

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

For HCRS use only  
received  
date entered

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Wilson, Ephraim J. Farm Complex

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number Route 2 \_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Palmyra  vicinity of congressional district 9th - Hon. Harold L. Volk

state Missouri code 29 county Marion code 127

**3. Classification**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Howard V. Major

street & number Route 2

city, town Palmyra  vicinity of state Missouri 63461

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds

street & number Marion County Courthouse

city, town Palmyra state Missouri 63461

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Missouri State Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1980  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176

city, town Jefferson City state Missouri 65102

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>ca. 1842</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Ephraim J. Wilson Farm Complex consists of a Federal style brick I house, ca. 1842, with a later west wing, also of brick, and a rear frame addition built around 1889, a timber frame bank barn built by a Mennonite of Pennsylvania German extraction in 1888, and an ice house of similar vintage as the barn. A shed, garage and small outbuilding, also on the farm complex, are non-contributing. The brick I house, which faces north and has been recently painted white, is notable for its elliptical fan light over the entrance door with a 2nd story window directly above flanked by sidelights. The brickwork of the principal facade is laid in Flemish bond. The boxed cornice and Greek Revival porch, its truncated posts now resting on 20th century brick piers, likely date from a decade or so after the house was built, and the west wing also, in all likelihood, dates from this period. Inside, the house's most significant features are its east parlor, dominated by a large folk federal mantel flanked by floor to ceiling presses, each having paired paneled doors, and its stair hall with a finely executed entrance and 18th century type staircase with a slender bannister having pronounced ramps. The staircase is paneled and the open string features scroll work in a wave molding design. A boxed-in stair in the west room leads to a bedroom upstairs which does not communicate with the hall. Upstairs rooms have original mantels with paneled sections and flanking closets. The east upstairs room has grained woodwork. All woodwork is walnut and all doors contain three or four horizontal panels above two vertical ones. A mantel in the west downstairs room is a Greek Revival pilaster mantel and is not original to the house. The bank barn rests on a rubble stone foundation, and in the rear, the upper section overhangs the under-story. In front an earthen ramp leads to the two sets of paired doors hung with large strap hinges. Inside, the timber framing system rises to stout diagonal braces that are tied into purlins supporting the roof rafters at mid point on either side. The ice house is constructed of large rough hewn limestone blocks that rise some four feet above grade and is capped with a frame gable roof.

The Ephraim Wilson Farm Complex is found in the gently rolling countryside bordering the floodplain of the Mississippi River which is some three miles eastward. From a gravel road, a lane some 500 meters long provides access to the farm complex.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** ca. 1842      **Builder/Architect** unknown

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

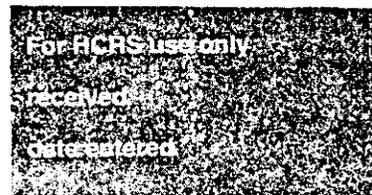
The Ephraim J. Wilson farm complex is significant for containing an important surviving Federal style brick house, rare in northeast Missouri, an excellent Pennsylvania German bank barn, and for its associations with two locally prominent citizens: Ephraim J. Wilson and Issac K. Rohrer.

Although the building tradition of the Marion-Ralls county area (once known as the Salt River country) began at an early date with settlers migrating there in large numbers following the conclusion of the War of 1812, few houses from the initial occupance period seem to have survived -- perhaps no more than a dozen. In the same neighborhood as the Wilson house is the extraordinary Masterson house, a stone Georgian Cottage type and probably the oldest house in Marion Co., and the Franklin Whaley house, built of brick and probably contemporary with the Wilson structure. And if the Wilson house comes late in this initial occupance period, and is a late realization of the Federal style, it is nonetheless noteworthy for several reasons. First, as one of the earliest surviving central passage I houses in Marion County it represents the maturing of architecture in that region in the post pioneer period. As a type, it represents the diffusion of the building tradition of the Upland South<sup>2</sup> -- it is no coincidence that Ephraim Wilson, like most of his neighbors, was a native of Kentucky. Second, it is one of the two or three best surviving examples of Federal style architecture in northeast Missouri. Only about four regional examples from that period remain which possess elliptical fanlights over the entrance doors, and of those, only the Wilson house still retains its original muntins. Its second story window with sidelights is unique in the area and reflects precedents in Kentucky or other Upland South states. The use of flemish bond on the primary facade is a hallmark of the Missouri Federal mode, and it is rare to encounter this type of bonding past the early 1840's. The Greek Revival porch and cornice would be extraordinary original features, but if added a decade later, as they probably were, would be typical of the kind of remodeling activity that often took place to transform conservative I houses into statements of the prevailing fashions from the Greek Revival through the Victorian eras, and beyond. The east room is one of the most interesting folk Federal parlors in Missouri. It possesses the elements that typically make up a folk federal parlor in Missouri: a large mantel flanked by built-in presses on the east wall, a chair rail encircling the other three sides of the room (and in this example serving as the sills for the windows), enframements for doors, windows and presses consisting of molded architraves with bulls-eye corner blocks, and the use of walnut as the preferred material for all woodwork. The paneled doors are of a design that is somewhat unusual ("cross-and-bible" designs are more common) with their scaled horizontal panels (three on doors, four on the doors of the presses and upstairs closets) above paired vertical ones (appearing much more elongated in the presses than in other doors). The mantel in the parlor is a good illustration of the ways in which high style models become diluted in their provincial expressions and blend with deeper on-going vernacular traditions. The basic elements

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of a classical mantel are present; there are the slender columns, and the five part division of the frieze and breakfront shelf. But the overall impression is more individualistic and folk-like than stylistic. The arched entablature blocks supported by pairs of delicate columns that occur at either end of the frieze have not been observed before in Missouri except in the nearby Masterson house. The paneled middle sections of the frieze reflect a continuity of design with the simpler mantels encountered upstairs and with the paneling of all doors and the hallway staircase. The most arresting and eccentric aspect of the parlor mantel is the exuberant and individualistic use of layered moldings to build up the mantel shelf. This expression more than any other illustrates the folk nature of provincial building. There is no effort at all on the part of the craftsmen to suggest a capital; rather, he uses successively projecting layers of standard moldings -- fillet, cavetto, ovolo -- to achieve his effect, and the continuation of the projecting and receding elements of the five part scheme from the frieze through the breakfront shelf is skillfully done. The mantel is both tall and long (its shelf spanning 7'8") and apparently was once painted black.<sup>3</sup> The fireplace remains open, revealing the fine craftsmanship of the cut stone work, particularly the flat arch.

Also of particular importance in this house is its hallway. The fan lighted doorway is well done with a keystone in the arch. The staircase is of a traditional design most typically encountered in Missouri through 1840, with examples occurring also in the 1850's; it rises thirteen steps to a landing makes a right angle turn to the opposite wall and ascends to the second floor in a shorter flight. The slender rounded primary newell, no larger than the secondary ones at the landing and top, the thin tapered ballusters and the rounded bannister with its ramps are all typical features in Missouri staircases of this period. The paneled casing of the stair is done with imagination, and is very fine for its day.

In sum, this is a very important northeast Missouri dwelling, not only for the quality of the workmanship that went into it, but also because so much of the workmanship has survived with few alterations.

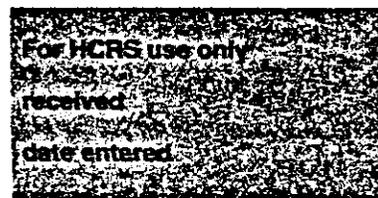
The house was built for Ephraim J. Wilson, who bought the tract of land on which it stands for one thousand dollars in 1835. Wilson, a native of Kentucky, was born about 1802. At the time he came to this place it was largely a wilderness of virgin timber with no inhabitants nearby except possibly the Mastersons, whose stone house still stands about a mile to the northeast. Mrs. Marie Masterson had been the first white adult female to live in Hannibal. Two roads, then little more than tracks, led to Palmyra, one from Hannibal, the other from New London; but neither passed very close to Wilson's land.

Wilson at first lived in a log house built on a slope of the hill to the northwest of the site where he later constructed the brick house. In the time that Wilson lived on the place, he cleared a considerable portion of the heavily wooded land for cultivation, built fences, (mostly stake and rider) and cut a rock quarry where stone was obtained for all the building on the place through following ownerships. Along the creek that ran between the gently sloping hills, south to north, and fed by two strong springs, he built a saw mill, a brick kiln, and a tannery, a few evidences of which still exist. From the south spring, and up a steep incline, he laid a lead pipe which carried water

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up to the house which he had built of stone, brick, and timbers procured on the place. Years later, sections of the pipe were found which, it was said, had been disconnected because of a health hazard.

Census data for the period 1850-1870 shows Wilson to have operated a by no means large diversified agricultural operation. In addition to his son and two young men who lived in his household and presumably assisted him, he also had from 4 to 5 slaves. With this workforce he operated a small tannery utilizing horse power and 1 1/2 employees, a saw mill (for which no census data is available) and his farm. Between 1850 and 1860 he nearly doubled his improved acreage from 80 to 150 acres. He raised mainly corn and some wheat and oats. He kept on hand between 6-8 horses, several head of cattle, 4 oxen, and 60-70 head of swine. In 1860, he had 21 head of sheep that produced 60 pounds of wool. In the decades under consideration, the cash value of his farm rose from \$5,000 to \$6,000 to \$14,000 while his acreage remained constant.

Ephraim Wilson seems to have been married twice. With his first wife, Mary, he helped to found the Presbyterian Church of Palmyra on March 27, 1831.<sup>4</sup> In the special census of 1844 his household included several unrelated persons in addition to his immediate family, and three slaves. The 1850 census showed several important changes including a new Mrs. Wilson, named Cynthis, age 39, married in 1849.<sup>5</sup>

The west wing of the house has been said traditionally to have been built by Wilson for his mother-in-law. Differences in the brickwork and interior finish indicate that it was not contemporary with the main house; perhaps it was built about 1850 after the second marriage.

Ephraim was not prominent in politics, he did serve as Trustee for School District 2, Township 1, which probably included Bates School located nearby on county road KK.<sup>6</sup>

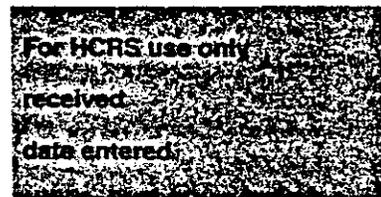
In 1856 a boiler explosion in Wilson's saw mill, located near the north spring, killed his son George "and badly wounded another operative and blew the mill away."<sup>7</sup> George Wilson's children were provided for in Ephraim Wilson's will, along with his surviving son John and three daughters. The will also required that his farm home be sold "before the east front door of the Court House in Palmyra, Marion County, State of Missouri, to the highest bidder."<sup>8</sup> This was done on March 4, 1876, following Wilson's death in 1872 or 1873. In an advertisement for this sale, the property was described as:

"---240 acres, except 1/8 acre reserved for a family burying ground; about 160 acres in cultivation, well timbered and well watered; all under good fences, and being well adapted to grain or stock raising, being one of the best farms in Marion County---. There are two dwelling houses on said farm. One a two story, 20 x 48 foot with good cellar underneath and convenient buildings attached to the main building, all of brick; also other necessary out buildings."<sup>9</sup>

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The second dwelling house was probably the old log one, which was used by tenants until it was demolished early in this century. The "convenient buildings attached to the main building" must have been the one story west and south wings. The original slave quarters, which were said to have been located where rock outcroppings can now be seen between the house and the present barn, would have been removed by that time.

The buyer in 1876, at \$7,268.22 was Rufus B. Saffrons, who was not a farmer but probably bought the farm on speculation. Possibly John Wilson or his brother-in-law Charles Whaley, the coexecutors of the will, occupied the place as tenants.

On November 29, 1882, Isaac K. Rohrer came from Texas, where he and his family had been plagued by malaria, looking for a change of climate and environment, at the advice of his doctor. He was impressed with "young Saffrons and his spanking team and rig" who drove him out to the place, and he was impressed with the possibilities of the place. He bought it for \$11,500.

In February of 1883, "during one of Missouri's worst winters", he moved his household goods, five children, a pregnant wife, her mother, and a former negro slave (most of whom had never seen snow) into the house heated entirely with fireplaces.

Rohrer, a native of Pennsylvania, made many improvements to the farm, most notably a Pennsylvania bank barn, the first of its kind in Marion County. Its stone foundations were quarried on the farm. Built in 1888, the barn is still in use and in good condition.

In 1907, Isaac Rohrer sold the farm, which he had greatly improved, to Joseph Major, who had married his daughter Linnie. Major in turn sold eighty acres to his brother-in-law Daniel Rohrer, who continued to live and farmed with the Majors. Joseph Major died in 1946, Daniel Rohrer in 1959, and Linnie Major in 1963, leaving the place now reunited, and its contents to her children Frances Teel and Howard V. Major. Howard Major then acquired sole ownership. Thus, the property has been owned and occupied by one family for the past ninety eight years.

FOOTNOTES

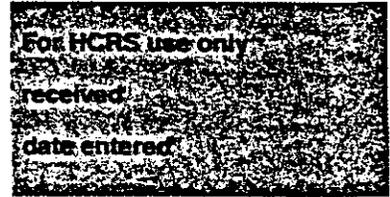
1. For a discussion of the concept of initial occupancy, see Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion", Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 55, (December, 1955) pp. 553-555, 561-563.

2. For an introduction to the I house and its role in the building traditions of the Upland South see Kniffen, pp. 553-555; Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968), pp. 66-67; Glassie, Folk Housing in Middle Virginia, (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1975), pp. 88-101; see also Michael Southern, "The I-House as a Carrier of Style in Three Counties of the Northeastern Piedmont", in Douglas Swain, ed., Carolina Dwelling (Raleigh: North Carolina State University School of Design Student Publication, Vol. 26, 1978), pp. 70-78, and for Missouri see Howard Wight Marshall, The Concept of a

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Folk Region in Missouri, (Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Indiana University, August, 1976), pp. 91, 93, 104-105, 123-129; and James M. Denny, "Form and Style in Missouri's Ante Bellum Domestic Architecture", unpublished paper, April 11, 1981.

3. Title abstract in possession of Howard Major, present owner of the property. Wilson was the fourth owner of the tract first patented in 1828; Seventh U.S. Census of 1850; Northeast Quarter of Section 5; R.I. Holcombe, History of Marion County, Missouri, (St. Louis: E.F. Perkins, 1884), p. 165.
4. Holcombe, p. 849.
5. Wilson is recorded in Mason Township in 1849 and in Miller Township in 1850. This discrepancy may be the result of changing boundaries.
6. Index for 1855, Recorder's Office, Marion County Courthouse, Palmyra, Mo.
7. Holcombe, p. 327.
8. Recited in title abstract, op. cit.
9. Palmyra Spectator, November 30, 1875.
10. Reminiscences of Isaac K. Rohrer, father of Esther J. Rohrer.

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3. \_\_\_\_\_ . Folk Housing in Middle Virginia. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1978.
4. Holcombe, R.I. History of Marion County, Missouri. St. Louis: E.F. Perkins, 1884.
5. Kniffen, Fred. "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 55, December, 1955.
6. Marshall, Howard Wight: The Concept of a Folk Region in Missouri. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Indiana University, 1976.
7. Southern Michael. "The I-House as a Carrier of Style", in Swain, Douglas, ed. Carolina Dwelling. Raleigh: North Carolina State University School of Design, Vol. 26, 1978.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Denny, James M. "Form and Style in Missouri's Ante Bellum Domestic Architecture", Unpublished paper, April 11, 1981.
2. Glassie, Henry, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 30.94

Quadrangle name Quincy SW, MO-ILL

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UMT References

A 

1	5
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6	2	9	6	2	0
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4	4	0	2	5	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B 

1	5
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6	2	9	6	6	0
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4	4	0	2	0	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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4	4	0	2	0	0	0
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D 

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6	2	9	4	0	0
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4	4	0	2	5	8	0
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### Verbal boundary description and justification

the Ephraim Wilson farm complex is contained within the above referenced UTM coordinates

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. James M. Denny, Chief, Survey-Registration

Department of Natural Resources

organization Historic Preservation Program

date July 28, 1981

street & number P.O. Box 176

telephone 314/751-4096

city or town Jefferson City

state Missouri 65102

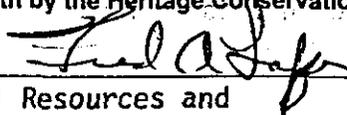
## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



Director, Department of Natural Resources and

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date

8/17/82

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

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received
date entered

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ITEM 10

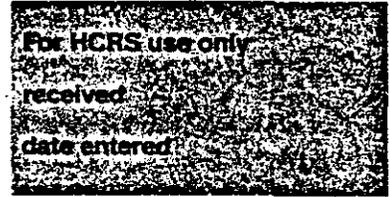
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and constitutes a boundary enclosing the house and contributing out buildings in their setting located approximately 500 meters back from a unmarked county road. This boundary recognizes both the resources and their historical setting.

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WILSON, EPHRAIM J. FARM COMPLEX



Continuation sheet

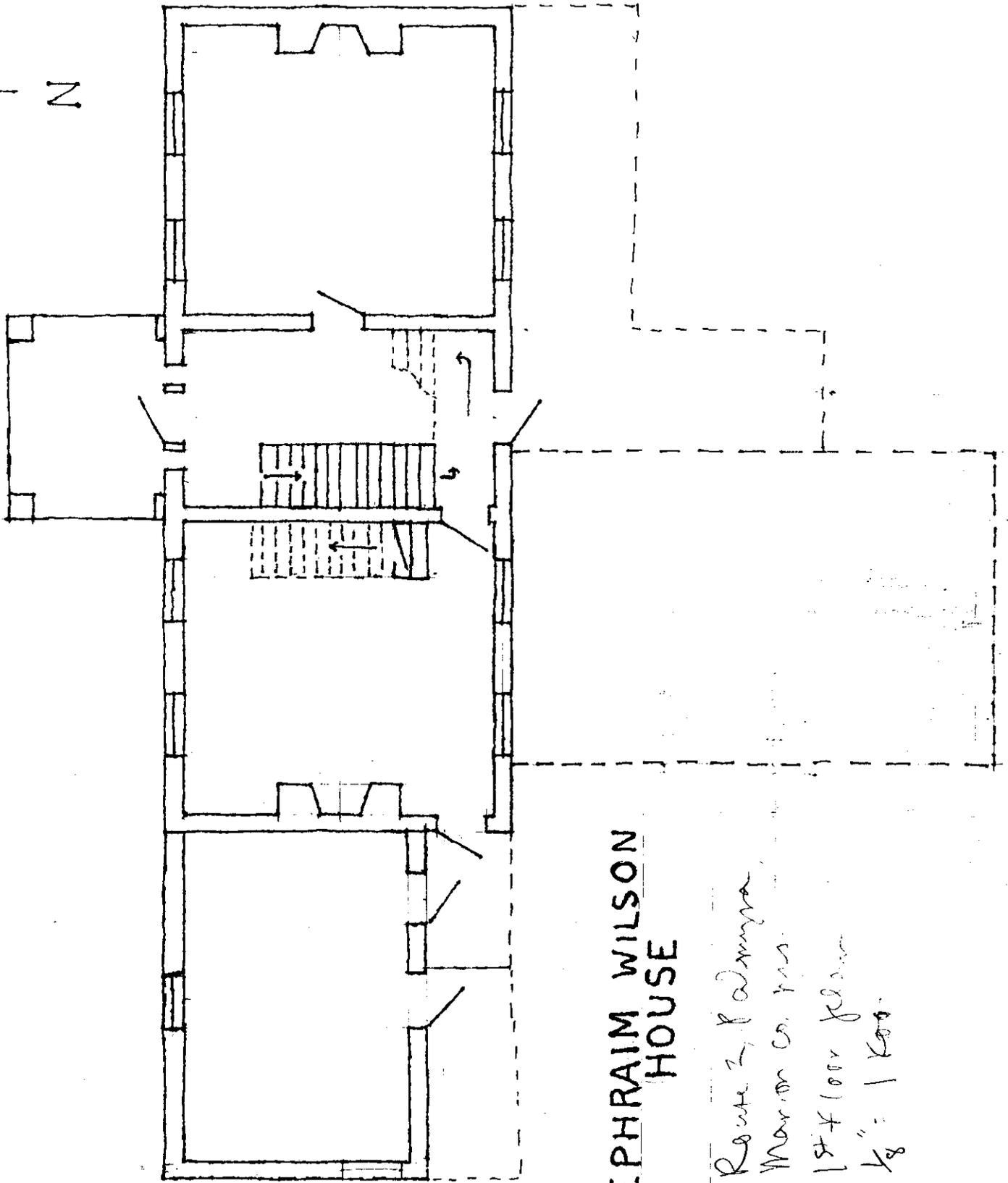
Item number 11

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2. Esther Rohrer  
300 North Fifth Street  
Hannibal

August, 1980  
Missouri 63401  
314/221-4951

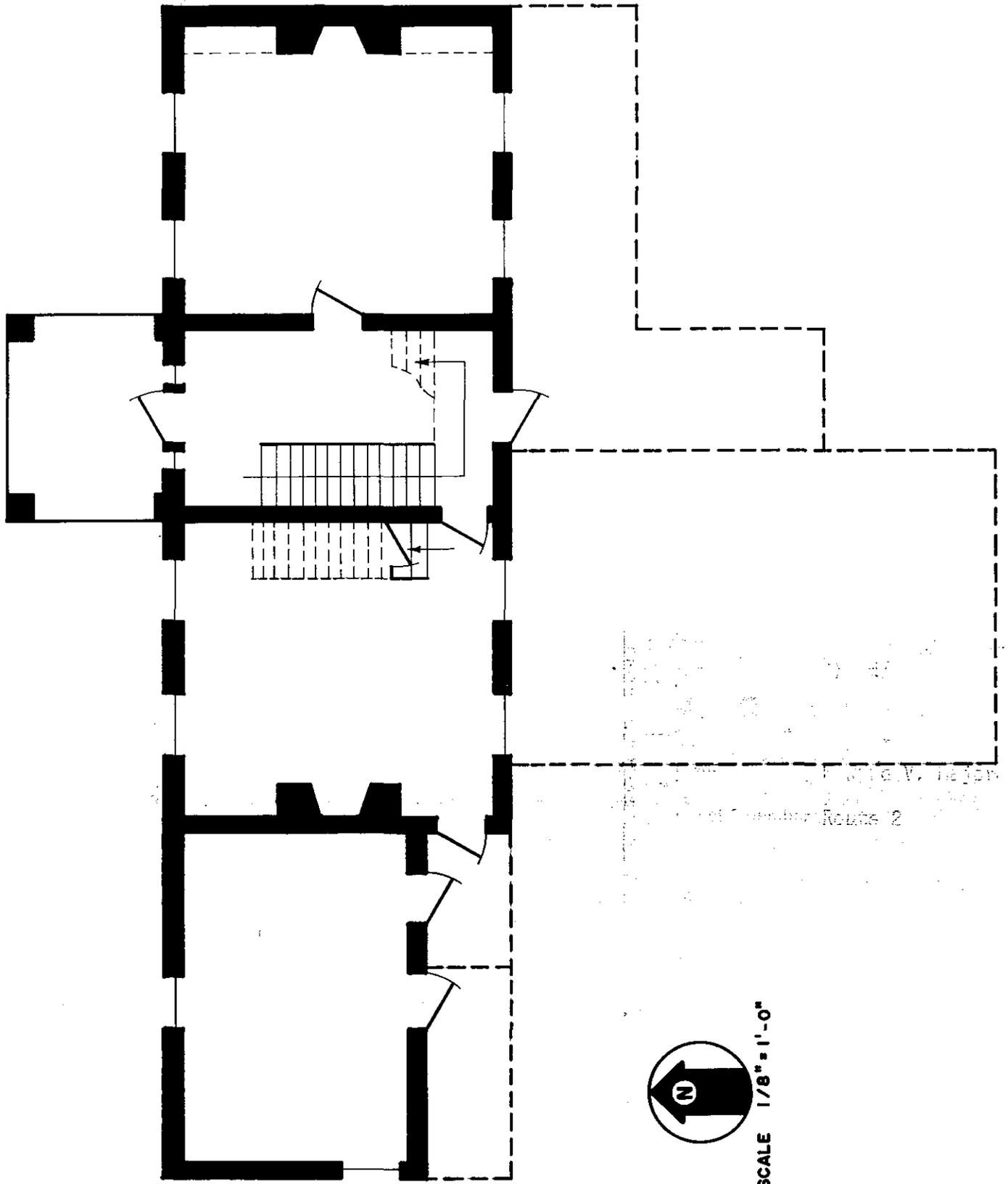
↑ N



**EPHRAIM WILSON  
HOUSE**

Route 2, Palmyra,  
Maine Co. 1850.  
1st floor plan  
1/8" = 1 foot.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
EPHRAIM WILSON HOUSE  
ROUTE 2, PALMYRA, MARION COUNTY, MISSOURI



SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

WILSON, EPHRAIM J., FARM COMPLEX

COUNTY:

Marion

LOCATION:

Palmyra

OWNER:  
ADDRESS:

Howard V. Major  
Route 2, Palmyra, Mo.

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.:

June 25, 1982

DATE SENT TO D.C.:

December 8, 1982

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.:

December 13, 1982

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:

December 28, 1982

DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED  
(AND PRESENTOR):

Received July 15, 1983

DATE FILE REVIEWED:

The Ephraim J. Wilson farm complex is significant for containing an important surviving Federal style brick house, rare in northeast Missouri, an excellent Pennsylvania German bank barn, and for its associations with two locally prominent citizens: Ephraim J. Wilson and Issac K. Rohrer.

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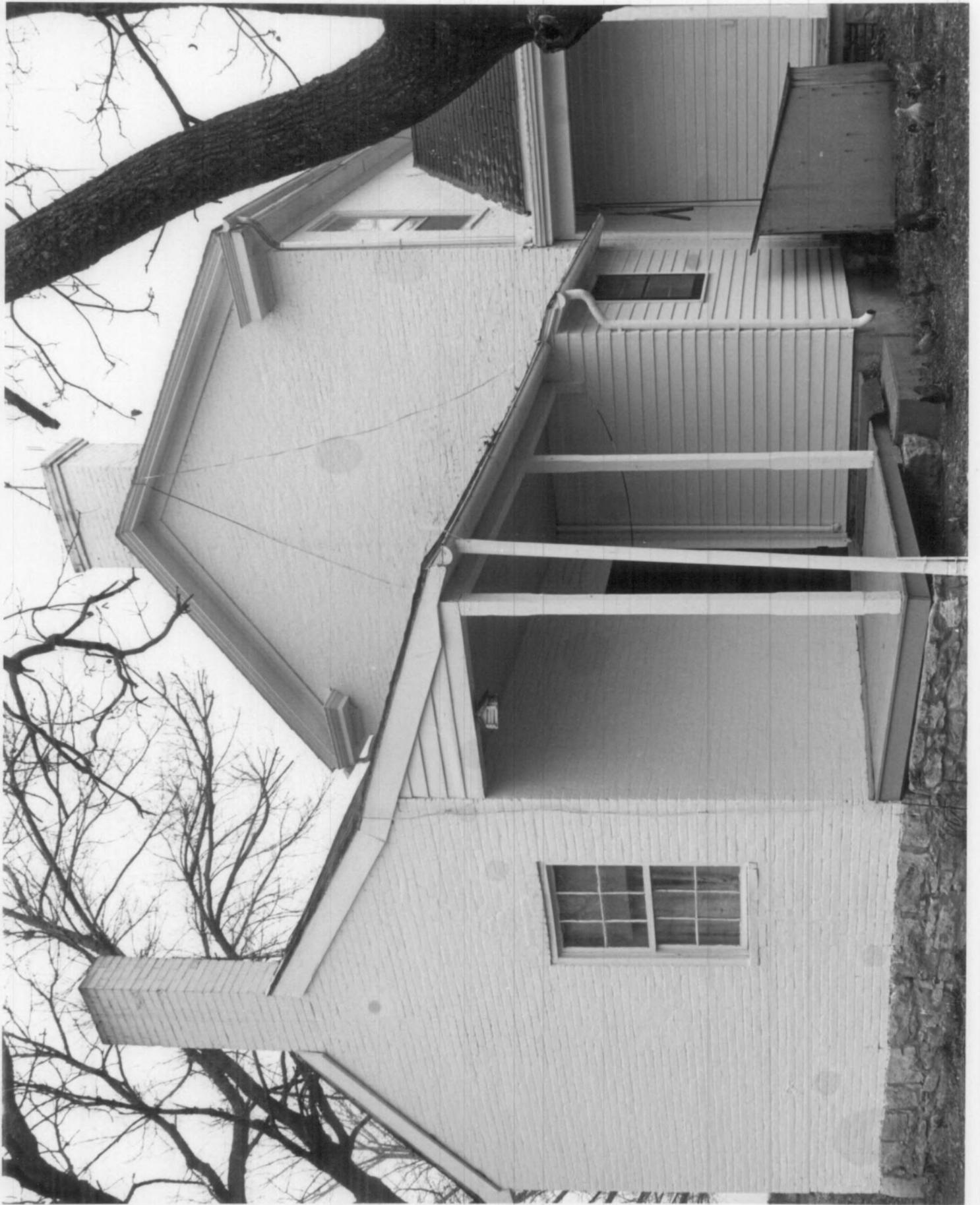
Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 1 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April 1, 1981  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102  
Primary (North) facade; looking Southwest

Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 2 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: November, 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Primary facade; Looking Southeast



Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 3 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: November, 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102  
West Addition, rear view; looking Northeast



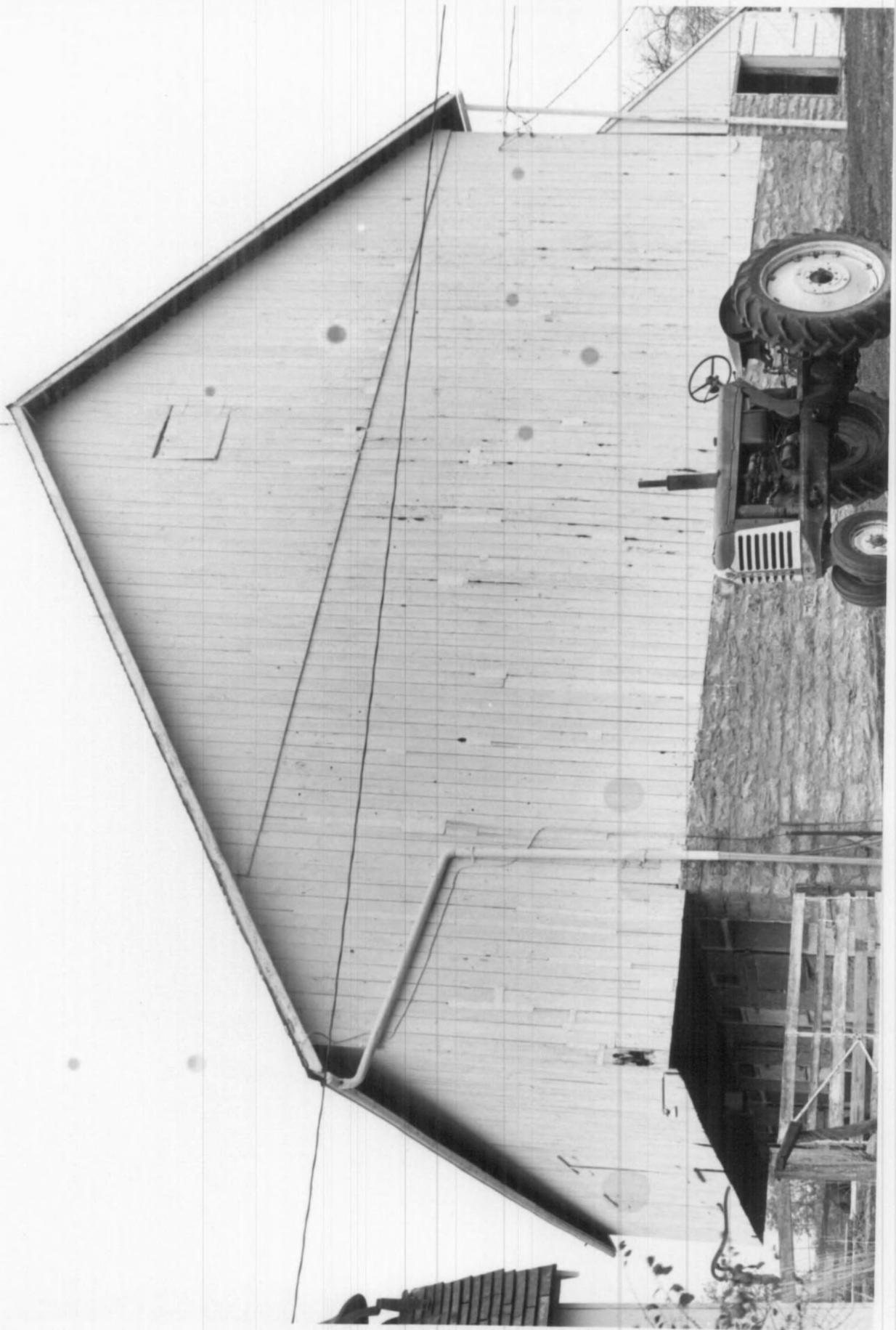
Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 4 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: November, 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102  
Rear view; Looking Northwest



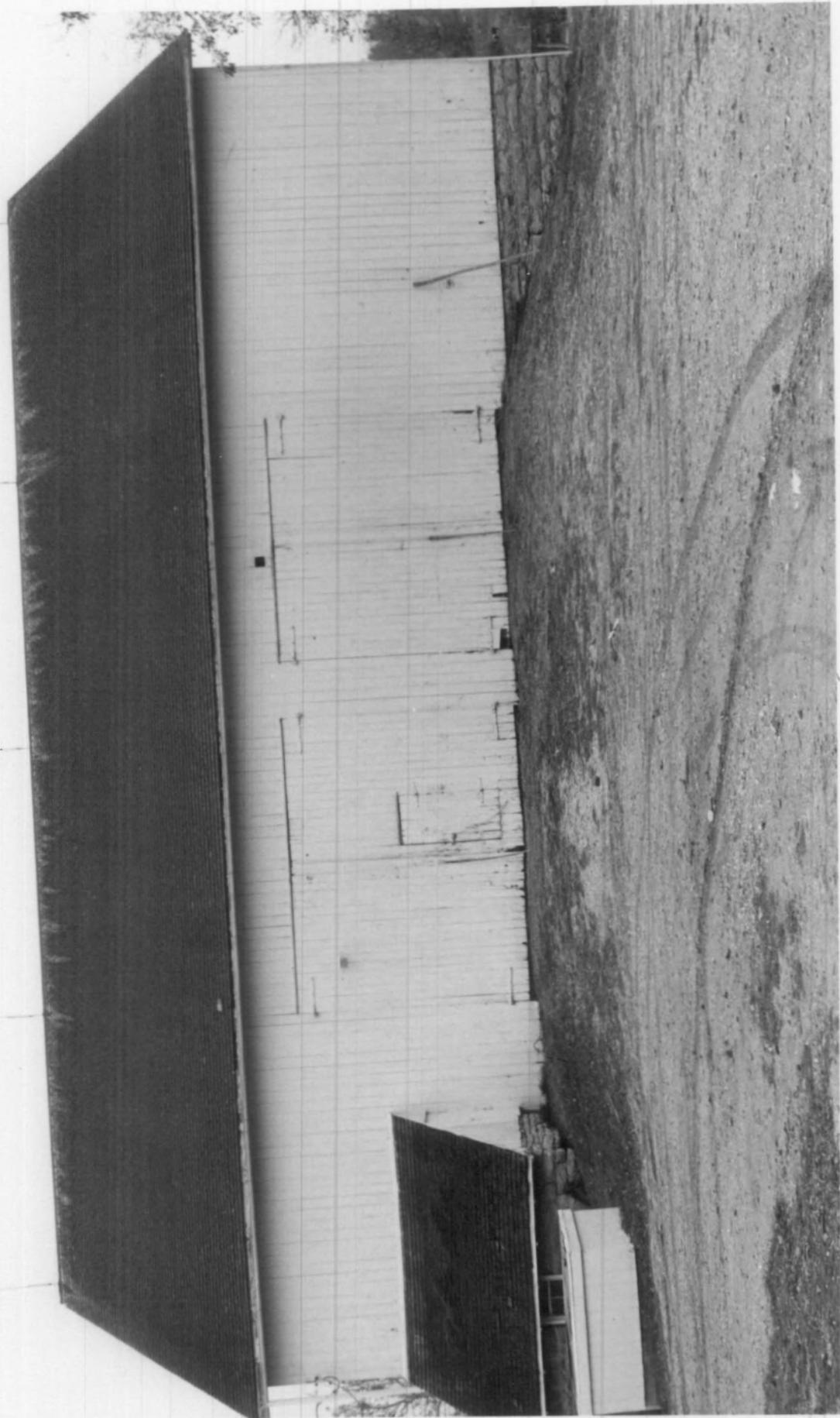
Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 5 of 18  
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P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102  
Entrance door; looking South



Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 6 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: November, 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102  
Bank barn; Looking Northwest

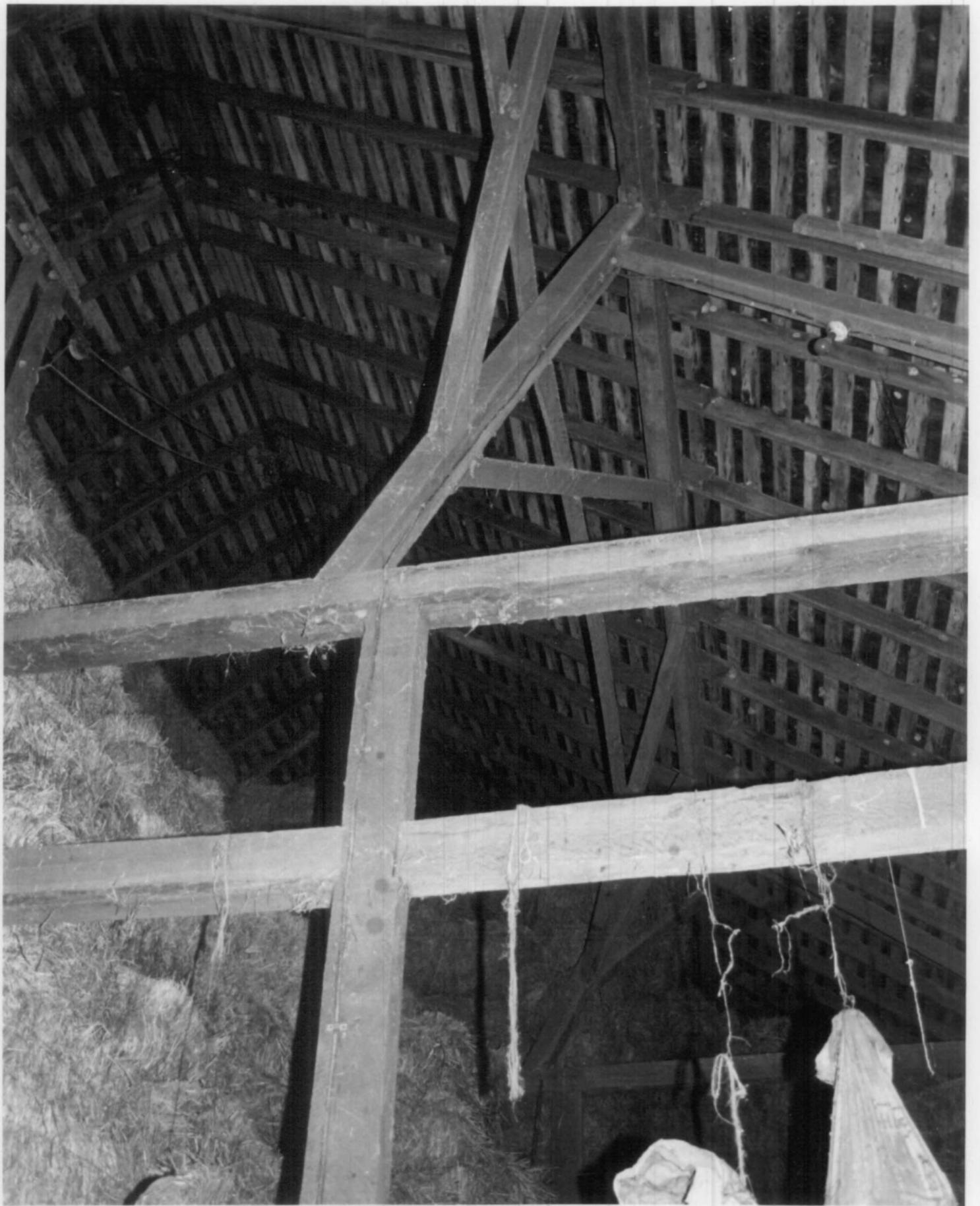


Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 7 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: November, 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102  
Bank barn; Looking South



Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 8 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: November, 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Interior view of framing system of bank barn



Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 9 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: November, 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102  
Ice house; looking Northwest



Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 10 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: November, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Interior view of staircase; looking South



Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 11 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: November, 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Interior view of entrance door; looking North



Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 12 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: November, 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102  
Interior detail of staircase; looking West



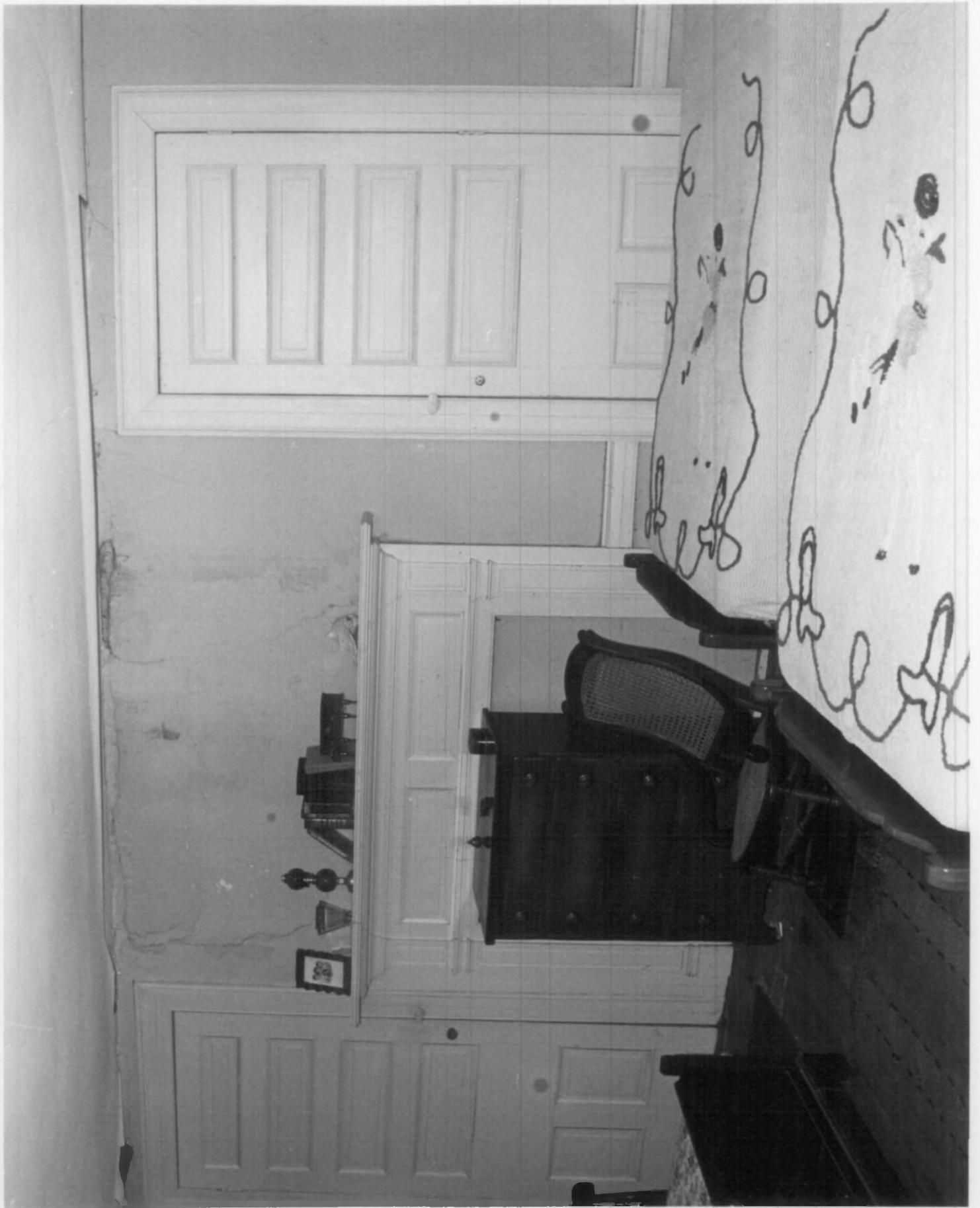
Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 13 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: November, 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Interior detail of banister at landing;  
looking Southwest



Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 14 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: November, 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Interior view of west upstairs bedroom;  
looking West



Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 15 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: November, 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Interior view of east upstairs bedroom;  
looking East



Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 16 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April, 1981  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Interior view of first floor east parlor;  
looking East



Wilson. Ephraim J.. Farm Complex 17 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity. Marion County. Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April, 1981  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102  
Interior view of mantel of east parlor;  
looking East



Wilson, Ephraim J., Farm Complex 18 of 18  
Palmyra vicinity, Marion County, Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: November, 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Detail of mantel of east parlor; looking  
South



EXTRA  
PHOTOS































