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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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name CANNON FARM

other names/site number Cannon Homestead / Townsend School FMSF#GI 138

2. Location

street & number 5470 NW 37<sup>th</sup> Court N/A  not for publication

city or town Bell  vicinity

state Florida code FL county Gilchrist code 041 zip code 32619

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Barbara C. Mattick / DSHPO 9/4/2013  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register  See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register
- other. (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Edson H. Beall 10.30.13  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Cannon Farm  
Name of Property

Gilchrist Co., FL  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
1	0	sites
4	0	structures
0	0	objects
9	0	total

**Name of related multiple property listings**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

"N/A"

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE \_\_\_\_\_

DOMESTIC/dwelling \_\_\_\_\_

EDUCATION/ school \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE \_\_\_\_\_

DOMESTIC/ dwelling \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation WOOD \_\_\_\_\_

walls WOOD \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

roof METAL \_\_\_\_\_

other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

**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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) 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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1931-1963

**Significant Dates**

1931

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of Repository

# \_\_\_\_\_

Cannon Farm  
Name of Property

Gilchrist Co., FL  
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	319167	3300053
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	17	319370	3300052

3	17	319367	3299859
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	17	319163	3299862

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Prescott, Miles/Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date September 2013

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Miles Prescott

street & number 75002 Royal Palm Drive telephone

city or town Yulee state Florida zip code 32097

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 amend 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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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FLORIDA**

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**SUMMARY**

The Cannon Farm is located at 4570 Northwest 34<sup>th</sup> Place, Gilchrist County, Florida. The current farm consists of many acres owned by several family members, but only a single-owner, 10-acre portion of the original farm is nominated. The nominated area includes four historic buildings, four structures, and an agricultural landscape that consists of fields, fruit and nut trees, a grape arbor, and fences. The period of significance is 1931, the year the Cannons acquired the land and began to work it, until 1963. The family worked the land into the 1970s.

**SETTING**

The Cannon Farm occupies a rural site approximately one mile east of the Suwannee River and four miles south of the Santa Fe River. The farm has fields and pastures on the north, south, and east of the main house. To the west of the property, a dirt road running north/south is the main access to the farm (Photo #1). The topography of the site is rolling. The lawn, garden area, grape arbor and ornamental shrubs surrounding the house set it apart from the adjacent fields and pastures. Vegetable and flower gardens are located on the north and south sides of the house respectively. A wire fence, slightly inundated with vines and trees, encloses the approximately one acre that comprises the farm building complex. Within view of the farmhouse are numerous large trees, including oaks, pecans, pears, peaches, figs and cedar. A dirt path runs east/west directly north of the vegetable garden, and provides an alternate access to State Road 129 and the north fields.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

**Main House**

The house is a single story, frame vernacular building with a rectangular footprint, cypress block foundation (Photo #2), a combination of vertical board and batten siding and horizontal lapped siding, and a steep metal gabled roof. The main (west) façade has a shed roof porch spanning the single story elevation (Photo #1&2). Fenestration consists of single, 3/2, double hung sash windows, providing ample cross ventilation. The porch's roof is supported by rough sawn heart pine rectangular two by four posts. The gable ends on the north and south elevations appear the same except that there are two windows in the

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south elevation, and one in the north elevation (Photo #3). The east side was extended and an 8-foot porch at the north corner accesses the kitchen and main house through a single frame door (Photo #4).

### *Interior*

The interior arrangement consists of two main rooms, the living area (south) and kitchen (north), separated by an interior wall with a three-foot doorway (Photo #5). The floors and walls are comprised of southern heart pine. The ceiling is constructed of beaded tongue and groove heart pine. To south of the living room is the main bedroom, and to the east is a second bedroom, and a bathroom. East of the kitchen is a rear porch. The extension on the northwest corner of the kitchen/dining room is a bedroom.

### **ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

**Well** (ca1898). The well is directly south of the main house and was hand driven. The well had a black iron pipe casing (Photo #6). The need for water dates the well to the time of the early one room school house period. The original deep well hand pump was replaced by a 1hp electric pump in early 1950's when rural electricity became available in the area. The original black iron well casing was replaced by galvanized pipe in mid-1980's due to the rusting through of the original pipe casing.

**Sugar Kettle Shed** (ca1932). This is a simple pole shed with 5V metal roof with exposed heart pine rough sawn framing. Houses the 60 gallon cast iron sugar kettle used for processing sugar cane for syrup manufacturing. Additionally, the kettle was used to scald hogs during farm butchering time on winter days cold enough to make the fingers ache and the nose red, but fine to keep the meat fresh during outdoor food processing (Photo #7).

**Sugar Cane Grinder** (ca1900). This three roller press was used to extract sugar cane juice for making cane syrup. The grinder was powered by a mule/horse yoked to a long pole that walked around the press. During 1895-1950's located and used at Weeks homestead. Moved to Cannon homestead mid 1950's and used until late 1960's.

**Corn crib** (ca1932). The building is southeast of the main house and east of the pack house with the door facing north. The large frame shed gable building with shed roofed

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sides is known as the corn crib. The building has a continuous concrete foundation with horizontal heart pine board siding with no windows. The interior has a heart pine plank floor and exposed rough sawn framing. The building was originally built and used for storage of feed and seed corn. It is currently used as storage for bagged cow feed (Photo #8).

**Cotton/Pack House** (ca1880/ca1952). The shed and gable building faces north, and has one-story shed roofed sides (Photos #8&9). The building is constructed of rough cut heart pine framing with vertical board exterior covered in black tar paper. This structure was the original separate kitchen at the Hall homestead. The building was relocated to the Cannon Farm site in the early 1950's using mule teams, log rollers, wooden planks and physical labor. It was used as a corn crib, then later as cured tobacco storage for export to market in Lake City and Live Oak, Florida. It was also used for storage of bottles for and of bottled cane syrup. Currently it is used for hay storage for livestock.

A **Smoke House** (ca.1932). A concrete foundation is all that remains of a 16 feet by 16 feet smokehouse (Photo #7). It is located directly east of the house. The wooden smoke house existed until 2003. It has also served as a wash and canning facility.

The Iron **Dinner Bell**, historic but age unknown, is located to the east of the house (Photo #10).

### **Agricultural Landscape**

The landscape surrounding the building complex retains its historic integrity and character. Adjacent to the homestead complex are fields historically used for livestock pastures (milk cow, beef cows and work mules), and for rotating crops. They have currently been put into pasture for cattle or pines for cyclical harvesting. Fence lines surrounding these areas have wood growth along them. A large grape arbor (structure) of white and red muscadine grapes remains northeast of the house (Photo #11). The arbor is constructed of heart pine fence rails.

The agricultural landscape includes several significant roadways, but they are not within the National Register boundary. The main thoroughfare on the farm is North West 37<sup>th</sup>

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Court, the one-lane, north/south country dirt road directly west of the building complex. This road served the main entrance to the farm from the south and north from State Road 129, and historically also curved west just north of the building complex. This road provided access to additional acreage that Cannon cultivated /owned or cultivated south, north and west of the current property, and was the main postal and school route.

**ALTERATIONS**

Originally the house was a one-room schoolhouse constructed in 1898, and used as a school until 1928. From 1928 until 1931 it was used by the Weeks farm for tobacco and general storage. In the fall of 1931, it became the Cannon family home. At that time the addition of two east/west walls divided the interior into a kitchen, a dining/living/parlor room, and one bedroom to the south. In 1932, the west and east porch was added to the house. In 1933 the southern end of the back porch was enclosed to be used for a small second bedroom for the growing family. Originally, the building utilized a brick pier foundation. These bricks were removed in late 1930's and re-used for the construction of a fireplace for heating to augment a wood stove. The brick foundation piers were replaced with bald cypress blocks cut from logs obtained from the Suwannee River west of the farm. In 1950, the center portion of the back porch was enclosed to form an inside bathroom as electric service was finally available in the area. This ended the use of an outhouse that had carried on since the school times. The original cypress shake shingle roof was replaced with galvanized 5V metal roofing. In 1956, most of the original board and batten siding was replaced with horizontal lap siding from a demolished house in Bell, Florida. Original board and batten is still visible on the enclosed front porch bedroom that was converted to a laundry/pantry room in the mid 1980's. After the death of Bob Cannon in 1985, the fireplace was converted to wood stove use and the east/west wall dividing the kitchen/dining room and living/parlor was removed, making the structure more open.

In 2001 wood repairs were made to the cotton/pack house and the sugar kettle shed using heart pine lumber sawn from trees on the farm, and a new 5V metal was put on the roofs. Beulah Cannon lived in the main house until her death in February, 2004.

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**SUMMARY**

The Cannon Farm is nominated to the National Register for its significance at the local level under Criterion A and C in the areas of Agriculture and Architecture. The period of significance is from 1931 to 1963, the historic period when the Cannon family ran the farm. Bob Cannon established a prosperous family run farm that contributed to the local economy, and is an excellent example of a small farm in West-Central Florida. His farmstead has a complex of buildings to service the farm. The ensemble of buildings forms an excellent example of vernacular construction and show how farm practices are reflected in architecture. These buildings retain a high degree of architectural integrity and character; most alterations were made during the period of significance. Descendants of the Cannon family still own the farm.

**HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

In 1893, Bedford Dokes Weeks (d. Aug 20, 1932) claimed 160 acres of land near his family home in Gilchrist County, Florida, began homesteading. In February 1898, he received a homestead deed. This Homestead Certificate Number 13442 from the Land Office in Gainesville, Florida, was signed by President William McKinley and a copy is retained by the family (Cannon Family Records). In the process of homesteading the land, Bedford and wife Aurelia Weeks first built a home from heart pine trees cut on the property and milled into lumber at the neighborhood sawmill of Bill Hodges. To qualify for the homestead, land improvements to the property had to be documented. The digging of the well, and construction of two barns were among the first improvements after the house was built. Also accomplished in the 1890's were the construction of a pig and cow pens, wind mill for pumping water, sugar kettle shed, and a smoke house.

In 1898, Alachua County needed a school in its northwest section. Bedford Weeks deeded to the county a parcel of land in the NE corner of his farm on which to build a one-room schoolhouse. For approximately 30 years, the school was known as the Townsend School. In 1925, a northwest portion of Alachua County became Gilchrist County. In 1928, Gilchrist County consolidated the schools in the north half of the county by building a new

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two-story brick school in Bell. At this time the property, including the schoolhouse, reverted back to Bedford Weeks.

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE**

The Weeks' daughter Beulah Lee Weeks (1911-2001), married William (Bob) M. Cannon on August 9, 1928. In the fall of 1931, Bedford deeded the school building along with 40 homestead acres of woodland to his daughter, Beulah and son-in-law. They sawed down trees, grubbed roots and burned stumps to clear five to six acres each year to allow the land to be planted. While cutting trees, Bob Cannon was notching pine trees and collecting rosin for turpentine. Notched pine trees currently seen along fence lines are evidence of this early activity. During this time Bob Cannon worked for a local sawmill and assisted Bedford Weeks in planting crops on the remaining acreage owned by Weeks. In the summer of 1932 Bedford Weeks died, and Bob and Beulah Cannon continued to care for the Weeks acreage. Bob and Beulah Cannon had seven children (Clyde 1929-1930, Clark 1931-2001, Wallace 1932-, Yvonne 1934-, Ray 1936-, Kathy and Karen, twins, 1949-).

The Cannon Farm was a single-family farm between 1932 and 1944. After the early death of Miles Hall (Bob's brother-in-law) in October of 1944, Bob Cannon and his sister Lona Cannon Hall combined their neighboring farms. Together, the Cannon and Hall families farmed the Hall's 200 acres, what was then a 60-acre Cannon Farm, and the remaining 140 acres of the Weeks Farm. The following is Lona Hall's daughter Martel's account of life on the combined family farm as taken from her memoir:

Hall's widow, Lona Hall's daughter Martel, wrote a personal account of the extended families' life working the farms. Martel's account reveals that Hall's widow along with Bob and Beulah Cannon, combined, had ten children. Lona and Beulah worked to prepare meals and feed everyone. Their big meal of the day was dinner, the noon meal. The meal included much of the food that they raised: beans, peas, corn, butter beans, squash, okra, potatoes, and ham. Bob Cannon would say a blessing, and after dinner everyone took a break before going back to work in the fields. Bob Cannon and the children did all the work it took to run the farms. Bob had a truck, but he mostly got around the property on a wagon. The Cannons had one horse and two brown mules named Kitt and Kate.

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Bob Cannon and the children would go to the fields usually on this wagon, and by working together on each task, the time went by quickly. Together they hoed, applied lime to each plant, planted and picked corn, peanuts, watermelons, tobacco, and peas. Wash tubs were left at the end of the rows of peas that were picked in buckets which were dumped in the tubs and taken back to the house for shelling. They were shelled and canned in jars which were supposed to be stored in the "fruit room." The empty jars found many uses with the children for other things because they had to gather them from all over the farm and wash them when it was time for canning.

From 1940 until 1971 Bob Cannon from worked part-time driving a bus for the Gilchrist County School System. Cannon died in 1985. The farm continued under ownership of his widow Beulah Cannon and son Clark. In the late 1990s, 10 acres that included the homestead ensemble of buildings was sold to the present owners, grandsons of Lona Cannon Hall.

The ten acres contained in this nomination constitute a portion of the original acreage and the homestead of the Cannon Farm. It is an excellent example of a small rural family farm in the West-Central region of Florida. The property contains an agricultural assembly of buildings, structures, and active historic fields. The main house was converted from an earlier 1898 rural school to a residence in 1931. Pine trees along the property line are marked with rosin harvesting slashes that indicate the first use of the land for lumber and turpentine. A hand driven well from the time of the school remains in use. Grapes, a pear, a fig, a persimmon, and several peach and pecan trees were added. Numerous vegetable crops and hogs were raised on the property. Meat smoking, canning, and sugar cane syrup grinding were processes performed on the property.

**ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT**

Vernacular construction techniques and forms are used by lay or self-taught builders. Locally available materials and suitability to the environment usually influenced the construction. Vernacular building trends are significant for their ability to define unique regional and local characteristics.

The industrial revolution permitted a standardization of building materials and parts which

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exerted a pervasive influence over vernacular house design. Popular magazines disseminated information about building trends and styles throughout the country, and railroads provided affordable distribution of manufactured building products. A common vernacular form to Florida is the Georgian house, which is a double pile structure with a central hall and paired internal chimneys, noted for its symmetry. Also common was the standard I-house, a single pile, two stories high and usually two rooms wide building, with external gable end chimneys. The Georgian four-square was a self-conscious, more elegant late-nineteenth century import into Florida urban areas.

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The Cannon Farm homestead complex, including the main house, barns, and sugar cane cooking shelter, is an excellent example of a small family farm ensemble of buildings demonstrating how form follows function. The main house and packing-house barn are built on piers elevating them above ground level. Pier foundation construction was desirable in Florida for the under-house air circulation which kept the building cooler in the summer, and reduced the moisture exposure of the wooden building. Both the main house and pack-house barn have piers that are wedges of large cypress tree logs. Bricks were often used to build piers, but bricks were not always available. Floridians recognized that cypress, a wood that grows in water and swamps, remained stable in moist conditions. The use of cypress logs on the Cannon Farm is evidence of this knowledge to use locally available materials. The room extension onto a portion of the west porch of the main house was a common modification of small early settlement dwellings to accommodate growing families. The main house is surfaced with both horizontal siding and vertical board and batten siding. Both forms of siding were historically much more prevalent in Florida than shingles. The board and batten was used for the later additions onto the west porch, and the southeast corner of the house.

The corn crib, built ca1932, and the cotton pack house, built ca1880 as a kitchen to the Hall family farm, and moved to the Cannon Farm in 1952, provide contrasts and similarities for different uses and construction methods used in different time periods.

The cotton pack house is a small rectangular front gable building, elevated on cypress log piers, three piers per side. The exterior siding is broad vertical-milled pine boards, with a

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strap-hinged door of vertical boards centered in the north gable end. The metal roof ends at the eaves, and shed extensions on the east, west, and south sides were added by Cannon when he moved it. The exterior had been covered with tar paper while used on the Cannon Farm since 1952, to keep the moisture out and temperature up for the storage of cotton and tobacco. The framing of the building with 2"x4" and 2"x6" rough sawn lumber is visible. Original floor joists are of 3-5" round pine tree poles. As these aged some were replaced with 2"x6" rough sawn lumber. The floor boards of rough sawn pine run north and south. The 5-V tin roof is supported with 3-4" pine pole rafters and small board purlins. The building was constructed with square cut nails. Inside, several shelves are to the right of the door. These were for hand tools and spare tractor parts. A 150-gallon gas tank was stored under the east-side shed roof. Planter and fertilizer attachments were stored under the west shed.

The corn crib is a small rectangular, front gable, building. It is elevated on a continuous concrete foundation that was poured into long wooden molds. The imprint of the boards is still present in the surface of the concrete. The exterior siding is broad, rough-milled pine, loosely fitted boards, with a central door in the north gable end made of vertical boards and strap hinges. The east and west sides have the top two boards left off to increase the circulation of air to the stored un-shucked field corn within the crib. The metal roof extends on the east, west, and south sides to create shed shelters. Framing for the building is with rough-sawn 2"x4" lumber. The interior has 2"x8" floor joists running east to west, and pine boards for flooring running north to south. Roof framing is of 2"x6" and 2"x8" sawn heart pine. The building was assembled with square cut and wire nails. A wooden corral with gate under the eastern shed roof was used to milk and feed one dairy cow. An extended roof at the south end and a corral with gate sheltered several calves. Corn within the crib was stored all the way to the roof. Inside the door to the right a corn sheller is still mounted. Shelled corn was used to make mash for the pigs and cow. Better ears of corn were stored for seed until the next season.

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- Cannon, Beulah W., "Momma and Daddy," (document), Unpublished, November 19, 1993.
- Cannon, Beulah W., "Mt. Nebo Church," document, c.1980. Unpublished paper recording a history of the church.
- "Cannon Family Holds Reunion," Gilchrist County Journal, January 15, 1994.
- "Cannon-Weeks Wedding Anniversary," document, August 9, 1978. Unpublished 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary paper written by Bob and Beulah's children, Clark, Cannon, Wallace Cannon, Yvonne Martin, Ray Cannon, Kathy Spears, Karen Watson.
- Carrier, Martel, "Life of Martell Carrier," document, 1994. Unpublished paper written for her children Brian and Sonya.
- Florida Department of Agriculture, "Florida Century Farm Program," file on the Cannon and Weeks Farms. Contains property documents, marriage documents, birth certificates, tax receipts, newspaper articles, vital statistics.
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- Gilchrist County Women's Club, Gilchrist County: Its History and Its People, St. Petersburg, Florida: Southern Heritage Press, 2004.
- Howard, June, and James McDonald, "Family History," document, 1994. Unpublished paper of family history, begun in June 1983, and prepared for family reunion in 1994.

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Weeks, Samuel, "Funeral Services," document, March 1, 2004. Unpublished paper for funeral of Beulah Cannon.

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Section number 10 Page 1 **CANNON FARM, GILCHRIST COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

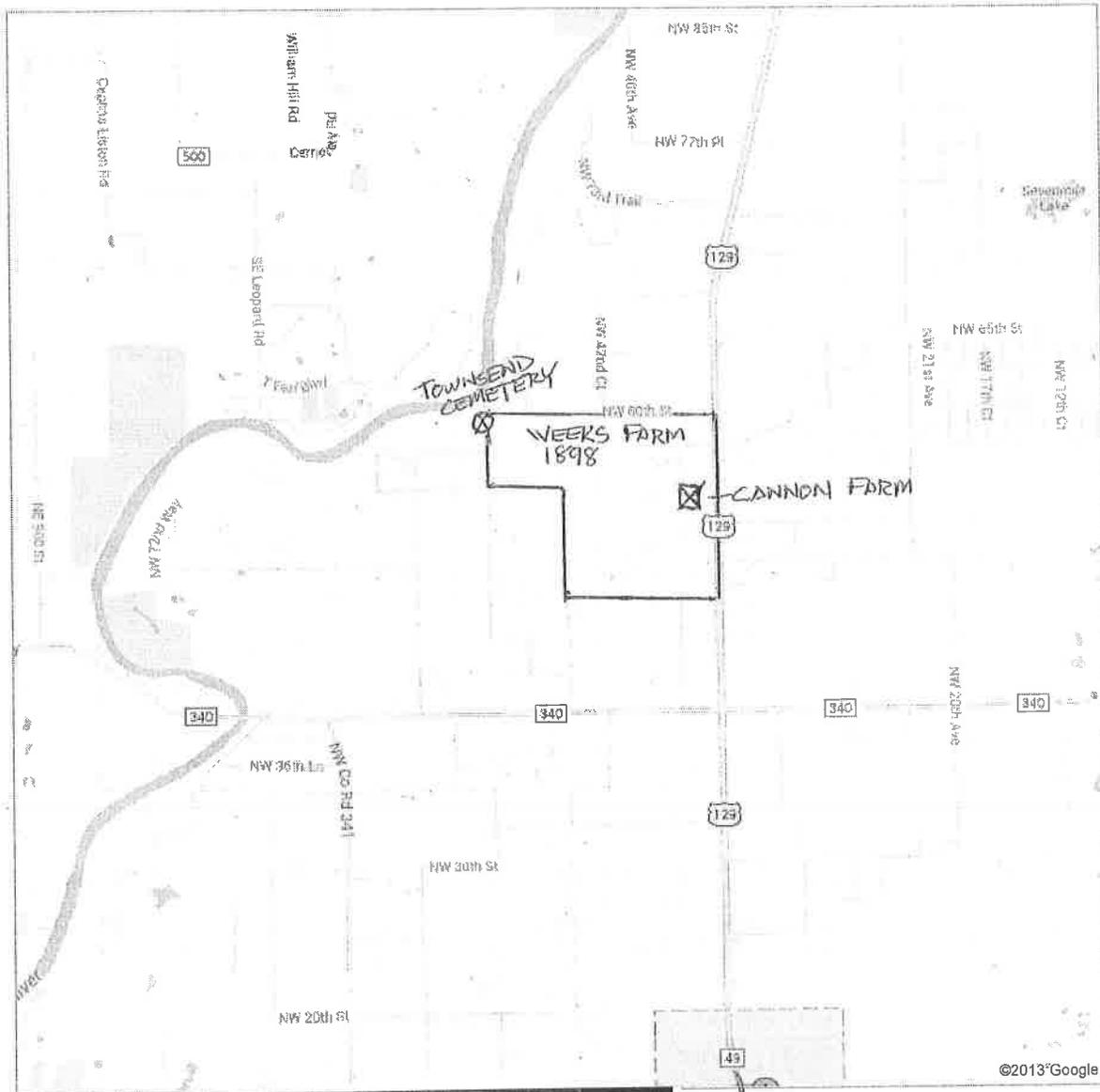
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**PHYSICAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Located at 5470 Northwest 37 Court in Gilchrist County, this ten acre property is identified as parcel # 01-08-14-0000-0015-0030, 0.84 acres, and parcel # 01-08-14-0000-0015-0000, 9.16 acres, by the Gilchrist County Property Appraiser.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

This rectangular boundary is historically associated with the Cannon Farm. It encompasses the homestead and a portion of the agricultural landscape that formed the original farm.



**CANNON FARM**  
Gilchrist County, Florida

**LOCATION MAP**

BELL  
4 miles

SECTION TOWNSHIP SOUTH, RANGE EAST

DESCRIPTION PREPARED FOR

BUILDING DETAIL

NORTH LINE N.W. 1/4 OF NE 1/4 OF S.W. 1/4

LEE & ASSOC

94.50

19.71

14.81

50.92

75.11

15.01

18.02

WEST LINE N.W. 1/4 OF NE 1/4 OF S.W. 1/4 SECTION 1  
N.W. 37th COURT GRADED ROAD

FIELD



CANE SHELTER



12X14 FRAME

SLABS

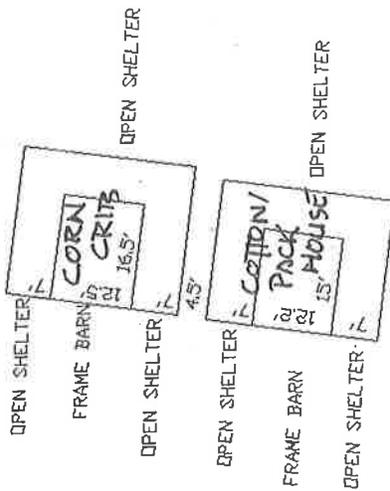
73.8

GRAPIC  
TUBES

PORCH



WELL



To see all the details that are visible on the screen, use the "Print" link next to the map.



**CANNON FARM**  
**Gilchrist County, Florida**

**National Register Boundary Map**  
**Lat - Long**

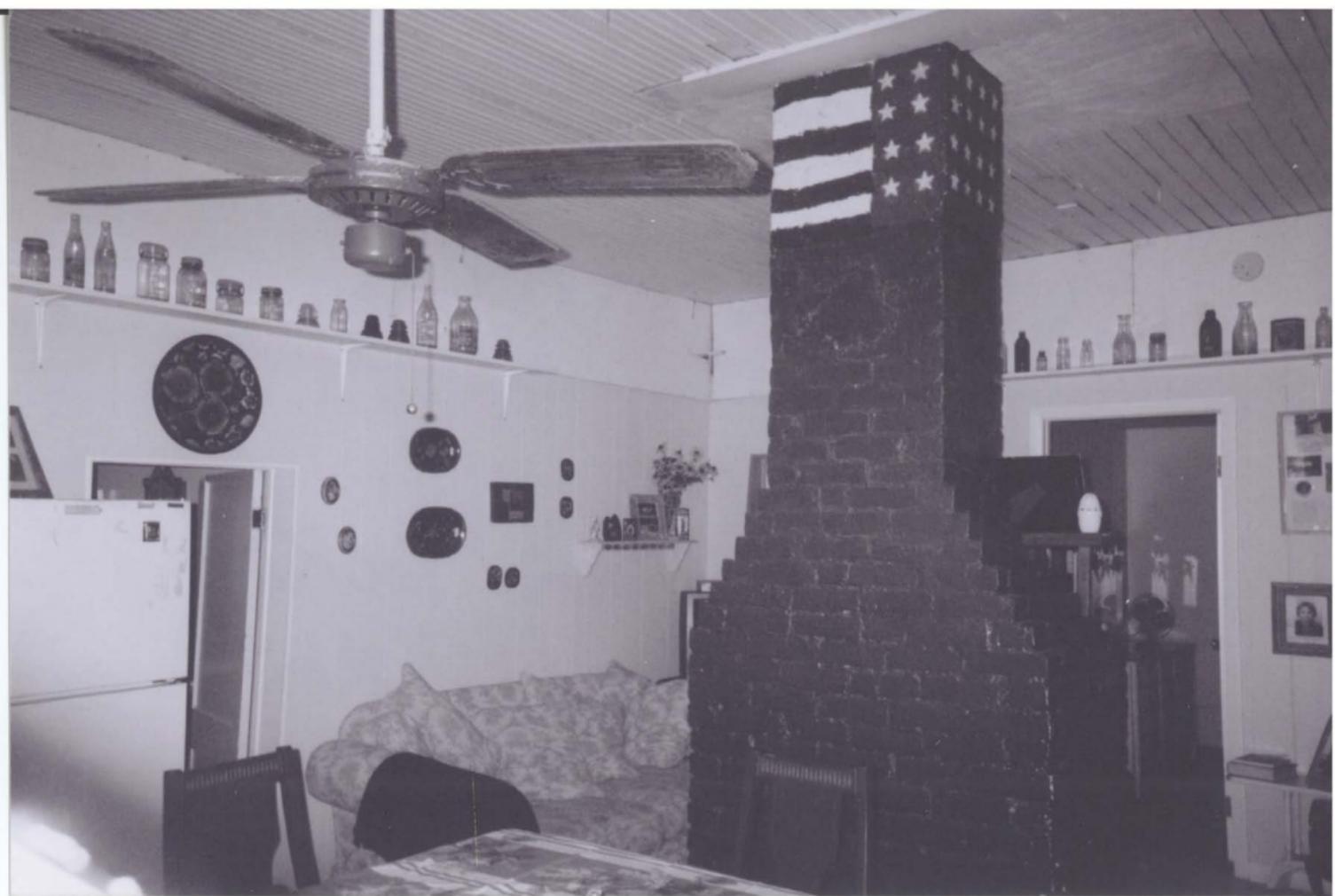
1.	29.817695°	-82.871377°
2.	29.817673°	-82.869225°
3.	29.816005°	-82.869198°
4.	29.815934	-82.871311°

















This Property is Designated As A  
**CENTURY PIONEER  
FAMILY FARM**





