

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Fields, John and Fannie, House

Other names/site number N/A

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 227 McKenzie Street

| | |
|-----|---------------------|
| N/A | not for publication |
|-----|---------------------|

City or town Barnard

| | |
|-----|----------|
| N/A | vicinity |
|-----|----------|

State Missouri Code MO County Nodaway Code 147 Zip code 64423

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

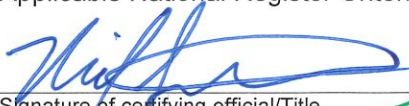
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A ___ B X C ___ D


Signature of certifying official/Title JP Date 04/17/19 4/19/19

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 _____

Fields, John and Fannie, House
Name of Property

Nodaway, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

| <u>Contributing</u> | <u>Noncontributing</u> | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| <u>1</u> | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | 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

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC – single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENT: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK - concrete

WOOD

roof: ASPHALT

other: Porch – BRICK - concrete

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Fields, John and Fannie, House
Name of Property

Nodaway, Missouri
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1917

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Nodaway County Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Fields, John and Fannie, House
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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than an acre.

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

1 40.17456 - 94.82205 3 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

2 _____ _____ 4 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____ _____ _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____ _____ _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____ _____ _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____ _____ _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Aaron Schmidt

organization Northwest Missouri State University date 09-10-2018

street & number 2905 N. 39th Terrace telephone (816)-262-1590

city or town St. Joseph state MO zip code 64506

e-mail Arschmidt1824@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.).

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.

Fields, John and Fannie, House
Name of Property

Nodaway, Missouri
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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: Fields, John and Fannie, House

City or Vicinity: Barnard

County: Nodaway State: Missouri

Photographer: Aaron Schmidt

Date
Photographed: July 2018

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

Number of Photographs: 15

- Photograph 1: South Elevation, camera facing north.
- Photograph 2: Tapered Porch Pier, camera facing north.
- Photograph 3: Dutch Windmill Lantern, camera facing northwest.
- Photograph 4: Detail of Concrete Bricks, camera facing northeast.
- Photograph 5: Front Entry, camera facing north.
- Photograph 6: West Elevation, camera facing east.
- Photograph 7: Pergola Porch, camera facing northeast.
- Photograph 8: French Doors, camera facing east.
- Photograph 9: North Elevation, camera facing south.
- Photograph 10: East Elevation, camera facing west.
- Photograph 11: Southwest view, with second floor, camera facing northeast.
- Photograph 12: Box-beam ceilings, dining room, camera facing north.
- Photograph 13: Detail of electric light fixtures, camera facing west.
- Photograph 14: Built-in double bookcases, living room, camera facing east.
- Photograph 15: Built-in china cabinet, dining room, camera facing north.

Figure Log:

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

FIGURE I: PHOTOGRAPH – The Fields Home, late 20th century; Section 7, p. 8

FIGURE II: DIAGRAM – A typical twentieth-century Craftsman-style bungalow. Section 8, p. 13

FIGURE III: GOOGE STREET VIEW IMAGE – The Craftsman bungalow at 3rd and Stonehocker Streets. Section 8, p. 13

FIGURE IV: MAPS – Site Map, p. 19

FIGURE V: MAPS – Contextual Map, p. 20

FIGURE VI: FLOORPLAN, p. 21

FIGURE VII: PHOTOGRAPH MAP KEY, p. 22

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| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

SUMMARY

The John and Fannie Fields House is a two story Craftsman-style home located at 227 McKenzie Street in the small town of Barnard, Missouri. The house is the only building on a 0.35 acre property, and is nestled among well-manicured grass, mature trees, and a variety of plants and shrubbery. The layout of the home is irregular, with several shallow projections on each side of the house. A spacious wrap-around platform porch envelops the west and south sides of the home, with tapered concrete brick piers supporting the roof on the south elevation and identical piers supporting pergola crossbeams on the west elevation. The structure is situated on a concrete block foundation, and includes a full basement. The first floor of the structure is enclosed with small concrete bricks, and the second floor is a wood frame construction. Double-hung windows, encased in wood sashes and frames, are found throughout the home. The roof features a series of low gable peaks with deep eaves. On the interior, natural woods encase most windows and doors. The ceiling in the living room and the dining room is characterized by heavy box beams, which include original built-in light fixtures at many of the beam intersections. Built-in furniture, such as the bookcases in the living room, are characteristic of Craftsman-style construction.¹ The home is in very good condition, and retains most of its original exterior and interior features. Architecturally, the house stands out from its immediate residential surroundings and the rest of the town as one of only a few Craftsman-style homes in the community.²

SETTING

The Fields Home is located on the southern side of Barnard and is situated just north of Route M – that is, McKenzie Street – the main highway that runs through the town (see Contextual Map, Figure V). The house is perched at the top of a gentle rise; from the porch, one is afforded a partial view of the town and the 102 River valley to the west. Most of Barnard, including the part of town in which the Fields Home is located, is residential. Generally speaking, the dwellings in Barnard are modest in scale and are usually surrounded by green space. The Fields Home, too, sits on a grassy lawn that is studded with various shrubs and mature trees. A municipal sidewalk and a concrete retaining wall stretch across the west side and the

¹ Clay Lancaster, *The American Bungalow, 1880-1930* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1985), 212.

² This determination is based on the preparer's reconnaissance-level survey of the town, conducted on May 05, 2018.

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south side of the yard. In the southwest corner of the yard, the perpendicular intersection of the sidewalk meets at the base of an eight-step concrete staircase. At the top of this staircase, a sidewalk runs in a northeasterly direction toward another eight-step staircase, which is attached to the southwest corner of the home's platform porch (a portion of the sidewalk and the second eight-step staircase is visible in photo 11). A recently-paved, L-shaped drive and a newer privacy fence run along the north and east sides of the property (Site Map, Figure IV). The home's yard is attractively landscaped and includes five deciduous trees, an assortment of flowers, and a variety of short shrubs.

ELABORATION

Foundation and Basement

The foundation of the John and Fannie Fields Home is constructed of standard concrete masonry blocks. Dimensionally, its footprint is identical to the exterior parameters of the home's first level. The foundation was excavated to a depth of about eight feet, affording the home with a full basement. Today, the basement looks much like it would have one hundred years ago; the cinder blocks of the walls are exposed, as are the wooden beams and joists in the ceiling. The layout of the basement is relatively open, although a few partitions do exist. One of these walls creates a separate room on the south side of the basement that mirrors the dimensions of the living room above, and another sections off the coal room on the basement's west side.

First Level: Exterior South Elevation

The south elevation of the Fields Home includes a deep covered porch and an inviting front entry (Photo 1). The porch is sheltered by a low-pitched cross-gable roof that is supported by tapered piers. These tapered piers are constructed from small concrete bricks and are situated on top of rectangular concrete brick columns. The tapered portion of the piers buttress a wide, unembellished frieze that wends around the perimeter of the porch roof (Photo 2). A unique stained-glass lantern, depicting Dutch windmills, hangs from ceiling of the porch roof. This four-sided lantern, which was recently restored, appears to embody the flavor of the Arts and Crafts Movement (Photo 3).³ Wood diamond shingles, painted deep red, decorate the pediment of the porch roof, providing a striking departure from the porch's concrete bricks and accentuating the pitch of the gable. The porch itself is elevated approximately three feet above the ground, and is

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outlined by a low and continuous knee-wall. The knee-wall extends, in height, about four feet from the ground. Its bottom half is constructed with standard concrete masonry blocks and its top half is fashioned from small concrete bricks.

The small concrete bricks found on the porch piers and the surrounding knee-wall are also employed throughout the home's exterior first-floor walls. Dimensionally, the concrete bricks that make up the John and Fannie Fields Home are similar in size to conventional clay bricks. These concrete bricks exhibit a chiseled surface texture, giving them a rugged, almost topographic appearance (Photo 4). While the use of concrete is unique for bricks of this size, it was a practical and economical choice at the time of construction. John Fields, the man for whom the home was built, owned a concrete manufacturing plant and produced his own concrete bricks.⁴

The front entrance consists of an original flush wood door with three thin glazings. These glazings occupy the upper half of the door and feature beveled glass. Within the last decade, a modern but aesthetically tasteful storm door was installed over the front entrance. A pair of slender sidelights accompany the front door and allow natural light into the entry of the living room (Photo 5). There are four windows on the first floor of the home's south elevation, all of which are original units. These windows are sectioned into two pairs; one pair is located east of the front entrance and the other pair is located west of the front entrance. Both pairs share identical dimensions and glazing specifications. The two windows in each pair share a common lintel and sill; on the exterior, the sill is formed from a unitary slab of concrete and the lintel is constructed from concrete bricks. Small concrete bricks act as a mullion to separate the two windows in both pairs. The windows themselves are three-over-one double-hung units that retain their original wood muntins and sashes. Sometime in the mid-twentieth century, aluminum storm casements were installed over all of the home's windows and remain in place today. It is important to note that they do not completely obstruct the original windows, which remain clearly visible from the exterior.

First Level: Exterior West Elevation

The west elevation of the Fields Home contains another prominent entryway and boasts a welcoming trellised porch (Photo 6). The wide platform porch and knee-wall found on the south

³ Monica Obniski, "The Arts and Crafts Movement in America", The Metropolitan Museum of Art, June 2008, accessed June 22, 2018, https://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/acam/hd_acam.htm.

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elevation of the house wrap around to the west elevation. In the middle of the home's west elevation, two tapered brick piers support a pergola roof, which is constructed from wood crossbeams that are spaced apart at intervals of two feet (Photo 7). Underneath this feature is a pair of original wood French doors. Each door in this entry contains eight glazings and retains its original hardware. This pair of French doors, which opens to the dining room, is an attractive characteristic of the home's west elevation and provides an additional source of natural light for the dining area (Photo 8). Two prominent double-hung windows surround the west entryway. Like the windows found on the home's south elevation, these windows have three-over-one specifications and maintain their original wood muntins and sashes.

Two rooms, the living room and the eating nook, protrude from the west elevation. To the south, the wall of the living room projects in the shape of a trapezoidal bay. In the center of this bay is a trio of three-over-one windows that are joined together by two wood mullions. Additionally, both legs of the bay contain a three-over-one double-hung window. To the north, the eating nook projects outward in a rectangular fashion. The west wall of this projection hosts a single three-over-one double-hung window. Both the north and south projections are capped with their own low-pitched, cross-gable roof. Wood diamond shingles, painted red, sheath the pediments of these projections.

First Level: Exterior North Elevation

The north elevation contains the back entrance of the home, which opens to an enclosed mudroom (Photo 9). This mudroom is the most obtruding projection on the north elevation. The exterior of this mudroom is constructed from small concrete bricks and is, like other projections on the home, capped by an unadorned frieze, a wood-shingled pediment, and a low-pitch gable roof. The back entrance itself consists of a modern storm door. On the east and the west sides of the back entrance are a trio of three, one-over-one double hung windows. Behind the mudroom projection, only the exterior walls of the kitchen and the eating nook are visible on the north elevation. The kitchen's north exterior wall is constructed from small concrete bricks and contains two elevated, three-over-one double-hung windows with original sashes and muntins. As usual, the kitchen windows are sandwiched by concrete sills and brick lintels. The eating nook's north wall is also composed of small concrete bricks and contains one larger, three-over-one double-hung window.

⁴ "Jno. A. Fields Begins House," *Barnard Bulletin*, September 7, 1916.

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First Level: Exterior East Elevation⁵

The east elevation of the Fields Home has no first-level entry points; rather, this plane of the house contains nearly a dozen large windows that deliver natural light for the east side of the living room, the master bedroom, the master bathroom, the laundry room, and the enclosed mudroom (Photo 10). Like the other first-level exterior walls of the home, the walls of the east elevation are constructed from small concrete bricks. On the southern end of the east elevation, the living room projects outward in a trapezoidal bay, just as it did on the west elevation. In the center of this bay is a trio of three-over-one windows that are joined together by two wood mullions. Additionally, both legs of the bay contain a three-over-one double-hung window. This projection is topped with a low-pitched gable roof. Immediately to the north of this projection are three, three-over-one double-hung windows, which provide light for the master bedroom. This exterior wall of the master bedroom is on the base plane of the east elevation and is capped with a broad, low gable roof. To the north of the master bedroom is another projection, with contains the exterior walls of the bathroom, laundry room and mudroom. The bathroom and the laundry room each contain one window; the window for the bathroom is a three-over-one double hung window that is covered by a wooden two-over-two casing, and the laundry room window is a three-over-one double hung unit. A low-pitched gable roof straddles these two windows symmetrically. The pediment under this gable, and the other gables on the east elevation, is sheathed in deep red, diamond-cut wood shingles. One more window, a one-over-one unit, is located at the far end of the east elevation and delivers light to the mudroom.

Second Level: Exterior

The second level of the Fields Home has a smaller dimensional footprint than the first level of the house and is rectangular in composition (Photo 11). Positionally, it rises above the eastern half of the home, evenly saddling the ridge board of the east elevation's principal gable. Unlike the first level, which is chiefly constructed with concrete bricks, the second level is composed of wood framing and coursed shingle cladding. Fifteen windows are incorporated on this level of the home where, for the most part, different variations of the standard three-over-one double hung window are utilized. There are four windows on the south elevation (four three-over-one units), five windows on the east elevation (two three-over-one units, two three-lite

⁵ This elevation was especially difficult to photograph because of a fence that is in very close proximity to the east side of the house.

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| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

units, and one single-lite unit), three windows on the north elevation (three three-over-one units), and three windows on the west elevation (one three-over-one unit and two three-lite units). These windows, like the windows on the lower level, retain their original wood sashes, mullions, and muntins. The south and north elevations of the second level are gabled, with a low-pitch that matches the gables found on the first level. Expectedly, the roof on the second level also contains wide eaves.

INTERIOR

The living room and the dining room dominate the layout of the home's first floor (see Figure VI). From the living room, which is located at the front (or south) side of the house, an open entry on the west leads to the dining room, and another door on the east leads to the master bedroom. A staircase dissects the center of the home, and separates the dining room from the master bedroom. To the north of the dining room is the kitchen and eating nook. There are two doorways on the east side of the kitchen; the north doorway leads to the enclosed porch at the back of the house, and the open entry to the south leads to a hallway. This hallway provides access to the staircase leading upstairs, to the staircase leading to the basement, to the bathroom, and to the back of the master bedroom. The remaining spaces on the first level are reserved for closets, storage, and the laundry room. The second floor of the home is essentially rectangular, and contains a small bathroom and two open spaces that could serve as bedrooms.

Like other Craftsman-style houses, the interior of the Fields Home capitalizes on the use of natural light, exhibits a purposeful, open layout, and includes tasteful and practical built-in furniture.⁶ Light-toned hardwood floors are found throughout many of the rooms on the first level. Vibrant woodwork is also employed generously, especially in the home's open, more public spaces, such as the living room and the formal dining area. The use of thick wood trim in these spaces adds a sense of distinction to each window and door. In true Craftsman-like fashion, dark woods are also manifest on the ceilings of the living and dining rooms, where heavy box-beams contribute to the interior's sophisticated aesthetic (Photo 12).⁷ Original built-in light fixtures can be found at many of the beam intersections (Photo 13).

⁶ "House Style – Craftsman Bungalow" The Modest Mansion, accessed June 21, 2018, <http://modestmansion.com/2017/03/08/house-style-craftsman-bungalow/>.

⁷ Ibid.

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| N/A |
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Another telling characteristic of this home's Craftsman style is revealed through its built-in furniture.⁸ In the living room, the most notable and functional piece of built-in furniture is the double book case, which features multi-paned glass doors and maintains its original hardware (Photo 14). Another piece of appealing built-in furniture can be found in the dining room, where an upright china cabinet dominates the north wall. This cabinet is embellished with many tasteful original elements, such as its hardware, leaded glass doors, and beveled mirrors (Photo 15). With their "simplicity, solidity, and straight lines", the double bookcase and the china cabinet also seem to exemplify the stylistic characteristics of the Arts and Crafts Movement.⁹

ALTERATIONS AND INTEGRITY

The most significant alteration to the home's exterior was performed on its eaves. Originally, the rafters under the eaves were exposed – a fact that is verified through older photographs from the mid and late twentieth century (see Figure I, page 8). At an unknown time, however, the eaves of the Fields Home were boxed in. Exposed rafters, of course, are one of the most common and recognizable characteristics of the Craftsman style. Additionally, the wood beams of the pergola sheltering were recently wrapped in a protective aluminum. The modified eaves and wrapped pergola beams, together with the aluminum storm windows and storm doors previously mentioned, constitute the most significant alterations to the exterior of the home. On the interior, the most significant alterations have occurred in the kitchen, eating nook, and hallway, where tin ceilings have been installed. Furthermore, some alterations have occurred on the second floor, where the bathroom is being renovated.

Although these alterations have undoubtedly affected specific components of the home, the Fields House as a whole retains its architectural integrity and continues to be a fine example of a resplendent Craftsman-style home. In fact, some of the alterations (especially on the exterior) are simply protecting original features; the storm windows and storm doors, for instance, help to safeguard the original windows and doors from the elements without obscuring them. The house still retains its key structural, material, and stylistic features, such as the tapered porch piers, rock-faced brick, diamond shingling, wooden windows, original front entry with sidelights, original French doors, and wooden pergola structure. The home remains in its original

⁸ Gerald Foster, *American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004), 348.

⁹ "Furniture and Art in the Arts and Crafts Interior", Arts and Crafts Homes and the Revival, December 19, 2016, accessed June 22, 2018, <https://artsandcraftshomes.com/interiors/importance-furniture-art-arts-crafts-interior>.

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| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

location, exhibits a clear and well-preserved design, exists in a largely unchanged residential setting, and – as a result of its robust workmanship – continues to maintain expressions of feeling and association as defined by the National Park Service.



FIGURE I: The Fields Home, late 20th century. Notice the exposed rafters under the eaves.
Photo courtesy of Jill Chadwick.

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| Fields, John and Fannie, House |
| Name of Property |
| Nodaway, Missouri |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

SUMMARY

The John and Fannie Fields house, located at 227 McKenzie Street in Barnard, Nodaway County, Missouri, is locally significant under Criterion C for ARCHITECTURE. It is an excellent example of a Craftsman-style home and is, architecturally, one of the most unique and distinguishable buildings in the community of Barnard. The home is in exceptional condition and retains most of its original interior and exterior features. Finished in 1917 (the period of significance), the home's construction was commissioned by John Fields, a locally-prominent businessman and landowner who later served as the president of the Barnard State Bank.¹⁰ At the time, the Craftsman movement was still popular in the United States, especially in the West and the Midwest.¹¹ Expectedly, elements of Craftsman artistry (i.e., decorative knee brackets and tapered porch piers) can be found on a few other bungalow-type homes in Barnard, which may have been completed around the same time. However, the Fields Home is truly unique for its scale, its Arts and Crafts-inspired details, and its commanding layout. Such resplendent features reflect the potential prosperity available to businessmen in the Barnard region, like John Fields, around the time of the First World War. Although the architect of the Fields Home is unknown, it is apparent that he valued beauty, livability, and functionality with equal primacy. Like other Craftsman-style houses and, more generally, early twentieth century bungalows, the exterior exhibits low gabled-roof peaks, deep eaves, a welcoming front porch with tapered columns, and a pergola-inspired patio.¹² Some of the most distinctive hallmarks of the home's Craftsman design, however, are found inside the Fields Home, where the use of vibrant woodwork, built-in furniture, and a purposeful, open layout reflect the home's practicality as well as its architectural opulence.¹³

ELABORATION

A Brief History of Barnard and Some Local Historic Context, c. 1916-1917

The town of Barnard, Missouri, was founded in 1870 by a regional railroad magnate named John Fiske Barnard. Mr. Barnard, who was the superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, believed that the agriculturally-rich land along the One

¹⁰ "John A. Fields, Prominent Banker, Dead", *Barnard Bulletin*, January 6, 1927.

¹¹ Cynthia Duquette Smith, "Craftsman Style," in *Encyclopedia of Twentieth Century Architecture, Volume I: A-F*, ed. R. Stephen Sennott (New York: Fitzroy Dearborn, 2004), 321.

¹² Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 1990), 453.

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Hundred and Two River in northwestern Missouri would benefit from the services of a railroad. Mr. Barnard laid his new line in the flat valley of the One Hundred and Two River and surveyed the area for a suitable place to erect a service depot. In 1869, he decided to build the depot across from an established grist mill on the One Hundred and Two River. Before long, the land around the new depot was surveyed and plotted, and the community of Barnard was officially settled in 1870. By the time Barnard was formally incorporated in 1881, about 500 residents lived in the town, and it boasted an assortment of grocery stores, general merchandise retailers, blacksmith shops, and implement outlets.¹⁴ The railroad's contribution to Barnard's growth and economic protraction in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries cannot be overstated.

When John Fields and his wife, Fannie Fields, began constructing their new home in the summer of 1916, Barnard was, like many rural Midwestern communities, a healthy and self-sustaining town. Many exciting and transformative changes were beginning to affect Barnard and the surrounding country during the war years; new buildings, such as a community opera house in town and new farm residences outside of town, began springing up.¹⁵ Additionally, a new transmission line was being routed to Barnard that was expected to provide the town with continuous electric power.¹⁶ The construction of the Fields Home was, in a sense, part of this period of communal welfare and likely confirmed the sentiments of the local newspaper editor, who proposed, "All of these things indicate a wave of prosperity to this community and a certain progressive spirit that helps make an excellent community".¹⁷

A Brief Account of the Home's Construction and its Notable Residents

The original owner of the home, John A. Fields, was a concrete manufacturer, land owner, and local banker.¹⁸ Mr. Fields and his wife, Fannie, commissioned construction of the Fields Home around 1916. Construction of the house commenced late in the summer of that year, most likely in September.¹⁹ Unfortunately, the home's primary architect and general contractor are unknown. However, it is interesting to note that the house was "made out of concrete blocks

¹³ "House Style – Craftsman Bungalow" The Modest Mansion.

¹⁴ *History of Nodaway County, Missouri* (St. Joseph, MO: National Historical Company, 1882), 161-3; *Barnard Centennial Book* (Maryville, MO: Wilson Printing Company, 1970), 2-5.

¹⁵ "The New Opera House Beautiful," *Barnard Bulletin*, July 26, 1917; "Much Building is Being Done Around Barnard," *Barnard Bulletin*, November 16, 1916.

¹⁶ "To Have Light Service Sept 1st," *Barnard Bulletin*, July 26, 1917.

¹⁷ "Much Building is Being Done Around Barnard," *Barnard Bulletin*, November 16, 1916.

¹⁸ Egbert, Oral Interview, January 31, 2018.

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of Fields' own manufacture", which was clearly a practical and economical choice for Mr. Fields.²⁰ Work on the home lasted about one year, and probably concluded in August or September of 1917.²¹ An interior decorator from Maryville, Missouri named James Arnett was responsible for embellishing the inside of the Fields Home.²² The exact touches he added and the extent of his work are unknown.

JOHN AND FANNIE FIELDS, AND SUBSEQUENT OWNERS

In addition to his business enterprises, John Fields was an active member of the community of Barnard, involving himself in organizations such as the Odd Fellow's Lodge, the White Hall Lodge, and the Methodist-Episcopal Church, where he served as steward.²³ However, he was probably most well-known for his role as the president of the Barnard State Bank. He joined the Barnard State Bank in 1899 and, during the 1920s, assumed an important role in the community as the bank's president.²⁴ At the time of his death in 1927, Fields also owned a sizeable amount of land in Nodaway County and neighboring Andrew County.²⁵ His wife, Fannie, was also an established member of the community. She moved to Barnard in 1901 and worked for a dry goods store before she married John Fields in 1908. After John passed away in 1927, Fannie remained in her Craftsman home until her death in 1940.²⁶ Since that time, the home has been in the hands of various homeowners, such as Tom and Mabel Strader in the middle of the twentieth century and Gaylord and Kay Jensen late in the century.²⁷ While it is unclear exactly when the home's eaves were altered, it is likely that the procedure occurred when the Straders or the Jensens occupied the house.

EARL McCLEAVE

It is of interest to note that, in the middle of the twentieth century, a man named Earl McCleave boarded on the second floor of the home.²⁸ McCleave was a renowned entrepreneur and agriculturist who operated a productive bluegrass business, making Nodaway County an

¹⁹ "Jno. A. Fields Begins House," *Barnard Bulletin*, September 7, 1916.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ "Fields House Nearly Done," *Barnard Bulletin*, August 2, 1917.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ "John A. Fields, Prominent Banker, Dead," *Barnard Bulletin*, January 6, 1927.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ Inventory, Appraisements and Affidavits for John Fields, March 19, 1927.

²⁶ "Mrs. Fannie Fields Dies at her Home in Barnard," *Maryville Daily Forum*, August 15, 1940.

²⁷ Warranty Deed for Lloyd Strader and Mabel Strader, Nodaway County, September 03, 1940; Warranty Deed for Kay Strader Jensen and Gaylord H. Jensen, Nodaway County, February 01, 1994.

²⁸ Egbert, Oral Interview, January 31, 2018.

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important center for bluegrass curing.²⁹ McCleave, known locally as the “Bluegrass King”, made the county a significant hub for this specialized industry and created an economic boon for the region in the mid-twentieth century.³⁰

The Craftsman Style

The Craftsman architectural style of the early twentieth century grew out of a broader, more collective trend known as the Arts and Crafts Movement. The Arts and Crafts movement, which began in England in the late nineteenth century, evolved as a protest to the Industrial Revolution. Disciples of the Arts and Crafts Movement believed that the Industrial Revolution, and particularly mass production, sterilized the creative senses of artisans, craftsmen, and consumers while denigrating the quality of the items that were being produced. In response, proponents of the Arts and Crafts movement called for a return to handmade, purposeful, and tasteful products that were made with dignity.³¹ The ideals of the Arts and Crafts Movement were championed by an American furniture maker named Gustav Stickley. Around the turn of the century, Stickley began printing a magazine called the *Craftsman*. In the *Craftsman*, Stickley proposed that furniture and homes alike be designed with artesian sophistication and simplicity. Additionally, he believed that homes should be equipped with practical, yet aesthetic, built-in furniture. Both, he contended, should portray a “direct relationship to the [home’s] natural surroundings”.³² Before long, two brothers named Charles and Henry Greene adapted Stickley’s vision into a new architectural form known as the Craftsman-style. Though the Greene brothers drew much of their inspiration from Stickley and the Craftsman movement in general, they also admired Swiss and Japanese architecture.³³ Their most famous building, the David Gamble House in Pasadena, California, was completed in 1908 and is commonly considered the *pièce de résistance* of Craftsman-style homes. This home set the precedent for other Craftsman style homes, exhibiting low gables, deep eaves, visible rafters, and an abundance of exposed natural materials.³⁴

²⁹ “Bluegrass King Of This County,” *Maryville Daily Forum*, June 21, 1948.

³⁰ Opal Eckert, “Grassroots Reflections,” *Maryville Daily Forum*, July 2, 1976.

³¹ Smith, “Craftsman Style,” 321.

³² Gerald Foster, *American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004), 346-8.

³³ Carter Wiseman, *Twentieth Century American Architecture: The Buildings and their Makers* (New York: W.W. Horton, 2000), 81-2.

³⁴ *Ibid*, 82-3.

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Other Craftsman Homes in Barnard

There are a few other homes in Barnard that exhibit Craftsman-style ornamentation. As previously mentioned, Craftsman design was popular in the opening decades of the early twentieth century, so it is not surprising to see elements of Craftsman artistry on homes from that era. The most common expression of Craftsman ornamentation are decorative knee braces and tapered porch columns, features which can be found on a few houses on Morehouse, McFarland, and Stonehocker Streets. Exposed rafters are also visible under the eaves of a couple houses. Of these, one home in particular, at Third and Stonehocker Streets, could be considered a Craftsman-style Bungalow based on the definitions and diagrams provided by Virginia and Lee McAlester in their source text, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (see Figures II and III below). This house, in form, is a Bungalow structure that contains several Craftsman characteristics, such as tapered porch columns, knee braces, four-over-one windows, and a pair of French doors on the north elevation.³⁵



FIGURE II: Diagram of an early twentieth century Craftsman Bungalow in *A Field Guide to American Houses*.³⁶



FIGURE III: The home at 3rd and Stonehocker Streets, which is a Craftsman Bungalow based on the descriptions and diagrams provided in *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Image from Google StreetView, August 2013.

³⁵ Details observed and recorded during reconnaissance survey of Barnard, May 05, 2018; conducted by preparer.

³⁶ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide To American Houses*, 452.

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The John and Fannie Fields Home

The John and Fannie Fields Home is an excellent example of an opulent Craftsman-style house in a seemingly unlikely setting – a small, rural farming town in Nodaway County, Missouri. As previously mentioned, it appears that the construction of the Fields Home occurred at a time when Barnard and the surrounding region were likely experiencing a period of economic well-being. This deduction is based on local newspaper articles from 1916-1917 which heralded the construction of a new community opera house, a dependable electric transmission line, and various improvements being performed on farms in the area.³⁷ It was during this time, between the summer of 1916 and the autumn of 1917, that the Fields Home was erected. The scale and beauty of the house, which was described by the *Barnard Bulletin* as a “palatial residence” upon its completion, more generally reflect the potential prosperity available to businessmen in the Barnard region, like John Fields, around the time of the First World War.³⁸

The John and Fannie Fields Home is locally significant under Criterion C for its architecture. Both the exterior and the interior maintain very distinctive Craftsman-style characteristics. On the exterior, the south and west sides of the house are surrounded by a deep wrap-around porch and fortified with tapered piers. The main entrances, the flush front door on the south elevation and the multi-lite French doors on the west elevation, are original, as are the three-over-one windows that pepper every elevation. A pergola-inspired roof ornaments the west elevation of the house and draws attention to the French doors that are situated directly underneath it. All sides of the home are capped with low-pitched roof gables and sheltered with deep eaves. On the interior, thick wood trim encases and decorates most of the home’s windows and doors. The ceiling of the living room and dining room is crisscrossed with heavy wood box beams, providing an artful touch of sophistication to these spaces. Built-in furniture, such as the twin bookcases in the living room and the china cabinet in the dining room, contribute to the home’s functionality and its Craftsman personality. As previously stated, the home’s most significant alteration can be found under the eaves, where once-exposed rafters were boxed-in. Undoubtedly, the home at 3rd and Stonehocker Streets is also a good example of a Craftsman-

³⁷ “Much Building is Being Done Around Barnard,” *Barnard Bulletin*, November 16, 1916; “The New Opera House Beautiful,” *Barnard Bulletin*, July 26, 1917; “To Have Light Service Sept 1st,” *Barnard Bulletin*, July 26, 1917.

³⁸ “Jno. A. Fields Begins House,” *Barnard Bulletin*, September 7, 1916; “Fields House Nearly Done,” *Barnard Bulletin*, August 2, 1917.

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style dwelling in Barnard, but the Fields Home is unparalleled in its scale, condition, and rich architectural detailing.

Conclusion

The John and Fannie Fields Home at 227 McKenzie Street is an eminent reminder of Barnard's past and has been a point of pride for the community for over one hundred years. Architecturally, the 1917 Craftsman-style home stands out from its surroundings as one of the most unique and distinguishable buildings in the region. Over the years, the Fields Home has remained in the care of attentive homeowners and, as a result, has retained most of its original and most distinctive exterior and interior features. For these reasons, it is a locally significant resource under Criterion C for ARCHITECTURE.

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Google Earth, Satellite image. October 19, 2014. For Site Map, Figure IV, p. 19.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The John and Fannie Fields Home is located on a property that encompasses Lot 5 and the western third of Lot 6. The western border of Lot 5 is bound by Second Street, and the southern borders of Lot 5 and Lot 6 are bound by McKenzie Street. These lots are situated within Block 28 in Barnard, Nodaway County, Missouri.³⁹

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The parameters described above match the legal descriptions of the property's boundaries upon the death of John Fields in 1927.⁴⁰

³⁹ General Warranty Deed, Nodaway County Missouri, Book 464, Page 77, January 31, 1994. Photocopy.

⁴⁰ Probate Record, Description of Real Estate for John Fields, filed April 30, 1928. Photocopy.

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FIGURE IV: MAPS
Site Map

John and Fannie Fields Home
227 McKenzie Street, Barnard, MO 64423
40.17456 N, -94.82205 W



The non-contributing shed visible in this satellite image no longer exists. Map created with Google Earth; satellite image captured October 19, 2014.

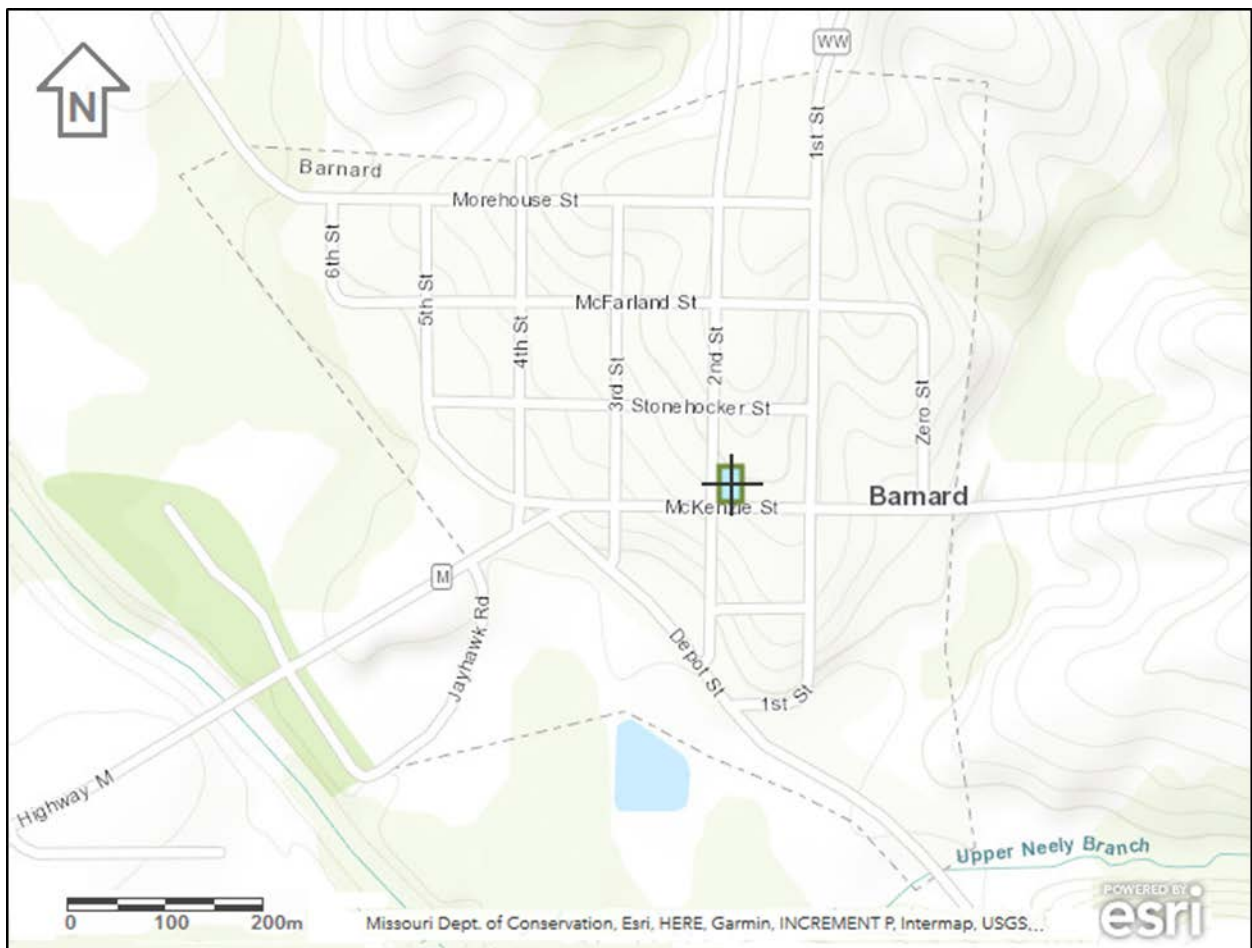
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FIGURE V: MAPS
Contextual Map

John and Fannie Fields Home
227 McKenzie Street, Barnard, MO 64423
40.17456 N, -94.82205 W



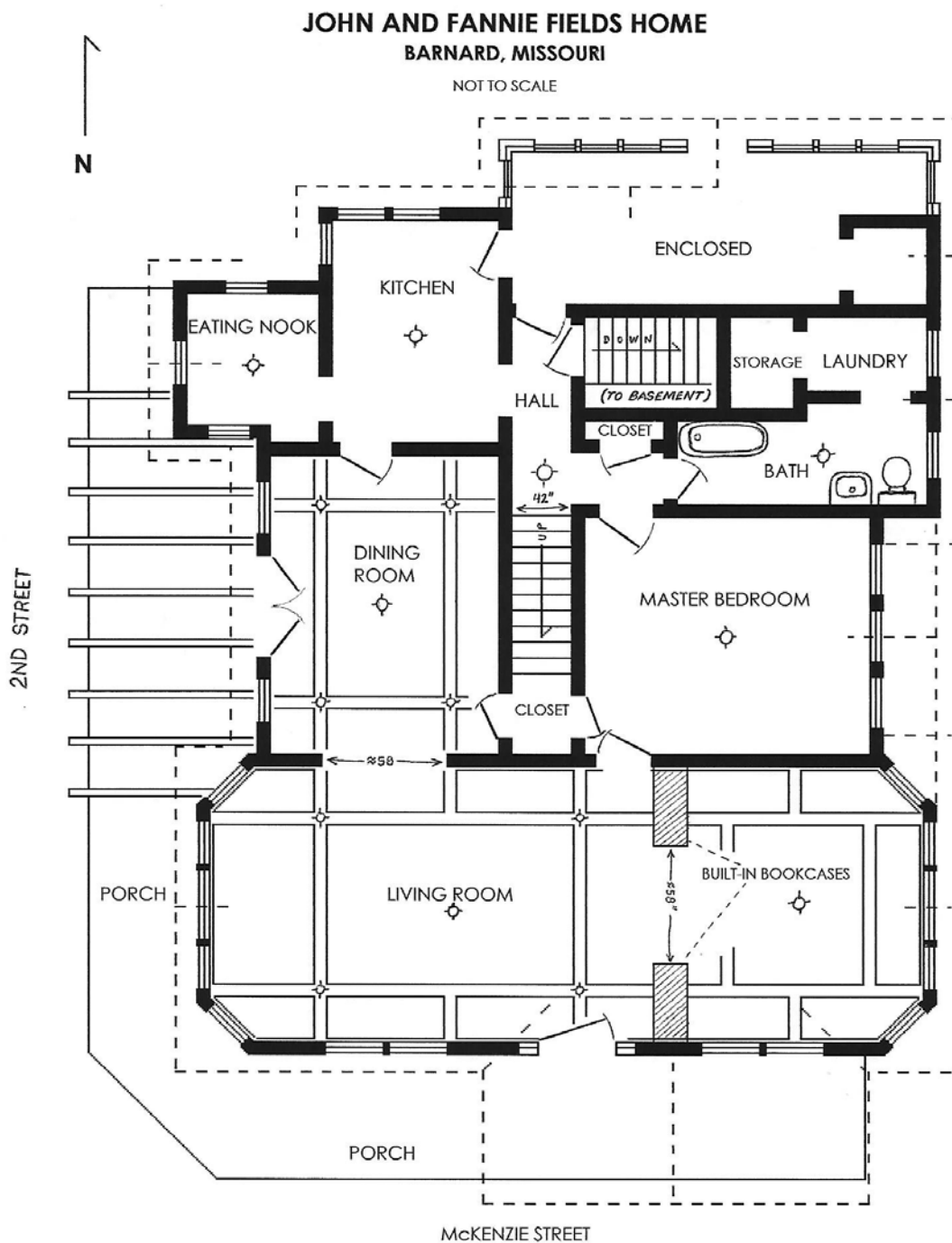
* Map created with ArcGIS Online.

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FIGURE VI: FLOORPLAN



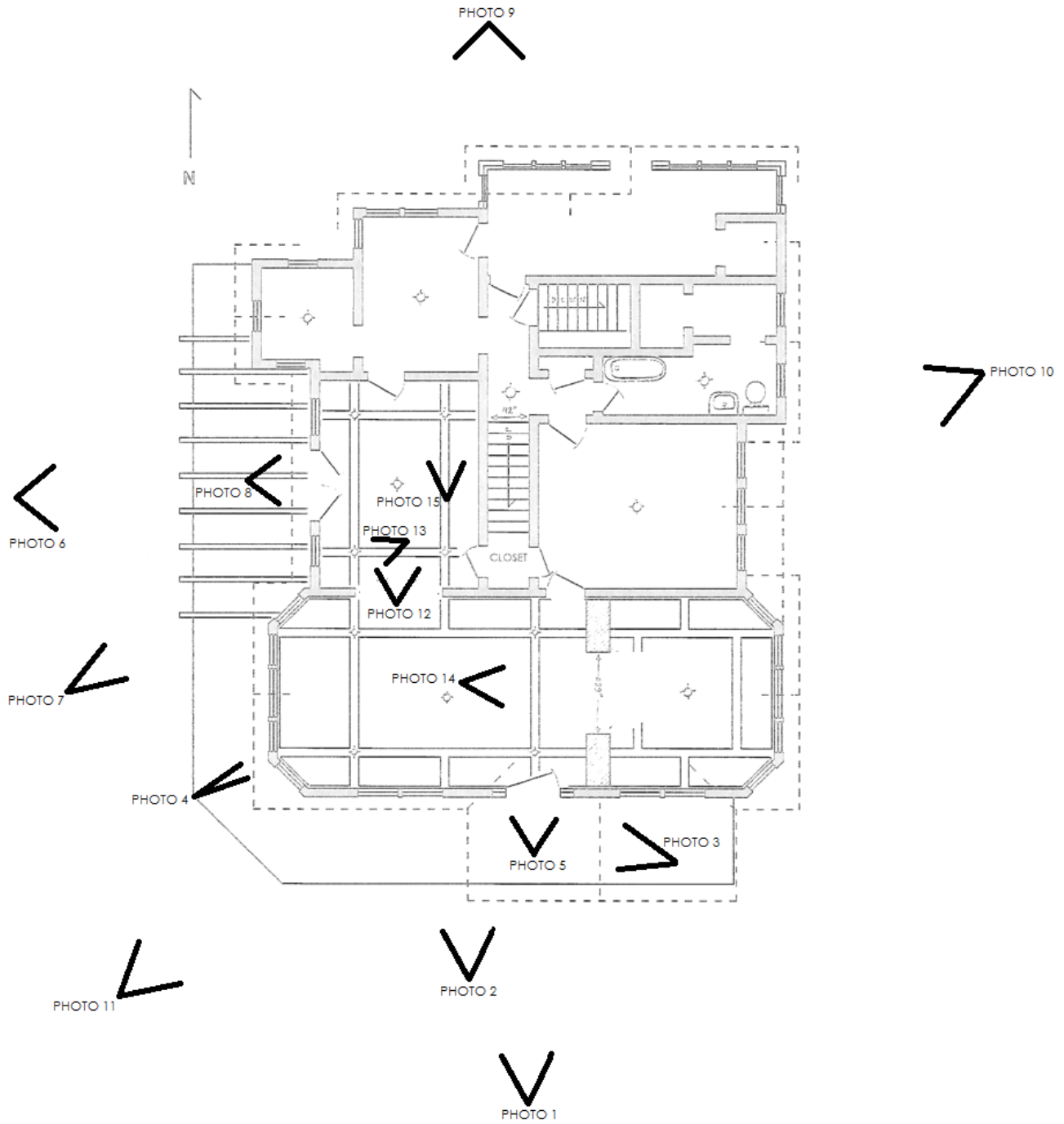
Original floorplan, drafted by Aaron Schmidt.

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FIGURE VII: PHOTOGRAPHY MAP KEY



Original photographic map key, created by Aaron Schmidt.



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