

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 Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District

other names/site number Patterson, Lucy, House

2. Location

street & number 15505 New Halls Ferry Road N/A not for publication

city or town Florissant vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis code 189 zip code 63031

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.)

Mark A. Miles

09-28-04

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the
National Register

removed from the National
Register

other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	0	buildings
0	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
7	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC	Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC	Secondary Structure
AGRICULTURE	Agricultural Outbuilding
AGRICULTURE	Animal Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC	Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC	Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Missouri German

OTHER: Central passage house

OTHER: Utilitarian \ Late 19th Century Agricultural

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	limestone
	Concrete
Walls	brick
	wood
	weatherboard
Roof	asphalt
	metal
Other	concrete
	brick

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
See 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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1850 to 1950

Significant Dates

ca. 1850

ca. 1890

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.195 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

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Zone Easting Northing

2

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

4

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Zone Easting Northing

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 Alan Mueller, Architect/President
 organization Alan A. Mueller Architect, inc. date 14 June 2004
 street & number 435 Darst Road telephone 314-521-2899
 city or town Ferguson state Missouri zip code 63135-2431

Additional Documentation

Continuation Sheets

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.

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Russell, Jr., and Barbara Marty
 street & number 15505 New Halls Ferry Road telephone 314-838-8189
 city or town Florissant state Missouri zip code 63031

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

The Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District, 15505 New Halls Ferry Road, St. Louis County, Missouri, is a well-preserved example of a family farm complex. Significant buildings on the property date from the mid- and late-nineteenth century and from the mid-twentieth century.

The property includes a representation of an historical landscape, five historic buildings (the main house, barn, chicken coop, privy, and garage), and two auxiliary structures (the well and the cistern). A sufficient amount of property has been retained surrounding these buildings to preserve the visual cohesiveness of the rural complex and to portray the early character of the site.

The house is currently listed as a St. Louis County Landmark and the entire property has been designated as a St. Louis County Landmark and Preservation Area.

The site, the home, and all outbuildings and structures are in excellent condition and maintain their historical integrity.

SETTING

The farmstead is located in an unincorporated area of north St. Louis County. The Farm is located near the intersection of two major thoroughfares, New Halls Ferry Road (County Highway AC) and Patterson Road.

Elisha Patterson purchased the nominated property in 1823. It was used continuously as a family farm until the 1950's.

Beginning in the 1950's this property and the surrounding farms were sub-divided into smaller suburban plots.¹ Parts of the original tract of land northeast and south of the current property were developed into small residential lots. These areas are excluded from this nomination.

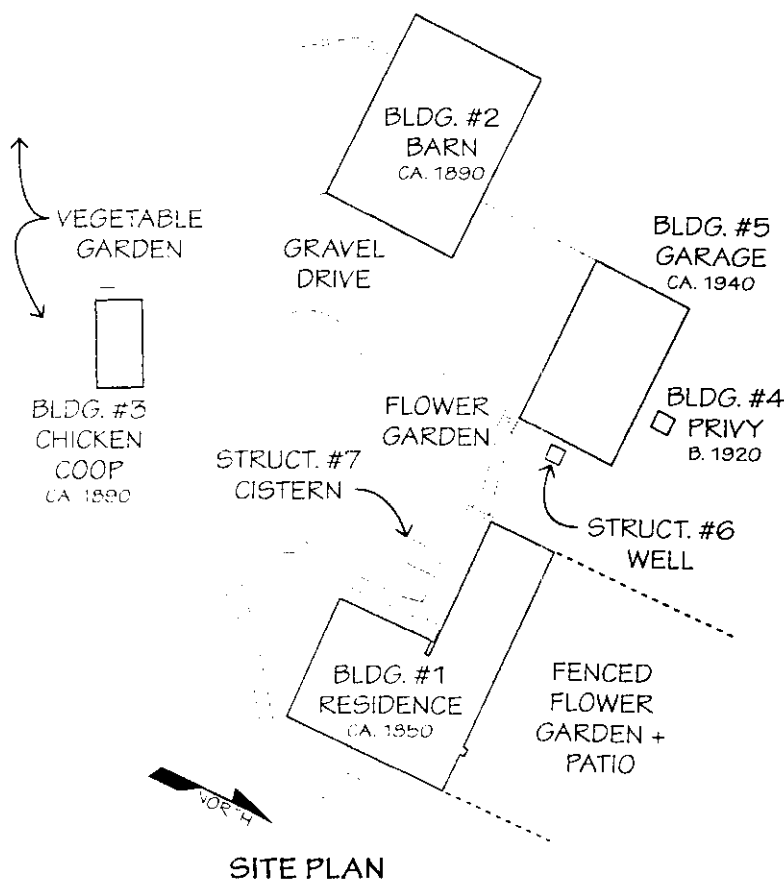
Today all of the neighboring properties surrounding the Patterson Farmstead Historic District have been converted to commercial and suburban residential uses. The transition from agrarian to suburban uses continues to this day. Consequently, the nominated property is one of only a few farms in St. Louis County that maintain the facilities and characteristics of their original use.

SITE

The property includes the house, outbuildings, auxiliary structures, lawns, gardens, a field, and a wooded area bordering a creek.

Because of its elevation and landscaping and the straight length of New Halls Ferry Road, the property is visible for a considerable distance and is a recognized neighborhood landmark.

The house fronts east onto New Halls Ferry Road with the farm buildings set behind. The house dominates the site. It was placed on top of the tallest hill on the property, with a commanding presence over New Halls Ferry Road. The barn and other agricultural structures were placed in



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

a subordinate position behind and below the level of the house. All of the buildings, except the chicken coop, were set square with the cardinal compass points (i.e. one wall of each building faces due north).

The front yard of the house is a cultivated lawn which slopes up quickly from the street. New Halls Ferry Road was widened during the latter part of the twentieth century. Part of the farm's front yard was lost when the road was widened. As a result, the edge of the property along the roadway now rises with a steep grade up to the lawn. The manicured lawn provides a charming setting for the house. The front yard has several mature trees and attractive flower beds.

Behind the house are a barn, chicken coop, four car garage, privy, well, and cistern. Except for the privy, whose location has changed many times during the property's history, all of the structures border a long circular gravel drive.

The existing buildings clearly show the facilities used for raising cows, horses, mules, and chickens. Documentation shows that all of these types of animals were raised on the farm in the mid-nineteenth century. The barn also has large areas available for hay and feed storage.

The home and outbuildings are surrounded by multiple flower gardens, a vegetable garden, and about forty large trees. The plants are not specifically authentic to any historic period of the property's development. Their variety and informality, however, provide a tableau of color and texture similar to an historic cottage garden.

There is a contemporary style patio north of the residence. Because this garden area is located away from the entrance to the site and concealed by a picket fence, its impact on the overall site is minimal.

North of the house, the land tapers gradually to a treeless bluegrass pasture that is bordered by a creek. The wooded banks of the creek have been left to grow naturally.

The perimeter of the property is edged by dense vegetation. This edge treatment effectively screens the adjoining residences and high school from view. The south side of the property is bordered by fence rows. Most of the west and north property lines are defined by the steep creek banks with their naturalized vegetation.

Because the property is no longer a working farm, it has become formal and manicured. Fences and pens used to contain the animals have all been lost. Feed lots and styes have been replaced by well-maintained lawns and flower beds.

The property is in excellent condition and provides an excellent representation of the property's original agricultural uses.

(Section 7 text continues on Page 7).

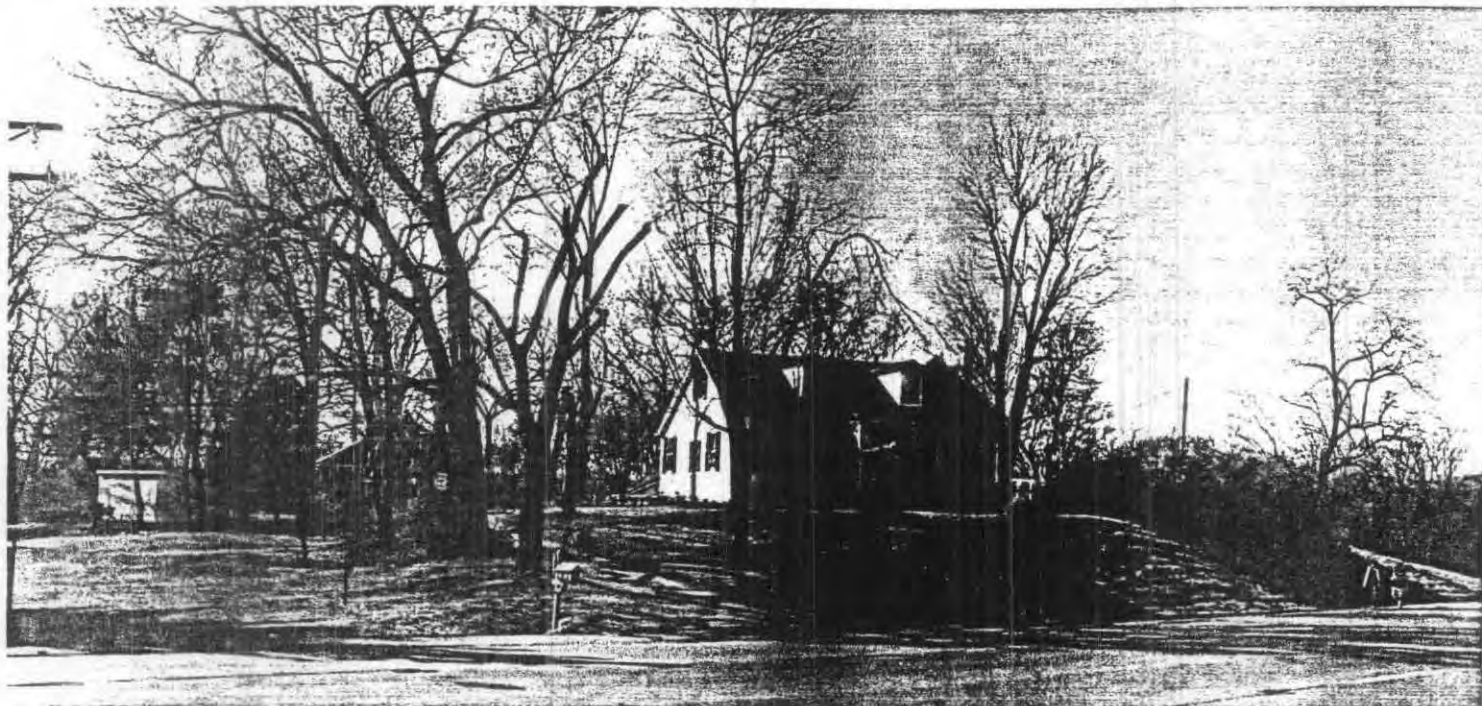
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



#3 - Chicken Coop

#2 - Barn

#1 - Residence

Panorama from New Halls Ferry Road - View from Southeast



#1 - Residence

#5 - Garage

#2 - Barn (behind)

Panorama from New Halls Ferry Road - View from Northeast

Supplemental Photos - Site

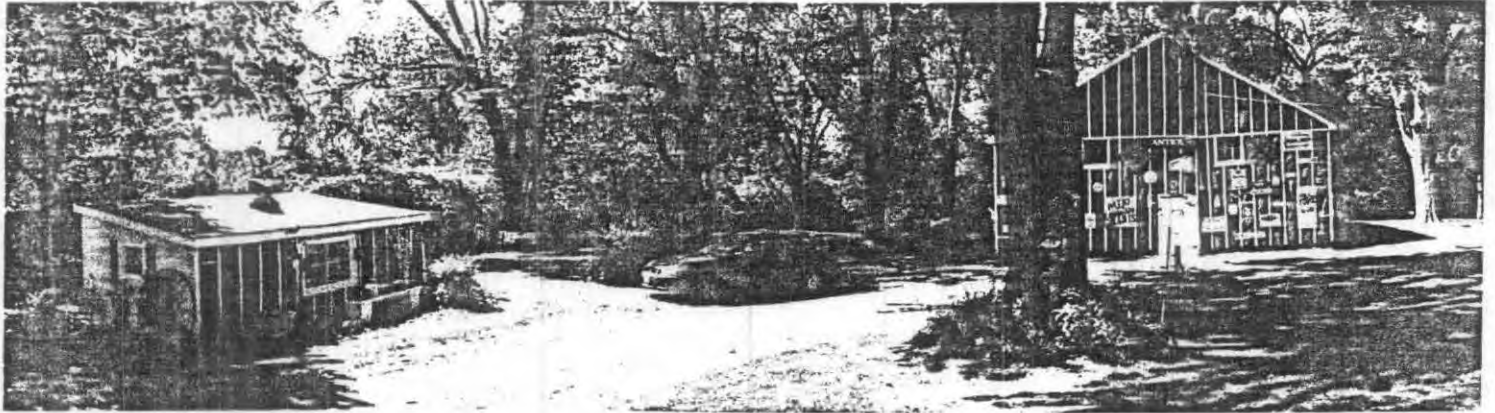
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



#3 - Chicken Coop

#2 - Barn



#2 - Barn

#5 - Garage with #6 - Well (behind hill)

#7 - Cistern

#1 - Residence

Wide-angle Panorama of Main Buildings (Left half above & Right half below)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

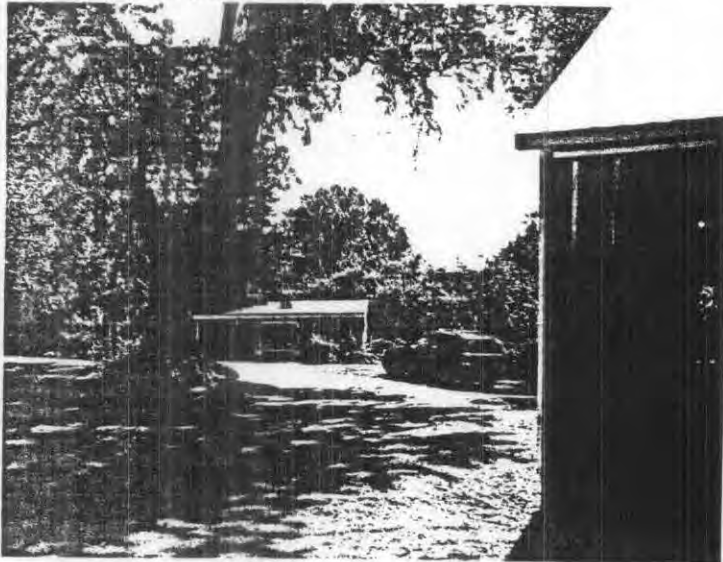


View to West near entrance to property
Chicken Coop (left) & Barn (right)

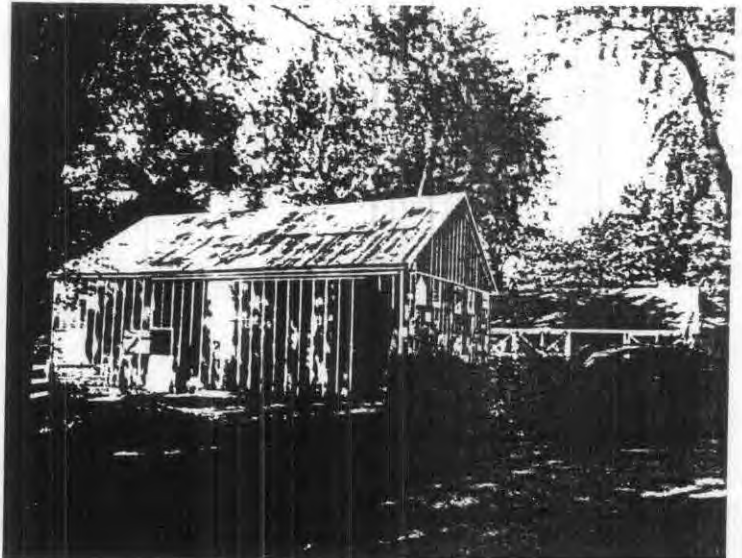


View to South from Residence
Chicken Coop & circular gravel drive

View to South from Garage
Chicken Coop (left) & Barn (right)



View to North from Chicken Coop
Barn (left) & Garage (right)



Supplemental Photos — Site

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

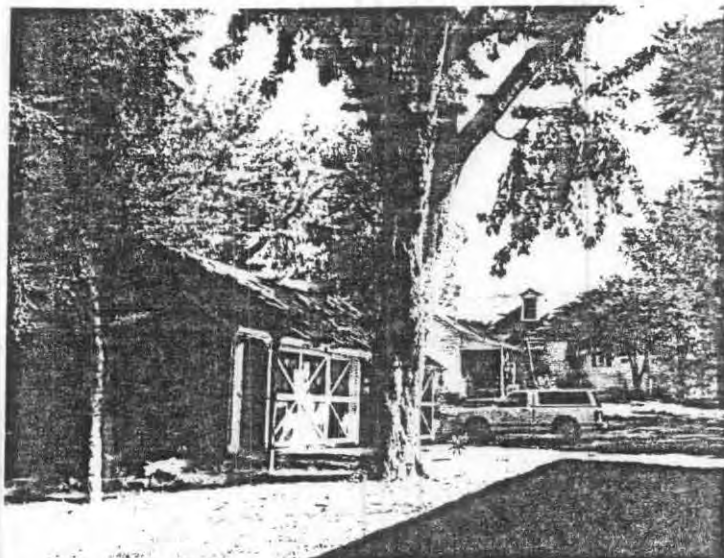
Section 7 Page 6

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

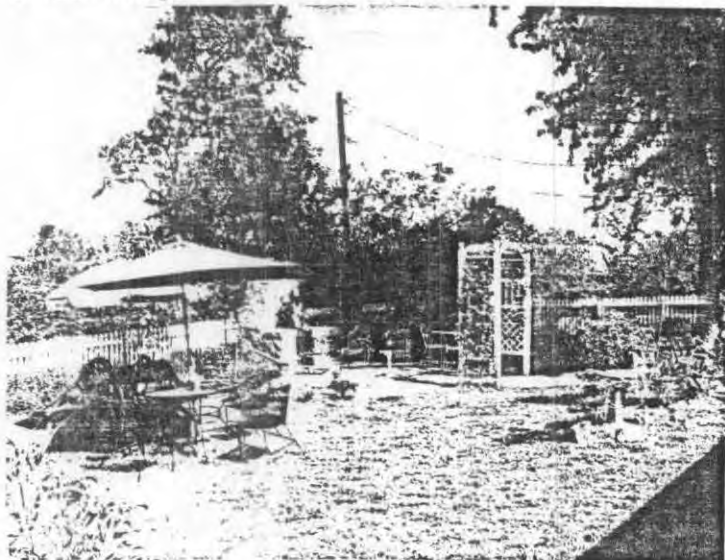


View from Barn interior to Garage



View to East from side of Barn
Garage (left) & Residence (right)

Garden and patio north of Residence



View to South from rear of Garage
Residence (left), Chicken Coop (center), & Garage (right)



Supplemental Photos — Site

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 7Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri**Description****BUILDING #1 – RESIDENCE****Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>limestone, concrete at addition</u>
walls	<u>brick</u>
	<u>wood clapboards</u>
roof	<u>asphalt shingles</u>
other	<u>wood board & batten siding</u>

This inventory refers to the house as the Lucy Patterson House because that is its most common title. The exact date of construction has not been determined, with written evidence only proving the house was in existence by 1858. The physical evidence of the house suggests that the house was built circa 1850.

General

The residence was built in the Missouri-German style.

The original part of the residence is a five-bay, 1 ½ story, gabled brick structure. The main entrance is centered on the long side of the rectangle with paired windows on either side. The gable ridge runs parallel with the long, entrance, side of the dwelling. The house has two dormers in front and one at the rear.

The floor plan has a traditional Central Hall configuration. The centered Entrance Hall extends the full depth of the house and contains the stairway. The Parlor opens to the right (north) of the Hall. A small Dining Room is accessed through the rear wall of the Parlor. A Bedroom is symmetrically placed opposite the Parlor. The Bedroom was divided into several rooms in the early twentieth century to provide a separate closet, bathroom, and an adjacent lavatory for the farm workers.² The rear door of this room originally accessed an open porch. The stair climbs to an open attic sleeping area with a peaked ceiling and dormers. The basement appears to have originally been accessible only through the exterior cellar doors.

The original plan was roughly rectangular with a subtle 'L' shape. The Dining Room extended a short distance at the rear from the main mass. The open portion between the legs of the 'L' was filled by a porch,³ which projected slightly further yet than the Dining Room.

These slight offsets are still apparent in the massing of the current roofline. The ridge is centered with the fenestration of the north gable rather than the depth of either end wall. Therefore, the rear eave at the Dining Room extension is slightly higher than the front eave. Similarly, the eave at the porch extension projects slightly lower than the front.

It is apparent that the gables originally extended above the roofline, with parapets forming bookends terminating the ridge. The center of each gable rose to form paired chimneys joined by a raised parapet. These elements are distinctive features indicating Missouri-German construction. The removal of the chimneys and parapets is the most significant deviation in the building's historical integrity.

All of the rooms appear to have originally been heated by free-standing wood burning stoves. Curved flues corbel out from the upper walls in one corner of each ground level room. Several of the flues make 'S'-turns up the walls in the attic to become positioned symmetrically about the gable before projecting through the roof.

The front porch with its hipped roof appears to be a later addition, probably from the late nineteenth century. It may have replaced an earlier, similar structure.

The rear porch was enclosed in the mid-twentieth century to provide a larger kitchen and breakfast area.⁴

Two further additions were made to the home, providing the current extended leg 'L' plan. Based upon information from a previous owner and the current owner's visual inspection of the wood construction inside the storage room, this wing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 8Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri**Description**

was added circa 1920.⁵ When first built, this structure was separate from the main building. The building provided two rooms: the Summer Kitchen and an adjoining storage room. The kitchen was recently converted into a Guest Bedroom. Part of the storage room has been sectioned off and converted to a Bathroom.

The gabled roof of the Guest Bedroom wing is parallel with the long leg of the structure's rectangular plan, perpendicular to the main dwelling's roof. This building was constructed of vertical board and batten walls on a concrete foundation. The floor level is slightly more than one foot below the ground level floor elevation of the main house.

The current owners connected the addition to the main building in the 1980's. They enclosed the space between the main structure and the summer kitchen. The walls and roofline seamlessly extended the existing planes of the detached structure. Similarly, interior and exterior finishes replicated the materials of the earlier addition. The concrete slab-on-grade was set approximately seven-inches below the summer kitchen's floor. This position accommodated the cellar entrance, which is still in service.

The residence is in extremely good condition and, except for the alterations described below, accurately projects its original character.

Original Building**Structural System**

The foundation of the original structure is coursed rubble limestone. The foundation walls are more than one foot thick. The Entrance Hall and Bedroom were built over a crawl space, supported by limestone frost walls. The walls below the Parlor and Dining Room extended to form a cellar. The dirt-floored original cellar would have had slightly less than six feet of headroom. Where intended to be visible, the stonework is extremely well crafted — smoothly dressed with tight joints and flush struck mortar.

During the 1930's, the cellars were dug out and all of the foundations were underpinned with concrete.⁶ Approximately 10" of concrete is now visible below the cellar walls, providing roughly 6'-9" of clearance below the bottoms of the floor joists. The crawl space walls have 48" of concrete exposed below the stone. The frost wall underpinning flares with an angled buttress below the stone to retain soil loads.

Because of the age of the building, wood structural members were formed in a variety of unique and custom sizes. The dimensions of all wood members in this inventory, unless otherwise noted, are the actual measurements of the framing members.

The main floor is supported by custom-cut joists. The joists are set at approximately 17-inches on center. The widths rather than the depths of the members vary in response to different spans. All of the floor joists are nominally eight inches deep, varying between 7¼" to 7¾". Only a few of the joists below the bedroom were accessible for review. These joists were almost exactly 2" wide. The Parlor/Dining Room joists originally free-spanned the cellar. Therefore, these joists vary between 2½" to almost 3" wide. The 'x'-bridging was probably not part of the original construction.

The post and beam support below the west wall of the Parlor is a later addition. The beam pockets were obviously cut into pre-laid stonework. The column and beam match the dimensions, circular saw marks, and joinery of timbers found in the barn's structure.

The basement floor is currently concrete.

The Kitchen replaced an earlier porch. This addition was built over a crawl space with concrete frost walls. Wood posts from the earlier construction are visible embedded in the concrete. These foundations were later underpinned and buttressed with concrete, similar to the procedure used below the bedroom. The Kitchen floor is supported by 1½" x 7¼" joists at 17" on center.

No other portions of the residence's interior structure were accessible for review.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 9Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

Exterior

The exterior walls are of two-whythe load-bearing brick construction. The brickwork is laid in common bond, with a header course at every eighth course. The joints have concave tooling. The bricks have slightly eased edges, indicating that they were hand moulded. The masonry is extremely well executed with flat surfaces and consistent width joints. The chimney projecting from the wall of the north façade is a later addition.

All window and door openings are spanned by radiating voussoir segmental arches. All of the arches are formed from a single soldier course of brick. Window openings have wood lugsills. The head and sills at the bathroom window are uninterrupted common bond because the window opening was inserted when the Bedroom was divided. Cellar windows are capped with flat, thin, wood lintels.

The most distinctive feature of the brickwork is the south façade's cornice. The top of the front wall is capped by three courses of brick that project slightly from the wall plane to form a shallow frieze. The top course is composed of rowlocks. Alternating bricks in this course project to form dentils. When the gable-end parapets were removed, wood trim was added to each end of the cornice, continuing the dentils to the side eaves.

All brickwork is painted white. The paint conceals brick and mortar color differences that may have occurred when the walls were patched, especially after the parapets were removed. The paint also integrates the wood cornice into the balance of the construction.

The kitchen has stud walls finished with horizontal beveled wood siding. The walls are edged with flat trim at the corners and the top of the wall. The bottom of the wall has a flat apron board and projecting water table. Window and door openings are similarly trimmed with flat surrounds, a projecting drip over the head trim, and narrow lugsills.

When the brick parapets were removed, the roof was extended over the exterior walls and finished with projecting eaves. The eaves are closed and edged with a stepped fascia. A simple quarter-round fills the transition between the cornice trim and eave.

The recently-installed aluminum ogee-profile gutters and square downspouts are not consistent with the building's historic character. However, they have a minor impact on the elevation.

The original wood shingle roof has been replaced by laminated architectural shingles. These simulate the texture of the earlier material.

Each of the three dormers have gable roofs. Their sides are covered with beveled wood siding. The windows are framed with flat trim – simulating pilasters – surmounted by a finely-proportioned and detailed classical pediment.

All but two of the windows are six-over-six double-hung units. All of the windows have flat top rails; the windows located below masonry arches have unornamented lunettes. With few exceptions, the windows are original and retain almost 100% of their original glass. Vinyl replacement windows are found at the Bathroom and at the second floor south, north, and west windows. The small Bathroom window is a four-over-four double-hung unit. The Kitchen has a small four-lite wood casement over the sink. Except for the dormer windows, all other windows are the same size, including the second floor gable windows. The original double-hung windows are covered by aluminum storm windows.

All of the main windows have original shutters. Except for the Kitchen windows, all other windows' shutters are operable. The shutters retain their original hardware.

The front door is original. It has a two-lite transom. Full-height shutters frame this door. The rear door probably was salvaged from the opening between the Bedroom and the Kitchen. These doors have multi-lite glazing above three horizontal recessed flat panels. All hardware appears to be original. The front and back doors have historically appropriate wood storm doors and wood screen doors.

The wood front porch sits on a base of concrete and shelters the front door with a one-bay wide hip roof. The roof is aligned with the house's eave and continues the dentiling with a wood cornice. The bottom of the frieze is trimmed with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 10Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri**Description**

a crown mould architrave. Below the cornice, the porch features an intricate wood grillework. The grilles attach to the porch columns and wall with angle brackets. The square porch columns have a subtle Doric treatment. Porch railings are historically detailed with simple, square rails and balusters.

The concrete steps and porch at the rear door were added in 2003. The rear porch roof probably dates from the 1950's remodeling.⁷ The pent roof is supported on heavy wood wall brackets.

Interior

The original uses of each room have not been verified. The room names used in this inventory are those designated by the building's early twentieth century owners.⁸

All rooms in the original portion of the home maintain their original narrow plank, natural finish wood floors. Floor boards vary between 3" and 4 1/4" in width. The wide-plank wood floors in the attic are hidden by carpeting.

The interior walls are frame. Both frame and masonry walls and most ceilings are plastered. The current owners have reported that the plaster is applied over hand-split wood lath. The sloped ceiling in the attic is finished with bead board. Basement walls are finished with horizontal wood planking.

The original ground level rooms present tall, deeply carved base mouldings. During renovation, original base was salvaged for the new west wall of the Bedroom. Window and door casings also appear to be original. The simple square casings are capped by flat shaped lintels. The angled top edges of the pediment-shaped lintels are finished with ogee-profile caps.

All interior doors appear to be original. All doors on the Ground Level are four panel doors with flat recessed panels and heavy beading. An identical door at the base of the cellar stairs has been left with its original natural finish. The two doors that originally served as back doors to the porch (now the kitchen) have original two-lite transoms. Board and batten doors are found in the basement, at the top of the basement stair, and in the attic. Some of these doors were fabricated without diagonal bracing. All door hardware inspected for this inventory appears to be original. Doorknobs are made of either glass or porcelain. Many doors have surface-applied box locksets.

The current staircase replaces an original, steeper stair. The stair probably was reconfigured at the same time that the crawl space was converted into a basement. An interior stair accessing the basement was inserted below the main staircase. At the time that the current owners purchased the house, the stairs were completely enclosed, separating the Attic from the Main Level. The bottom treads were exposed in the Entrance Hall. The enclosure crossed the stair with a door at the fourth riser.

Russell and Barbara Marty lowered the enclosure walls providing a continuous open space from the Entrance Hall into the Attic. They installed new historically appropriate handrails and guardrails. The railing has a molded handrail supported on tapered turned spindles. The railing terminates at the bottom of the flight with a heavy, ornate newel. The remaining side walls forming closures around the stair are beadboard.

Guest Bedroom Wing

The foundations of the Guest Bedroom are concrete. The wing is built over a crawl space.

The Guest Bedroom wing is framed with wood studs. The south and west façades are finished with vertical board and batten siding. The new siding was replicated to match extant siding found on the west elevation. The north elevation has asbestos shingles.

The roof of the rear wing extends over a rear walk to create a covered walkway. The outside edge of the pent roof is supported by a colonnade of four 6" x 6" plain wood posts. The canopy features flat painted plywood on the gables and a flat beadboard ceiling.

The entire roof and several rafters were replaced in 1998 after a severe windstorm damaged the home.⁹

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

Two doors open onto the covered walkway. The door and storm door accessing the Guest Bedroom match the exterior doors of the main wing of the house. The solid Storage Room door is identical to the four-panel interior doors.

There are two six-over-six double-hung windows in this wing; one on either side of the Bedroom. Two windows were removed from the west wall when the bathroom was installed. These windows were reused elsewhere on the property. The current owners installed a simulated eight-lite vinyl picture window in the gable of the west wall of the Guest Bathroom. The gable is finished with flat plywood siding. There is a vinyl attic vent near the peak of the gable.

The original painted pine plank flooring is hidden by carpeting.

The interior walls are original and are constructed of beadboard. In 1998, the summer kitchen was converted to the Guest Bedroom. Because of the storm damage, the original flat wood ceiling was removed to form a cathedral ceiling. The flue and chimney of the wood burning stove were also removed at that time.

The original wood framing is exposed in the walls and ceiling of the Furnace Room. The room also has wood shelving, a concrete floor, and a floor drain.

A galvanized steel flue and a plastic plumbing stack project above the Furnace Room roof.

Breezeway

The recently constructed Breezeway carefully replicated the original finishes of the Guest Bedroom wing.

The Breezeway was built on a concrete slab-on-grade. The vertical board and batten walls precisely match the earlier siding, including the spacing and profile of the batten strips. The board and batten finish was also applied to the interior of the new walls, matching the remaining, enclosed east wall of the summer kitchen. The brick on the east wall was left exposed.

The south elevation door and window, including the interchangeable wood screens, were salvaged from other areas of the property. The west door into the Guest Bedroom is the original exterior door. The north door and sidelight are contemporary units.

The cellar doors were preserved to provide direct access to the basement.

(Section 7 text continues on Page 28).

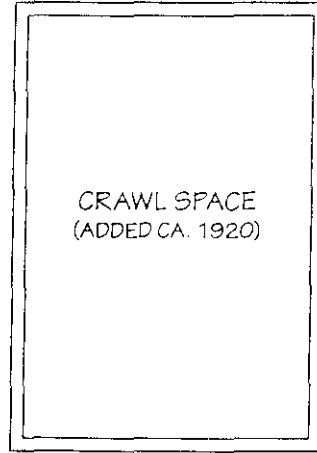
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CONTINUATION SHEET

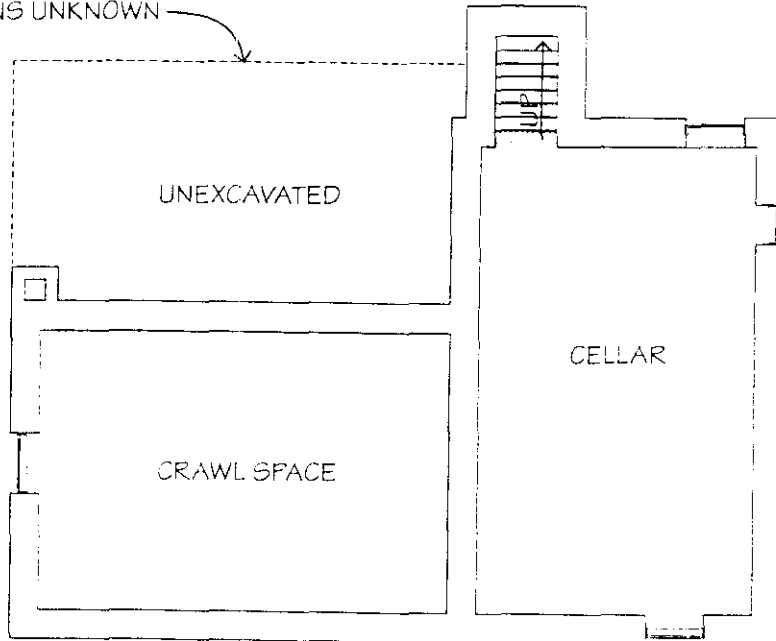
Section 7 Page 12

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



LOCATION OF
WOOD PORCH
COLUMNS UNKNOWN



0 2 4 6 ft.

RESIDENCE BASEMENT PLAN - ORIGINAL

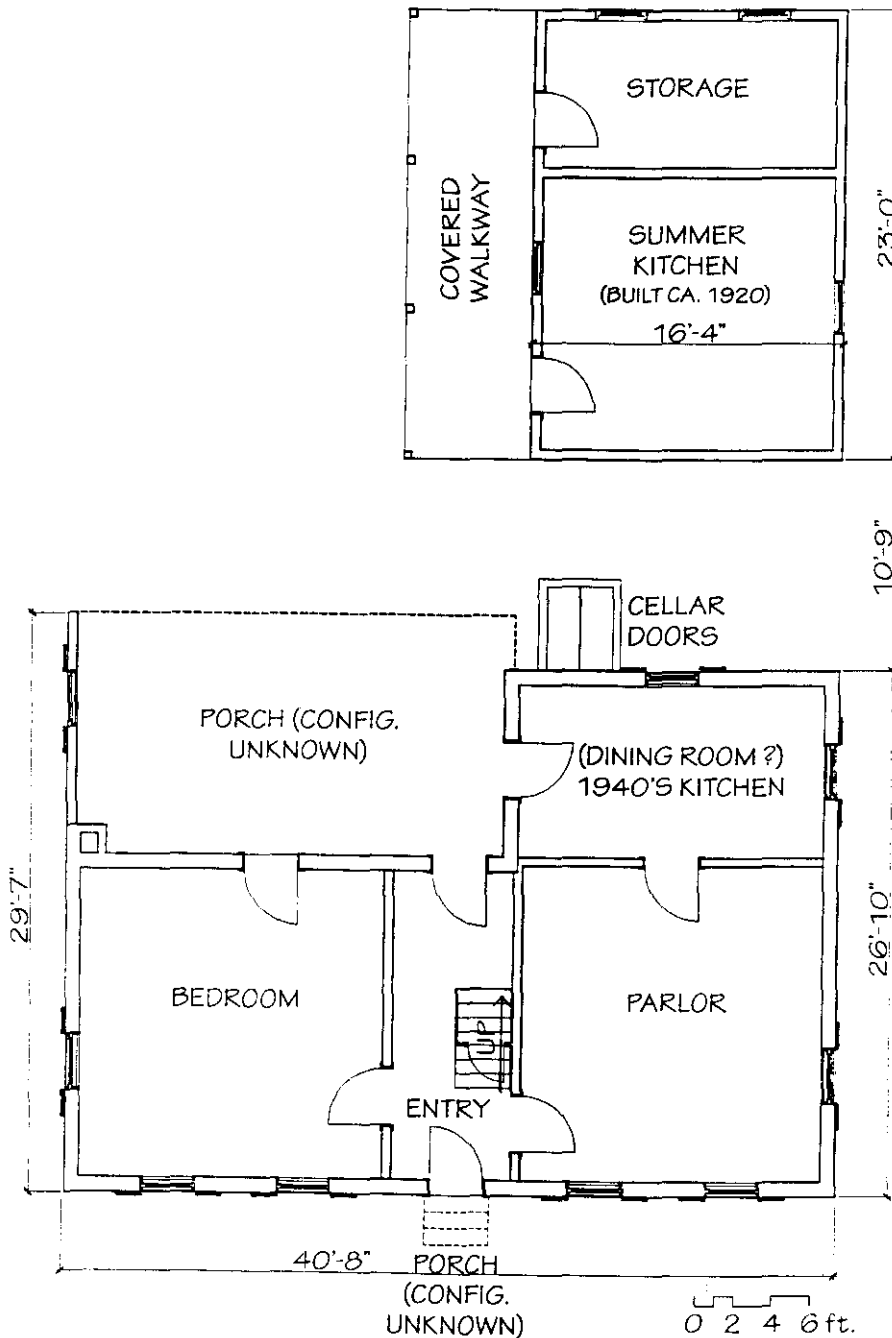
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



RESIDENCE GROUND LEVEL PLAN - ORIGINAL

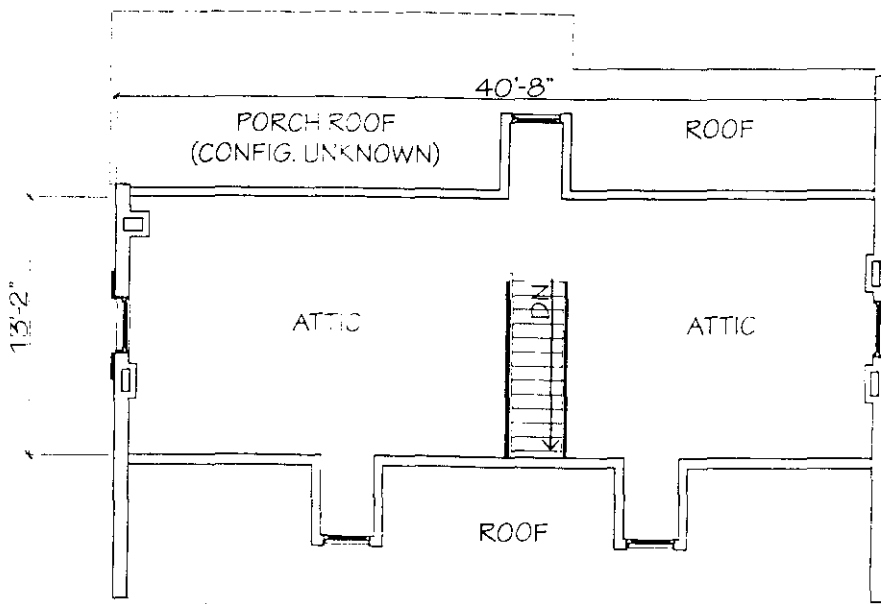
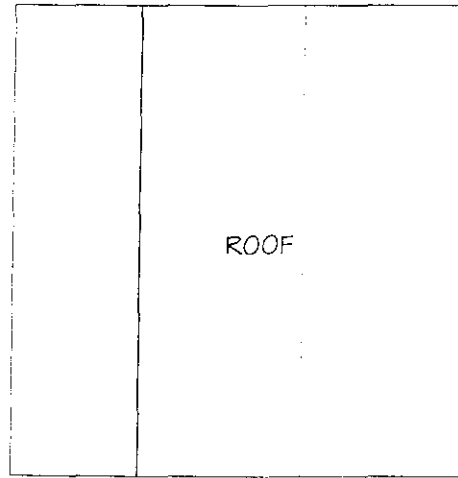
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 14

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District;
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



0 2 4 6 ft.

RESIDENCE UPPER LEVEL PLAN - ORIGINAL

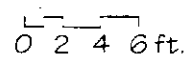
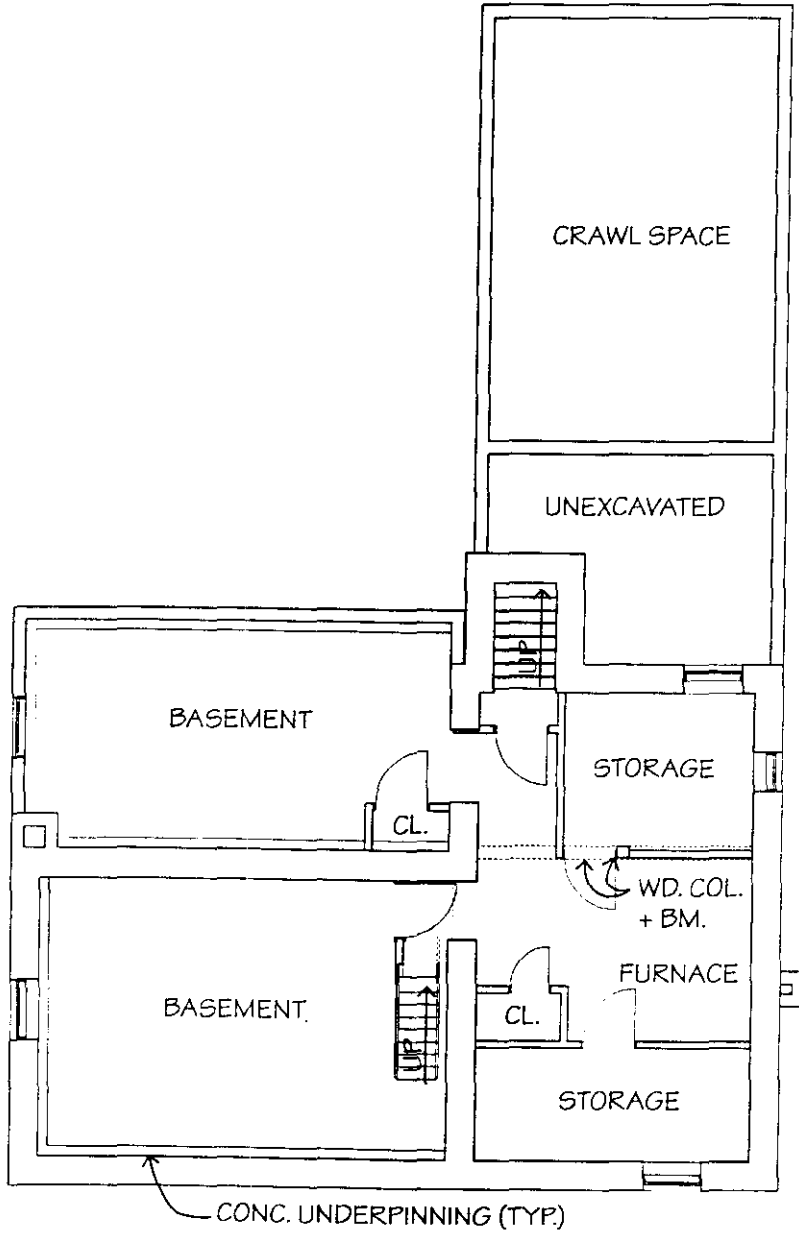
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 15

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



RESIDENCE BASEMENT PLAN - CURRENT

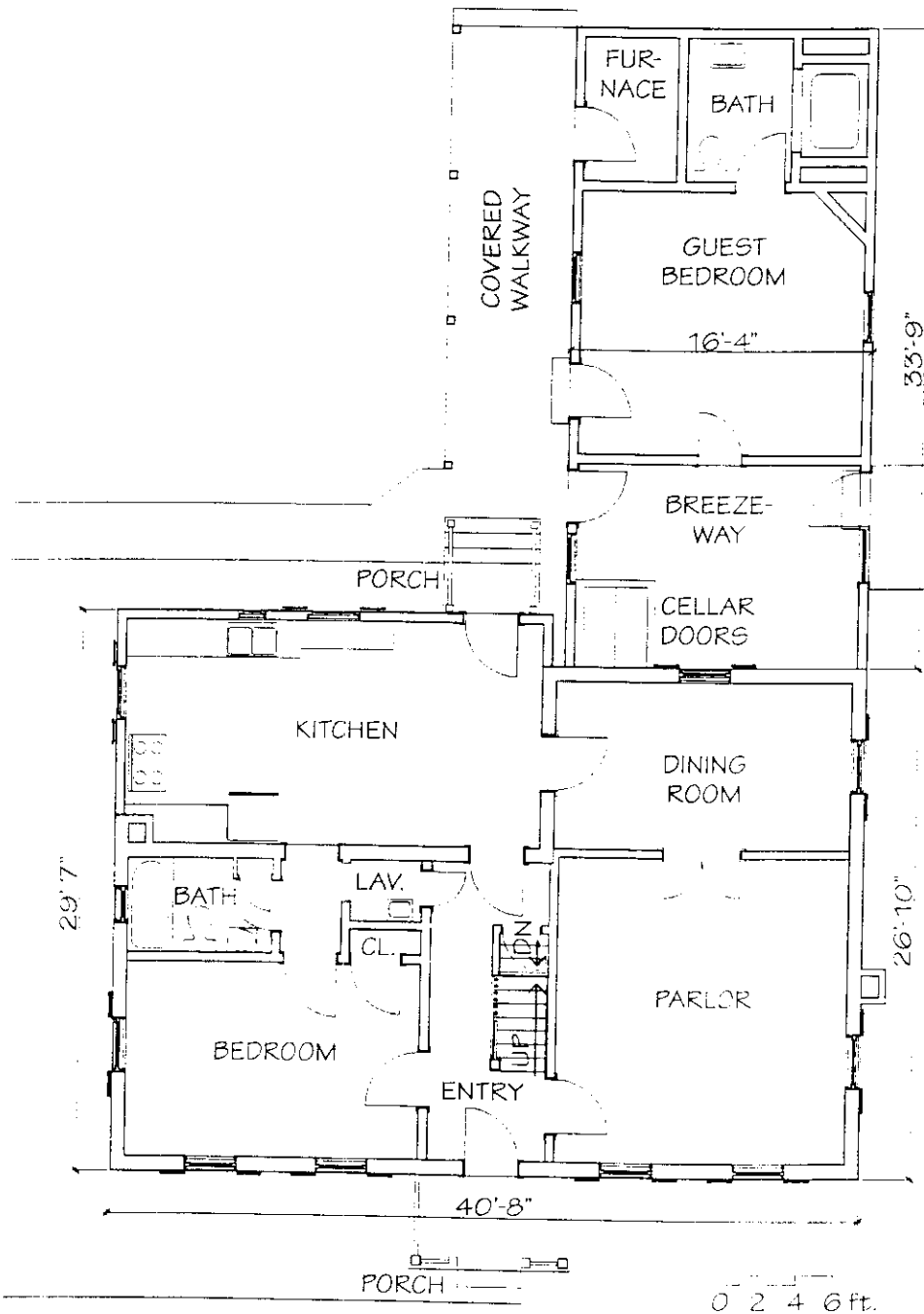
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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 16

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



RESIDENCE GROUND LEVEL PLAN - CURRENT

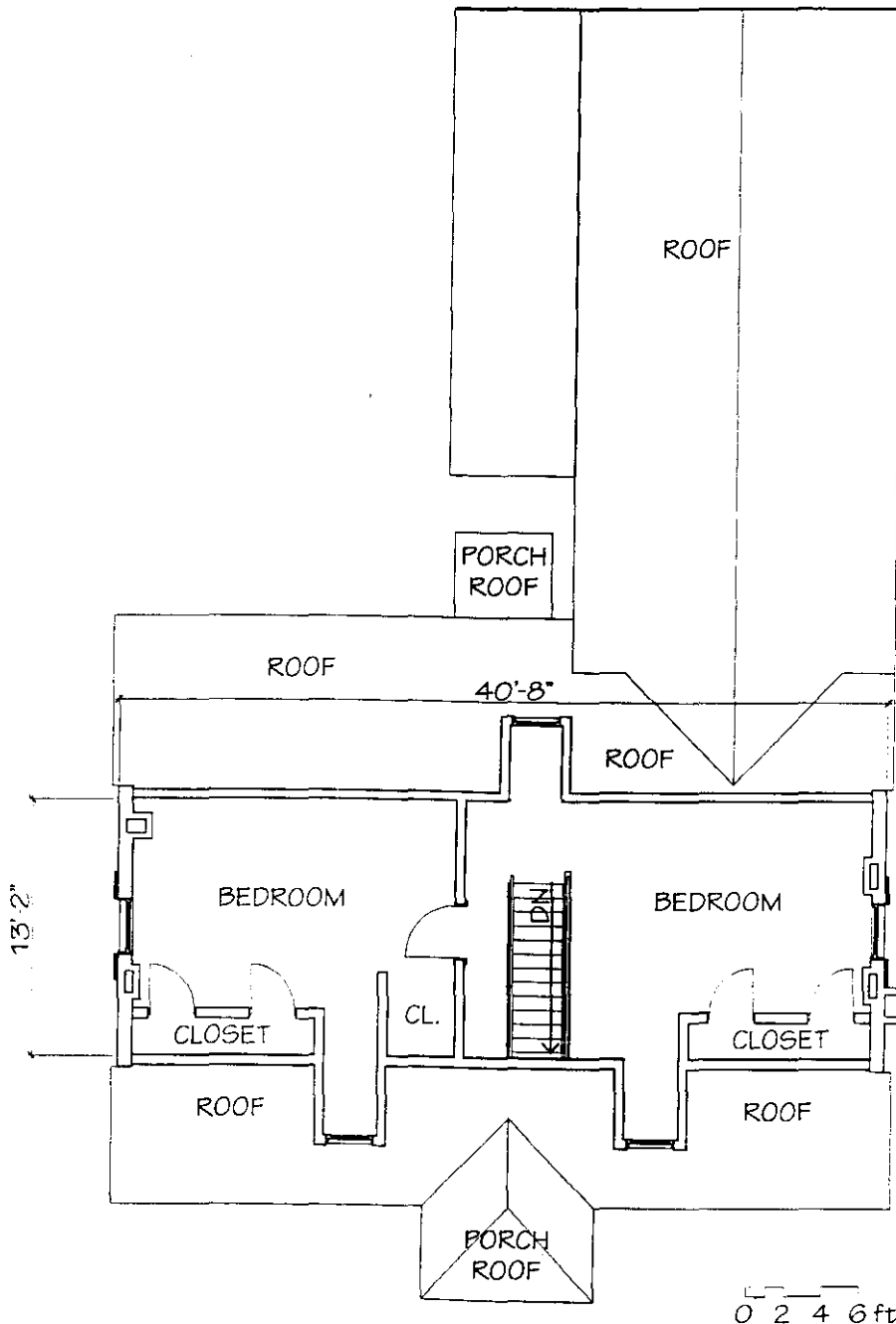
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 17

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



RESIDENCE UPPER LEVEL PLAN - CURRENT

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

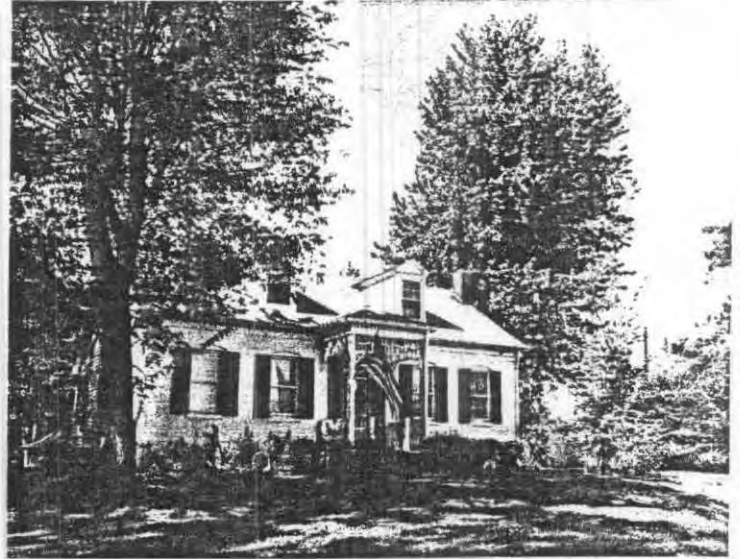
Section 7 Page 18

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



Overview from Southeast at entrance to property

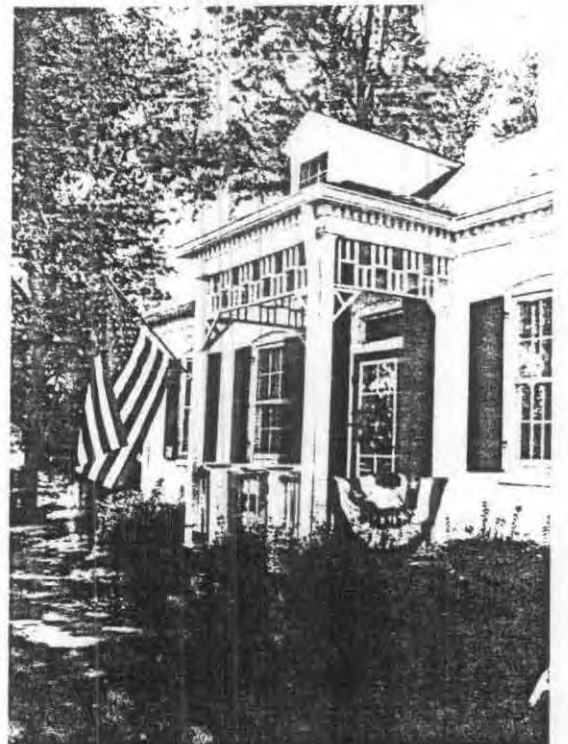


East Elevation

Center bays of East Elevation



Detail of Entrance Porch



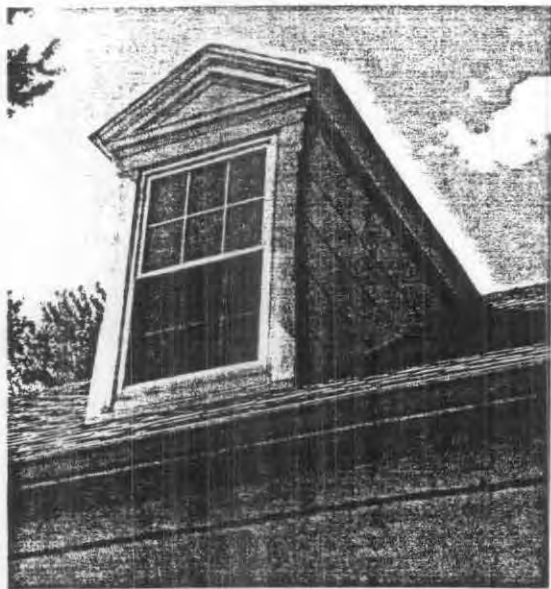
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 19

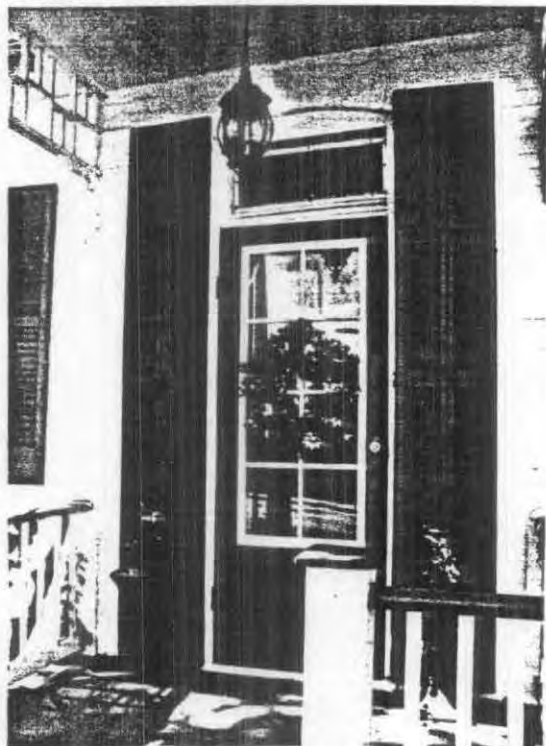
Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



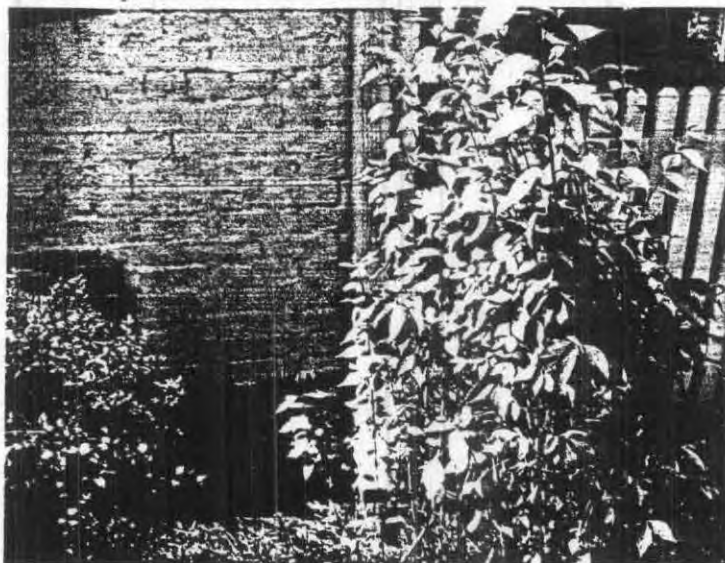
Detail of south-facing dormer

Detail of entrance door



Detail of cornice & typical window

Detail of patched limestone foundation & brickwork



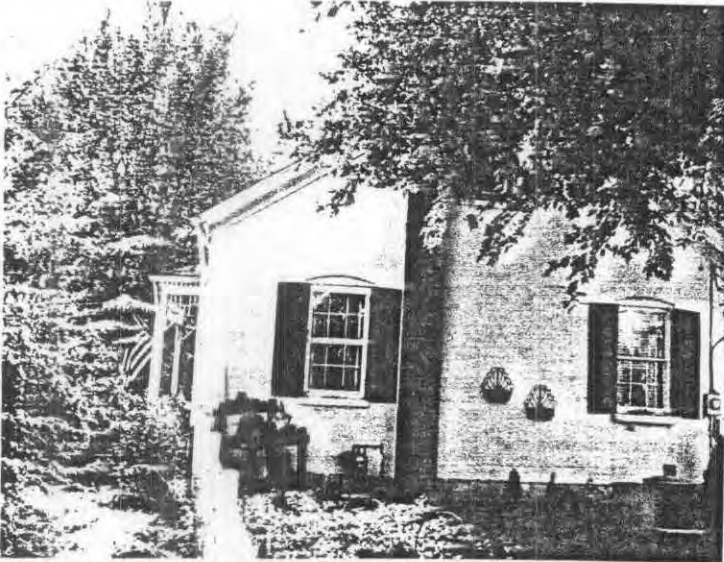
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

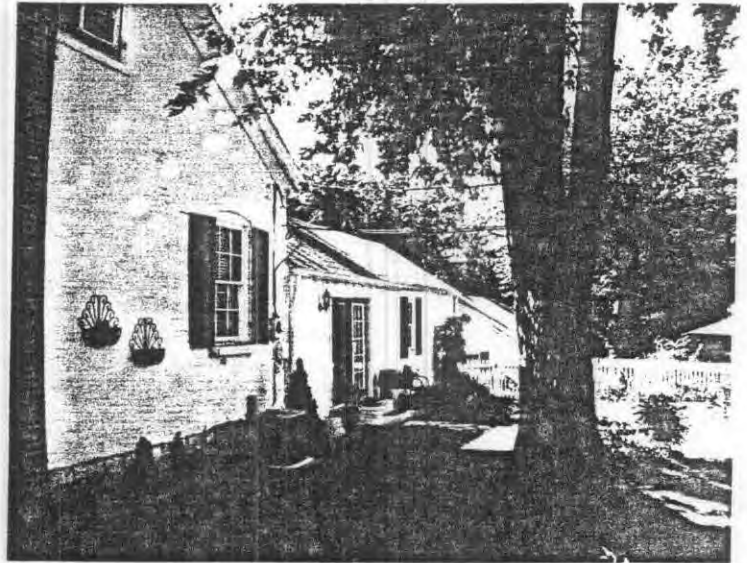
Section 7 Page 20

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

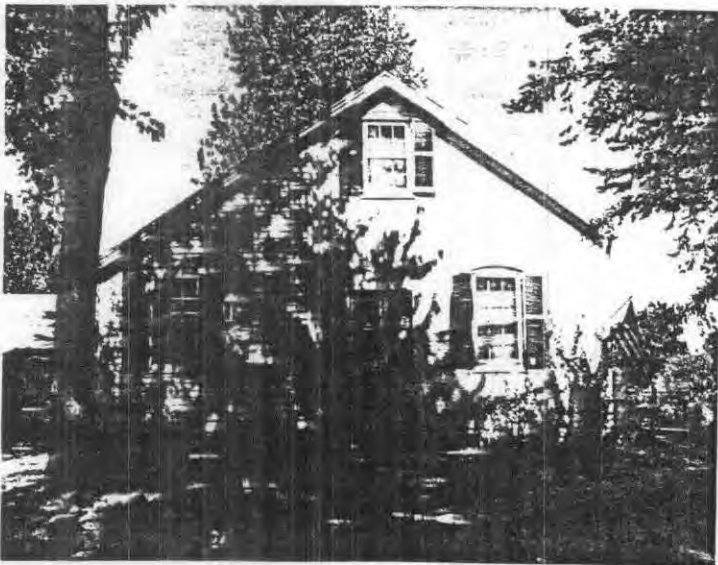


North Elevation of original structure

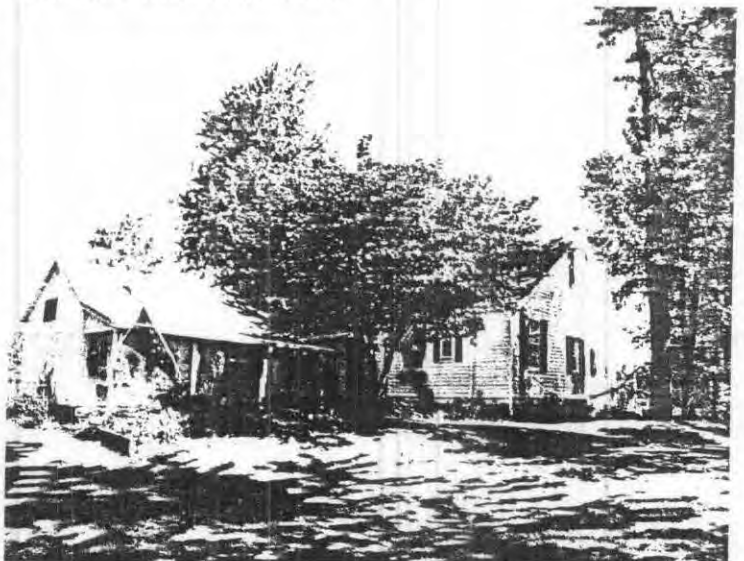


Oblique view of North Elevation from East

South Elevation of original structure



Overview from Southwest



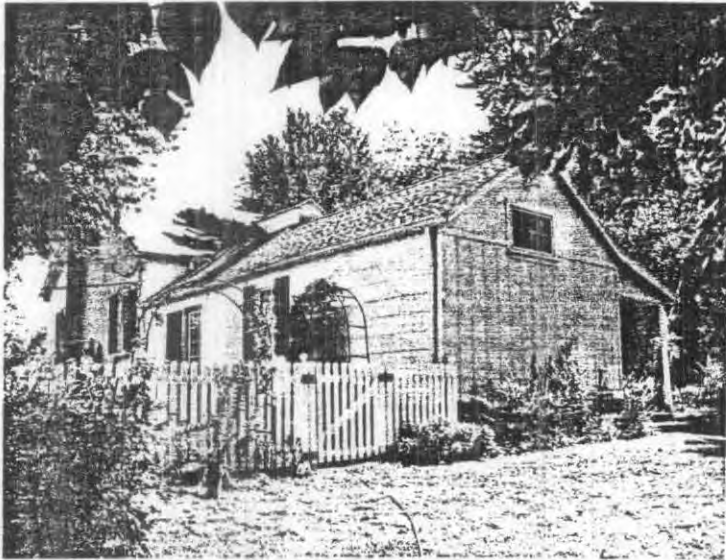
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 21

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



Overview from Northwest

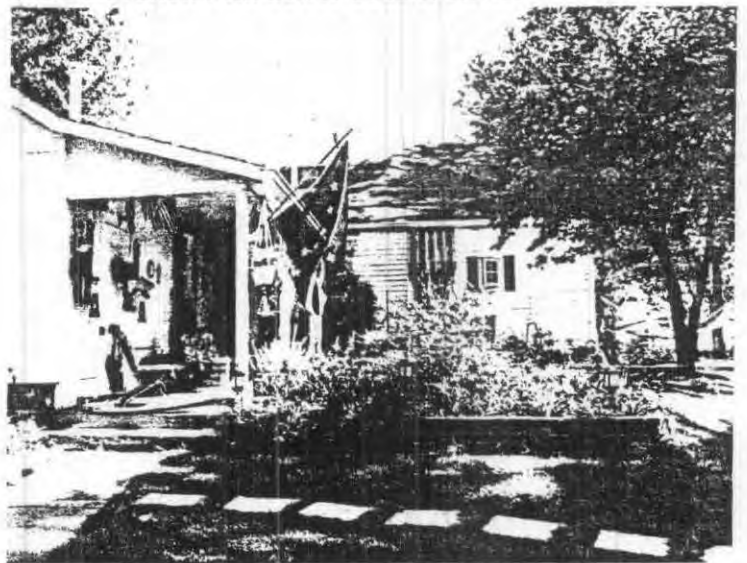


Covered walkway

Detail of rear porch & Breezeway



West Elevation with flower beds & Cistern



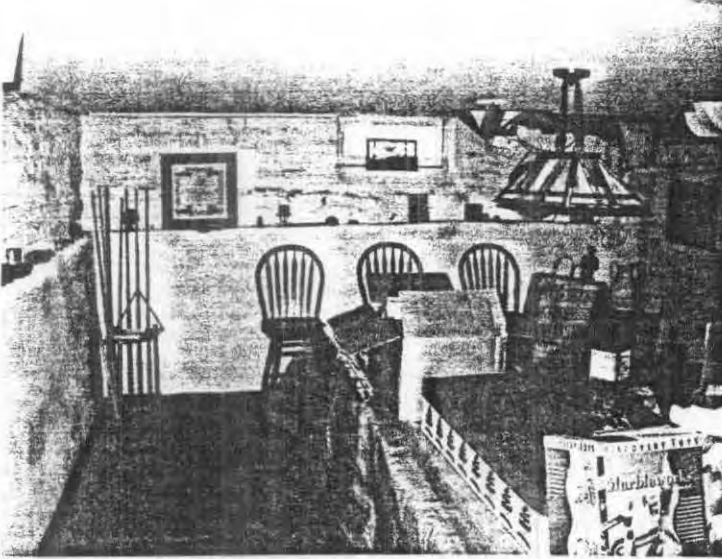
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

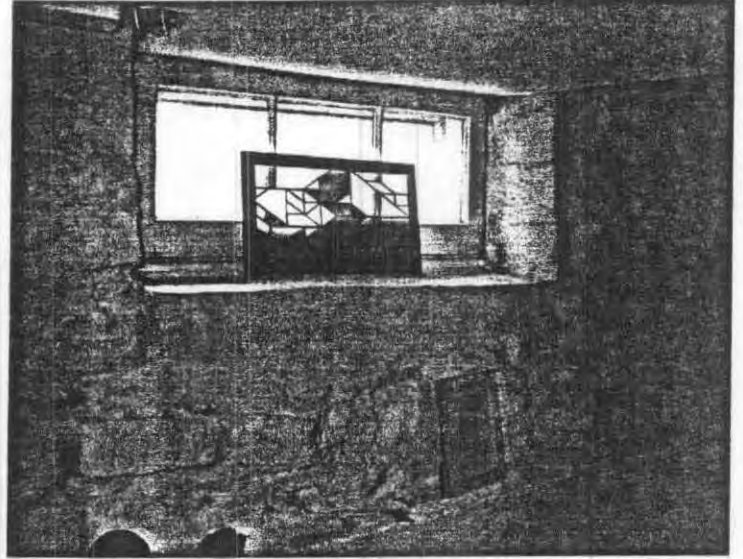
Section 7 Page 22

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



Basement below Bedroom with underpinned frost wall

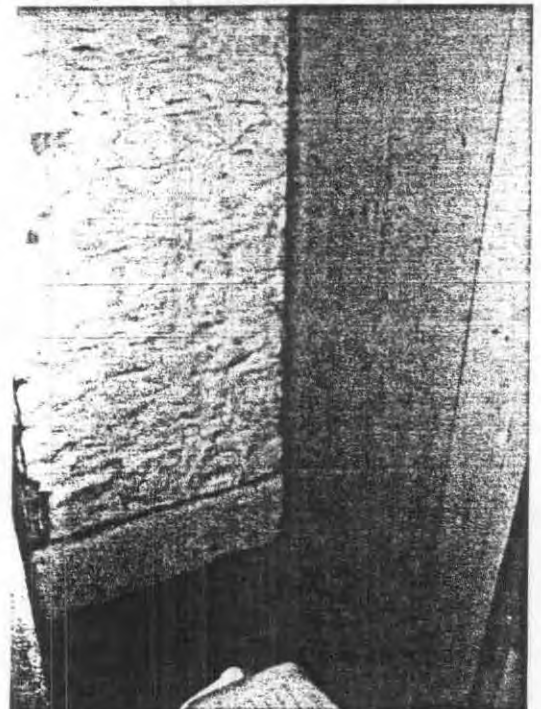


Detail of frost wall with underpinning

Original limestone cellar foundation



Underpinning at original cellar wall



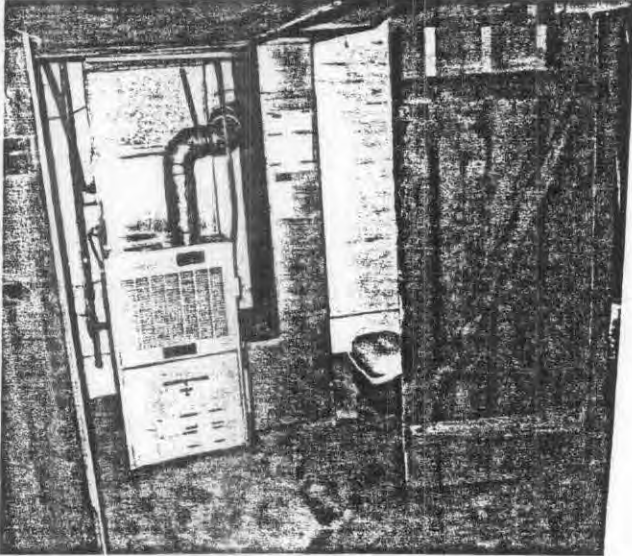
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

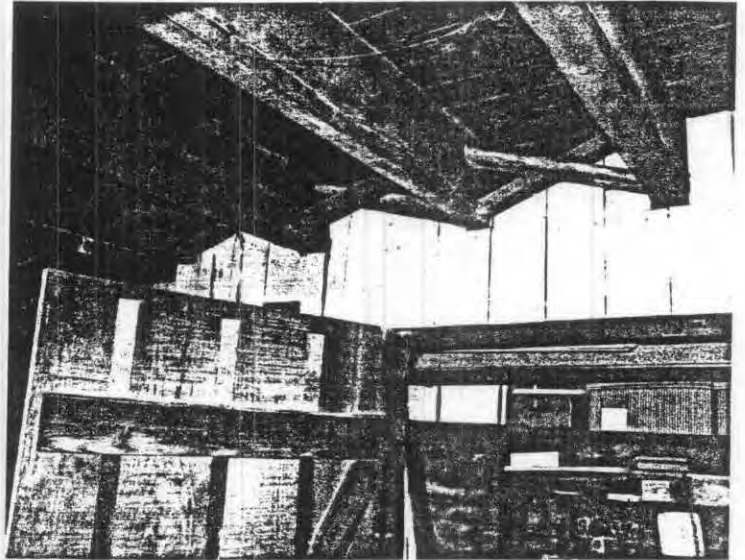
Section 7 Page 23

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

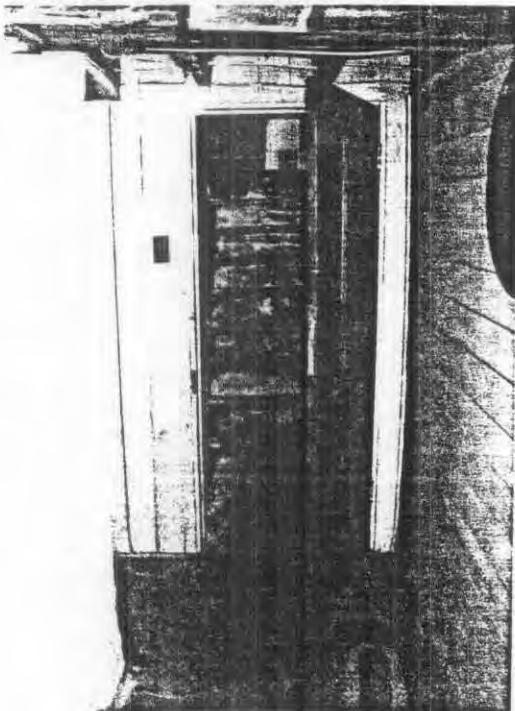


Basement Furnace Room

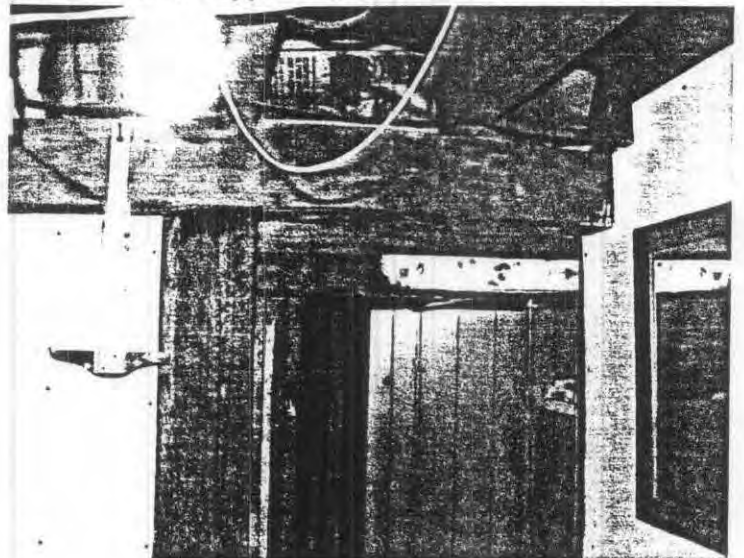


Detail of floor joists above Furnace Room

Entrance to cellar stair areaway



Post and beam support in Basement



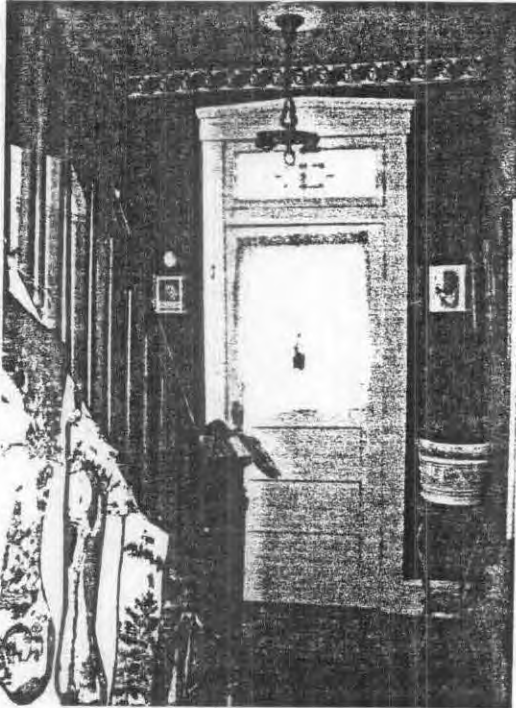
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

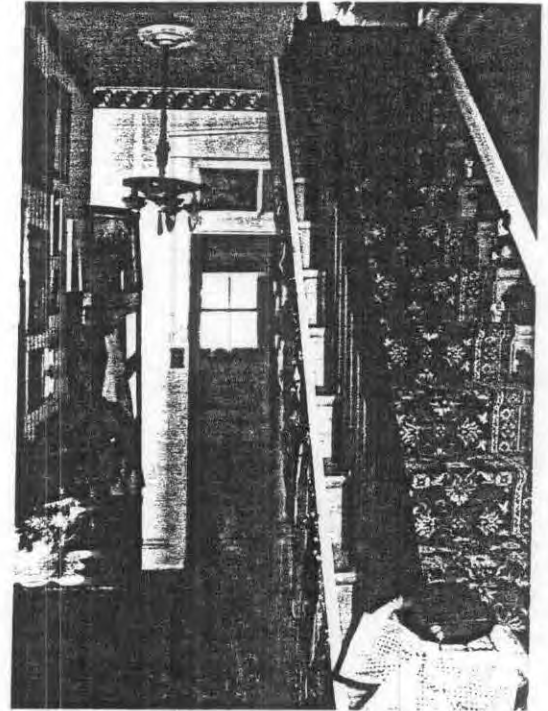
Section 7 Page 24

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



Main entrance
door & stair

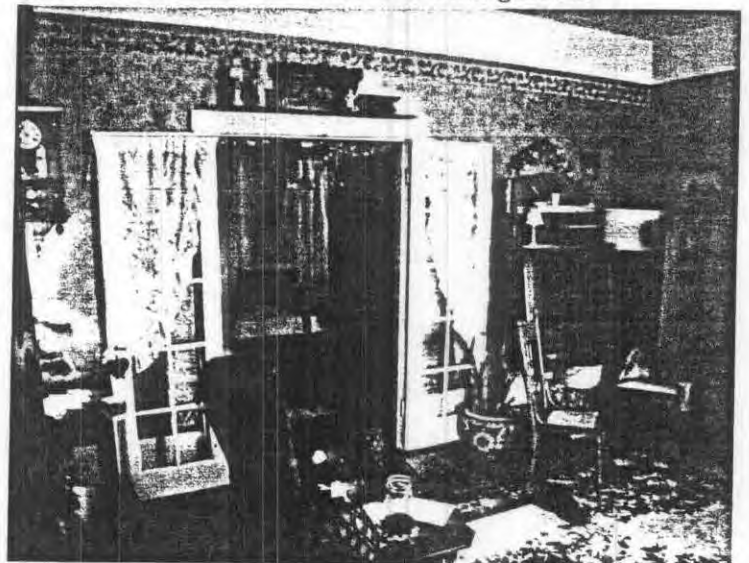


Entrance Hall
- view west



Southeast
corner of Parlor

West wall of Parlor with doors to Dining Room



Supplemental Photos — Residence

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

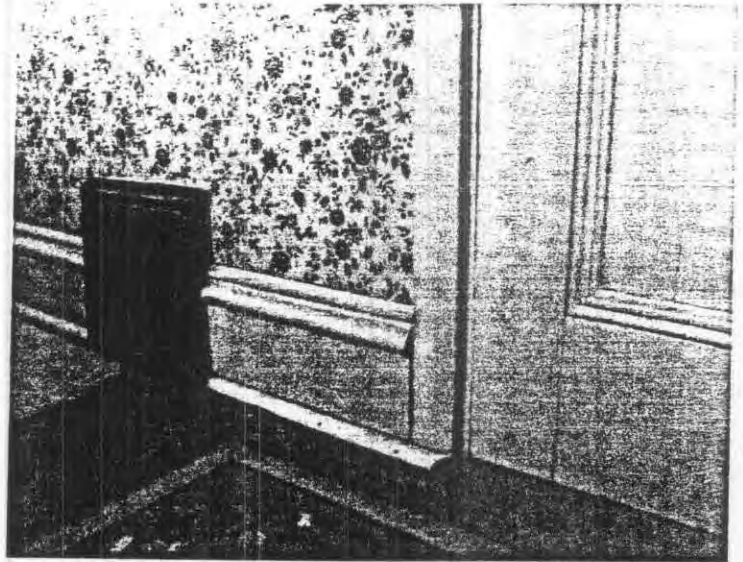
Section 7 Page 25

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



Detail of Bed-
room Door



Detail of base moulding & door in Bedroom



Dining Room
- view North

Northeast corner of Kitchen with doors
to Dining Room & Entrance Hall



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

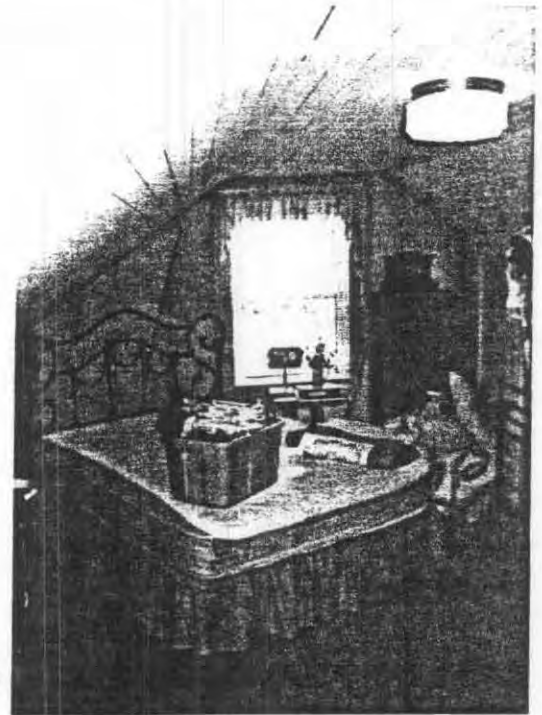
Section 7 Page 26

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



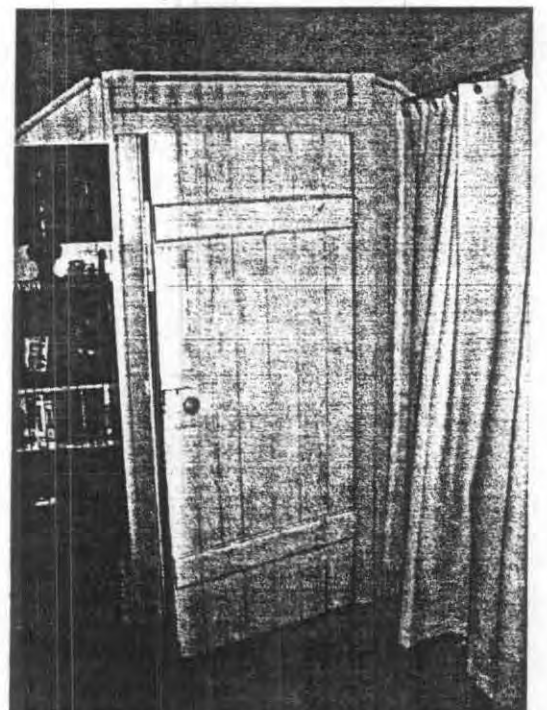
Kitchen - view
South



Attic Bedroom
North wall with
flared flues



Detail of
dormer in attic



Board & batten
Attic Bedroom
door

Supplemental Photos — Residence

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 27

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

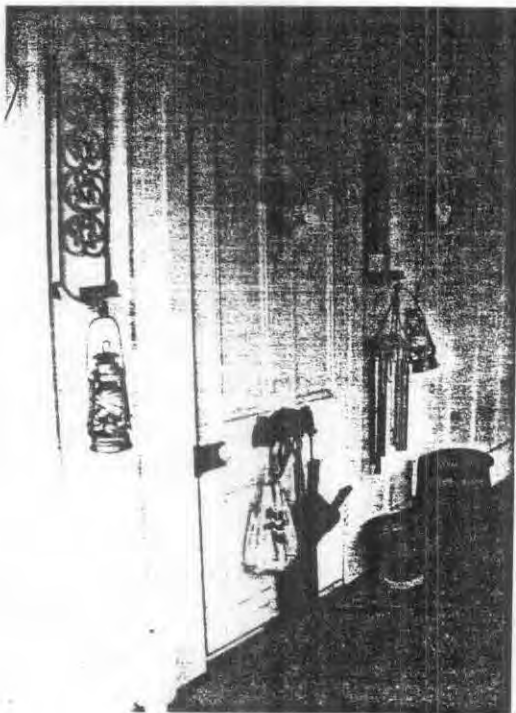
Description



East wall of
Breezeway
with cellar
access doors

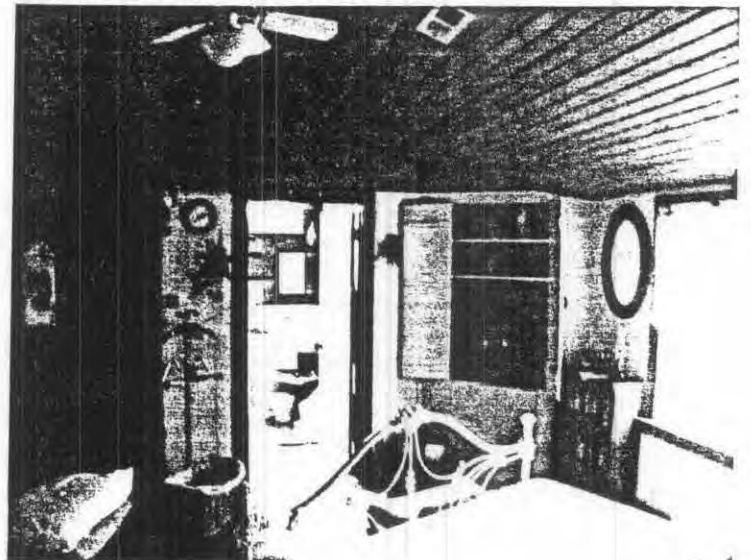


South entrance to Breezeway



Exterior of
Furnace Room
door

Guest Bedroom – view west



Supplemental Photos — Residence

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 28

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

BUILDING #2 - BARN

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls vertical wood planks
asphalt roll roofing with battens
roof galvanized metal decking
other post and beam structure

The barn is a two story structure with a mezzanine. The barn's post and beam structure provides a 3 bay wide x 3 bay deep rectangular floor plan.

On the exterior, the barn is a simple rectangle with a gabled roof. The geometry is simple; there are no attached sheds, forebays, or hay hoods. The ridgeline is set parallel with the long side of the rectangle. The building is set square with the cardinal compass points. The gables face directly east and west.

The most notable exterior features are the large sliding doors at either end of the wagon drive-through. The drive-through is located at the eastern bay of the structure. The side-drive configuration provides access to only the ground level. There is no raised threshing floor nor direct access to the upper level hay mow.

There are four original wood man-doors: two on the south side and one each centered on the east and west elevations.

There are two symmetrically placed, small, square windows on the upper portion of the east façade. The west elevation has two similarly-sized windows serving the ground level stalls and one larger double-hung window at the upper level. Two wide louvers are punched through the west wall near the floor line of the upper level.

The interior of the barn preserves its original character. The interior identifies the barn as a rare example of a transitional barn, blending traditional forms with the results of newly available late nineteenth century technologies.

The barn probably was constructed circa 1890.

As with other structures on the property, the barn has been well maintained and preserves its historical character.

Exterior

The entire structure sits on concrete foundations with integral raised cheek walls. The curbs have a rough, board-formed finish.

The exterior walls of the barn are currently clad with green aggregate-impregnated asphalt roll roofing. The wall membrane is anchored with ½" x 2 ½" (actual) white wood battens at 16" on center. The roof is narrow lapped galvanized steel pan decking. These finishes are typical of the middle twentieth century and mask the barn's original finishes.

The exterior walls are formed of vertical wood plank siding, still visible in the barn's interior. When first built, the wood planking walls would have been left exposed. The joints between the random-width boards probably were left open to provide ventilation. The one-inch thick planks span between heavy timber beams located at the sill, at mid-height above the first level floor, at the second floor level, and at the roof springline.

The building was originally roofed with wood shingles. The barn still retains the spaced wood plank sheathing for the shingles. The sheathing is especially noteworthy because the rafters are obviously not the originals. Even after failure of the original roof structure and installation of new rafters, the early barn was again reroofed with wood shingles.

Four of the windows are square, wood, six-lite casement units. The original windows directly abut the heavy timber wall framing. The upper level window on the west elevation is a larger six-over-six double-hung unit. This window appears

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 29

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

to be a later addition; the supplemental support framing uses thinner studs than the rest of the barn. All windows have simple, squared wood surrounds with wood slip sills and aprons.

The two wood louvers on the west elevation also appear to be have been added long after the barn was constructed. The louvers are supported by thinner, newer, framing members at the head and sill.

Each sliding barn door measures 15'-2" wide x 11'-7" high. The doors are suspended from a steel box track bracketed out from the top of the exterior wall. The doors are built from wide vertical wood planks matching the barn siding. The planks are joined by heavy horizontal wood rails.

The four doors are all original wood board and batten units. The east door has 'K'-bracing while the other doors use 'X'-bracing to stiffen between the three sets of rails. The centered door on the south elevation is a Dutch Door. All of the door hardware appears to be original, including the pulls, latches, and strap hinges.

Interior Configuration

The room names used in this inventory are speculative, derived by the reviewing architect from the remaining physical evidence.

The barn is laid out on a grid with 3 aisles and 3 transverse bays. The upper floor encompasses all of the western and center bays. The east bay provides a two-story Hall for the wagon drive-through. The middle aisle of the east bay is capped by a mezzanine, 5'-7" above the second floor level. The mezzanine provides much of the shear diaphragm supporting the east wall.

Except for two small partitions, there are no interior finish treatments and no insulation. All structural members and the exterior cladding are exposed on the interior.

Because of the width and double-height of the Hall, the east gable is almost a free-standing element. The grid of heavy timbers and cross braces provided peg space for implement storage. A doorway is centered on this wall.

The Hall has a gravel floor. The absence of a wood plank threshing floor is notable. The west side of this space is open to the center bay and upper story.

The stair to the upper story is centered along the south wall. The stairway is partially enclosed with beadboard planking.

North of the stair is a passage and an area that could have been used as the Tack Room or as the Granary. These areas have gravel floors. The tack room is partially enclosed on the north and west by a partition of free-spanning vertical wood planks.

The north third of the central bay provided the Feed Storage Room. This area has a concrete floor. The floor above this room has a pair of trap doors. The north wall has a series of horizontal nailers to support equipment or shelves.

The remainder of the central bay against column line #2 is the Feed Alley, making a narrow path the full width of the barn. The passage has a concrete floor. The dutch door is located at the south end of the alley, next to the entrance to the stair.

The west bay housed two animal stalls. The stalls housed the farm's horses and cows. A concrete curb separates the two stalls. Originally there were breast boards around the pens. The stalls have independent doors to the exterior. The south bay's door is in the far western edge of the south wall; the north bay's door is centered on the west façade. This orientation would have allowed access to two separate outside fenced lots.

The south stall has a level concrete slab depressed ten-inches below the main finish floor level. The north stall has a sloped concrete slab, angling from 7 ½-inches to more than a foot below finish floor. The north stall slab is interrupted by a sloped trough draining the slab to the exterior. Each of the floor depressions were probably filled with bedding straw to a height matching the adjacent floor levels and door thresholds. Each stall is served by one window on the west elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 30Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri**Description**

The upper level provides a single large open space. This area would have been used for hay and grain storage. Two trap doors occur in the floor over the Feed Room. The upper level is accessed by a wood ladder from the Hall or by a steep stair.

The upper mezzanine provided a solid platform for hay storage. There are no guardrails. It is accessed by a wood ladder.

Structural System

Note: Because the dimensions of the wood members within the barn vary widely, all member sizes indicated are actual, not nominal, measurements. The dimensions of any individual member may vary $\pm 1/4"$ or more from the indicated dimension.

The entire building perimeter and most interior structural members are supported off the ground on concrete curbs. The method for attaching column bases and the continuous wood sills to the concrete was not apparent. Footings that support the relocated columns on column line #3 are not visible.

The barn is built with heavy timber structural framing. Timber columns are discontinuous between floors; the upper level columns bear on the beams below. Beams provide one-way framing, running north-south above the ground level and east-west above the upper level. Perimeter columns have horizontal girts at mid-floor levels to support the exterior cladding. The major beams appear to range between 15' and 20' in length.

The second floor and hayloft are supported on neatly dressed, evenly-spaced joists.

Wind bracing at the roof level is logically arranged with knee braces at either side of each column. The diagonal bracing at the ground level perimeter walls happens at random places to accommodate fenestration. Supplemental wind bracing was added several years after construction at the side bays on the second floor. These newer braces were installed in a variety of configurations and directions and appear to be cut from salvaged handrail caps. Diagonal braided tension wires were also added in front of the west wall.

The two major ground level columns along column line #3 were removed. These columns were at the most critical portion of the structure, supporting the roof loads, mezzanine, and upper level. Earlier owners installed several layers of diagonals between the second floor support beam and the perimeter columns in an attempt to form *ad hoc* trusses. Even with these efforts, the beams still have significant deflection.

The two interior columns along column line #2 were also removed. A series of intermediate columns, installed to replace the two main columns, were also used to support the breast boards and feed bins, tool racks, and other wall-mounted equipment.

Connections between colinear beams are formed by dovetail lap joints.

At several locations on the ground level, secondary beams shore the main beams with their ends notched into the tops of the columns. These sub-beams are later modifications installed when the original ground level columns were removed.

The original door and window openings were set with jambs and heads abutting the main timbers. Newly added elements, on the other hand, required supplemental framing. These newer openings are also distinguished by smaller dimension wood.

All heavy timber wood structural members are joined with pegged mortise and tenon joints. Some of the shorter span beams and supports are also attached to the face of the main members with wood pegs. Metal fasteners, including threaded bolts, screws, and both square- and round-headed nails, appear where the structure has been reconfigured.

Perimeter and ground level columns are 6" x 6". Ground level columns along column line #2 are 5" x 7", 3" x 4", and 2 3/4" x 5 3/4", depending upon their use.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 31Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

The second floor is constructed of 1" thick tongue and groove planking. The floor joists are 2" x 9½" smoothly dressed beams at 24" on center.

The free-standing columns at the upper level are 3¾" x 6¼" timbers. Perimeter columns at column lines 'B' and 'C' are 2" x 6" pairs. All beams below the roofing are 4" high x 6" wide. The corresponding knee braces are full 2" x 6" timbers.

The mezzanine floor is ¾" thick wood planks over 1⅝" x 5⅝" wood joists at 24" on center.

Rafters are full-sized 2" x 4" members at 30" on center. The rafters bear directly on the intermediate purlins and ridge beam. At the wall plate, they are attached to short remnants of earlier rafters. The rafters run full length from plate to ridge. They are notched 1½" deep over the plate and at the purlin. The spaced roof sheathing is 1" x 11" wood planks at 14" on center.

(Section 7 text continues on Page 43).

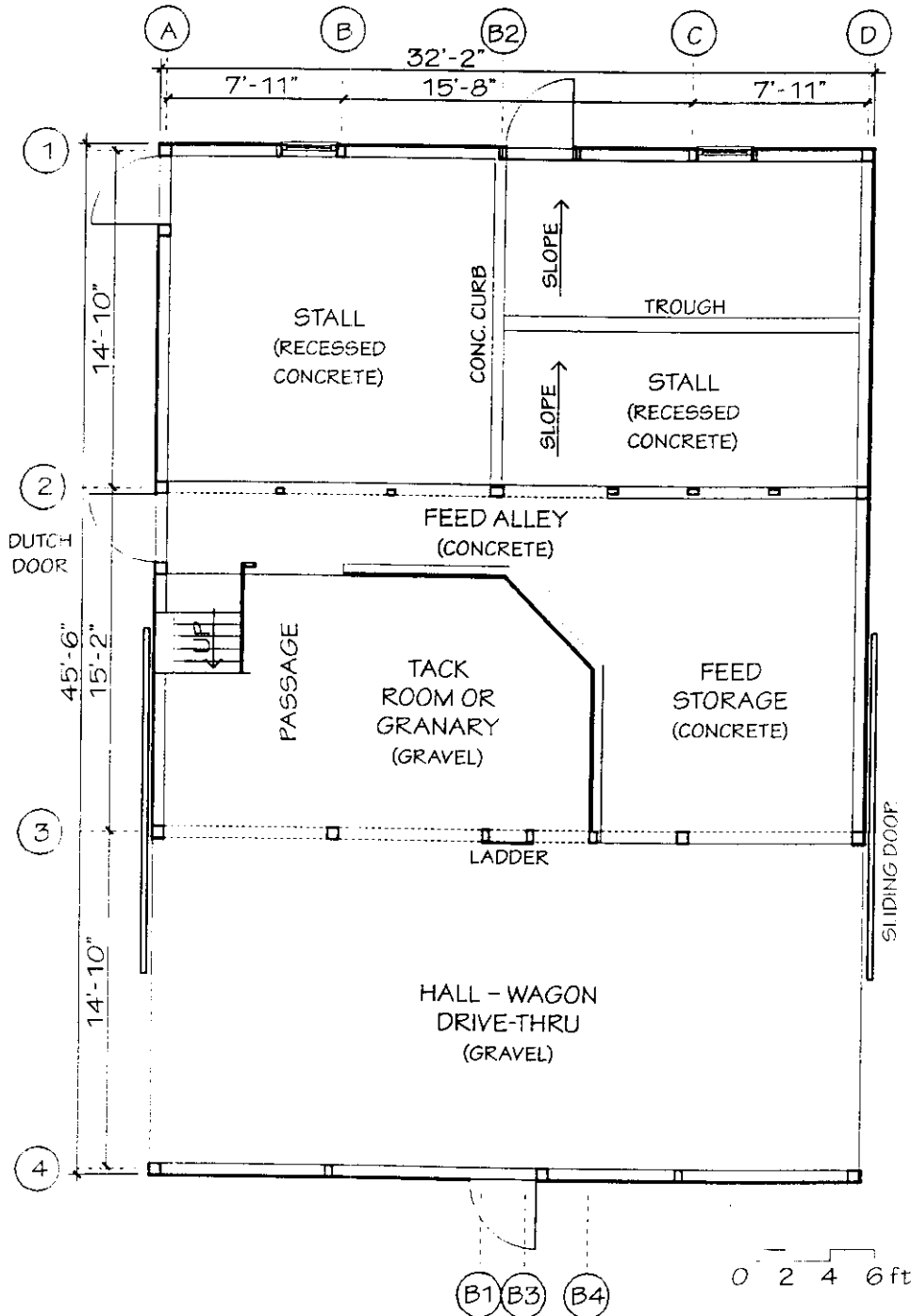
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 32

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



NOTE: THE GROUND LEVEL ARCADE COLUMNS B-3 AND C-3 HAVE BEEN REMOVED. THE COLUMNS ARE SHOWN IN THIS PLAN TO CLARIFY THE ORIGINAL STRUCTURAL GRID.

BARN GROUND LEVEL PLAN - CURRENT

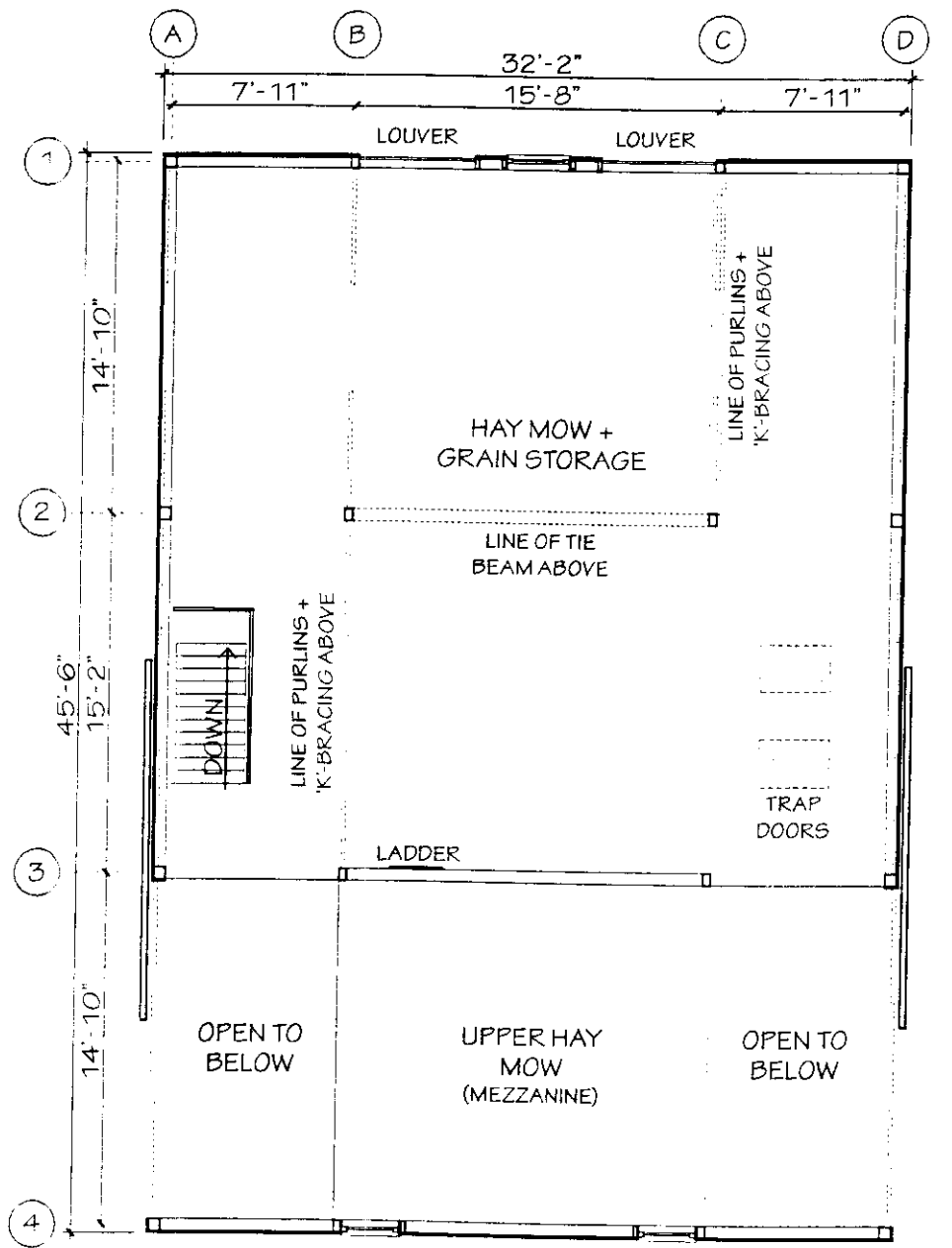
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 33

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



0 2 4 6 ft.

BARN UPPER LEVEL + MEZZANINE PLAN

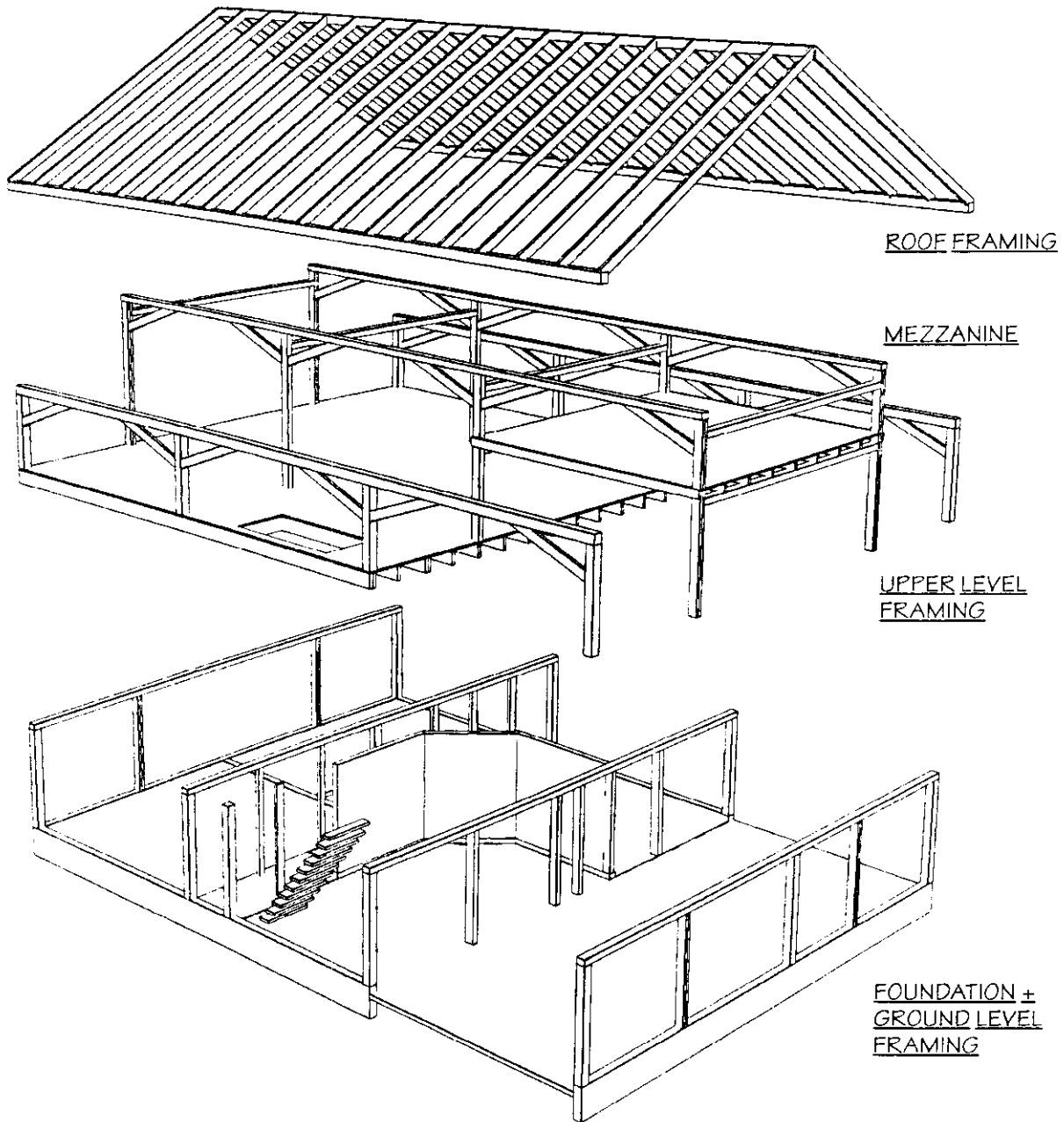
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 34

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



BARN EXPLODED ISOMETRIC

NOTE: INTERMEDIATE HEAVY TIMBER
WALL FRAMING AND WIND BRACING
NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.

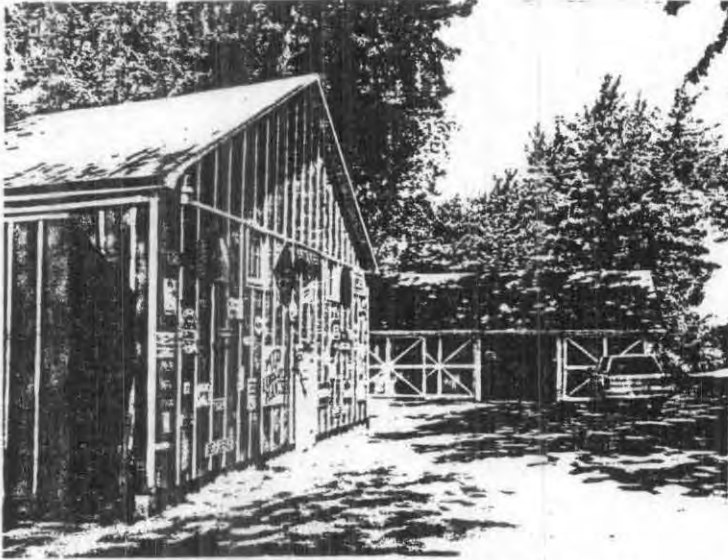
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

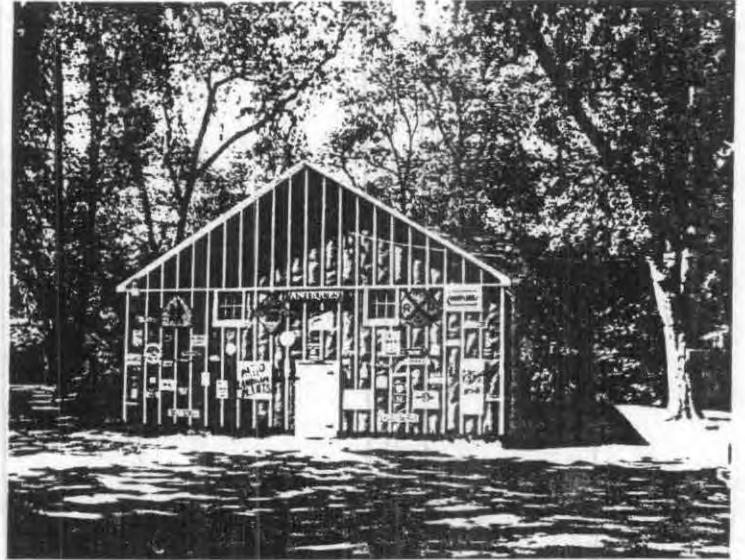
Section 7 Page 35

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



Oblique view of East Elevation with Garage beyond



East Elevation

Detail of door on East Façade



Detail of window of East Façade



Supplemental Photos — Barn

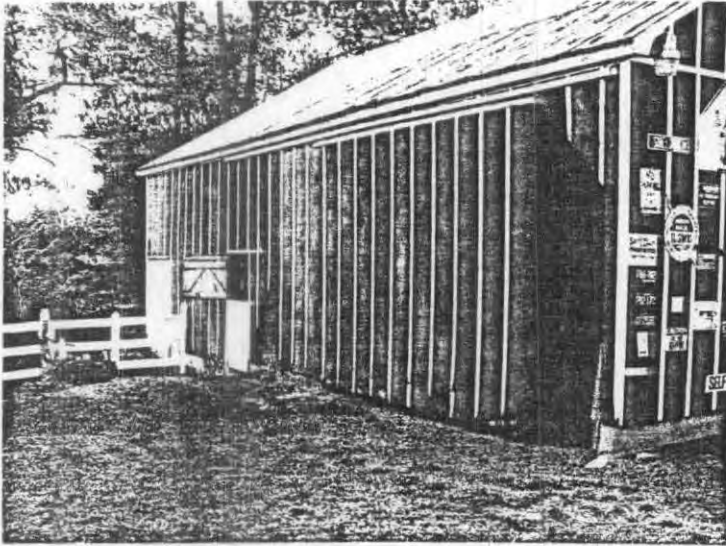
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

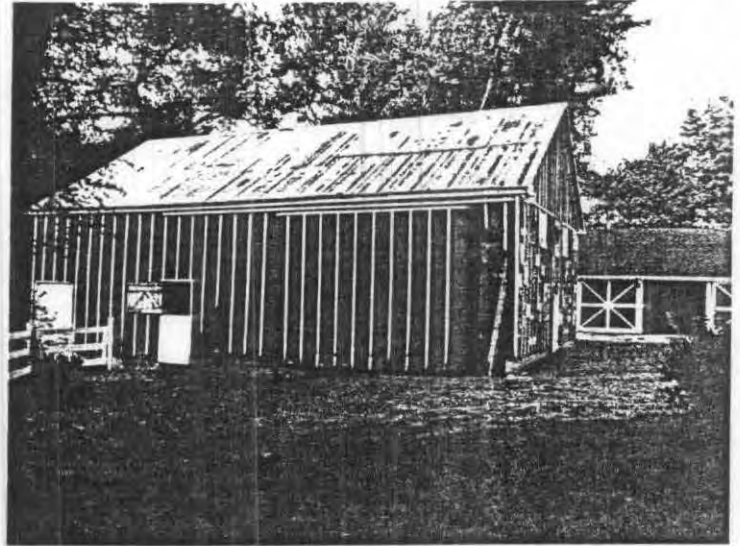
Section 7 Page 36

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

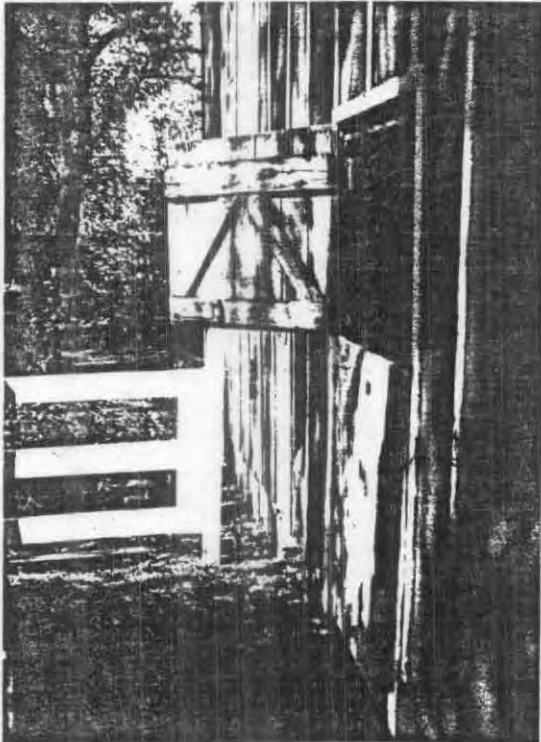


Oblique view of South Elevation

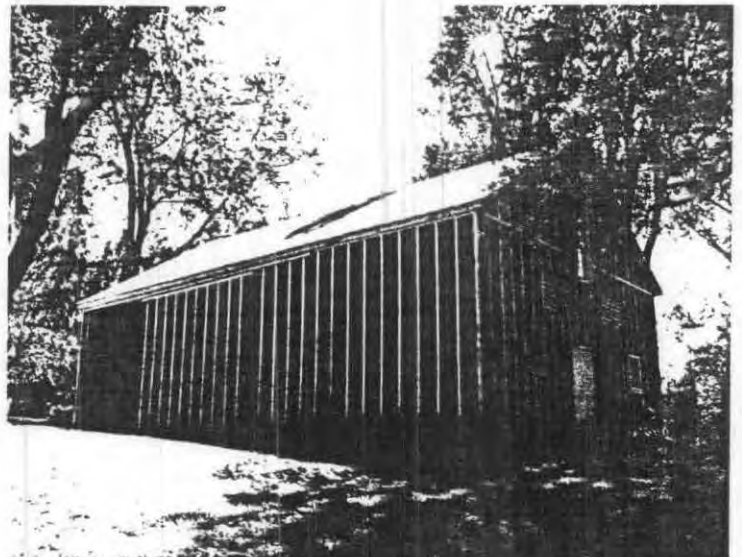


South Elevation

Detail of Dutch Door on South Façade



North Elevation



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

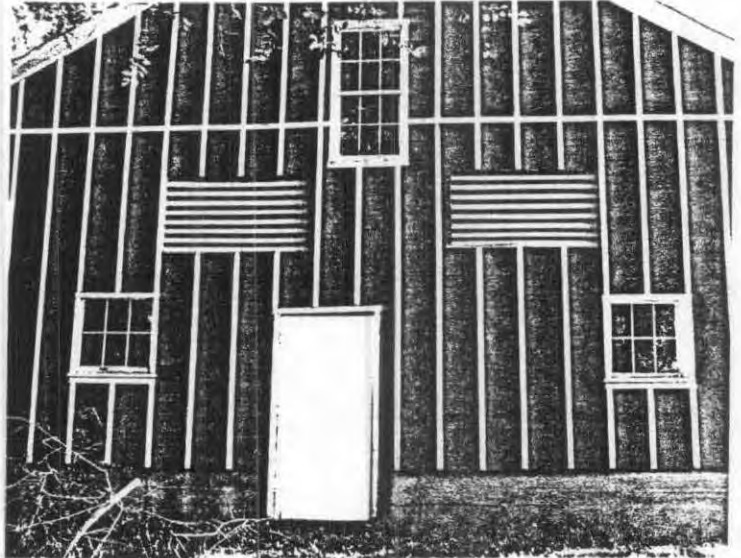
Section 7 Page 37

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



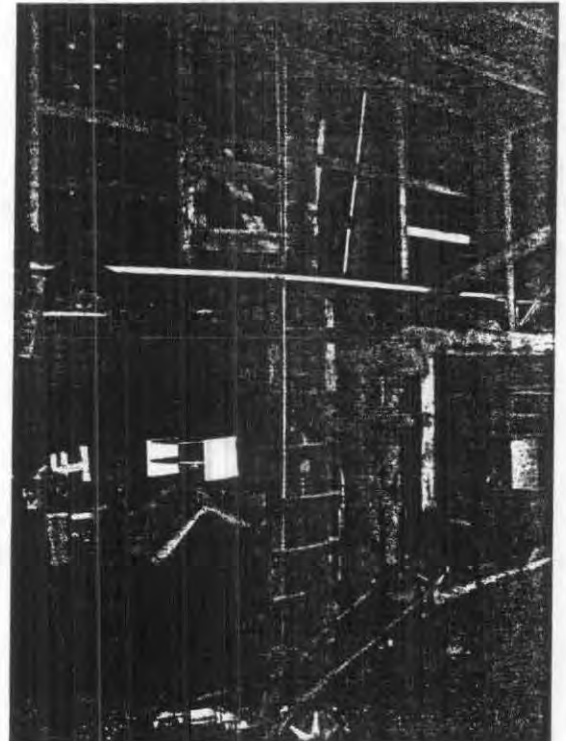
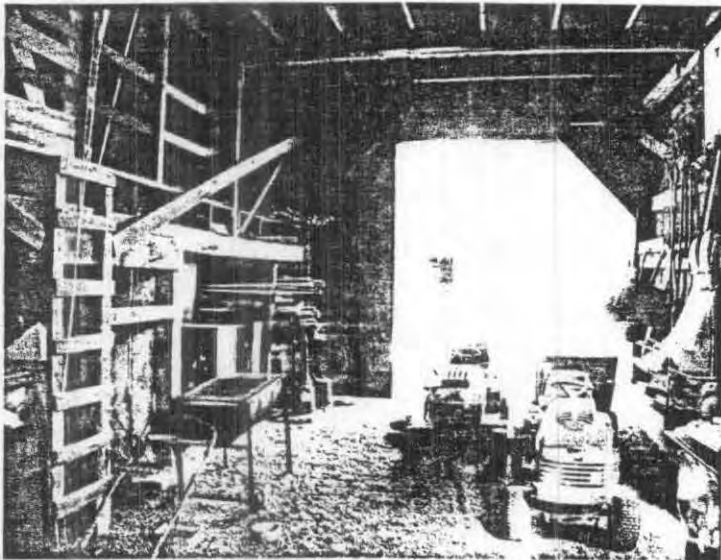
West Elevation



West Elevation Detail

West Elevation of Hall with ladder & diagonal bracing

Hall - view to North



Supplemental Photos — Barn

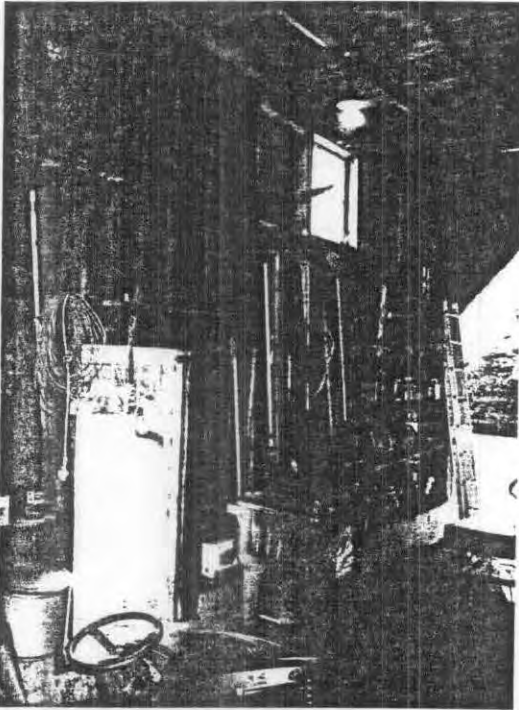
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

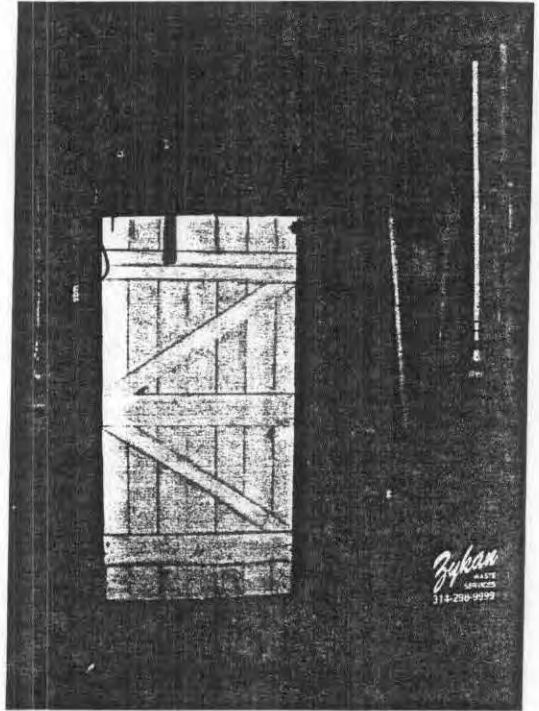
Section 7 Page 38

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

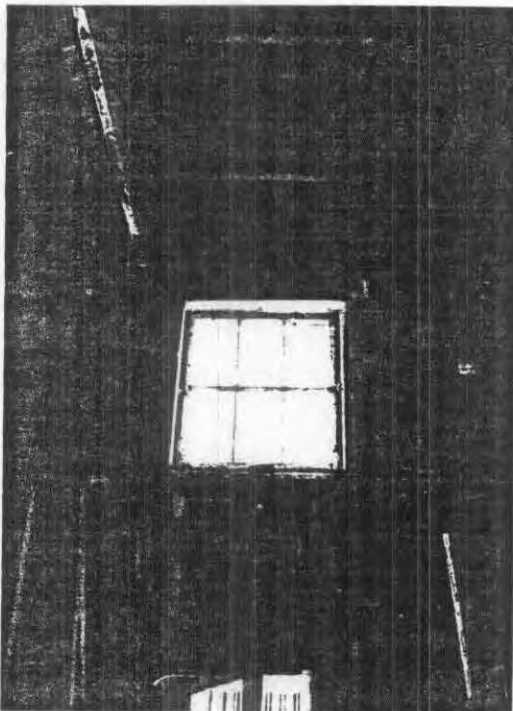
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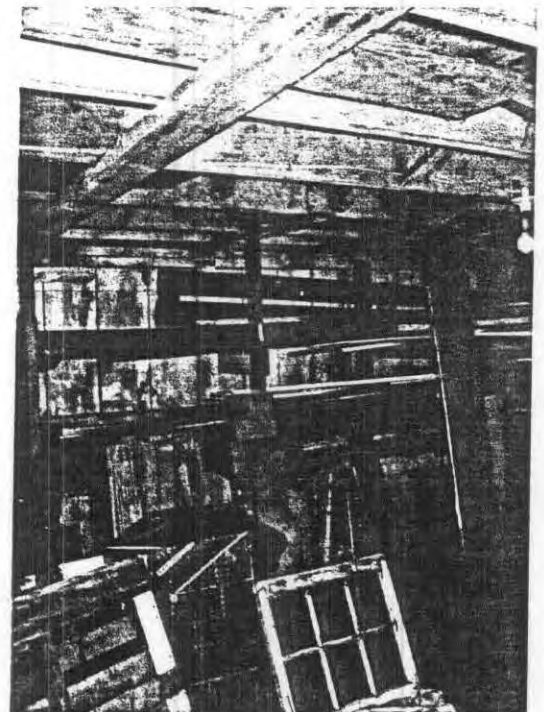
Hall East Elevation



Interior detail
of door on East
Elevation



Interior detail
of window on
East Elevation



North Elevation
of Feed
Storage

Supplemental Photos — Barn

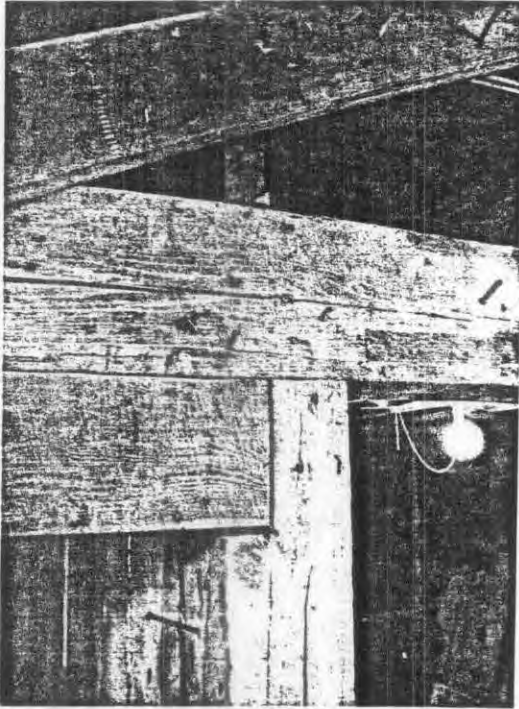
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

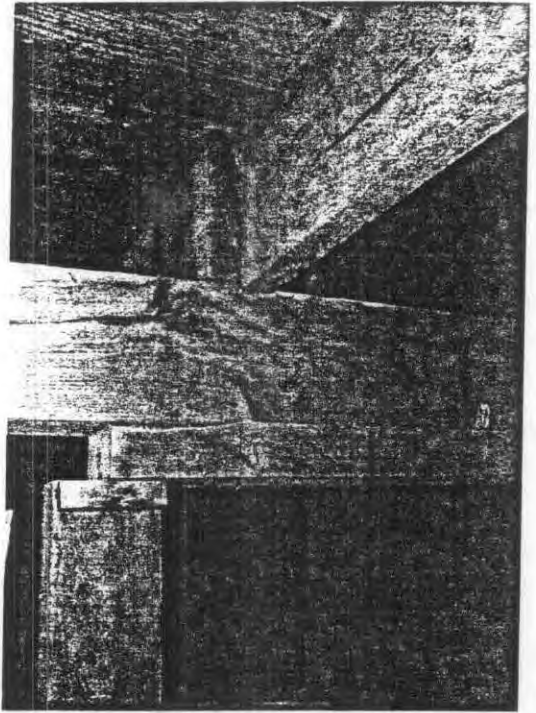
Section 7 Page 39

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

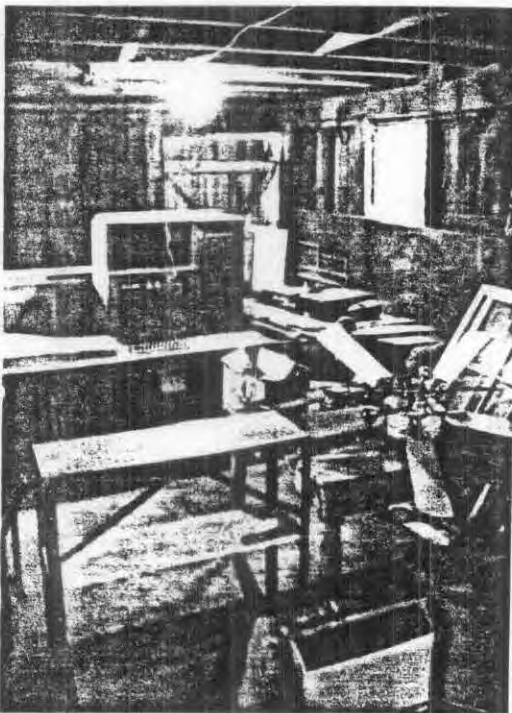
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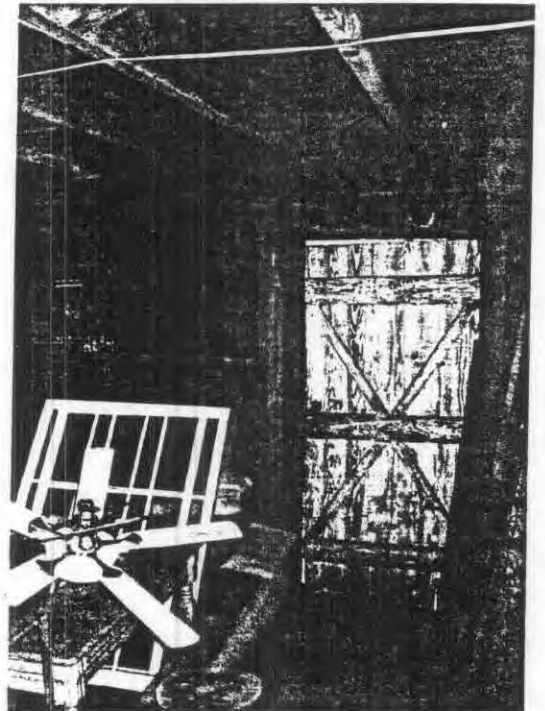
Ground Level
beam-column
connection
at center of
column line #3



Ground Level
beam-column
connection
near center of
column line #2



South Stable
- view to
Southwest



Interior detail
of door on
West Elevation

Supplemental Photos — Barn

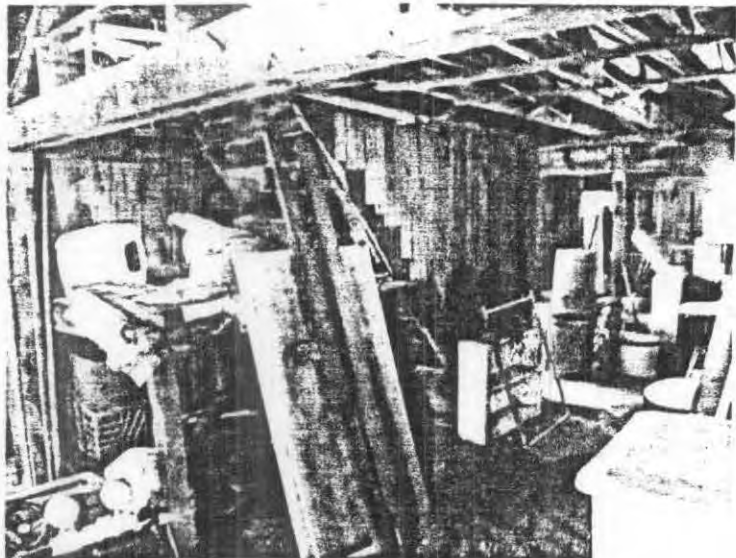
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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 40

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

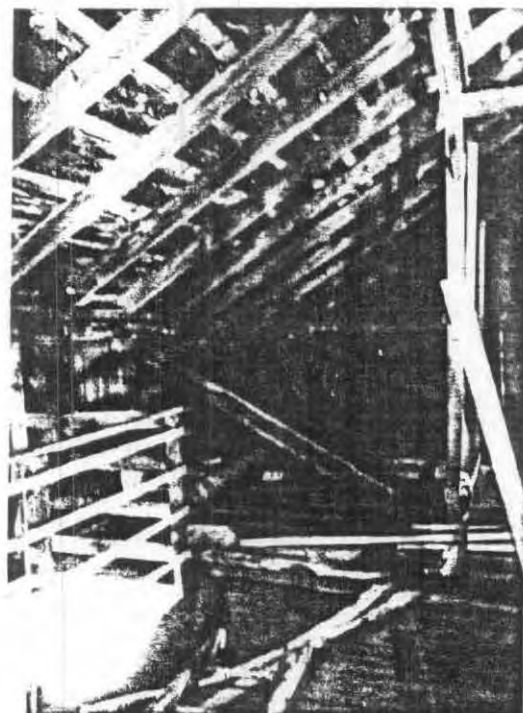


View from Hall to stair



Detail of stair

Detail of Dutch Door at center of South
Façade



Upper Level
- view to
Southwest

Supplemental Photos — Barn

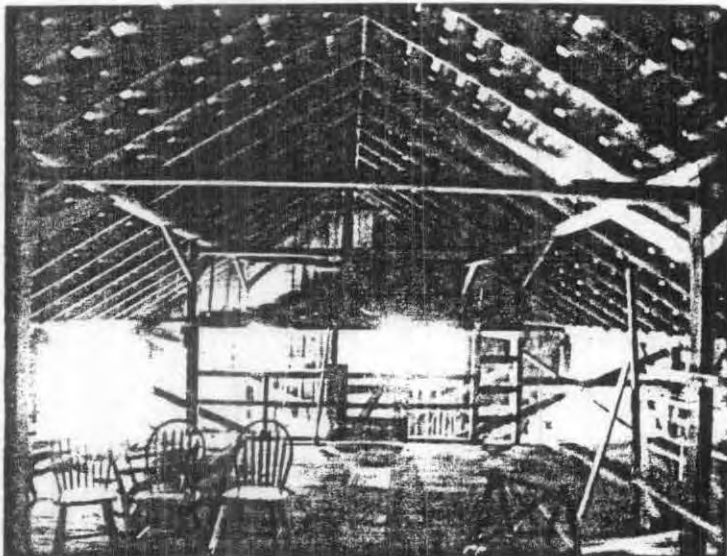
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

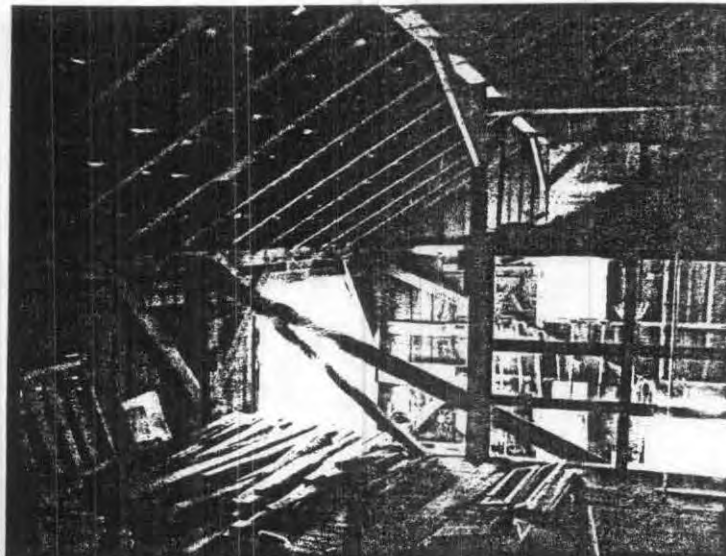
Section 7 Page 41

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

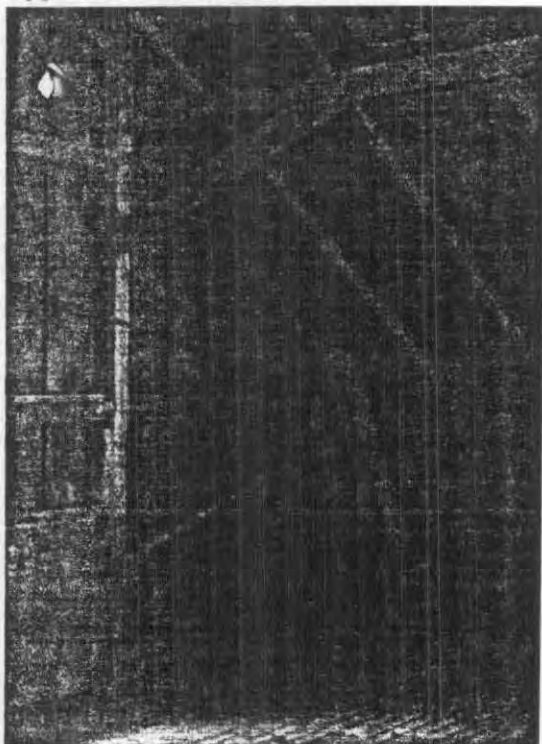


Overview of Upper Level - view east

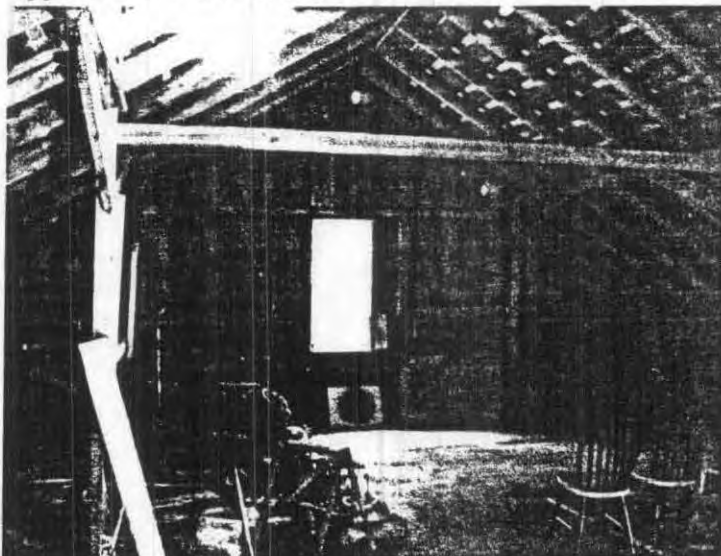


Upper Level - view to Northeast into Hall and Mezzanine

Upper Level detail of West Gable



Upper Level - view to West



Supplemental Photos — Barn

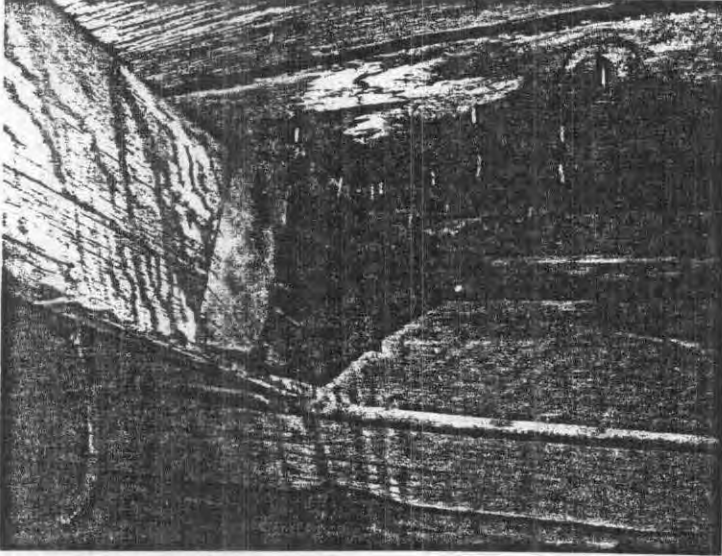
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 42

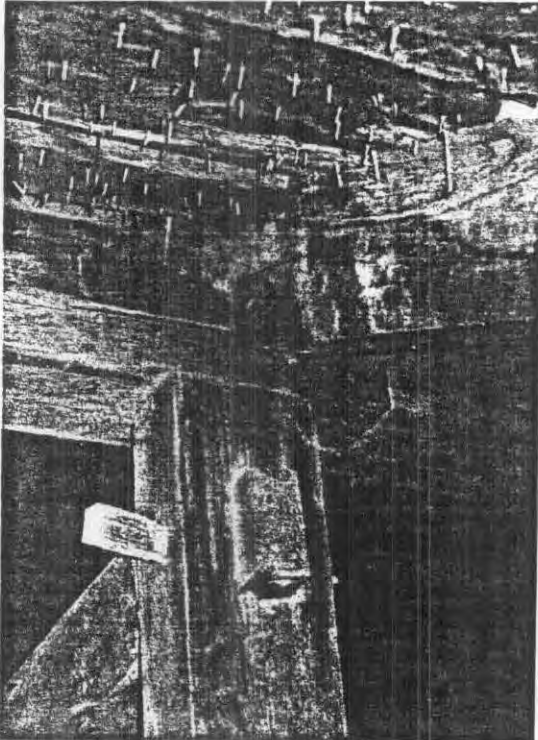
Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



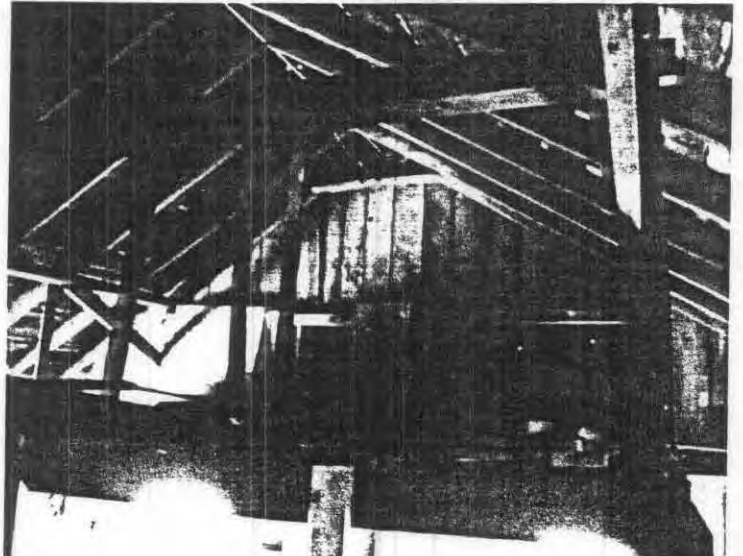
Detail of roof rafter and plate

Rafter notch over mid-span beam showing dove-tail beam splice



Detail of upper level façade framing at end of column line #3

View from Upper Level into the Mezzanine



Supplemental Photos — Barn

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 43

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

BUILDING #3 - CHICKEN COOP

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>concrete</u>
walls	<u>wood board and batten</u>
	<u>asphalt roll roofing, composition siding</u>
roof	<u>asphalt roll roofing</u>
other	<u></u>

The date of construction for the chicken coop is unknown. The configuration of the concrete foundation and curbs, the use of antique wood framing, and the method of assembly for the exterior walls are all very similar to the barn. These elements suggest that the chicken coop and the barn could have been built at about the same time, circa 1890.

The building is currently used for domestic storage.

The building consists of a single rectangular room covered by a shed roof.

The chicken coop sits on a concrete slab with integrally cast nine-inch high curbs. The walls are framed with 2" x 4" (actual, minimum dimension) wood studs at 30" on center.

Horizontal sticking between the studs provides sills and headers for openings as well as braces for the exterior walls. All original walls, as indicated below, are formed from vertical wood planking, approximately 5-inches in width.

The framing and configuration of the east façade appear to be original. It has a small in-swinging awning window centered on the wall and a small access door for the chickens below. The appliqué shutters are new.

The south wall currently is plain. The interior framing shows that the wall had four large openings. These openings were probably filled by windows.

The original finishes of the east and south walls have been covered with asbestos composite siding.

The current owners installed a new window into the north wall. The wall previously was solid. The current owners covered this wall and the west wall with asphalt roll roofing anchored by narrow white wood battens to match the barn's current appearance.

The original condition of the west wall is unknown. The original wall had been removed by previous owners; the entire side of the building was covered by a large corrugated metal door. The current owners have reframed the wall to bring it into character with their concept of the original design. The Marty's provided an historically appropriate door and screen door to serve their current uses for the building. They also installed a large window into this wall. The original window was probably much smaller, matching the unit at the east elevation.

All of the newly-installed doors and windows were salvaged from the dwelling on this property.

The roof framing has been replaced. Currently the tongue and groove roof deck is supported by contemporary-sized 2 x 6 rafters (1 1/2" x 5 1/2" actual) at 30" on center. Several rafters are sistered to patch termite damage and to frame below the opening for a metal wind-turbine roof vent. The roof is covered with a granule-impregnated asphalt roof membrane matching the wall finish. The soffits are open.

Although the building has been modified several times, its current condition is a good reflection of its original configuration and use.

(Section 7 text continues on Page 49).

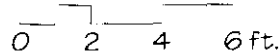
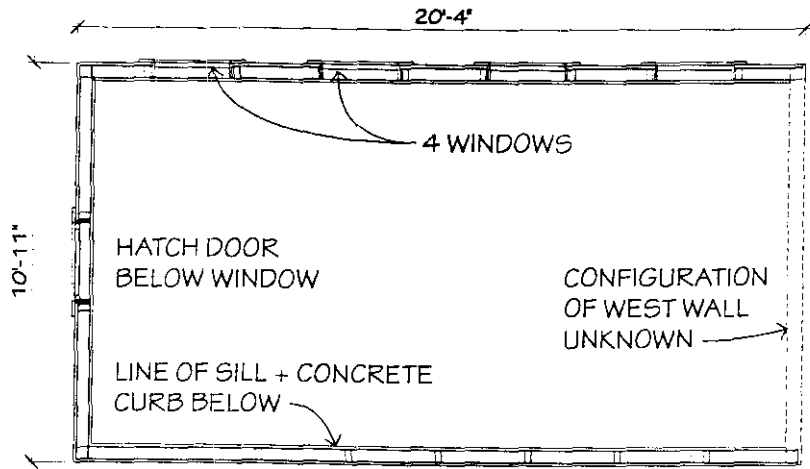
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

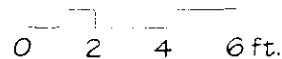
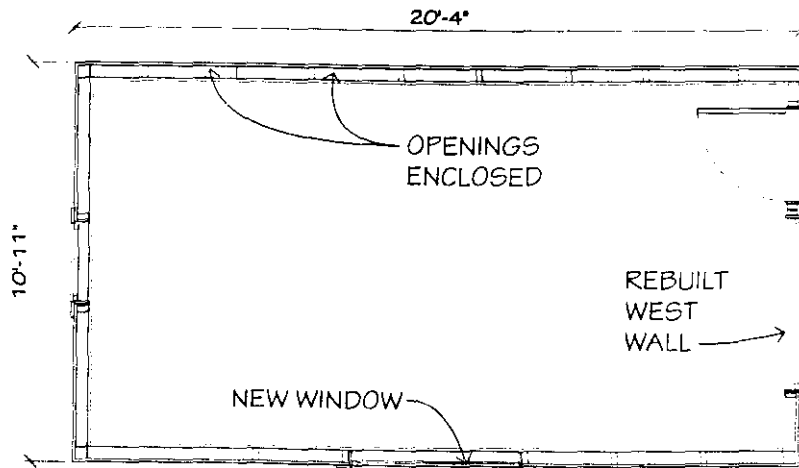
Section 7 Page 44

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



CHICKEN COOP PLAN (ORIGINAL)



CHICKEN COOP PLAN (CURRENT CONDITION)

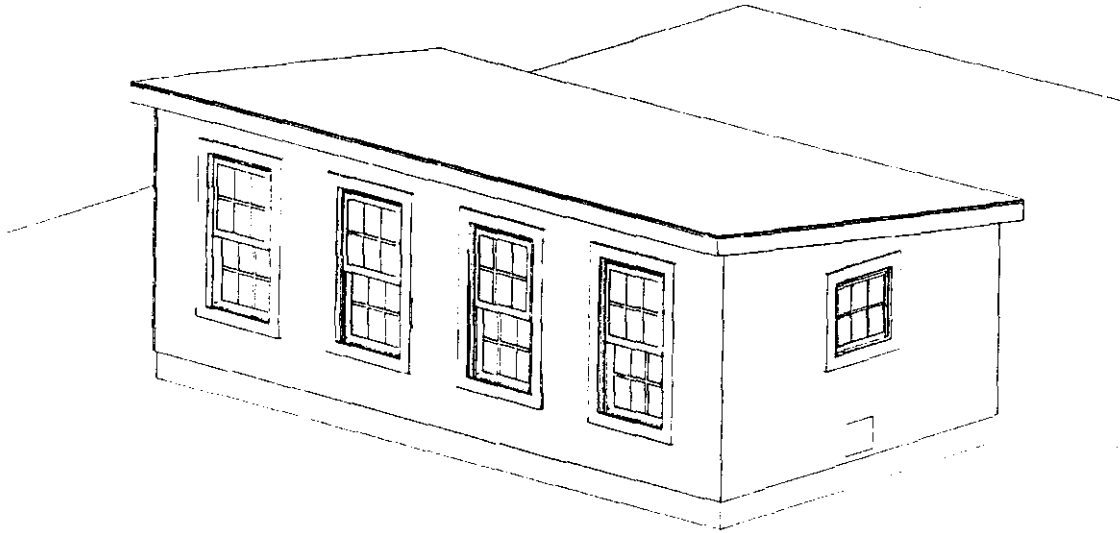
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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

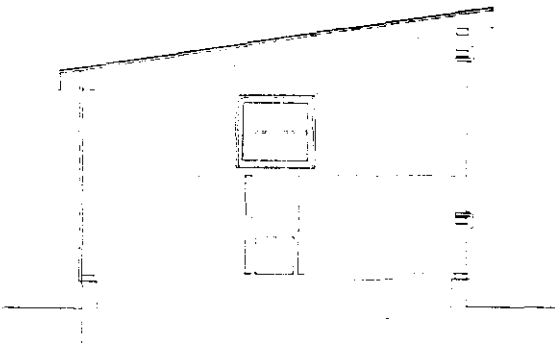
Section 7 Page 45

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

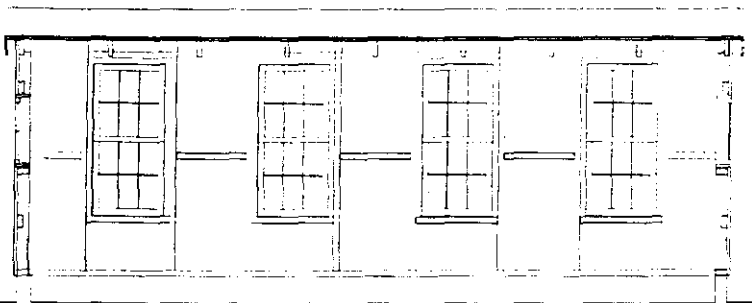


ISOMETRIC OF CHICKEN COOP FROM SOUTHEAST
(CONJECTURED ORIGINAL CONDITION)



0 2 4 6 ft.

CHICKEN COOP INTERIOR EAST
ELEVATION



0 2 4 6 ft.

CHICKEN COOP INTERIOR SOUTH ELEVATION

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 46

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

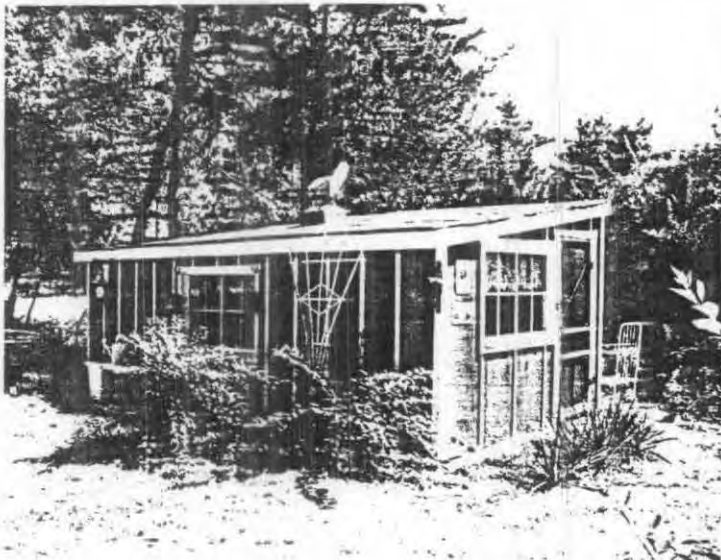


View from Southeast



View from Northeast

View from Northwest



View from Southwest



Supplemental Photos — Chicken Coop

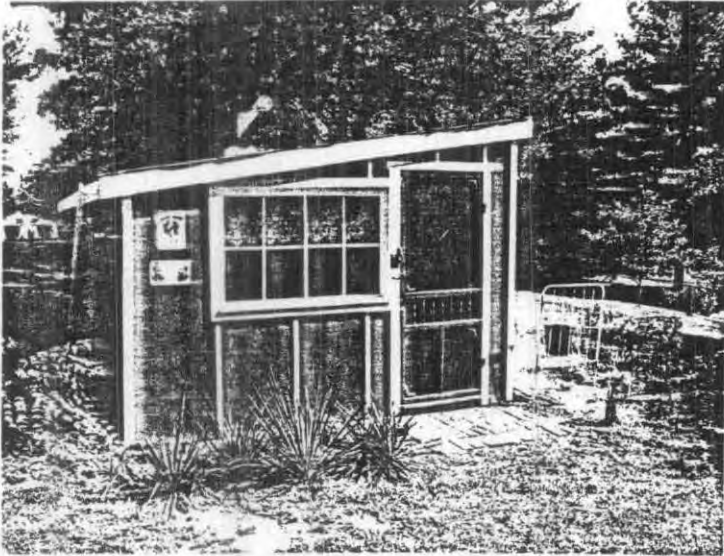
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 47

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



New West Elevation

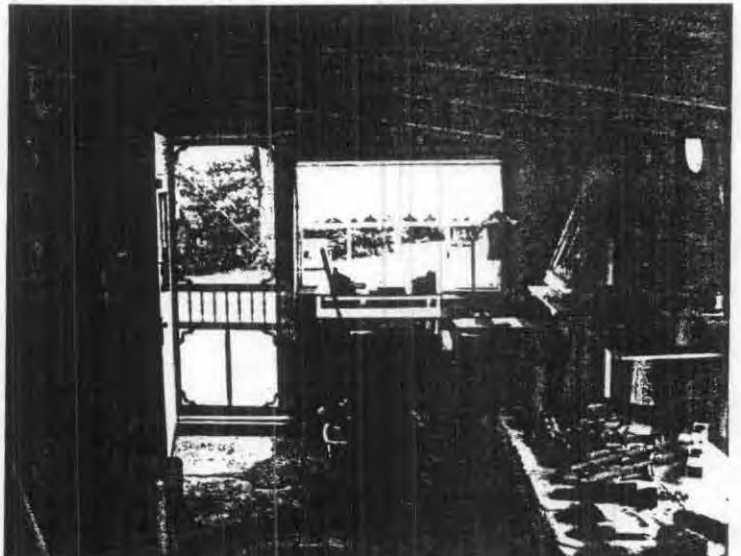


New Entrance Door & Screen Door

Interior View to Southwest



Interior View to West



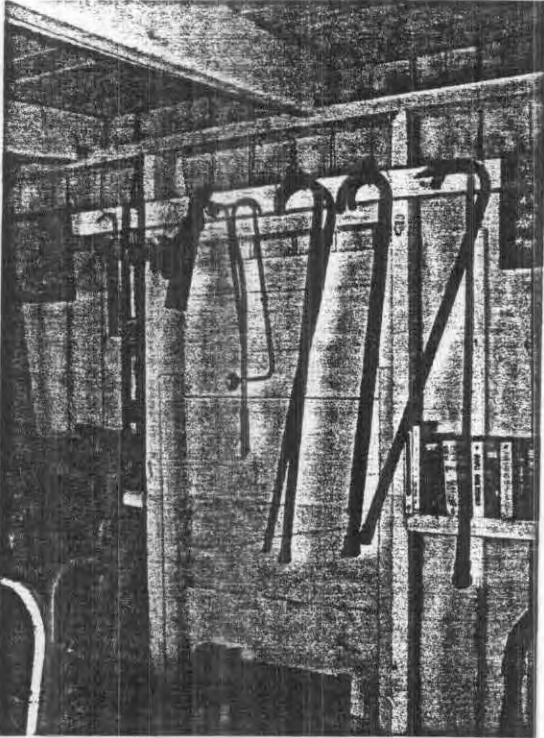
Supplemental Photos — Chicken Coop

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

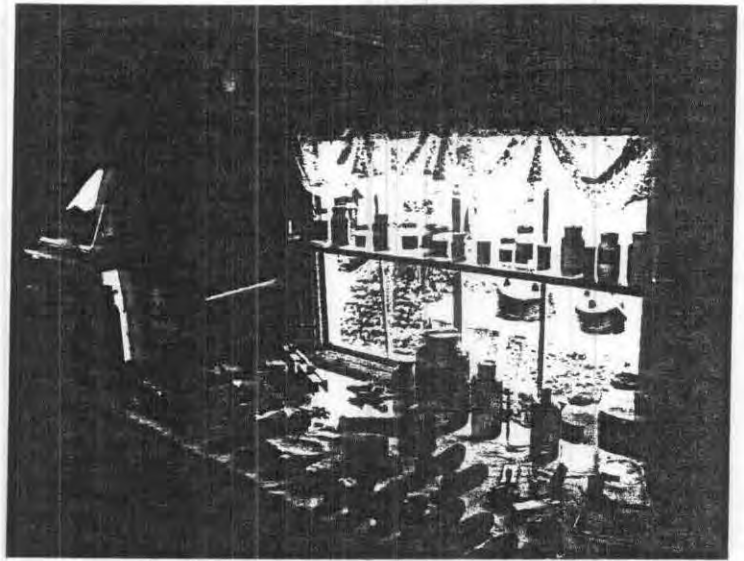
Section 7 Page 48

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

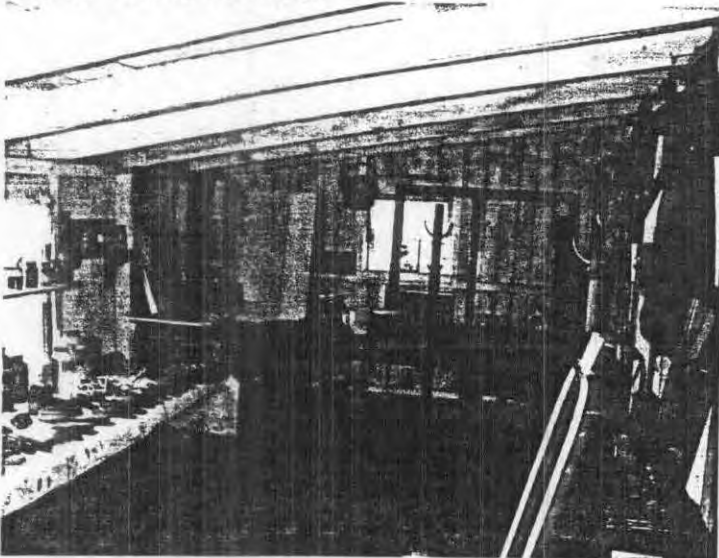


Closures in South Wall

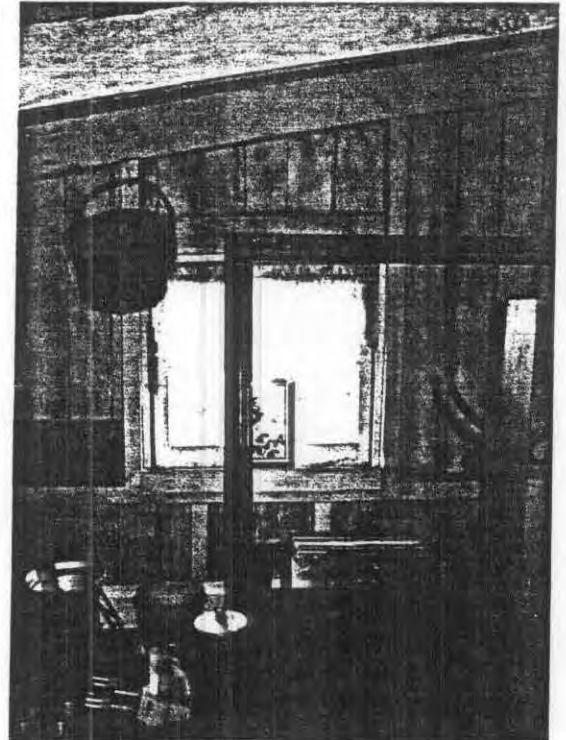


New Window in North Wall

Interior View to Northeast



Interior View to east



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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 49

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

BUILDING #4 - PRIVY

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>wood posts</u>
walls	<u>wood board and batten</u>
roof	<u>wood (now asphalt shingles)</u>
other	<u></u>

At the present time, the privy is located behind the garage. Five previous privy sites, located north of the residence between the summer kitchen and the garage, were discovered and excavated by the present owners. They have recovered many artifacts, especially broken pottery, dating as far back as 1890. There are several additional sites that have not been excavated.

It is not possible to date the privy with any certainty. It could have been physically relocated five or more times, or it could have been rebuilt each time its location was changed. The current privy was built at least several years prior to 1920, the time when indoor plumbing was installed in the residence.

The privy is constructed entirely of unfinished wood. Corner posts with horizontal braces form the framework supporting the wide plank vertical siding. Battens are applied to the interior of the walls. Screened vents are located between the rafters, protected by the eaves.

It is difficult to date the simple door hardware, but all of it is appropriate to the time and function of the building.

The privy is covered by a shed roof. The asphalt shingle roofing, rolled over the eaves, was installed by the current property owners. Originally the wood roof was exposed.

The stained glass window and its oversized appliqué shutters are recent modifications. The interior painting and sheet flooring are also recent additions.

The privy originally provided two stalls. The lower seat, sized for children, has been replaced by a magazine rack.

(Section 7 text continues on Page 51).

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

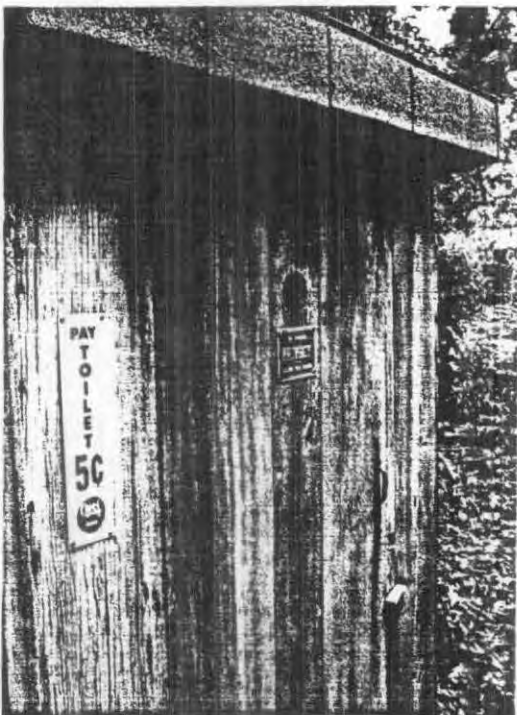
Section 7 Page 50

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



View from
Southwest



Detail of Door
& Eave



Privy Interior

Supplemental Photos — Privy

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 51

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

BUILDING #5 - GARAGE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>concrete</u>
walls	<u>concrete masonry</u>
roof	<u>asphalt shingles</u>
other	<u>composition siding</u>

The garage was built about 1940.

The building consists of a long rectangle providing four equal storage bays. The building is capped with an 8:12 pitch gable roof running parallel with the long side of the rectangle.

The garage has a concrete floor and foundation. All exterior walls are single-whythe concrete masonry to a height of eight feet. The masonry has been painted white on the exterior. The gables are wood framed and covered with asbestos composite siding.

Wood trusses at 48" on center support the plank roof deck. The top chord and web members of the trusses are nominal 2" x 6" s, and the bottom chord is a 2" x 5". The actual widths of the wood members are either 1½" or 1⅝", depending upon their application. The decking is 8" nominal tongue and groove planks.

The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage has ogee-profile aluminum gutters with square downspouts. The soffits are open and show the truss extensions notched over the plate.

The most striking features of the garage are the four wide sliding vehicle doors. These are made of painted wood bead-board faced with wide cross- and x-bracing. The doors are separated by 8" x 8" nominal wood columns. The doors are hung from head-mounted rollers. The rollers, pulls, and wheeled floor guides all appear original.

There are five in-swinging 6-lite wood awning windows. They are all identical in size and configuration. There are two windows on the east façade, three along the north, and one on the west.

Although it has been removed, the owner has the original metal weather vane in storage. He plans to reinstall the weather vane after it has been restored.

The east half of the building continues to be used for its original function. The west half was recently partitioned off with a wood paneled wall to form a workshop. The workshop has been finished with a fiberboard ceiling and fluorescent lights. The chimney at the center of the north elevation has been removed to below the roof deck. There is a central floor drain.

No signs of any alteration are apparent on the exterior of the building. It is probably in its original configuration and has been well maintained.

(Section 7 text continues on Page 54).

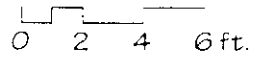
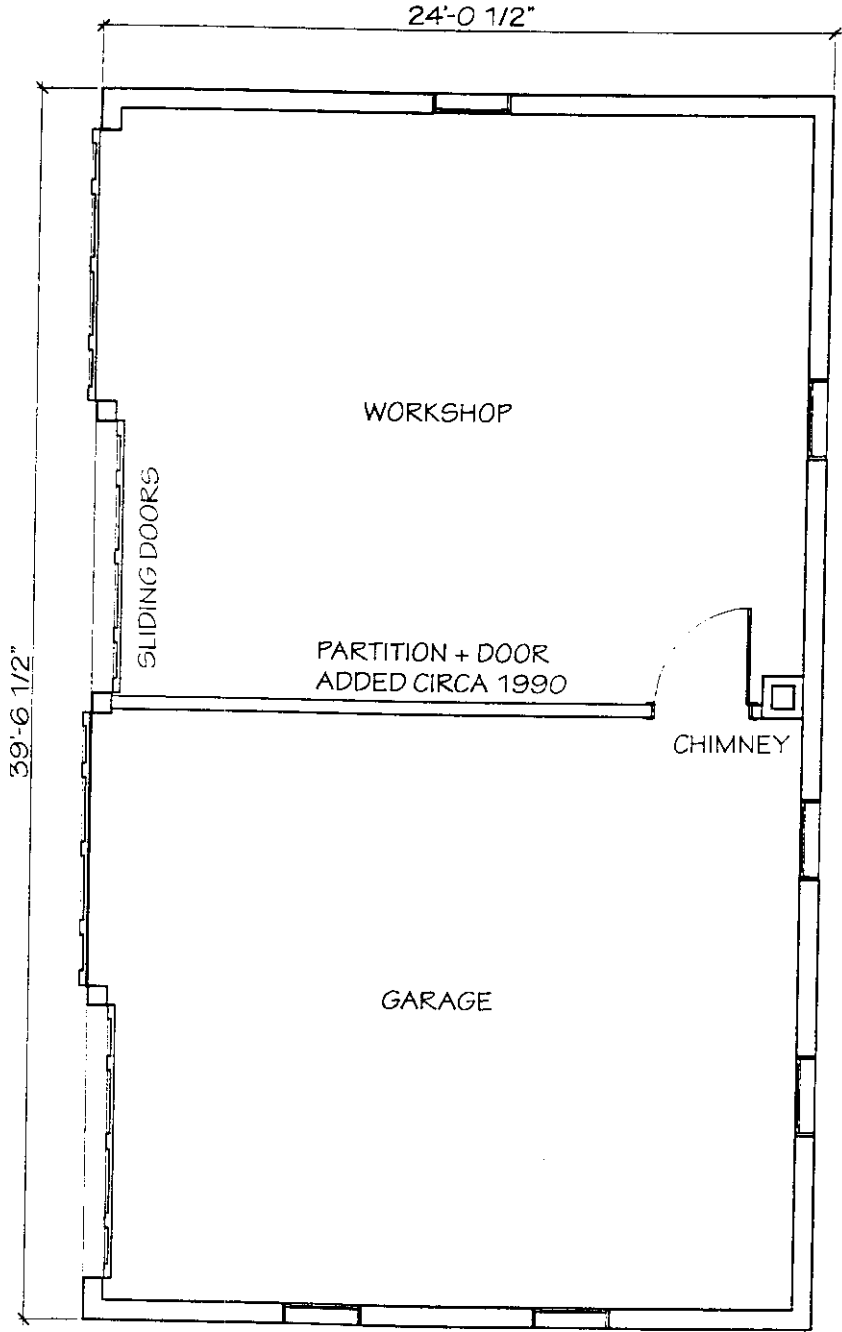
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 52

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



GARAGE PLAN

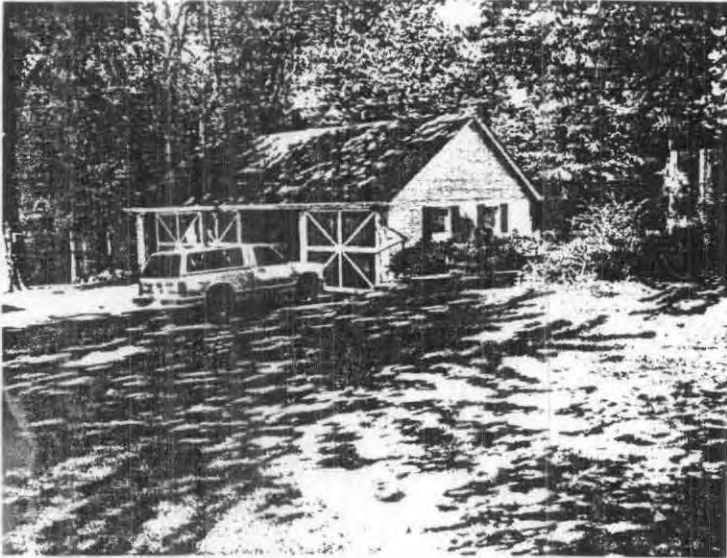
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

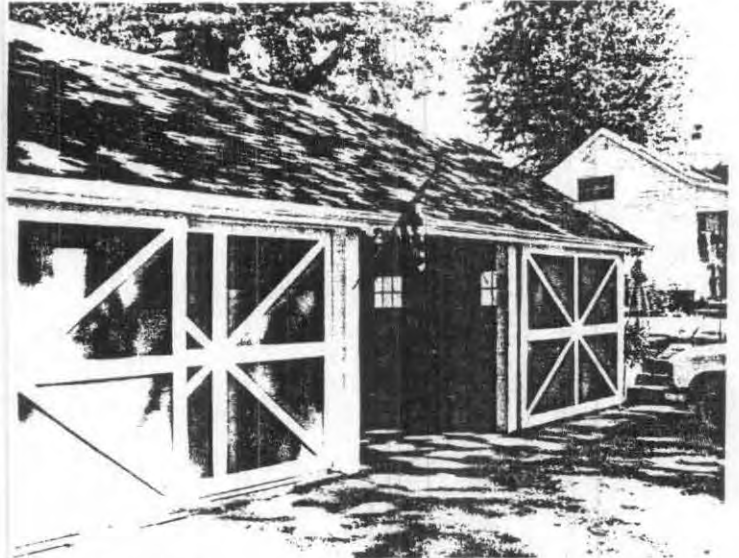
Section 7 Page 53

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

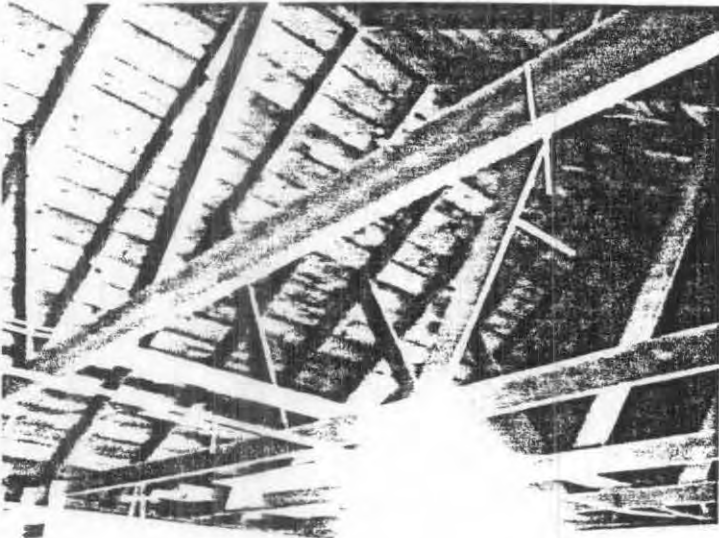


View from Southeast

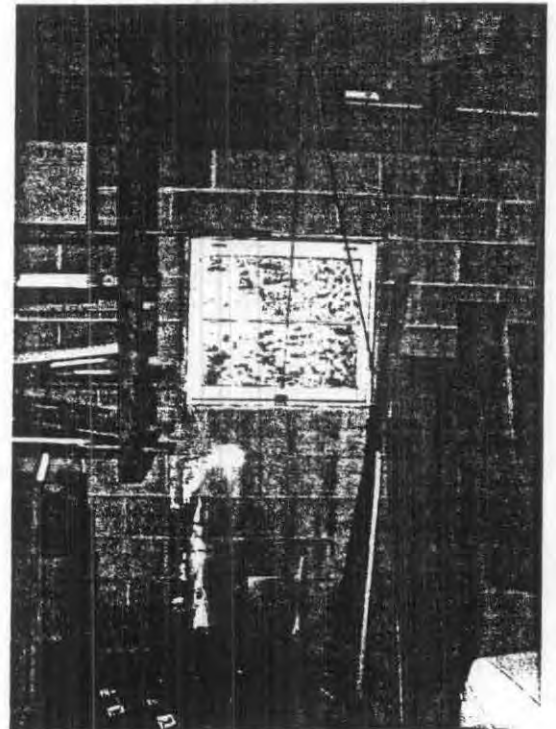


South Elevation

Roof Structure



Typical Interior Wall



Supplemental Photos — Garage

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 54

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description



STRUCTURE #6 - WELL

The well is located at the east end of the garage.

The well was dug by hand and lined with coursed rubble limestone. The stone is original. The shaft is approximately 3 1/2 feet in diameter. It is twenty-five feet deep and still has water at the bottom.

The well is covered with concrete paving and a separate concrete lid. The concrete is from the twentieth century.

There are no records to indicate the well's date of construction. The use of a rough coursed limestone liner in lieu of the cistern's brick liner suggests that the two structures were built at very different times. Certainly the well was built during the nineteenth century.

(Section 7 text continues on Page 55).



Supplemental Photos — Well

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 55

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

STRUCTURE #7 - CISTERN

The cistern is located within a flower bed just outside the south door of the summer kitchen.

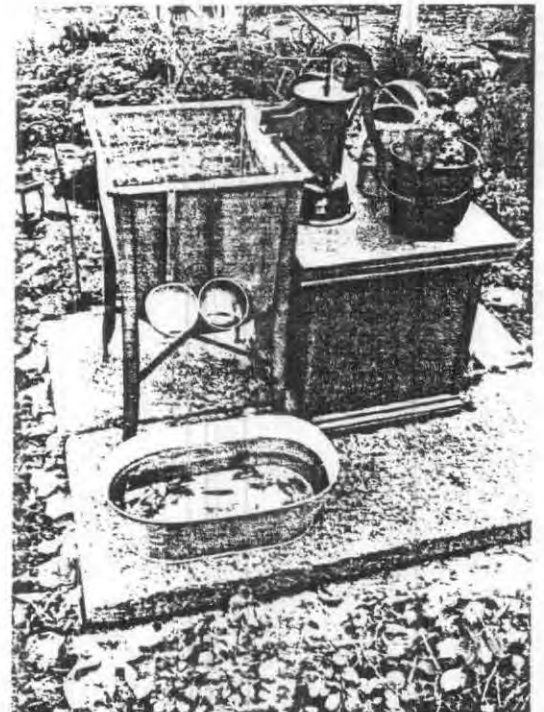
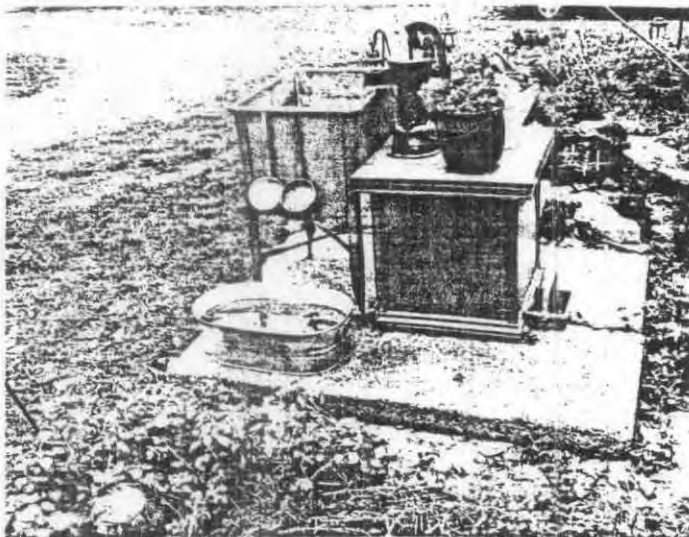
The cistern continues to function, receiving rain water draining from the house. It has an overflow drain with an outlet at the bottom of the hill adjacent to the garage.

The cistern vault is lined with brick. According to Russ Marty, it has a 4,000 gallon capacity. The vault is an eight foot diameter cylinder, 25 ft. deep. The brick lining is original.

The cistern is covered with two large concrete slabs. The concrete was added in the twentieth century.

The antique hand pump with its wood base and the wash tub were added recently by the current property owners. They are appropriate additions and restore the cistern's function.

END OF SECTION 7 - DESCRIPTION.



Supplemental Photos — Cistern

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 56

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Description

Endnotes

- ¹ Celeste Meyer, prior property owner, interviewed by Russell and Barbara Marty, June 2000.
- ² ibid.
- ³ ibid.
- ⁴ ibid.
- ⁵ ibid.
- ⁶ ibid.
- ⁷ ibid.
- ⁸ ibid.
- ⁹ "Storms Ravage North County," St. Louis North County Journal, 17 June 1998, page 1;
"Falling Trees Damage Historic House," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 15 June 1998, page 1; and
"Vintage Home Damaged," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 16 June 1998, page 4a.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 57

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

SUMMARY

The Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District, 15505 New Halls Ferry Road, St. Louis County, Missouri, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of its significance under:

CRITERION A: AGRICULTURE

and

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE.

Area of Significance – Agriculture: The Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District is significant in Agriculture because it presents a well-preserved and cohesive example of a mid-western small family farm of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Farm Complex illustrates an important lifestyle and livelihood that once dominated St. Louis County and the rest of the nation. The property and the cluster of buildings maintain their historic setting, describing daily life on the farm during its one hundred year long period of significance. The barn, chicken coop, and agricultural support facilities depict methods of late nineteenth century agricultural commerce.

Area of Significance – Architecture: The Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District is significant in Architecture for several reasons. First, it preserves an ensemble of buildings and structures that define a unique and clearly identifiable agricultural complex. Second, it preserves two buildings that are each individually significant.

The Farm Complex portrays the traditional site planning principles and architecture of late nineteenth century agricultural development. The farm preserves all of its major residential, residential support, and agricultural buildings and structures. The ensemble provides a clear diagram of a typical functional organization for an historic farmstead.

The farm's well preserved Missouri-German Residence provides an excellent example of a very important building style that is rare in St. Louis County. The Residence depicts the influence of German craftsmen in the mid-nineteenth century. This influence imbued the Residence with refined detailing and proportions. The dwelling retains its original floor plan and major interior features. It embodies the home's early interior spatial relationships. Finally, the structural system provides an important link showing the development of understanding leading to contemporary wood construction.

The Barn is also individually significant. It is one of very few remaining nineteenth century barns in the Metropolitan St. Louis area. It is an example of a three-bay, three-aisle, side-drive barn. This is an extremely rare building type. The structural system features traditional heavy timber construction. Of greatest importance, however, the barn provides a unique example of the early influence of late nineteenth century technological changes and agricultural theories on the traditional barn.

Although not individually significant, the ca. 1890 Chicken Coop, the Privy (built before 1920), and the 1940's Garage provide well-preserved examples of rural utilitarian structures.

All of the buildings and landscaping on the Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District are well preserved and are in excellent condition. Their appearance remains true to their original functions and historical styles.

Even after the sub-division of the property during the 1950's and the subsequent suburban development that surrounds the property, the farm's rural image still dominates. Although the property is no longer a working farm, the Patterson Farmstead Historic District uniquely retains its important structures and surrounding site features, thereby providing an accurate image of an historical farmstead.

The Patterson Farmstead Historic District is unique, one of a handful of identifiable farmsteads remaining in the Metropolitan St. Louis area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 58

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

BACKGROUND HISTORY

Early Patterson Family History

The Patterson family was among a small but important group of families who relocated from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Carolinas into the St. Louis area prior to the Louisiana Purchase. The Pattersons were among the first settlers of English origin and one of the first Protestant families in St. Louis County. Individual family members and the family as an independently identifiable group are all locally very significant.

The Patterson family was Scotch Irish and came to America in the early 1700s arriving in the Port of Philadelphia. Like many others, the family came to Penn's Colony to escape persecutions at home and to find a better life in the New World.

The family of John Patterson came from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and moved to Orange County in North Carolina before the Revolution and eventually made their way a generation later to St. Louis County, Missouri.

John [Sr.] and Margaret Patterson had 9 children Two of the sons, John [Jr.] and William later went to St. Louis County, Missouri. John remained there and William moved north to Pike County, Missouri [in 1818].¹⁰

John Patterson, Jr. was the eldest child of John and Margaret Patterson. He was born in 1760. He married Keziah Hornaday. They first moved to North Carolina and later relocated to South Carolina. During this time they had ten children.

In most of the available literature, John Patterson, Jr. is usually called John Patterson, Sr. The switching of names even occurs in John Patterson, Jr.'s Last Will and Testament. Junior probably took the senior moniker after the death of his Father. He also could have changed after moving to Missouri, becoming isolated from the rest of his generation. The senior title possibly was used to identify John Patterson as the patriarch of his large clan in the new territory.

Before moving to St. Louis County, John Patterson, Jr. was a Revolutionary War veteran.

In 1783 [John Patterson, Jr.] entered the North Carolina Militia and served for about two months, August and September, of that year. He was serving some 15 miles from his home, so he was given permission to return home for a few days to get new clothing. The next day his company fought a pitched battle at a place called Lindley's Mill. The Militia fought against a company of Scotch Tories loyal to the King.

When John returned the battle was over and the militia was disbanded shortly thereafter. John Patterson's pension request, *Number R 8005*, was rejected.¹¹

John Patterson, Jr.'s service during the Revolutionary War was eventually recognized when the Florissant, Missouri chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was named after him.

After a brief stop in Kentucky, John Patterson, Jr. and his brother William moved to North St. Louis County in 1798. At that time the area was still owned by Spain and was called Upper Louisiana or New Spain. The area was predominantly French and Catholic. The history of the Methodist Church in Missouri indicates that the Pattersons were:

... part of the first ripples of the slowly approaching flood of American immigrants to Upper Louisiana, invited by the Spanish government to fill its vacant acres. Generous grants of land were available to new settlers upon payment of the cost of survey and registration, and occupancy within three years. The Spanish Provincial officials understood full well that the expected new settlers would be Protestants almost entirely and that, while being officially required to exclude the Protestant religion, they would have to be tolerant toward non-Catholic settlers.¹²

John, Jr. and William each received land grants from the Spanish colonial government. Each property encompassed approximately 600 arpens (- 700 acres). The land titles were later confirmed by the U.S. government as Surveys #105 and #210.¹³ Much of the documentation regarding the land grants states that the second parcel was purchased by John.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 59

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

Jr.'s son William. Because the younger William was still a minor at the time of the purchase, only sixteen years old, the second parcel was more likely purchased by John, Jr.'s brother William. This also seems more likely because the elder William and his growing family remained in the St. Louis County area until 1818, a twenty year period.

The original land grant parcels bordered Coldwater Creek, the historical accessway for the original settlement of Florissant (known at the time as the Village of St. Ferdinand de Fleurissant). John Patterson, Jr.'s plot was conveniently located directly adjacent to the Commons of the Village of Florissant. The original land grant property is shown on the 1838 map, page 62.

During the next several decades, various members of the Patterson Family acquired additional properties near the original land grant parcels. The Patterson families' descendents and their land holdings each became so large that a large section of North St. Louis County became known as the Patterson Settlement. The general area of the Patterson Settlement is shown by the 1878 map on page 63. Several family-owned parcels are also located north and east of the area shown. The family's holdings probably were even greater at one time; quite a few of the family members had moved out of the area by the time described by the map.

An indication of the importance of the Patterson Family to the area was the construction of Patterson Road.

This old Florissant Valley highway, laid out apparently in Spanish times, leaves the village a few blocks above St. Ferdinand's church, crossing the Creek and then running north by east to the Hall's Ferry Road, to the north of which was the Patterson Settlement. Here were grouped on neighboring farms the immediate family connections of John Patterson, whose property, indicated as Government Survey 105, still appears on county plats. His five sons with their descendants people the Patterson Settlement, the territory of which, comprising from a thousand to fifteen hundred acres, was bounded west by the Hall's Ferry Road, south by Cold Water Creek, north by the Missouri River and east by the Bellefontaine Road.¹⁴

Patterson Road is directly associated with the development of the Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District. The road left the Florissant (St. Ferdinand) Common at the southwest corner of the nominated property. It followed the west property line before turning east, traversing the center of the property, and meeting New Halls Ferry Road. Elisha Patterson used the convenience of the accessway to site a school and church on his property. The church and school are discussed later in this text.

History of Elisha and Lucy Patterson

Elisha Patterson was the second son of John Patterson, Jr. Elisha was born in 1784 in Orange County, North Carolina. He moved to St. Louis County with his father in 1798. Elisha served in the War of 1812 as a sergeant in Captain James Musick's Militia Company. He married Lucy Hubbard on 9 January 1806.¹⁵

Lucy Hubbard's pioneer life was described in her obituary, published in the St. Louis Christian Advocate on November 15, 1876:

Lucy Hubbard was born in the State of Virginia, March 13, 1790; emigrated with her family when a child, stopping for a short time in Kentucky, and arriving in the Territory of Missouri in the year 1800. Here, Mr. Hubbard, her father, settled in the charming valley of Florissant, about 15 miles from the then French village of St. Louis, where she spent the remainder of a rather extraordinary life. On January 9, 1806, she was married to Rev. Elisha Patterson, with whom she happily spent more than 50 years of married life [actually 48 years]. She became the mother of 15 children, fourteen of whom lived to be heads of families, her first born dying at five years of age. Her entire progeny before death numbered 15 sons and daughters, 93 grandchildren and 75 great-grandchildren Sister Patterson, with her husband, was received into the Methodist Church by Rev. John Clark [first Methodist preacher in Missouri], in 1806.¹⁶

The quotation cited above is the only reference found by this reviewer suggesting that Elisha Patterson may have been an ordained minister.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 60Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri**Statement of Significance**

A frequently cited, but unproven tradition suggests that the marriage of Elisha and Lucy Patterson was the first Protestant Christian wedding in the Louisiana Territory after the land was purchased by the United States.¹⁷ The wedding was certainly one of the earliest, taking place less than two years after the transfer of ownership of the territory from France. At that time the Protestant population of the Louisiana Territory was still extremely small.

[Rev.] Joseph Oglesby, appointed to the Illinois Circuit [of the Methodist Church] in 1804, was instructed, presumably by Bishop Asbury, to cross over into Missouri, to travel through the settlements to see what the prospects were for Methodist work.... Oglesby explored the whole band of settlements along the west side of the river, though he mentioned no other places, and reported, to the Western Conference of 1805, about two hundred likely prospects for Methodist work. The total American speaking population in Missouri at that time has been established at about two hundred.¹⁸

Elisha Patterson's legacy is intricately tied to the establishment of the early Methodist Church in the Missouri Territory. Elisha assisted Reverend John Clark's formation of one of the first Protestant churches in Missouri.

A second class [of the Methodist Church] on Coldwater was formed by [Reverend John] Clark sometime during the year 1806. The claim has been made that it was the first one formed in Missouri. This class was established in the home of Elisha and Lucy Patterson whom Clark had married on January 6, 1806.... Elisha Patterson was chosen Class Leader, and the William Patterson home was the meeting place....¹⁹

Cold Water Church separated from the organized Methodist Church and continued as an independent Protestant church. The church became affiliated with the "Friends of Humanity," a Baptist denomination that abhorred slavery. Members of the congregation were encouraged to work for emancipation, including purchasing slaves in order to give those slaves freedom.²⁰

Elisha Patterson's commitment to his faith, and to Reverend Clark, continued throughout his life. "[Rev. Clark] died November 15, 1833, in the home of Elisha and Lucy Hubbard Patterson whom he had married twenty-seven years before. He was buried from their home.... His grave is in Coldwater Cemetery...."²¹ The location of the Patterson home in 1833 is not indicated.

Besides the grave of Reverend Clark, Cold Water Cemetery holds the burial plots for many of the early Patterson family members. Elisha and Lucy Patterson and many of their descendents are buried there.

Cold Water Cemetery is located on the original David Brown land grant property. Elisha Patterson and his three oldest brothers together purchased the land in 1818. They divided David Brown's estate into four equal parcels for each of their families. The plot containing Cold Water Cemetery was deeded to the eldest brother, William. Later, William deeded the property to his eldest son, Joseph. It is currently owned by the Missouri Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The cemetery is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Elisha Patterson's Contributions to the Patterson Settlement

Elisha Patterson's life was dedicated to establishing his faith in the Patterson Settlement. His life is directly linked with the construction of a church and a school to serve his family and community.

As noted earlier, the Patterson family was one of the first Protestant families and among the first settlers of English origin in predominantly French-Catholic St. Louis County. Because of their unique needs, the Pattersons had to establish institutions consistent with their culture and beliefs. From a very early date, the Pattersons helped finance and build a church and a school for the use of their family and neighbors. These institutions formed an important ensemble, establishing the Patterson Settlement as a self-contained small community.

When first organized, church services were held in members' homes. A log church was built at the Cold Water Cemetery in 1832. The Journal of the Coldwater Church/Union Meeting House shows that the church on the Cold Water cemetery site remained in continuous use into the 1870's. Elisha Patterson was extremely active in this church and served as commissioner and treasurer for many years.²²

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 61

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

A new "Orthodox Protestant Church" was built in 1851 on a corner of the Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farm, approximately one-quarter mile south of the nominated property.²³ This church was built three years before Elisha's death. The reasons for the second Patterson family church are unknown. It is clear, however, that by deeding part of his property to the church Elisha Patterson was instrumental in providing this church to serve his family's nearby farms. The "Coldwater Church" appellation was transferred to this building. Although much altered, this structure still exists. It is currently owned by the Fraternal Order of Eagles Lodge #3638.

In addition to their religious education, from an early date the Patterson Family provided for their children's formal education.

It must be remembered that prior to about 1845, there was no such thing known as a public school, in the true sense of the term. If a school were opened at all, it was a matter of private contract between some adventurer and a few heads of families.²⁴

For a while, school was held in the Cold Water Church/Union Meeting House. Members objected to this location; they felt that it was inhumane to require their children to attend school in a cemetery.²⁵

In the 1840's the settlers were anything but crowded, but the little log school near the Cold Water cemetery — the only one for miles around — was bursting at the seams. The children of Shackelford, New Halls Ferry and Old Jamestown Roads had a long way to walk to school in the biting winters of the mid-century.²⁶

It is unclear whether the quotation is referring to the Union Meeting House or to a later log school.

In response to the concerns of location and overcrowding, however, Elisha Patterson built a school building in the south-east corner of his own property. This school was used until after the 1851 Cold Water Church occupied this lot.

In 1859, shortly after Elisha's death, members of his family built a new school approximately one-fourth mile north of the nominated Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District. The building is currently owned and maintained by the Hazelwood School District.

The school and church buildings remain. Because of their proximity to the nominated Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District, the ensemble provides a clear reminder for those familiar with the region's history of the importance of the Patterson Settlement to the early years of settlement and development of North St. Louis County.

(Section 8 text continues on Page 65).



Cold Water School



Coldwater Church

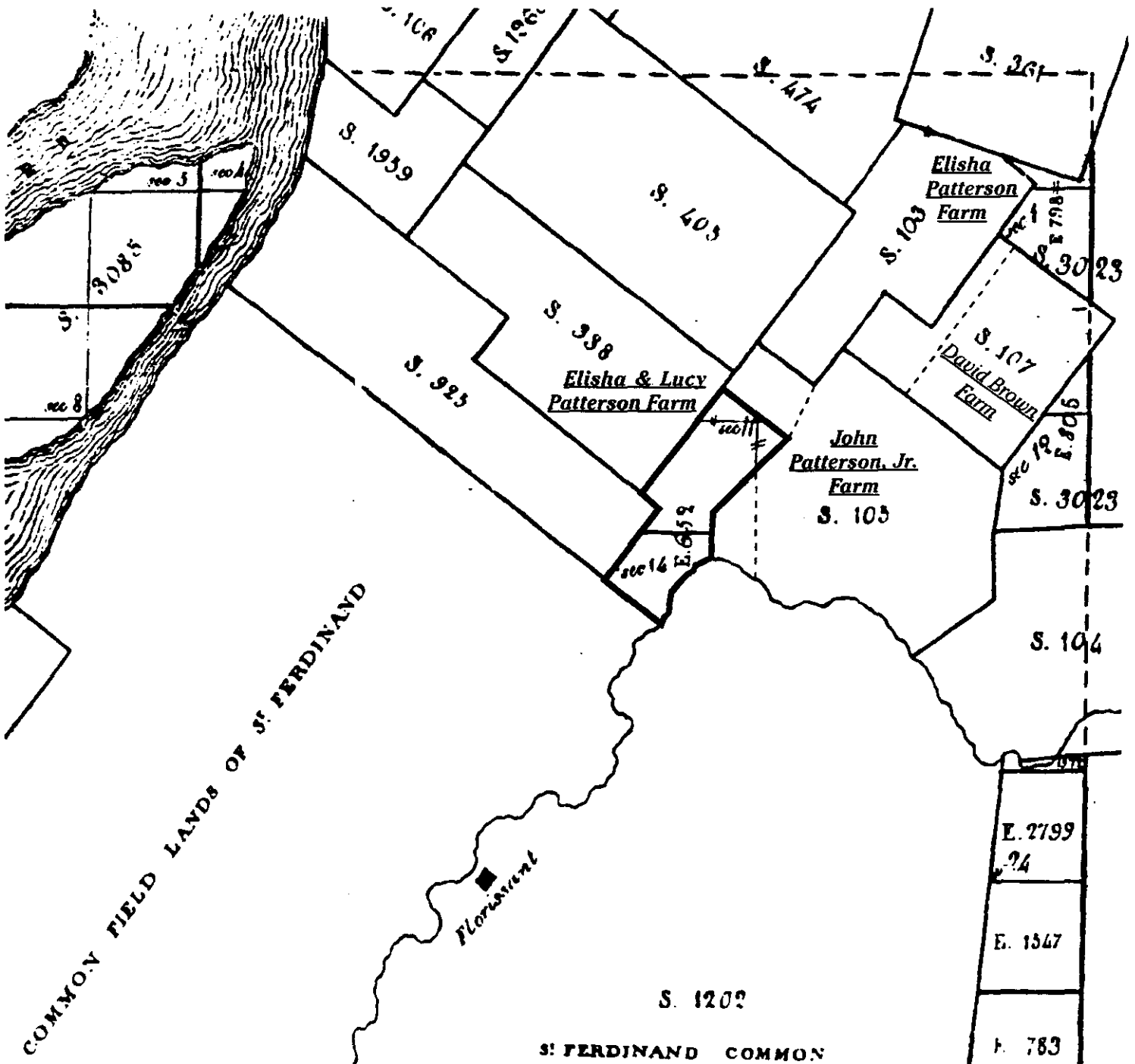
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 62

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance



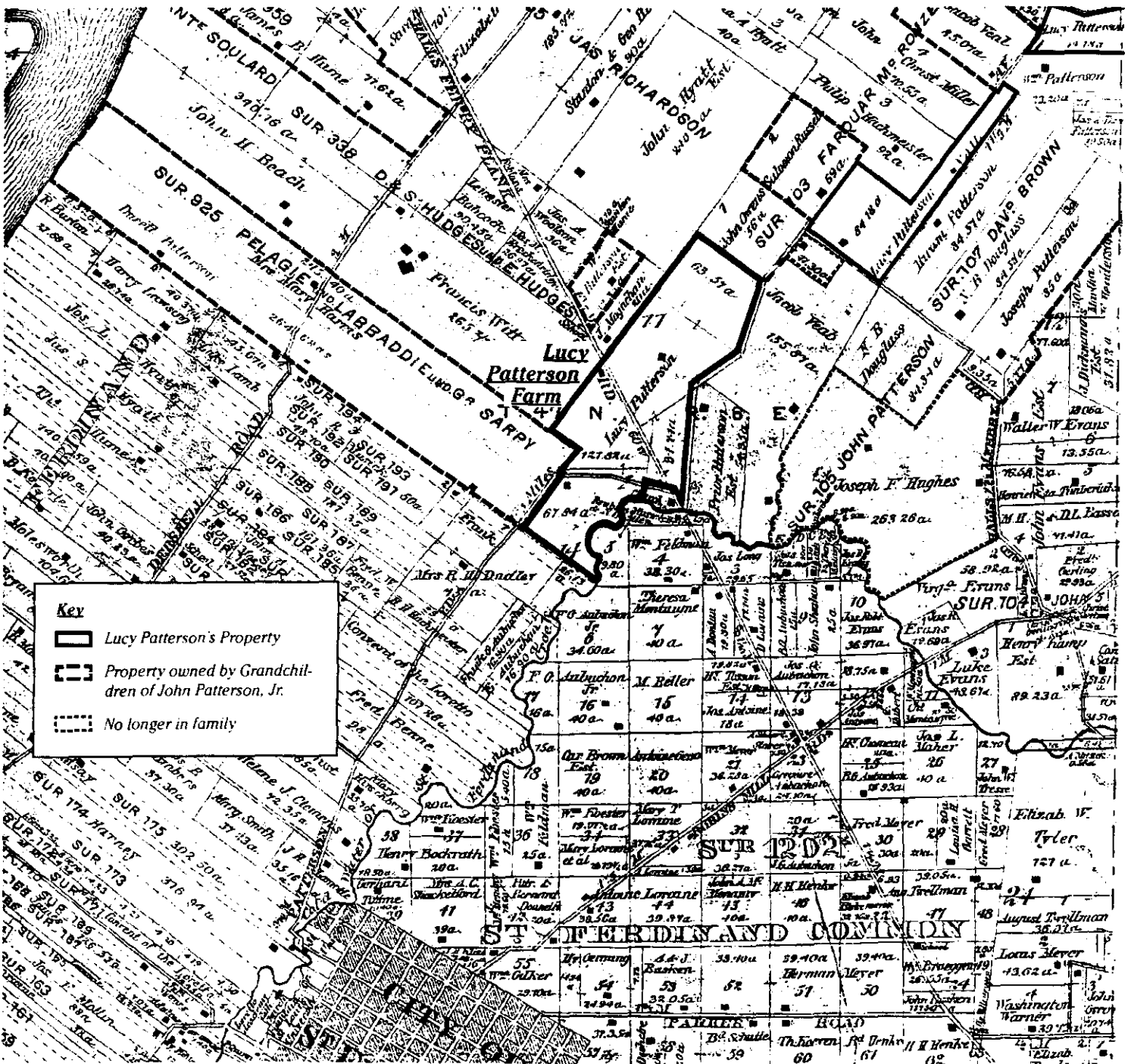
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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 63

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance



Property Boundaries — Pitzman Atlas 1878

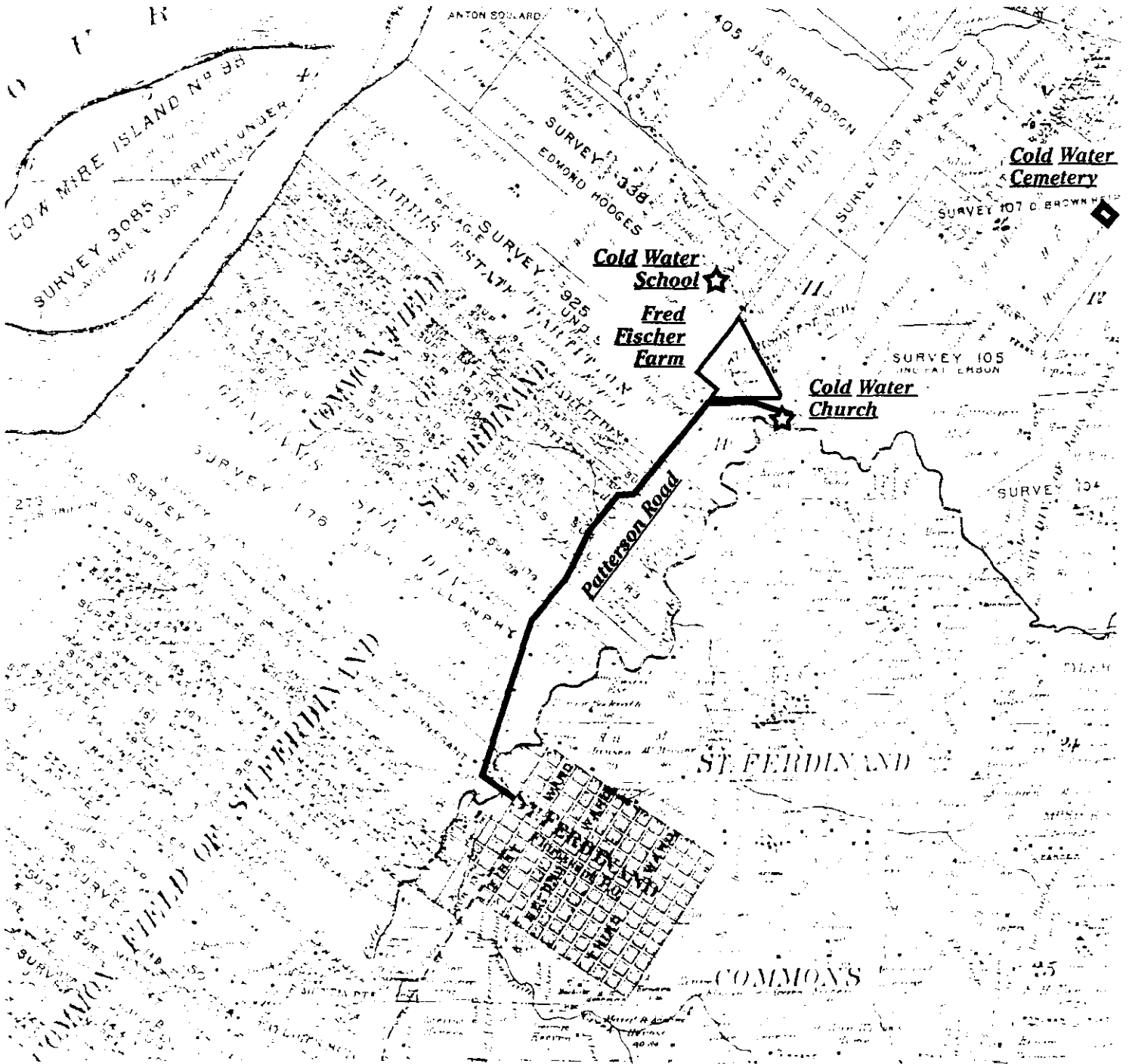
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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 64

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance



United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 65Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: AGRICULTURE

The Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District is significant for preserving a comprehensive grouping of agricultural buildings. The site and buildings retain much of their original charm and provide an accurate image of an historical farmstead. The extant buildings symbolize a period of significance from the middle nineteenth century through the middle twentieth century. The property was continuously used as a family farm for over 125 years.

The site, the landscaping, the buildings, and the accessory structures have all been maintained in excellent physical condition and authentically present their historical character.

The Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District uniquely preserves one of only a handful of nineteenth century farms remaining in St. Louis County.

HISTORY**Elisha Patterson's Land Holdings prior to 1823**

Elisha and Lucy Patterson had established their home in 1806. Elisha's initial residence must have been on his father's original land grant property. John Patterson, Jr. sub-divided his property and provided farmsteads for each of his children. Elisha's title to his portion of his father's property was made official in 1818 when Elisha was thirty-four years old. Elisha received two parcels from the original farm, one directly north and one east of E. 652.²⁷

As described above, Elisha bought additional property in 1818, joining with his three eldest brothers in buying the David Brown land grant property (S. 107).²⁸ This property was divided equally between the four siblings. Elisha received the northwest quarter.

Elisha Patterson bought and sold property throughout his life, even holding a half-block in the Village of Florissant for a time. At the time of his wife's death in 1877, Elisha and Lucy owned about 418 acres in North St. Louis County Sections 1, 11, and 14.²⁹ These parcels are shown on page 63.

Origins of the Patterson Farmstead Historic District

In 1823 Elisha purchased Lot E. 652, a tract of two hundred acres of land. The tract was contiguous with Elisha's two inherited parcels of the family's land grant and joined the parts into a single unit. Like his father's farm, Elisha's new property was located directly north of Coldwater Creek and the Florissant Commons. The farm was directly connected with the Village of Florissant via Patterson Road which bisected the property. The Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District is situated along the north edge of E. 652.

At the time of the 1823 purchase Elisha and Lucy's first child was sixteen years old and they already had nine of their fourteen children. Elisha obviously bought the property to accommodate his rapidly growing family. Following his father's precedent, Elisha ensured his family's success by providing property and houses for each of his children. This arrangement was understood and is the reason why neither Elisha nor Lucy had Wills at the time of their deaths. The 1878 atlas, which coincides with Lucy Patterson's death, clearly shows that there were enough houses provided on the various family properties to accommodate all of the children.

As noted above, Elisha Patterson later used the routing of Patterson Road to provide a convenient site for a school and the new family church. In 1851, Cold Water Church was erected on the southeast corner of Elisha Patterson's property. The church was called an "Orthodox Protestant Church" in Elisha's deed of the parcel to the church's trustees. The deed also states that Elisha had previously built a school on this part of his property. The church trustees were obligated to build another school on the site to replace the earlier building.³⁰

The 1850 Agricultural Census indicates that Elisha Patterson's farm was a very profitable venture. At that time, he was raising wheat, Indian corn, and Irish potatoes. The farm comprised fifteen horses, six milch cows, two working oxen, twelve other cattle, fifty sheep, and sixty swine. Elisha had 460 acres of farmland, 35% of which was improved for agricultural production. The average St. Louis County farm in 1850 was only 148 acres. The Patterson Farm had a cash

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 66

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

value of \$12,000. This compares to a County average of only \$4,600. Similarly, The value of the farm's livestock, animals slaughtered, and farm implements all were more than twice the county average.

Elisha Patterson died in 1854.

The Lucy Patterson Farm

The residence on the Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District is traditionally called the "Lucy Patterson House." It is generally thought to have been built as a retirement or "dower" house for Lucy Patterson shortly after the death of her husband. The house probably existed before Elisha's death, however. The "dower" title could equally have designated that the house and the land it sat on constituted the widow's one-third share of her husband's estate. The one-third apportionment was the standard provision of the dower law at the time.³¹ If the estate was indeed sub-divided, the divisions were not officially filed. All of Elisha's land holdings remained in Lucy Patterson's name until her death.

For many years after the death of her husband, Lucy remained head of a household that included her third son James and his family and her youngest son Daniel. This arrangement is recorded in the 1860 Census. Lucy probably spent the last ten years of her long life in the various homes of her children.

The 1860 Agricultural Census does not summarize Lucy Patterson's landholdings, but lists her property as individual farms as divided among her children. The Census indicates that James Patterson was farming 105 acres at this time. Although this is less than one-fourth of his father's total property, James' farm was still larger than 85% of the other farms in St. Louis County. The census does not identify whether the 105 acres were limited to the area of the nominated property or whether it refers to James' tract of land in Survey #3023.

Per the 1860 Census, James Patterson's farm had 57% of the land improved for agriculture, compared with the County average of only 49%. The cash value of the James Patterson farm was \$5,000; the St. Louis County average was \$8500. In 1860, James Patterson was raising five horses, six milch cows, six other cattle, thirty-six sheep, and twenty swine. The crops that he raised were more diverse than his father, including rye, Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, and hay. The farm's orchard production had a cash value that was more than double the County average.

By 1870, the Census indicates that the composition of James Patterson's farm had changed and had become more profitable. The total cash value of the farm had risen to \$12,000. The cash value of the average farm in St. Louis County had risen at a much slower rate during the same ten year period to \$9,900. The 1870 Census suggests that James' farm placed a higher emphasis on grain production and less on livestock than ten years earlier. The farm produced 1000 bushels of wheat and 200 additional bushels of corn over the amounts listed for 1860. James Patterson was no longer raising sheep, and had reduced the number of other animals to four horses, two mules, three milch cows, and thirteen swine.

Lucy died in 1876 at the age of 86. At the time of her death she was living at the home of her eldest surviving son, Durrett (sometimes written Derrett or Dirk).

Lucy Patterson's estate went to Probate Court in 1877. The case only provided disbursement of Lucy's uncollected notes and rents and her personal effects. The status of the 418 acres of land still in her name was not disputed.³² All of her children were adults by this time and the status of their own homes and property had already been established. The 1878 Atlas shows five separate residences on the six parcels registered at that time in Lucy Patterson's name. This same map also shows that several of Elisha and Lucy's children held nearby property in their own names. Several other children had already left St. Louis.

At Lucy Patterson's death, Lot 5, including the nominated farmstead complex and 19.91 acres of land, went to Amy and David Frazier. Amy was Elisha and Lucy Patterson's second youngest daughter. Amy and her husband occupied the Lucy Patterson House starting around 1866. The Fraziers were residents of Dover, Missouri by the time of the probate settlement.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 67

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

History of Later Property Owners

From 1823 until 1998 all ownership transfers of the Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District were made either among members of the family or their nearby North St. Louis County neighbors.

David and Amy Frazier sold Lot 5 in 1878 to Ernst Hoffmeister for \$1,800. In 1881, Ernst Hoffmeister acquired the adjacent 26.96 acres of Lot 4 from another Patterson daughter, Mary Harris, for \$2,000.

Ernst Hoffmeister was a native of Prussia. He was already living in the area during the 1870 census. His farm appears on the 1878 Atlas of St. Louis County directly east of the farms owned by James and Daniel Patterson. Ernst Hoffmeister was married to Johanna.

In 1880 Ernst apparently bought this farm for his 38 year old son, Fred Hoffmeister. Fred and his wife, Fredericka, had five children. The youngest, Clara was born after they moved into the nominated house.

The Agriculture Census in 1880 shows that Fred Hoffmeister was renting 101 acres of farmland. He was growing corn, oats, wheat, and potatoes, and he had four mules, two milch cows, one beef cow, five sheep, 10 swine, and 36 chickens.

In 1888, after the death of his wife Johanna Hoffmeister, Ernst sold this property to Frederick Fischer, another German immigrant who already owned property in the area. It became known as Fred Fischer's Farm, although in later years Charles Fischer, one of the ten children, leased the farm from his father for \$250 per year. The extent of the property is shown on the 1909 Map of St. Louis County on page 64.

Fred Fischer was a director of the Cold Water School in 1904.

Agricultural census data for 1890 and 1900 is not available. Some of the mix of animals and crops raised by Fred Fischer can be inferred, however, by evaluating the physical condition of the barn. The analysis of the Fred Fischer Barn is presented later in this Section. Assuming that Fred Fischer also raised hogs and sheep in separate facilities from the barn, the types and variety of livestock and crops raised on the nominated farm remained relatively consistent for more than one hundred years.

Fred Fischer died in 1910. The family had to go to court to settle the estate.

The court commissioners sold the property in 1911 to Henry Birkemeier (also written Berkemeyer). He paid \$230 per acre, for a total cost of \$10,698.45.

The Birkemeiers were Catholic and worshipped in Florissant at the Sacred Heart Church. Henry's widowed mother, Elise or Elisabeth Birkemeier, was born about 1833 in Prussia. Elise's primary residence was on the other side of New Halls Ferry Road, directly across from the nominated property. Elise's land had been part of Elisha Patterson's farm; she had purchased the property at the time of the Patterson partition.³³ The property is shown on the 1909 Atlas under H. Birkemeier's name. Elise Birkemeier died in 1908.

Henry survived only another eight years after his mother's death, dying in 1916. He left a widow, Gertrude, a son, Joseph, and six daughters.

Census data from both 1920 and 1930 shows that the property continued to be used as a General Farm throughout this period.

Ultimately the homestead was inherited by daughter Mary. She married Herman J. Meyer. The property was later inherited by Herman and Mary's daughter, Celeste Meyer. Celeste Meyer has provided information regarding the recent history of the property as it changed during the 1950's from a working farm to its present size and state.

Celeste Meyer sold the farm in 1998 to the present owners, Russell and Barbara Marty.³⁴

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 68Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

THE FARM COMPLEX

The Patterson Farmstead Historic District clearly expresses its historic use as a single-family farm. The extant residence, agricultural buildings, and residential support structures depict an agrarian domestic and commercial lifestyle typical at the end of the nineteenth century. The Patterson Farmstead is significant in Agriculture both because it presents an intact agricultural complex, and also because it uniquely expresses changes in farming that occurred at the end of the nineteenth century.

Single-family farms were originally the dominant land use in St. Louis County. This use continued until the mid-twentieth century. During the second half of the twentieth century, farms quickly disappeared throughout the region, replaced by large-scale, low density residential and commercial developments. The Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District is now an extremely rare survivor of the original, agrarian land use. The rapid loss of the farms has added urgency to preservation of the remaining farms in St. Louis County.

The family farm, stubborn testament to cooperative, individual labors, is disappearing across much of North America. Chief among the factors precipitating its decline is the value of the land itself, not for farming, but as acreage to be eviscerated by commercial and domestic development.... Few will argue that the great age of barns is behind us, at least as the center of hard-muscled agricultural activity.³⁵

Time and technological changes have made the barn increasingly scarce in this landscape. Yet for most North Americans, the barn has become more than a vanishing, utilitarian building. It has become entrenched in our cultural symbolism.³⁶

The site configuration, the historical land uses, the landscaping, and the agricultural support buildings and structures of the Lucy and Elisha Patterson Farmstead Historic District join to depict a typical single-family farm. The farm can tell us much about the history of the agricultural way of life.

[By studying self-sufficient farms] we can learn about a way of life characteristic of the overwhelming majority of the population for an immeasurably long period of time. Early barns can tell us much about ethnic and regional origins, paths of migration, routes of diffusion, traditional farming practices, subsistence patterns, and traditional building techniques. It is for these reason that early barns and other farm buildings are one of the most valuable sources of information for the student of folklife, the life of most of the population in the preindustrial era.³⁷

The disposition of the buildings on the site and the functional characteristics of the extant agricultural structures depict changes in farming that occurred at the end of the nineteenth century. This was a time of great technological change on the farm. The increased efficiency of farm production and the increased accessibility to markets are reflected in the types and arrangement of the farm buildings. The Patterson Farmstead Historic District represents a period when the farm had become fully established. The period of self-sufficient settlement farming had been replaced by cash crop farming. Although the farm had been substantially reduced in size during the period before Fred Fischer bought the property, the new farming techniques and technologies still provided a profitable livelihood for the owners. Less than fifty acres of land provided over sixty year's of income for the Fischer and Birkemeier families.

Even after the sub-division of the property during the 1950's and the subsequent suburban development that surrounds the property, the farm's rural image still dominates. The prominent location of the residence overlooking a major thoroughfare and the visual cohesiveness of the farm complex maintain the strong image of its earlier use. The preserved rural image clearly differentiates this property from its surroundings. The farm is an apparent historical landmark within a late twentieth century commercial/residential area.

All of these site components are described in detail in Section 7 "Description - Site" on pp. 1 - 6. The agricultural and residential support buildings and structures are described separately in Section 7 sections on pp. 43 - 55.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 69Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

Analysis

The Patterson Farmstead Historic District is representative of the main means of livelihood that once dominated St. Louis County and the rest of the Mid-West. Until the second half of the twentieth century, family farming was the main occupation of North St. Louis County residents. Over ninety percent of the developed land area of North St. Louis County was originally used as family farms.

Elisha and Lucy Patterson's property served as a family farm continuously for over 125 years. Building and land development on the Patterson Farm property throughout that period, even with ownership changes, was always consistent with the family farm usage.

The land remained in the Patterson family for over fifty years. The continuous use of the property as a farm by successive generations of the Elisha and Lucy Patterson family demonstrates a typical tradition of settlement; the family provided property and a livelihood for their descendents. Property acquisition and division was a common pattern for ensuring the well-being of family members through successive generations. It is important evidence of the Patterson's strong family ties.

The family farm represented the moral strength of the community. The relative isolation of the farm and the family members' reliance upon one another's efforts provided strong family bonds.

... for many of us, the barn is *the* symbol of the Midwest. It conveys stability, hard work, stewardship, solid citizenship and "rural values"—never mind the stereotypes or our stereotypical ideals.³⁸

This property is a potent reminder of an area known as the Patterson Settlement. The importance of the extended family and succession is clearly evident by this designation. Patterson Settlement is still identifiable by the proximity of Elisha and Lucy Patterson's farm to Cold Water School and Coldwater Church. These institutions demonstrate the commitment of the family to religious and educational development in a frontier area.

The farm's later families, the Hoffmeisters, Fischers, and Birkemeiers, were part of the wave of German settlement that gradually transformed the County in the second half of the nineteenth century. Like the Pattersons, the Birkemeiers owned the property through several generations.

Summary

The family farm was the main land use throughout the period of significance for this property. Even with the significant reduction in size of the property, the core of the property maintained its historical image.

The physical integrity of the residence, the domestic support structures (the gardens, privy, well, and cistern), and the agricultural buildings continue to tell the story of daily life on the farm during the property's period of significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 70

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: ARCHITECTURE

The Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District is significant for preserving historically distinctive architecture.

The Farm Complex provides a well-preserved and cohesive grouping of agricultural buildings which retains much of its original character. Further, the site itself and the grouping of residential and agricultural buildings and structures are representative of the site planning principles and design preferences of their time.

The Residence on the Patterson Farmstead Historic District is architecturally significant as a well-preserved example of Missouri-German Architecture.

The Barn is also significant because it provides a unique model of late nineteenth century agricultural architecture.

THE FARM COMPLEX

The Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District clearly depicts the site planning principles and architecture of a late nineteenth century single-family farm. The major residential, residential support, and agriculture facilities are extant and have maintained their historical character. The complex of structures, viewed together, describes the traditional functional organization of a small farm.

Architectural/Site Planning Features

The Patterson Farm was laid out using planning techniques that had been long-established and time-tested.

The residence, with its formal lawn fronting the main access, provides the visual and functional center of the complex. The residential center is surrounded closely by the domestic service area, consisting of the cistern, well, and privy. The garage is in the next functional ring that provides for equipment storage and service. Beyond this area, the animal shelters retain a loose proximity to the core buildings. The fields would have been located beyond this ring. The fields are symbolized by the hedgerows and the naturalized plants that fill the creek bed. Originally, these would have visually screened the fields from the formalized homestead zone, similar to the functions they perform today. The farm maintains all of the elements necessary to show each of these functional areas.

The site plan was efficient and functional for its agricultural uses while also providing a dignified appearance.

The Lucy Patterson House fronts east onto New Halls Ferry Road with the farm buildings set behind. The house dominates the site. It was placed on top of the tallest hill on the property, with a commanding presence over New Halls Ferry Road. The barn and other agricultural structures were placed in a subordinate position behind and below the level of the house. This location suggests that, although built by German craftsmen, the residence was built for, and per the directions of, an Anglo-American family.³⁹ The house retains much of its charm due to its dominant location within a wooded and gently sloping park-like setting.

The complex shows the interrelationship between the family dwelling, housing for farm animals, storage facilities for agricultural products, and farm equipment storage. The major agricultural buildings are grouped around the residence in a typical, time-tested manner.

At least five factors—topography, weather, convenience or labor efficiency, land survey systems, and tradition—come into play in determining the arrangement of barns and other farmstead buildings. Most of the time, the various factors are in concert with one another, so that it is difficult or impossible to determine the extent of influence of a particular one....

Taking these factors into consideration, midwestern farmers usually laid out their farmsteads in one of three patterns. Most common are the farmsteads where all buildings have exactly the same orientation usually to compass directions. A second pattern can be termed the courtyard arrangement. In these cases, the house and barn form two sides of an open square. Smaller outbuildings define the remain-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 71

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

ing sides. The third pattern is a more free-form arrangement, in which buildings vary in alignment, but generally follow the contour of a slope.⁴⁰

The Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farm was laid out with characteristics of the first two patterns; it has a courtyard plan with similarly oriented buildings. Noble and Wilhelm go on to suggest that the courtyard plan is typical of German-derived farmsteads.⁴¹

The garage and chicken coop complete two sides of the courtyard enclosure. Although not individually significant, they are contributing resources and are necessary elements to complete the farmstead *parti*. The informal arrangement of the three main agricultural buildings around a common service drive shows the clarity of the farm's planning.

Except for the chicken coop, the buildings are sited with a common orientation – aligned facing due north. The entrances to the various buildings, however, face different directions. These varied orientations segregate the yard into specific functional zones. Although the yards and feed lots for the chickens and livestock are no longer extant, their configurations can be inferred from the arrangement of the buildings and doorways.

The many functions of the farm are consolidated into a few buildings. The four-bay garage is large enough to house the family car, trucks, tractors, wagons, or other farm vehicles. The barn and chicken coop housed most of the animals that have been documented for this farm.

The privy, the cistern, and the well are important accessories for depicting the domestic life of the farm.

There is sufficient landscaping of an appropriate nature to provide an idea of the original uses. The many flower beds provide ornamental accents deemed essential by the German immigrants.⁴² Current plantings also maintain the functional vegetable garden, hedgerows, and orchard. Although these latter elements are not represented as completely as they would have been during the original farm use, they are in sufficient quantity to provide an understanding of the original land uses and functional disposition.

Summary

The Patterson Farmstead Historic District provides an excellent model of a single-family farm because it preserves all of its major agricultural buildings and residential support structures.

The clear organization and zoning of functions on the site show well-executed site planning principals. The ordering of the site into clear functional zones provides an efficient workplace and healthy environment. The use of the courtyard plan and the consistent orientation of the main buildings provide a strong, coherent spatial organization. The hierarchical lay-out of the buildings exploits the natural landforms to create a strong and welcoming focus to the ensemble of buildings. The plantings bind the buildings together and integrate them into the landscape.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 72

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

THE RESIDENCE

The residence is architecturally significant as a well-preserved example of Missouri-German domestic architecture. The 1½ story, five-bay, central passage house is the prototypical configuration of a large, freestanding German residence for a prosperous owner in the greater St. Louis area.

The Lucy Patterson House provides several features that are particularly noteworthy. The building's structural system exhibits the use of timber construction. The building demonstrates a high level of refinement in its details and proportions. In addition, the interior is substantially intact, maintaining its original configuration and primary interior materials.

Architectural Features

The Missouri-German Style is directly associated with German immigrant settlement of the St. Louis region during the middle third of the nineteenth century.

Missouri-German homes could be highly individualized but they have a number of distinctive characteristics. Brick is the most common building material. Residences frequently are one and a half-stories with gabled side walls. The front walls rise part-way above the second floor to provide additional room for the attic. The top of this wall is typically decorated with a continuous cornice of stepped brickwork forming dentils and other geometries. Each side gable terminates with a pair of chimneys. The chimneys are frequently joined by a flat raised parapet. Window and door openings are spanned with segmental brick arches. Larger single-family dwellings are ordered in five bays with a central entrance. Exterior doors are capped by transoms to increase air circulation.⁴³

The Lucy Patterson House possesses all of these features. Except for the removal of the gable-end parapets and chimneys, the rest of the required features are apparent and remain true to their origins. The house certainly did have the prototypical parapet, evident from the intrusion of the new fasciæ into the space surrounding the gable windows.

The scale, proportions, and detailing are well studied and balanced. The quality of the design, including the later porch modifications, was recognized as reason for designating the building a St. Louis County landmark. The St. Louis County Historic Buildings Commission noted that the Patterson House "reveals a new taste for finer details, such as the Italianate cornice on the front façade and frieze with angled brackets of the front porch."⁴⁴

The residence's massing, scale, plan arrangement, configuration and fenestration, materials, craftsmanship, and individual details are all hallmarks of the Missouri-German style. They are well preserved and faithfully delineate the building style. The later rear addition and front porch are rendered in a *parti* that blends well with, and supports, the period of significance for the home's development.

The building's wood-framing demonstrates a very early, or naïve, understanding of structural systems. The timber joists are manually-dressed to unique sizes. The joist widths vary to respond to differing spans, while the joist depths remain constant. The overall spans of the joists are also much greater than would normally be considered prudent. These characteristics make the structure very important for understanding the development of timber construction during the middle of the nineteenth century.

The interior room configuration and functions have been preserved relatively unchanged. The addition of the kitchen does not visually impact any of the original rooms. The sub-division of the Master Bedroom was performed in the early twentieth century. The walk-through lavatory adjacent to the bedroom is consistent with the original farm usage, providing a clean-up area for the farm workers.

The residence is organized around a central hall. The Central Hall arrangement was the standard plan type for early development in North St. Louis County.⁴⁵ This lay-out also became a standard configuration in German buildings from an early date.

Except for new paint, wallcoverings, and fixtures, the interiors retain all of their important details. The natural finish wood floors are in excellent condition. Traditional casings, mouldings, doors, transoms, windows, glazing, and hardware

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 73

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

all are extant. Window and door casings have the flat, simple, pedimented forms associated with Greek Revival design. All elements are in excellent condition.

These attributes are described in detail in Section 7 "Description / Building #1 – Residence" on pp. 7 - 27.

Analysis

The Lucy Patterson House is architecturally very similar to the Missouri-German dwellings cited by Charles van Ravenswaay located in nearby Washington and St. Charles, Missouri, as well as in other Missouri communities along the Missouri River.⁴⁶ Large concentrations of Missouri-German houses are also found in Belleville, Columbia, Millstædt, and other early German-settled Illinois communities.

Although rare in St. Louis County, several similar Missouri-German examples are found nearby in Florissant and other parts of North St. Louis County.

There are many indications that there were professional German masons and master carpenters working in the North St. Louis County area from early in the nineteenth century. The van Ravenswaay and Piaget entries in the Historic American Buildings Survey frequently cite German influences in the significant residences, commercial buildings, and religious structures that they reviewed in the Florissant area.⁴⁷

As this property's early history is associated with English settlers, the German-styled house was certainly built during the tenure of the Pattersons. The home's architectural style and construction suggest that it was built circa 1850. The house is shown in the 1878 atlas. Written documentation proves that the building was in existence by 1860.

Tradition says that the residence was built as Lucy Patterson's dower house. The home was built, however, using a standard plan type for a large family dwelling. The five bay central hall plan provides a master bedroom and nursery space on the ground level with two open attic dormitories for the children. This would have served a young, growing family very well. The plan does not provide appropriate accommodations for an elderly parent, an adult bachelor son, and a second adult son with his wife and children. Census data indicates that all of these adults were sharing the house in 1860.

The residence's date of construction has been suggested to be circa 1850. The construction, however, is very different from that used on similar nearby buildings erected by the Patterson family at the same time. Both the Cold Water Church and the Cold Water School are very similar. Most importantly, they both use a lighter, more efficient structural system than that found at the house. Interior details are simpler and lighter in scale. The school even uses cast iron lintels, a significant technological deviation from the previous methods. The residence is very different, with a much more archaic character, from these other two buildings.

Summary

The Lucy Patterson House is an excellent example of an important, yet rare, building style in the North St. Louis County area. The residence illustrates the early development of the Missouri-German building style. The well-preserved interior faithfully renders the original spatial arrangement and character. The residence also provides an important step in the development of structural systems and construction methods in the early and mid-nineteenth century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 74Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

THE BARN

The barn is individually significant for architecture. It is a unique example of a transitional barn. It melds the newly emerging technologies and agricultural ideas of the late nineteenth century into a traditional heavy timber framed barn. The barn's floor plan appears to be extremely rare and unique.

This report refers to the barn on the Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District as the Fred Fischer Barn. This recognizes the almost certain timeframe for the building's construction. No documentation has been found to certify the barn's date of construction. The physical condition of the building, however, provides a wealth of information clarifying the barn's origins.

The amateur, customized nature of barn-building makes classification difficult. They express a high level of individuality in their designs, construction methods, functional arrangement, and styling. The preservation of barns is necessary, not only on their own merits, but also for understanding life and commerce on the single-family farm.

In just the last decade thousands of barns have been lost. We, and the legacy we have been entrusted to maintain, are much the poorer for the rapid recession of the rural landscape they once dominated. As no two barns are exactly the same, with the disappearance of each model our potential understanding of these structures, and the way of life they represent, is diminished.⁴⁹

Architectural Features

The barn is a single level, gabled, side-drive, modified three-bay English Threshing Barn. Although the barn has two interior stories, it is referred to as a single level barn because there is no ramp or other outside access to the upper level.

On the exterior, the barn retains the materials and features of an early twentieth century renovation. This treatment blends well with the other buildings on the farm. The exterior finish of asphalt roll roofing and wood batten strips are not common wall facings and were only used during a limited period of time. Their presence dates the exterior renovation to the 1920's and 1930's.

The original exterior character of the barn is evident on the building's interior. The random-width wide plank vertical siding of the original exterior is extant. The carefully set gaps between the planks demonstrate that the siding was exposed; the gaps provided the barn's original natural ventilation method. When first built, joints in the walls around the animal stalls may have been covered with battens. The spaced solid plank roof sheathing clearly indicates that the original roof was wood shingles.

The barn uses a heavy timber structural system. The primary beams, columns, and wind braces were mill sawn, then formed and fitted manually. The connections between the major structural elements were formed by carefully crafted mortise and tenon joints. The wind bracing on the perimeter walls was provided in an *ad hoc* fashion, filling spaces within the structural grid wherever space permitted. Heavy timber secondary framing, fabricated in the same manner as the primary structure, provided support for the exterior wall facing as well as the sliding wagon door tracks and fenestration.

The barn's original interior configuration, spatial character, functional arrangement, and structural system are all substantially preserved. All of these aspects are handled in a unique manner in this building and are, therefore, significant for preservation. These issues are discussed further in the following sections.

The physical qualities of the barn that distinguish it historically are described in detail in Section 7 "Description / Building #2 - Barn" on pp. 28 - 42.

Configuration

The widely spaced columns, the double-height hall, and the open-plan upper level provide a very functional, unified, flowing interior. These areas permitted multiple uses with free access for moving grain and fodder throughout the barn.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 75Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri**Statement of Significance**

The three aisle wide by three bay deep structural configuration is the most common arrangement for barns during the nineteenth century. This is an extremely traditional structural organization. Beyond the overall geometry and straight-forward arrangement of the structural bents, however, the building's layout is quite unique. (The Fischer Barn does not have true aisles. The term "aisle" is typically used to describe barn plans, however, because the earliest barn plans were derived from the ancient Basilican prototype).

The building is a simple, rectangular, one-level side-drive structure. Relocating the Hall to the front bay and inserting the workrooms in the center bay appears to be unique. This configuration provides a hay mow that is twice as deep as a typical central hall plan. The double-deep hay mow is an unmistakable indication of the age of the structure and is very significant.

The openness of the upper level contrasts sharply with the remainder of the Ground Level which is a warren of partitioned, specific-use spaces. The room configurations and the remaining curbs, walls, and supports provide a sketch of the original uses for each area.

The lower level provides an efficient work flow. The path from delivery to equipment service and storage to feed room to the feed alley is very simple and direct.

The individual stalls for the horses and cattle also show that the building's design emphasized animal care equally with grain storage. The configuration of the concrete wells at each stall show adaptation to each animal's specific sanitation and commercial requirements. The size and form of the stalls, again, is significant, defining the barn as a late nineteenth century construction.

Analysis

The barn's original condition and materials are clearly visible on the interior. An analysis of these features suggests a construction date circa 1890.

The initials "C. F." are carved in one upper level post. These probably refer to Charles Fischer.

The Fred Fischer Barn provides an equal emphasis on housing animals and grain. Traditionally, English farmers in the United States kept their cattle outdoors, throughout the year. German farmers almost always provided space within their barns for sheltering livestock. Combining grain storage and cattle stalls under one roof became strongly emphasized in the agricultural publications of the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The placement of this barn's development in the period of early transition from the traditional barn is evident in the building's structure and in its singular, but significant alteration of the traditional English Barn plan. The three-bay, three-aisle English Threshing Barn remained virtually unchanged from the late seventeenth century until the middle of the nineteenth century.⁵⁰

Traditionally, this barn was a single-level, rectangular structure divided into three parts or sections, each termed a *bay*. Large double doors were always centered on both long sides of the structure. Hand threshing with a grain flail was done in the central bay, sometimes called the threshing floor or threshing bay. Following threshing, the large doors were opened to create a draft which, during winnowing, would separate the chaff from the heavier grain and carry it away. Flanking the central threshing floor were the other two bays of generally equal dimension. One was used during the fall or winter to store sheaves of harvested grain awaiting threshing as needed. The other bay was used for storing the threshed grain, commonly in bins, and straw, which was used as feed and bedding for horses and cattle.

Originally and throughout much of its history, the three-bay threshing barn was a single-function structure.⁵¹

If the location of the floor joists and exterior doors are ignored, the heavy timber structural system of the Fischer Barn could have been built to provide the exact arrangement of the traditional English Threshing Barn.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 76

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

Timber construction was widespread in the United States from early settlement of the Original Colonies and continued into the 1930's. Rather than signifying an earlier construction date, the use of timber framing rather than plank construction is probably the result of the personal preferences and the abilities of the amateur builders.

The uniqueness of this barn comes from changes in organization and workflows made available by new developments in agriculture. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, newly emerging technologies permitted radical changes in barn design.

Barns reflect technological changes. The advent of the hay baler, the thresher, and the silo clearly affected barn design, as did the invention of the overhead hay carrier and the hay fork. Steam power, the gasoline engine, and electricity also had radical implications for farm operations....⁵²

The most informative aspect of the building is its interior configuration. The location of the wagon drive-through provides an extremely deep hay mow. The loft could not have been filled by hand without extreme effort and repetitive handling of the grain. With the introduction of the hay fork and William Louden's horizontal hay carrier in 1867, however, the unified loft of the Fred Fischer Barn becomes extremely efficient. The mezzanine hay loft, which would have blocked the hay carrier operation, is obviously a later addition.

[The hay carrier] raises the hay *perpendicularly* from the load, thus requiring no boards to slide up on, never catching under nor dragging against beams. . . . "It carries the hay clear of all obstructions to the end of the longest mow, or stack and *holds it suspended* so that it may be readily swung to either side and dropped in any place wanted, thus saving all rehandling whatever."⁵³

The second evidence of this as a transition barn is the integration of livestock into the grain storage barn. The typical German *Grundscheier* Barn would have provided the entire lower level to livestock accommodations. The Fred Fischer Barn allocates only a single bay to the animals. This arrangement is consistent with typical modified English Threshing Barns.

In modified barns where livestock was sheltered in one bay, it became essential to devote some storage space to hay as well. Farmers generally chose an area as close to the livestock as possible. Loft areas above the stalls were considered most practical for this purpose.⁵⁴

The arrangement and configuration of the stalls for the farm animals is indicative of the balanced agricultural approach advocated during the late nineteenth century. Space within the barn is evenly distributed between grain and livestock production.⁵⁵ The sloped concrete slab is designed for efficient manure collection for fertilizer.

The small area devoted to housing the livestock helps date the barn. By the time Fred Fischer owned the farm the land had been sub-divided several times. The remaining 47 acres did not provide enough land to support more than a few head of cattle.

Several other aspects of the barn's construction aids in dating the construction.

The concrete foundation and floors⁵⁶ and the standard dimension floor joists suggest that the building was constructed in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The large sliding doors were not a common feature until after the 1880's.⁵⁷ The wide plank vertical siding also provides evidence that the barn was constructed in the latter half of the nineteenth century.⁵⁸

Several other aspects of the barn, however, carry on older traditions.

An early set of rafters was replaced with newer lumber. A review of the wood species and dimensions suggests that several decades probably intervened between the two installations. Still, even after the new structure was erected, the barn was roofed with wood shingles. The wood sheathing is evidence that the barn was constructed several decades before metal decking became farmers' preferred roofing material.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section 8 Page 77Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

Although the concrete panning and the modified structure supporting the stall breast boards show the amount of effort that went into providing accommodations for the animals, the barn relied on an unsophisticated means of lighting and ventilating the animal pens. A late nineteenth century barn normally would have provided more window openings.⁵⁹ Although wind-driven roof turbines and louvers were available, the Fischer Barn relied on open wagon doors, small windows, and spaces between the vertical board siding to provide ventilation. These were methods that had been used even in the earliest barns.

Summary

The circa 1890 Barn on the Elisha and Lucy Patterson Farmstead Historic District is a uniquely styled barn, blending early and late nineteenth century planning and construction principles. The hand-crafted heavy timber frame construction provides a clear diagram of a standard early structural techniques. The building's organization and exterior character depict the period of transition in farming practices as new agricultural theories and technologies eased daily tasks and increased agricultural production.

The barn has been well maintained and is in excellent condition. It clearly shows the important characteristics of its history. It is individually significant in the area of Architecture.

END OF SECTION 8 - STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 78

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

Endnotes

Note: Information from title searches that are not attributed to a particular source was provided to the current property owners by Esley Hamilton, Preservation Historian, St. Louis County Department of Parks & Recreation. Esley Hamilton provided all of the information from the St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Office.

¹⁰ Bill Putman, Patterson Family, The, <http://www.billputnam.com/johnpat1.pdf>.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Frank C. Tucker, The Methodist Church in Missouri 1798-1939: A Brief History, Nashville: Parthenon Press, 1966, pp. 14-15.

¹³ Spanish Land Grant to John Patterson, dated 16 November 1798, Missouri State Archives, U. S. Recording Land Titles, Vol. A, p.3, Ref: F390; and Land Claim of John Patterson to U. S. Government for land acquired in the Spanish Land Grant, recorded 27 February 1806.

¹⁴ William L. Thomas, The History of St. Louis County, Missouri, St. Louis, 1911, Vol. 1, p.315, cited in Gilbert J. Garraghan, S.J., Saint Ferdinand de Florissant: the Story of an Ancient Parish, Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1923, p.66.

¹⁵ Bill Putman, Patterson Family, The, <http://www.billputnam.com/johnpat1.pdf>.

¹⁶ Mrs. Howard W. Woodruff, Abstracts of Obituaries published weekly in the St. Louis Christian Advocate, 1985, p.72.

¹⁷ Gretchen Crank, Reflections of the Florissant Valley, St. Louis: Curtis Media Corporation, 1990, p.13.

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³¹ St. Louis City Probate Court, Lewis Patterson estate 06268, microfilm #C 31045, 1868.

³² St. Louis City Probate Court, Lucy Patterson estate 12602, microfilm #C 35568, 1877.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 79

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

Endnotes (Continued)

- ³³ St. Louis County Probate Court, Elizabeth Birkemeier estate 2751, 1908.
- ³⁴ Celeste Meyer, prior property owner, interviewed by Russell and Barbara Marty, June 2000.
- ³⁵ Elric Endersby, Alexander Greenwood, and David Larkin, Barn: Preservation & Adaptation, New York: Universe, 2003, pp. 8-9.
- ³⁶ Allen George Noble and Richard K. Cleek, The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures, New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1996, p. 14.
- ³⁷ Warren E. Roberts, "Early Log-Crib Barn Survivals," in Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, Barns of the Midwest, Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995, p. 26.
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- ⁵⁰ Charles Calkins and Martin Perkins, "The Three-Bay Threshing Barn," in Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, editors, Barns of the Midwest, Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995, pp. 42-43.
- ⁵¹ Ibid., pp. 40-41.
- ⁵² Allen George Noble and Richard K. Cleek. The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures, New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1996, p. 14.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 80

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Statement of Significance

Endnotes (Continued)

- ⁵⁴ Charles Calkins and Martin Perkins, "The Three-Bay Threshing Barn," in Ibid., p. 45.
- ⁵⁵ Lowell J. Soike, "Affordable Barns for the Midwest: Beginnings," in Ibid., p. 81.
- ⁵⁶ Glenn A. Harper and Steve Gordon, "The Modern Midwestern Barn, 1900–Present," in Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, editors, Barns of the Midwest, Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995, p. 220.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 81

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 82

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 83

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 84

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

A Tract of Land being part of Lot Five (5) of the partition of

ELISHA PATTERSON'S ESTATE in fractional Section 11, Township 47 North, Range 6 East - 5th Principal Meridian, being located in St. Louis County, Missouri, the plat of said partition being recorded in Plat Book 2, Pages 12 and 13, of the St. Louis Records and being described as follows:

Beginning at a concrete monument located at the Northeast Corner of Lot 305, of Wedgewood Green - Shadow Rock, Plat 3, a subdivision as recorded in Plat Book 120, Page 14, said monument also lying in the Western Line of New Halls Ferry Road, (a.k.a. Route AC, MODOT designation); thence along the Western Line of New Halls Ferry Road the following courses and distances, North 26° 11' 15" West, along the prolongation of the Eastern Line of Lot 305, 20.87 feet to an iron pipe; thence North 31° 53' 53" West, 100.50 feet to an iron pipe; thence North 26° 11' 15" West, 312.24 feet to an iron pipe; thence leaving the Western Line of the aforesaid New Halls Ferry Road, South 36° 22' West, 154.93 feet, to a point in a creek, said point in the creek being 50.00 feet from an iron pipe as defined in the last line description; thence South 15° 12' 15" West along a straight line within the meanders of the creek, 339.96 feet to a point, said point bears South 53° 22' 20" West, 0.90 feet from an iron pipe; thence South 88° 22' 15" East, 188.00 feet to a concrete monument in the Northern Line of Lot 306, of the aforesaid Wedgewood Green - Shadow Rock, Plat 3 subdivision; thence North 69° 03' 45" East along the Northern Line of Lots 306, 305 respectively 206.87 feet to the point of beginning.

Said Tract of Land as described above contains 95,598 Sq. Ft., 2.1946 Acres more or less.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The property description and attached boundary survey, dated 8 September 2003, were prepared for the property owners by:

Topos Surveying & Engineering Corp.
790 rue St. François
Florissant, Missouri 63031
Telephone: 314-838-5806

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page 85

Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farmstead Historic District
St. Louis County, Missouri

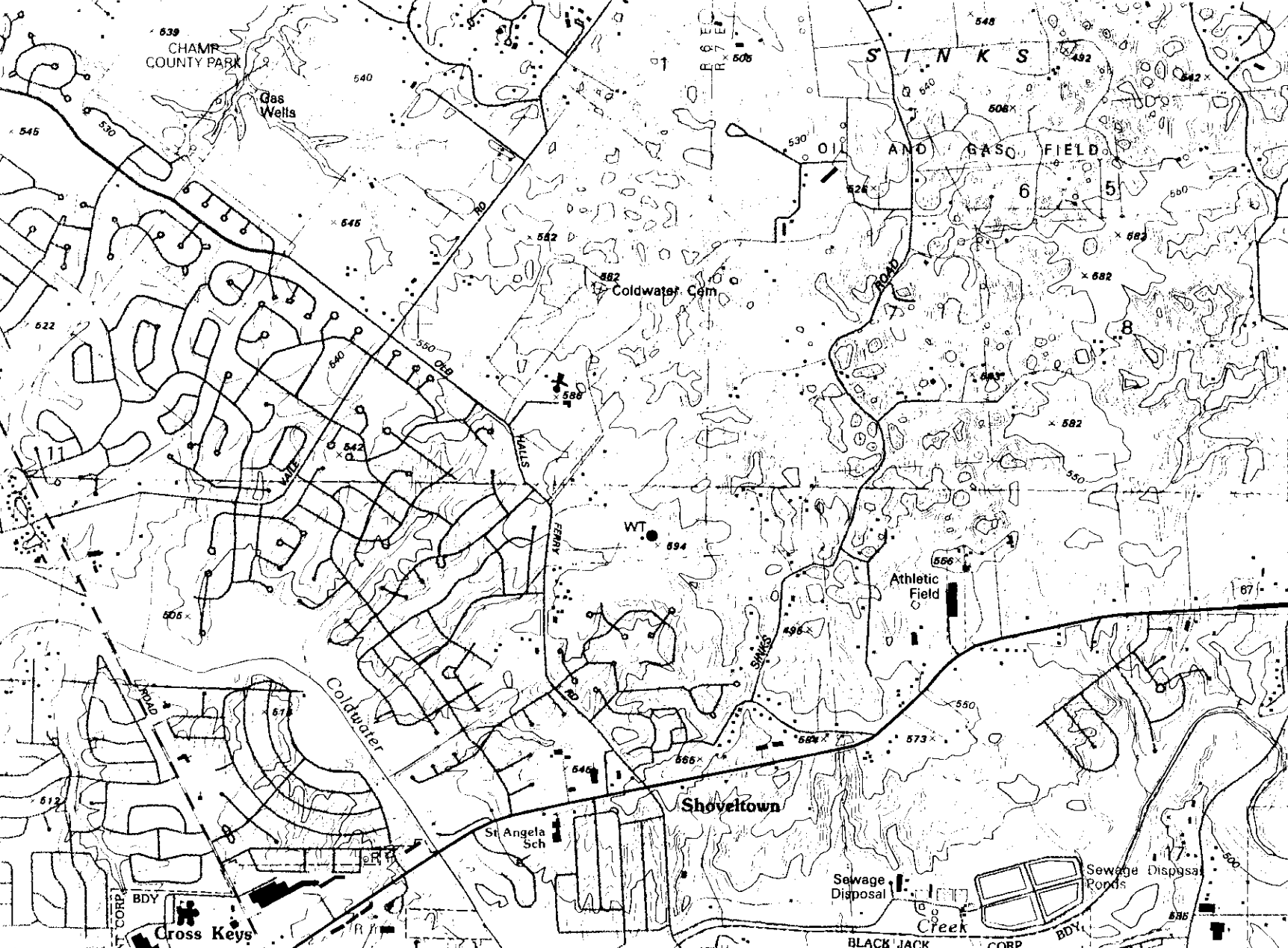
List of Photographs

Name of Property: *Patterson, Elisha and Lucy, Farm*
Location of Property: *St. Louis County, Missouri*
Name of Photographer: *Russell Marty, Jr.*
Date of Photograph: *Summer 2001*
Location of Negative: *Russell & Barbara Marty Residence*
15505 New Halls Ferry Road
Florissant, Missouri 63031

Description of View:

Photograph #1: *Residence – View from Northeast*
Photograph #2: *Residence – View from Southeast*
Photograph #3: *Residence – East Elevation and Porch Detail*
Photograph #4: *Residence – View from Southwest*
Photograph #5: *Residence – South Elevation of Guest Bedroom Wing*
Photograph #6: *Residence – View from Northwest*
Photograph #7: *Barn – View from Northeast*
Photograph #8: *Barn – View from West*
Photograph #9: *Garage – View from Southeast with portion of Barn on Left*
Photograph #10: *Chicken Coop – View from Northeast*
Photograph #11: *Privy – View from Southeast*
Photograph #12: *Well – View into Shaft*
Photograph #13: *Cistern – View from South with detail of Residence Guest Bedroom Wing*

END OF LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS.



4303
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50' 00"
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WEST ALTON 4.5 MI.
ALTON, ILL. 8 MI.

PATTI O'NEILL
LUCY FARMSTEAD
HISTORIC DISTRICT
15505 NEW HALLS FERR
FLORISSANT, ST. LOUIS

UTM REFERENCE
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