that the Twelkers were beginning to see the benefits of a maturing agricultural landscape, including more fruit trees that were old enough to produce a crop. According to the 1880 agricultural census, they had a 3-acre orchard which included 60

[32] Sheals, "Cultural Assimilation," 26.
[33] Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 55, No. 4, (1965): 553.
[34] Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," 553.
[35] Russel L. Gerlach, *Immigrants in the Ozarks: A Study in Ethnic Geography* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1976), 82. The German arc is part of the northern Ozark border region.
[36] Gerlach, *Immigrants in the Ozarks*, 82.
[37] Howard Marshall, *Folk Architecture in Little Dixie* (Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 1981), 32.

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apple trees and 50 peach trees. The peach trees may have still been too young to bear much fruit; they harvested just 30 bushels of apples that year, and no peaches. According to the 1878 county atlas, that orchard was close to the farmstead, to the east and south of the house.[38] (Figure 12.)

The state census also shows that the family was also realizing a return from another crop that would have taken several years to become established—grapes. The Twelker farm was one of just three in the township which reported wine as a product in 1876.[39] They were the second largest producer in the township that year, with 100 gals wine. Winemaking appears to have become an important sideline for Christopher Twelker, who in the 1970s was still locally known for his winemaking prowess. The 1971 newspaper article about stone houses included this note about Christopher Twelker: "He had an extensive vineyard and made two kinds of wine. In the fall he would harness his team of horses to the buckboard and take casks of wine to St. Louis where it was sold."[40]

Although the exact location of the vineyard has not been identified, it is likely that it was within the nominated property. The farm covered just 80 acres at the time the state census was made, including all 62 acres of the current parcel. (See Figure 3.) The remaining 18 acres, all located north of this property, include woodlands and some bottomlands, which are not typically considered ideal locations for vineyards. It is likely that at least some of the winemaking took place in the roomy stone basement of the farmhouse, possibly in the west end, which has its own exterior doorway.

Twelker may have spent time visiting his oldest son, John C. Twelker, while he was in St. Louis for some of those trips. In 1880, John C. Twelker married Emma Hockmeyer, the daughter of German immigrants John and Mary Hockemeyer, and the couple later moved to St. Louis. The Hockemeyer and Twelker families appear to have been close friends. The Hockemeyers attended the same church as the Twelkers and their farm was nearby, less than 3 miles north of the Twelker house.[41] Family ties were made even stronger in 1888, with another marriage, this time between the Twelkers' youngest son Paul Gerhard, and Maria Elize (Lizzie) Hockemeyer, Emma Hockemeyer's younger sister.

In 1899, Christopher and Johanna Twelker celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary with a large family gathering at the farm. As a part of that celebration, they gathered friends and family in front of the house for a photo, and also posed for an individual portrait. (See Figures 7 and 13.) The group photo shows that the Twelker and Hockemeyer families were still close; eight of the 46 people included in that photo were part of the Hockemeyer family,

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[38] *Atlas Map of Franklin County, Missouri,* 1878, 46.
[39] 1880 United States Census Records, *Products of Agriculture, Franklin County, Lyon Township*, 16, Microfilm, State Historical Society of MO.
[40] Gatch, *Lyon-Campbleton Area*, 7. Gatch cited interviews with Wolff's then elderly sons in that article, and it is likely that they were the source for the information about Twelker's winemaking. Inexplicably, the 1880 census, which is the last available, does not record any vineyards or winemaking activities on the farm.
[41] "Johann 'Fritz' Friedrich Hockmeyer Family," Ancestry.com, accessed March 2016, http://mv.ancestry.com/.; *Atlas Map of Franklin County, Missouri*, 1878, 46.

including John C. and Emma Twelker's daughter, Elsie, who was just six months old at the time.[42]

Many decades later, Elsie Twelker Wythe's daughter recorded Elsie's memories of trips from St. Louis to visit her grandparents in Franklin County. Although Elsie did not differentiate between sets of grandparents when telling the story, it is likely that she visited both farms, and that their practices were quite similar.

> The day's routine would be to get up before dawn, have some coffee with perhaps some toast with jam and then go out to milk the cows and slop the hogs. Then there was second breakfast which was a real stick-to-your-ribs day starter. Then the horses would be hitched up and the field work begun. Midmorning the women or children would bring sandwiches and cold lemonade or water down to the field for the men. Dinner was midday. At that time, the horses would be unhitched and brought up to the house for water and to rest in the shade while the family had the main meal of the day...They had sheep on the farm. (Elsie) had a blanket that was used as extra bedding in our family...it was special because Grandfather had raised and sheared the sheep and Grandma had carded, spun and woven the blanket...Neither set of Mother's grandparents spoke much or any English. But the children managed without that being much of a barrier. One of the expressions Mother could remember was when one of the boys would climb the orchard trees. Grandma would come out calling, 'Wo bist Du?' (Where are you?). 'I'm up here', would come the reply. Then Grandma would call in exasperation, 'Komnt hier, Du alle baese boob'[sic]. (Come here you very bad boy!) [43]

As the end of the century approached, Christopher and Johanna Twelker began handing off some of the farm duties to their youngest son, and by 1900, Paul and Lizzie Twelker had taken over the day-to-day operation of the farm. Paul Twelker is listed as the head of the household in the 1900 population census, followed by his wife Lizzie and their three children. The elder Twelkers were still part of the household however. They are included at the end of the census listing which shows that Christopher was 85 and Johanna was 76. They also continued to be the owners of record for the farm, which by this time had seen its final expansion via an addition of a 30 acre parcel to the east. (See Figure 14. 1898 Atlas Map.)

Scholars have noted that multi-generational farms were common in Missouri-German families, and it is listed as one reason why Germans tended to choose the most durable available building material for even very early farm houses. Geographer Russel Gerlach remarked upon the longevity of early Missouri-German houses and noted that the

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[42] "Photo identification—Johann Twelker 1899 50th wedding anniversary," Ancestry.com, accessed Dec. 4, 2015. http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ young/twid1899.htm.

[43] "LIFE ON GRANDPA'S FARM" by Elsie Twelker Wythe as told to her daughter, Phyllis Karsten, Ancestry.com, accessed March 2016, http://mv.ancestry.com/viewer/6cd1ac49-7ba7-40cf-83e0-65f4a2c16274/51077354/27579054193?_phsrc=bSV45&usePUBJs=true.

"predominance of older houses in the German areas suggests that the houses were originally well-built, and by people who, from the beginning, settled with the intention of permanent residence."[44] Another author observed that "The expected pattern among German families, in many instances, has been for the sons to take over the farm and continue in the occupation of their parents."[45]

It was most likely under Paul and Lizzie Twelker's management of the farm that the existing summer kitchen and the barn were constructed.[46] The two buildings are roughly the same age and may have been built as part of a single improvement project. They probably replaced or supplemented older outbuildings, since it would not have been possible to operate the farm through the nineteenth century without support buildings.

The form of the Twelker's new barn shows that the farm continued to support a diverse array of animals and crops. The hay fork and large doors in the upper gable end indicates that the loft was intended to be used for hay storage, and the use of a gambrel roof reflects relatively recent advances in framing practices. Gambrel roofs came into favor for barns in the last quarter of the nineteenth century as an efficient way to boost hay storage capacity without increasing the required footprint of the building.[47] The Twelker barn is also well-suited for the family's varied collection of farm animals, with numerous smaller stalls and pens, and a variety of hinged doors that would have made it easy to keep animals and other activities separated.

The new summer kitchen supplied space for cooking and support activities, as well as an expanded supply of potable water, via the unusual integration of a cistern into the foundation. Cisterns were commonly located close to houses for easy access, but the layout of the Twelkers' new summer kitchen took that practice one step closer, by making the cistern part of the structure and placing a hand-operated pump inside the building. The upper level of the kitchen building has an early "Boss" brand chain cistern pump which may be original to the building.[48]

The Twelker summer kitchen is also unusual in that it has a basement with a separate entry. Since there is a large basement below the house, it is unlikely that below-grade storage or shelter space was needed, but the small basement space of the summer kitchen could have been used for additional outdoor storage and possibly even to provide housing for any hired field hands that may have been needed. As one study of farm buildings noted "the summer

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[44] Gerlach, *Immigrant in the Ozarks,* 83.
[45] Cecil L. Gregory, *Rural Social Areas in Missouri* (University of Missouri Agricultural Experimental Station Research Bulletin NO. 229. Columbia: University of Missouri, 1958), 26.
[46] Although no exact date of construction has been determined for the outbuildings, the poured concrete foundations and other construction details indicate an early twentieth century date of construction.
[47] Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Vol. 2: Barns and Farm Structures* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984) 43.
[48] An online advertisement for a nearly identical cistern pump noted that the pump equipment was patented in 1898 and 1902. "Boss chain & bucket pump." Accessed March 1, 2016, http://terrylove.com/forums/index.php?threads/has-anyone-seen-this-pump.12361/.

house could be used as a place to serve meals and to bed additional help, preserving the privacy of the main house for the family."[49]

Paul and Lizzie Twelker managed the farm for at least two decades. They raised three children there, and for much of that time it they shared it with Christopher and Johanna Twelker. The elder Twelkers lived there until the time of their deaths; Christopher died in 1907, and Johanna died in 1912. Paul and Lizzie Twelker, who were in their 50s by that time, kept the property for only a short time after Johanna's death.

In 1919, the farm was sold to Martin Althage and Oscar Deppermann, who owned land north of the Twelker farm at the time.[50] The farm was the home of Martin Althage for several decades, and in the late 1950s or very early 1960s, the original 80 acres were sold to Harold and Louise Beffa. The Beffas eventually expanded their property to encompass more than 160 acres, made substantial additions to the farm house, and built an outdoor swimming pool on the property.[51] The property remained in the Beffa family until late 2015, when it was sold to the current owner, Patricia McKelvey. With that change of ownership came removal of the swimming pool, as well as the front addition to the house. Plans call for a full rehabilitation of the house and outbuildings in the near future.

Conclusion

Even without the planned rehabilitation of the buildings on the property, the Twelker farm clearly reflects its long agricultural history, and it is eligible in the area of architecture as a good representative example of an early Franklin County family farm. Agricultural census records show that the Twelker farm was in many ways a typical area farm, with a wide array of farm products that allowed the family to be largely self-sufficient. They differed from their neighbors in the production of wine, and were for a time among the largest wine producers in the township.

The farm was developed and occupied for decades by a Missouri-German family, and that heritage is reflected in the buildings of the property and their setting. The existing 62-acre parcel includes the 1871 farm house and all other buildings that have survived from the time of the Twelkers' ownership, and three of its four borders correspond to the historic boundaries of the farm. The pattern of fields and forests on the property is comparable to what was there in the nineteenth century, and the secluded setting of the farmstead is an original feature that was typical of Missouri-German farms of the day.

Built by a German-born stone mason for a German immigrant family, the house is particularly significant as a large, well-crafted example of vernacular Missouri-German architecture. As such, it is significant in the areas of Architecture and Ethnic Heritage: European. The I-house form and high quality stone construction are typical of rural Missouri-German buildings. Additionally, the house exhibits a number of design elements that have been

[49] Noble, *Wood Brick and Stone*, 97.
[50] *Standard Atlas of Franklin County, Missouri* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1919), 44.
[51] Information about twentieth century property transfers were supplied by the current owner, Patricia McKelvey.

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identified as character-defining features of vernacular Missouri-German architecture. Those include the combination of simple flat walls and articulated cornices, as well as the use of segmental-arched door and window openings. The Twelker house offers a fine illustration of what historian Osmund Overby described as a characteristically German "attention to construction and detail."[52]

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[52] Overby, "German Churches," 94.

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Boundary Description

The boundaries of the 62 acre parcel that is being nominated are indicated by a heavy dashed line in Figure 3, and in the larger map included as the final page of this document.

Boundary Justification

The nominated 62-acre parcel is all of the land currently associated with the farmstead. See Figure 3 for additional information about other lands owned by the Twelker family during the period of significance.

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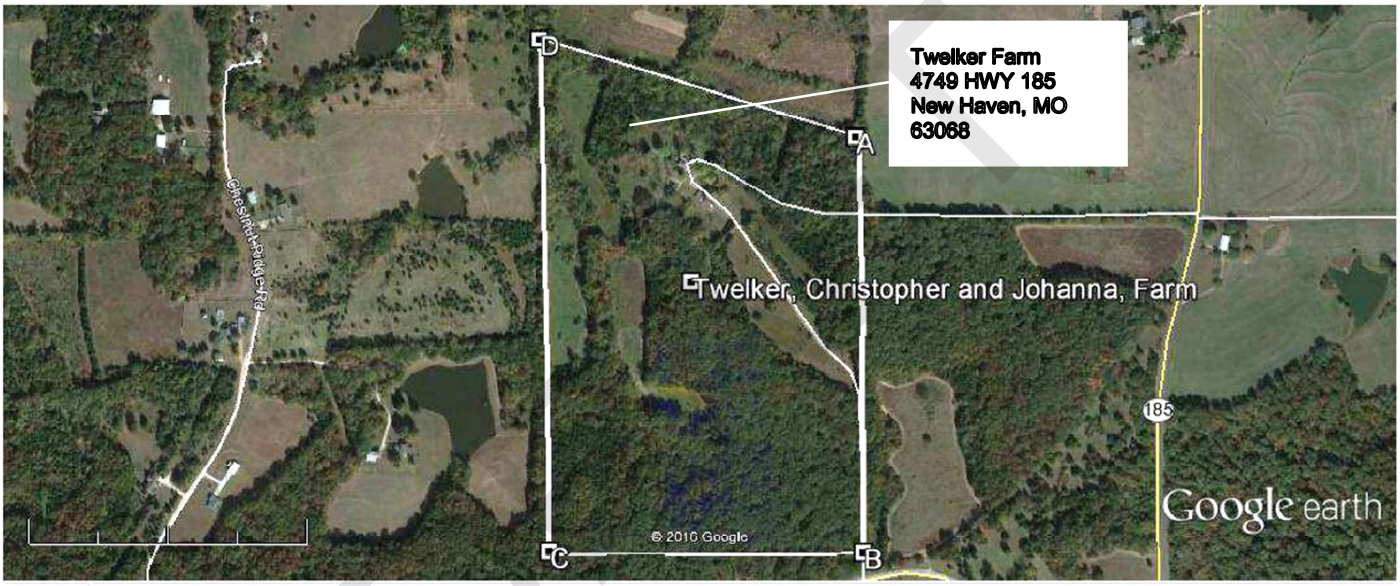
1. Aerial photo map from Google Earth, with Coordinates. Accessed March 23, 2016.

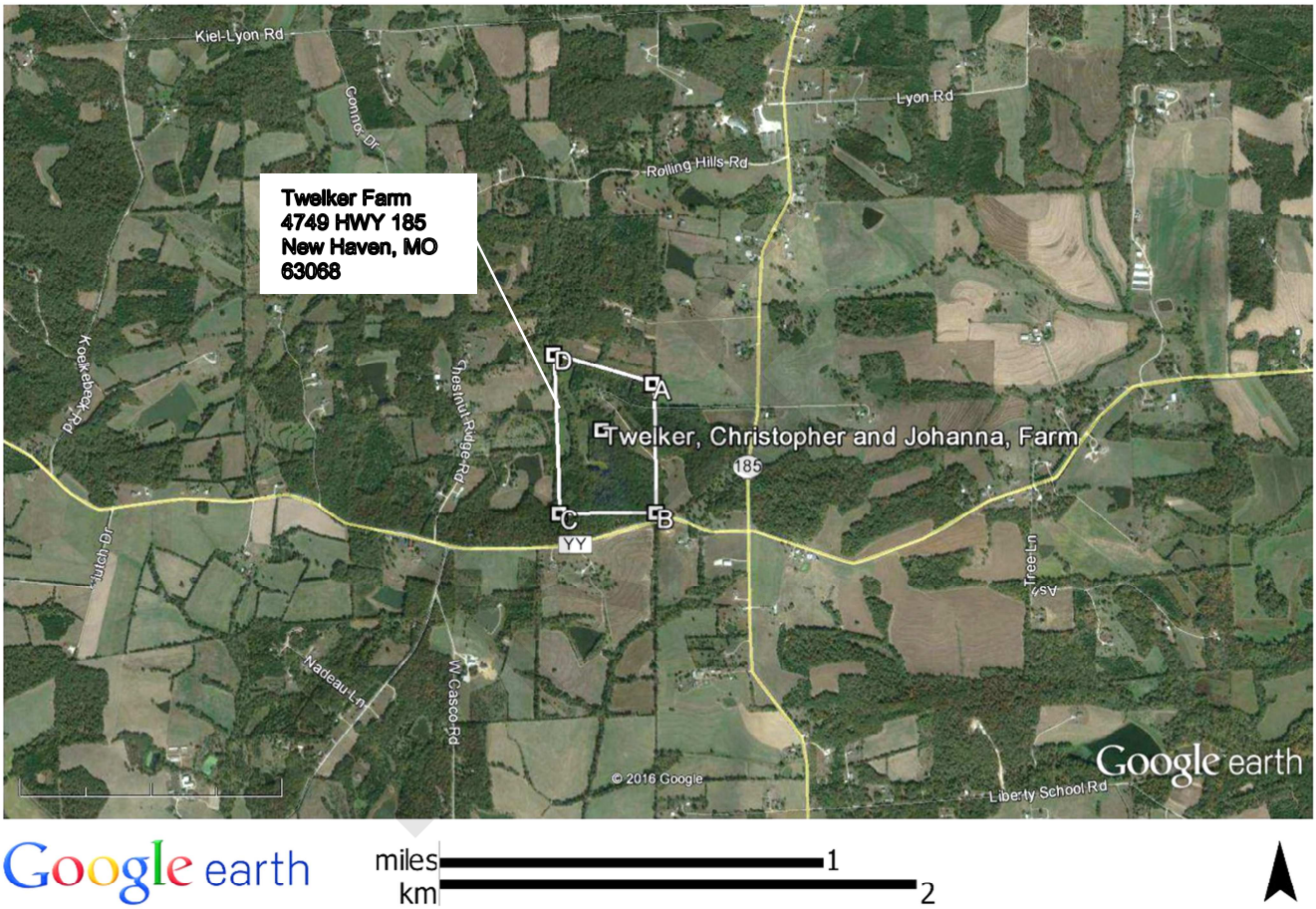
Google earth

Page 1



Tw elker, Christopher and Johanna, Farm
4749 Highw ay 185, New Haven, MO 63068 A: 38.505257°, -91.180531° B: 38.500420°, -91.180455°
C: 38.500450°, -91.185075° D: 38.506431°, -91.185286°

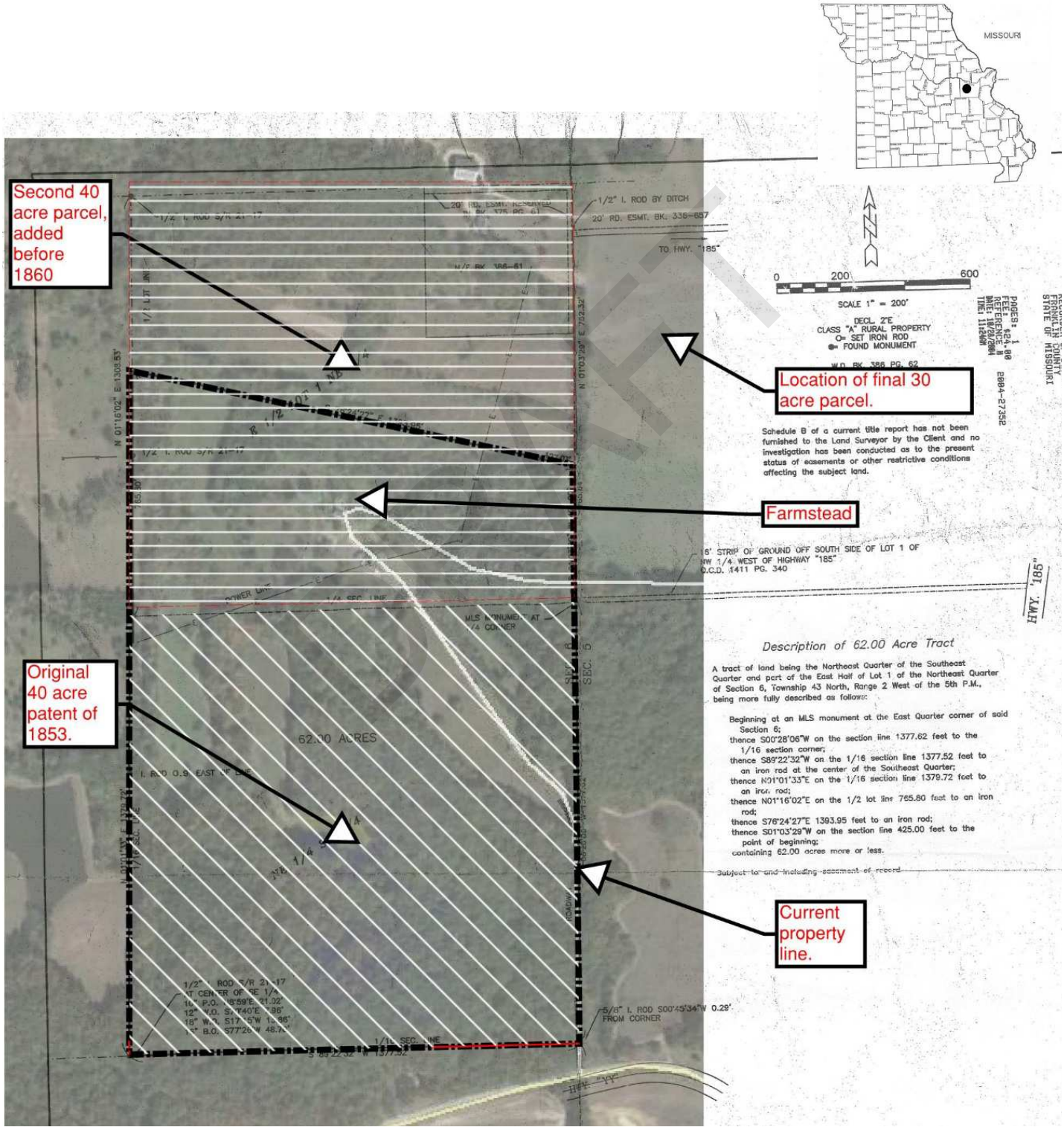
2. Aerial photo map of the area, from Google Earth. Accessed March 23, 2016.



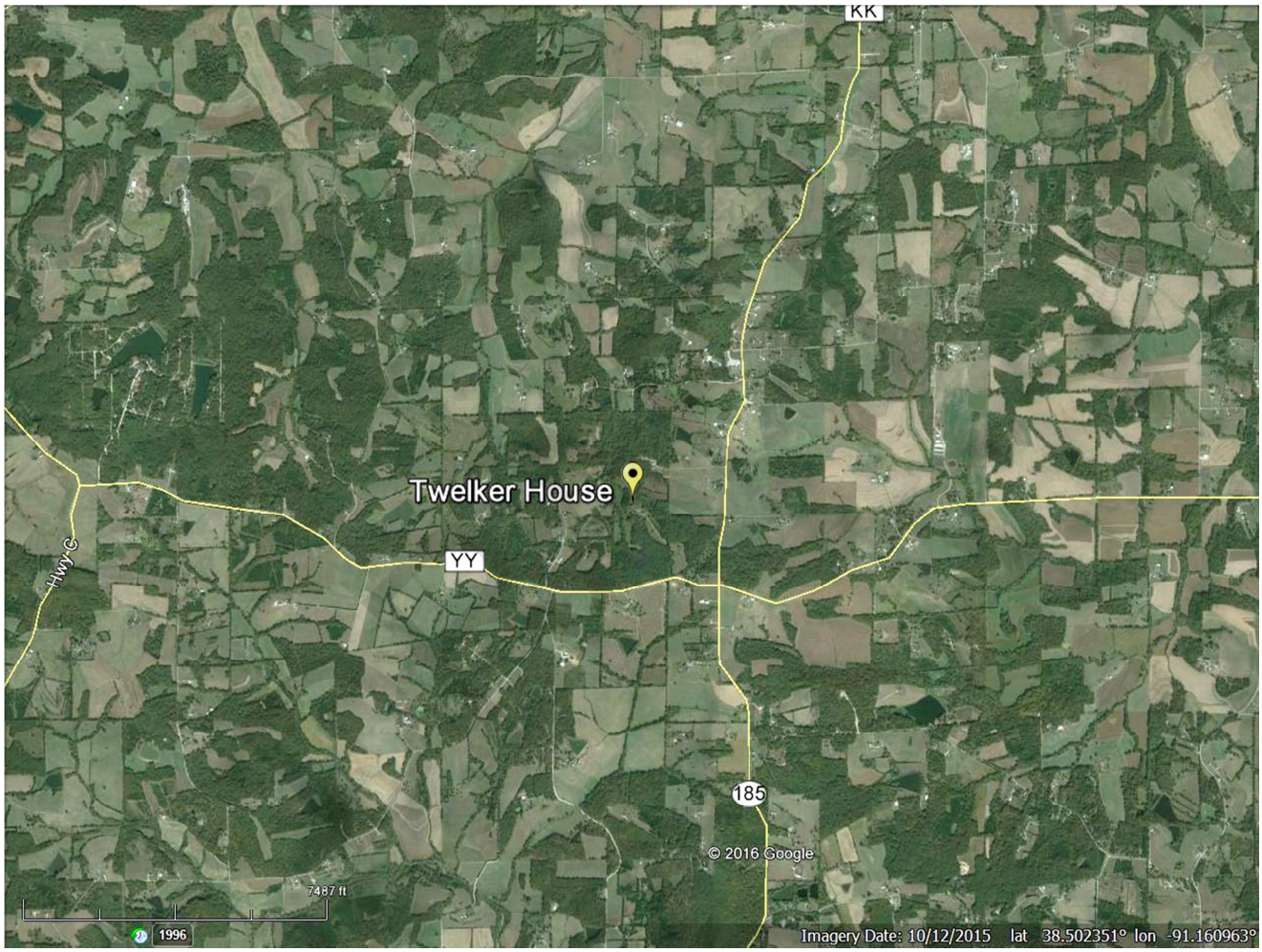
Google earth

miles 1
km 2

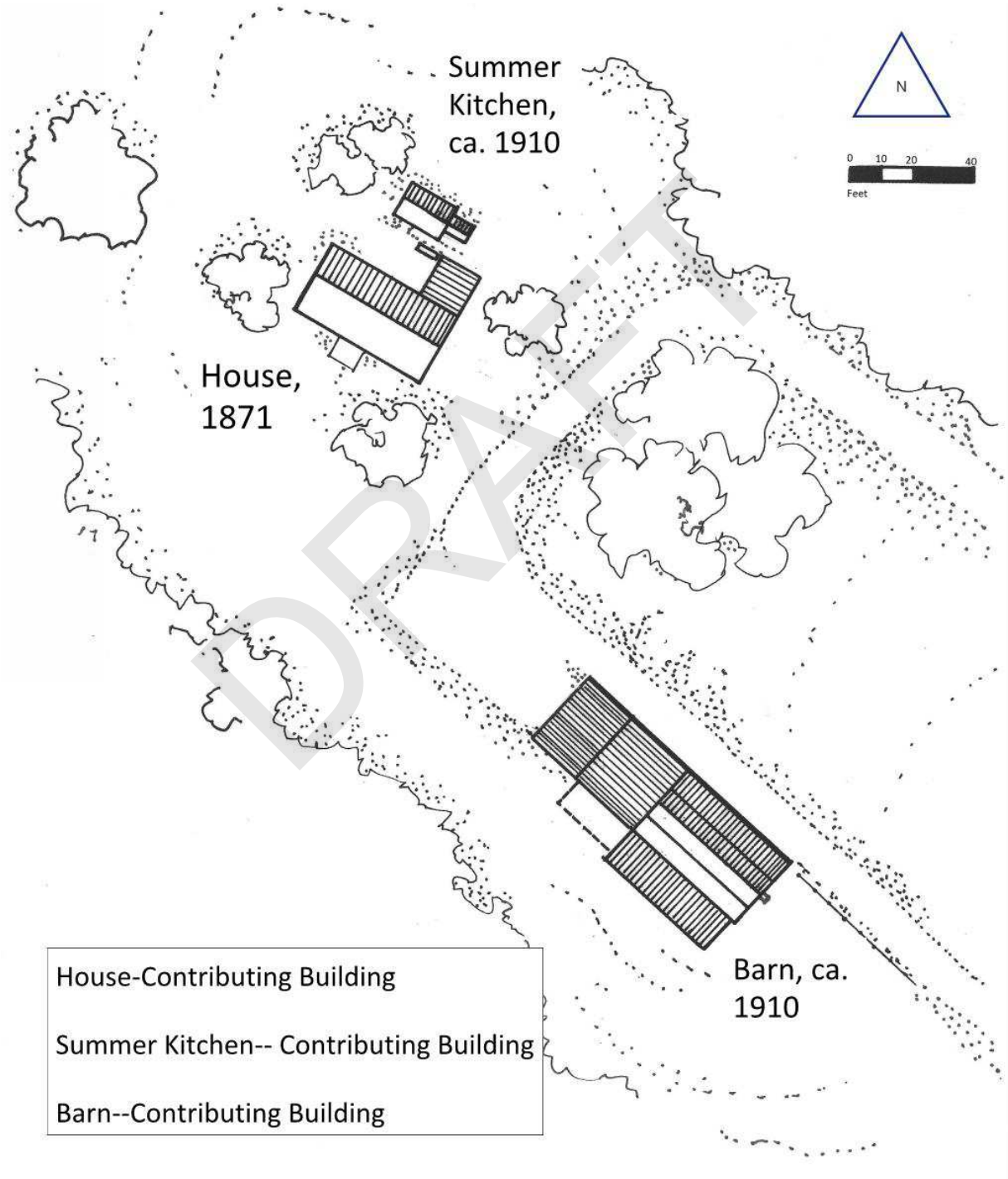
3. Location Map, and Legal Survey with Aerial photo added.



4. Aerial photo view of the surrounding countryside, from Google Earth.



5. Site Plan Sketch. Drawn by Deb Sheals, from Google Earth Aerial Photo.



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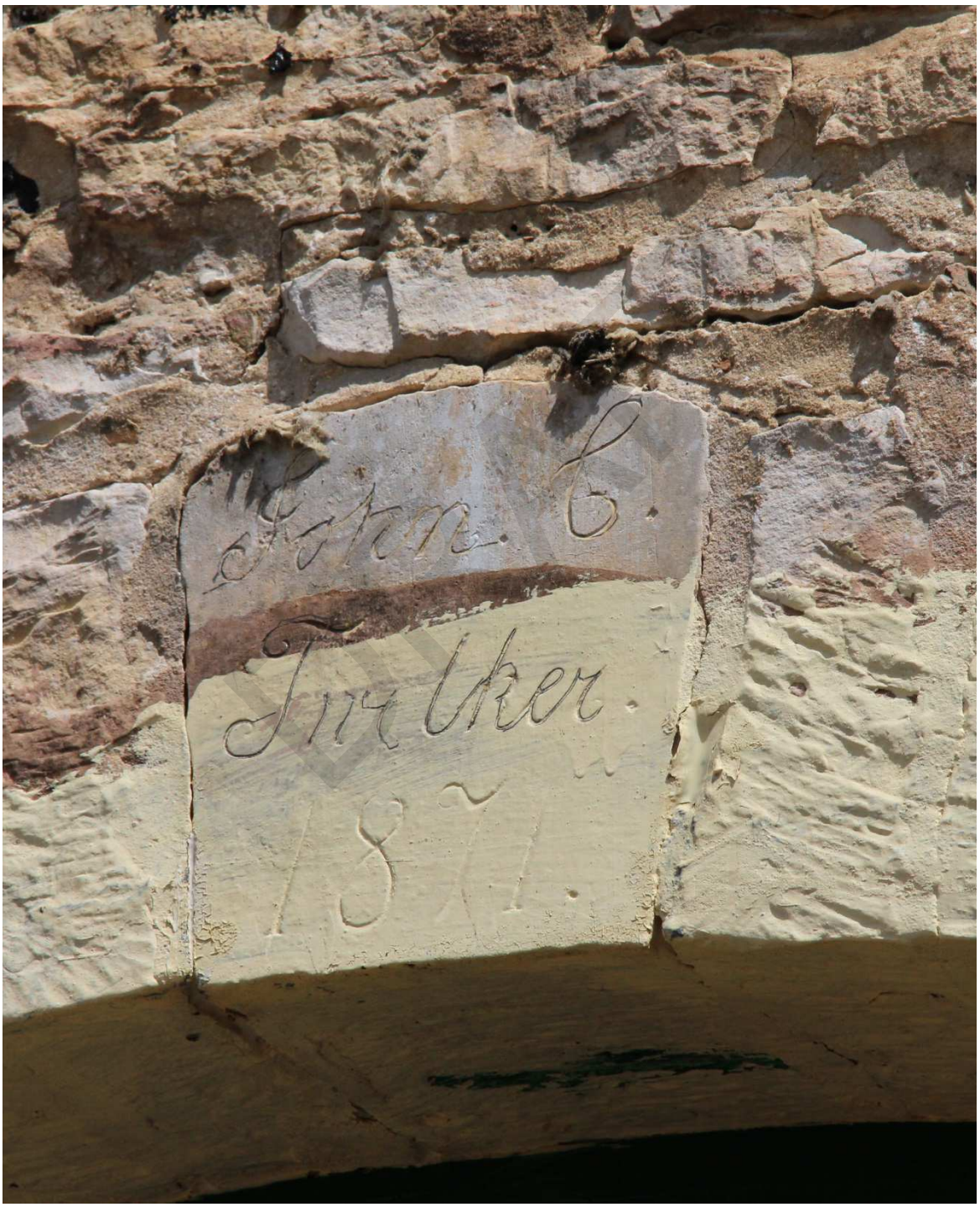
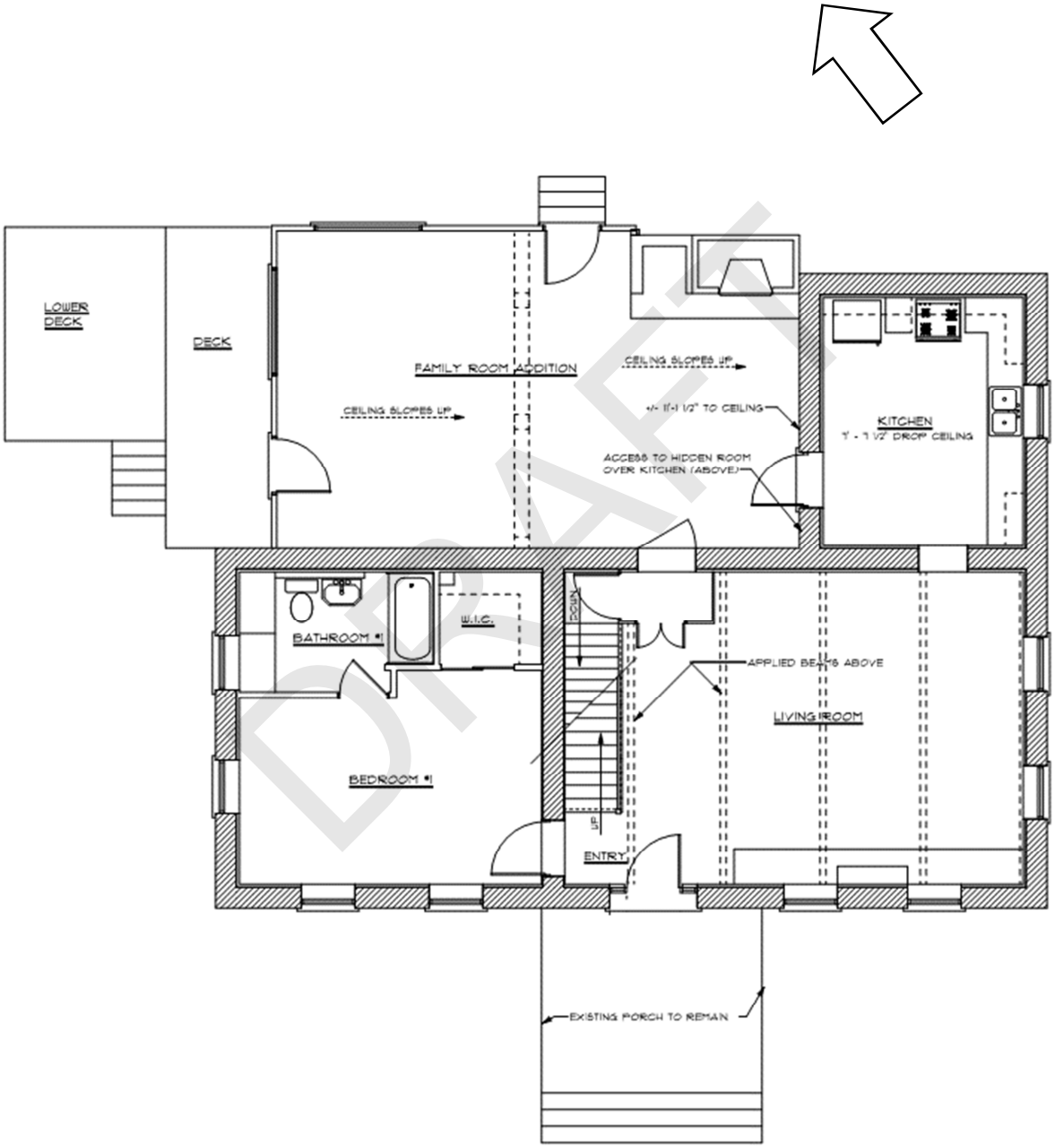
6. Close up for the front datestone. Photo taken April, 2016 by Deb Sheals.



7. Group Photo Taken in 1899, for Christopher and Johanna Twelker's 50th Anniversary. (Ancestry.com. Accessed Dec. 4, 2015, http://ancestry.com.)

8. First Floor Plan. By Lauren Strutman Architects, PC.



EXISTING MAIN LEVEL PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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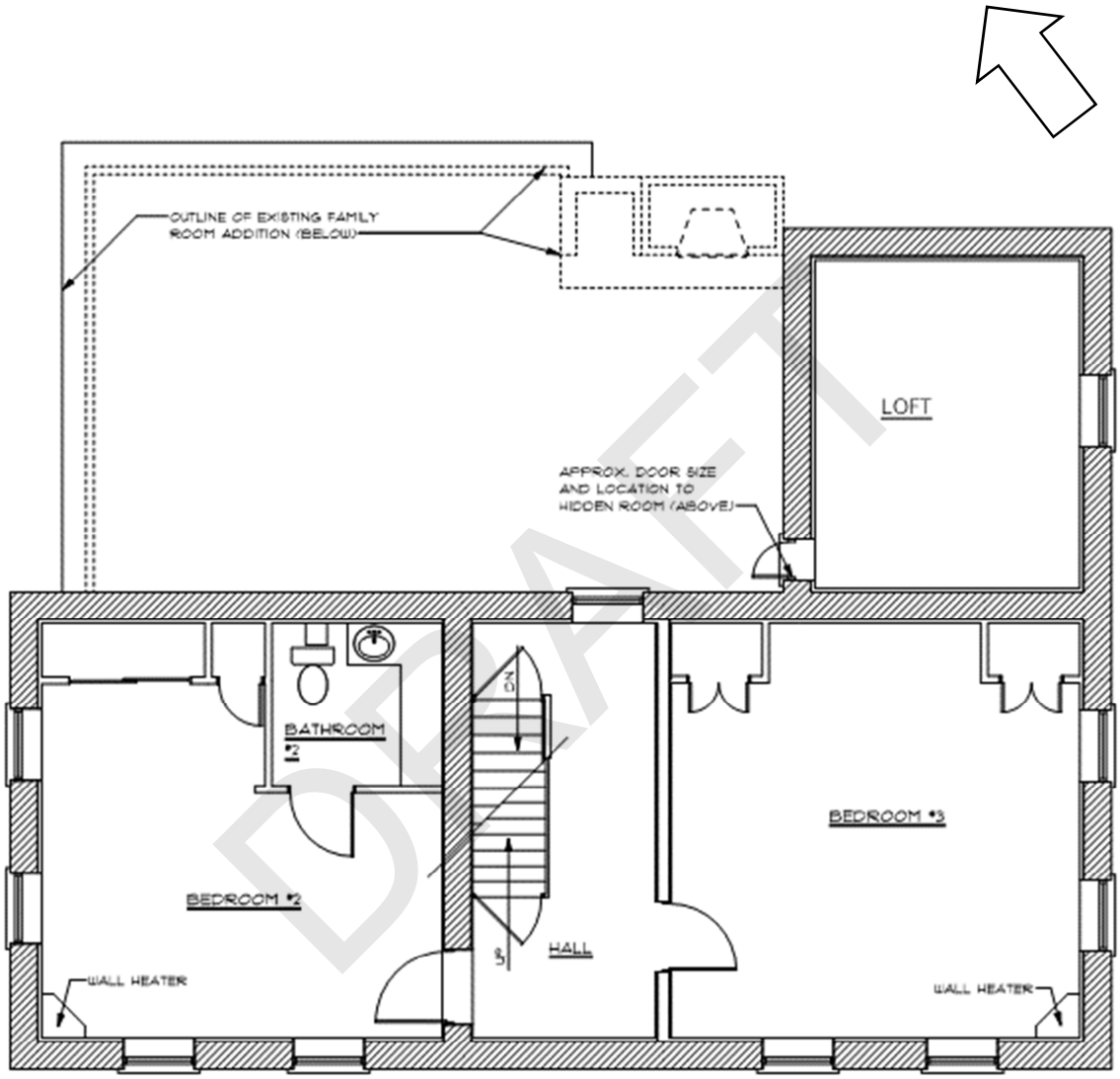
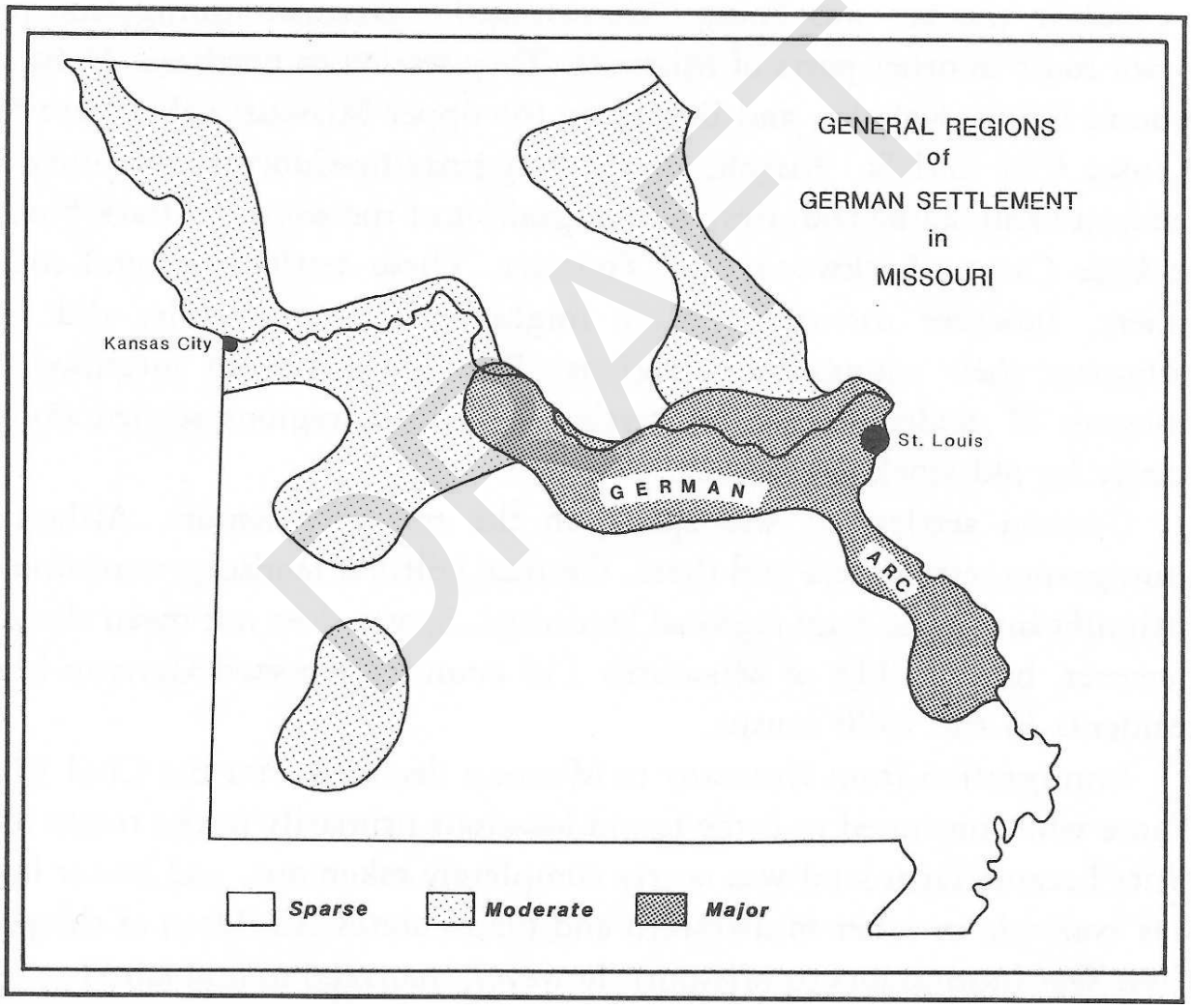
9. Second Floor Plan. By Lauren Strutman Architects, PC.



10. Regions of German Settlement in Missouri, Map by Walter A. Schroeder. (From Walter A. Schroeder, "Rural Settlement Patterns of the German-Missouri Landscape," in The German-American Experience in Missouri. Eds. Howard Wight Marshall and James W. Goodrich, Columbia: University of Missouri Cultural Heritage Center, 1986, 27.)



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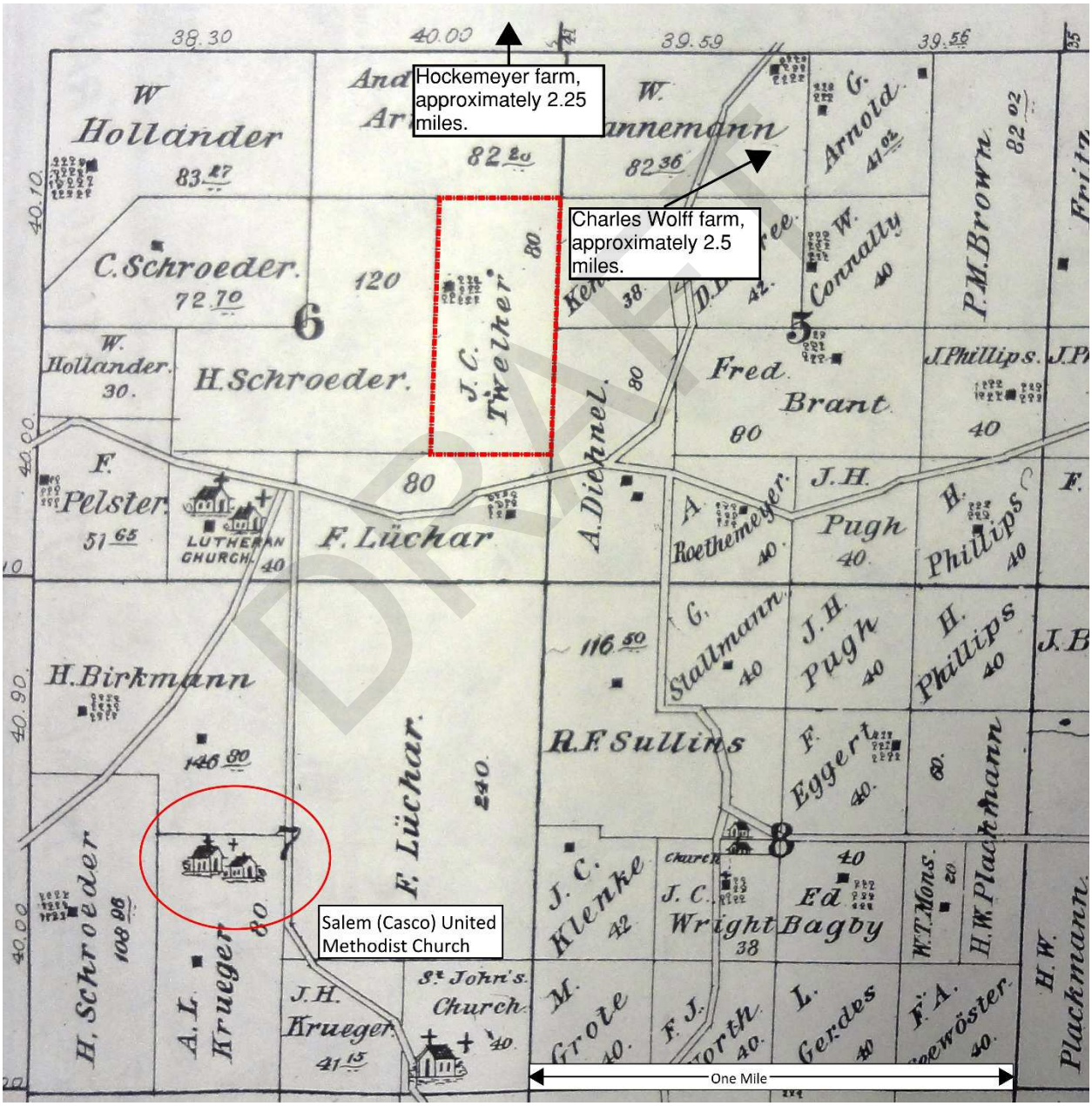
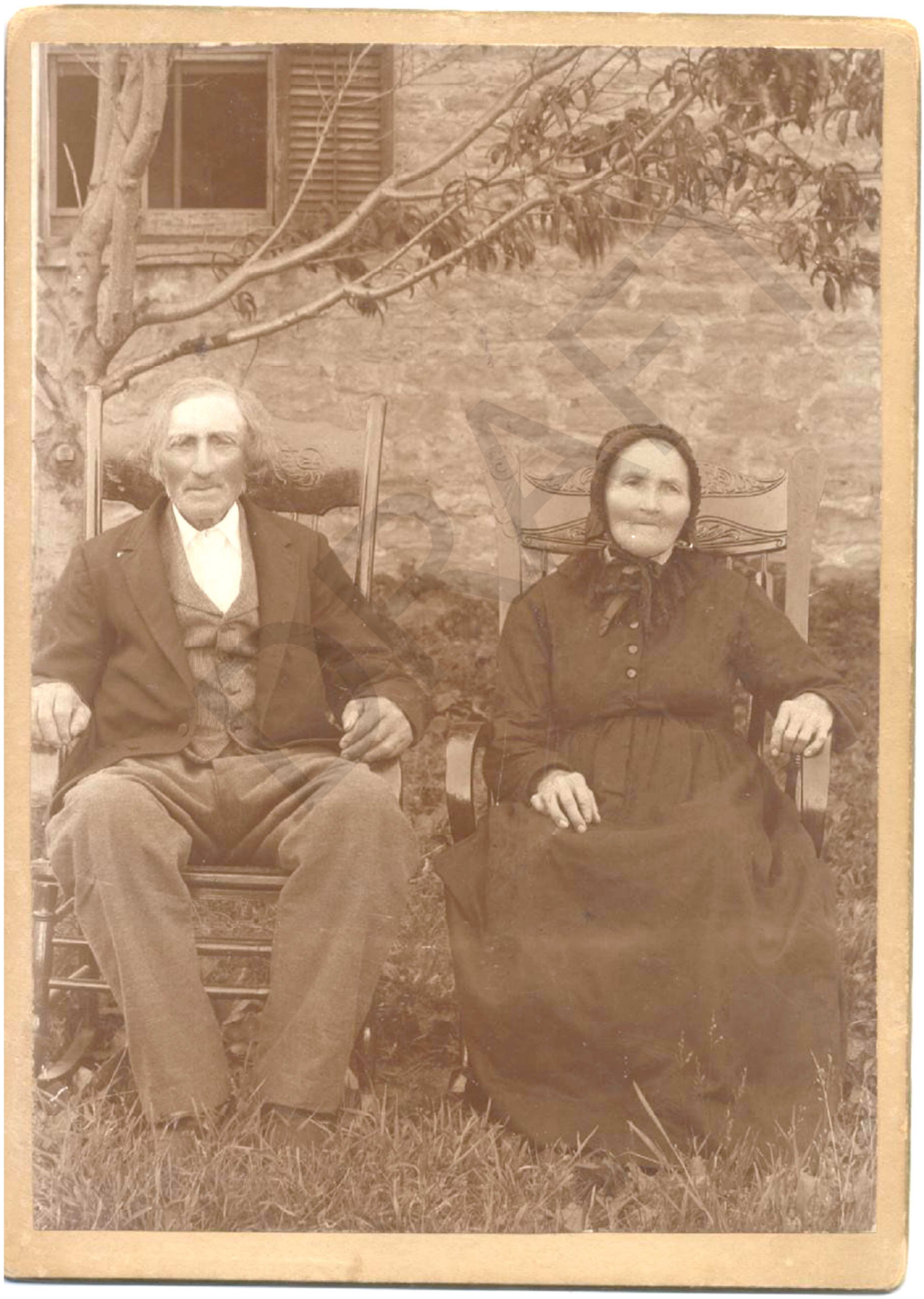
11. Photograph of the Charles Wolff House, by Deb Sheals, February, 2016.

12. 1878 Atlas Map of the Twelker Farm and Vicinity. (*Atlas Map of Franklin County, Missouri*. St. Louis: Saint Louis Atlas Publishing Co., 1878, with notes by Deb Sheals.)



13. Christopher and Johanna Twelker in 1899. (Ancestry.com. Accessed Dec. 4, 2015, http://ancestry.com.)



14. 1898 Atlas Map of the Twelker Farm. (*Standard Atlas of Franklin County*, Missouri. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1898.)

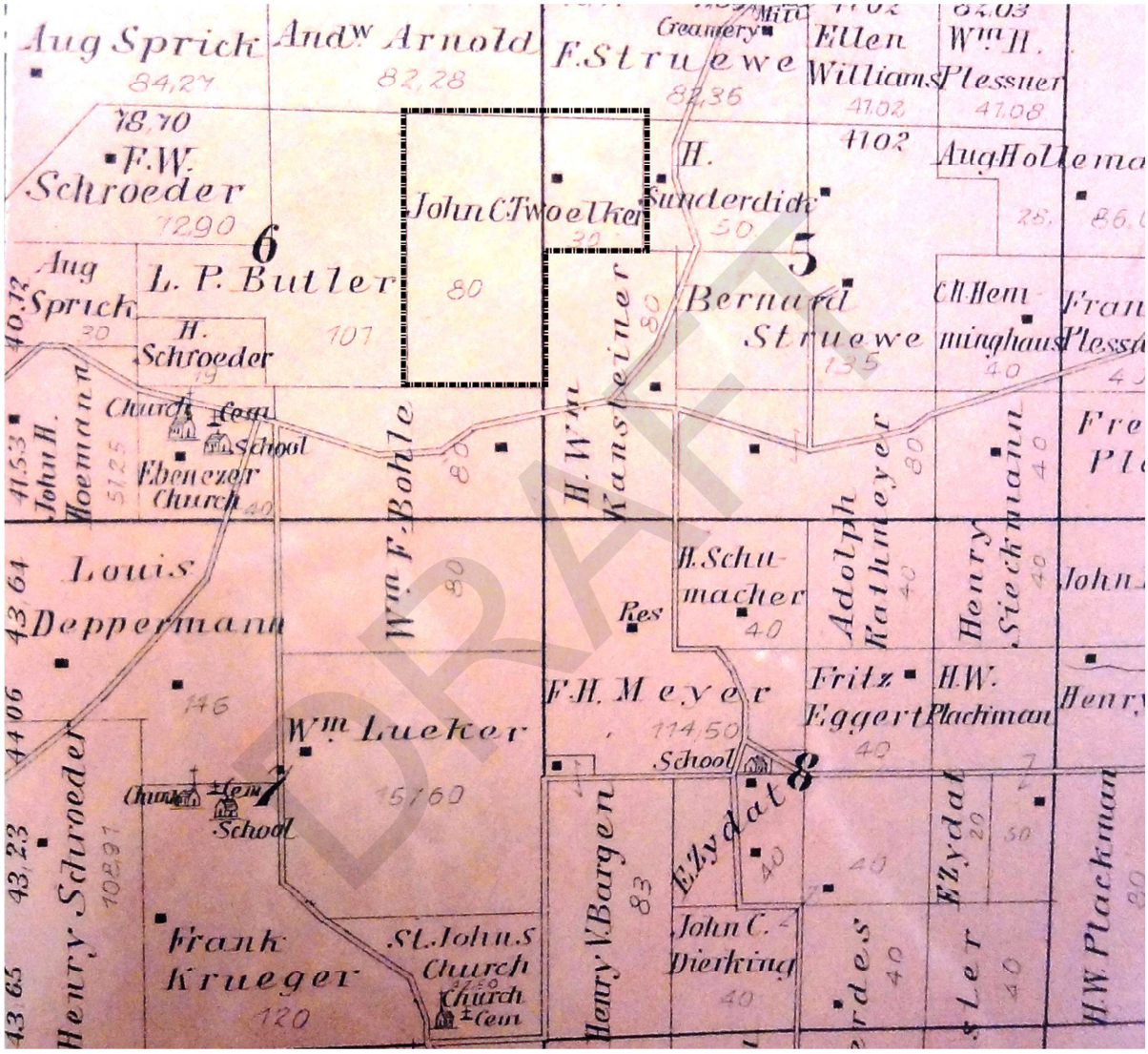
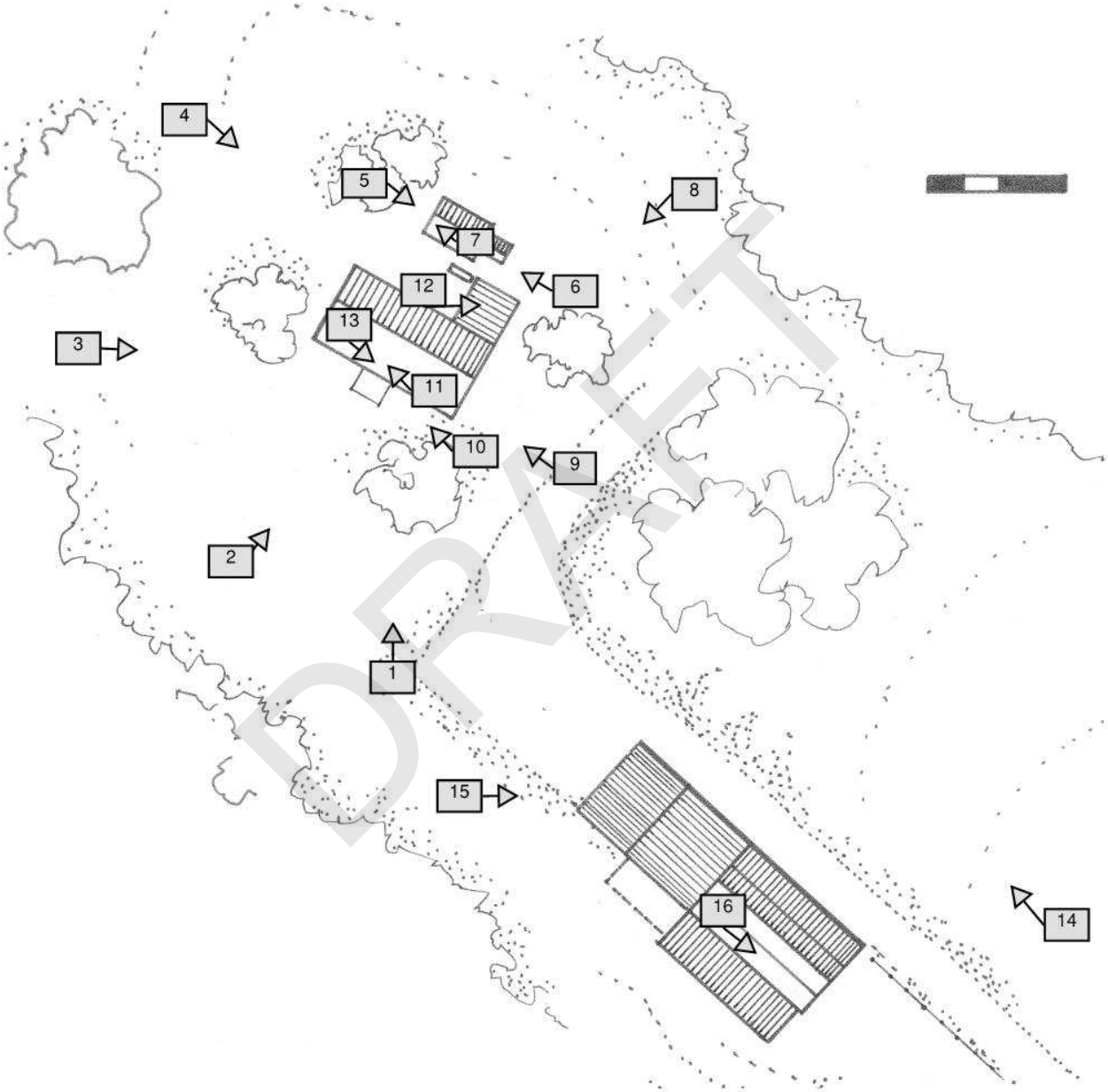


Photo Key



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1 of 16: House, South Corner. Camera facing north.

2 of 16: House, Façade, South Wall. Camera facing northeast.

3 of 16: House, Southwest Corner. Camera facing east.

4 of 16: House, West Wall. Camera facing southeast.

5 of 16: Summer Kitchen. Camera facing southeast.

6 of 16: Summer Kitchen. Camera facing southeast.

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7 of 16: Summer Kitchen, interior. Camera facing northwest.

8 of 16: House, Northeast Corner. Camera facing northwest.

9 of 16: House, East Wall. Camera facing northwest.

10 of 16: House, Southeast Corner, Stone Detail. Camera facing northwest.

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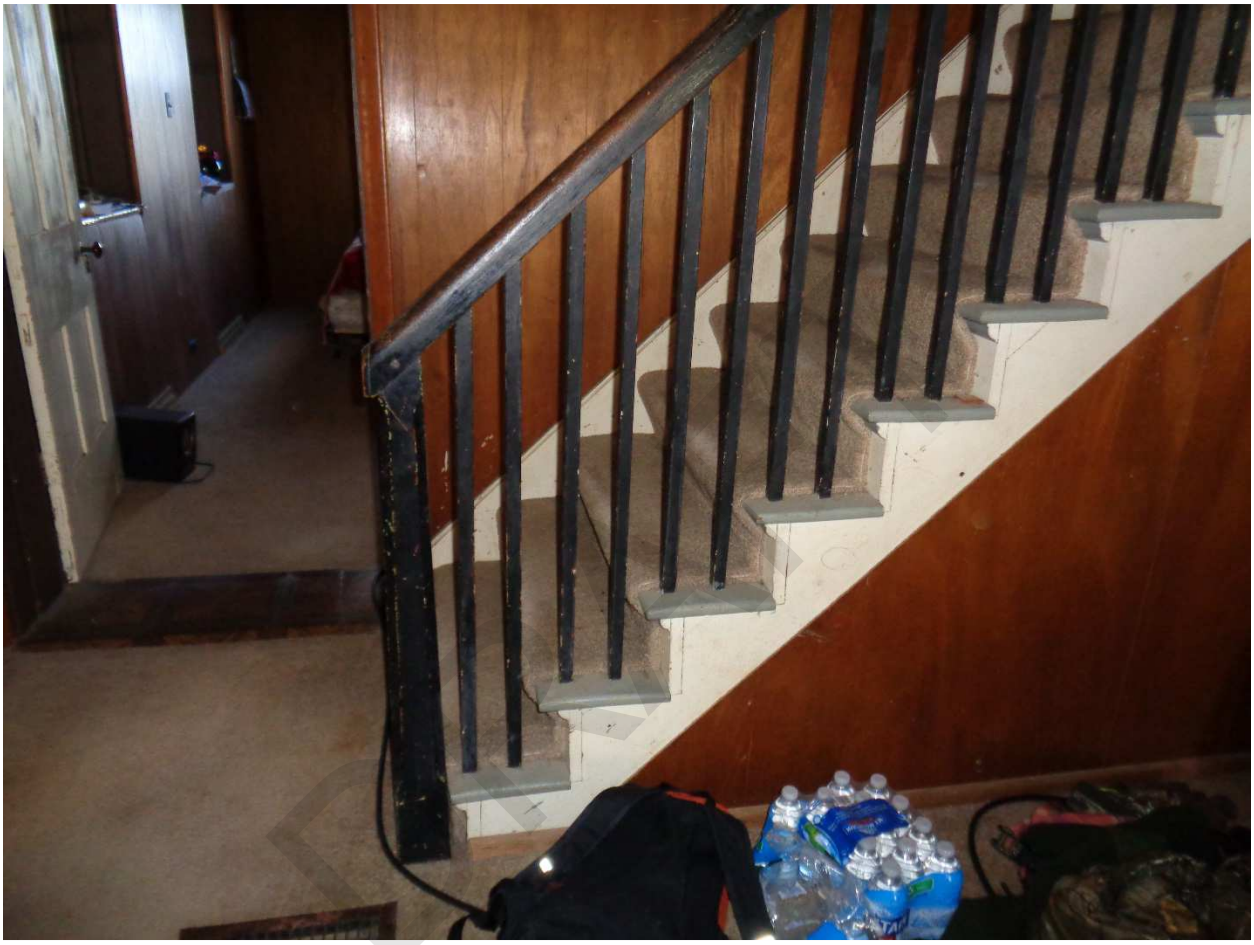
11 of 16: House, First Floor. Camera facing northwest.



12 of 16: House, Loft above Kitchen. Camera facing east.

13 of 16: House, Second Floor Bedroom. Camera facing southeast.

14 of 16: Barn. Camera facing northwest.

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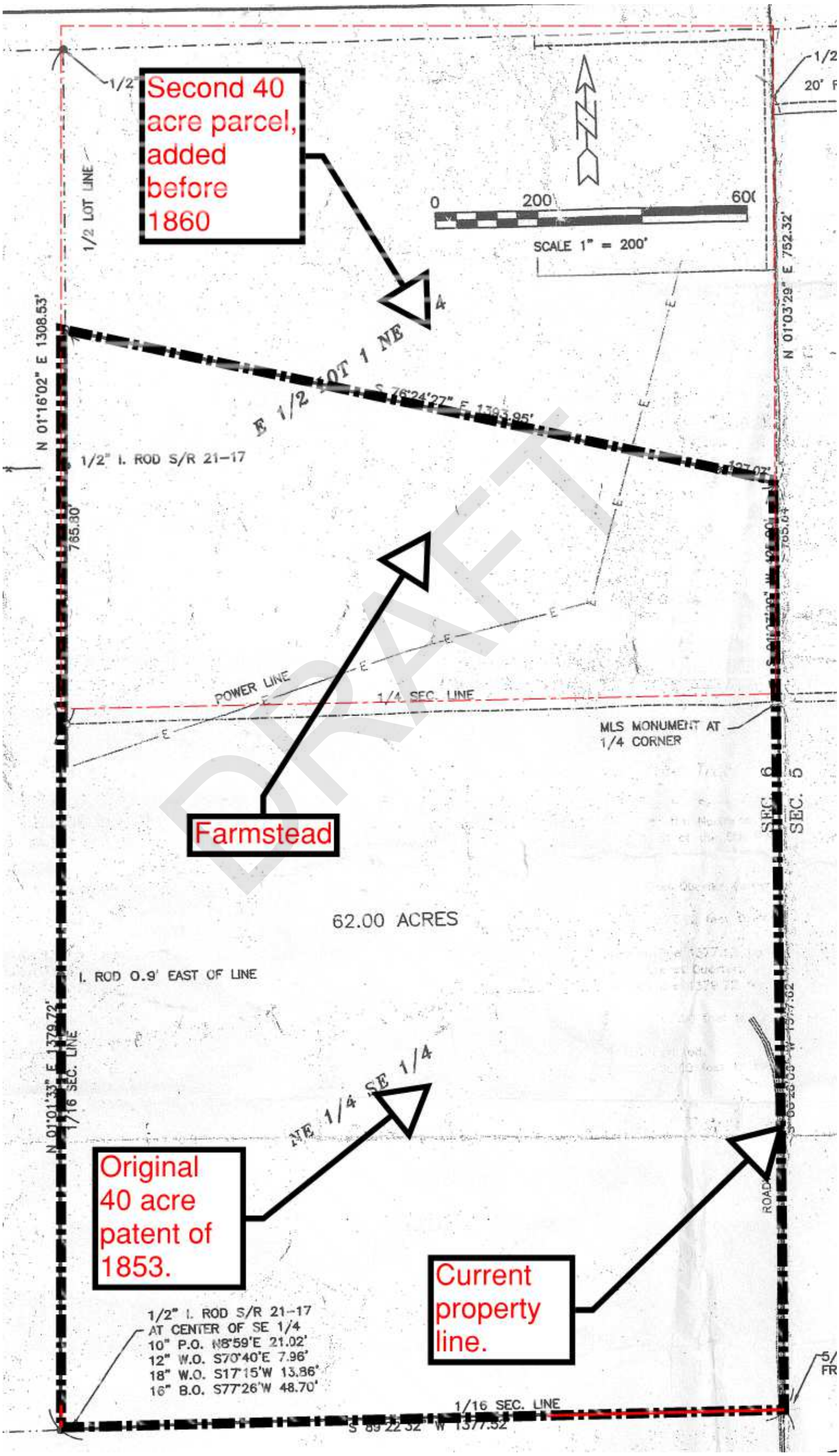
15 of 16: Barn. Camera facing east.

16 of 16: Barn, Loft. Camera facing southeast.


Second 40 acre parcel, added before 1860
1/2 LOT LINE
0 200 600
SCALE 1" = 200'
N 01°16'02" E 1308.53'
N 01°03'29" E 752.32'
E 1/2 LOT 1 NE
S 76°24'27" E 1393.95'
1/2" I. ROD S/R 21-17
765.80'
POWER LINE
1/4 SEC. LINE
MLS MONUMENT AT 1/4 CORNER
Farmstead
SEC. 6
SEC. 5
62.00 ACRES
I. ROD 0.9' EAST OF LINE
N 01°01'33" E 1379.72'
1/16 SEC. LINE
NE 1/4 SE 1/4
Original 40 acre patent of 1853.
Current property line.
ROAD
1/2" I. ROD S/R 21-17
AT CENTER OF SE 1/4
10" P.O. N8°59'E 21.02'
12" W.O. S70°40'E 7.96'
18" W.O. S17°15'W 13.86'
16" B.O. S77°26'W 48.70'
1/16 SEC. LINE
S 89°22'32" W 1377.32'
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