

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 Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead

Other names/site number Gerber Farm

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number <u>15753 County Road 202</u>	<u>N/A</u>	not for publication
City or town <u>Weaubleau</u>	<u>x</u>	vicinity
State <u>Missouri</u> Code <u>MO</u> County <u>Hickory</u> Code <u>085</u> Zip code <u>65774</u>		

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: X A ___ B X C ___ D

[Signature] DEPUTY SHPO 11-16-22
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
Name of Property

Hickory County, 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 type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	4	buildings
0	0	sites
0	3	structures
0	0	objects
5	7	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Industry/Processing/Extraction: Mill

Agriculture/Subsistence: Agricultural Outbuilding, Barn

Agriculture/Subsistence: Agricultural Outbuilding, Barn

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN

foundation: Stone

walls: Wood

Stone

roof: Metal

other: Log

Concrete

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
Name of Property

Hickory County, 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

Ethnic Heritage: European
Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1879-1913

Significant Dates

ca. 1879
1884

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Jerome, John: Builder

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 11.1

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

1	<u>37.9300019</u>	<u>-93.463710</u>	3	<u>37.927992</u>	<u>-93.461447</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
2	<u>37.929939</u>	<u>-93.461369</u>	4	<u>37.928047</u>	<u>-93.463753</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rose Campbell and Debbie Sheals
organization Building Preservation, LLC date November 3, 2022
street & number 29 North Ninth St. #207 telephone 573-874-3779
city or town Columbia state MO zip code 65201
e-mail Debsheals@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:**
 - A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

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.

Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
Name of Property

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Figure Log:

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

1. Aerial photo map from Google Earth with coordinates and scale bar. Accessed 8/06/2022.
2. Aerial photo map of the area, from Google Earth Accessed 7/7/2022.
3. Site Plan with Property Boundaries and Resources. (Deb Sheals, 2022.)
4. Detail of Site Plan with Names, Dates, and Contributing Status of Resources. (Deb Sheals, 2022.)
5. Detail of a Hickory County Atlas Map published in 1880. (R.T. Higgins, *Map of Hickory Co., Mo.* Washington, D.C.: R.T. Higgins, 1880, Map. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2012593036/>.)
6. Historic photo, ca. late 1800s. Family in front believed to be the Gerbers. (Meyer family collections.)
7. House Floor Plans, with key to photos 9-14. (Deb Sheals and Katherine Meyer, 2022.)
8. Barn Cross Section and Plan. (Deb Sheals, 2022.)
9. Interior Photos of the Barn. (Deb Sheals, 2022.)
10. Mill Plan and Cross Section. (Deb Sheals, 2022.)
11. Interior Photos of the Mill. (Deb Sheals, 2022.)
12. House and barn ca. 1920. (Rogers family photo in Meyer family collections.)
13. Mill, with wind vanes, ca. 1880s. (Meyer family collections.)
14. Amish and Mennonite History and European Origins. (Donald B. Kraybill, Karen Johnson-Weiner, and Steven M. Nolt, *The Amish*, John Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, 2013, 19 and 35.)
15. 1880s Missouri Mennonite Settlements. (Compiled by Rose Campbell 2022.)
16. Mennonite Settlement in Hickory County. (Author markings on map, R.T. Higgins, *Map of Hickory Co., Mo.*, Washington, D.C.: 1880, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2012593036/>.)
17. Ad for Gerber Farm Sale, 1909. ("Public Sale," *The Index* (Hermitage, MO), February, 11, 1909, 8.)
18. Double Header Windmill Patent. (Nichols, William D. "Improvement in Windmills". U.S. Patent No. 139,473, June 3, 1873.)
19. Double Header Diagram and Gears (A and B.) ("Wood Wheel Power Mills," Challenge Wind Mill and Feed Mill Co, Batavia Historical Society collection.)
20. Challenge Company's Advertisements. (*The Warrensburg Standard*, March 26, 1885, 10; Challenge Company catalog, Batavia Historical Society collection.)
21. 1893 World's Fair-Challenge Company Exhibit. (*Farm Implement News*, XVI, No. 31, August 3, 1893, 23.)
22. Double Header Comparisons. (Lonnie Clark, Lora Duguid, and Amanda Farrell, "The Z Bar Story," in Spring Hill Ranch, National Historic Landmark Nomination, 9; "ca. 1880. Liberty Mills, Indiana," North Manchester Center for History, accessed July 7, 2022, <https://m.facebook.com/NorthManchesterHistory/photos/c1880-liberty-mills-indiana-challenge-sectional-wheel-double-header-windmill-bes/5000884209952847/>; "Overview of the Wind Engine Restoration Project," Harden Foundation, accessed June 2022, <http://www.hardenfoundation.org/wind-engine-restoration-project.html>.)
23. Belt Drive Illustration. ("Stationary Gasoline Engine in Use," Living History Farms, July 12, 2011, <https://www.lhf.org/2011/07/stationary-gasoline-engine-in-use/>.)
24. Hickory County Survey Map. (Google Maps.)
25. Study Group.
26. Photo Key.

Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
Name of Property

Hickory County, 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: Christian and Rosina Gerber Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Weaubleau Vicinity

County: Hickory State: MO

Photographer: 1-26: Deb Sheals 27: Rose Campbell

Date

Photographed: 1-26: April 11, 2022 27: July 4, 2022

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

1. House with Summer Kitchen and Mill. Camera facing northwest.
2. House, southeast corner, smoke house in background. Camera facing northwest.
3. House, façade, south wall, camera facing north. Background buildings, L to R: Gazebo, Carport, Shed, Barn.
4. House detail, south wall. Camera facing north.
5. House, southwest corner. Camera facing northeast.
6. House, west wall with ca. 2000s sunroom addition. Camera facing east.
7. House, rear, north wall of with porch and Summer Kitchen. Camera facing south.
8. House, porch, and northwest corner of Summer Kitchen. Camera facing southwest.
9. House, interior, Bedroom, looking into Kitchen and Living Room. Camera facing southwest.
10. House, interior, kitchen. Camera facing northwest.
11. House, interior, back porch. Camera facing east.
12. House, interior, staircase between first and second levels. Camera facing northeast.
13. House, interior, second-level room. Camera facing southwest.
14. House, interior, second-level room. Camera facing southwest.
15. Mill. Camera facing northeast.
16. Mill. Camera facing west. House in background.
17. Mill. Camera facing southeast.
18. Mill, interior, rotary wheel from main drive shaft.
19. Mill, interior, granary, with original grain chutes and drive wheel. Camera facing east.
20. Barn. Camera facing southwest. Mill in background.
21. Barn, interior, second-level. Camera facing northeast.
22. Barn, interior. Camera facing north.
23. Smokehouse, Large Cabin, Gazebo, and Barn in background. Camera facing northeast.
24. Smokehouse, interior. Camera facing southeast.
25. Smokehouse, Large Cabin, Gazebo, and Barn. Camera facing north.
26. Barn, Shop, and Small Cabin. Camera facing east.
27. Farmstead from County Road AA. Camera facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
Name of Property
Hickory County, MO
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Summary: Description

The Christian and Rosina Gerber Farmstead at 15753 County Road 202, near Weaubleau, in Hickory County, Missouri is approximately 53 miles south-southwest of Sedalia, Missouri. The 11.1 acre site is the operational core of a farm that was established by Christian and Rosina Gerber in 1866. It has a large farmhouse and four outbuildings that were constructed for the Gerbers ca. 1879-1884 and used by the Gerber family throughout the period of significance: ca. 1879 to 1913. All five of those buildings are intact and all are contributing resources. The large two-story frame house has a side-facing gable roof, painted wood shiplap siding, and a stone foundation. The house, completed in 1884, features simple Late Victorian architectural detailing that includes an angled bay window on the first floor and pedimented lintels above the doors and windows. A stone smokehouse (ca. 1882) and a frame summer kitchen (ca. 1882) to the north were built about the same time as the house. Near the north end of the farmstead is a large transverse crib barn that has vertical wood siding and a gable roof that was built ca. 1879. The fifth contributing building is a long frame grist mill and granary that sits east of the house, near the south edge of the property. It was built sometime before 1882. A slender pyramidal tower that extends above the peak of the roof is the structural base of a large "Double Header" windmill that served as the original power source for the mill. The head of the windmill was replaced by Christian Gerber during the period of significance. The farmstead also has seven non-contributing resources—four buildings and three structures. All were built in the early 2000s. The non-contributing buildings are: two one-story log cabins, a one-story workshop that has a gable roof and metal wall cladding, and a very small frame shed. There are also three noncontributing structures: a small polygonal gazebo near the barn, a carport close to the house, and a long narrow array of solar panels that are mounted on an open frame near the southeast corner of the property. (See Figures 3 and 4 for resource locations.) The contributing buildings are all notably intact, inside and out, and all are in very good condition. Most of the non-contributing resources are located behind the house and mill, and all are lower than the house and barn, which lessens their overall impact on the historic setting. The farmstead today looks much as it did when it was the operational center of the Gerber family farm.

Character Defining Features

The farmstead retains an impressive collection of historic character-defining features.¹

- Exterior form and patterns of fenestration for all five contributing buildings. (Photos 1, 2, 8, 15, 21.)
- Most original exterior wall cladding on all five contributing buildings. (Photos 1, 2, 8, 15, 21, 23.)

¹ The following terms are used throughout to describe resources and materials: *Original* features were installed when the building was constructed. *Historic* features were installed within the period of significance, which for this property is ca. 1879-1913. *Non-historic* features were added after 1913, which is the end of the period of significance. *Modern* refers to anything added after 1970.

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Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
Name of Property
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- Exterior architectural detailing on the house, including pedimented lintels, a polygonal bay window on the front wall, and original 2/2 windows. (Photos 2-8)
- Interior features of the house, including original room divisions and historic millwork. (Photos 9-14)
- Distinctive roofline of the mill that includes a tower that served as the base of the windmill, along with remnants of mill equipment such as the primary gear from the main drive shaft, belt pulleys, room-sized grain bins, and wood grain chutes. (Photos 15-19)

Elaboration

Setting

The Gerber Farmstead occupies an 11.1 acre tract that is near the south end of a 320-acre parcel the Gerbers owned when the contributing buildings of the farmstead were constructed. (See Figures 2 and 5.) The farmstead is in rural Hickory County, approximately 4 miles west of Wheatland and 5 miles northeast of Weaubleau. It is roughly 6 miles northwest of Pomme De Terre Lake. The surrounding countryside features a mix of farm fields and woodlands, with widely spaced farmsteads and residences. (See Figure 2.) Between the farmstead and Wheatland to the east and north, the land is level and open with a mix of grasslands and cultivated fields. South and west, towards Weaubleau, the land is hillier and more wooded. Properties adjoining the land being nominated follow that same pattern. The north and east sides of the property are bounded by a large, cultivated field and there are woodlands along the south and west borders.

The property is reached by a long gravel drive that appears to be the same age as the buildings of the farmstead; the drive is shown on the 1880 atlas map. (See Figure 5.) The drive leads south to County Road 202, a short gravel road that connects to Route AA, which in turn links to US 54 within a few miles. A narrow gravel road that runs near the north boundary of the property appears to be a private road.

Nominated Property

The property within the proposed district boundaries is generally level, with woodlands in the southwest quarter and more scattered trees in the northwest. (See Figure 1.) The 11.1 acre lot took its current configuration between ca. 1879 and 1884, when the five contributing buildings on the property were constructed. The northeast quadrant has a mix of pasture and young trees. There is a small pond located in the northwest part of the property that was added in 2009, and modern barbed wire fences run along all sides of the property. The buildings are grouped together in the southeast quarter of the property. They are surrounded by grass lawns and widely spaced deciduous trees.

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Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
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The gravel entrance lane runs north between the house and the mill, then veers east towards the barn. A wide gravel driveway between the lane and the house extends beneath the carport. (Photo 3.) A small rock wall between the mill and the entry drive marks the west edge of a raised drive that originally ran along west end of the mill. (Photo 15.) The drive was leveled by past owners and that area is now covered in grass. (Photo 17, the drive is on the right in front of the porch.)

Resource Descriptions

A. Christian and Rosina Gerber House, 1884. Contributing Building. (Photos 1-14.)

Source of Date: Rosina Gerber noted in her memoirs that "In September 1884, we moved into our new, large house."²

The house is two stories, with a high native stone foundation and a side-gabled roof. (Photo 2.) It is a large dwelling, measuring roughly 39 feet wide and 27 feet deep, with an additional 10 foot deep porch across the first floor of the back wall. The back porch was originally open but has been enclosed for decades.³ The east end of the porch is lined with modern windows (Photo 11) and a smaller portion of the west end is a fully enclosed utility room. (Figure 7.) The only change the footprint of the house has seen is a ca. 2000 addition of a small (10-foot wide) sunroom addition off the west end of the utility room. (Photos 5 and 6.) A small deck and stairs between the back of the house and the nearby summer kitchen were probably added about the same time as the sunroom. (Photo 8 and Figures 4 and 7.)

The roof has modern standing seam metal roofing, and the frame walls are clad with painted wood shiplap siding that appears to be original. There is an internal brick stove chimney on either end of the roof. The corners of the house are accented with narrow pilaster trim boards, and there are flat cornice board in the gable ends. (Photos 2 and 6.) The tall narrow window openings of the house are topped with pedimented lintel boards, and all first and second story windows are original 2/2s that are covered by wood storms. The storms appear have been in place since at least the 1920s, but they may not be original.⁴ The two small attic windows have newer 4/4 sashes, and the exterior wall of the back porch has modern 1/1 windows. (Photos 6, 8 and 11.)

The south-facing façade has a small two-story central porch that is original. (See Figure 6. Historic photo of the house.) The porch has simple square support posts and rectilinear

² Rosina Gerber, *Personal Memoirs of Mrs. Rosina Gerber* (Portland, Oregon: Arcady Press, Inc., 1914), 22; Rosina Gerber, "Personal Memoirs: The Pioneer Home," *Mennonite Historical Bulletin* (Scottsdale, PA: Historical Committee of Mennonite General Conference), April 1955, 4.

³ The back porch is visible in Figure 12, which includes a 1920s photo of the house.

⁴ Historic photos in the collection of the owners.

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Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
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balustrades. There is a doorway into the house on each level of the porch. Each doorway has an original door that has two lights above two panels and each is covered with a historic storm door that has six lights above one horizontal panel. (Photo 3.) Moving left to right facing the second floor, there are two single windows, then the center porch, and then wider opening that has a pair of widows. The first floor has two single windows that align with those above, the center porch and a large bay window that is centered below the paired windows of the second floor. The bay window is in the main living room of the house. It has three windows that are topped with angled trim that echoes the line of the pedimented lintel trim on the individual windows. (Photo 4.) The stone foundation is angled to support the base of the bay, which is clad with shiplap siding below the windows. The foundation also has one small window between the bay and the front porch, as well as two small window openings left of the porch. The openings to the left align with the windows above. Each basement window has a single 4-light sash fronted by iron bars, the sash and bars are all historic.

The flat west wall has seven windows and no doors. (Photo 6.) There is one window at the attic level and two widely spaced single windows at the second floor. Working left to right on the first floor, the first opening is a short window that may have been added when the kitchen was remodeled in the early 2000s. It has a 2/2 window and storm that match the others on the house. There are three other single 2/2 windows to the right of the shorter one; they all appear to be original. There is one square window at the basement level, it is covered with plywood.

The one-story sunroom addition, which was probably added around 2000, projects from the west wall of the house, near the northwest corner of the building. (See Figure 7. House plans.) It has angled corners and a matching roofline. The hipped roof of the sunroom has the same type of metal roofing used on the main house. The walls of the sunroom are lined with modern windows. There is no foundation below the sunroom, and that area is covered with open lattice. (Photo 6.)

The back (north) wall of the house is partly covered by the one-story first floor porch, which is historic. (The back porch is visible in historic photos See Figures 6 and 12.) That porch has a shed roof that has metal roofing. (Photo 7.) Moving left to right on the second floor, there are two single windows set close together, then one window near, by not at, the center of the wall, then two more windows to the right. (See Photo 8 and Figure 7, Floorplans of the House.) The east end of the enclosed first floor porch, which is reached by a modern set of wood stairs on the east, has ten modern 1/1 windows and a single doorway that has a modern half-light door. (Photo 8. And Figure 7.) Original slender square porch posts are still in place between the modern windows. The small utility room to the west has a single 2/2 window, and the north wall of the modern sunroom is lined with 1/1 windows. As noted, there is a small deck between the north wall and the summer kitchen, which is just a few feet from the back wall of the house. (See separate description of the summer kitchen below.)

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The east side wall is comparable to the west wall. It is flat, with a single attic window and two widely spaced windows at the second floor. There are three windows on the first floor, two grouped near the south end and one to the north. (Photos 2 and 8.) The east end of the one story back porch has a modern half-light door that is flanked by modern 1/1 windows. The east wall also has a large bulkhead that covers exterior stairs to the basement. The historic bulkhead is edged with stone walls and topped with painted wood plank doors. Historic stone steps lead down to the basement. There is one square basement window on either side of the bulkhead, like those on the front wall, each has a historic 4-light sash and historic iron bars.

The house has a massed plan, two rooms deep and two rooms wide, with a central stair hall on each floor. (See Figure 7. Floor Plans.) On the first floor, the front door opens to the stair hall which also has doors into the living room and the kitchen/dining room. (Photo 12 shows the stair hall from the second floor.) The living room is at the southeast corner of the house. It has the bay window, plus an original stove chimney that has a non-original stove. The living room has two doors into the hallway and one into a bedroom to the north. (Photo 9 is taken from the bedroom looking south into the living room and kitchen/dining room.) The kitchen/dining room is the largest room in the house. (See photo 10.) It was remodeled in the early 2000s and may have originally been two rooms. The kitchen remodeling included closing off interior stairs to the basement and subdividing the southwest room to create a large pantry and a bathroom. (See Figure 7. House plans.) The bathroom may have been added earlier, but it is not original. The north wall of the kitchen has a door to the utility room and sunroom, and two doors into the enclosed porch. (Photo 11 shows the enclosed porch.)

The second floor plan does not appear to have seen any changes of note. There is a central stair hall and four large bedrooms. (Figure 7. House plans.) The northwest (Photo 13) and southeast rooms have stove chimneys but no stoves. A fifth small room at the north end of the hall has stairs to the attic, which contains one large room with sloped ceilings that has been partially finished in recent decades.

Interior finishes of the house are highly intact. Most rooms have historic wood flooring that is in good condition. On the first floor, historic flooring in part of the hall, the back bedroom, the utility room and the enclosed porch is painted and the flooring in the other rooms is varnished. (Photos 9-12.) The kitchen/dining room has varnished wood flooring that appears to be modern. That room also has a pressed metal ceiling and cornice and built in cabinets that were added in the 2000s. (Photo 10.) All other rooms in the house have painted plaster or drywall ceilings. All rooms on the second floor have historic wood flooring. (Photos 13 and 14 show second floor bedrooms.) Most rooms have simple flat door and window casing and tall flat baseboards. The window casing in the living room is slightly more ornate, but it appears to be original as well. Wood wainscot in the living room is probably modern. (The living room is visible through the left doorway in Photo 9.)

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The house has an impressive collection of original doors. Most have four panels, with original rim locks. Almost all doors are varnished, and many have ornamental false graining that is also original. (Photos 9, 12 and 13.) The central staircase is also original. It is cherry wood with simple turned balusters and a larger turned newel post at the first floor. The treads and risers are all original as well. (See photo 12.)

The interior of the basement is little changed. It is an open space with exposed stone walls and ceiling joists. The historic open staircase to the first floor that was covered over in the kitchen remodeling is still in place in the basement, but the opening to the first floor is covered. The basement also has a modern poured concrete floor. The house is in very good condition.

B. Summer Kitchen, ca. 1882. Contributing Building. (Photos 7 and 8, Figure 4.)

Source of Date: The construction date is based on Rosina Gerber's statement that Christian Gerber began constructing buildings in the current farmstead around 1882.

The summer kitchen is a one-story frame building with a high stone foundation and a side-gabled roof. It is roughly fifteen feet square and sits less than eight feet from the back wall of the house. The west wall of the summer kitchen lines up with the west wall of the house. The stonework of the foundation matches that of the house, but the walls are clad with weatherboards instead of shiplap siding. The summer kitchen also has simpler corner boards and exterior door and window trim. There is one doorway on the south wall, which faces the house, and each of the other walls has a tall narrow window opening that has a single historic 4/4 hung window that is covered by a wood storm window. There is one small internal brick chimney at the east end of the ridge line. The interior of the building contains one open room that has primarily modern finishes. The summer kitchen is in fair to good condition.

C. Smokehouse, ca. 1882. Contributing Building. (Photos 23-25.)

Source of Date: The construction date is based on Rosina Gerber's statement that Christian Gerber began constructing the buildings of the current farmstead around 1882.

The smokehouse is about 75 feet north of the house. It is the only stone building on the property. It has a stone foundation, and the walls are eighteen inches thick. It measures roughly fourteen by twenty feet and is topped with a gable roof that has the same metal roofing used on the other buildings. There is a small internal brick chimney centered near the back (north) wall and a single doorway on the front wall which faces south to the house. The doorway has a simple plank door that appears to be no more than a few decades old. Each of the other walls has a single small window opening that is barred but has no sash or frame. The interior has a single open room that has a dirt floor and a high ceiling, plus a lower set of heavy joists that are inset into the walls, possibly to hang meat on as it smoked. The smokehouse is in very good condition.

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D. Barn, ca. 1879. Contributing Building. (Photos 20-22, Figures 5, 8 and 9.)

Source of Date: A county atlas published in 1880 shows the gravel lane and at least one building at the current location, and Gerber was described in that document as a “farmer, stockraiser and feeder.”⁵ To support his stock, Christian Gerber may have chosen to construct the barn first, and it has therefore been assigned a construction date of ca. 1879.

The barn is northwest of the house and due north of the mill. It has a foundation of large stone blocks and a heavy timber frame, and the walls are clad in vertical wood planks. Most of the wall cladding is historic, approximately 20% of the boards appear to be modern replacements; they are the same width and texture as the historic wall boards. (Photos 20-21.) The gable roof has metal roofing. Historic photos show that the roof originally had a gabled cupola, which was removed sometime before 1990. (See Figure 12.) The barn is roughly 37 feet wide and 50 feet long, with the short gable ends facing north and south. The side walls are approximately 15 feet tall. The barn is painted dark red, and the roof is green.

The south wall has two single doorways located close to the side walls, as well as various smaller hatches that are covered with rough plank doors. (Photo 21.) Two on the upper level were used to load bales of hay into the loft. There is also a small opening high in the gable end to light the loft. The side walls each have three high hay hatches like those on the south. Neither side wall has a door. The north wall has a single width plank on the west and a larger wagon door to the east. The wagon doorway has a sliding plank door that appears to be newer than the rest of the barn. (Photo 20.)

The interior of the barn reflects a variety of functions. (See barn plan and cross section in Figure 8.) At the lower level, a wagon aisle and feeding alley runs north-south along the east wall (See additional photo in Figure 9), and there is a long room on the west side that appears to have been used for stock. A narrow center aisle gives access to feed bins in the side rooms; it is reached via short doors on the end walls. There is a large room in the northwest corner that is open to the roof (Figure 9). Unlike the other interior walls, its walls are lined with vertical planks, which may indicate use as a horse stall or grain storage. A steep staircase between the two west rooms leads to the large hay loft, which is served by a hay rack that runs along a track in the peak of the loft ceiling. (Photo 22.) The track extends outside the barn to the north, above a large hay door in the upper gable end. (The track is visible near the peak of the roof in photo 20.) A second aisle in the center of the loft accesses feed racks below. The barn is in fair to good condition.

⁵ R.T. Higgins, *Map of Hickory Co., Mo.* (Washington, D.C.:1880), <https://www.loc.gov/item/2012593036/>.

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E. Mill and Granary, ca. 1882. Contributing Building. (Photos 15-19, Figures 10, 11, and 13.)

Source of Date: The construction date is based on Rosina Gerber's statement that the family lived in the "granary" for two years before moving into the new house. The house was completed in 1884, so the mill was in place no later than 1882.

The mill is at the south edge of the group, east of the house. It is approximately 25 feet wide and 90 feet long with two main sections. The front (west) section, which is closest to the entrance drive, is two stories, while the east end is a tall single story. Both sections have heavy timber framing systems and vertical board and batten siding. (Photos 15-17.) Approximately 20 to 25% of the wall boards appear to be modern replacements; they are the same width and texture as the historic siding. Each is topped with a gable roof that is covered with modern metal roofing. Like the barn, the walls of the mill are painted dark red, and all metal roofing is green. (Photo 15.) The west end housed the mill when new, and the east end appears to have been more for storage.

The two-story west section of the building has a complex roofline and a simple rectangular plan. A slender pyramidal tower clad in metal roofing extends above the main roof near the junction of the two sections. (It is not clear what the original tower cladding was.) That tower is the base of a large windmill that was the original power source for the mill. (See Figure 13. Historic photo of the mill.) Large cross-gables on either side of the tower extend slightly higher than the main roof. Each has a large historic 6/6 wood window in the gable end. Just west of the tower is a clerestory that extends about five feet above the roofline. The clerestory, which contains grain bins and equipment chases inside the building (Photo 19), has historic horizontal wood weatherboard siding, and a gable roof. There is a historic six-light sash in the west gable end of both the clerestory and main building. (Photo 17.)

The first floor of the west section has drive-through wagon bays that have dirt floors and wide swinging plank doors on the north and south walls. The doors to those bays are early but may not be original. There are small wooden grain chutes between the first and second floors of that section, which indicates that the wagon bays were used to load grain as well as store wagons and other vehicles. (See the photo detail in Figure 11.) The second-story side walls each have four original windows. The north windows are all six-light (photo 17), while the south wall has one six-light window and three 6/6 hung windows. (Photo 15.) The upper west end wall has an open porch that has wood flooring, and a shallow shed roof that appear to be historic. The slender square posts above the floor and the round sapling support posts below the porch floor are modern. The porch shelters a pedestrian door that is flanked by matching six-light windows. As noted above, the area just west of the porch originally contained a raised drive, which allowed the porch to serve as a loading dock. (See Figure 13, which shows a wagon on that raised drive.)

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The interior of the second floor contains a series of grain bins close to the windmill tower, and a larger room to the west. (See Figure 10, cross section and plan of the mill.) All are original. Those rooms have wood flooring and horizontal plank wall cladding. Numerous wooden grain chutes extend down between the exposed ceiling joists. The west room may have been the office. It is next to the porch, and the walls include painted stencils that read "C. Gerber." A steep ship's ladder runs from the office to additional grain bins below the clerestory. (Photo 19.)

The area beneath the windmill tower is accessed via another set of wagon doors on the north wall. A large metal and wooden gear wheel sits about halfway up the tower, oriented horizontally at the level of the second floor ceiling. (Photo 18, and Figures 10 and 11.) The center of the wheel appears to be a screw gear that was part of the original windmill equipment, (See Figure 19) and the wooden surround was probably bolted to that gear later. (Note that the bolts block the grooves in the screw gear.) It is likely that the wooden wheel was installed to handle drive belts when Christian Gerber converted the mill to gasoline power, probably sometime before 1910. (See Section 8 for more information about how the mill was powered.)

The east end of the building has a simple gabled roof that is slightly lower than the main roof of the west end. The side walls of that section each have four tall narrow window openings. Those openings have a mix of newer 2/2 windows and possibly historic 4/4s. The east end wall of the building has a single plank pedestrian door at ground level, and one historic 6/6 window that is located in the gable end. (Photo 16.) The interior of that section contains a small full-height area near the base of the tower, and a larger open room topped by a loft in the east end. The mill building is in good condition.

Non-contributing Resources

f. Large Cabin, ca. 2004. Non-contributing Building. (Photo 25.)

The large cabin is non-contributing due to age.

The larger of the two modern cabins is set at an angle northeast of the smokehouse. It was constructed ca. 2004 of new materials. It is one story tall. It has a concrete foundation, unpainted log walls and a side-gabled roof that has metal roofing. It has a full front porch that has round log posts and sapling porch balustrades. It is in good condition.

g. Small Cabin, ca. 2002. Non-contributing Building. (Photo 26.)

The small cabin is non-contributing due to age.

The smaller cabin is north of the mill. It was constructed ca. 2002 of new materials. Like the other cabin it is one story tall, with a concrete foundation, unpainted log walls and a side-gabled roof that has metal roofing. A round stove pipe extends above the roof line. It also has a full front porch that has round log posts and sapling porch balustrades. It is in good condition.

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h. Workshop, ca. 2000s. Non-contributing Building. (Photo 26.)

The workshop is non-contributing due to age.

The workshop is the largest non-contributing building. It is just southeast of the barn and north of the small cabin, at the end of the gravel driveway. It has metal-clad walls and a gable roof with metal roofing. The upper edges of the side walls have panels of clear fiberglass siding for natural light, and the east wall also has two 1/1 windows. There is a large sliding garage door in the south gable end, and a single door on the west wall. It is in very good condition.

i. Shed, ca. 1990. Non-contributing Building. (Photo 3.)

The shed is non-contributing due to age.

The shed houses the well pump for the property. It sits just north of the carport. It is about 5 feet wide and seven feet long, with horizontal wood siding and a gable roof that has metal roofing. It has one door, located in the west gable end. It is in good condition.

j. Carport, ca. 2020s. Non-contributing Structure. (Photo 3.)

The carport is non-contributing due to age.

The carport is in the driveway that is just east of the house. It is about 12 feet wide and 25 feet long. It has a gable roof with metal roofing. The roof structure is supported by wide square posts that have angle braces. It does not have walls or a foundation. It is in good condition.

k. Gazebo, ca. 2000s. Non-contributing Structure. (Photos 3, 25.)

The gazebo is non-contributing due to age.

The gazebo has a six-sided angled roof and metal roofing. The roof is supported by wide square posts that has angle braces like those on the carport. It has a concrete floor but no walls. It is in fair condition.

l. Solar Panel Array, 2021-2022. Non-contributing Structure. (Photo 27.)

The solar panels are non-contributing due to age.

A solar panel array is located close to the south property line at the southeast corner of the property. It consists of solar panels mounted at an angle on an open metal frame that has slender round support post. It is approximately 60 feet long and 12 feet wide. It is in excellent condition.

Alterations

The farmstead has seen remarkably few major changes in the past 120 years. There have been few to no losses of related buildings or other significant individual resources, and those that have been added in recent years do not overwhelm the historic setting. A review of historic photos and written records has identified only one other building that was in place during the period of significance, a frame shed or pumphouse in the general location of the current shed (Resource i) that appears to have been gone by ca. 1920. (The early shed is visible in Figure 6, a late 1800s photo, but missing in Figure 12, ca. 1920 photos.) Non-contributing buildings that

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have been added are all situated behind the house and mill, and all are shorter than any of the historic buildings. Of the non-contributing structures, the gazebo is in an unobtrusive spot near the back of the yard. While the carport is close to the house, its open sides and compatible gable roof lessen the visual impact. The solar panel array near the south property line is visible from the road, but it too is considerably lower than the mill that is behind it and it does not block the view of the historic resources.

There have, naturally, been changes to the historic buildings. All of the buildings have modern standing seam metal roofing, some of which rests on new structural members. None of the rooflines were changed when the new roofing was installed, but the barn did lose a small cupola several decades ago. (It is visible in Photo 8 but was gone by the 1990s.) As to the impact of new roofing, metal roofing is common to rural resources and historic photos show a variety of roofing in place at the farmstead over the years. (Figures 6, 12, 13.) The house appears to have had shingles when new, but the front porch had standing seam roofing, and the mill and barn may have had sheet metal roofing. Additionally, the barn and mill appear to have seen selected siding replacement (probably less than 30% of the siding), but the new boards are the same width and thickness as the originals and the impact is minimal.

The house has a modern sunroom, and the back porch has been partially enclosed, but those are arguably small-scale changes. Although most major rooms and circulations spaces in the house are in place inside the house, the plan has been altered only slightly, in the kitchen and dining room. The kitchen-dining room also has a non-original pressed metal ceiling, which imparts a sense of false history, but interior features are less critical within a grouping of buildings.

The loss of the original windmill head is clearly the most notable change the property has seen. That alteration, however, was done when the Gerbers still owned the property, within the period of significance. The large wooden wheel still in the barn appears to include material associated with wind power as well as the internal combustion engine Gerber used after the windmill failed. The sides of the still-extant windmill tower are now clad with roofing, which may be a departure from what was there during the period of significance. One nineteenth century photo (Figure 13.) shows a solid covering that may have been metal, and photos taken in the mid-1900s and 1999 show asphalt shingles.

Assessment of Historic Integrity

The Christian and Rosina Gerber Farmstead meets the seven characteristics of historic integrity under the National Register criteria as follows:

- **Location:** The farmstead is in its original location and none of the contributing buildings have been moved.

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- **Design:** The house retains most original fabric inside and out. The level of architectural detailing found in the house is unusual for the home of a Mennonite family. Layout of the farmstead in general, with the house and mill on either side of the long entrance drive, and the other buildings tucked to the rear, is also original.
- **Setting:** The setting of the farmstead is very much as it was when the Gerbers owned the property. The surrounding countryside is still quite rural, and the nominated property is surrounded by a pattern of fields and woodlands that is comparable to what was in place in the 1800s.
- **Materials:** All contributing resources retain a very large percentage of their original fabric. The house and summer kitchen have original stone foundations, siding, and windows, and the house has an impressive amount of original millwork.
- **Workmanship:** Workmanship is evident in each contributing building. All are structurally sound after 120 years. The interior millwork of the house, particularly the hand-grained doors and elaborate staircase, are of especially high quality. The barn and mill both feature heavy timber construction and many of those members are hand hewn.
- **Feeling:** The farmstead clearly expresses a sense of its time and place. The combination of intact residential and agricultural buildings and a rural setting impart a good sense of the type of life the Gerber family lived in the late 1800s and early 1900s.
- **Association:** The farmstead is well known locally as what one newspaper called “the old Mennonite wind-powered mill.”⁶ It has been featured in newspaper articles several times in the past in recognition of the overall grouping of building and the mill in particular, as well as its association with the Mennonite community of western Hickory County.

Conclusion

The Christian and Rosina Farmstead appears today much as it did when it was home to the Gerber family. All five contributing buildings retain character-defining features such as form and patterns of fenestration, and a large amount of original building material. The house, which is still used as a single family residence, is highly intact, with original wall cladding, windows, doors, and interior millwork. The plan of the house has also seen few changes. Support buildings such as the summer kitchen, smokehouse and barn are also intact. Of those, only the summer kitchen has seen interior changes. The distinctive mill building looks very much as it did during the Gerber’s tenure, and even retains a few elements of the original machinery. Although numerically, non-contributing resources outnumber contributing buildings, their overall impact on the feeling of the farmstead is minimal. Those resources are relatively small in scale and placed behind the house and mill, which define the “front” of the property. The farmstead is immediately recognizable to the period of significance, and it strongly evokes a sense of its time and place.

⁶ Virgil Mullaney, “Wind Provided Mill Power,” *The Index* (Hermitage, MO), May 19, 1999, 3A.

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Summary: Statement of Significance

The Gerber Farmstead is located at 15753 County Road 202, in the vicinity of Weaubleau, Hickory County, Missouri. It is locally significant under National Register Criterion A, in the area of Ethnic Heritage: European, and under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture. It is a rare intact example of a late nineteenth century Mennonite farmstead in Hickory County. It is significant in the area of Ethnic Heritage for its association with Mennonite settlement in Missouri. In the 1850s, western Hickory County became the site of one of the first Mennonite settlements in the state, and it was home to several different Mennonite groups until around 1915. The Gerber farmstead is the intact core of a farm that was owned and operated by the same Mennonite family for most of the time there were Mennonites in the county. In 1866, Mennonites Christian and Rosina Gerber purchased a large tract of land in Hickory County from the first Mennonite family who settled in the area, and they developed the property into a prosperous farm.

The Gerber Farmstead is also locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a locally rare collection of intact nineteenth century farm buildings that includes a wind-powered grist mill. The mill is unique to Hickory County and most likely to all of Missouri. Christian Gerber had the reputation of being somewhat progressive for a Mennonite farmer, and the buildings on the property reflect that preference. After living in a small log house on the farm for 15 years, the Gerbers built five new buildings over a five-year span of time: a large multipurpose barn (ca. 1879-1880), a grist mill and granary (ca. 1882), a smokehouse and summer kitchen (both ca. 1882), and a large new house (finished in 1884). Because that building program produced all contributing resources on the farmstead, the beginning and ending dates are significant: it began ca. 1879 and ended with the completion of the house in 1884. The house is large and relatively elaborate and the new grist mill was powered by an unusual "double-header" windmill that was integrated into the structure of the mill building. The wind vanes failed at some point, prompting Christian Gerber to replace the wind power system with what is believed to have been the first internal combustion engine in the county.

The new buildings served as the operational center of the farm until Christian Gerber's death in 1911, and his heirs sold the property 1913. The period of significance thus runs from ca. 1879, the date of the oldest building, to 1913, when it was sold. All five buildings constructed by the Gerbers in the 1880s are intact and in fair to excellent condition, and the farmstead today looks much as it did when the Gerbers were in residence. (Neither the 1860s log house or any other early farm buildings have survived.) The Gerber Farmstead is a significant example of a late nineteenth century Mennonite farmstead, with a highly intact collection of buildings that includes a stylish house and an unusual mill that represents a distinctive period of windmill engineering and construction.

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Elaboration

The area that became Hickory County was originally inhabited by the Osage, Sac, and Fox Native American tribes. The first Europeans in the area were French fur traders, which is evidenced by French names of major streams and towns including Pomme de Terre (now a lake), the Auglaise, the Gravois, and Weaubleau. With the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the land that became Missouri was incorporated into the U.S. In 1821, Missouri became a state. Almost two decades later, in 1845, Hickory County was organized.⁷ By 1855, Hickory County had become home to what many historians consider to be the first Mennonite settlement in Missouri.⁸ Christian and Rosina Gerber joined that community in 1866 and remained in Hickory County for more than forty years. The Gerber Farmstead is significant under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage for its association with Mennonite settlement in Missouri.

Mennonite History

The Gerber Farm is a rare survivor of one of Missouri's first Mennonite settlements. It is important to note that although Christian Gerber identified as a Mennonite when he was in Hickory County, he had European-Amish ancestry and identified as Amish for parts of his life.⁹ Mennonite historian Darrell Zook noted that Christian Gerber was most likely Amish earlier in his life and gradually moved into more liberal Mennonite communities. Rosina, in contrast, identified as Mennonite throughout her life. In some cases, sources regarding Amish and Mennonite history in general and the Gerber family in particular use Amish, Mennonite, or Amish-Mennonites interchangeably. Since the Gerbers were active with Mennonite congregations in Hickory County, that term will be used in this nomination unless otherwise noted.

The Mennonites and Amish are historically and culturally interconnected sects that stem from a group of Christian dissenters that emerged during the sixteenth-century Protestant Reformation in Switzerland, the Netherlands, and German-speaking parts of Europe. (See Figure 14. Amish

⁷ "Hickory County," Missouri Genealogy Trails, accessed June 2022, <http://genealogytrails.com/mo/hickory/pioneer-history.html>.

⁸ Hickory County is listed as the first settlement in the majority of sources, but Cedar County is also mentioned in one source as being settled around the same time as Hickory County. Other evidence for Cedar County suggests 1860. Paul Erb, "Extinct Churches in Missouri," in *South Central Frontiers: A History of the South Central Mennonite Conference* (Scottsdale, PA: Herald Press, 1974), 45; Melvin Gingerich, "Cedar County (Missouri, USA)," *Global Anabaptist Mennonite Encyclopedia Online*, 1953, accessed June 2022, [https://gameo.org/index.php?title=Cedar_County_\(Missouri,_USA\)&oldid=170590](https://gameo.org/index.php?title=Cedar_County_(Missouri,_USA)&oldid=170590); Melvin Gingerich, "Mennonites in Hickory Co., Missouri," *Mennonite Historical Bulletin*, April 1955, 6; Joel A. Hartman, "Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri," in *The German-American Experiences in Missouri*, eds. Howard Wight Marshall and James W. Goodrich (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri, Cultural Heritage Center, 1986), 147; J.S. Hartzler and Daniel Kauffman, *Mennonite Church History* (Scottsdale, PA: Mennonite Book and Tract Society, 1905), 143; David Luthy, "Wheatland, Hickory County, 1855-1882," in *The Amish in America: Settlements that Failed, 1840-1960* (Lagrange, IN: Pathway Publishers, 1986), 242; Darrell Zook, "Here and Gone: Hickory County, Missouri Amish-Mennonites and Mennonites," *Mennonite Family History*, July 2020, 116.

⁹ Luthy, "Wheatland, Hickory County," 242-243; Zook, "Here and Gone," 116.

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and Mennonite History) The group became known as the Anabaptists, or “re-Baptists” because one of their fundamental disagreements involved the rejection of infant baptism. They advocated for adult baptism when an individual could voluntarily commit to following a Christian doctrine.¹⁰ Anabaptists also refuted traditional territorial ties of church membership and citizenship, believing that the church should be entirely distinct from politics and society.¹¹ They stressed the importance of pacifism, living simply, and worshiping without adornment.¹²

Though a relatively small group compared to their Protestant counterparts, Anabaptists were considered subversive and persecuted. Some 2,500 Anabaptists were killed between 1527 and 1614 alone.¹³ To survive, the Anabaptists fled to remote areas of the Rhine River Valley in present day Germany, Switzerland, and France. “Their movement survived primarily among rural peasants, who were already somewhat alienated from the socio-political established of their society,” historian Joel Hartman notes, “and this gave their movement a distinctive agrarian character.”¹⁴ Anabaptists developed a reputation for being loyal and hardworking tenants, which led wealthy nobles in the region to hire them. Working for the nobles shielded Anabaptists from persecution by local authorities.¹⁵

Along with their characteristic ruralism, dispersion of the Anabaptists due to persecution led to a culture of decentralized leadership.¹⁶ Without centralized governance, Anabaptists developed differing ideologies and practices dependent on their location. As a result, several sects within the Anabaptist movement emerged in the 1600s and 1700s. There are, however, fundamental aspects of Anabaptism that remain today including their use of the German language, commitment to nonviolence, and “nonconformity to the world,” which is interpreted differently by different groups of Anabaptists.¹⁷

Mennonites emerged from the teachings of Menno Simmons, an Anabaptist Dutch leader who wrote prolifically about the movement from the 1530s to the 1560s. Mennonites were primarily located in the Netherlands, but fanned out to France, Switzerland, and Germany. Conversely, the Amish sect developed from the teachings of Jakob Ammann, who converted to Anabaptism in 1680 and migrated with 50 Anabaptist families to Alsace, a region in present-day France, to

¹⁰ Hartman, “Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri,” 142; Donald B. Kraybill, Karen Johnson-Weiner, and Steven M. Nolt, *The Amish*, John Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, 2013, 23-24; Steven M. Nolt, *The Amish: A Concise Introduction* (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 2016), 13-14; Calvin Redekop, *Mennonite Society* (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1989), 3.

¹¹ Nolt, *The Amish: A Concise Introduction*, 14.

¹² Hartman, “Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri,” 142-143; Redekop, *Mennonite Society*, 4.

¹³ Nolt, *The Amish: A Concise Introduction*, 14.

¹⁴ Hartman, “Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri,” 143-144.

¹⁵ Nolt, *The Amish: A Concise Introduction*, 15-16.

¹⁶ Leo Schelbert, *Swiss Migration to America: The Swiss Mennonites* (New York: Arno Press, 1980), 197.

¹⁷ Hartman, “Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri,” 142.

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work for tolerant landlords there. With the lack of persecution in Alsace, Ammann believed that his Anabaptist community members were becoming too complacent in their discipline and too accepting of worldly affairs. Ammann, among other matters, insisted on the practice of “shunning” excommunicated members. The followers of Ammann became known as Amish-Mennonites, or just Amish, and tend to be more conservative and resistant to change than the Mennonites.¹⁸ (See Figure 14.) Over time, it has been common for individuals and families to move between the two, or change congregations based on their beliefs.

Christian and Rosina Gerber’s ancestry is traced to Swiss-Alsatian Amish and Mennonites. (See Figure 14. Amish and Mennonite Origins in Europe.) Rosina’s grandmother was from Bern, Switzerland. Her father, Abraham Mosser (1796-1876) was born in Switzerland and moved to Alsace, where he met Rosina’s mother Catharina Eicher (1801-1870). They married in 1823.¹⁹ Christian’s mother, Magdalena Sommers (1815-1902), was born in Alsace in 1815. His father, Joseph Gerber (1806-1882), was born in eastern France less than 100 miles from Alsace.²⁰ In Rosina’s memoir, she notes that her parents were Mennonites, whereas Christian’s were most likely Amish.²¹

Mennonite Immigration to America

In 1683, pursuit of religious freedom led thirteen German-Mennonite families to immigrate to Pennsylvania. Together they bought some 40,000 acres six miles north of Philadelphia and established Germantown.²² By 1705, there were approximately 100 Mennonites from western Germany in America.²³ From the 1730s to the 1770s, several hundred Amish and Mennonites immigrated to America from Switzerland and Palatinate, a historical region in southwest Germany.²⁴ Historian Steven Nolt notes that the uptick in Amish-Mennonite immigration was “a small part of a larger movement of German-speaking people who immigrated” around that time, a pattern that continued into the 1800s.²⁵

¹⁸ Hartman, “Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri,” 145; Kraybill, Johnson-Weiner, Nolt, *The Amish*, 28.

¹⁹ Gerber, “Pioneer Home,” 4.

²⁰ 1860 and 1880 U.S. Federal Census, Ancestry.com, accessed May 2022; Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 17; Gerber, “Pioneer Home,” 4.

²¹ Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 10; Gerber, “Pioneer Home,” 4; Luthy, “Wheatland, Hickory County,” 242-243; Zook, “Here and Gone,” 118.

²² “The Germans in America,” Library of Congress, European Reading Room, accessed June 2022, <https://www.loc.gov/rr/european/imde/germchro.html>; Hartman, , “Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri,” 145; Schelbert, *Swiss Migration to America*, 149.

²³ Hartman, “Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri,” 146.

²⁴ Hartman, “Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri,” 146; Nolt, *The Amish: A Concise Introduction*, 20.

²⁵ Robyn Burnett and Ken Luebbering, *German Settlement in Missouri: New Land, Old Ways* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1996), 1; Nolt, *The Amish*, 19 and 21.

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Throughout the nineteenth century, German Mennonites, Swiss Mennonites, and Amish families continued to settle in America.²⁶ Between 1815 and 1860, approximately 3,000 Amish-Mennonites arrived in Pennsylvania from Europe. Some settled in central and western Pennsylvania, while others made their way to the American Midwest.²⁷ Amish-Mennonite settlements were first established in Ohio in the early 1800s. By the 1830s, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa also became home to Amish-Mennonite settlements.²⁸

The Gerber family lineage followed a trajectory typical of Amish-Mennonite immigration at that time. In the late 1820s, Rosina Gerber's parents moved from Alsace to northeastern Ohio with three young sons.²⁹ By 1830, they were included in the U.S. census for Wayne County, Ohio.³⁰ Rosina Mosser Gerber was born in Orrville, Ohio in 1842. Twelve years later, the Mossers moved to Adams County, Indiana. "Here we enjoyed the same Mennonite meetings we were used to in Ohio," Rosina wrote in her memoirs.³¹

Christian Gerber's mother, Magdalena, immigrated to Ohio with her family ca. 1827.³² Joseph, Christian's father, moved to the U.S. with his siblings in the 1820s and settled near Cincinnati, Ohio. Joseph and Magdalena met in Ohio and were married. In 1835, Christian Gerber was born. Three years later, Christian and his family moved to Illinois.³³ Joseph was a successful farmer and had a lucrative wagon-making business.³⁴

When Christian Gerber was a young man, he visited Indiana and met Rosina. "We often had visitors from other Mennonite colonies," wrote Rosina Gerber. "That is how I met Christian Gerber. He came from Woodford County, Illinois to visit relatives in Allen County, Indiana, and then came to Adams County too."³⁵ Rosina and Christian married in February of 1862, and they moved to Woodford County in northeastern Illinois soon after.³⁶

²⁶ Redekop, *Mennonite Society*, 14.

²⁷ Nolt, *The Amish: A Concise Introduction*, 20; Schelbert, *Swiss Migration to America*, 230.

²⁸ Melvin Gingerich and Grace Tiessen, "Iowa," *Global Anabaptist Mennonite Encyclopedia Online*, March 2009, accessed June 2022, [https://gameo.org/index.php?title=Iowa_\(USA\)](https://gameo.org/index.php?title=Iowa_(USA)); William H. Smith, "Illinois," *Global Anabaptist Mennonite Encyclopedia Online*, 1987, accessed June 2022, [https://gameo.org/index.php?title=Illinois_\(USA\)](https://gameo.org/index.php?title=Illinois_(USA)); John C. Wenger and Russell R. Krabill, "Indiana," *Global Anabaptist Mennonite Encyclopedia Online*, 1987, accessed June 2022, [https://gameo.org/index.php?title=Indiana_\(USA\)](https://gameo.org/index.php?title=Indiana_(USA)).

²⁹ Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 15-16, 21; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 4.

³⁰ 1830 Federal Census, Ancestry.com, accessed May 2022.

³¹ Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 16; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 4.

³² 1880 U.S. Federal Census, Ancestry.com, accessed May 2022; Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 18; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 4.

³³ Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 21; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 4.

³⁴ Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 18; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 5.

³⁵ Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 17; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 4.

³⁶ Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 21; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 4.

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Mennonite Settlements in Missouri

The earliest mention of Mennonites in what became Missouri is 1800, when 20 German-speaking families, including Mennonites, Germans, and Swiss Lutherans, settled near modern day Cape Girardeau and Bollinger Counties.³⁷ Aside from one reference in one source, there is no other mention in the consulted historical accounts regarding where specifically those first Mennonite families settled and how long they stayed in the area. It is possible that there were small pockets of Amish and Mennonites in Missouri prior to the establishment of the first well-documented Mennonite settlements of the 1850s. One of Christian Gerber's uncles, for instance, settled in St. Louis in the 1830s and worked as a commission merchant.³⁸ In general, however, that pre-1850s Missouri Mennonite research is inconclusive.

By the mid-1850s, Amish and Mennonites living in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana began migrating to Missouri. The Amish and Mennonites moved to Missouri for a variety of reasons. They were seeking cheaper land in hopes of successful farming, and the opportunity to establish farms with and near their children.³⁹ Some also considered moving as a way to preserve their heritage and doctrinal commitments, especially if there were more progressive or "worldly" congregations nearby that could influence their children.⁴⁰ As above mentioned, there was no centralized leadership dictating the specific rules and customs of the religion. Instead, each congregation, like the ones in Missouri, determined for itself which regulations would be observed in that particular community.⁴¹ When there were ideological disagreements, the dissenting person(s) would often establish a separate church, join another congregation, or move to a new area to be close to those who had similar beliefs.⁴²

In other cases, tensions with non-Anabaptist neighbors caused Amish and Mennonites to migrate. There are also accounts of friendly relations with neighbors, however, and even attracting converts where they settled.⁴³ A positive regard for Mennonites prompted a writer at *The Kansas City Star* to suggest that "what Missouri wants is more Mennonites. The Mennonite is a man of peace, of industry and thrift. He makes the ground produce wherever he goes."⁴⁴

³⁷ Burnett and Luebbering, *German Settlement in Missouri*, 1.

³⁸ Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 17; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 4.

³⁹ Hartman, "Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri," 148.

⁴⁰ L. Glen Guengerich, "The Amish Mennonite Colony in Audrain Co. Missouri," *Mennonite Historical Bulletin*, June 1946, 1-2 and 4.

⁴¹ Schelbert, *Swiss Migration to America*, 212.

⁴² Hartman, "Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri," 148.

⁴³ Erb, "Extinct Churches in Missouri," 61; Guengerich, "The Amish Mennonite Colony in Audrain Co. Missouri," 4.

⁴⁴ *The Kansas City Star*, March 25, 1892, 4.

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First Missouri Settlements

In 1855 or 1856, Hickory County was one of the first areas in Missouri where Mennonites established a settlement. Joseph Naffziger and his family were the first Mennonites who moved to Hickory County from Iowa in the mid-to late 1850s. Their neighbors from Iowa, the Daniel Raber family, migrated to Hickory County ca. 1856-1858. The two families built their farms on what was called Wheatland Prairie.⁴⁵ Naffziger platted the town of Wheatland with Frederick Kern in 1869, and also owned and operated the first grain and saw mill in that community.⁴⁶

By the late 1850s, Mennonites from Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Canada, Pennsylvania, and Virginia also started to move to an area that straddled Morgan and Moniteau Counties, located approximately 70-80 miles northwest of the Gerber Farm.⁴⁷ The settlement eventually numbered around 135, but an ideological split divided that church into two sects, one of which—the Mennonite Bethel Fellowship Church—is still active today.⁴⁸

During the American Civil War, the Raber and Naffziger families lost much of their livestock and crops. They stayed in the area despite their losses, and other Mennonites were encouraged to settle there after the war.⁴⁹ Beginning in 1865, *The Herald of Truth*, a Mennonite periodical that was published in both German and English became a staple in Mennonite homes “both east

⁴⁵ Hickory County is listed as the first settlement in the majority of sources, but Cedar County is also mentioned in one source as being settled around the same time as Hickory County. Other evidence for Cedar County suggests 1860. Erb, “Extinct Churches in Missouri,” 45; Gingerich, “Cedar County (Missouri, USA),”; Gingerich, “Mennonites in Hickory Co., Missouri,” 6; Hartman, “Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri,” 147; Hartzler and Kauffman, *Mennonite Church History*, 143; Luthy, “Wheatland, Hickory County,” 242; Zook, “Here and Gone,” 116.

⁴⁶ B.B. Ihrig, *History of Hickory County, Missouri* (Warsaw, MO: The Printery, 1970), 206; F. Marion Wilson, “Hickory County” in *Wilson’s History of Hickory County* (Hermitage, MO: Herald Office, 1909), 75; *History of Hickory, Polk, Cedar, Dade and Barton Counties, Missouri* (Goodspeed Publishing Co.: Chicago, 1889), 247.

⁴⁷ Delbert Gratz, “Bernese Anabaptists and Their American Descendants,” in *Studies in Anabaptists and Mennonite History*, eds., Harold Bender, Melvin Gingerich, and Silas Hertzler (Goshen, IN: Mennonite Historical Society, 1953), 162-163; Delbert Gratz, “Morgan County and Moniteau County (Missouri, USA).” *Global Anabaptist Mennonite Encyclopedia Online*. 1957, accessed June 2022, [https://gameo.org/index.php?title=Morgan_County_and_Moniteau_County_\(Missouri,_USA\)](https://gameo.org/index.php?title=Morgan_County_and_Moniteau_County_(Missouri,_USA)); Guengerich, “The Amish Mennonite Colony in Audrain Co. Missouri,” 1-2 and 4; Hartzler and Kauffman, *Mennonite Church History*, 295; Charity Gingerich Troyer, “History of Mt. Zion Congregation,” *Mennonite Historical Bulletin*, April 1962, 2-5.

⁴⁸ Twila Garber, “History of the Mennonites of Moniteau and Morgan Counties, Missouri,” Bethel Fellowship Church (Fortuna, MO: 1954), accessed June 2022, <http://yourbethel.com/wiki/bethelpedia/history-of-the-mennonites-of-moniteau-and-morgan-counties-missouri/>.

⁴⁹ Erb, “Extinct Churches in Missouri,” 45; Luthy, “Wheatland, Hickory County,” 241-242; Zook, “Here and Gone,” 116.

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and west” according to official histories. The *Herald of Truth* began publishing letters written by Mennonite settlers in and near Hickory County.⁵⁰ In April 1865, H.E. Rexrode, wrote that:

Land is very cheap. Farms of 200 to 240 acres, with about one fourth under improvement, supplied with timber and water, can be bought at from five to ten dollars an acre. Government lands can be entered at from seventy-five cents to a dollar and a quarter per acre...If my judgment is right, I can say to all who seek a home in the far west, that it is a healthy country. There are great inducements for men of small means to get good homes here.⁵¹

Daniel Brundage, a Mennonite who settled in Missouri in the 1860s, encouraged Mennonites “to settle more together and not scatter themselves too much.”⁵² And, in March 1867, Charles Kuntze, who settled in Elkton, a town south of Wheatland in Hickory County, wrote to the newspaper about the farming opportunities in the area and need for ministers in the county. “There are living here quite near each other, fifteen Mennonite families,” Kuntze wrote in March of 1867, “who have not a minister among them yet.”⁵³

With the increased westward migration following the Civil War in the 1860s and 1870s, Mennonite settlements were created in Shelby, Cass, Johnson, Cedar, Gentry, Marion, and Jasper Counties.⁵⁴ In the 1890s, Mennonite communities were also established in Vernon and Audrain County.⁵⁵ (See Figure 15, 1800s Missouri Mennonite Settlements.) Aside from Shelby, Moniteau, and Morgan Counties, most of those early Mennonite settlements in Missouri were extinct by the early- to mid-twentieth century. Historians consider hostile treatment by neighbors, lack of clergy, ideological schisms, and poor farming conditions to be the main

⁵⁰ Christian Gerber was listed as a subscriber to the Mennonite periodical as early as 1867 until ca. 1890. *The Herald of Truth*, 1864-1908, Digital Mennonite Periodicals, Anabaptist Mennonite Biblical Seminary; Harold S. Bender, “Herald of Truth (Periodical),” *Global Anabaptist Mennonite Encyclopedia Online*, 1955, accessed July 2022, [https://gameo.org/index.php?title=Herald_of_Truth_\(Periodical\)&oldid=122974](https://gameo.org/index.php?title=Herald_of_Truth_(Periodical)&oldid=122974).

⁵¹ H.E. Rexrode, *Herald of Truth* (Chicago), April 1865, 20.

⁵² Daniel Brundage, *Herald of Truth*, February 1869, 25.

⁵³ Charles F. Kuntze, “From Missouri,” *Herald of Truth* (Chicago), March 1867, 42.

⁵⁴ Jacob Aeby, “Mennonites in Gentry County, Missouri,” *Mennonite Historical Bulletin*, October 1961, 6-7; Daniel Kolb Cassel, *History of the Mennonites* (Globe Printing House: Philadelphia, 1888), 158; Erb, “Extinct Churches in Missouri,” 46-47, 50-51, 55, and 57-58; Melvin Gingerich, “Mennonites in Johnson Co., Missouri,” *Mennonite Historical Bulletin*, April 1955, 7; Hartzler and Kauffman, *Mennonite Church History*, 143; “History of the Bethel Church, Cass County, Missouri,” *Mennonite Historical Bulletin*, July 1952, 3-4; Nelson Kauffman, “Short History of Mt. Pisgah,” *Mennonite Historical Bulletin*, 1946, 3.

⁵⁵ Erb, “Extinct Churches in Missouri,” 58 and 63; Guengerich, “The Amish Mennonite Colony in Audrain Co. Missouri,” 4; Luthy, “Audrain County, 1889-1917,” in *Settlements That Failed*, 244-250.

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reasons Mennonite settlements established in the mid- to late-1800s predominantly failed in Missouri.⁵⁶

Gerber Family Moves to Hickory County, Missouri

In September 1866, the Christian and Rosina Gerber family migrated to Hickory County from Woodford County, Illinois. They bought 320 acres from Joseph Naffziger. The original owner of that property was Richard Cruce, who patented it in 1839. After Cruce died in 1857, he left his land to his three sons. In 1859, one of Cruce's sons, Isaac, sold his part of the inherited land to George Salmon. Salmon sold it to Joseph Naffziger in 1864.⁵⁷

In Rosina's memoir, which provides a firsthand account of the Gerber's time in Hickory County, she wrote that the land they bought was "mostly prairie, and with no improvements, not even a rail. But we had a good spring."⁵⁸ They lived in a little cabin (not extant) on their property while they built a log house near the spring that Rosina mentioned.⁵⁹

In April 1867, their log house (not extant) was completed. It was built on the southwest corner of their 320-acre plot, and they lived in that house for 15 years.⁶⁰ (See Figure 5 for an approximate location of the cabin.) Rosina later wrote that during those years, they planted a maple grove and a large orchard with several kinds of fruit, and dug a well.⁶¹ No trace of the orchard remains today, but some of the maple trees may still be standing in land outside of the nominated property boundaries. The well location is also unknown. They eventually owned more than 500 acres in the county and established a prosperous farmstead and grist mill in the 1880s, which will be discussed in greater detail later in the nomination.⁶²

By the 1870s, there were at least 25 Mennonite families living in western Hickory County, making it one of the largest and oldest settlements in the state. (See Figures 15 and 16.

⁵⁶ Erb, "Extinct Churches in Missouri," 46; Gratz, "Bernese Anabaptist Settlements in America," 164-165; Gingerich, "Mennonites in Hickory Co., Missouri," 6; Joel Hartman, "The Amish and the Mennonites," lecture, University of Missouri-Columbia, January 5, 1983, Adolf E. Schroeder Collection, State Historical Society of Missouri; Hartman, "Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri," 148; Hartman, "Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri," 148; Hartzler and Kauffman, *Mennonite Church History*, 295; Luthy, "Wheatland, Hickory County," 243.

⁵⁷ "History of the Old Gerber Place," *Country Folk* (Pittsburg, MO), 1998, 6-7.

⁵⁸ Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 21; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 5.

⁵⁹ Rosina's memoir was later published in the *Mennonite Historical Bulletin*, which was a quarterly publication by the Mennonite General Conference based out of Pennsylvania, in 1955. Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 22; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 5.

⁶⁰ There is evidence of the log house on the 1880 map of Hickory County. R.T. Higgins, *Map of Hickory Co., Mo.* Washington, D.C.: 1880; Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 22; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 5.

⁶¹ Portions of this text has been taken from an eligibility assessment written by the authors. Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 22; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 5.

⁶² Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 21; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 5; "History of the Old Gerber Place," *Country Folk*, 6.

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Missouri Mennonite Settlements and Mennonite Settlement in Hickory County.) In 1875, a travelogue printed in *The Herald of Truth* noted that most of “the new settlements” in Missouri were “doing well” despite encountering “various difficulties” inherent to newly established farms.⁶³

By 1888, three Mennonite congregations were active in Hickory County.⁶⁴ “The Menonites [sic], a very devout people,” one county history reads, “have three church buildings on the Wheatland prairie, and hold regular services in their churches, and have quite a following among our German-American citizens.”⁶⁵ The churches were representative of three distinct sects: the Amish-Mennonites, the Egly Amish or “Defenseless Mennonites,” and the Swiss Mennonites or General Conference Mennonites.⁶⁶ The Mennonite periodical reported that worship services were offered in both English and German at churches in Hickory County.⁶⁷

The Gerber family was active in the Mennonite community in Hickory County. In the same year that they bought their land, Gerber and Rosina’s infant daughter passed away, and they donated a small plot of their land to serve as a Mennonite cemetery. Their daughter was the first burial in the cemetery, and it became known as the Gerber Cemetery.⁶⁸ The cemetery is located less than a half mile from the farmstead; it is not a part of the nominated property. It is still extant and cared for by Mennonite organizations.

In ca. 1875, the Gerbers also donated land for a small Amish-Mennonite meetinghouse next to the cemetery; that building is no longer extant.⁶⁹ Although the Gerbers donated land for the church, they were not or did not stay involved with that particular congregation. They attended a church in in Elkton that was affiliated with the more progressive General Conference Mennonite group.⁷⁰ Christian even served as a delegate to the interstate Mennonite General Conference meeting in 1887.⁷¹ Rosina described Christian as an “a very enterprising man” in her memoir, and his acceptance of modern technology, like the Double Header Windmill for example, could

⁶³ “Our Trip West,” *Herald of Truth*, December 1875, 201.

⁶⁴ Cassel, *History of the Mennonites*, 158; Gingerich, “Mennonites in Hickory Co., Missouri,” 6; Wilson, “Hickory County,” 43; Zook, “Here and Gone,” 116, 118-119.

⁶⁵ Wilson, “Hickory County,” 43.

⁶⁶ Gingerich, “Mennonites in Hickory Co., Missouri,” 6; Zook, “Here and Gone,” 116.

⁶⁷ “Missouri,” *Herald of Truth*, December 1875, 201.

⁶⁸ Zook, “Here and Gone,” 120.

⁶⁹ “History of the Old Gerber Place,” *County Folk*, 6; Zook, “Here and Gone,” 118.

⁷⁰ Gingerich, “Mennonites in Hickory Co., Missouri,” 6; Redekop, *Mennonite Society*, 4; Schelbert, *Swiss Migration to America*, 246-247.

⁷¹ Delbert L. Gratz, “Bernese Anabaptists and Their American Descendants,” in *Studies in Anabaptist and Mennonite History*, Harold S. Bender, et al., eds., *Studies in Anabaptist and Mennonite History* (Mennonite Historical Society, Goshen College: Goshen, IN, 1953), 164.

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have been one factor influencing his decision to move to congregations that were also accepting of technological innovation.⁷²

In the 1870s and 1880s, Mennonite families began moving away from the county, particularly to Cass, Johnson, Morgan, and Moniteau Counties in Missouri. Reasons for migration away from Hickory County included crop failures, lack of church growth, familial ties in other locations, financial strain, and tensions with neighbors.⁷³ Samuel Naffziger, Joseph Naffziger's son, for example, was wrongly killed by a local sheriff around 1877 and the Hostetler family left the county because of it.⁷⁴ Out of the approximately 33 Mennonite families that called Hickory County home at one point in the late 1800s and early 1900s, the Gerber family was one of a few that stayed in the area into the twentieth century.

In 1909, Christian's declining health led him and Rosina to move to Bee County, Texas. The Gerbers did not stay in Texas for long. They returned within a year, and Christian died in October 1911. One of the Gerber sons, Frank, sold the family farm in 1913. Rosina began living with her children in different states following Christian's death. In 1916, she married Michael Zehr. Three years later, she passed away in Berne, Indiana.

Criterion A Conclusion

In many ways, the Gerbers represent the typical experience of Mennonites in Missouri. As first-generation Amish and Mennonite immigrants who were raised in Illinois and Ohio and then migrated to Missouri, Christian and Rosina Gerber's relocation to Missouri was characteristic at that time. They joined a Mennonite settlement that had been developing for almost a decade with Mennonites from other Midwestern states. The Gerber's move to more progressive congregations in the county also represents a common practice of Amish and Mennonites joining churches that aligned with their individual beliefs within the Anabaptist tradition. Rosina and Christian Gerber are perhaps unique for Missouri Mennonites in that they stayed so long in Hickory County. The end of their lives coincided with the extinction of the Mennonite settlement in the county around 1915.⁷⁵

Criterion C: Architectural Significance

The Gerber Farmstead is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the collection of buildings that were constructed there for the Gerber family in the early 1880s. The buildings of the farmstead today form a locally rare collection of intact nineteenth century farm

⁷² Darrell Zook, interview by Rose Campbell, June 16, 2022.

⁷³ Erb, "Extinct Churches in Missouri," 46; Gratz, "Bernese Anabaptist Settlements in America," 164-165; Gingerich, "Mennonites in Hickory Co., Missouri," 6; Hartman, "Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites in Missouri," 148; Hartzler and Kauffman, *Mennonite Church History*, 295; Luthy, "Wheatland, Hickory County," 243; Zook, "Here and Gone," 120.

⁷⁴ Luthy, "Wheatland, Hickory County," 243.

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buildings. The farmstead is particularly significant because it includes a wind-powered grist mill, which is unique to Hickory County and most likely to all of Missouri.

As noted above, the Gerbers bought the land now occupied by the farmstead in 1866. They spent the next 15 years living in a small log house (not extant) and concentrated on developing the land into a viable farm. Those efforts were successful. Rosina Gerber later wrote that "fifteen years of work had changed the raw land into a fruitful farm. Mr. Gerber dug a well a little farther east and put up some new buildings. For two years then, we lived in what is now the granary. In September 1884, we moved into our new, large house."⁷⁶

Buildings of the Gerber Farmstead

Rosina and Christian Gerber lived and farmed in Hickory County for some 45 years. In that time, they developed hundreds of acres of unimproved land into a prosperous farm and built the impressive collection of sturdy buildings that occupy the farmstead today.

House

The two-and-a-half story house on the Gerber Farm was completed in 1884. (See Photos 2-14). Mennonite historian Darrell Zook recently described it as one of the largest and most ornate Mennonite houses in the county. The Gerbers commissioned carpenter John Jerome to build their house, which may have taken two years to complete. Rosina later wrote that they lived in the granary for two years before moving into the new house. According to a newspaper article published in 1968, Christian Gerber traveled by wagon to Sedalia, Missouri and carefully chose pieces of cherry wood for the woodwork and staircase in the house.⁷⁷ (See Photo 12.) Christian was described by one of his grandsons as "a perfectionist who had to have everything just right and the old home bears this out."⁷⁸

The house exhibits a mix of features that reflect a typical Mennonite desire for simplicity and a discerning owner's desire for perfection.⁷⁹ It is large enough to accommodate his family, but there is very little added ornamentation. The simple boxy form of the house is enlivened by a large polygonal bay window and a narrow two-story front porch. Those features are, however, functional as well as ornamental. The bay window brings extra light into one of the larger rooms on the ground floor, and the porch provides access to a second floor doorway. That doorway no doubt provided a view across the portion of the farm that lay south of the house and helped ventilate the house. Also, it is worth noting that while porches of that era frequently featured at

⁷⁵ Zook, "Here and Gone," 116.

⁷⁶ Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 22; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 5.

⁷⁷ Opal Stewart Butts, "Prairie Scene: The Gerber Place," *Springfield Leader and Press* (Springfield, MO), November 24, 1968, 38; "History of the Old Gerber Place," *County Folk*, 6.

⁷⁸ Butts, "Prairie Scene: The Gerber Place," 39; "History of the Old Gerber Place," *County Folk*, 6.

⁷⁹ Butts, "Prairie Scene: The Gerber Place," 39.

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

least a small amount of Queen Anne style gingerbread or other ornament, the Gerber porch is notably spare. Historic photos confirm that the porch was devoid of ornament even when the house was new. (Figure 6.)

The exterior of the house does include some simple architectural detailing, primarily around the windows, and at the corners of the building. The windows have pedimented lintel boards, and the corner boards are topped with narrow bands of molding that serve a simplified capitals on stylized pilasters. Those features may have been added to the building by builder John Jerome as a matter of course, as they have been observed on other farmhouses in the area. (See the discussion of local comparisons below.) Whatever the motivation for their use, they are found only on the house; the summer kitchen has neither of those features.

The space offered by the large new house was no doubt a welcome change for the family. At the time the house was finished, the Gerbers had five children under the age of 18. Rosina specifically noted that the house was large when she wrote of its completion. The family clearly maximized every square foot of the house. In addition to the living areas and at least four large bedrooms, the high-ceilinged basement was used to store cured meat from the smokehouse. The bars on the basement windows were installed to prevent theft and keep animals out.

The attic was also pressed into service. Christian Gerber was an avid beekeeper who kept bees in the attic. Gerber's grandson, Tom, who visited the house as a child, later recalled that the attic was called the "bee room" and that his grandfather once showed him queen bees that had been imported from Italy.⁸⁰ In 1909, when Christian's health was declining, he included 12 stands of bees and a honey extractor in a farm sale held on the property.⁸¹ (See Figure 17. Ad for a farm sale at the Gerber farm.)

Summer Kitchen and Smokehouse

The summer kitchen was built ca. 1882. (See Photos 7-8). Like most separate kitchens built at that time, it is a one-room and one-story building that is located close to the back wall of the house.⁸² Summer kitchens were constructed to keep heat generated from cooking out of the house during the warm months. The Gerber's summer kitchen may have been completed before the house to provide cooking space for the family while the house was under construction.

⁸⁰ "History of the Old Gerber Place," *County Folk*, 7.

⁸¹ "Public Sale," *The Index* (Hermitage, MO), February 11, 1909.

⁸² Gabrielle Lanier and Bernard Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic* (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1997), 52-53.

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The smokehouse on the Gerber Farm was built ca. 1882.⁸³ The Gerbers used the stone building to cure and store meat. It is possible that they raised animals and processed them on their farm. As noted above they kept cows, and likely had at least a few hogs as well. Smokehouses became common features on farms by the mid-1700s. The rectangular or square buildings frequently had gable roofs to keep in smoke from smoldering fires.⁸⁴ The Gerber smokehouse is extremely sturdy, with 18-inch-thick stone walls that extend below ground, as well as barred windows.⁸⁵ It is the only all-stone building on the property, with rubble walls and small windows that have oversized stone sills and lintels. (See Photos 23-25.)

Barn

The one-and-a-half story barn on the Gerber Farm was built ca. 1879. It is a multi-purpose building with a gable roof, one gable-end wagon door, and multiple smaller doors to allow for a variety of uses. At the time of the Gerber farm sale in 1909, the Gerbers owned 11 horses and 4 cows. (See Figure 17. Farm Sale Ad.) At least some of their feed was most likely kept in the barn. Interior spaces in the barn include a large grain bin, animal stalls, a wagon drive and feeding alley, and an open hay loft. (See Photos 20-22, and Figures 10 and 11.) The original hay fork and track are also still in place. The 1909 farm sale posting also mentioned multiple wagons, a buggy, carts, and plows that could have been stored in the barn.

Mill and Granary

The mill and granary were built ca. 1882. (See Photos 15-19.) Along with serving as a granary and housing farm equipment, the building served as a residence for the Gerber family from ca. 1882 to 1884 while their house was being built.⁸⁶ The mill and granary most likely housed farm and mill machinery, wagons, buggies, and implements related to the grist mill. On the list of the 1909 farm sale, it specifically lists a Birdsell Clover Huller, a French Stone Burr, or millstone, corn binder, fanning mill, and scales.⁸⁷

The first floor of the mill has drive-through wagon bays and grain chutes that were used for loading and likely for equipment storage as well. (See Figure 10. Mill plan and cross section.) The porch also served as a loading dock. There are multiple grain bills and chutes on the second floor, as well as a room that appears to have served as an office for the mill. The second-floor walls also show remnants of a stencil that was most likely used for the flour bags; it reads "C. GERBER."

⁸³ Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 22; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 5.

⁸⁴ Michael Olmert, "Smokehouses," *Colonial Williamsburg Journal*, Winter 2004, <https://research.colonialwilliamsburg.org/Foundation/journal/Winter04-05/smoke.cfm>.

⁸⁵ Butts, "Prairie Scene: The Gerber Place," 38.

⁸⁶ Gerber, *Personal Memoirs*, 22; Gerber, "Pioneer Home," 5.

⁸⁷ "Public Sale," *The Index*, February 11, 1909.

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The mill was originally powered by a windmill that was constructed in the middle of the building. (See Photos 15-18.) The windmill, which was known as a Double Header Windmill, featured paired vanes, which was an innovative design at that time. It was designed ca. 1872 by the Challenge Windmill and Feedmill Company of Batavia, Illinois and patented in June 1873.⁸⁸ (See Figure 18, Double Header Windmill Patent drawing.) The twin vanes were designed to harness more wind than single header windmills and produce enough power to operate machinery. The Double Header featured four wind wheels or vanes; two 30-foot ones that generated the power and two smaller wheels that kept the larger wheels facing the wind. The vanes on the larger wheels could be folded back to avoid damage in high winds. A central drive shaft and a series of screw gears were used to transfer the power to what the company claimed could be a large number of machines, including water pumps, grist mills, feed grinders, corn shellers, wood saws, and threshing machines.⁸⁹ (See Figure 19, Double Header Diagrams.) At the time, it was, as one historian contended, “one of the most impressive of all the windmills ever produced in America.”⁹⁰

The Double Header Windmill came about at the height of windmill innovation and mass-production in the U.S. In August 1854, Daniel Halladay engineered the first self-governing windmill or wind engine, which meant that the blades had the capacity to turn away from destructive high winds. “The ingenious mechanical design of the wind-engine system of gears and linkages,” as an American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) publication notes, “made efficient use of centrifugal and gravitational forces in controlling the windmill blades’ resistance to air flow by automatically adjusting blade orientation to the wind to provide nearly constant wheel speed in variable air velocities.”⁹¹ Self-governed windmills eliminated the need for frequent adjustment by a miller, who monitored wind direction and velocity.⁹² The term, “self-governing,” appears to have remained a selling point for decades after its invention evidenced by a 1885 advertisement in a Missouri paper for the Challenge Windmill Company’s Single and “Double-Headed Wind-Mill.”⁹³ (See Figure 20, Challenge Company’s Advertisements.)

Halladay became known as the “father of the American windmill industry” for his revolutionary design and establishment of the first windmill factory in the U.S.⁹⁴ As with other implements and

⁸⁸ William D. Nichols, “Improvement in Windmills,” U.S. Patent No. 139,473, June 3, 1873, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

⁸⁹ “Practical Use of Wind Power,” *Cheyenne County Rustler* (St. Francis, Kansas), May 20, 1887, 1; *The Warrensburg Standard* (Warrensburg, Missouri), March 26, 1885, 10.

⁹⁰ T. Lindsay Baker, *A Field Guide to American Windmills* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1985), 162.

⁹¹ “Batavia, Illinois, Windmill Collection: A Mechanical Engineering Landmark,” American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 2.

⁹² Stacey L. Peterson and George H. Scheetz, eds., “Windmill City: A Guide to the Historic Windmills of Batavia, Illinois,” Batavia Public Library, August 2013, 2.

⁹³ *The Warrensburg Standard*, March 26, 1885, 10.

⁹⁴ “Batavia, Illinois, Windmill Collection: A Mechanical Engineering Landmark,” 2.

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technologies that were developed in the second half of the nineteenth century, Halladay's mass-produced windmills were designed for easy construction, maintenance, and repair using tools that most farmers and business owners generally had on hand.⁹⁵

In ca. 1863, the U.S. Wind Engine and Pump Company (UWEPC) bought Halladay's business, which was based in Connecticut, and moved it to Batavia, Illinois.⁹⁶ At that time, the majority of mills in the northeastern U.S. used water to generate power. The relocation to Illinois better situated the company to distribute more windmills to the increasing number of white settlers in the American Midwest and West who needed to access underground water for agricultural use. Windmills were also used to pump water for steam engines and the expanding transportation networks in the region. UWEPC windmills were eventually sold by the thousands.⁹⁷

The success of UWEPC spurred the formation of five other windmill companies in Batavia in the 1860s and 1870s, including the Challenge Windmill and Feedmill Company in 1867. By 1890, some 100 windmill companies were in operation nationwide.⁹⁸ The windmill industry became increasingly more competitive and spawned many improved and innovative designs and types. Protecting designs and intellectual property led to 108 patent applications from Batavia alone. UWEPC led with 27 patents, while the Challenge Company had 21. The other companies had patents in the single digits, suggesting that UWEPC and Challenge Company were the leading companies in the area.⁹⁹ William D. Nichols, who was an employee and/or stockholder with the Challenge Company, patented the Double Header Windmill design in 1873. It is one of nine other patents credited to him.¹⁰⁰ (See Figure 18. Double Header Patent.)

The Challenge Company, like other windmill companies, advertised the Double Header in newspapers and trade journals. (See Figure 20. Double Header Windmill Ads.) In their catalog, the Challenge Company noted that the Double Header was the only one of its kind in the world. They also offered the model with vanes in various sizes, from 14 to 40 feet.¹⁰¹ The ads stated that millers and farmers could use wind as "cheap power" for pumping water and running feed grinders, corn shellers, wood saws, threshing machines, and grist mills.¹⁰² In the Challenge Company's catalog, the following description of the Double Header was included:

⁹⁵ Peterson and Scheetz, eds., "Windmill City," 2.

⁹⁶ One source notes that the date of the move to Illinois was 1857. Windmill City, 3; "Batavia, Illinois, Windmill Collection: A Mechanical Engineering Landmark," 3.

⁹⁷ "Batavia, Illinois, Windmill Collection: A Mechanical Engineering Landmark," 3.

⁹⁸ "Batavia, Illinois, Windmill Collection: A Mechanical Engineering Landmark," 3-4.

⁹⁹ "Batavia, Illinois, Windmill Collection: A Mechanical Engineering Landmark," 3-4.

¹⁰⁰ "Batavia, Illinois, Windmill Collection: A Mechanical Engineering Landmark," 4.

¹⁰¹ "Challenge Double-Header Wind Mill," *Challenge Company*, Batavia Museum collection.

¹⁰² "Practical Use of Wind Power," *Cheyenne County Rustler* (St. Francis, Kansas), May 20, 1887, 1; *The Warrensburg Standard*, March 26, 1885, 10.

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We know of no simpler, more substantial or durable device than used here. There are many devices used to accomplish what we do, but they are more complicated and less effective, and more bungling in their operation. We do away with all chains, pulleys, sprocket wheels, etc., as used by others. It is so simple and easily manipulated that a boy six years old can work it.¹⁰³

The Challenge Company also featured the Double Header in their exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Illinois in 1893.¹⁰⁴ (See Figure 21. 1893 World's Fair-Challenge Company Exhibit.)

It is possible that the Gerbers learned of the Double Header Windmill from newspaper ads or from traveling salesmen who visited farmers in rural areas. After the Gerbers ordered it, the Double Header would have been shipped from Batavia in pieces to their farm.¹⁰⁵ Due to its size, the Gerbers might have employed a group of windmillers, who specialized in windmill construction and maintenance, to build the windmill due to its size.¹⁰⁶

Since their large heads varied in weight from 2,000 to 20,000 pounds based on the vane size, the Double Header windmills required substantial structures.¹⁰⁷ It appears as though many Double Header Windmills were built on top of mill houses and barns. The base of the Gerber's Double Header was integrated into the structure of the building in the middle of the mill and granary. Two of the other known examples were also built within a building. (See Figure 22. Double Header Windmill Comparisons.) That was not the case for every Double Header though. A ca. 1880 photo from the James F. Rittenhouse Factory in Liberty Hills, Indiana, for example, shows a windmill on a freestanding tower next to the factory. That windmill reportedly was so impressive that it attracted people to ride the nearby train "just to see the windmill."¹⁰⁸

Although manufactured for 27 years, few double header windmills have survived to the present. That may be due in part to mechanical failures. The Gerber windmill, for example, proved to be unsuccessful at generating enough power to run the grist mill within a relatively short time. At some point, Christian Gerber replaced the wind vanes with an internal combustion engine to

¹⁰³ "Single and Double Header Power Mills," Challenge Wind Mill and Feed Mill Company (Batavia, Illinois), 29-33.

¹⁰⁴ "A Wonderful Show: The Exhibit of the Challenge Windmill and Feed Mill Company," *The Farm Implement News*, August 3, 1893, 23; Baker, *A Field Guide to American Windmills*, 162.

¹⁰⁵ "Batavia Companies: Challenge Company," Batavia Historical Society, accessed June 2022, <http://www.bataviainhistoricalsociety.org/exhibits-collections/companies-overview/challenge-company/>.

¹⁰⁶ T. Lindsay Baker, *American Windmills: An Album of Historic Photographs* (University of Oklahoma Press: Norman, OK, 2007), ASME 4

¹⁰⁷ "Challenge Double-Header Wind Mill," Batavia Museum collection.

¹⁰⁸ "c. 1880. Liberty Mills, Indiana," North Manchester Center for History, accessed July 7, 2022, <https://m.facebook.com/NorthManchesterHistory/photos/c1880-liberty-mills-indiana-challenge-sectional-wheel-double-header-windmill-bes/5000884209952847/>.

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power the mill. That engine was reportedly the first of its kind in the county.¹⁰⁹ Internal combustion engines, or gas engines, began to be used widely on farms in the 1890s and by the mid-1910s, there were over a million gas engines on American farms.¹¹⁰ Christian Gerber probably bought his engine relatively early in that time period.

A newspaper article written in 1968 reported that Gerber's combustion engine was "stationary and in the barn yard where grain was threshed into header boxes."¹¹¹ It appears that he retrofitted the mill to work with that engine, which likely turned a long drive belt, by adding a larger wooden wheel for the belt drive. (Figure 23. Belt Drive Video Excerpt) The large wood and steel wheel now in place within the mill appears to have been constructed of a gear from the windmill to which the larger wooden wheel was bolted later. (See Photo 18.) The center of the wheel is probably a screw gear that was part of the original windmill equipment. Note that the bolts into the wooden spokes block the grooves in the screw gear, which means it would not have been functional for the windmill in its current configuration.

Other Double Header Windmills

A Double Header Windmill was built on the Spring Hill Ranch in Kansas by 1882, about the same time the Gerber mill was finished. The National Historic Landmark nomination noted that the windmill was described in an 1882 newspaper article. The newspaper stated that the mill operated various pieces of machinery, namely a hay chopper, root cutter, and corn sheller. An 1887 sketch of the ranch included in a county atlas shows that the base of the Double Header mill was integrated into a barn. That configuration did not prove to be durable. "After a few years of operation in the incessant Kansas wind," the nomination states, "the windmill was removed from the barn for fear of damage because its vibration shook the barn."¹¹² (See Figure 22. Double Header Comparisons.)

In Salinas, California, a Double Header was built in 1892 for Duncan McKinnon. That windmill was also built into a building, where it powered a grist mill, a water pump, a carpentry shop, and a grain elevator. The Salinas windmill was taken out of operation around World War I. In 2003, the Harden Foundation started to restore the mill with replicated components. They made new blades out of steel for example, while the originals were wood. According to the Hardin Foundation, the Salinas windmill "is the only known surviving windmill of its kind."¹¹³ The Batavia

¹⁰⁹ Butts, "Prairie Scene: The Gerber Place," 38.

¹¹⁰ Carrie A. Meyer, "The Farm Debut of the Gasoline Engine," *Agricultural History* 87, no. 3 (2013): 287, <https://doi.org/10.3098/ah.2013.87.3.287>.

¹¹¹ Butts, "Prairie Scene: The Gerber Place," 38.

¹¹² Lonnie Clark, Lora Duguid, and Amanda Farrell, "The Z Bar Story," (paper for Vernacular Architecture 644 class, University of Kansas, May 8, 1995) in Spring Hill Ranch, National Historic Landmark Nomination, 9.

¹¹³ "Overview of the Wind Engine Restoration Project," Harden Foundation, accessed June 2022, <http://www.hardenfoundation.org/wind-engine-restoration-project.html>.

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historical windmill commission echoes that statement, noting that the Double Header in Salinas is “the only known example” of a working Double Header.¹¹⁴

The windmill industry that blossomed in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century started to decline in the 1930s with rural electrification. During WWII, many windmill factories were converted into plants for wartime manufacturing. By 1951, most if not all windmill companies had closed.¹¹⁵ The Double Header Windmill is a lesser-known remnant of the height of windmill use and innovation on farms in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Local Comparisons

All five contributing buildings in the farmstead today were constructed in the late 1870s and early 1880s, and they served as the operational center of the Gerber farm for another three decades. All five look much as they did when the Gerbers lived there. A comparison of other farmsteads in Hickory County has shown that they have fared better than most of the farmsteads established by the Gerbers’ neighbors.

Because there is no known architectural or historical survey of Mennonite farmsteads in Missouri or historic resources of any type in Hickory County, a reconnaissance level survey was conducted to identify farmsteads comparable to the Gerber property. (See Figure 24. Survey Map.)

That survey included documentary research, preliminary identification of likely farmsteads via Google Earth, and driving tours of the areas targeted for study. Field work included identifying and photographing rural properties that have characteristics in common with the Gerber farmstead. Comparable properties were defined as farmsteads that include a reasonably intact nineteenth or early twentieth century house, plus at least one sizable barn of a similar age. The historic period for the survey was similar to the period of significance for the Gerber farm (ca. 1870-1913), except that it ended later, ca. 1930. The later end date was used to ensure a good sample of early outbuildings, which can be difficult to accurately date by sight alone.

All told, 52 rural residential properties in Hickory County were visited to identify common characteristics and evaluate relative levels of integrity. The survey focused on historic farmsteads in three categories:

1. Those likely to have been run by Mennonite families (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage).
2. Farmsteads that encompassed intact collections of historic buildings (Criterion C: Architecture).
3. Farm properties that included gristmills or windmills (Criterion C: Architecture).

¹¹⁴ Peterson and Scheetz, eds., “Windmill City,” 2.

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Mennonite Settlement Areas (Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage)

Hickory County areas known to have a concentration of Mennonite residents during the period of significance were targeted. Properties likely to contain comparable Mennonite farmsteads were identified by examining historic maps and written sources and consulting with Hickory County Mennonite historian Darrell Zook, who noted that Hickory County no longer contains any intact farmsteads similar to the Gerbers'. He mentioned that the "only house that would have been comparable belonged to George Diener, west of Elkton, but that one is long gone."¹¹⁶

After comparing data from historical accounts of Mennonite settlements in the county and an 1880 atlas map of Hickory County that shows the names of property owners, a pattern of Mennonite settlement became clear. Out of 33 Mennonite families that were identified as living in Hickory County at some point, 16 are represented in at least 27 different parcels shown on the 1880 map. Those properties are all in western Hickory County. Most are within a few miles of the Gerber Farm, near the towns of Quincy to the north and Wheatland to the east. A secondary grouping is located close to Elkton, which is south of Wheatland. (See Figure 16. Mennonite Settlement in Hickory County.) All of those properties were visited during field work. (See Figure 24. Survey Map.)

Findings Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage

None of the farms known to have been occupied by Mennonites in 1880 have farmsteads that date to that settlement period. Two other historic farmsteads that were identified, however, are close to those early farms and it is possible that Mennonite families established them after 1880. (Survey Properties #23 and #48, in northwest Hickory County.) Both have frame houses that appear to date to the late 1800s. Both also have frame barns, and one has two other outbuildings. (See Figure 24, Survey Map, and Figure 25, photos and additional information.)

The survey findings show that the Gerber Farmstead is one of the only nineteenth century Mennonite farmsteads left in Hickory County. It is the most intact historic property in the county known to have been established by a Mennonite family. Hickory County is recognized in numerous sources as the site of the first Mennonite settlement in the state, and the Gerber Farmstead is an important link to that history.

Other Historic Farmsteads and Grist Mills: Criterion C: Architecture

To identify intact historic farmsteads in the vicinity of the Gerber property that were not necessarily identified with Mennonite settlement, but may have architectural significance, the Hickory County survey area was extended to include historic transportation corridors that

¹¹⁵ "Batavia, Illinois, Windmill Collection: A Mechanical Engineering Landmark," 4.

¹¹⁶ Rose Campbell correspondence with Darrell Zook, June 16, 2022. The site of the Diener farm was visited during field work, which confirmed that the nineteenth century Diener house and barn are no longer extant.

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connect the farm to four nearby towns. (See Figure 24. Hickory County Survey Map.) Those corridors link the towns of Quincy, Wheatland, Elkton, and Weableau, which were the largest towns in western Hickory County during the period of significance.

Historic sources were also consulted to identify early windmills and/or grist mills of any kind that were in operation in Hickory County in the nineteenth century. Particular attention was given to any mills that may have been part of a farmstead. Although no evidence of any other sizable windmills was found, numerous sources identified early mills in the county. While most of those mills appear to have been standalone operations, a review of "Business References" in the 1880 Hickory County Atlas map did identify three men who were listed as both farmer and miller.¹¹⁷

Mathias C. Jenkins, of Cross Timbers, was listed as a "Farmer and Miller" in 1880. A later county history noted that the Cross Timbers mill had been built by James D. Donell, and that it was still being run by Jenkins in 1889. Jenkins' steam mill was located just north of Cross Timbers at Turkey Creek and the Warsaw and Buffalo Roads.¹¹⁸ It is not known if it was part of a farmstead. M. C. Jenkins had 80 acres in Sections 15 and 16 in 1880 that fit that description, but there are no intact farmsteads there today and no buildings that appear to have been mills.¹¹⁹ D. J. Parks, of Goose Neck, was another miller who had a variety of occupations in the 1880 listing--"Farmer and Stock Raiser and proprietor of Park's Grist Mill and Goose Neck Post Office." Goose Neck was a small town in eastern Hickory County.¹²⁰ It was on Goose Neck Branch, near the Little Niangua River. It is no longer a town, and no Sanborns or other early maps of the area were found. A review of the site on Google Earth showed a few older barns, but no early houses and no buildings that appear to have housed a mill.

One of the largest known grist mills in the area, Union Star Mills in Wheatland, was operated by Joseph Naffziger, the same person who sold the 320 acre farm to the Gerbers in 1866. In addition to being one of the first Mennonite settlers in Hickory County, he co-founded the town of Wheatland in 1869 and opened the Union Star Grist and Saw Mill about the same time.¹²¹ The mill was a family business--two of J. S. Nafziger's sons, John and Christian, were also involved in its operation. That mill operated at least until 1893 and may have still been in

¹¹⁷ "Business References", in R. T. Higgins, *Map of Hickory Co., Mo, n.p.* Christian Gerber was in that directory as well but had not begun milling at that time and was listed as a farmer.

¹¹⁸ B. B. Ihrig, *History of Hickory County*, 143.

¹¹⁹ R.T. Higgins, *Map of Hickory Co., Mo*, and Goggle Earth.

¹²⁰ "Goose Neck Creek Post Office (Historical)", Home Town Locator, August 2020, <https://missouri.hometownlocator.com/maps/feature-map,ftc,3,fid,1946382,n,goose%20neck%20post%20office.cfm>

¹²¹ *History of Hickory, Polk, Cedar, Dade and Barton Counties*, Missouri, 247-249.

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operation into the 1930s.¹²² The 1880 atlas listings describe Naffziger as a “Farmer, Stock Raiser, Trader and Miller,” but the apparent size of the mill operation makes it likely that the mill was a freestanding operation rather than part of a working farm. The 1880 county atlas shows that the Naffziger family owned a large parcel of land on the north edge of Wheatland, and it has been assumed that the mill was located there or closer to the center of town. That area was visited during field work, but no farmstead or mill structures were located. Research also failed to find Sanborn or other early maps of the town to check for other mill locations.

Historical research identified several other grist mills that operated in Hickory County during the period of significance, including an 1870s grist mill in Quincy and a ca. 1850s ox-powered mill in Hermitage (not extant).¹²³ There was also at least one mill operating at a time in Weableau from 1889 into the twentieth century.¹²⁴ One early mill building was still standing there in 2001, but it was not found during field work.¹²⁵ Unfortunately, no Sanborn maps were found for those communities and additional study recovered no evidence of those buildings or any other extant grist mills or freestanding windmills in eastern Hickory County.

Findings Criterion C: Architecture

None of the properties that were visited contained identifiable mill buildings or freestanding windmills. Just four farmsteads visited were identified as comparable to the Gerber Farmstead. (See Figure 24.) Those four are referred to as the study properties below. (See Figure 25 for photos and more information.)

Comparable Farmsteads

- 17743 County Road 71, Hickory County, Survey #23
 - ca. 1890s one-and-one-half story house with a three quarter front porch, two front doors, front and side cross gables, with a window bay, and made of historic weatherboards.
 - ca. 1890s three portal barn with hay hood and tin roofing.
 - Three historic outbuildings, including the barn, a chicken coop, and a shed.
- 13296 County Road 86, Hickory County, Survey #48
 - 1-3/4 story I-House with rear ell. Two front doors on first floor, historic two-over-two windows. Exterior trim comparable to Gerber house, including pedimented lintel boards.

¹²² R. L. Polk and Co. *Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory*, (St. Louis: R. L. Polk and Co. 1893-94), “Mills and Milling: Hickory County,” Vertical file, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, MO.

¹²³ Ihrig, *History of Hickory County, Missouri*, 157, 190.

¹²⁴ R. L. Polk and Co. *Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory*, (St. Louis: R. L. Polk and Co. 1889), and Ihrig, *History of Hickory County, Missouri*, 200.

¹²⁵ “Weableau Mill,” (2001 photos) MillPictures.com, accessed July 2022, <https://millpictures.com/mills.php?millid=305>.

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- ca. 1890s Gabled English Barn, tin clad walls. Comparable to Gerber in size, shape, and roofline. Differs in that the widest entry is on the side wall.
- No other historic outbuildings.
- 1500 Block State Route H, Hickory County, Survey #215
 - ca. 1930-50s frame house with a gable roof and numerous modern additions.
 - ca. early 1900s transverse crib barn.
 - Three or four historic outbuildings, including the barn, a smaller gambrel barn, with vertical board siding, and two long gable roofed sheds/barns.
- 1300 Block, State Route H, Hickory County, #216
 - ca. 1910 to 1930s house that has newer windows and several newer additions.
 - ca. 1910 large gambrel roofed barn.
 - Three historic outbuildings, including the barn, a pumphouse, and a summer kitchen or wash house.

The study properties exhibit a range of conditions. Although farmsteads were included in the study group if the houses were old enough and *reasonably* intact, many of the houses surveyed have seen modern alterations that range from additions to new wall cladding. (All houses are of frame construction.) Two houses in the study group have newer wall cladding and one or two also have new windows. Modern outbuildings were also present at two locations.

Two of the farmsteads (#23 and #48) have frame houses with some of the same features found on the Gerber Farm, including original weatherboards. Neither house has the same some as the Gerber house, and neither has as many associated outbuildings. The house in study property #48 does share some characteristics with the Gerber house. It features the same type of pedimented lintel boards and pilaster corner boards used on the Gerber house, and also has a two-story front porch. That porch is more elaborately ornamented than the Gerber porch. The other two houses in the group are smaller and more altered.

Most of the study properties had fewer historic outbuildings than the Gerber farmstead. One has four, two have three, and one has just one. In general, barns in the study group were more intact than the houses. All four are relatively intact. Those barns differed from the Gerber barn more in form than materials. Only one property includes a barn that is comparable to the Gerber barn in size and shape. The farmstead at 13296 County Road 86 in Hickory County (#48) has a barn close to the same size and shape of the Gerber barn, but it has an English barn layout, with a large door on the side wall instead of on the end. That barn also differs in that it has corrugated tin wall cladding instead of vertical plank siding.

Mills

No freestanding mills or mills integrated into an outbuilding were found in any of the farmsteads surveyed. As noted above, no extant mill buildings of any kind were identified during the survey.

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Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
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Neither was there any evidence of another wind-powered mill in Hickory County. Preliminary archival research also failed to find evidence of any wind-powered mills anywhere in the state.

Conclusion

The Gerber farmstead stands out among the local historic farmsteads as having the most diverse grouping of intact farm buildings to survive from the period of significance. Significantly, that grouping includes a building that originally housed the only known wind-powered mill in Hickory County. The mill is particularly unusual; only a small handful of the once popular Double Header Windmills have survived anywhere in the country. Although most of the mill equipment was removed during the period of significance, the mill building remains, complete with the distinctive tapered tower originally used for the windmill.

The farmstead also represents a distinctive era of Mennonite settlement in Missouri during the second half of the eighteenth century. In the mid-1850s, Hickory County was one of the first places in Missouri where Mennonites established a community. The Gerbers moved there in 1866 and bought land that became their farmstead from the first Mennonite settler in the county. The Gerber family's migration to Missouri reflected trends in European-Mennonite immigration to the U.S. and relocation to the American Midwest. After 15 years of living in Hickory County, the Gerbers began establishing their still-extant farmstead and built a large multipurpose barn (ca. 1879-1880), a grist mill and granary (ca. 1882), a smokehouse and summer kitchen (both ca. 1882), and a large new house (finished in 1884). Those buildings still occupy the farmstead today and together they form a notably rare group of farm buildings.

The Gerber Farmstead is a rare and largely intact representative of early Mennonite settlement in Hickory County. The farmstead stayed in the family until 1913 when it was sold by Rosina and Christian's children. Just two years later, the Mennonite settlement in Hickory County became extinct. With a stylish house, intact outbuildings, and technologically impressive mill, the farmstead was notable when it was active in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and remains so today.

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Name of Property
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Verbal Boundary Description

A rectangular plot of land measuring approximately 674 feet (east-west) by 711 feet (north-south), encompassing 11.1 acres, otherwise described as:

The East 508 feet of the North 711 feet of the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 28: AND the west 92 feet of the North 711 feet of the Southeast quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 28; all in Township 37 North Range 23 West, Hickory County, MO.

AND

A part of the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 28, in Township 37 North Range 23 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Hickory County, Missouri and more particularly described as follows: The East 74 feet of the West 166 feet of the North 711 feet of said Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, Section 28, Township 37 North Range 23 West, Hickory County, Missouri.

Boundary Justification

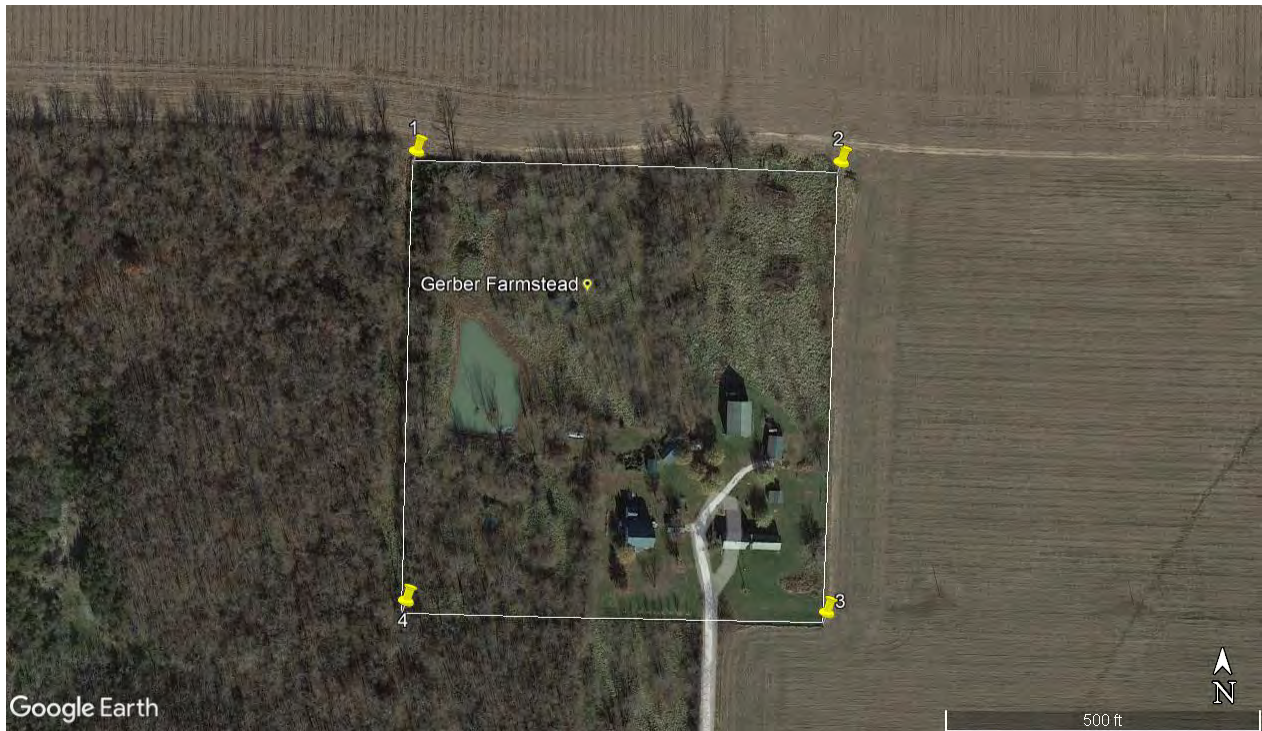
The boundaries encompass all of the land currently associated with the buildings nominated here. That group of buildings includes all surviving farm buildings known to have been constructed for the Gerbers during the period of significance.

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Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
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Figure 1. Aerial photo map of the property from Google Earth, with coordinates and scale bar. Accessed August 6, 2022.



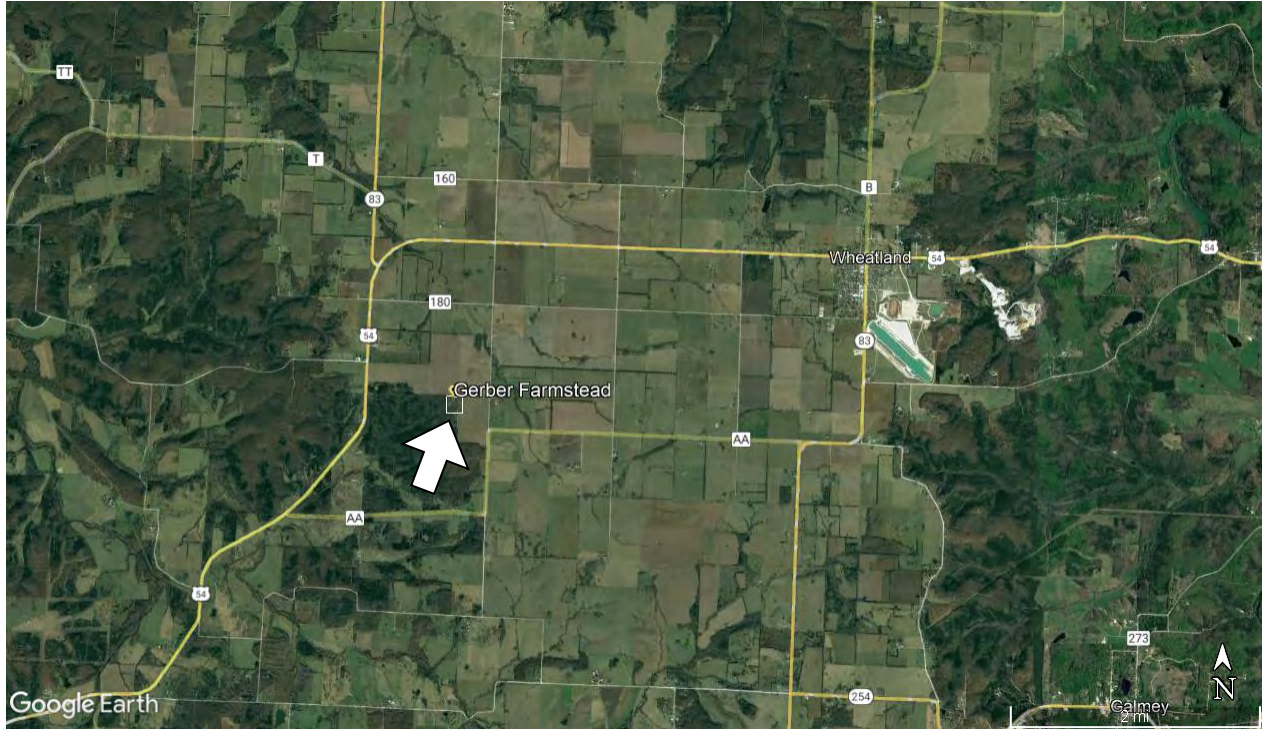
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	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
2	<u>37.929939</u>	<u>-93.461369</u>	4	<u>37.928047</u>	<u>-93.463753</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

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Figure 2. Aerial photo map of the area, from Google Earth. Accessed July 7, 2022.



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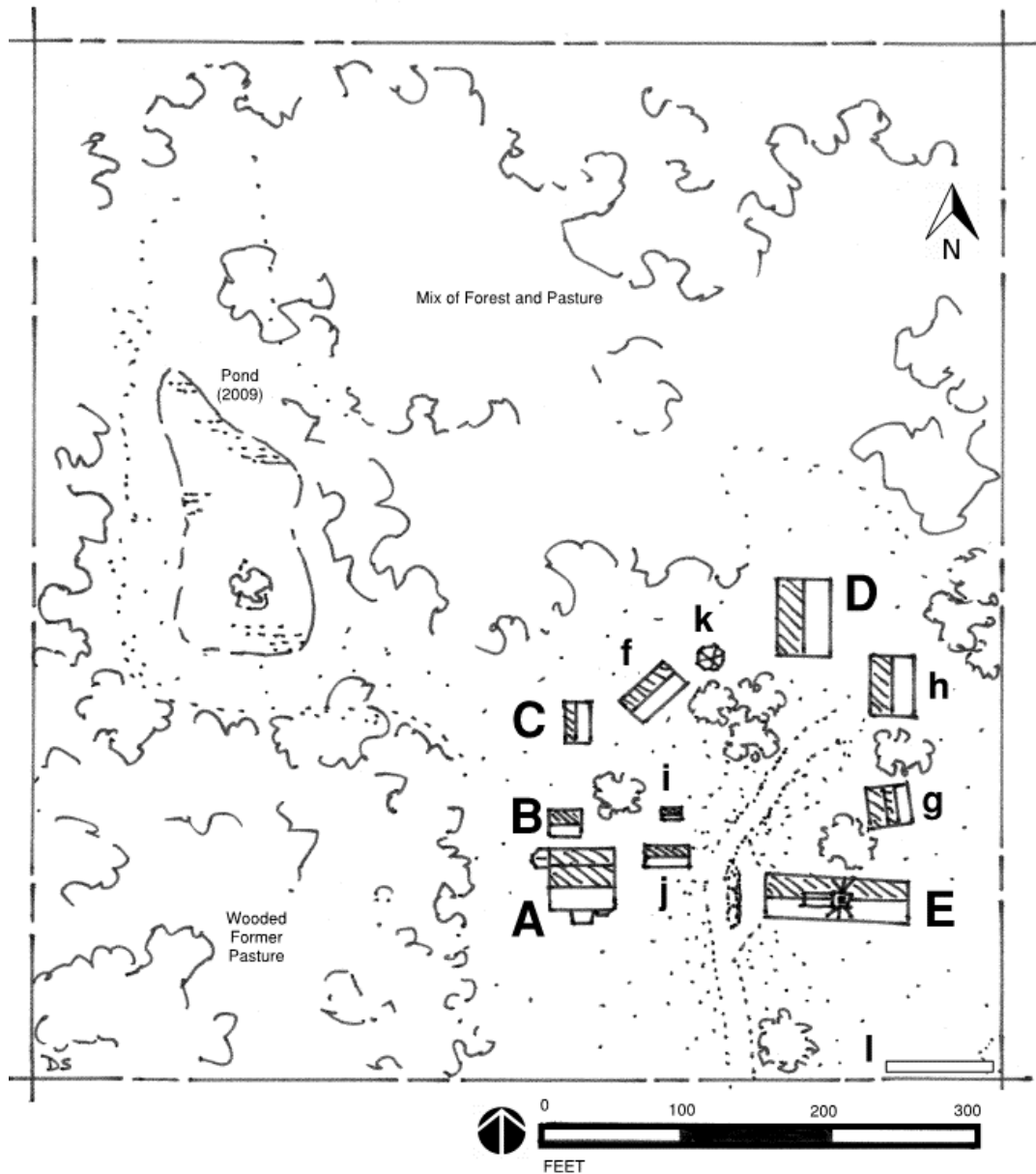
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Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
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Figure 3. Site Plan with Property Boundaries and Resources. See detail next page for resources names, dates, and contributing. (Deb Sheals 2022.)

Contributing Buildings

- A. House, ca. 1884
- B. Summer Kitchen, ca. 1882
- C. Smokehouse, ca. 1882
- D. Barn, ca. 1879
- E. Mill and Granary, ca. 1882

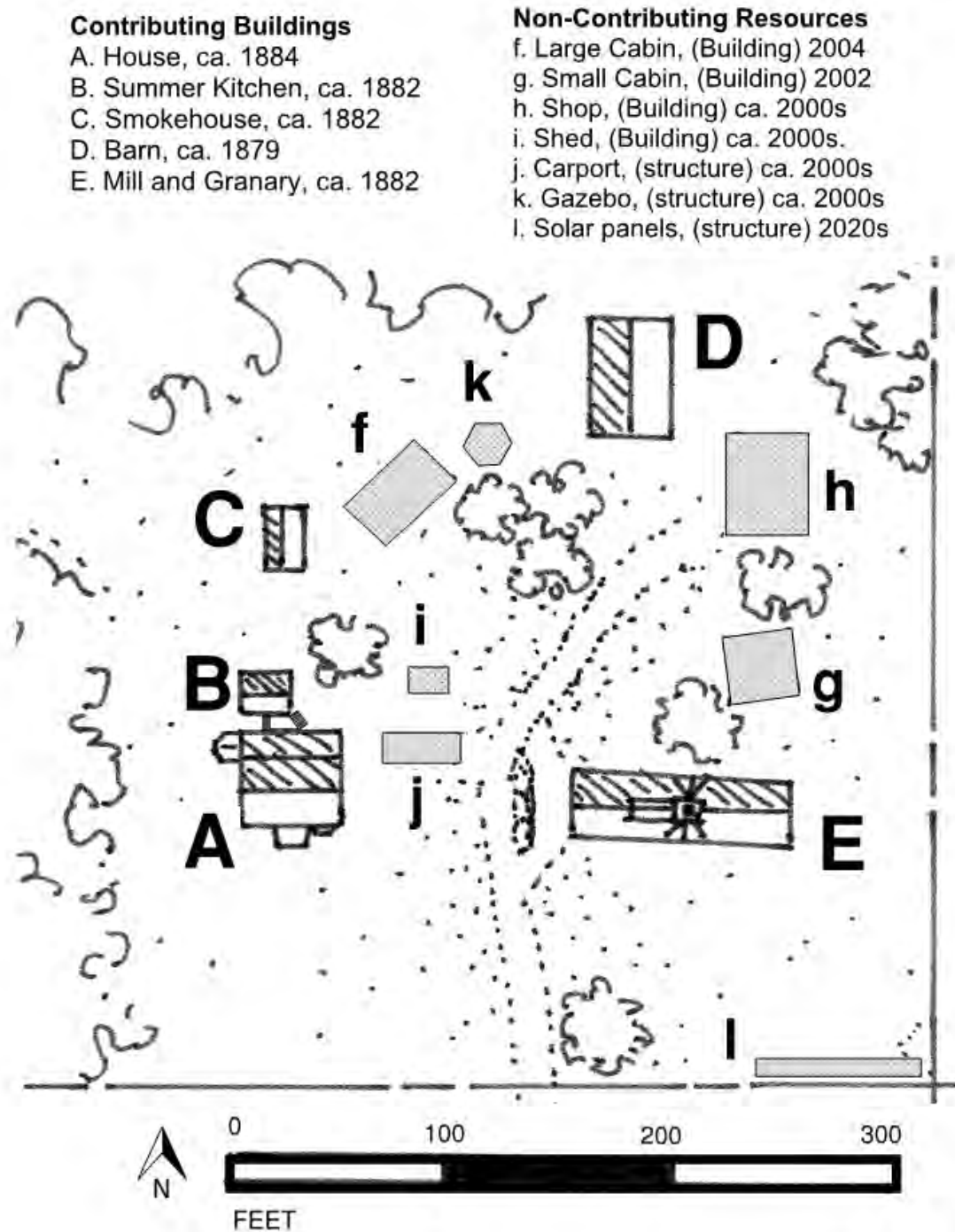


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Figure 4. Detail of Site Plan with Names, Dates, and Contributing Status of Resources.
(Deb Sheals, 2022)

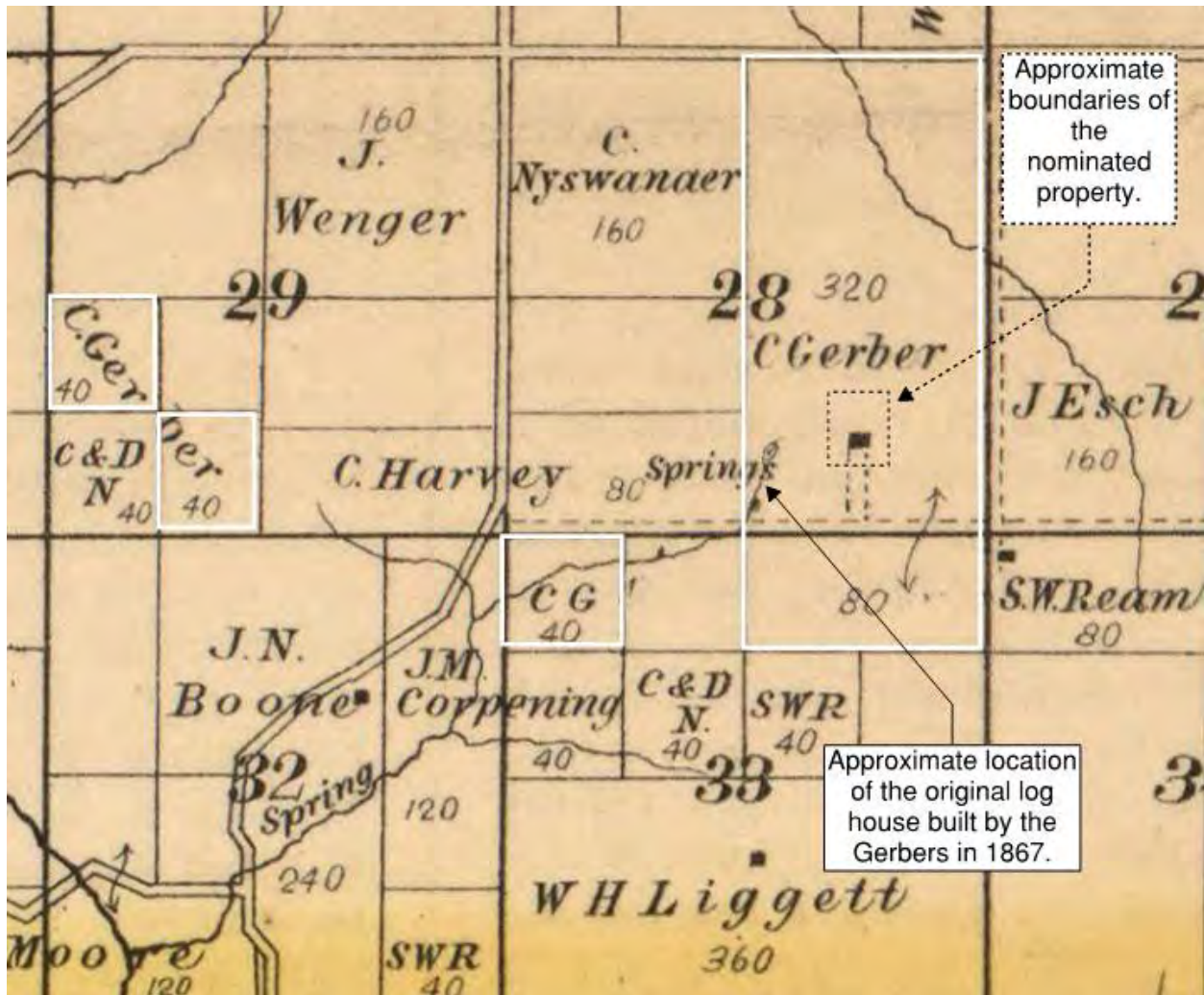


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Figure 5. Detail of a Hickory County Atlas Map published in 1880. (R.T. Higgins, Map of Hickory Co., Mo. Washington, D.C.: 1880, [https://www.loc.gov/item/2012593036/.](https://www.loc.gov/item/2012593036/))



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Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
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Figure 6. Historic photo, ca. late 1800s. Family in front believed to be the Gerbers. Inset below, Rosina Gerber, ca. 1910s. (Meyer family collections).

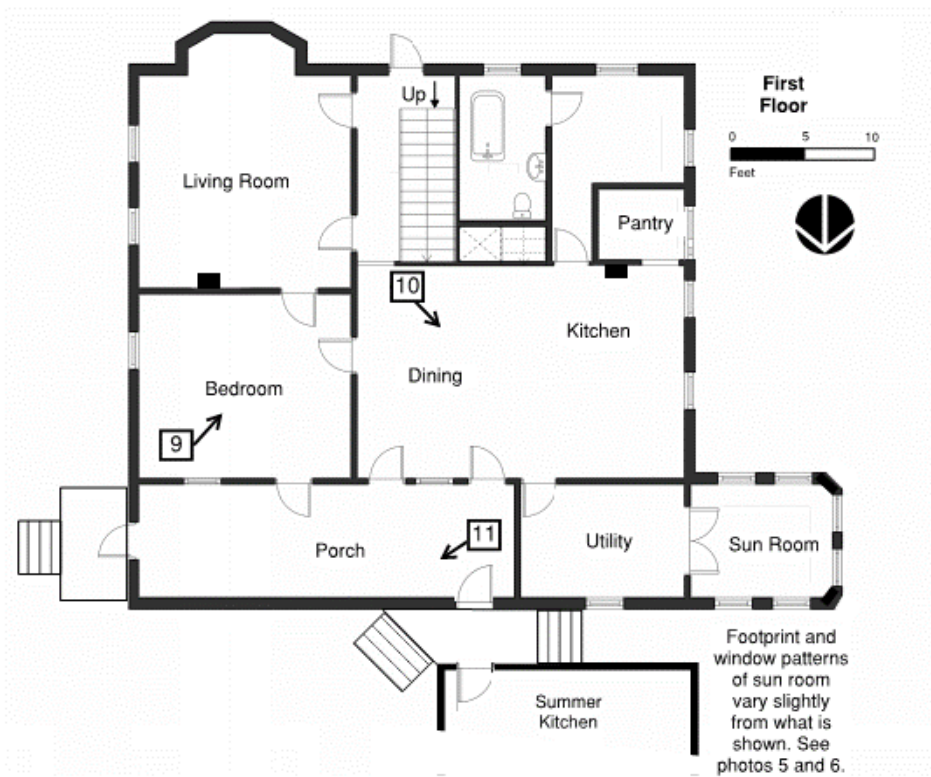
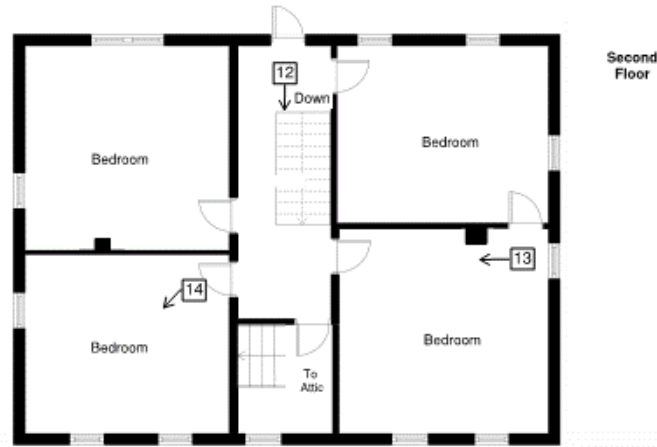


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Figure 7. House Floor Plans, with key to photos 9-14. (Katherine Meyer and Deb Sheals, 2022)

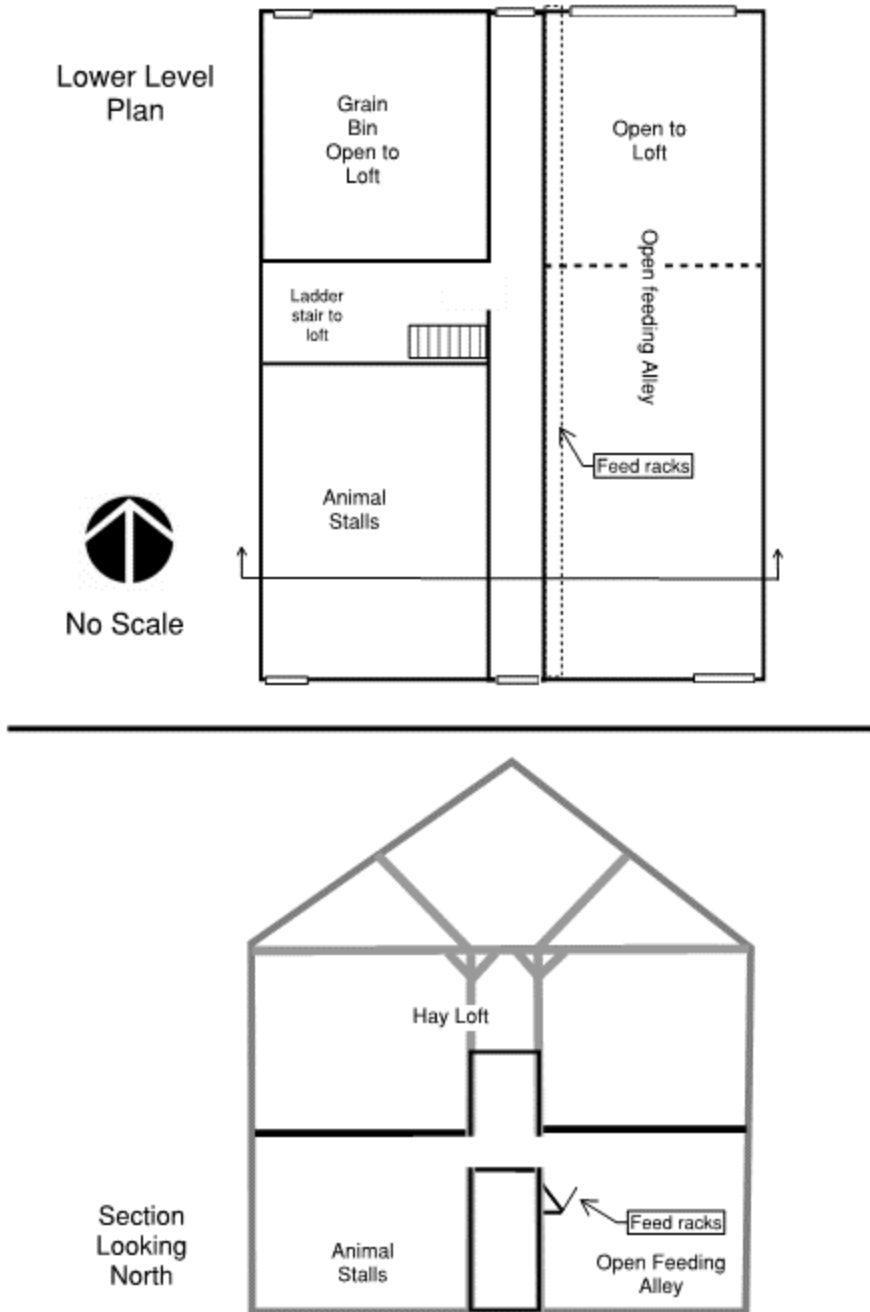


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Figure 8. Barn Plan and Cross Section. (Deb Sheals 2022.)



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Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
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Figure 9. Interior Photos of the Barn. (Deb Sheals 2022.) Also see photos 20-22.
Top: Grain Bin, northwest corner. Bottom: Feeding Alley, looking north, feed racks on are on the left.

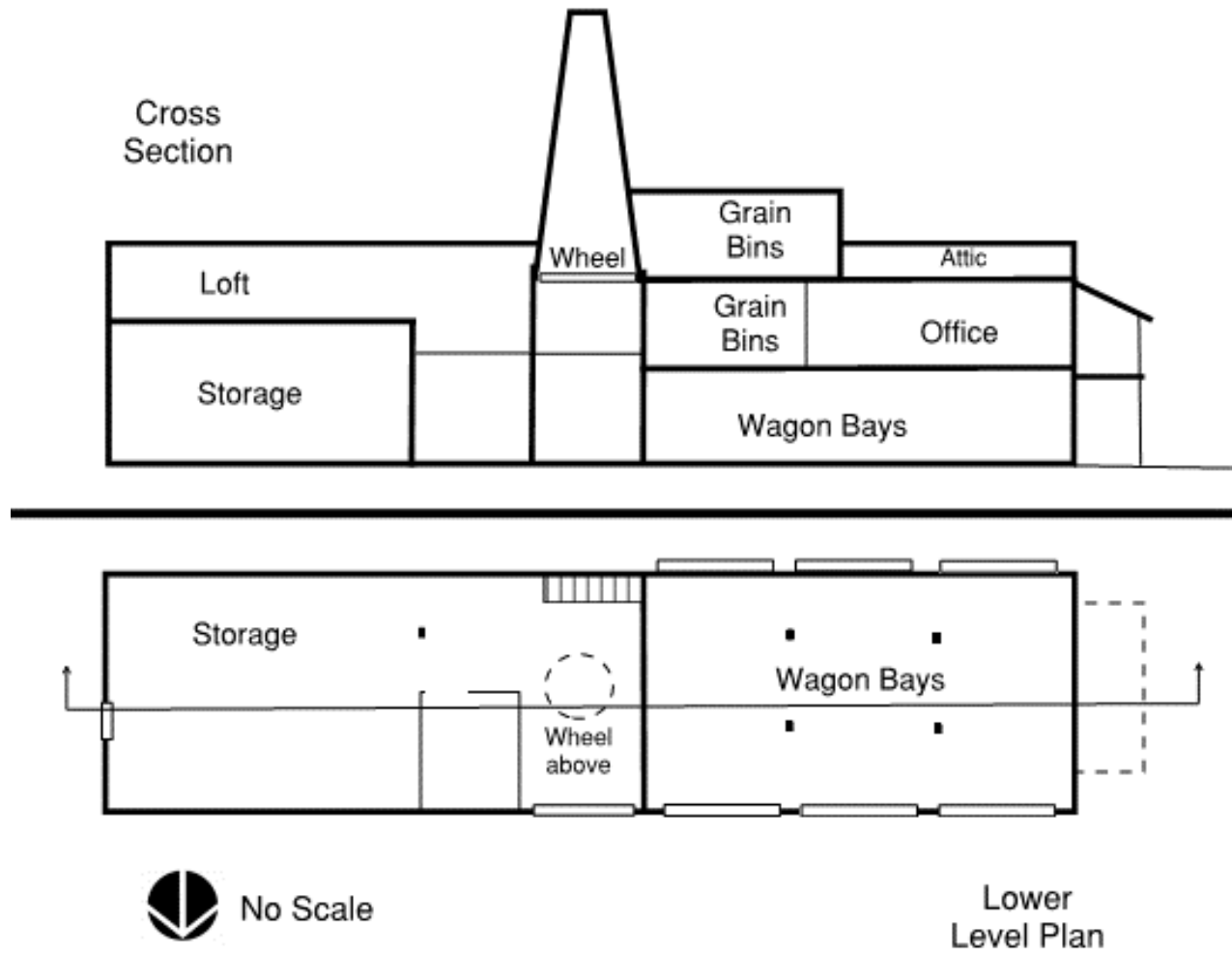


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Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
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Figure 10. Mill Plan and Cross Section. (Deb Sheals 2022.)

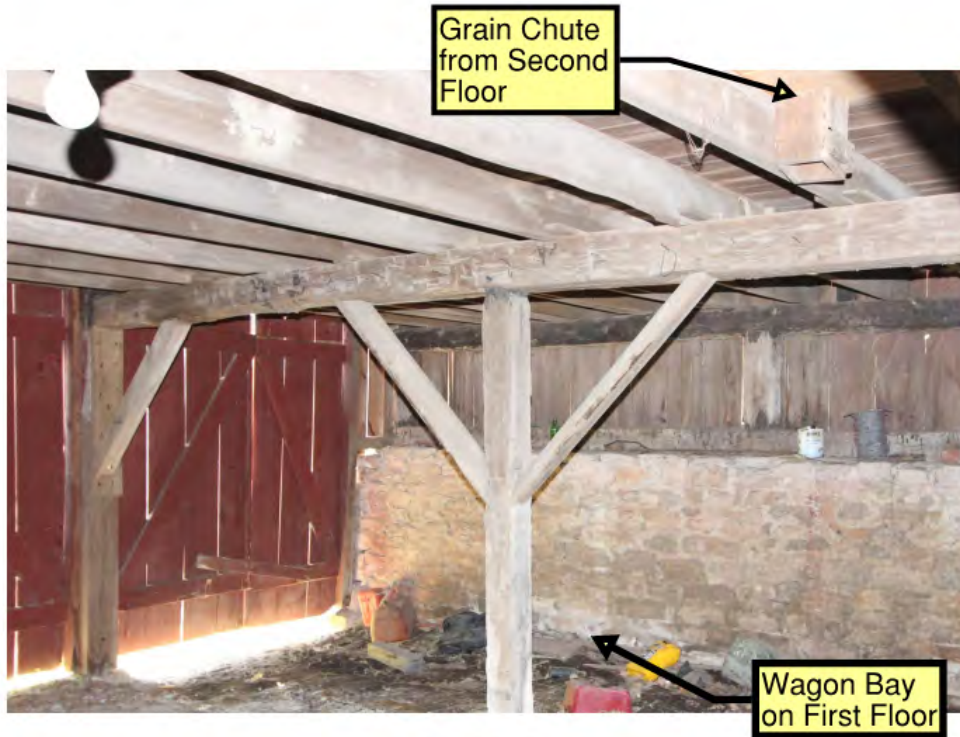


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Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
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Figure 11. Interior Photos of the Mill. Also see photos 15-19. (Deb Sheals 2022.)
Top: Wagon bays in west end of first floor, looking southwest. Bottom: First floor, looking east.



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Figure 12. Top: House and barn ca. 1920. Bottom: House ca. 1920, with view of rear porch in background. (Rogers family photos in Meyer family collections.)



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Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
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Figure 13. Mill, with wind vanes, ca, 1880s. (Meyer family collections).

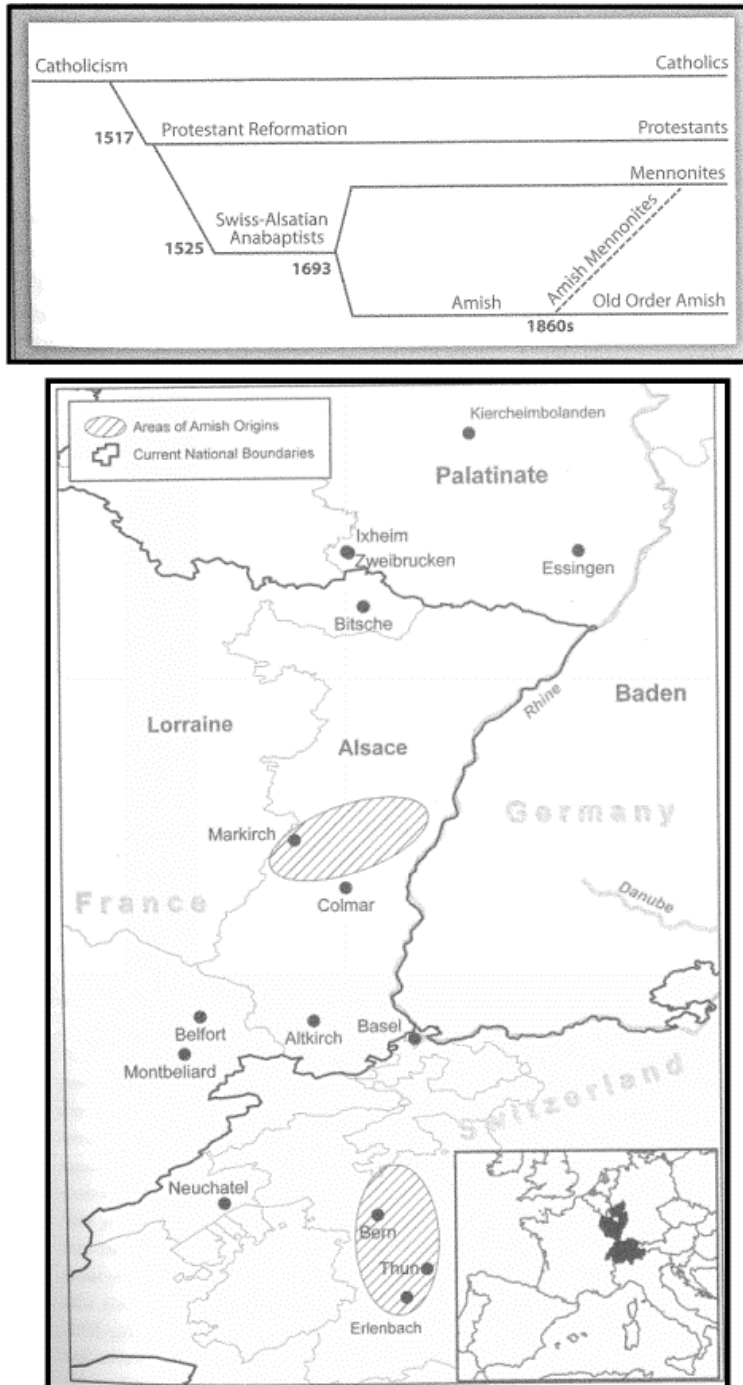


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Figure 14. Amish and Mennonite History and European Origins. (Donald B. Kraybill, Karen Johnson-Weiner, and Steven M. Nolt, *The Amish*, John Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, 2013, 19 and 35.)

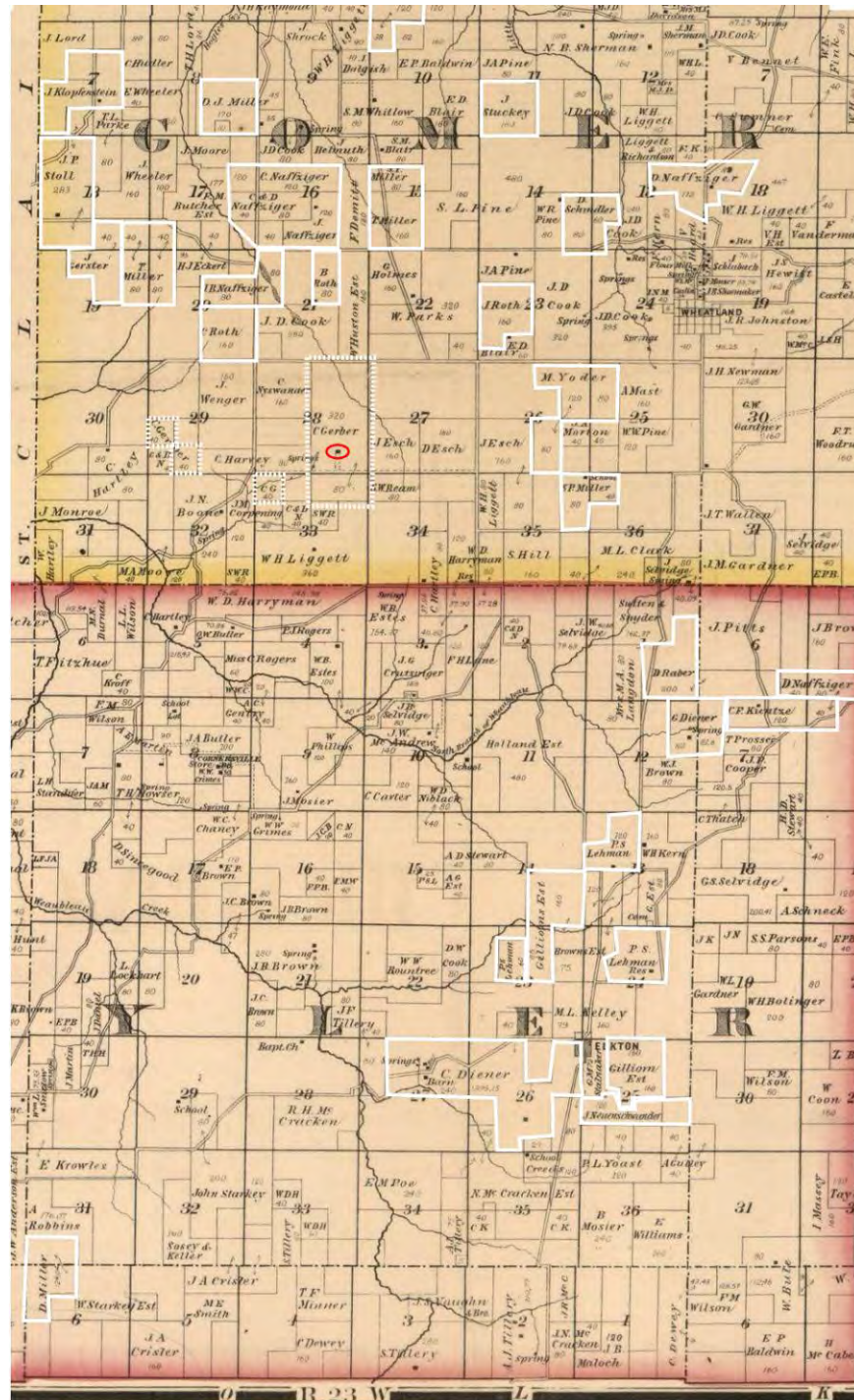


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Figure 16. Mennonite Settlement in Hickory County as of 1880. (Author markings on map, R.T. Higgins, *Map of Hickory Co., Mo.*, Washington, D.C.: 1880, [https://www.loc.gov/item/2012593036/.](https://www.loc.gov/item/2012593036/))



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Gerber, Christian and Rosina, Farmstead
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Figure 17. Ad for Gerber Farm Sale. ("Public Sale," *The Index* (Hermitage, MO), February, 11, 1909, 8.)

PUBLIC SALE

I will offer for sale at my farm Five miles southwest of Wheatland and Six miles northeast of Weaubleau, on

THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1909

The following property:

3 Draft Horses of different ages,	1 Disc Spader,
6 Brood Mares, different ages,	2 16-inch Oliver Casady Riding plows,
2 Percheron Colts, coming three years old,	1 16-inch James Oliver Riding Plows,
1 Percheron Filley coming yearling,	2 16-inch Walking Plows,
3 Jersey Cows, giving milk,	1 16-inch Sod Plow,
2 Heifers, 1 Steer,	2 Steel lever Harrows,
1 T. G. Mandt Wagon, nearly new,	1 Double Shovel, 1 Single Shovel,
2 Wm. Miller Farm Wagons,	1 Wheel Barrow Grass Seeder, 12 foot,
1 low Wagon with Header beds,	1 good Fanning Mill,
1 two-horse dump cart,	1 pair Fairbanks Scales,
1 Surrey, 1 Buggy,	1 Road Scraper,
1 Nordyke-Marmion 18-inch French stone corn burr under runner,	2 Sets Humane Horse Collar Harness,
1 Monitor Junior Birdsall Clover Huller No. 1,	3 Sets Plow Harness,
1 Hodges steel Header, 12 foot cut,	1 Set Buggy Harness,
1 Champion Force Feed Binder, 7 foot cut,	1 Man's Saddle, 1 Side Saddle,
1 Champion Mower, 6 foot cut,	1 Set Carpenter Tools,
1 Champion Hay Rake, 12 foot,	1 Lard Press,
1 McCormick Self Rake,	Some Corn, Oats and Hay,
1 Buckeye Fertilizer Wheat Drill with Seeder at- tachment,	1 Extension Table,
1 Five Hoe Fertilizer Wheat Drill,	1 Kitchen Cabinet, nearly new,
1 Gale Harrow with Seeder attachments,	1 Safe, 1 Bureau, 5 Bedsteads,
1 Hayes Fertilizer Corn Planter,	1 Sewing Machine, 1 Organ,
2 Six Shovel Riding Cultivators,	1 Steel Range cook stove,
2 One horse Cultivators,	1 Wilson Heater, 2 Box Stoves, 2 Iron Kettles,
	12 Stands of Bees, 1 Honey Extractor,
	Some Vinegar.

Many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS:

All sums of \$5 and under, cash. On all sums over \$5 a credit of 8 months will be given, purchaser giving bankable note without interest if paid when due; if not paid when due, to bear 8 per cent interest from date. 4 per cent discount for cash.

Sale to commence at 10:00 o'clock sharp.

MR. STEELE, Auctioneer.
CLINT HARDY, Clerk.

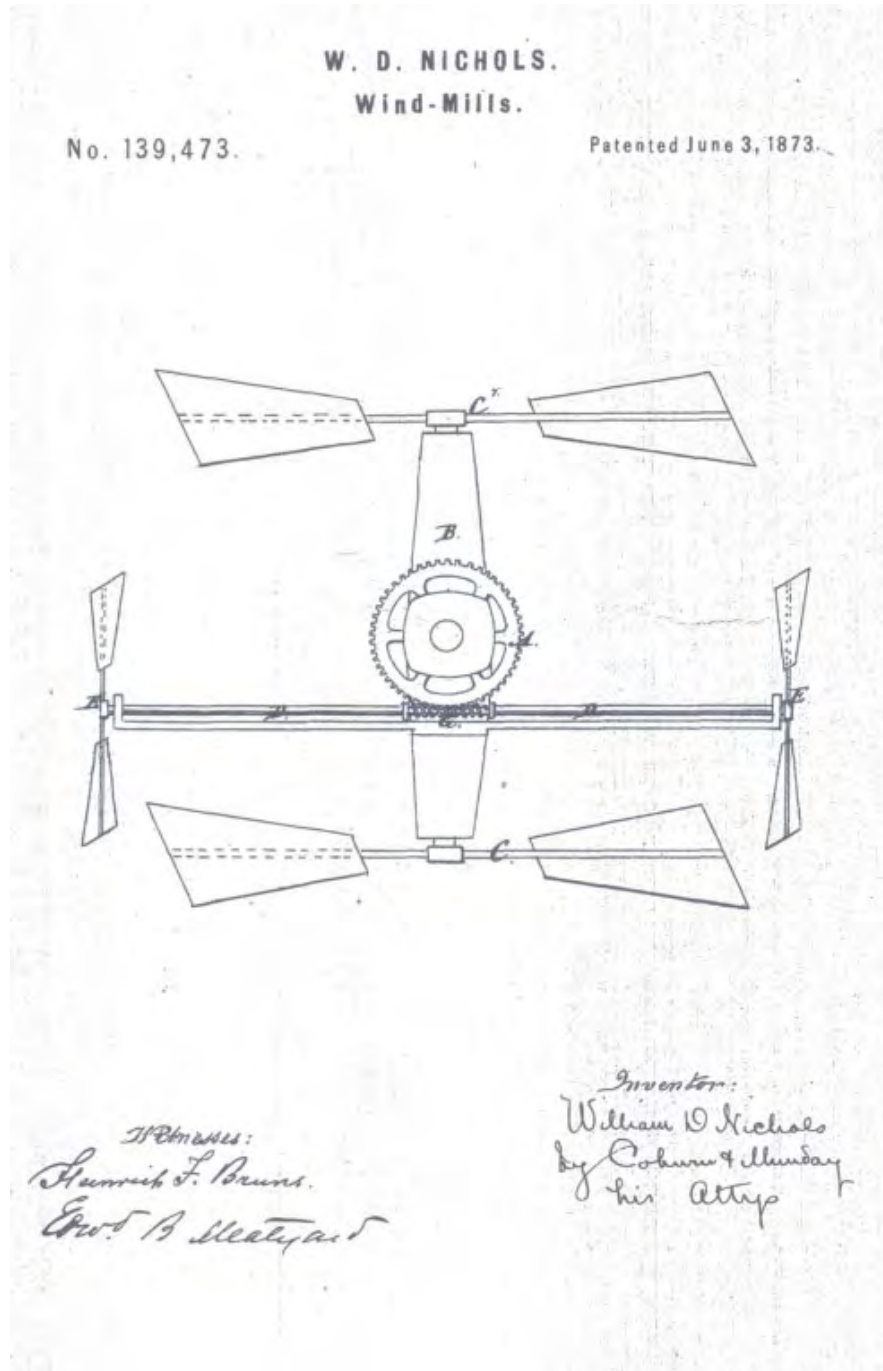
C. GERBER.

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Figure 18. Double Header Windmill Patent (Nichols, William D. "Improvement in Windmills". U.S. Patent No. 139,473, June 3, 1873.)



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Figure 19a. Double Header Diagrams and Gears. Top Left: Existing Tower on Gerber Mill. Top right: Challenger Ad Showing Internal Windmills. Bottom Left: Screw gears in Gerber Mill. Bottom Right: Detail of Gearing in a Challenger catalog. (Author photos, Challenge Wind Mill and Feed Mill Co. catalogs, Batavia Historical Society collection.)



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Figure 19b. Double Header Diagrams and Gears. ("Wood Wheel Power Mills," Challenge Wind Mill and Feed Mill Co, Batavia Historical Society collection.)



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Figure 20. Challenge Company Ads. (*The Warrensburg Standard*, March 26, 1885, 10; Challenge Company catalog, Batavia Historical Society collection.)

Challenge Windmill & Feedmill Co.
 BATAVIA, ILLS.
 Permit us to call attention to the Celebrated
IMPROVED CHALLENGE



Self-Governing Windmill.
 It is free from the defects of other mills, and is the most **PERFECT** Wind-Mill ever made. For pumping water for stock or irrigation, dwellings, and for grinding, sawing wood, cutting fodder, etc.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE A
DOUBLE-HEADED WIND-MILL.
 All parties who desire Wind-mill for power should investigate all the Mills before buying. We court **INVESTIGATION** and **COMPETITION**.

Call on **ROBERTS & HALE,**
 Warrensburg Mo.
NOAH EARLY, } AG'S,
& A. A. WEAVER, }
 WARRENSBURG, MO.

Challenge Double-Header Wind Mill.

THIS IS THE ONLY
DOUBLE WIND MILL
 MADE IN THE WORLD

After two years' trial, they have proved to be the
Best Power Mill made.



Double 12-foot Mill.

DIAMETER.		POWER MILLS.		Horse Power.	Weight.
				Wind	in lbs.
				18 Miles per hour.	
Double 12-foot with gears and 15 feet shafting, \$ 275 equals a single 16-foot.				3 1/4	2,000
" 14 " "	15 " "	350 " "	" 18 "	4 1/4	2,500
" 16 " "	15 " "	450 " "	" 20 "	5	4,000
" 18 " "	15 " "	600 " "	" 25 "	7	4,500
" 20 " "	15 " "	700 " "	" 28 "	10	5,500
" 22 1/2 " "	15 " "	800 " "	" 32 "	14	6,500
" 25 " "	15 " "	1000 " "	" 36 "	17	7,500
" 30 " "	15 " "	1600 " "	" 45 "	27	10,000
" 35 " "	15 " "	2000 " "	" 50 "	33	14,000
" 40 " "	15 " "	2500 " "	" 57 "	40	20,000

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

BARRINGTON, Cook Co., March 3, 1873.
 CHALLENGE MILL Co., Batavia, Ill.—*Genls:* I enclose you a draft for \$473, the balance due you on my 16-foot Double-Head Wind Mill. I am well pleased with it. It does all, if not more than you represented it to do. In a moderate wind I can shell and grind 10 bushels per hour, and in a strong wind I can grind 25 bushels of grain and shell 50 bushels per hour at the same time. I can run all of my machinery, consisting of a Challenge Feed Mill, a 2-hole corn-sheller, and a stalk-cutter at once, and do good work with them. I shall soon attach a pump and elevator, to be run by power. This is a fair statement of what my mill will do. Truly yours,
 J. W. SEYMOUR

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Figure 21. 1893 World's Fair-Challenge Company Exhibit. (*Farm Implement News*, XVI, No. 31, August 3, 1893, 23.)



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Figure 22. Double Header Comparisons. Top Left: Spring Hill Ranch, Kansas. Bottom Left: Liberty Mills, Indiana, North Manchester Center for History. Top and Bottom Right: Harden Foundation, Harden Foundation, Salians, California. (Lonnie Clark, Lora Duguid, and Amanda Farrell, "The Z Bar Story," in Spring Hill Ranch, National Historic Landmark Nomination, 9; "ca. 1880. Liberty Mills, Indiana," North Manchester Center for History, accessed July 7, 2022, <https://m.facebook.com/NorthManchesterHistory/photos/c1880-liberty-mills-indiana-challenge-sectional-wheel-double-header-windmill-bes/5000884209952847/>; "Overview of the Wind Engine Restoration Project," Harden Foundation, accessed June 2022, <http://www.hardenfoundation.org/wind-engine-restoration-project.html>.)



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Figure 23. Example of a belt drive engine powering a small corn grinder. (“Stationary Gasoline Engine in Use,” Living History Farms, July 12, 2011, <https://www.lhf.org/2011/07/stationary-gasoline-engine-in-use/>.)

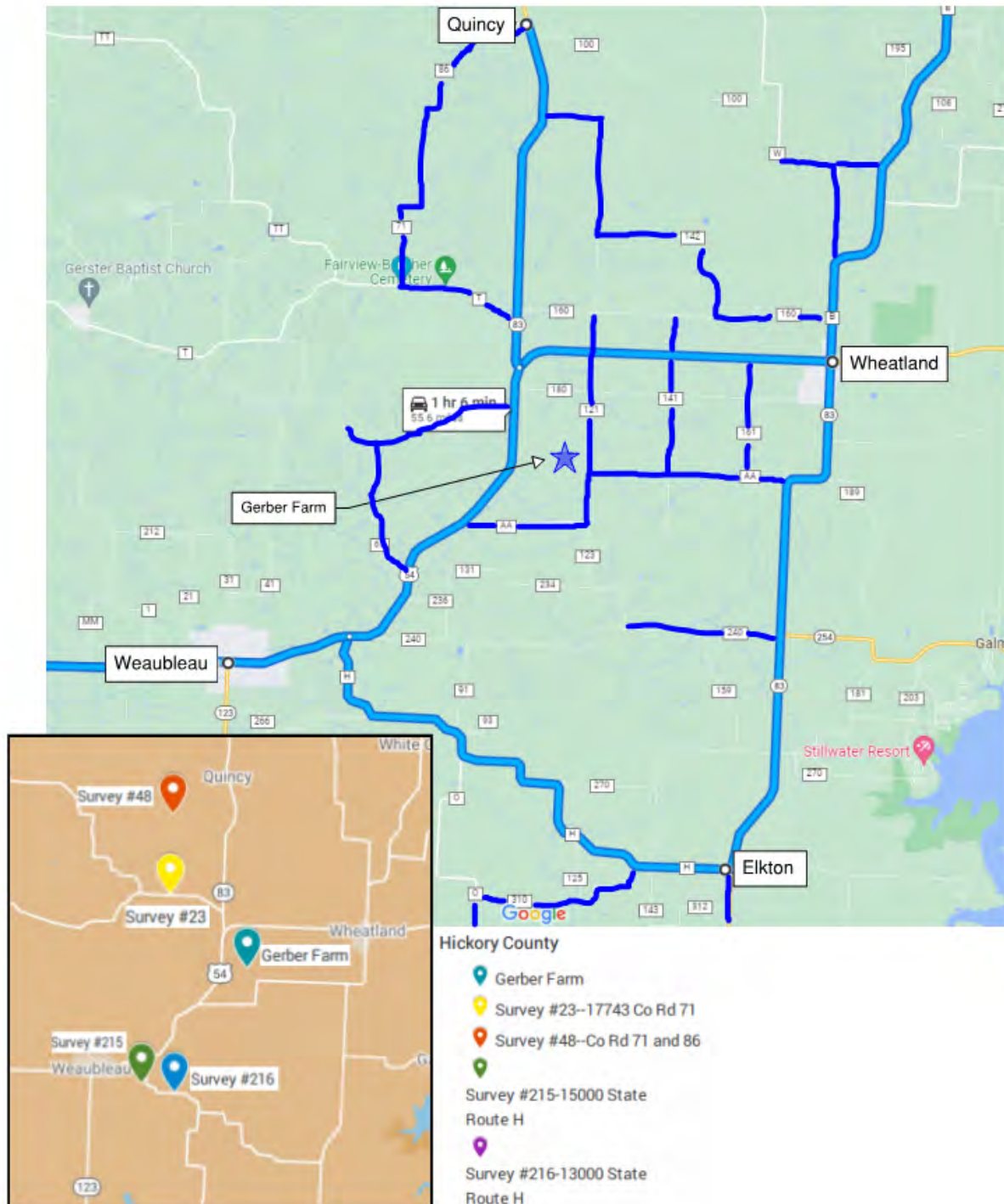


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Figure 24. Hickory County Survey Map.(Compiled by Rose Campbell 2022, Base map from Google Maps.) Blue lines indicate roads driven. Inset map shows study property locations.











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Figure 25. Properties in the Study Group.

<p>23 Hickory</p>	<p>17743 Co. Road 71</p>	<p>ca. 1890s 1-1/2-story with three quarter front porch and two front doors. Front and side cross gables, window bay. Historic weatherboards.</p>	<p>ca. 1890s three portal with hay hood. Tin roofing.</p>		
<p>House Wall Cladding: Weatherboards</p> <p>Other Historic Outbuildings: ca. 1900 small frame shed with asphalt sheathing and gable roof. ca. 1920s frame chicken coop. ca. 1910 medium-sized shed with gable roof.</p>				<p># of historic outbuildings including barn: 3</p>	<p># of modern outbuildings: 0</p>
<p>Historic is defined here as ca. 1930 or earlier.</p>					
<p>48 Hickory</p>	<p>13296 Co. Road 86</p>	<p>ca. 1880s 1-3/4-story I-House with rear ell. Two front doors on first floor, historic 2/2 windows. Pedimented lintel boards and other detailing comparable to Gerber House.</p>	<p>ca. 1890s Gabled English Barn, tin clad walls, sliding door in side wall of barn.</p>		
<p>House Wall Cladding: Shiplap Boards</p> <p>Other Historic Outbuildings: ca. 1940s short pump house or shed behind house. ca. 1940 medium shed with shallow gable roof and tractor door. ca. 1890s barn has large shed roofed addition on one end.</p>				<p># of historic outbuildings including barn: 1</p>	<p># of modern outbuildings: 0</p>
<p>Historic is defined here as ca. 1930 or earlier.</p>					
<p>215 Hickory</p>	<p>1500 Block State Route H</p>	<p>ca. 1930-50s frame house with a gable roof and numerous modern additions.</p>	<p>ca. 1900s transverse crib barn with a gambrel roof and corrugated metal siding that is painted red.</p>		
<p>House Wall Cladding: Modern Synthetic</p> <p>Other Historic Outbuildings: ca. 1910-20 small gambrel barn, with vertical board siding. 2 long gable roofed sheds/barns that may be historic. 4 or 5 newer outbuildings and 1 modern house trailer.</p>				<p># of historic outbuildings including barn: 4</p>	<p># of modern outbuildings: 4+</p>
<p>Historic is defined here as ca. 1930 or earlier.</p>					
<p>216 Hickory</p>	<p>1300 Block State Route H</p>	<p>ca. 1910 to 1930s house that has newer windows and several newer additions.</p>	<p>ca. 1910 gambrel roofed barn.</p>		
<p>House Wall Cladding: Modern Synthetic</p> <p>Other Historic Outbuildings: ca. 1920s frame shed that might have been a wash house or summer kitchen. Gable roof, vertical board siding. ca. 1930? Small frame shed that may be a pumphouse. Newer: ca. 1940? Gable-roofed barn/workshop House trailer, metal-sided shed, portable shed</p>				<p># of historic outbuildings including barn: 3</p>	<p># of modern outbuildings: 4</p>
<p>Historic is defined here as ca. 1930 or earlier.</p>					

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Figure 26. Photo Key.



Photos 9-14 are in the house, see floorplans for key.























































