

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Masterson, Robert, House

and or common

2. Location

street & number Section 5, T⁵⁷1N, R5W not for publication

city, town Hannibal vicinity of

state Missouri code 29 county Marion code 127

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. & Mrs. Norman Hare

street & number Rt 5 P. O. Box 116

city, town Quincy vicinity of state Illinois

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds

street & number Marion County Courthouse

city, town Palmyra state Missouri

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri State Historical Society has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program

city, town P.O. Box 176 Jefferson City, state Missouri 65102

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Robert Masterson House is a stone constructed Georgian cottage facing roughly East from a rolling upland near an ever-flowing spring. Located some three miles west of the Mississippi River bottom and five miles northwest of Hannibal, the Maserson House is constructed of native limestone laid up in nineteen-inch thick exterior walls and fifteen-inch thick partition walls. The dwelling is two rooms deep and consists of a file of two rooms on either side of a central hallway, with four small attic rooms above separated by a hall.

Years of cattle grazing has obliterated any semblance of a yard and there are no significant surviving outbuildings, so that the house sits alone out in a field. Abandoned for many years, the house is fortunately now in the process of being restored. It is capped with a gable roof from which pairs of brick chimneys rise. A standing seam tin roof was recently replaced with one of shake shingles and deteriorated portions of the chimneys rebuilt. Dormers, two on the front, three on the rear, protrude from the roof. These dormers appear to be of great age, if not original. The walls of the house are coursed rubble with cut stone quoins on three sides, while the primary facade is covered with a cut stone facing stone laid-up in coursed ashlar. A small pedimented portico supported by chamfered wood posts spans the center bay of the fine bay primary facade. The walls sheltered by the porch are plastered and have coat pegs set into scanting boards on either side of the doorway. The entrance door is double leaf with flush paneling defined by bead moldings. Above is a transom, below a cut stone threshold. All windows in the Masterson House are small and set high in the walls. None retain their original small paned sash. One the rear of the house was a recessed porch open to the exterior and extending some 16 feet 8 inches back into the house. Now enclosed by framing, it retains its plastered walls with chair rails, baseboards, and paneled doorways surrounded by bullseye architraves. The door into the front hall is transomed. On the north side of the west elevation is a door and window, on the otherside, two windows, all with stone lintels. There are no windows piercing the south or north walls. There is a partial basement under the northeast end of the house. In this basement 2" x 12" dimensional floor joists may be observed.

Inside, the Masterson House presents on the first floor a hallway some eleven feet wide and 17 feet 10 inches deep which separates two room on either side. The hall is dominated by a staircase which rises for ten steps before making a curve to the second floor landing. Graceful scrolled brackets grace the open string and the frieze of the curved stairwell. This stair, like the other woodwork in the house in executed in walnut. Tapered slender round balusters support a round bannister that rises from a scrolled newell to a serpentine termination on the second floor where it follows the curve of the stairwell to a junction with the wall. On the opposite side of the well is another scrolled rail resting on a slender tapered newell that follows the graceful sweep of the opposite side of the well. Beneath the stair is a rounded niche area flanked on one side by paneling executed in a triangle design. All doors on the first floor are of the six panel, "christian", design surrounded by bullseye molded architraves resting on baseboard blocks. Most reveals are paneled. Window designs vary with the function of the various rooms. The most ornate are those in the southwest room, no doubt the "fancy" parlor, which have bullseye surrounds and panels underneath, while in the

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	___ commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
___ 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics government	___ transportation
		___ invention		___ other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1820-1840 Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Robert Masterson House is significant under criteria C and B to wit: That it embodies in a nearly pristine way the distinctive characteristics of craftsmanship and construction of the Georgian Cottage a rare and quaint house type generally associated with the initial occupation phase of southern settlement; that it is the home of Robert Masterson, one of Marion County's earliest settlers; and that it is possibly the oldest home in Marion County.

Architecture: The Robert Masterson house is architecturally significant for several reasons. First, among these is its unusual Georgian Cottage form. This is an extremely rare house type in Missouri with most documented examples dating from the earliest settlement periods of their respective regions, bolstering the local belief that the Masterson House is the oldest house in Marion County, and one of the oldest surviving dwellings in Northeast Missouri. Secondly, its stone construction is an unusual occurrence in Missouri. The house is of rubble construction on three sides and has a cut stone regular ashlar facing on the primary elevation with cutstone quoins on the remaining corners. It is solidly built with nineteen inch exterior walls and 15 inch bearing walls. Thirdly, the interior woodwork is entirely intact and of exceptionally fine quality for its period in Missouri.

Exploration/Settlement: Robert Masterson was for most of his life a gunsmith and small scale farmer practicing diversified agriculture. The survival of his remarkable house must rank as the most compelling monument of his life. The other way he is remembered is for his pioneer credentials and those of his long lived wife, Maria Bobb Masterson. They were among the small group of settlers who built cabins on the site of what was to grow into the substantial river town of Hannibal, boyhood home of Mark Twain. Masterson's free ranging hogs triggered a minor but tense Indian incident which is recounted at length in the Centennial County history and is testimony to the frontier conditions the Masterson's encountered. It is the sole incident of Hannibal's "Heroic Age." It is of incidental interest, but nonetheless, evidence of Robert Masterson's pioneering pedigree, that his father James Masterson was a veteran of the Revolutionary War and pioneer settler of Fayette County, Kentucky in 1775.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See attached)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name "Quincy SW, MO-ILL

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	5	6	3	10	8	7	10	4	4	0	2	8	4	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See attached)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James M. Denny, Chief, Survey-Nominations and

State Contact Person

organization Missouri Department of Natural Resources date October 27, 1983

Historic Preservation Program

street & number P.O. Box 176 telephone 314/751-4096

city or town Jefferson City, state Missouri 65102

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Fred A. Lapsen

Director, Department of Natural Resources and

title Historic Preservation Officer date 1/18/84

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE Item number 7 Page 1

adjoining northwest room, they lack the panels, having instead only the chair-rails for sills. Those in the two rooms on the north half of the house have simple architrave bands, and the same molding is utilized around the closet and cupboard doors of these rooms as well and also the door between these two rooms which has a plain reveal. The four mantels of the main floor rooms differ. They are all based on georgian-derived designs and executed with combinations of paneling and delicate moldings liberally applied. The best are those in the two south rooms, with that in the southeast room having a delicate arched motif in its frieze blocks. All baseboards are high with molded crowns. Plastered walls in the downstairs rooms are not at present papered, although the southeast room obviously was at one time, and this may well be true of other rooms as well. The woodwork in the northeast room is grained as are the upstairs doors. Remaining woodwork is painted in soft white (southeast room) or pastel (pink in southwest room; blue in northwest room) colors. These are probably not original color schemes, although little is really known about what original colors employed in southern houses of this era would be. Upstairs, are four small rooms divided by a hall. These rooms have the sloping walls of the roof line and are illuminated by dormer windows. Upstairs are doors with a three horizontal panel or two vertical panel design.

Decorative woodwork is walnut while the roof and floor framing is of dimensional oak. All lathe is hand split and floors are of random width oak.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE Item number 8 Page 1

Times of foundings such as that of Hannibal are focused upon with intense interest by following generations. Such times generate legends of hardship, endurance, peril and survival. And always there is the tragic overtone that another paradise has been lost, that another heroic age has vanished beyond recapture as if buried by the and prosperous and self satisfied, but somehow mundane, banal and corrupt civilization created by the lesser men who followed the founders. Such a world was described with great effect by Hannibal's most celebrated citizen--the creator of Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer, Mark Twain. Robert Masterson, although he achieved no particular distinction, has been remembered primarily because he was present at the founding of Hannibal and because he participated in the single event that comprised Hannibal's brief heroic age. Masterson was obviously of pioneer stock. His father James Masterson, a revolutionary war veteran, was one of the first to settle in Lexington, Kentucky, and was there as early as 1775. Masterson Station was possibly his seat. Robert was born in 1788 [1791] and participated in the war of 1812. In 1814 he married his wife Mariah, daughter of John and Polly Bobb. They, along with Robert's brother Edward and her brother John, had crossed the Mississippi by 1816 and were at St. Louis, the staging area for their launch into the trans-Mississippi West. They somehow became involved with Moses D. Bates, the agent of Thompson Bird who controlled a 640 acre New Madrid certificate. Bates, a carpenter, Mississippi keel-boat operator, Indian trader, and sometimes surveyor, chose the mouth of Bear Creek in the Salt River Country that bordered the Mississippi in northeast Missouri, as the place to locate Bird's New Madrid certificate. This was the great age of town site speculation, with town promoters spreading out into the newly open Missouri territory along the Mississippi and Missouri River valleys and elsewhere in search of choice sites. Hannibal began with Bates' log cabin in 1818. To that cabin, after a sixteen day keel-boat journey up-river, came Robert and Maria Masterson, their two children, Edward Masterson and John Bobb. They and a handful of others, were the beginnings of the village of Hannibal. Masterson brought with him some hogs to range on the rich mast, and these hogs precipitated the single Indian incident associated with the founding of Hannibal. Maria Masterson achieved the distinction of being the first white woman in Hannibal. In February of 1819, a band of Sac were in the area and their dogs came upon Masterson's hogs. One of the investigating Indians was murdered by a hot headed settler. The Indians in turn wounded another settler. The small party of nine, including the Masterson family, quickly found themselves holed up in Bates' cabin surrounded by angry Sac: The Centennial County history records this account:

"Such yelling and hooting! They surrounded the cabin [and demanded] that Sam Thompson [the murderer] should be given up to them... They described him minutely and said they knew he had not escaped. Unless he was surrendered, they declared they would force an entrance and kill all who opposed them. The settlers stood by Thompson and refused to surrender him. The Indians beat on the stout puncheon door with their tomahawks, yelled, cursed, and swore, and threatened to climb on the roof, tear it off or set it on fire, and get at the inmates in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE Item number 8 Page 2

that way.... But for Campbell [an established Indian trader in the area] there would have been serious trouble. He induced the Indians to leave the matter to his father, their friend "old man" Campbell, down at Louisiana.

This incident, which was safely concluded, is the principal reason Robert and Maria Masterson are remembered. Later in that year of 1819, the couple moved 8 miles west of Hannibal and the following year relocated to section five, which is the location of the great stone house they built and lived out their lives in.

This house is an extraordinary image on the cultural landscape. There is no other house remotely like it surviving in its entire section of the state. When it was built remains a mystery, but it is locally considered to be the oldest standing house in the region. Its very appearance evokes the very earliest period from which southern houses survive. Many of these houses are quaint and deeply conservative, strongly bearing the characteristics of their 17th century tidewater forebearers--"story-and-a-loft" hall-and-parlor houses, a few I houses and a very few Georgian types. A few great stone houses linger from this period, notably the Nathan Boone house in St. Charles County and the Shapley Ross in Lincoln County as well as the Masterson House. Of all these quaint survivors, the most exotic are the small number of Georgian Cottages, of which the Masterson House is Missouri's best preserved surviving example. Only a few, all dating from the time of first settlement, or "initial occupancy" a Kniffen would put it, have been identified in Missouri. In Howard County, mother county of the Boonslick County in Mid-Missouri, bordering the Missouri River, the oldest house, the Thomas Hickman House, is a very quaint brick Georgian Cottage type dating from 1819. Also in that county is the brick Georgian Cottage built by John Harrison around 1827. These two houses along with the Masterson house are Missouri's only surviving examples. The first brick house in Saline County was a brick Georgian Cottage built in the early 1820's by Thomas Shackelford. The first house in Moniteau (then Cole) County, the Whitley House, ca. 1819, was also a Georgian Cottage. The latter two have long since been destroyed.

Exactly what the origin of these houses in the South is, remains clouded. They seem to belong to a family of double-pile cottages of four room, two rooms-and-a-passage, or full blown four rooms-and-a-passage Georgian Cottages. Numerous examples of such houses dating from the 18th century can be found in the Historic American Building Survey records for Virginia and Maryland. Most have a strong vernacular rather than stylish appearance. A survey of vernacular houses in Brunswick County, North Carolina, a Tidewater County, turned up some 47 georgian cottages (the second most numerous type after hall-and-parlor houses) leading the surveyor to conclude that the georgian cottage should be incorporated into the broad regional model of folk housing in the Tidewater South. A good prototype of the Georgian Cottage is the old house on west St. Mary's Manor, Maryland which has an arched central hall with its stairs to the rear, which is similar to what can be encountered in some

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE Item number 8 Page 3

Missouri examples. Henry Chandlee Forman dates this Chesapeake Bay house to the early 18th century. One very famous Georgian Cottage is Gunston Hall, built for George Mason on a large scale in the mid-18th century and decorated by the celebrated wood carver, William Buckland.

The migrational pathways this house type followed enroute to Missouri are difficult to trace, but it was obviously carried into the Kentucky Bluegrass region at an early date. Robert Masterson hailed from Fayette County, Kentucky, while the builders of the two Howard County Georgian cottages, Hickman and Harrison were from neighboring Bourbon County as was Shackelford, who built the Saline County Georgian cottage. Published surveys of two Bluegrass Counties, Clark and Fleming, make note of a few georgian cottage types. Clay Lancaster's study of Fayette County includes several of the type dating from before 1820. William Pierson's remarks on the Adam Thorouhgood house, ca. 1636, the oldest surviving house in the southern seaboard, that it was essentially a transplanted English middle class house projecting an old world culture alien to its frontier New World setting, could possibly be transposed to the situation of the Georgian cottage in Missouri to the extent that the Kentucky connection is so palpable as to make this house seem more a transplant from the Bluegrass than a native expression of an emerging and distinctive regional architecture in Missouri. Pierson notes that this phenomenon is an inevitable consequence of the whole process of Colonialization. The Masterson house and its Missouri cousins are, to transpose on Pierson again, survivals of a transplanted Kentucky culture that was in turn derived from seaboard prototypes. These Missouri examples seem to belong to another time and place, to stand outside the mainstream of the regional architecture that was to later develop. They are powerful evocations of the tenacity of southern tradition, and also powerful symbols of the spread of American culture into the wilderness of the trans-Mississippi West. Robert and Maria Masterson were agents of this culture in the northeast Missouri Wilderness, and so was the solid and enduring house they built.

It is as much as an actual artifact as a symbol that the Masterson house is of such compelling interest. When first visited by the author in 1979, the house had not been lived in for a number of years, and was virtually unchanged. It had escaped modernization and was without plumbing and electricity. Although the house had received some weather damage, especially to floors and ceilings, its interior woodwork was entirely intact. The discovery of such a pristine house from so early a period is extraordinary in this day and a real reward for a fieldworker. There is little comparative context because few of its contemporaries have survived. Perhaps, it for this very reason that there is much about the Masterson House that is puzzling. It does show affinities, with houses of the ca. 1820's. The Millard House in Ste. Genevieve, which may be pre-1820, is a great rubblestone double-pile Georgian House that has an ashler facing of cut limestone like that of the Masterson House. The Masterson House's double leaf doors possesses exterior panels flush with the door surface and defined by bead moldings that have similar counterparts in Ste. Genevieve and elsewhere dating from ca. 1820. In

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE Item number 8 Page 4

the recessed porch of the Masterson house, doors have diagonal battens on one side similar to the front door of the Shapley Ross house in Moscow Mills, Lincoln County, a great stone I house dating from ca. 1820. Such stout doors may have provided reassurance to owners to whom the ring of Indian tomahawks on a puncheon door was a sound still fresh in their ears.

The woodwork inside, however, presents two irksome curiosities. The first is the grand staircase in the central hall. This stair excites admiration because its powerful provincial grace in its curves, its serpentine bannister, and its graceful scroll work. Based on comparison with other surviving examples, such a stair is an anomaly with no real counterpart outside perhaps St. Louis before the 1840's. Other georgian cottages typically have enclosed stairs to the rear of the hall--a very traditional feature. I houses of this period typically had dog-leg stairs with thin round bannisters having pronounced ramps. Always the lines were angular and rectilinear excepting the ramps of bannisters. The Masterson House's curved stair with a curved niche-like area beneath would be a unique production for the 1820's in that region of Missouri.

The second curiosity concerns the similarity of its interior woodwork to that of the nearby Ephriam Wilson House (National Register) built around 1842. The strong similarity in the execution of their woodwork links these two houses. The vernacular federal/georgian derived woodwork is expressed, not by carving, but by the use of horizontal and vertical paneling in conjunction with various moldings. The mantel of the southwest front room of the Masterson House is smaller but still similar in design to that of the east parlor of the Wilson House, particularly in their use of the arched motif in their respective frieze blocks. Upstairs in the Masterson House are three vertical over two horizontal paneled doors--the same design employed throughout the Wilson House. The suggestion seems to be that the same woodworker was involved in the work of both houses. This would tend to suggest that they likely existed closer together in time than their attributed 22 year age difference would indicate, that, in short, the Masterson House was built somewhat later than 1820. The fact that Masterson did not acquire title to his land until 1825 and according to legend was four years in building the house would imply that 1829 would be a more accurate. It is doubtful that this matter can be resolved without a more precise dating of the Masterson House.

Still, the woodwork of the Masterson House is a more important survival than that of the Wilson House, simply because there is so much of it. All four downstairs rooms, as well as the hall, are completely intact. While christian doors set in bulls-eye architrave doorways are common throughout the first floor. Window surrounds vary with the function of the rooms. The most ornate are those in the southeast room, no doubt the "fancy" parlor, which have bulls-eye surrounds and panels underneath, while in the adjoining southwest room, they lack the panels and have only the chair rails for sills. Those in the remaining northeast and south rooms are like the tall closet doors and door surrounds defined by simple architrave bands. The four mantels in these rooms

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet MASTERTON, ROBERT, HOUSE Item number 8 Page 5

are different. None of them possesses the level of craftsmanship of the fine Adam style mantels being created in the Boonslick country during the twenties and thirties, but are nonetheless skillfully executed with generously applied delicate moldings. They are rather loosely derived from 18th century georgian designs and executed with paneling and moldings but no fine carving. All baseboards are high with molded crowns. The survival of one intact room from this period, as in the Wilson House, is noteworthy. The survival of four rooms, plus a fine hallway, is nothing short of extraordinary.

Although the centennial county history states that Masterson located in Section 5 in Miller Township in 1820, the abstract apparently does not show him acquiring title to the property until five years later. Vague legends repeated in a 1956 newspaper article suggest that the house required four years to build, and that the Masterson's lived in a nearby log cabin during this time. By the time of the 1840 Federal census, they were recorded as having nine children and the Missouri state census of 1844 recorded eight children and one female slave. According to this census eight family members were literate. By 1850, Masterson is listed as a prosperous gentleman, 59 years of age, being worth \$6,300. Maria was seven years younger and three of her sons, in their twenties, were still in the household along with two younger daughters. At that time, Masterson owned two slaves--a eighteen year old female and twenty-two year old male. In 1860, he was listed with three slaves--all females 38, 19 and 11 respectively.

According to the centennial county history, Masterson was a gunsmith by trade, and a farmer. The agricultural census of 1850 and 1860 records a somewhat above average diversified farming operation. The farm was valued at \$6000 in 1850, and ten years later at \$10,000. During these years he acquired 2 oxen, owned between 6 and 8 horses, 4 and 5 milk cows, 15 and 17 head of cattle, 26 and 30 sheep. His swine herd increased from 40 to 300. He, of course, produced wool, between 70 and 80 pounds. He harvested between 1000 and 1500 bushels of corn, and produced between 30 and 90 tons of hay. In 1850 he produced 150 bushels of Irish potatoes, a figure that dropped to 50 ten years later. One hundred dollars worth of orchard products were produced in 1850 but none were recorded ten years later. The same true of his one cash crop. In 1850 his modest hemp crop of 3/4 tons was the township's largest crop. In that year he gained \$40 from the products of his market garden and \$100 from his homemade manufacturers, and produced 60 pounds of bees wax and honey. His farming operation seems not so diversified in 1860 as these last items were not recorded. He did however, produce 500 pounds of butter, an increase of 300 pounds, and the value of his animals slaughtered increased by \$80 to \$200.

In all these figures, Masterson conforms to the modest but successful profile of the "plain folk" of the old south written about in a book of that title by Frank Lawrence Owsley, who were diversified and largely self-sufficient diversified farmers owning few slaves and modest acreages. These folk comprised the vast majority of southerners who settled in Missouri.

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE Item number 8 Page 6

Masterson died in 1864 at age 74; Maria lived on for many more years, "blithe as a school girl and cheerful as a cricket," according to the 1884 county history. At that time she was credited with 12 children, 7 living, and numerous grand, great- and great-great-grandchildren, numbering over seventy. She eventually died at age 94, and was one the county's oldest citizens at that time.

After the farm with its stone house passed from the Masterson family, it changed hands many times, eventually becoming the property of the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hare who purchased it in 1982. The old stone house had been vacant for many years by that time and had suffered some weather damage. The Hares are in the process of a careful rehabilitation, attempting to save original features where possible, and to introduce essential modern conveniences into the house as unobtrusively as can be done. Mr. Scott Meyer of River City Restoration, Inc., one of the Hannibal area's most skilled and sensitive rehabilitation contractors, is supervising the timely rescue of the splendid and remarkable Robert Masterson House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE Item number 9 Page 1

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

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

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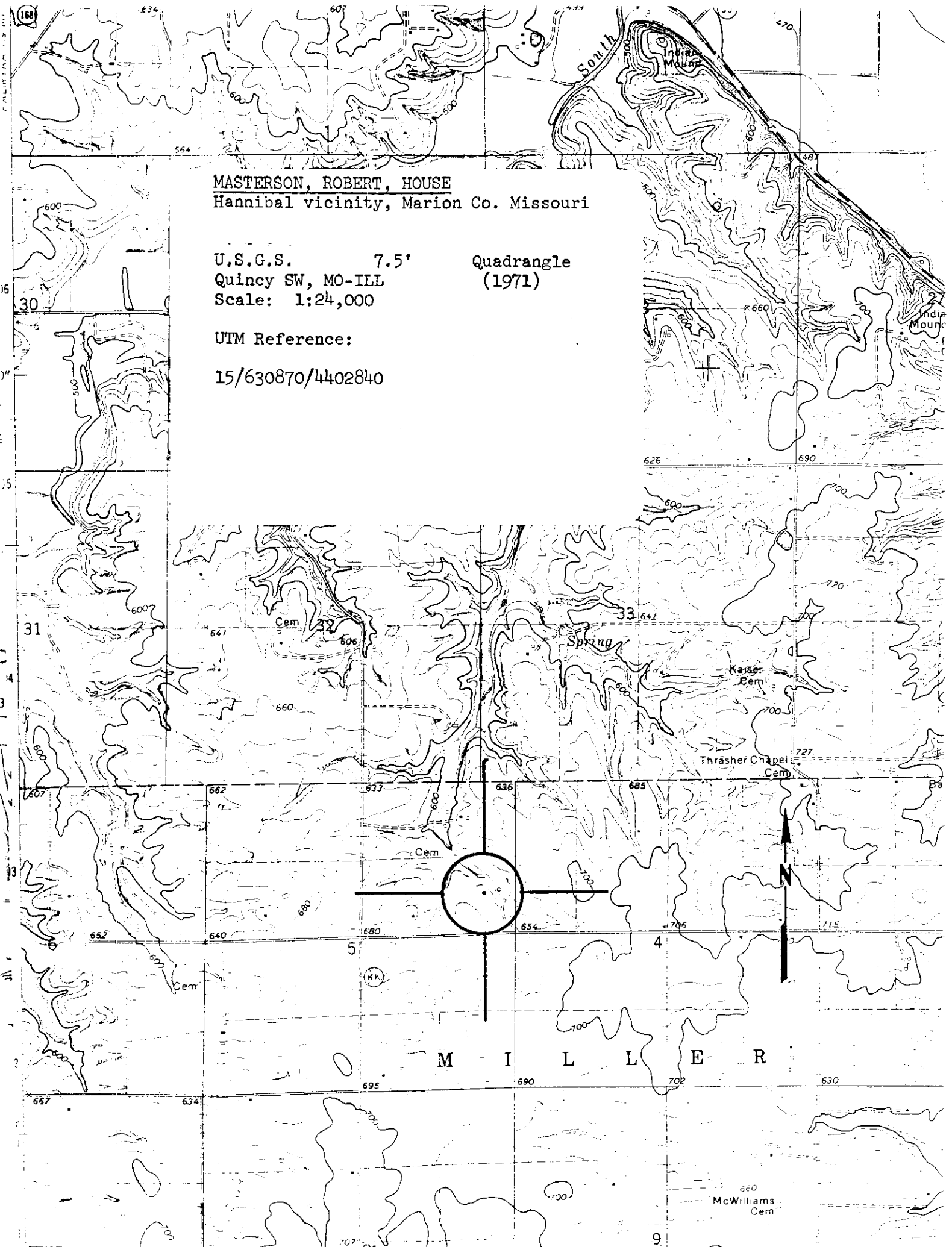
Continuation sheet MASTERSON HOUSE Item number 10 Page 1

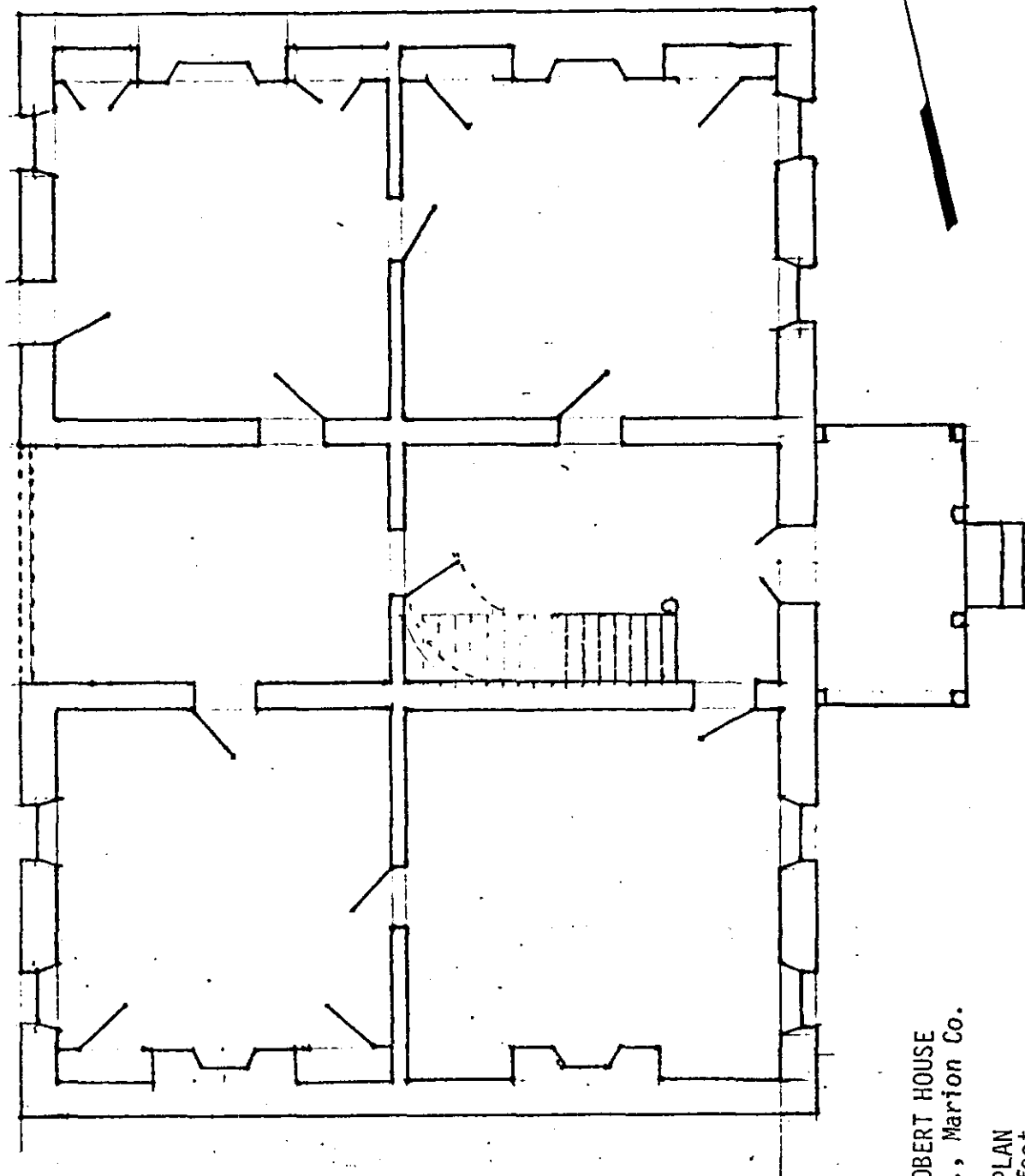
The Masterson House today essentially rests in a field. Outbuildings and landscape features associated with the Masterson farmstead and yard have dissappeared except for archaeological potential. In addition the owners have done their own landscaping to provide better drainage, etc. Therefore, no attempt is being made to nominate a setting for the house. A square one hundred feet on each side which is centered on the above referenced UTM coordinate and whose sides are parallel with those of the Masterson House is the boundary for National Register purposes. It is a practical way to recognize the significant resources within its present context.

MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE
Hannibal vicinity, Marion Co. Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
Quincy SW, MO-ILL (1971)
Scale: 1:24,000

UTM Reference:
15/630870/4402840





MASTERTON, ROBERT HOUSE
Hannibal vic., Marion Co.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/8 in. = 1 foot

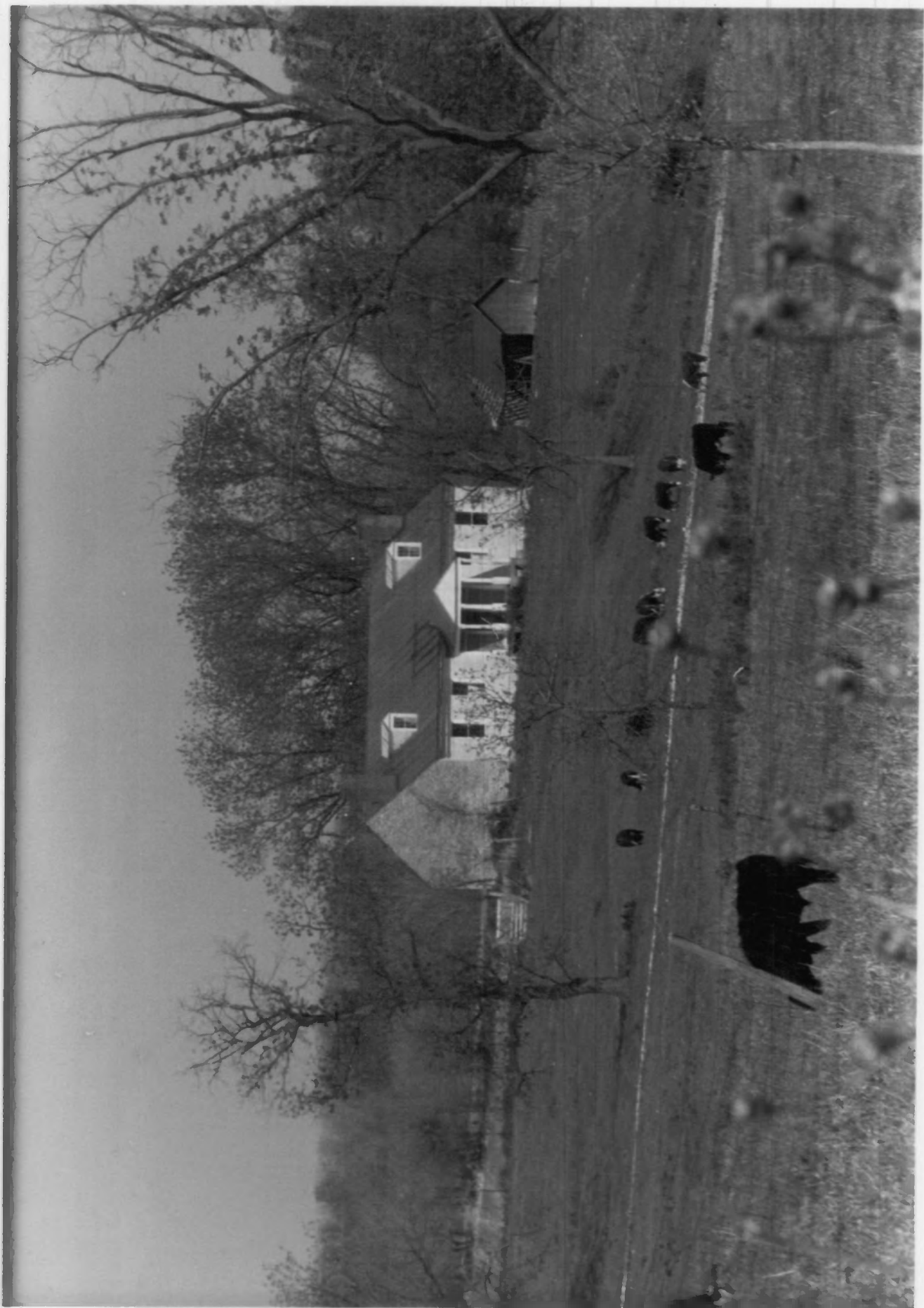
MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 1 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April, 1981

Neg. Loc: Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of Masterson House before tin roof was
replaced; looking Northwest from county road.



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 2 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: August, 1983

Neg. Loc: Department of Natural Resources
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Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Primary and South facades; looking Northwest.



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 3 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
Date: August, 1983
Neg. Loc: Department of Natural Resources
 Historic Preservation Program
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Primary facade; looking West.



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 4 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
Date: August, 1983
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Historic Preservation Program
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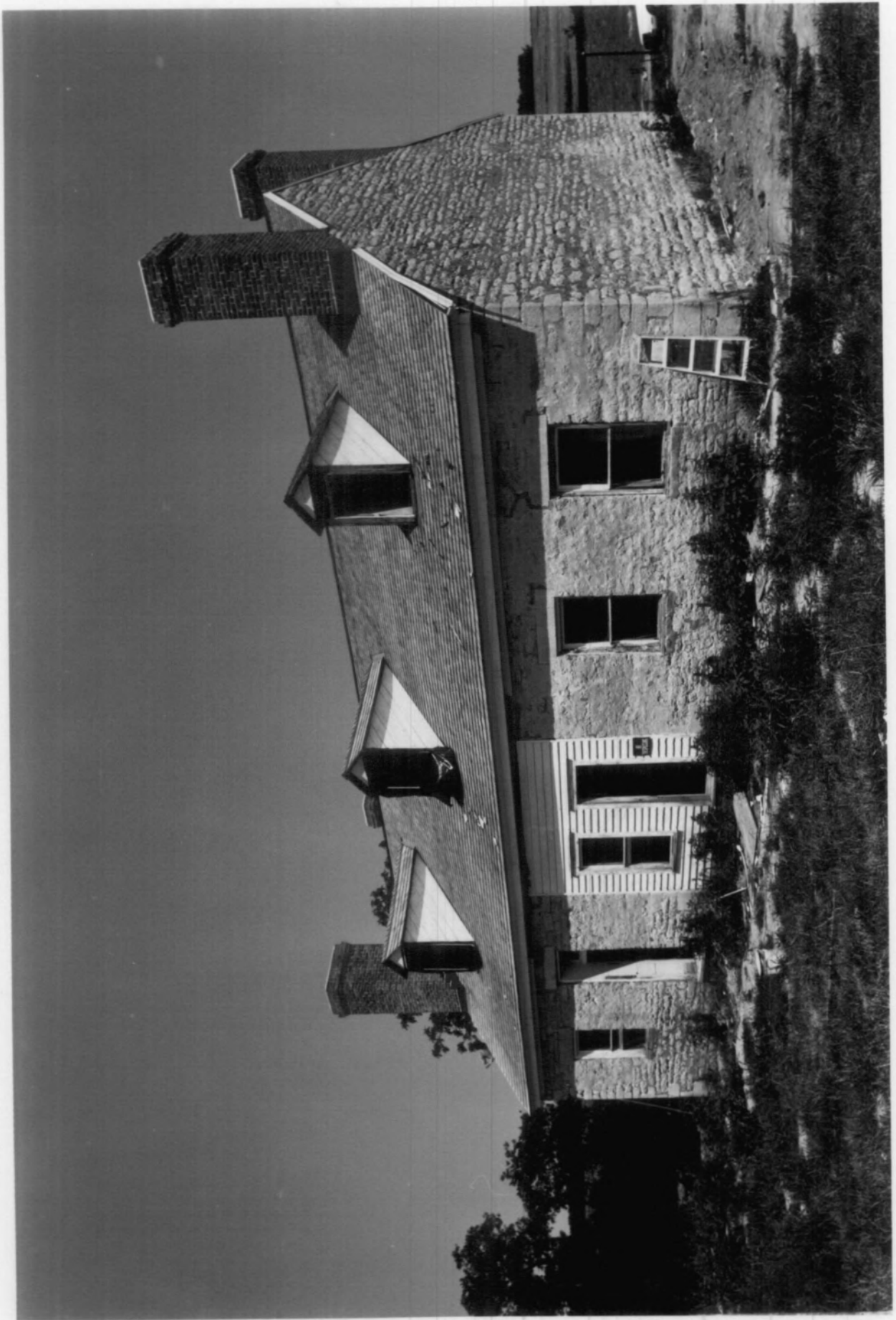
Rear and North facades; looking Southeast.



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 5 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
Date: August, 1983
Neg. Loc: Department of Natural Resources
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Rear and South facades; looking Northeast.



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 6 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
Date: April, 1981
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Detail, front porch; looking North.

J



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 7 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
Date: April, 1981
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Detail, entrance door; looking West.

4



5

MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 8 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April, 1981

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Interior view, basement; looking South.



MASTERTON, ROBERT, HOUSE 9 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April, 1981

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Interior view, first floor hall; looking East
slightly West.



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 10 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
Date: April, 1981
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Interior view, first floor hall; looking
West.



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 11 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April, 1981

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Interior detail of stair; looking South.



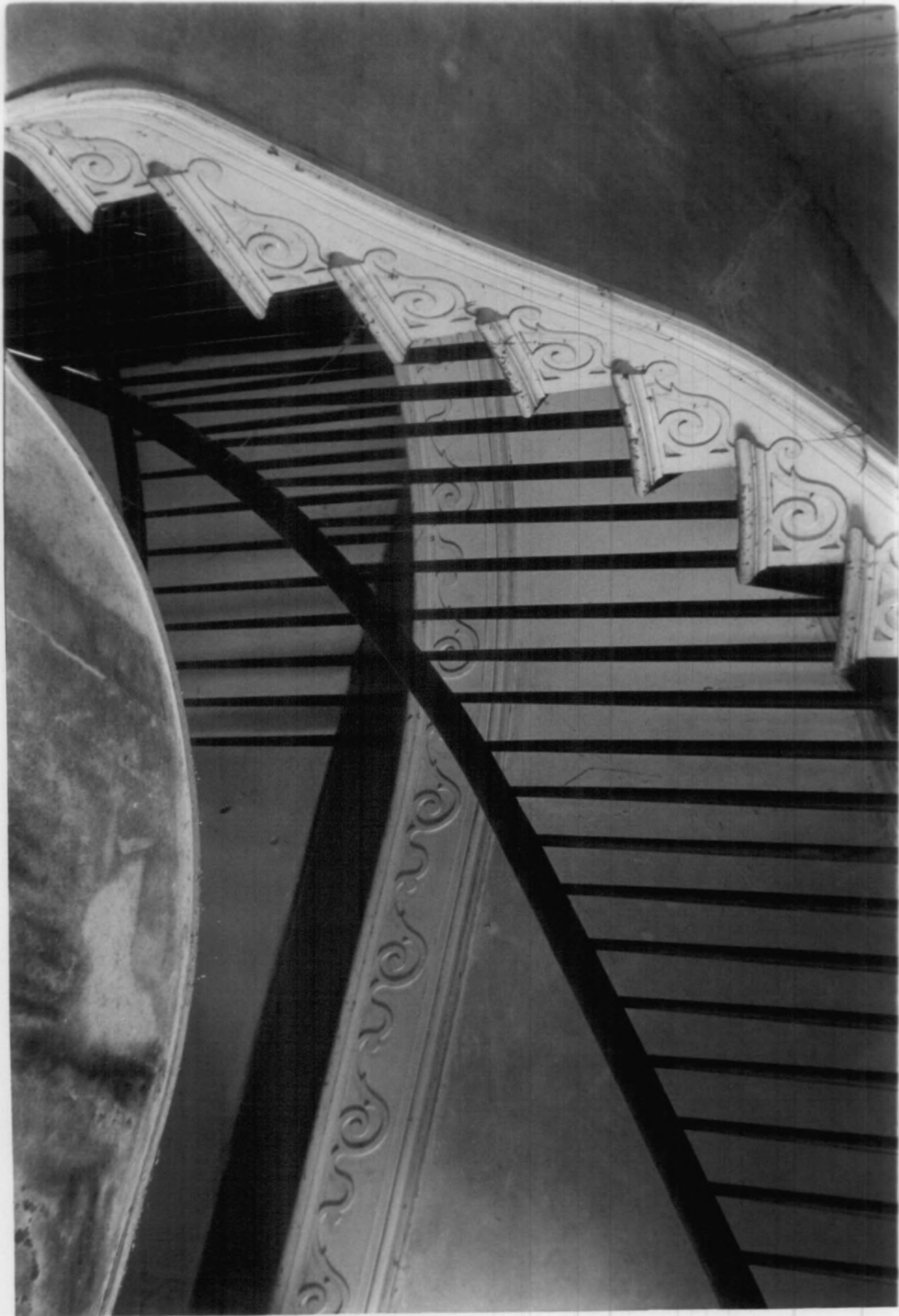
MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 12 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
Date: April, 1981

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Interior detail of stair.

5



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 13 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April, 1981

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Interior detail of stair at second floor
landing; looking South.



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 14 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny

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Interior view of Southeast first floor room;
Looking Southwest.



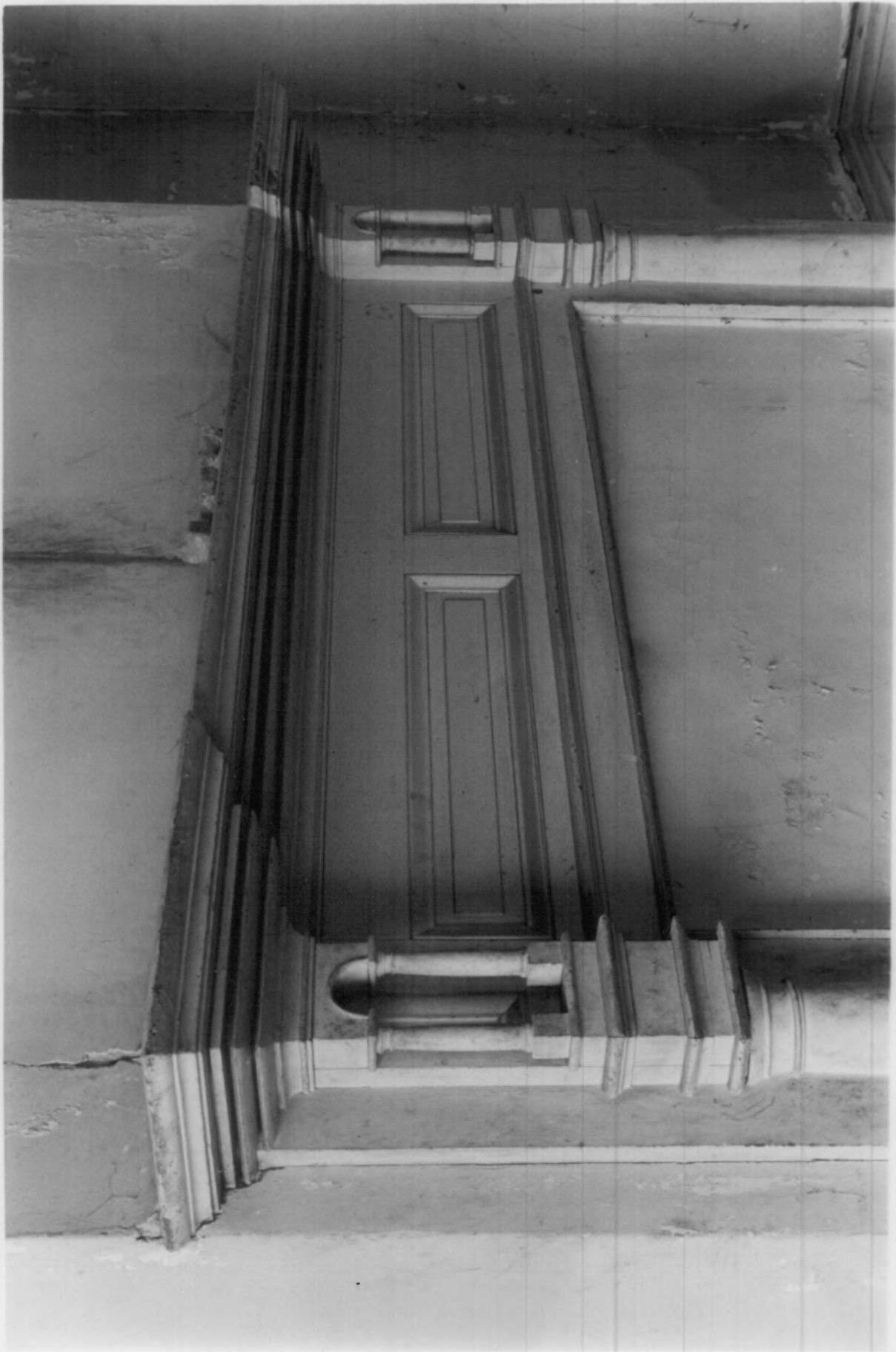
MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 15 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April, 1981

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Interior, Detail of mantel, Southeast room;
looking Southwest.



MASTERTON, ROBERT, HOUSE 16 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April, 1981

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Interior view of East wall Southeast first
floor room; looking East.



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 17 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
Date: April, 1981
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Interior detail of door on North wall of
Southeast first floor room; looking North.

6



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 18 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
Date: April, 1981
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Interior view of South wall of Southwest
first floor room; looking South.



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 19 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
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Interior detail of mantel in Southwest room;
looking Southeast.



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 20 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
Date: April, 1981
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Interior view of Southwest first floor room;
Looking Northeast.



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 21 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
Date: April, 1981
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Interior view of North wall of Northwest
first floor room; looking north



MASTERTON, ROBERT, HOUSE 22 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April, 1981

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Interior view of Northwest room; looking East
slightly North into Northeast room.



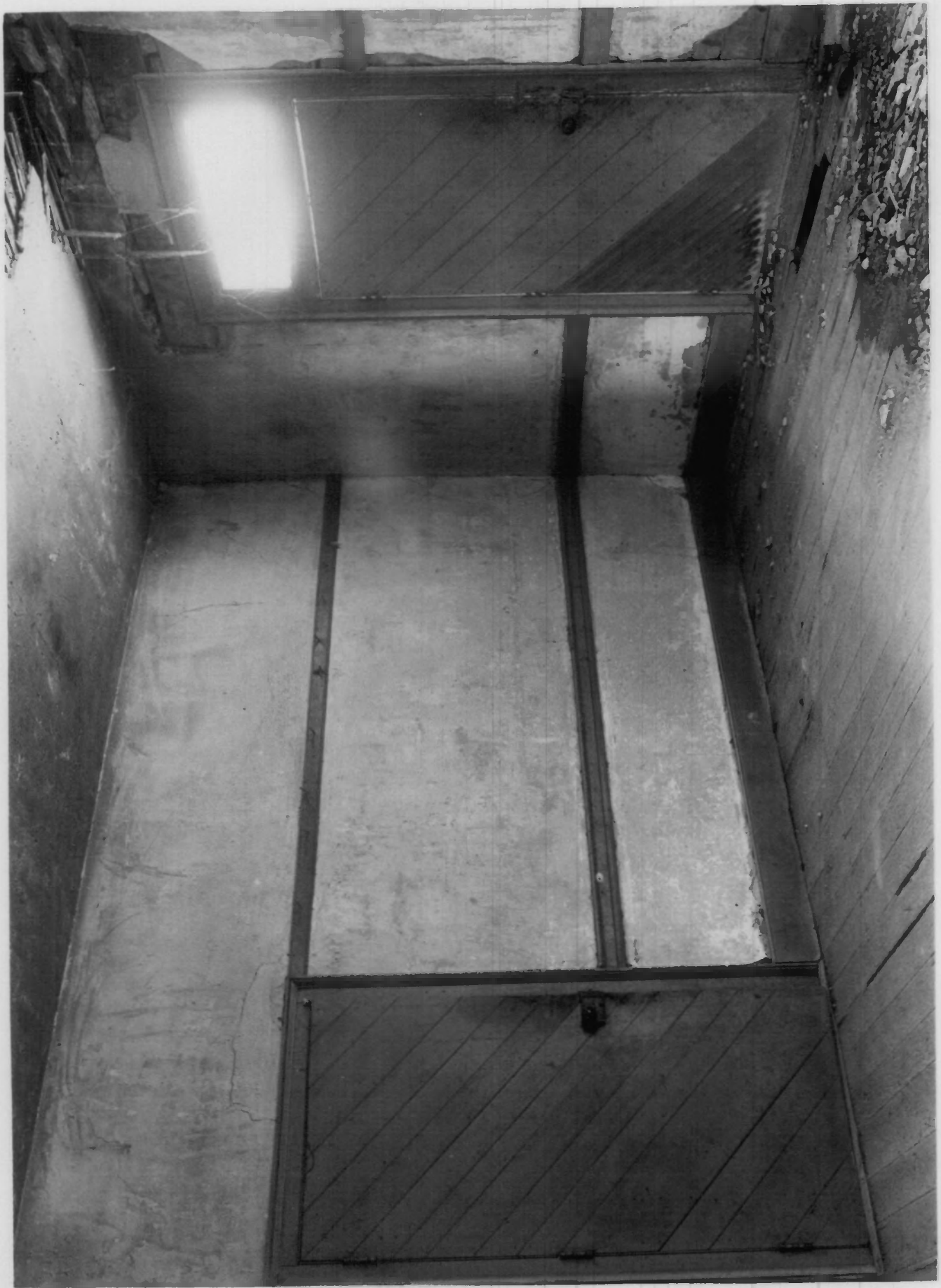
MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 23 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April, 1981

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Interior view of Northwest first floor room;
Looking Southwest.



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 24 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
Date: April, 1981
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Interior view of North wall of Northeast
room; looking North.



MASTERSON, ROBERT, HOUSE 25 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
Date: April, 1981
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Interior view of rear hall, looking East
towards front hall.



MASTERTON, ROBERT, HOUSE 26 of 26
Hannibal, vicinity, Marion County, MO

Photographer: James M. Denny
Date: April, 1981
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Interior view of Northeast upstairs room;
looking North slightly East.

5



EXTRA
PHOTOS





















