

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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 Barkley, Levi, House

and/or common Barkley, Baxter, Landis House

2. Location

street & number T57, R5W, Sec. 18 and 19 not for publication

city, town Hannibal vicinity of congressional district

state Marion code 29 county Marion code 127

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Jason, Jr. and Louise Landis

street & number Rt. 2, Box 129

city, town Hannibal vicinity of state Missouri

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds

street & number Marion County Courthouse

city, town Palmyra state Missouri

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1963 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Missouri

city, town Columbia state Missouri 65201

United States Department of the Interior
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7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	___ original site
<u>x</u> good	___ ruins	<u>x</u> altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Levi Barkley House is a two-story brick house, with a two-story ell attached to the rear, which faces west from the rear of a large shaded front yard. It is located in the rolling upland between Hannibal and Palmyra—an important southern settlement region in northeast Missouri. The house originally had a two story front portico and rear gallery but in recent years both appendages were reduced to one story. The house is otherwise in nearly pristine condition.

The house is a double-pile, central hall, Georgian derived type. It rests on a full basement and has a stone foundation. Fronting the house is a one bay wide portico which was once two stories but has since been reduced to one story. The vernacular Greek Revival impression was fortunately not lost in this alteration as one story vernacular grecian-style porches were quite common in Missouri. The paired square brick columns are original as are the balustraded railings on both stories. Cut stone limestone steps of impressive size and a well executed cut stone stoop are intact. The porch shelters the entrance door which is surrounded by sidelights and a transom set within a grecian-style shouldered architrave. Windows on the front are paired 4/4 sash with stone lintels. All other windows are 6/6 except for the small eyebrow attic windows. At the eave line of the main block a course of ornate brackets encircles the house. The bracket course of the ell is plainer. An interesting and unique feature of this house are the two paired round chimneys rising from the main block. The two story gallery on the south wall of the rear ell has been reduced to one, but retains the first story plain square posts and railings. Cut stone steps of impressive size are still present. A lean-to porch on the opposite (north) side of the ell has been enclosed.

On the interior, the house features a full basement partitioned by brick bearing walls still retaining a coat of whitewash.

The first floor consists of a central hall with two rooms on either side in the main block and an ell containing a small secondary hall with a rear stairway, a pantry and a large kitchen. A small work room is located on the east end of the south rear gallery and the north rear porch has been enclosed for additional interior space.

The central hall is dominated by a straight-run stair with 19 risers. A circular medallion graces the hall ceiling. All door and window surrounds on the first floor consist of molded shouldered architraves with pedimented peaks. Doors have four panels. All mantels are of the Greek Revival pilaster type. Woodwork in the hall and south half of the main block is painted white. That of the north half is grained and the mantels retain their marbeling. This is true of the upstairs mantels as well. A boxed-in stair is found in the northeast room of the main block.

Door and window surrounds on the second floor are plainer than those of the principal floor. Random width oak floors occur throughout the house.

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/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates ca. 1860 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Levi Barkley House is significant under criteria B and C to wit: That it is associated with Levi Barkley a prominent farmer of the Hannibal area whose career is an important case study of the successful southerner in northeast Missouri; and that his house, built on the eve of the Civil War embodies the distinctive characteristics of the late Georgian type central passage double-pile house with fine quality interior Greek Revival woodwork and indications on the exterior of Italianate decoration all embodied in a regionally imposing and well-built house. The areas of significance are as follows:

Agriculture: The career of Levi Barkley is an interesting profile of a successful southern farmer in Northeast Missouri. Although apparently lacking the advantages of formal education, he possessed farming skills which he combined with a fortuitous choice of farm location to accumulate a modest fortune and build a handsome residence.

He had been born in 1807 in Jessamine County, Kentucky and came to Missouri twenty-two years later, settling in Marion County. He apparently did not receive the advantages of education. He engaged in farming and stock raising for twelve years near the extinct community of Philadelphia before locating on the property where he was to erect his fine mansion fourteen years later. He was married twice to women of Kentucky extraction and produced by his first marriage, eleven children. During the Civil War, he was a Confederate sympathizer and a member of a Palmyra company called the "Silver Greys", a unit of men over age 45 which did not see action. Except for a brief stint as election judge in 1847 he held no office but appeared to devote himself exclusively to farming. That he possessed some skill at this endeavor in suggested by an award he received at Marion County's first fair, held in 1853, under the sponsorship of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society where he achieved the distinction of having the best one acre of corn with a yield of 111 bushels.

As is true of many southerners who did not operate at a grand scale or play a large role in public affairs, but rather followed less dramatic agricultural pursuits, Levi Barkley's story is not to be read in written Histories or biographies, but rather in the census records. In this, he is typical of the "plain folk"—the vast majority of Southerners—who are the subject of the work of that title by Frank Lawrence Owsley. Because of that fact, the nature of his agricultural pursuits does not come into focus until 1850, the year of the first agricultural census. By then, he had been relocated on his new farm for four years and by all indications was doing quite well. He farmed 300 acres of a 500 acre farm that was valued at \$7,500. The acreage of his farm was over twice the norm for farm sizes of his day in Missouri. He owned fifteen slaves: 7 males and 8 females. His holdings in horses (14), mules (15), milkcows (15), cattle (100), sheep (50) and swine (100) was worth \$2,785. In addition to

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see attached)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 2.7 acres

Quadrangle name "Hannibal, West, MO"

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	<u>115</u>	<u>6288140</u>	<u>439911810</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

B	<u>115</u>	<u>621881410</u>	<u>41391911210</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

C	<u>115</u>	<u>62861910</u>	<u>41391911210</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

D	<u>115</u>	<u>621861910</u>	<u>41391911810</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

E	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

Verbal boundary description and justification

Only the Barkley House and it's well defined yard is being nominated. It is a practical and compact boundary which contains the immediate aesthetic setting of the house and grounds. It is delineated by 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
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title James M. Denny

Department of Natural Resources

organization Division of Parks & Historic Preservation date October 12, 1983

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

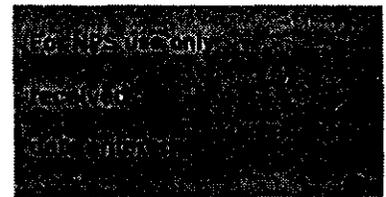
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Fred A. Lafser

Fred A. Lafser, Director, Department of Natural Resources

title and State Historic Preservation Officer date 12/29/83

For HCPS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet BARKLEY, LEVI, HOUSE Item number 8 Page 1

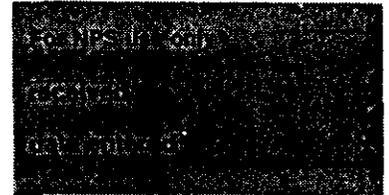
stock, he raised a variety of crops, producing 400 bushels of wheat, 2500 bushels of corn, 30 tons of hay, as well as wool, irish potatoes, orchard products, garden produce, butter, cheese, and beeswax. It is interesting to note that in this year he also raised a cash crop: hemp. His 6 1/2 ton production was a respectable figure, although not equal to the output of the hemp plantations of the Missouri River valley.

All of these figures point to a man operating at a level well above the norm. The next years were ones of increasing prosperity for him. The 1860 census figures point out some dramatic improvements in several areas. And, of course, there is the large and pretentious house he erected around that time to stand as visible evidence of his rise. He was then fifty-three and had been married for 3 years to his second wife. His two grown sons were helping him farm and two older daughters (18 and 16) were still in the household along with three younger children. His farm was forty acres shy of being a full section of which 400 acres were improved. Its value had increased nearly \$9,000. His personal estate had increased dramatically from \$1800 to \$18,500, and his slave holdings while only increasing by one had changed greatly in character. In 1850 he had 7 males, four older than 13, and 8 females. By 1860 his female holdings shrunk to three while his male chattel grew to 13, 10 being 13 or older. He now had a much greater labor force available to work his fields or rent to neighbors. The value of his stock grew by \$1115 to \$3900 with the doubling of his holdings of horses to 28 being most notable. In his crop production, three increases are notable. Irish potatoes increased from 40 to 700 bushels, butter from 400 to 1000 pounds and market garden produce increased in value from \$40 to \$1000. In addition the value of animals slaughtered increased from \$150 to \$500.

Some of this increase if not all it may be attributed to one fortuitous by-product of the relocation of his farming operation. Along the western border of his new farm lay the route of Missouri's first railroad: the Hannibal-St. Joseph line. This was the first trans-Missouri route to be completed prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. Furthermore, a depot named Barkley Station was placed on the line directly in front of his residence. A 1875 lithograph depicts this station with passengers waiting on the platform for an arriving steam engine pulling a box car and three passenger cars. The unusual produce production figures would strongly suggest that Barkley was likely supplying the needs of the railroad, and reaping from it a handsome profit that helped erect the fine residence that figures so prominently in the lithograph. Perhaps, passengers were also boarded in this home.

By 1870, Barkley's fortunes had somewhat eclipsed. His farm had been trimmed to 200 acres (150 improved), and its value reduced to \$15,000. His personal wealth had decreased to what it had been 20 years earlier. The value of his stock was less than half what it had been in 1860.

In 1876, Barkley's farm passed to his son-in-law Willis M. Baxter, a Kentucky native who came to Missouri while still in his teens, arriving first in Shannon

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

BARKLEY, LEVI, HOUSE

Item number 8

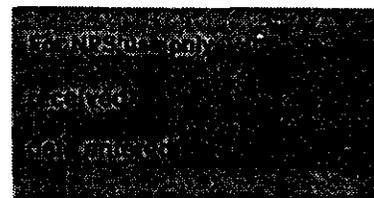
Page 2

County. He achieved success by buying and shipping stock. During his trips, he often stayed over at the farm of his future father-in-law.

In 1888, John Landis, of Pennsylvania Mennonite extraction, became the new owner of the farm. It has since remained in the Landis family and has been the property of the present owner, Jason R. Landis, Jr., since 1939.

Architecture: The Levi Barkley home is an important one for several reasons. It is one of the finest country homes of the Salt River region, embracing Marion, Ralls, and Monroe Counties; is one of the best surviving northeast Missouri examples of the double-pile Georgian houses that appeared in the most prosperous southern settlement regions along the Mississippi and Missouri River valleys during the 1850's adorned in the trappings of the Greek Revival or Italianate style or often a combination of the two; and is a finely built house resting on a full basement with a stone and brick foundation that has fine quality vernacular Greek Revival interior woodwork retaining its grained and marbled trim and mantels.

During the antebellum period in the townships lying between the town of Hannibal and Palmyra, southern homes of solid quality appeared, built by a prosperous if not wealthy gentry transplanted from Kentucky, Virginia or other states of the Upper South. A number of these homes are extant ranging from the unusual and early (ca. 1820's) stone Georgian Cottage that Robert Masterson built, to fine early I houses of the 1840's such as the Franklin Whaley House, Webb House, and Ephriam Wilson house (National Register). By 1850, large central passage brick I houses with galleried rear wings and vernacular Greek Revival trim, had become the preferred type for the prosperous slave owning farmers or country gentlemen of the region. Two very fine surviving examples are the Herndon-Dr. Baskett House and the Ritchie House. By the late 1850's through the 1870's, Italianate style houses were being built in the affluent river town of Hannibal and also in Palmyra, the county seat. Appearing as square shaped central-passage houses with fine Italianate exterior trim, and often with belvederes, many of these residences can be found today in both towns. The Levi Barkley House is indicative of the more conservative bent of rural building. This house was built for a man of perhaps little formal education who had accumulated a modest wealth by means of his farming skill, fortuitous location and ambition. Well past the mid point of his life, Barkley used this wealth to erect a dwelling which would proclaim his achievements. Its construction on the very eve of the Civil War was during the twilight time for pretentious southern architecture in Missouri. Like its counterparts elsewhere in Missouri's affluent regions, it completed a cycle in the story of southern architecture in the trans-Mississippi west. Its double-pile central hall form is an echo of the great Georgian houses of the tidewater south that flourished a century earlier. Such houses were the model for a simplified vernacular Georgian house type adopted by an affluent middle class gentry and carried by them as they joined southerners of all classes in the westward trek. From 1730 through the 1870's such houses reappeared throughout the transmontane south in the various stylistic vogues--Georgian, Federal or Greek Revival--which prevailed at the time of their building. Always in the countryside builders were conservative in adopting new modes resulting in a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet

BARKLEY, LEVI, HOUSE

Item number 8

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process of gradual accomodation rather than abrupt tranformation. The Barkley house is a good example of one phase of this gradual transformation expressed a southern country house of the Civil War era in Missouri. It has been mentioned that this period saw the introduction of the Italianate style into the urban centers. But the Barkley house is Italianate only in its ornate brackets. It's form remains squat and georgian. There is none of the attenuation of the Tuscan cube, nor are there deep eaves or quoins at the corners. The portico was an unusual two story (now reduced to one) Greek Revival expression with clustered slender brick piers resting on a fine cutstone stoop, possessing turned balusters and the frosting of brackets applied to the upper frieze. The rear two story gallery with its bricked-in rear section (now reduced to one story) was typical of such galleries built on rear ells of two story vernacular southern houses in the 1850's. It had square wood piers, simple railings and a upper course of consoles of much plainer design than the brackets of the main block. The front door has a Greek Revival "dog-eared" surround. On the house's inside, a vernacular Greek Revival style is employed generously. A fine straight-run stair of 19 risers with a nicely turned tapered octagonal newel and turned balusters, all of walnut, dominates the wide hall. A simple circular medallion graces the hall ceiling. All first floor doorways feature battered grecian surrounds with shouldered architraves and pedimented peaks (upstairs the surrounds are plainer). In the dining room a bank of three such doors occurs on one wall. Original graining is retained on the woodwork of several rooms. Several mantels retain their marbeling feathered effect in white and black color schemes--a rare and inportant survival. As in many large Missouri southern houses there is a secondary boxed-in stair in a room of the mainblock (dining room) and a rear interior stair located in the ell--the "servants stair". The boxed-in stair is a interesting hold-over with roots in tudor England and was a common feature of single- and double-pen southern houses of the Frontier period in Missouri. A fine feature of this house is its full basement. In sum, this house is an interesting mixture of vernacular tradition at several levels and of styles and for this reason is a good case study of transformation in traditional southern Architecture in Missouri.

A useful comparison that can help place the Barkley House in its Missouri context is with Greenwood (National Register) near New Franklin in Howard County. This house was built around 1864, and was a large Georgian home with a two story rear wing like its Marion County counterpart. But its builder, Robert Estill, came to one of Missouri's prime agricultural regions with very good connections and accumulated a fortune that was far larger than Barkley's. His house clearly represents a higher level of refinement and informed elegance. The Barkley house is more provincial by comparison. This is reflective of the fact that Marion County was not in the first rank of agricultural counties in antebellum Missouri. The county's domestic rural architecture, likewise, could not match in elegance the finer country estates of the Boonslick Region, in central Missouri, or of the hemp lands of Saline and Lafayette Counties that adjoined the Boonslick to the west and like the Boonslick, bordered the Missouri River. But if the Barkley House is not in the first order of pretentious Missouri houses, it is nonetheless one of the finest country houses of its region--the Salt River Country of northeast Missouri--and is a significant expression of the level of culture and wealth achieved during the antebellum period by the southern settlers of Marion County.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

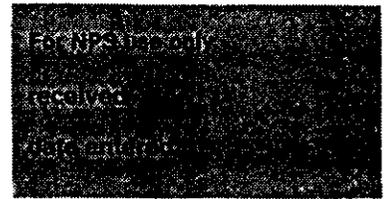


Continuation sheet BARKLEY, LEVI, HOUSE Item number 9 Page 1

1. Denny, James M. "Form and Style in Missouri's Antebellum Domestic Architecture", unpublished paper, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, April 11, 1981.
2. Denny, James M. "Greenwood", (Fayette vic., Howard County, MO) National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination form, United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, prepared September 30, 1982, listed March 29, 1983.
3. Denny, James M. "Vernacular Building Process in Missouri: Nathaniel Leonard's Activities, 1825-1870," Missouri Historical Review, October 1983, pp. 30-33.
4. U.S. Census, 7th report, 1850, 8th report, 1860, 9th report 1870, Marion County, Missouri, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule (1850 and 1860), Products of Agriculture.
5. R.I. Holcombe. History of Marion County. St. Louis: E.F. Perkins, 1884. pp. 319, 375, 617, 641, 644.
6. Atlas and Map of Marion County, Missouri. Quincy: T.M. Rogers, 1875, pp. 99.
7. Porter, Jack H. "Barkley Home", unpublished paper in Historic Sites File, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, ca. 1946.

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

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



Continuation sheet BARKLEY, LEVI, HOUSE Item number 10 Page 1

Only the Barkley House and it's well defined yard is being nominated. It is a practical and compact boundary which contains the immediate aesthetic setting of the house and grounds. It is delineated by the above referenced UTM coordinates.

BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE
Hannibal vicinity, Marion County
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
"Hannibal, West, MO"
(1971)

Scale: 1: 24,000

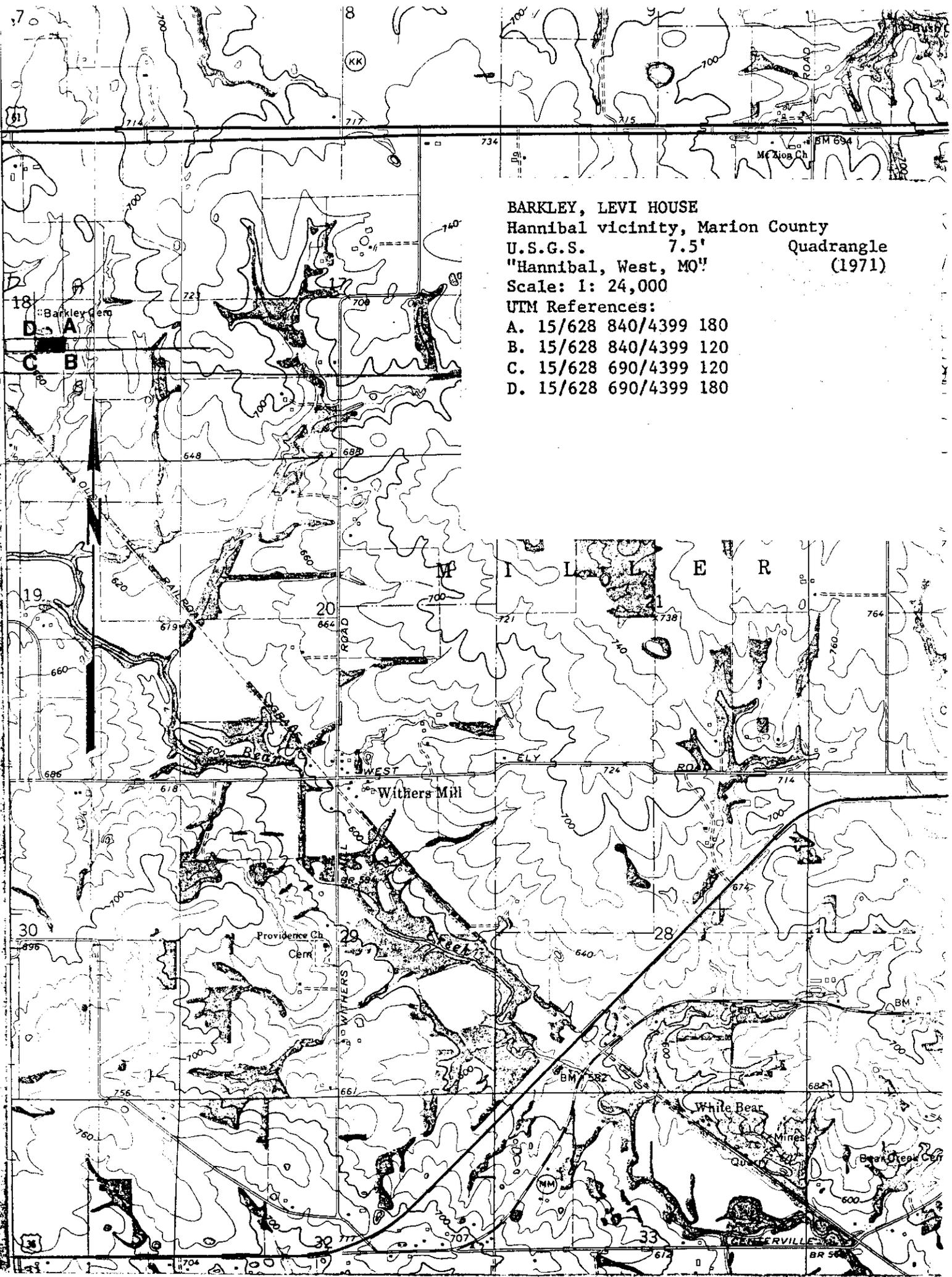
UTM References:

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B. 15/628 840/4399 120

C. 15/628 690/4399 120

D. 15/628 690/4399 180



1 of 15
BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE
Hannibal vicinity Marion County, Mo.
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : August 2, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Dept. of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Primary (West) facade; looking East.



2 of 15
BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE
Hannibal vicinity Marion County, Mo.
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : August 2, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Dept of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Primary and South facades; Looking Northeast.



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BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE Marion County, Mo.
Hannibal vicinity
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : August 2, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Dept. of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102
North and Primary facades; Looking Southeast.



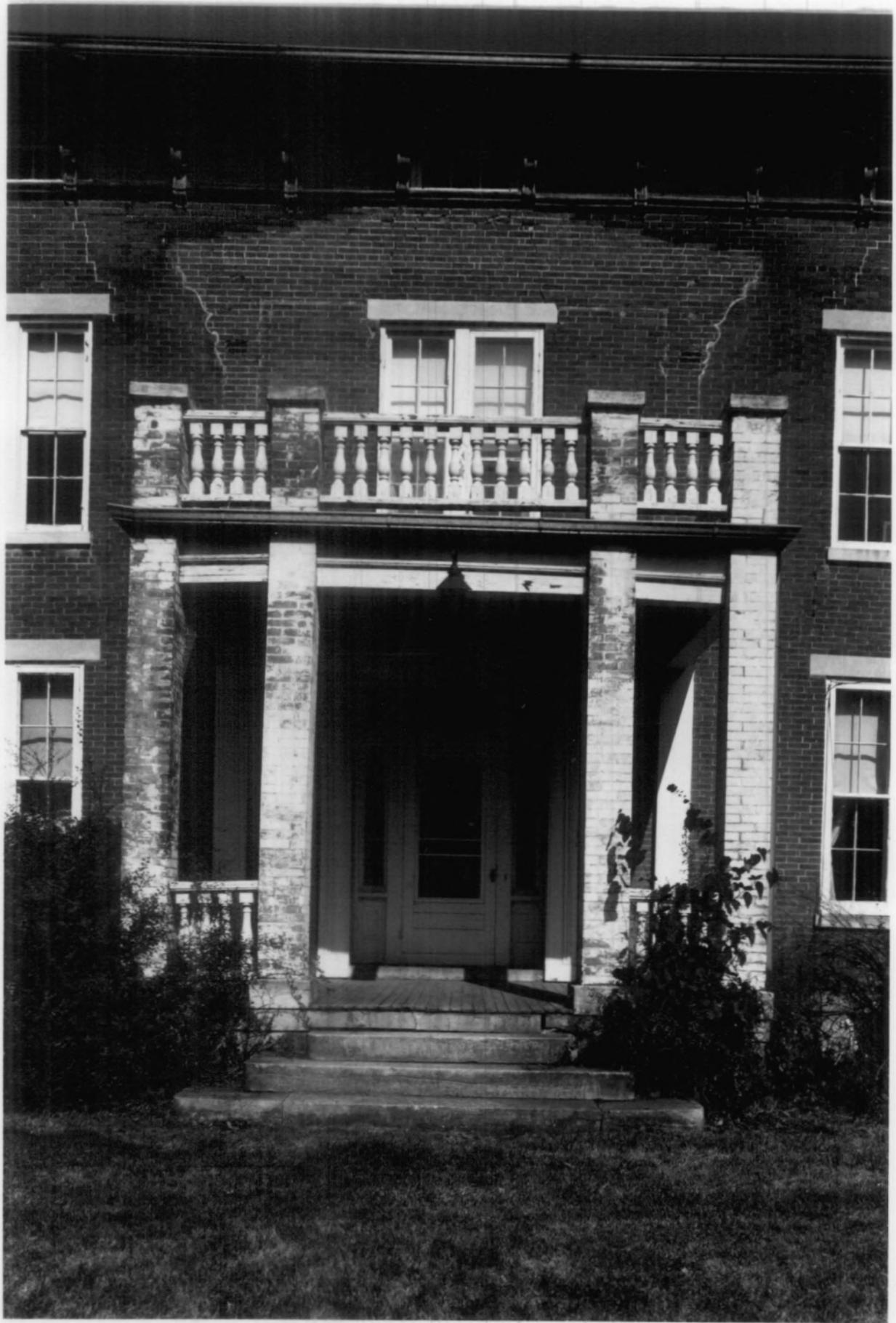
Photo

Missing

#4

BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE 5 of 15
Hannibal vicinity Marion County, Mo.
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : August 2, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Dept. of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Detail of portico, primary facade; looking
East.



BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE 6 of 15
Hannibal vicinity Marion County, Mo.
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : August 2, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Dept. of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Detail of entrance door, primary facade;
looking East.



BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE 7 of 15
Hannibal vicinity Marion County, Mo.
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : August 2, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Dept. of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Detail of circular chimneys above south facade
of main block and of brackets and eyebrow
window.



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BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE
Hannibal vicinity Marion County, Mo.
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : August 2, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Dept. of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Detail of rear porch steps, hand executed from
single blocks of limestone.



BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE 9 of 15
Hannibal vicinity Marion County, Mo.
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : August 2, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Dept. of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Interior view, first floor main hall; looking
west.



10 of 15
BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE
Hannibal vicinity
Marion County, Mo.
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : August 2, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Dept of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Interior view, first floor main hall; looking East.



BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE 11 of 15
Hannibal vicinity Marion County, Mo.
Photographer: James M. Derrin
Date : August 2, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Dept. of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Interior view, north wall of northwest first
floor room of main block; looking Northeast.



BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE 12 of 15
Hannibal vicinity Marion County, Mo.
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : August 2, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Dept. of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Interior view, boxed-in stair, northwest
corner of northeast first floor room of main
block; looking Southwest.



BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE 13 of 15
Hannibal vicinity Marion County, Mo.
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : August 2, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Dept. of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Interior view, east wall of northeast first
floor room of main block; looking east
slightly south.



BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE 14 of 15
Hannibal vicinity Marion County, Mo.
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : August 2, 1983
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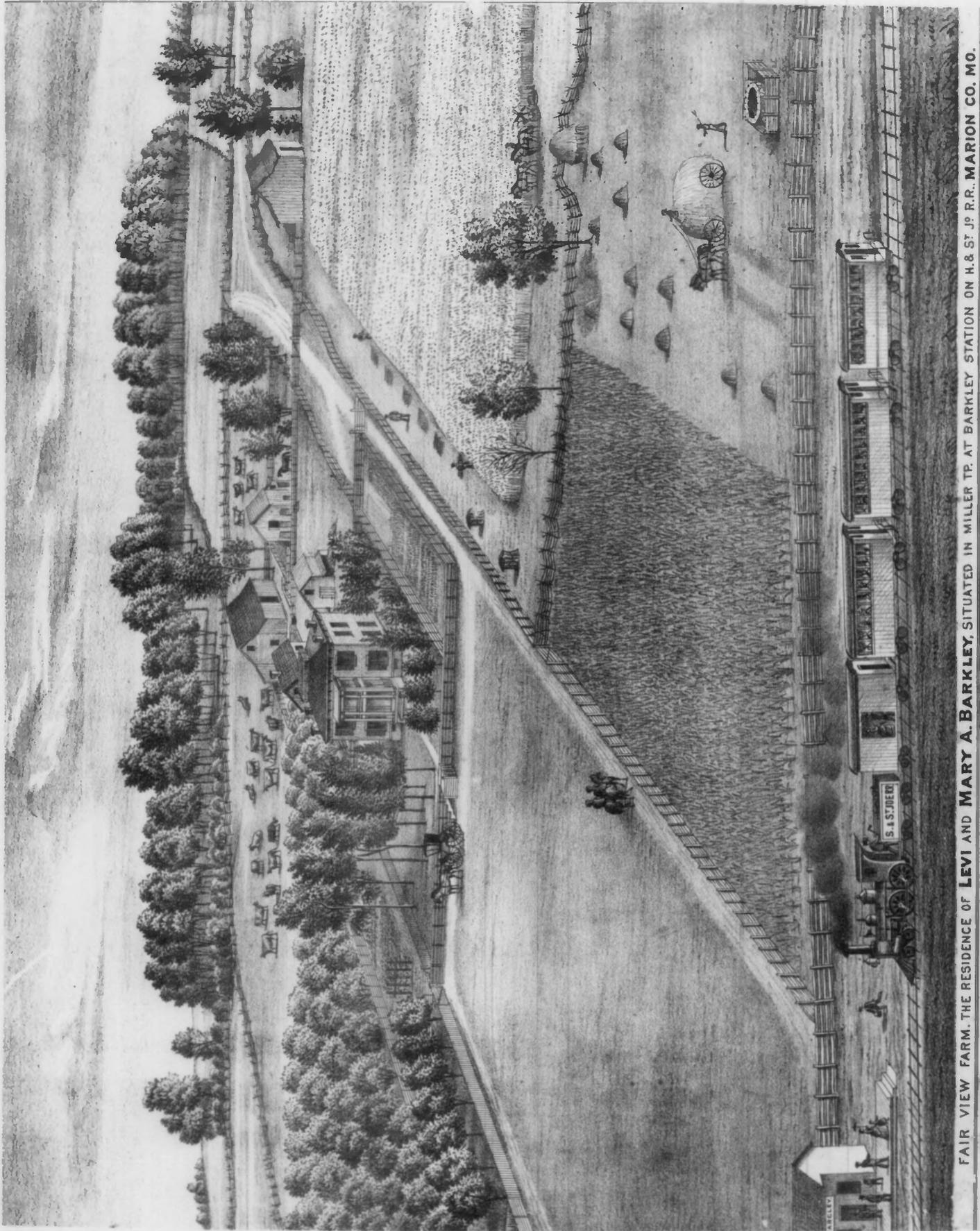
Interior view, south wall of southeast
upstairs room of main block; looking South.



BARKLEY, LEVI HOUSE
Hannibal vicinity
Photographer: N/A
Date : 1875
Neg. Loc. : Dept. of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

15a of 15
Marion County, Mo.

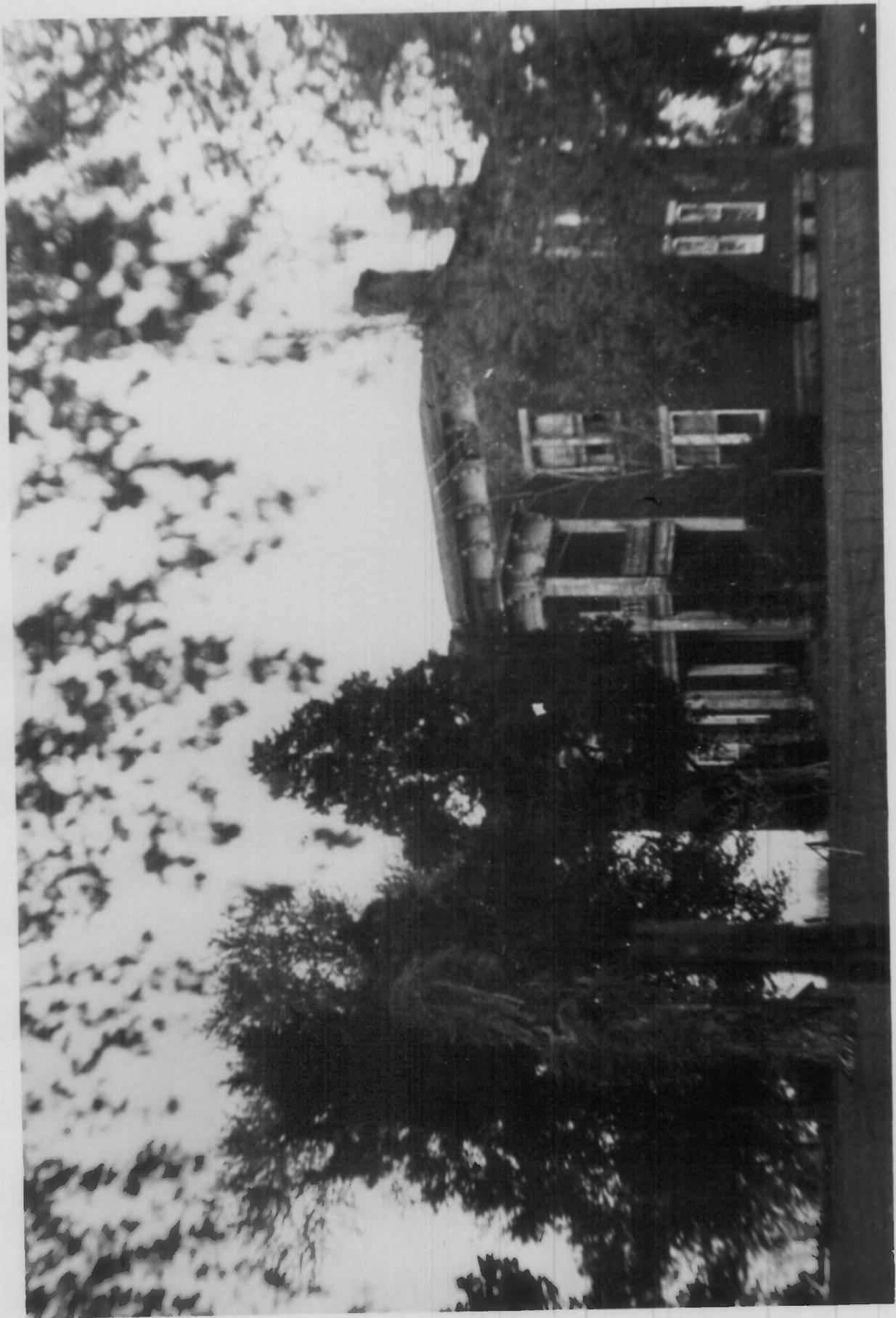
Historic view of Barkley farm; looking north-
east; from Atlas and Map of Marion County,
Missouri (Quincy, IL: T.M. Rogers, 1875) p. 99



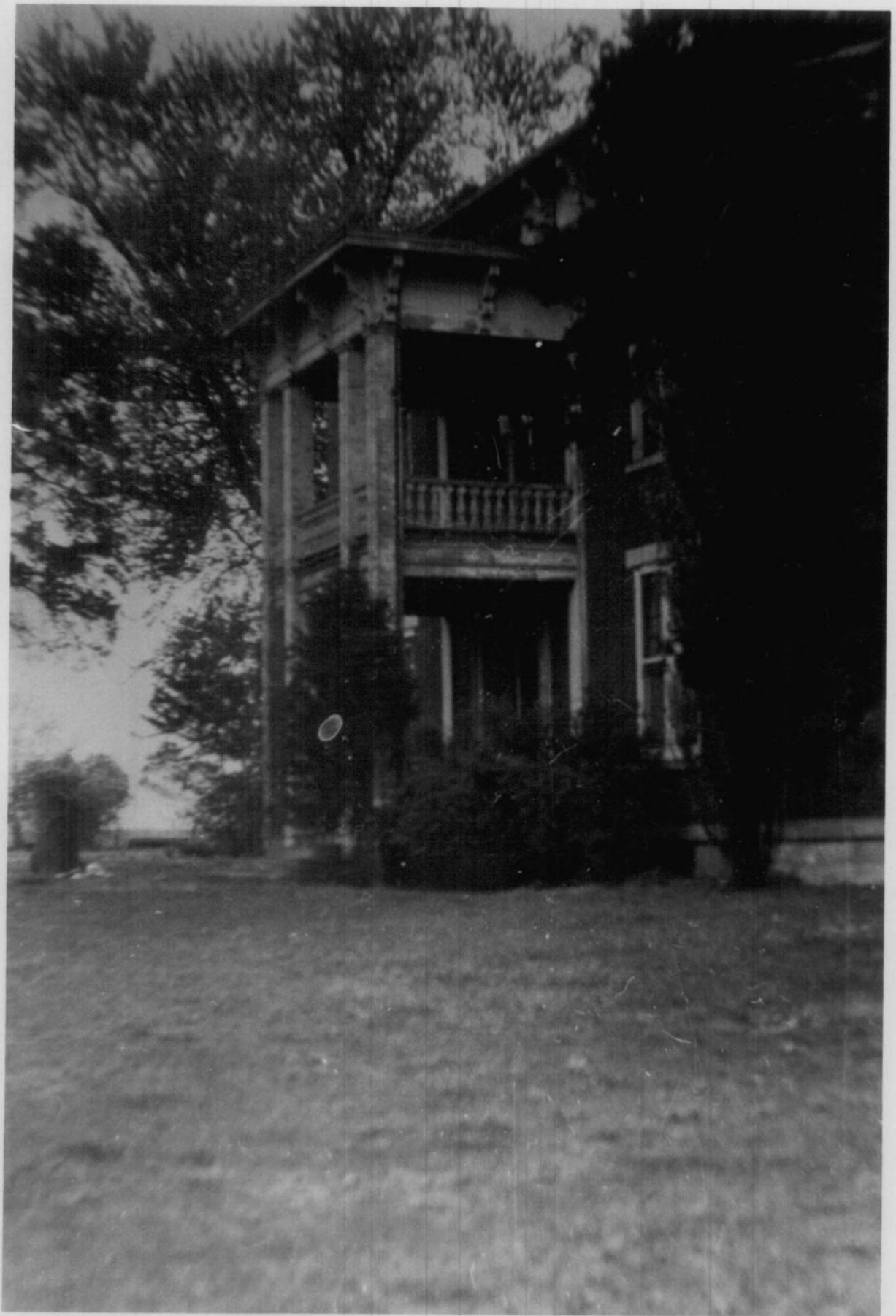
FAIR VIEW FARM. THE RESIDENCE OF LEVI AND MARY A. BARKLEY, SITUATED IN MILLER TP. AT BARKLEY STATION ON H. & ST. J. R.R., MARION CO. MO.

15b of 15
BARKLEY, LEVI, HOUSE Marion Co., MO
Hannibal vicinity
Photographer: Jack H. Porter
Date: ca. 1946
Copy Neg. Loc.: Dept. Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO. 65102

View of Primary facade showing original
portico; looking Northeast.



BARKLEY, LEVI, HOUSE
Hannibal vicinity
Photographer: Jack H. Porter
Date: ca. 1946
Copy Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural
Resources
Historic Preservation Prod.
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Detail of original front portico; looking
Northeast.



BARKLEY, LEVI, HOUSE 15d of 15
Hannibal vicinity Marion Co., Mo
Photographer: Jack H. Porter
Date: ca. 1946
Copy Neg. Loc.: Dent. of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO. 65102

View of South facade showing original ell;
Looking Northwest.

