

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Dulle Farmstead Historic District

other names/site number Dulle Farm, Pleasant Home Farm

2. Location

street & number 1101 Highway 54 West [n/a] not for publication

city or town Jefferson City [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Cole code 051 zip code 65109

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Claire F. Blackwell
Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell, Deputy SHPO

29 Nov. 93
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
☐ removed from the
National Register
☐ other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper

Date

Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	9	1 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	1	0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0 objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	10	1 Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

OTHER: I-house

Materials

foundation Limestone
walls BRICK
roof ASBESTOS
other WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

☒ 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

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

1858-1943

Significant Dates

1858
1902
1933

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other:

Name of repository: Private Collection of the Dulle Family

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 206 acres

UTM References

A. Zone 15 Easting 567620 Northing 4264180

B. Zone 15 Easting 568425 Northing 4264180

C. Zone 15 Easting 568420 Northing 4263760

D. Zone 15 Easting 568040 Northing 4263760

[x] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Sayers

organization _____ date September 27, 1993

street & number 2012 West Ash Apt. G-11 telephone (314) 445-6377

city or town Columbia state Missouri zip code 65203

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd L. Dulle

street & number 1101 Hwy. 54 West telephone 314/636-8340

city or town Jefferson City state Missouri zip code 65109

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Cole County, MO

Summary: The Dulle Farmstead Historic District is located approximately five miles south of the center of Jefferson City. The western edge of the 206 acre district is bordered by U.S. Highway 54. The nominated property includes all but four acres of land that have been farmed by the Dulle family over a period of one hundred and forty-three years. There are nine contributing buildings, one contributing structure, and one non-contributing building within the proposed district. The contributing buildings are: the farmhouse (1902), the multipurpose barn (c.1858), the cattle barn (1933), the ice house (c.1925), the garage (1942), two chicken shelters (c.1942), and two brooder houses (c.1942). An oak plank and iron beam bridge (1934) is a contributing structure. A frame machine shed (1948) is a non-contributing building. In addition to the resources named above, there are three prehistoric Indian sites on the nominated property, but they will not be included in this nomination.¹ All of the contributing resources are significant both as representations of change in agricultural practices and of change in building types and construction techniques for the period c.1858-1943. The farmstead is still the home of the Dulle family, and it continues to be used as a working farm. The district maintains a high level of integrity in its spatial relationships, site, architecture, and use.

Narrative: The farm complex sits on a small ridge northwest of the Moreau River, and is surrounded by fields and pasture land. The elevation at the Moreau River where it cuts through the property is about 550 feet; the surrounding hills rise to about 700 feet. The Moreau River runs through the property from the east and then turns south. Highway 54 forms the western boundary of the farmstead. An old county road ran through the property just south of the farmhouse; it connected the Wardsville and Brazito roads. This was closed around the turn of the century.

The Dulle Farmstead Historic District is representative of the change undergone by many single-family farms from the middle of the nineteenth century to World War II. Beginning as a semi-subsistence enterprise in which almost all the items for the family's consumption were produced on site, the Dulle Farmstead was expanded into a market oriented business that sold corn and other surplus products to outside interests. To accommodate this change, additional buildings were needed. These clustered about the ridge upon which the house and original barn sat, and stretched out in a linear fashion along it. This spatial organization of the farmstead remains substantially intact down to the present time.

The oldest building in the district is a c.1858 barn. The barn, measuring 50' x 56', was already standing when ancestors of the current owners purchased the property surrounding it in 1858. It sits parallel to the old county road, its gable ends facing northwest and southeast. It is built of hand-hewn 12" square oak and walnut beams that were cut on the property. The beams are joined by mortise-and-tenon construction; the Roman numerals that identified matching joints are still visible. The original foundation was made of

¹See section 8 for a description of the sites and recommendations regarding their National Register status.

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Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Cole County, MO

limestone quarried on the property; today most of it has been replaced by cement blocks, although a small portion of the original foundation is still visible at the southeast end. The exterior is sheathed in its original vertical wooden siding; batten strips were added over that sometime during this century.

The interior of the barn is laid out in a variation of a three aisle plan. On the northeast side are stalls for horses and mules. On the southwest side are storage areas, grain cribs, and more pens for the animals. Down the center, separated from either side by an aisle, are more cribs. One crib was removed from the southeast end during this century, causing the floor of the hayloft above to sag. The floor is now supported by wooden posts. The area under the gable roof was used for loose hay storage; it now stores baled hay. The gable on the southeast side of the barn extends to provide room for a hay fork. The barn was typical for its time, when such a building had to be capable of several functions. The Dulle barn could shelter animals, store grains and hay, and protect farm implements.

The original frame farmhouse that stood on the property with the c.1858 barn burned at the end of the last century, and was replaced by the current red brick house in 1902. It began as a three bay I-house with a 1 1/2 story rear ell, an intersecting gable roof, and sits on a mortared limestone foundation. The exterior brick walls, which are thirteen inches thick, are laid in a variation of common bond. Brick segmental arches top all the doors and windows, and the windows also have limestone sills. The brick chimney flue, which was intended for use with stoves, is quite unusual. It becomes visible halfway up the first story exterior wall. The bottom is neatly corbelled outward, and it then extends straight up above the roofline where more fancy brick work caps the chimney. The craftsmanship exhibited in the farmhouse's brickwork is superior.

There are two exterior porches, both of which exhibit turned and sawn wood trim. The front porch on the southwest side is original, and it retains its crimped metal roof; the metal roof on the farmhouse was replaced with asbestos shingles. The northeastern back porch off the kitchen is new, added after the rear of the house was altered in the late 1970's. At that time, the ell was raised to a full two stories, and another matching ell was added next to it to provide space for a modern kitchen, downstairs, and bedrooms upstairs. Although the new addition closely matches the original building in size, scale, and material, it is still discernable as an alteration. On the northwest side of the house is a flat concrete porch which covers an early cistern. This alteration was made early in the house's history.

There is a full cellar under the house. It was enlarged from crawl spaces in the 1920's, and again in the late 1970's. The walls are limestone, and the floor is concrete. It is used mainly for storage.

The front door is quite ornate; it features a carved wood bottom and an elegant etched glass window, all original. The door opens into a center hall which contains an extremely beautiful yellow pine "U" shaped staircase. To the right of the hall was the living room, now a dining room. To the left was

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Dulle Farmstead Historic District
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the master bedroom, now a living room. Upstairs, at the front of the house, are two more bedrooms. All of these original rooms retain their interior spaces and trim intact. The doors and surrounding decoration are preserved, and the transoms present in some of the rooms are still in working order. The windows in all of these rooms are also original.

To the rear of the house through the current living room is the family room, once the kitchen. When the addition was added, the east wall which separated it from the back porch was removed. The family room now opens into the new kitchen. Woodwork for the new rooms on both floors was salvaged from houses of the same period that were being demolished in the area, so it closely matches the original portions of the house in style.

The two original bedrooms at the front of the house are still in place. The new additions at the rear of the house have created space for two new bedrooms and a bathroom. There was originally a small window overlooking the back porch in what was the rear wall of the house. This was removed when the upstairs was expanded.

The house has been completely modernized with new heating, plumbing, and cooling systems. At the same time, the integrity of the building was retained as far as was possible, while still allowing it to accommodate modern family living. Both the interior and the exterior are immaculately maintained by the Dulle family, who are deeply appreciative of their home's historical value.

The cattle barn was built in 1933, of sawn lumber. It is a large frame building, measuring 34' x 72', and rests on a concrete block foundation. It has a gambrel roof and is built on a transverse-crib plan, with space for forty head of cattle. Currently it houses one horse, named Dolly. The area under the roof can store ten thousand square bales of hay. The four-pronged hay fork is still in working order. There are large sliding doors on each side of the barn, and it is covered with clapboard siding. The design may have been found in a pattern book, but this has not been confirmed. The involvement of the Dulle Farmstead in a market oriented economy is clearly demonstrated by the construction of this specialized barn. A multipurpose building no longer fit into the farm's production needs.

The icehouse, c.1910, is a small frame building with a gable roof, which used to stand over the new cistern northeast of the farmhouse. It is clad in sheet metal, and sits upon several stacks of stone. The icehouse was moved across the drive in front of the house, and now sits directly behind the garage. It is currently used for storage. The cistern over which it used to stand has been covered for some time.

The garage, built in 1942, was added to the complex soon after highway 54 was built next to the property. Also a frame building, it has a gable roof, clapboard siding, two windows on each side, and a concrete foundation. It can house two cars. The car was a necessary item at this time, for it was the most efficient way to transport farm goods into town for market. Indeed, any car bought by the Dullees during this period had to be roomy enough to

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transport at least one hundred dozen eggs. This building represents an early stage of mechanization on the Dulle Farmstead. It is still in use today.

To the rear of the cattle barn is a 1948 frame machine shed, the only non-contributing building in the district. It has large sliding doors on the long side to give easy access to farm equipment. It has horizontal wooden siding, and is painted red like all the other main buildings on the farmstead. Past the machine shed are located two chicken shelters, and two brooder houses, all c.1942. The chicken shelters are long, low, gable roofed frame buildings, whose gable ends face north/south. The brooder houses are low, framed buildings, with curved metal roofs, somewhat like Quonset huts. One faces east and one faces south. There were originally heating units inside to keep the young chicks warm. These buildings, originally located north of the old barn, were an extremely important part of the Dulle Farm's economy. The current property owner's mother supplemented the family income after about 1920 with her egg and chicken business. The buildings are currently used for storage.

Located to the east of the farm complex, a c.1934 oak plank and iron beam bridge, forty feet long, crosses the Moreau River. The beams are laid over the crossing, and then paved with 2' thick oak planks. This bridge allows access to the fields and pastures across the river, and has always been repaired and maintained with the same materials that were used in the original. Despite record flooding this past summer, it has survived intact.

Several small structures once associated with the Dulle Farmstead no longer survive. These included two chicken houses, two hog sheds, and a smoke house. While it is unfortunate that these buildings have disappeared, it is indicative of the changes in production that farms of this period underwent. As continuing changes in the economy cause more single-family farm enterprises to shut down, many agricultural buildings will continue to be lost.

Fortunately, the vast majority of the Dulle Farmstead survives intact, representing almost a century of change in Missouri farming from c.1858-1943. The farm is well maintained by a family that is determined to preserve its heritage.

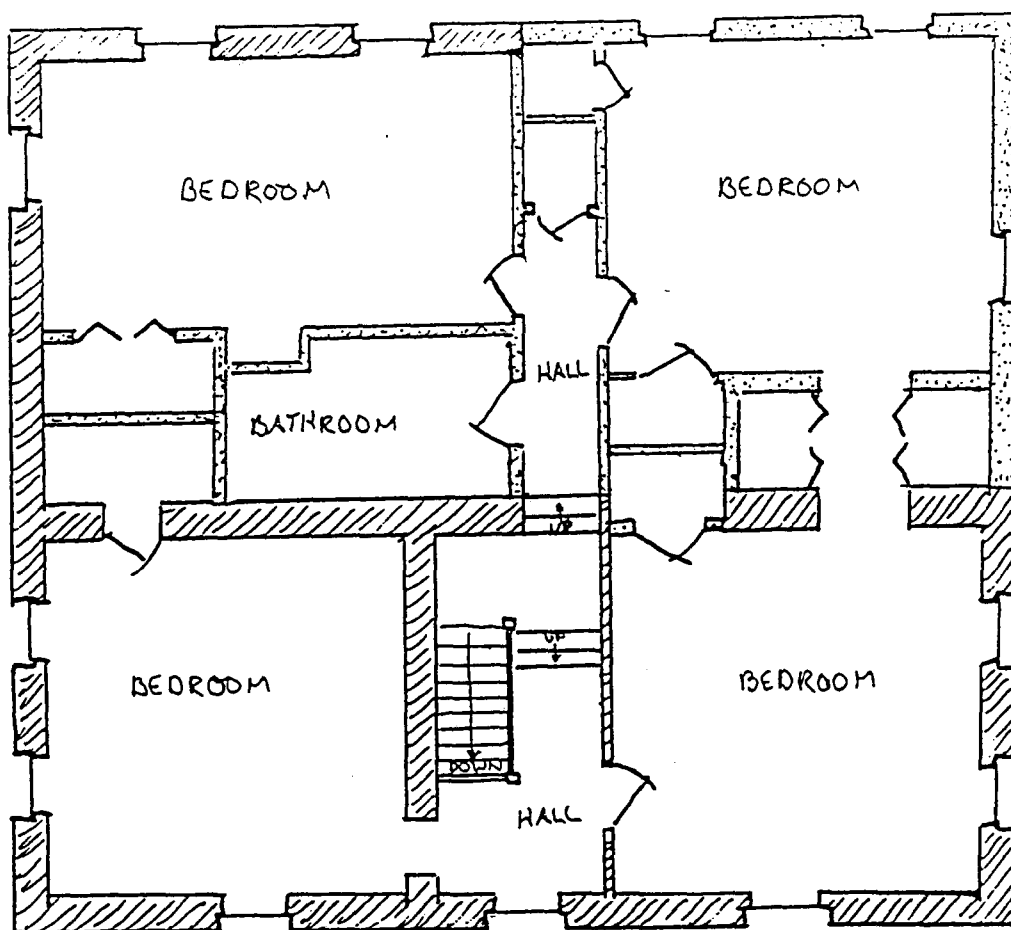
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Dulle Farmstead Historic District
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DULLE FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
FARM HOUSE



ORIGINAL
WALLS
NEW
WALLS

2ND FLOOR

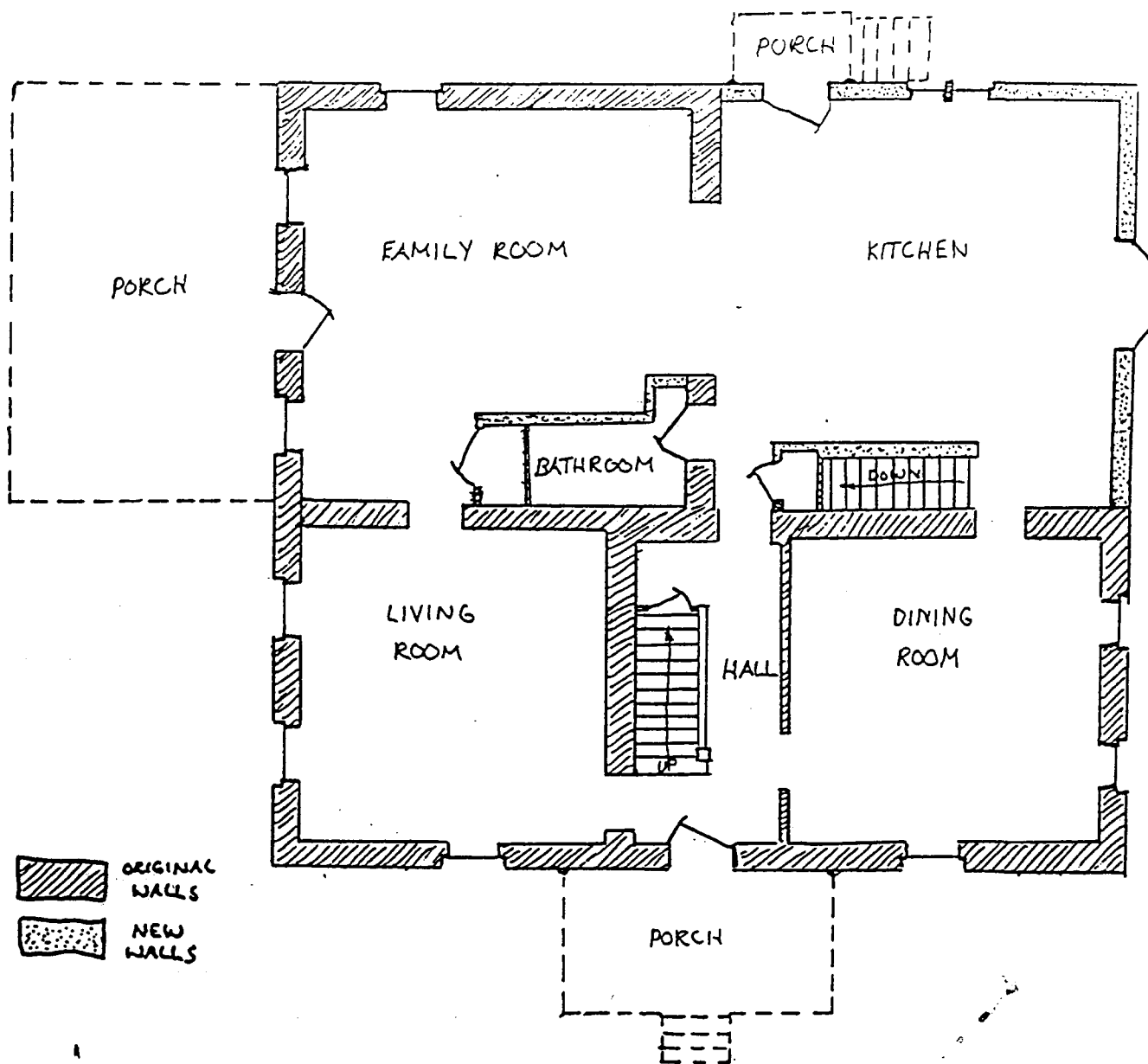
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Cole County, MO

DULLE FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
FARM HOUSE



1ST FLOOR

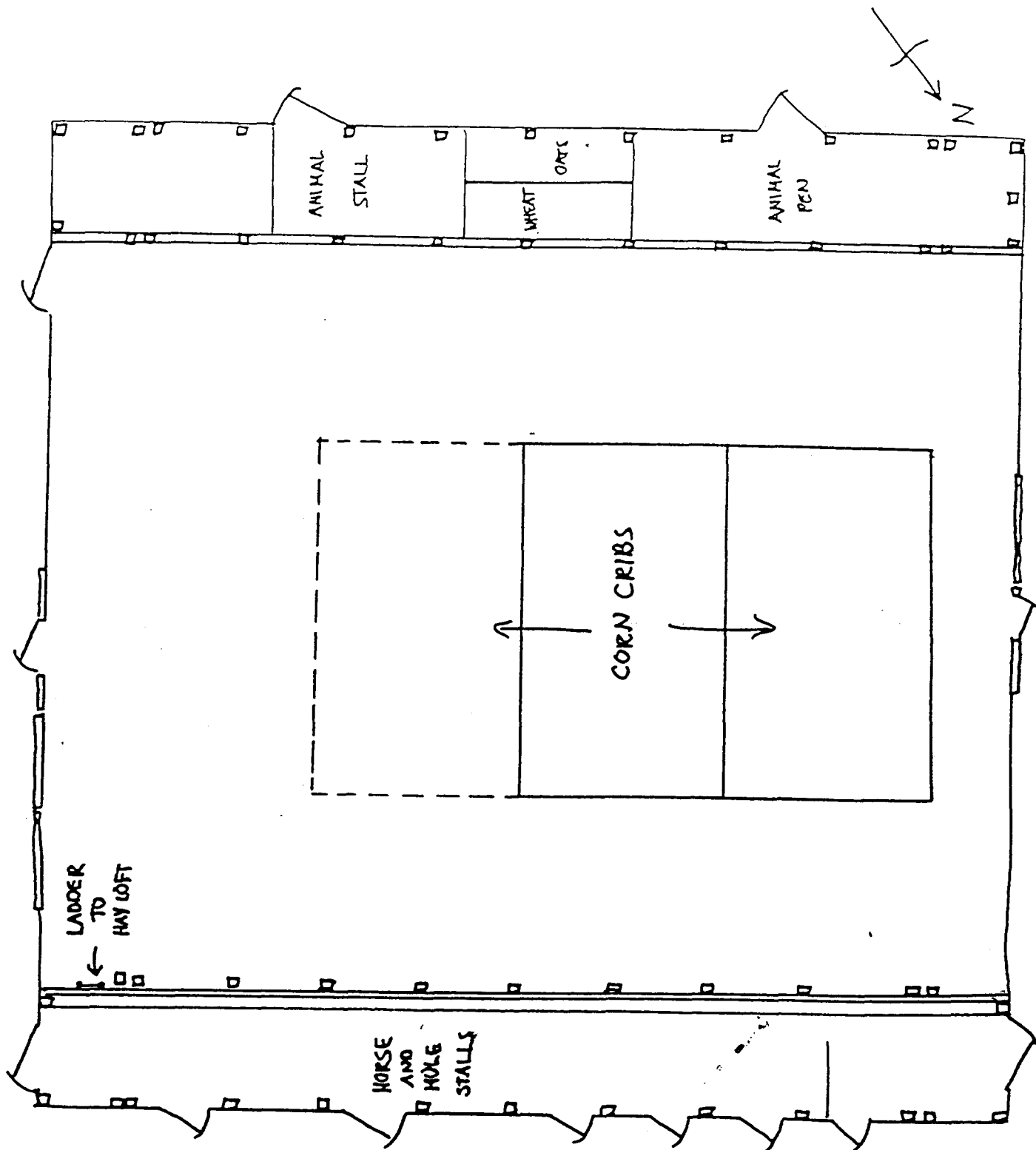
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Dulle Farmstead Historic District
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DULLE FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
c. 1858 BARN



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Dulle Farmstead Historic District
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Summary: The Dulle Farmstead Historic District, located on highway 54, about five miles south of Jefferson City in Cole County, is significant both historically and architecturally as a substantially intact example of the moderately sized, single-family farms typical in the mid-Missouri area from the mid-nineteenth century to World War II. Under Criterion A, in the area of Agriculture, the farmstead represents a prosperous agricultural operation which underwent a transformation from a partial subsistence farm in the 1850's to a market oriented farm by the turn of the century. The market continued to influence and increase the farm's production, emphasizing dairy products in addition to grain crops, right up to the second World War. The types of buildings on the Dulle Farmstead, and their spatial relationships to each other, are representative of the changes undergone over nearly a century, from 1850-1943. Under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, the district is significant as a largely intact group of vernacular buildings, whose style and type are representative of the evolution of building techniques and use of materials in agrarian architecture from 1850 to World War II. The fact the Dulle Farmstead has not only been continuously operated as a working farm from 1850 until the present, but has also been in the same family's possession for the same length of time increases its value as a representative example of the changes undergone in farming in the area during its period of significance.

The period of significance, c.1858-1943, has been selected as the period representing the time from which the earliest documentation relating to farming on the property has been found, to the period at which the transformation to a market farm was basically complete. It should be noted that three archaeological sites connected with prehistoric Indian activity on the nominated property are not included within the above stated period of significance.¹

Narrative: In the spring of 1850, German immigrant John Bernard Dulle arrived in Jefferson City, Missouri, with his wife, Maria Adelaide, and their children. On April 27, he purchased 80 acres of land and began to farm it. In 1858, he purchased an adjoining 31 acres of land, upon which stood a frame house and a barn.² The frame house burned at the end of the century, and no

¹The three sites were investigated in 1990 by the Environmental Research Center of Missouri, Inc. They were designated as #23CO491, an open habitation site; #23CO492, a burial mound; and #23CO493, an open habitation site. The survey concluded that #23CO491 had been disturbed, and was not eligible for National Register status. #23CO492 was found to be substantially intact, and eligible for listing on the National Register. #23CO493 was determined potentially eligible, but further testing would be necessary. It is felt that since these sites fall under a different eligibility criteria (D), and period of significance (400-1450+ A.D.) than the Dulle Farmstead, they could be more effectively dealt with in a separate nomination.

²All references to land acquisition, sale, or disposition, are drawn from an Abstract of Title currently in the possession of the Dulle family. The original documents can be found in Cole County records.

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pictures of it survive. According to family tradition, it had its living quarters separated from its kitchen by a breezeway.

The barn, which stood on the adjacent acreage, had been built on a variation of a three aisle design, and according to family tradition, all of the materials used in its construction were taken from the farm. The various animal stalls are concentrated on the outer long sides of the building, with grain cribs in the middle, and walkways in between the two. The floor plan provided stalls for horses and mules, milk cows, and an area for mothers with newborn young. The gable roof allowed plenty of area for the storage of loose hay. This barn is significant as a representative of barns during the period, which were designed to house animals, grains, and feed, as well as work and storage areas for farming implements. The materials used in the barn, oak and walnut, as well as its hand-hewn timbers and mortise-and-tenon heavy braced frame construction, make this barn important as a rare surviving example of multiple use agricultural architecture of the mid-nineteenth century.

That the Dulles increased production on their farm and prospered greatly in just ten years is demonstrated by the agricultural censuses from 1850 and 1860.³ In 1850 the eighty acre farm was valued at \$200. The family owned two horses, one milk cow, and eight swine. They produced 125 bushels of corn, the primary market crop, and five bushels of potatoes. By 1860, having increased their holding to 111 acres, the farm was valued at \$10,000. The Dulles now owned four horses, ten milk cows, and fifteen head of other cattle. They also had forty swine. In grains, 500 bushels of wheat were grown, as well as 1,000 bushels of corn and 100 bushels of oats. Produce consisted of ten bushels of peas and beans, 200 bushels of potatoes, 1200 lbs. of butter, forty pounds of honey, and \$100 worth of unidentified items from their market garden. Seventy-five tons of hay rounded out the year's production.

John Bernard died in 1862. His will stipulated his wife would have complete ownership of the farm until her death, at which time it was to pass to their two oldest sons. The sons were to pay \$200 cash, one good horse and a furnished bedstead to each of their two younger brothers, and \$100 and a good milk cow to their younger sister. By 1865 the two older brothers, John Bernard Jr. and Bernard Herman took control of the property, and after meeting the inheritance requirements of their siblings, purchased another forty acres adjoining the current property. It is clear that the Dulle family equated self-improvement with the accumulation of land, a concept commonly embraced by farming families of this era.⁴

³U.S. Census, 1850 Census of Agriculture, High Point Post Office. Microfilm copies are on file at the Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, Mo. Additional agricultural censuses are available for the years 1860, 1870, and 1880.

⁴Danhof, Clarence. Change in Agriculture: The Northern United States. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1969), p.16.

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In 1870 John Bernard Jr. and Bernard Herman sold the farm to their two younger brothers, Gerhard Herman and Gerhard Henry. The economic downturn in the area as a result of the Civil War, as well as the loss of labor due to John Bernard Sr.'s death, appeared to have adversely affected farm operations by the end of the decade. The 1870 agricultural census indicates that the Dulles owned less livestock, and production of grain and dairy products was also sharply reduced. The only new addition to the farm appears to have been twelve sheep, which produced only eighteen lbs. of wool. The entire establishment's value had fallen to \$4,500.

In 1873, Gerhard Herman sold out to the youngest brother, Gerhard Henry. Gerhard Herman had recently married, and the decline in the farm's prosperity and the impending depression may have influenced his decision. In any case, Gerhard Henry was left to run the farm with the help of his new wife, Anna Adelaide. In 1880, the Agricultural census indicates that the farm's value had declined again, to \$3,000. The total marketable production, however, remained the same as in the 1870 census, at \$800.

Gerhard Henry and Anna Adelaide were, however, clearly trying to increase production. Although the value of marketable goods remained the same from 1870 to the 1880 census, the amount of the goods increased in almost every area from grains to wool. In addition, chickens are noted for the first time. The fact that the county road ran in front of the house made the transportation of goods to the city relatively easy. This diversification from one or two cash crops to marketable products that included wool, dairy and meat products is representative of moderately sized, single-family farms in mid-Missouri at the end of the nineteenth century.⁵

In 1885, there was enough money available to purchase another forty acres that adjoined the farm, bringing the total number to 191. Although Gerhard Henry and Anna Adelaide would eventually have twelve children, none were old enough to really help farm until the late 1890s. Because of this situation, Gerhard Henry was forced to pay \$150+ a year to outside laborers. Around 1898 or 1899, just at the time the oldest boys were able to really contribute labor to the farm, the Dulles' house burned.

Gerhard Henry owned another, smaller farm closer to Jefferson City. He moved his wife and unmarried daughters there, and had his sons live in the c.1858 barn on the nominated property, until a new farmhouse could be built. After two years, the new brick I-house with rear ell was ready. In 1902, the Dulles returned to their family farm. The house's interior layout and exterior decoration are quite traditional, and look to be earlier in period. The Dulles' appreciation of tradition is evident in the house's vernacular style,

⁵Jordan, Samuel M. "Farming As It Used to Be, and As It Is In Missouri." *The Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 1 (October 1927), p. 17.

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Dulle Farmstead Historic District
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the I-house form being clearly recognized by this time as representative of economic achievement in agriculture.⁶

At the same time, its large living room and kitchen, three bedrooms, full cellar, large front porch, and lack of a parlor make it an almost ideal farmhouse for its time, according to agricultural publications of the period. Thus, the house can be seen as a representative of the features felt to be necessary in a mid-western farmhouse around the year 1900. The high level of craftsmanship seen in the exterior masonry and in the interior woodwork also make the house significant as an exemplary example of local craftsmanship and building practices in the area at the turn of the century.

In 1919, Gerhard Henry and Anna Adelaide's youngest son, Louis, married a young woman named Susanna and brought her to the farm. "Pleasant Home Farm," as it was shown on one county map, began to prosper. Shortly thereafter the house's cellars were enlarged, the back porch was enlarged and screened, the interior of the house was wallpapered, and some new furniture was purchased. Louis also built Susanna a chicken house with an adjacent cistern, so that she could raise chickens and take eggs to market. The chicken house (no longer standing) was located a short distance away, between the barn and the house. Additional chicken houses were also located in a field northeast of the house. These have been relocated farther south on the property. An ice house, now located on another area of the property, originally stood over the cistern.

The farm began to prosper even more during the 1920s. Two hog sheds (now demolished) were erected around 1925. When the Great Depression hit in 1929, the Dulles had to become more thrifty and find more ways to increase their productivity of marketable goods. In 1933, Louis built a large transverse-crib barn that could hold forty head of cattle and store approximately 10,000 square bales of hay. Shorthorn cattle, which can be used to produce either milk or meat, were kept there. This barn, which was suited to specialized production, is clearly representative of the market oriented changes that had occurred on the Dulle farmstead. Patterns for many specialized farm buildings, such as a cattle barn, were published in books or agricultural bulletins of this period.

The chicken house was also enlarged. It is known that Susanna kept up to 500 chickens at a time, and often took a minimum of 100 dozen eggs a week to market during the Depression. Although corn and wheat continued to be grown, this expansion into meat and dairy products was simply a continuation of the process begun by the Dulles in the last century. The Dulle Farmstead's spatial arrangement reflected this evolutionary process. From a single house and barn, it had grown into a "distributed" farmstead, stretched out along the path of the old county road, which had been closed at the beginning of the

⁶Kniffen, Fred. "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 55, No. 4 (December 1965), p. 555.

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Cole County, MO

century.⁷ This specific arrangement of the farmstead buildings created a traffic pattern that allowed family members to begin their chores far from the house, and work their way back as the morning progressed. This highly developed placement of buildings, as well as that of the drives, paths, and fences, is still maintained today.

During the mid to late nineteenth century, farming in the midwest was undergoing a substantial change from a single-family subsistence or near subsistence operation, with a minimum of marketable goods being produced, to an enterprise whose main purpose was to satisfy the demands of the public marketplace. Three main factors were instrumental in creating this change, all interrelated: 1) The United States population was evolving from a rural one, whose livelihood was based on agriculture, to an urban one, whose livelihood was based on business and manufacturing. 2) The manufactured goods that were becoming widely available were desired by the farmer and his family. Payment for them, however, had to be made in goods that could not be readily produced in the cities, or by turning these goods into hard cash which could then be used for payment. 3) The settlement of areas in the midwest with rich soil and improvements in farm technology allowed farmers to produce cash crops that were not as labor intensive as those grown earlier in the century for subsistence purposes.⁸

All three of these factors had an impact on the operation of the Dulle Farmstead. From the initial period of production in the 1850s and 1860s, when corn was the main market crop, to addition of wheat and some produce by the turn of the century, to the final additions of milk, beef, eggs and chicken by the depression, the Dulle farm followed the transition in patterns of production so important in agriculture during this period.

The Dulle Farmstead, while a good representative example of the changes in agriculture for the period from 1850-1943, does fall outside the norm of the time in its lack of mechanization. The Dulles continued to use horses and mules until the mid 1970s, when a tractor was finally purchased. If there were jobs to be done that could not be accomplished by horse or mule power, a neighbor would bring the necessary machinery. This prolonged reliance on animal power is probably due to several reasons - the Dulles' respect for, tradition, their enjoyment of working with horses and mules, and Louis's son Lloyd's accident with the tractor his father was thinking of purchasing.

⁷ Carter, D.G. & Foster, W.A. Farm Buildings. (N.Y.: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1948), p.160.

⁸Rome, Allan W. "American Farmers as Entrepreneurs, 1870-1900." Agricultural History, Vol. 56, No.1 (January 1982). See also Danhof, pp. 16-18.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 13

Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Cole County, MO

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Whatever the reasons for not acquiring mechanized farm machinery, some changes were made to accommodate change in this area. Around 1930, a machine shed (now demolished) was built in what would become the new barnyard. This housed all the horse and mule drawn machinery. In 1934, Louis built a forty foot bridge of iron and oak across the Moreau River. This was to facilitate access to his fields after the county road on his property was closed. This bridge is still used and maintained with the same materials to the current time. It has survived several floods intact, the most recent one in the summer of 1993.

In 1942, Highway 54 went through just 150 feet from the Dulle farmhouse. Louis bought a new car, which had to be capable of carrying all of Susanna's eggs to market. He also built a two-car garage next to the hog sheds. The construction of the garage completed the Dulle Farmstead District's change in appearance and production methods from a mostly subsistence farm of less than one hundred acres to a market farm of 206 acres. In addition, the Dulle Farmstead District's buildings are significant examples of the changes in style, type, and construction used from 1850-1943.

With so many farmsteads and individual agriculturally related buildings disappearing from the landscape today, the Dulle Farmstead District is significant in presenting a rare unbroken example of the history of agriculture in the mid-Missouri area for the years 1850-1943. It contains an early multipurpose barn, central to subsistence farming, as well as the more specialized buildings required on productive market farm. Its buildings and other contributing resources, such as the bridge, along with its fields and fences, all maintain a high degree of integrity in materials, usage, site, and setting. The Dulle family has worked hard to preserve this piece of Missouri's agricultural history, and they hope to pass it on to their children. Their sensitivity to the district's importance in this area of history has preserved the most important elements from its period of significance for the future.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

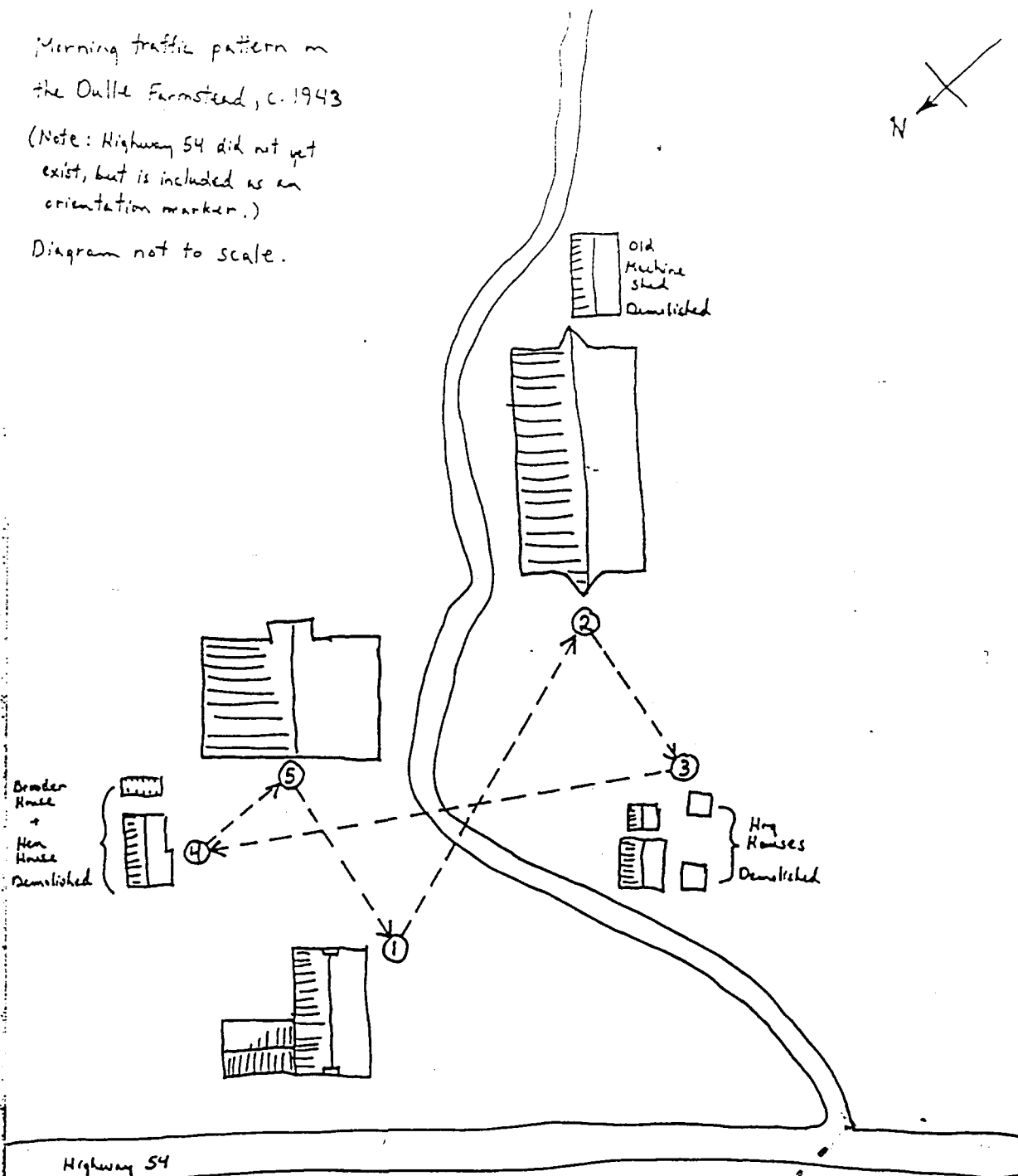
Section 8 Page 14

Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Cole County, MO

Morning traffic pattern on
the Dulle Farmstead, c. 1943

(Note: Highway 54 did not yet
exist, but is included as an
orientation marker.)

Diagram not to scale.



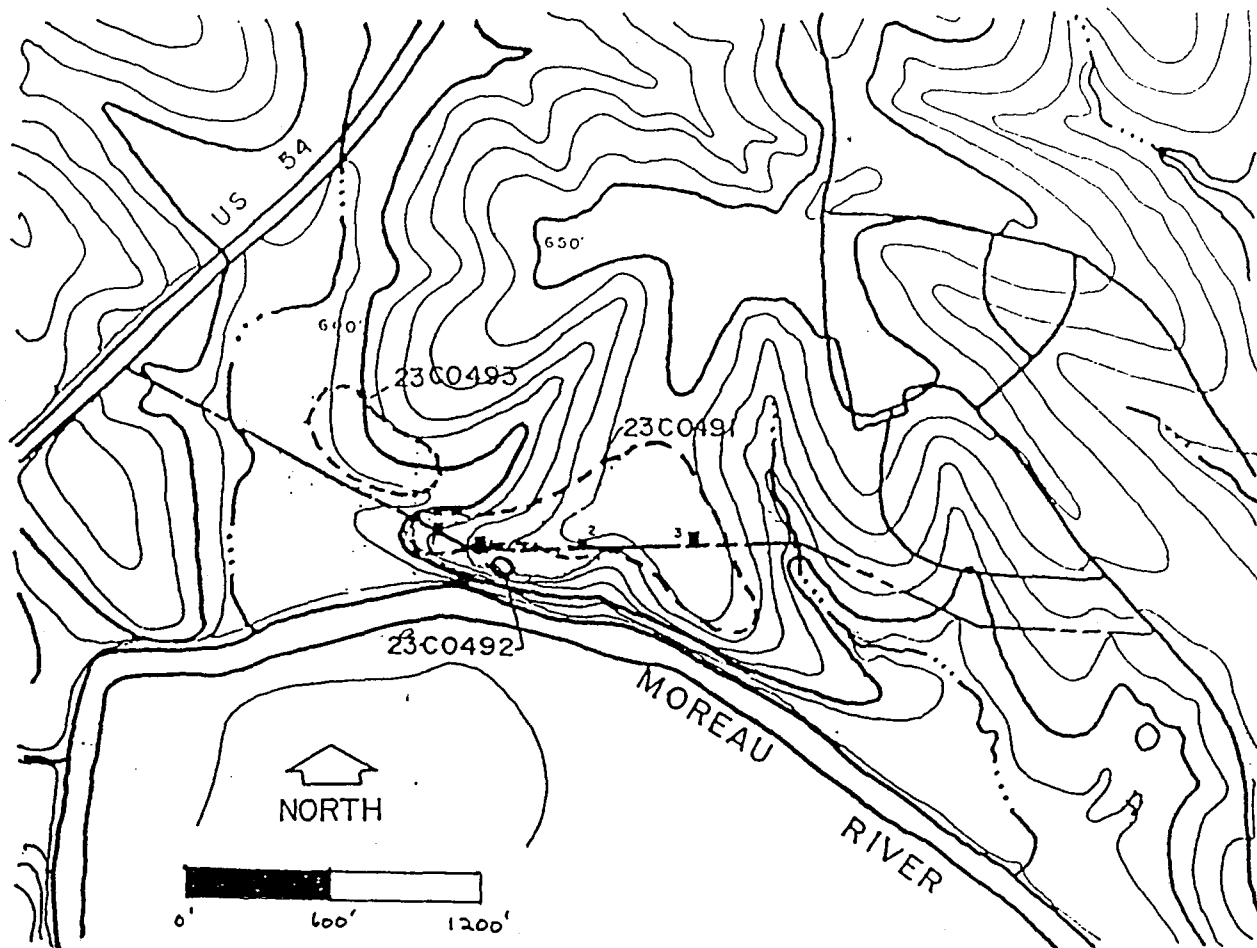
- ① Leave farmhouse.
- ② Walk to cattle barn,
milk cows.
- ③ Proceed to hog houses,
feed hogs.
- ④ Walk to hen house,
feed chickens.
- ⑤ Go to multipurpose barn,
feed horses + mules.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 15

Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Cole County, MO



Map showing location of prehistoric Indian archaeological sites within the
Dulle Farmstead Historic District
5 miles south of Jefferson City
Cole County, Missouri

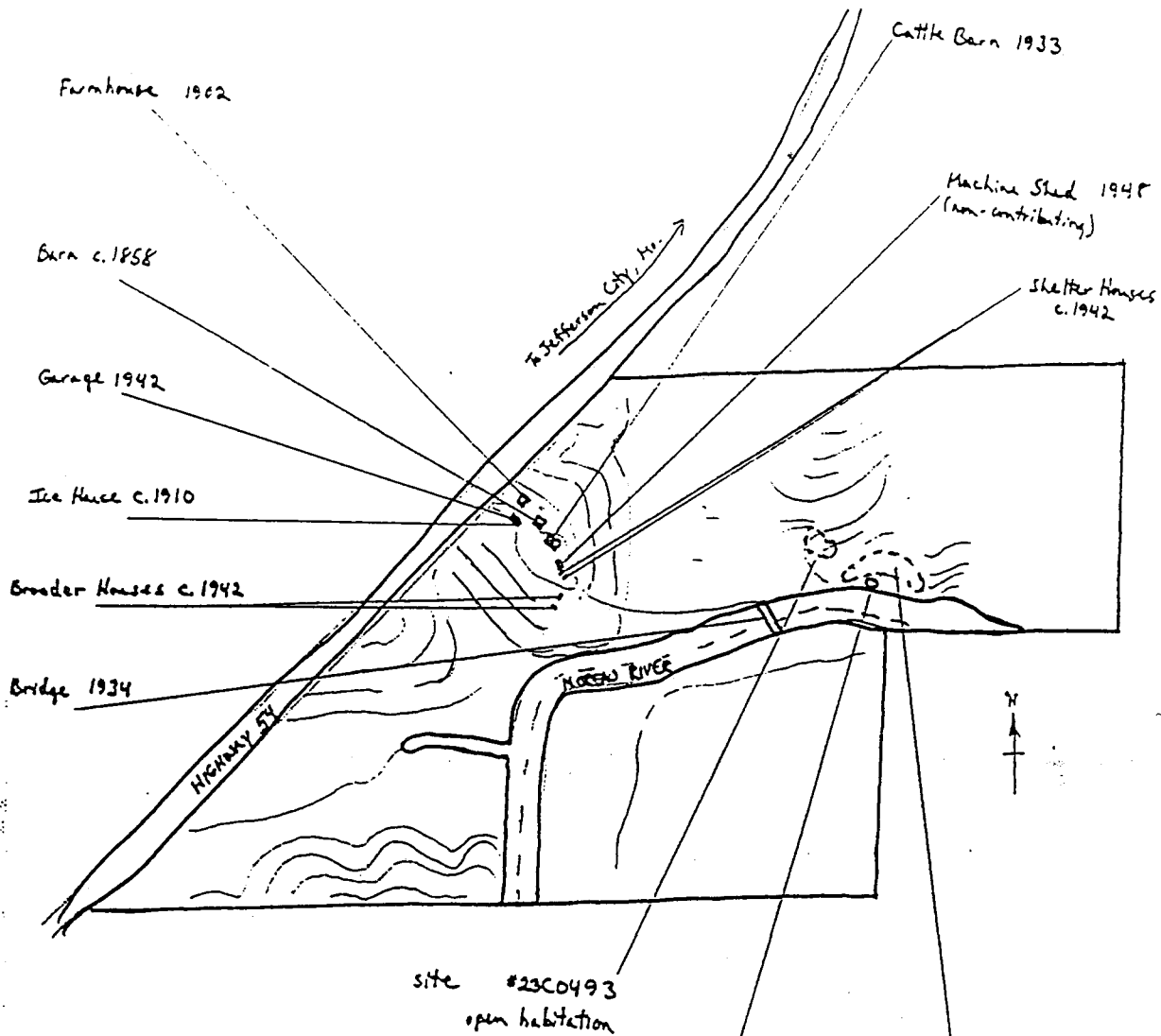
23C0491 - open habitation
23C0492 - burial mound
23C0493 - open habitation

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 16

Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Cole County, MO



Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri

Site Map of 206 acre
Historic District

MAP NOT TO SCALE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 17

Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Cole County, MO

Books:

- Bogue, Allan. From Prairie to Corn Belt: Farming in the Illinois and Iowa Prairies in the Nineteenth Century. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1968.
- Carter, D.G., & Foster, W.A. Farm Buildings. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1948.
- Danhof, Clarence. Change in Architecture: The Northern United States. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1969.
- Gates, Paul W. The Farmer's Age: Agriculture, 1815-1860. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1960.
- Glassie, Henry. Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1968.
- Halstead, Byron D., ed. Barns, Sheds and Outbuildings. Brattleboro: The Stephen Greene Press, 1977.
- McMurray, S. Families & Farmhouses in the nineteenth Century. New York: Oxford University Press, 1988.
- Noble, Allen G. Wood, Brick & Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape Vol. 2 - Barns and Farm Structures. Amherst: University of Mass. Press, 1984.
- Shannon, Fred A. The Farmer's Last Frontier: Agriculture, 1860-1897. New York: Farrer & Rinehart, Inc., 1945.

Articles:

- Jordan, Samuel M. "Farming As It Used To Be, and As It Is In Missouri." *The Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XXII, No. 1, pp.13-29.
- Mumford, F.B. "A Century of Missouri Agriculture." *The Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XV, No. 2, pp.277-297.
- Rome, Adam W. "American Farmers as Entrepreneurs, 1870-1900." *Agricultural History*, Vol. 56, No. 1, pp.37-49.
- Trewartha, Glenn T. "Some Regional Characteristics of American Farmsteads." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. XXXVIII, 1948, pp.169-225.

Records:

- Abstract of Title for the Dulle Farm. Includes land and probate records from Cole County.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 18

Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Cole County, MO

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Cultural Resource Survey for the Moreau River Transmission Line Project, Cole County. Prepared by Environmental Research Center of Missouri, Inc. October 1990.

Historic Inventory Survey Form for the Dulle Farm. Missouri Office of Historic Preservation, Dept. of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, MO.

U.S. Agricultural Censuses for 1850, 1870, and 1880. Microfilm copies are available at the Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, MO.

Interviews:

Dulle, Lloyd and Pat. Series of personal interviews. June 1993. Dulle Farmstead, vic. Jefferson City.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 19

Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Cole County, MO

UTM References con'd.

E. Zone	Easting	Northing	F. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	568020	4263360	15	566780	4263380

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated property are delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: A 15 567620 4264180; B 15 568425 4264180; C 15 568420 4263760; D 15 568040 4263760; E 15 568020 4263360; F 15 566780 4263380.

Boundary Justification

The boundary, which encompasses 206 acres, includes all the remaining contiguous property most strongly associated with the Dulle family and their agricultural pursuits and which retains integrity, including the 1902 farmhouse, circa 1858 and 1933 barns, circa 1910 ice house, 1934 bridge, 1942 garage, circa 1942 brooder houses, and circa 1942 shelter houses, as well as the noncontributing 1948 machine shed. A small noncontiguous portion of the farm, separated by and north and west of Highway 54, is not included.

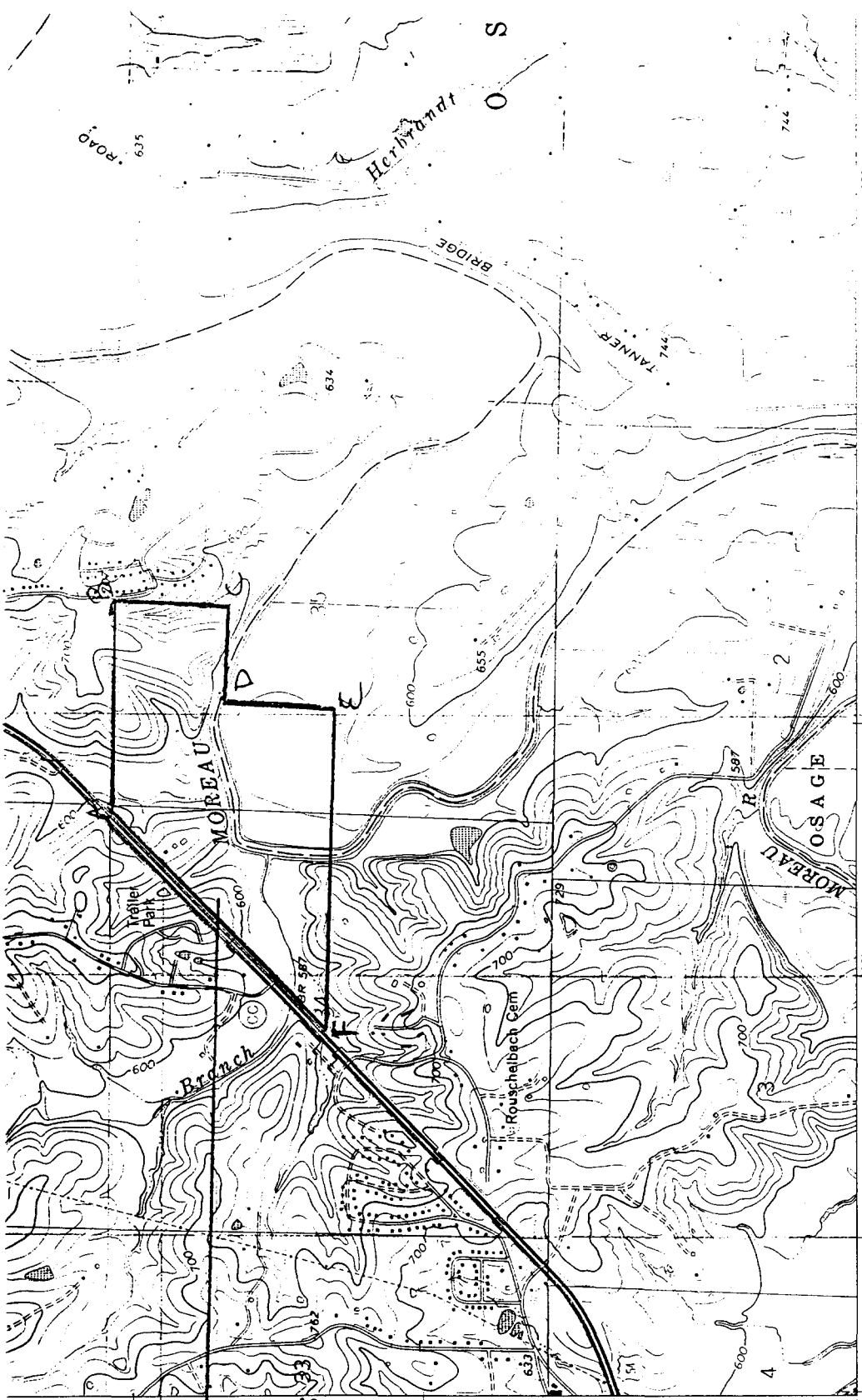
Dulle Farmstead Historic District

5 miles south of
Jefferson City

Cole County, Missouri

UTM References Zone 15

- 567,620 E
- A) 4,264,180 N
- B) 568,425 E
- B) 4,264,180 N
- C) 568,420 E
- C) 4,263,760 N
- D) 568,040 E
- D) 4,263,760 N
- E) 568,020 E
- E) 4,263,360 N
- F) 566,780 E
- F) 4,263,360 N



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965 and planetable surveys 1967
Superseded map dated 1939

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Missouri coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 1 meter south and
14 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

38° 30' 92" 15'

566

567

580 000 FEET

12' 30"

570

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Brazito 5 MI
ELDON 23 MI

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965 and planetable surveys 1967
Superseded map dated 1939

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Missouri coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue

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Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

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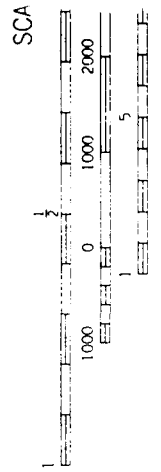
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965 and planetable surveys 1967
Superseded map dated 1939

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Missouri coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 1 meter south and
14 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



CONTOUR
DOTTED LINES REF
NATIONAL GEODETIC

UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH THE
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF
AND THE DIVISION OF
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City, Mo., Cole County, Missouri

Unknown

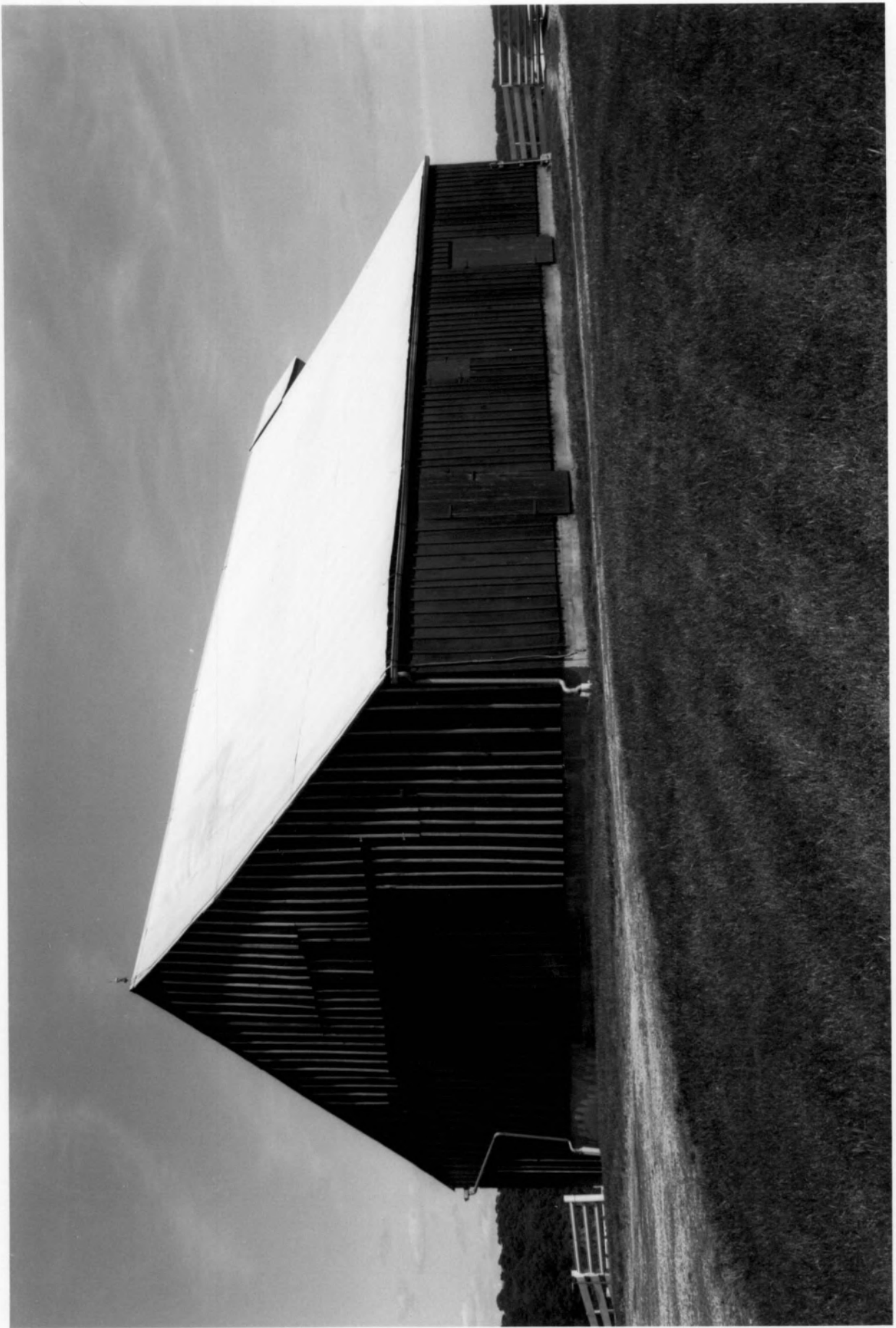
c. 1985

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
Farm Complex, view looking east

#1



Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri;
Steve Mitchell
May 1993
Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
Old Barn, c. 1858 view looking east
#2



Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri
Mary Sayers
June, 1993

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
Old Barn, c. 1858, view looking north

#3



Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri
Mary Supers
June, 1993

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
Old Barn, c. 1854, looking northwest through center
#4



Dalla Farmstead Historic District

Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri

Mary Sangers

June, 1993

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory

Old Barn, c. 1858, interior structural detail

#5



Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City, vic., Cole County, Missouri,
Mary Sayers
June, 1993
Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
Farmhouse, view looking east
#6



Dulle Farmstead Historic District

Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri

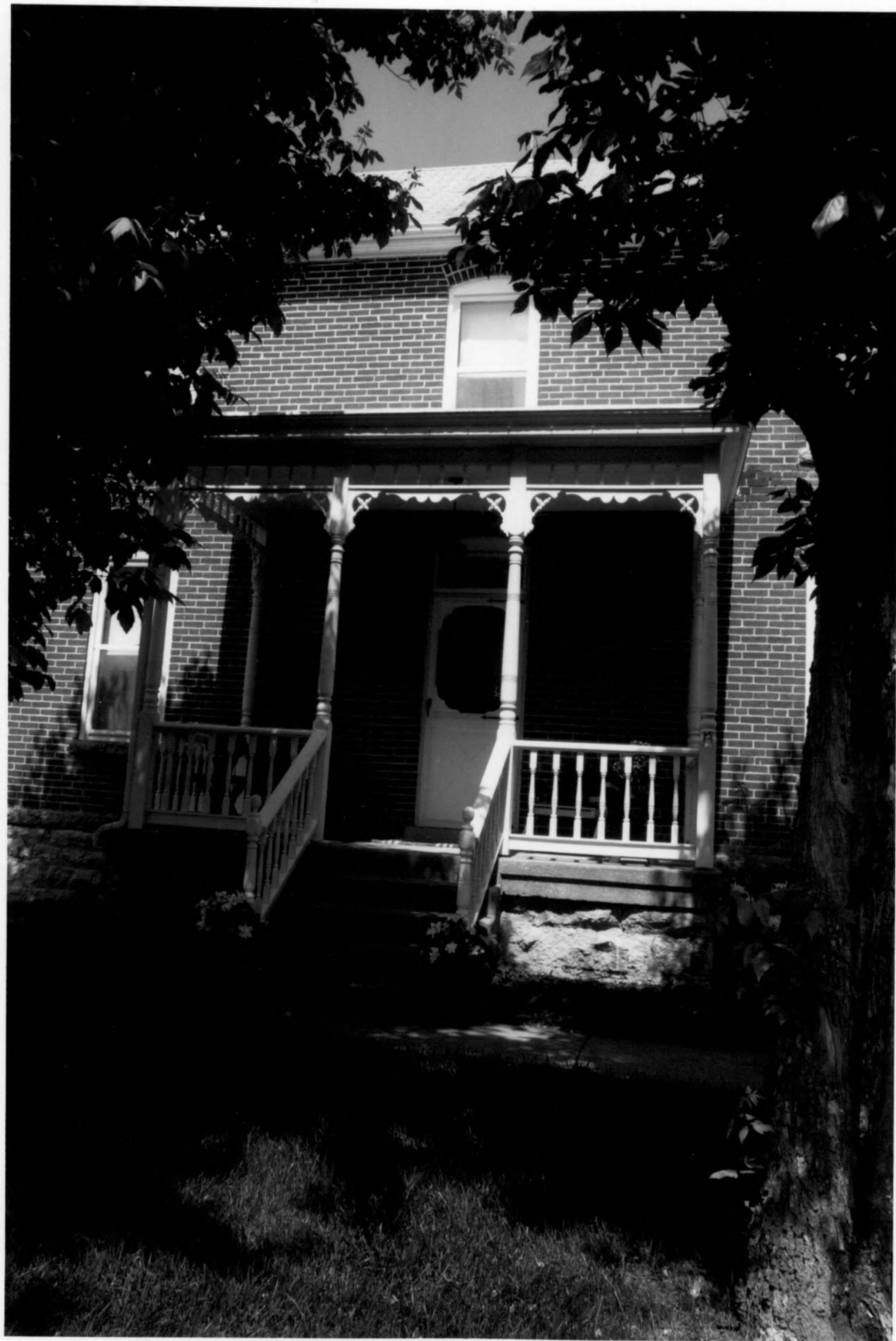
Mary Sangers

June, 1993

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory

Farmhouse, detail of front porch, looking northeast

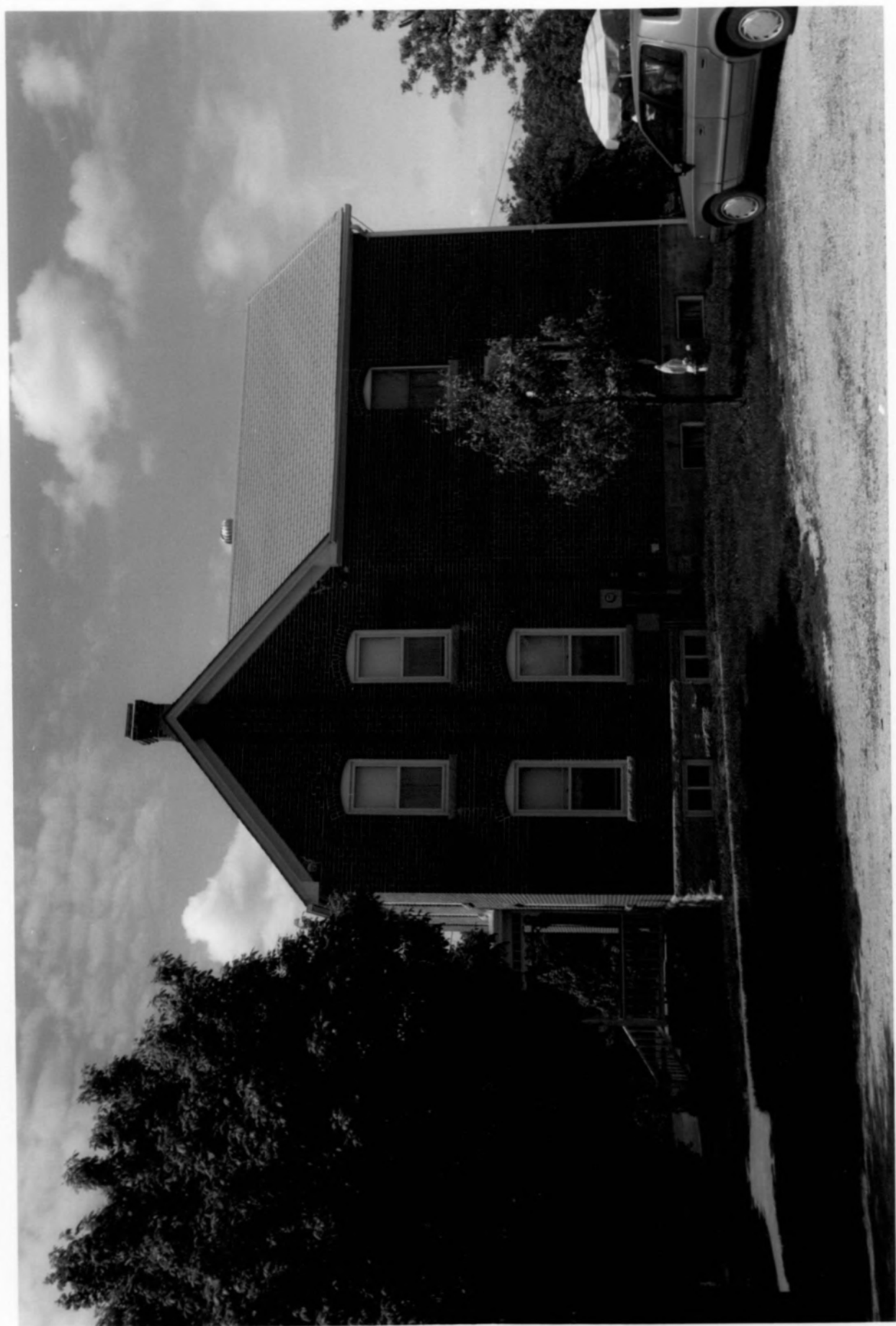
#7



Dulte Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri,
Steve Mitchell

May, 1993

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
Farmhouse, view looking northwest
8



Qulle Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri
Steve Mitchell
May, 1993
Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
Farmhouse, view looking south
#9



Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri
Dulle Family

c. 1940

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
Farmhouse, view looking northeast
#10



Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri
Dulle Family

c. 1940

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
Farmhouse, view looking southwest

#11



Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri
Dulle Family

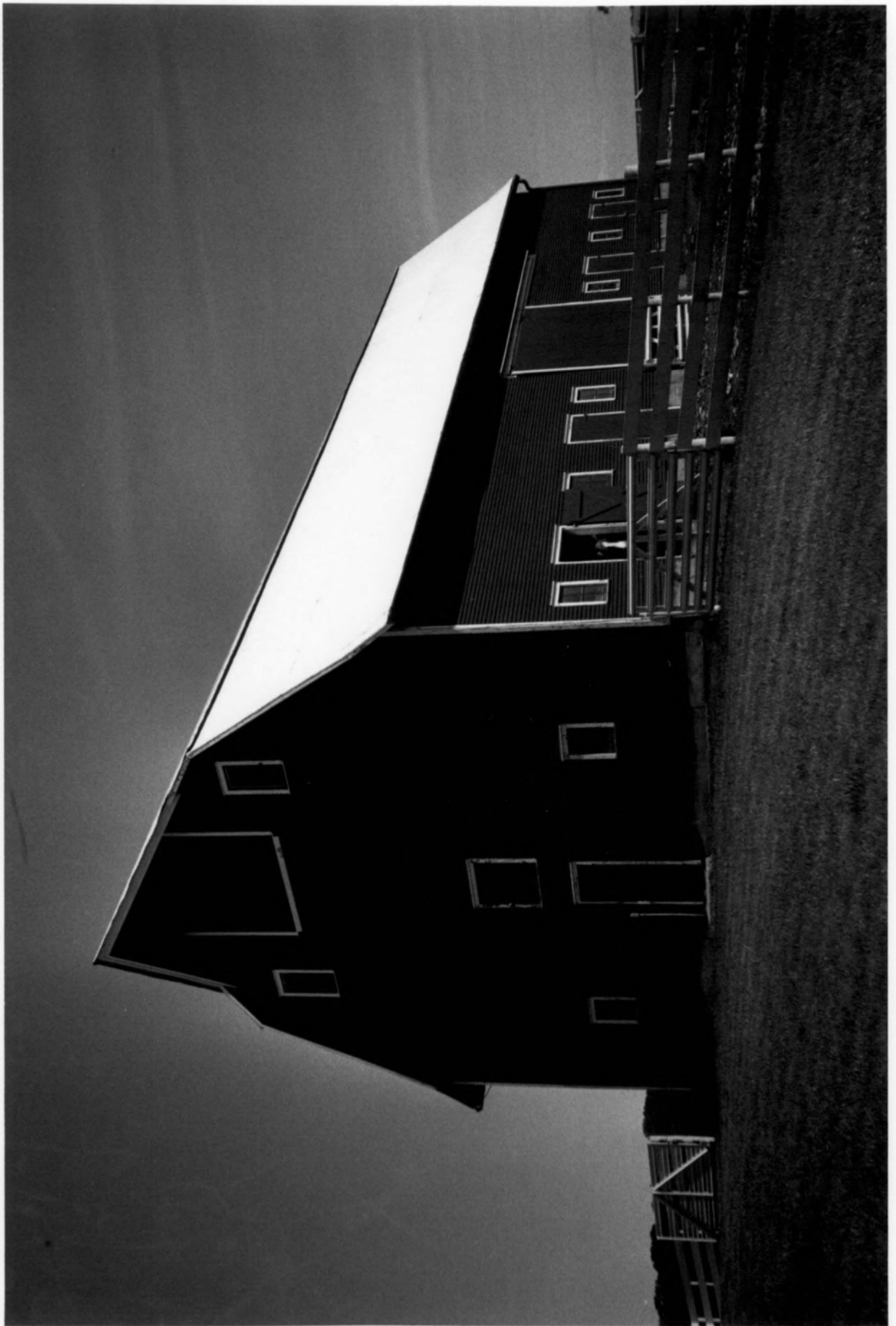
c. 1940

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
Farmhouse, view looking southeast

#12



Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri
Mary Sayers
June, 1993
Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
Cattle Barn, view looking east
#13



Dulbe Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri
Steve Mitchell
May, 1993
Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
Barns, view looking east
#14



Dulle Farmstead Historic District

Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri

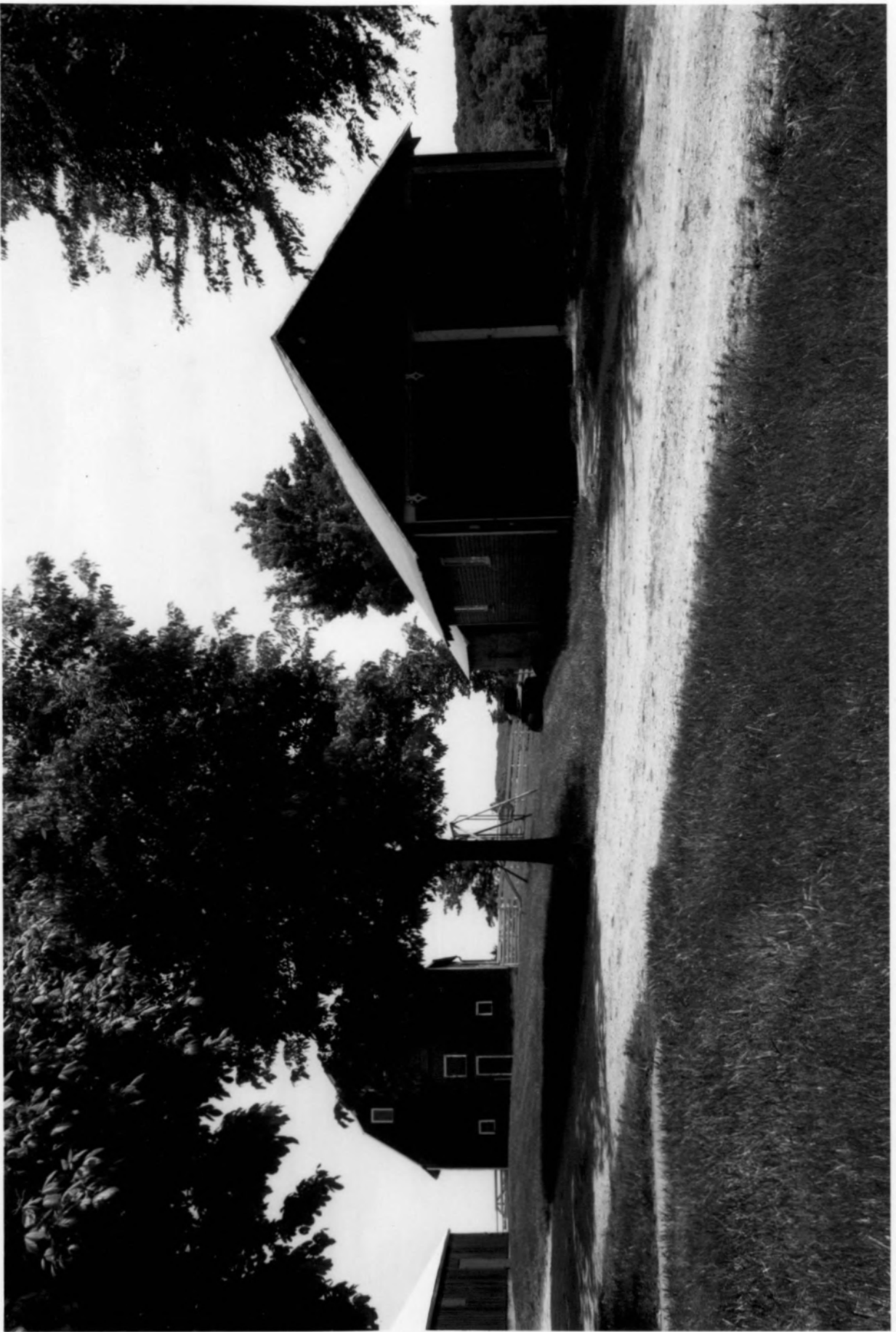
Steve Mitchell

May, 1993

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory

Barns, ice house, + garage, view looking southeast

#15



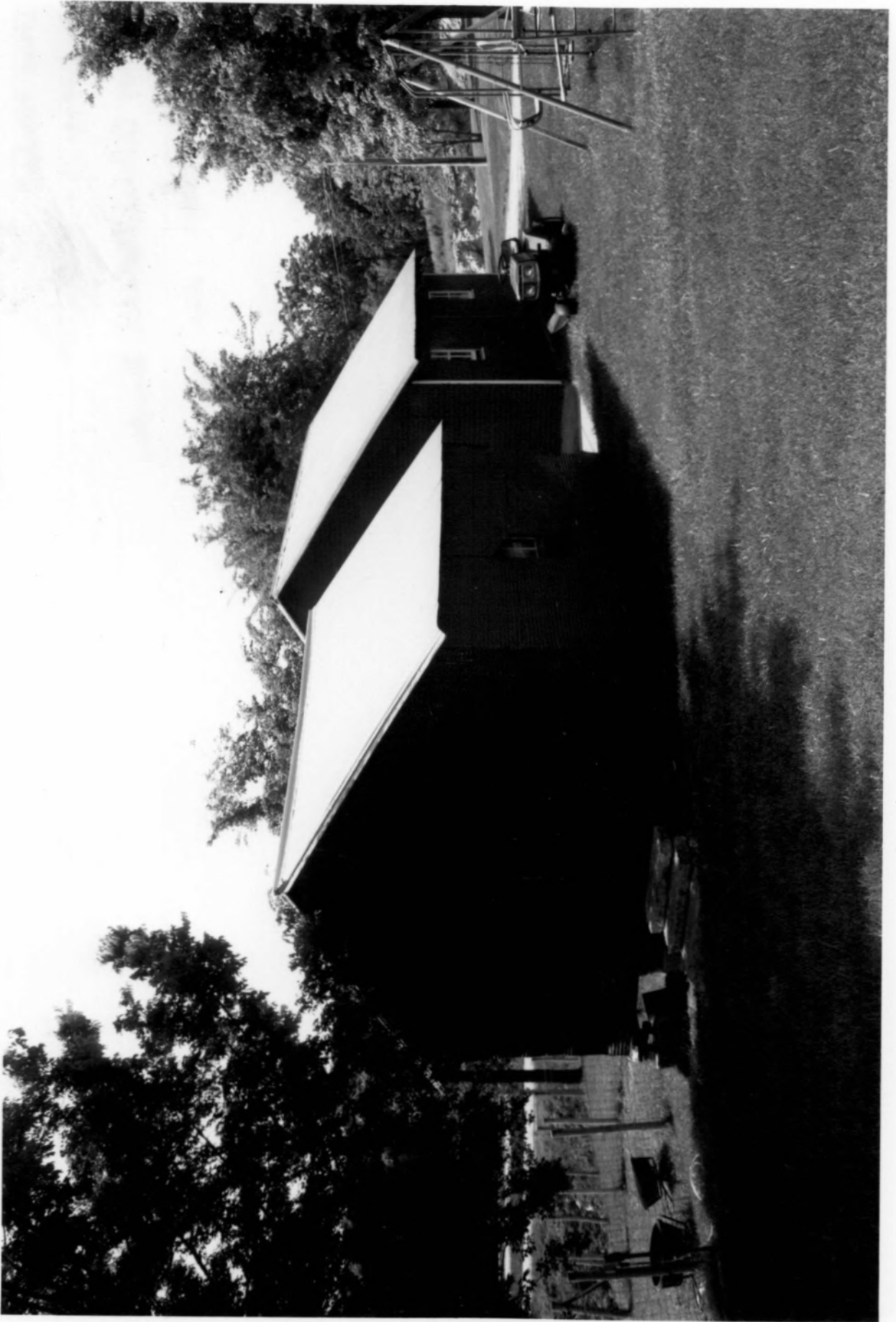
Dulle Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri
Steve Mitchell

May, 1993

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory

Ice house + garage, view looking west

#16



Duall Farmstead Historic District
Jefferson City vic., Cole County, Missouri;
Steve Mitchell

May, 1993

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory

Machine shed, view looking south

Non-contributing

#17



Qualle Farmstead Historic District

Jefferson City vic., Calhoun County, Missouri

Mary Sangers

June, 1993

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory

Oak + iron bridge over the Moreau River, view looking northeast

#18

