

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Thomson, General David, House

and/or common Elm Spring

2. Location

street & number Route 1 ___ not for publication

city, town Hughesville ___X vicinity of congressional district 4th - Hon. Ike Skelton

state Missouri code 29 county Pettis code 159

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Charles D. McVean

street & number 1813 Ridge Lake Boulevard, Suite 431

city, town Memphis ___ vicinity of state Tennessee 38138

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of Recorder of Deeds

street & number Pettis County Courthouse

city, town Sedalia state Missouri 65301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title 1. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1963 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Missouri

city, town Columbia state Missouri 65201

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The General David Thomson house, located in rural Pettis County between Hughesville and Sedalia, is a five bay wide two story, one room deep central passage brick house with a one story brick ell two rooms deep attached to the rear. In form, it is an I house of the type common throughout the Upland South, and is executed in a traditional manner often referred to in Missouri as "Federal" although some of the interior woodwork is quoted from Asher Benjamin in the "Grecian mode." The "federal" aspects of the house consist of the flemish bonding of the principal facade, the 24 pane (first story) and 20 pane (second story) windows, the flat brick arches over the windows (and presumably the entrance door), the termination of the roof flush with the wall surfaces on the gable ends, the two small attic windows on either gable end, the "cross and Bible" style doors throughout the house, the chairrails in the parlors, hall and kitchen, the staircase with its landing and thin rounded banister with ramps, and its slender newells. The south parlor with its mantel and flanking presses is also very traditional although the mantel itself seems to be derived from Greek Revival sources. The mantels in the north parlor and kitchen, which are identical, appear to be quotations from Plate 48 of Asher Benjamin's 1833 edition of Practice of Architecture, published seven years before the house was constructed. Likewise, the window enframements of the south parlor seem based on Plate 43 of the same Benjamin edition, although the splays don't seem as pronounced as Benjamin might have desired, the paneling beneath the windows is of a different design, and the sash contain exactly twice the number of panes called for in the Benjamin plate.

A fluted architrave with corner blocks, some of which contain bullseyes, is employed in the enframements of the doors, windows and presses of the first floor front rooms. Other mantels in the house, in the back room and upstairs, are traditional in design-vernacular expressions of Georgian prototypes. All woodwork in the house is of walnut, as was typically the case in fine Missouri houses of this period, and the floors consist of random width six to eight inch wide oak boards. One unusual feature of this house is the split level design of the rear section of the ell: short flights of steps flanking either side of the kitchen fireplace lead up or down to their respective rooms. The front porch, built of wood, with its well-executed tuscan columns and half-columns and entablature, appears to be original except for the square brick piers upon which the columns rest.

The General David Thomson House has received few alterations in its one-hundred and forty-one year existence. The amenities of plumbing and electricity have been provided, and there is some new paneling upstairs. Outside, the asphalt shingle roof is, of course, not original, and a porch on the north side of the house has been enclosed. Long ago the house had wood shingle roof; indeed, the last entry in David Thomson's diary in late October, 1860, records the fact that he had the roof whitewashed to protect it from falling sparks and the weather. The formula for the whitewash was noted, as was the observation that most of the shingles had been on the house since it was built in 1840. The house is now covered with asphalt shingles. Apart from these minor changes, the house has remained remarkably faithful to the intentions of its builder.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1840 **Builder/Architect Contractor:** David Thomson; various builders

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

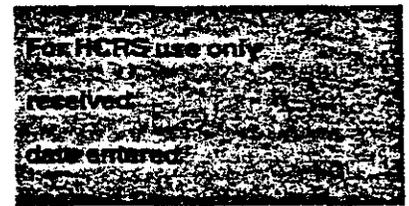
The General David Thomson House is significant for its age and the quality of its architecture, for the fact that a diary entry detailing the building of the house survives, and for the fact that the house was built and lived in by General David Thomson, a figure prominent in the pioneer histories of both Missouri and Kentucky.

Elm Spring (as the Thomson house was called) was the second significant mansion erected by General Thomson; Longview, his first house, was built around 1819 in Scott Co., Ky. and has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Both are five bay brick I houses, but the Kentucky house with its graceful two story pedimented portico, and perhaps added later, and entrance doors on both stories of the central bay appears to be much more stylish than its somewhat traditional Missouri counterpart built twenty-one years later. This fact alone demonstrates the persistence of Upland South building traditions (in this instance, the I House) manifested over time and space. Indeed, one of the aspects that makes this such an interesting ante bellum Missouri house is its conservative "federal" quality appearing at such a late date (1840) west of the Boonslick region, which was Missouri's earliest interior settlement. In this trans-Boonslick section of the state, it is one of the earliest surviving houses, and dates from the period of initial occupation of Pettis County. The observation of William Pierson that inherent conservatism and the tendency to continue the traditional idiom are natural ingredients of any colonial society, seems also to hold true for any society at the moment of initial occupation. This explains why, just one decade shy of mid-19th century, a house is encountered in the West far from its source areas having so many eighteenth century characteristics: its Flemish bonding and flat arched piercings, its 20 and 24 pane windows, the design of its staircase, its chair rails and "cross and Bible" doors, certain of its mantels, a parlor with flanking presses, and the use of walnut in the execution of its interior woodwork. The innovation that is present, especially in the Asher Benjamin inspired mantels and window enframements, does little to impart a quality of fashionableness to the house or to soften the strong flavor of tradition and conservatism that characterizes it. There is no impression of "Greekness." Still, this is very much a transitional house, and its innovative features are important indicators of the process of change and development of the ante bellum I house in Missouri. Outside of St. Louis, in outstate Missouri, (the "upper country") the Greek Revival makes virtually no impact before 1840, and does not flower until the 1850's, particularly in Lexington, immediately west of Pettis County in adjoining Lafayette Co., or to the east in the contiguous Boonslick country. When the Greek Revival does arrive, it does so not as a revolutionary concept or a uniquely "American" statement, but rather as detached fragments of decoration, mantels, etc., which are applied to traditional (or "federal") housing forms. In the Thomson house, this transition is revealed in two ways. The entrance door with its transom and side lights enframed by an architrave with corner blocks was something new on the cultural landscape.

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In the previous decade, sidelights were not employed, except in association with elliptical fanlights, the typical design being a simple flat arched transom or fanlight above the main door. The following decade, the 1850's, would reveal the sidelights and transom set within a "dog eared" architrave or surrounded by pilasters supporting an entablature. Often this arrangement would be duplicated on the second story as well. The parlor mantels with their bullseye decoration set in the frieze blocks had a thickness of proportion that marked a moving away from the attenuated delicacy of the federal period, but in design these mantels were still closer to their federal prototypes than to the plain heavily rendered pilaster mantel that would become universal in the 1850's. And also inside, the dog eared surrounds or the shaped pediment-like lintels of the folk Greek Revival of provincial Missouri in the 1850's were not in evidence in the Thomson house.²

The Thomson house was the product of tradesmen, of carpenters, masons and stone cutters. There was no involvement by a professional architect, and only a rudimentary awareness of the academic concern of the day with Romantic architecture. The pattern book origin for the mantels and window surrounds is seldom so obvious elsewhere as in the Thomson house, but the decoration could have as easily been the product of handed down tradition, as indeed some of the mantels, the staircase and other features are. This house is an excellent illustration of the vernacular building process described by Amos Rapaport, a process of models and adjustments or variations.³ The craftsman and the client would agree upon a type determined by tradition (in our case, an Upland South central passage I house 52 1/2 x 21 feet with a 42 x 21 foot rear ell); the variations, size, material and other specifics were determined by location, family size, and other needs. In this sense, David Thomson (and probably his family as well) was probably very much a participant in the design of his I house, dictating that it was to be constructed of brick, have rooms of a certain size, an ell one and not two stories in height, a portico, walnut interior woodwork, etc. These specifics were then executed by tradesmen in a manner based upon tradition supplemented by whatever pattern books they had. Therefore, despite Elm Spring being a pretentious house - indeed, in its location it was the finest house of its day - it is still very much a vernacular structure.

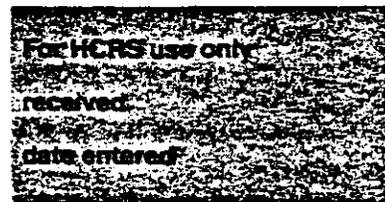
Important to the understanding of the Thomson house is the survival of an entry in his diary detailing the construction of his residence:

In the year 1840, I built our brick house in the State of Missouri. The stone work was done by John H. Collins and William Johnson, except that in the kitchen which was done by Samuel Conrod. The dressed stone work on the front of the building cost \$5.00 a perch; the balance was \$4.75 a perch; the whole of the stone work cost \$175.00. After the stone was taken from the quarry and delivered around the building [sic]. The masons we boarded and tended while at work. The brickwork was done by Charles R. Hieronymus and his brother, Ambrose, and a young man named Smith. They were boarded and tended and paid a \$1.50 per thousand, measuring all the openings as if they were filled with brick. The whole amount of brick, according to calculation of 142,000 at a \$1.50 makes \$213.00. On the fifteenth day of April, 1841, we moved into it. A small part of the woodwork was not done; nor was it plastered. The day we moved in, we had Irish potatoes of this year's growth, some about the size of

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hen's eggs. The house was plastered by Mr. McFatrigh and John May for which I agreed to pay them \$153.00. George Wilson cut the stone and put up the steps at the front portico at \$60.00. The house joiners work was done by Absolam McVey and his hands were Johnathan Janney Juniess, Juniess Jackson Butler and Andrew M. Reed. McVey's bill was \$1,280.00, which he reduced to \$1,100.00. A bill of lumber to build a house fifty-two and one-half feet by twenty-one, two stories high, with an ell forty-two feet by twenty-one feet, one story high:

- fifty joints (joists) 19 feet long, 3 x 10"
- sixty joints nineteen and one-half feet long, 3 x 9"
- seventy-two joints 23 feet long and 2 1/2 x 7"
- 120 rafters 13 feet long, 2 1/2" thick, 5 1/2" at one end 4 1/2 at the other
- 4,500 feet flooring, 12 to 14 feet long, 1 1/4" thick, 6 to 8" wide
- 300 feet plank, 1/4" thick, black walnut, windows
- 4,000 feet plank, one inch thick, stairs, washboard, etc.
- eight pieces scantling, 12 feet long 9 x 4 1/2 inches sill
- 150 feet, 2 1/4" thick, 7 1/4 wide black walnut
- 500 feet 7/8 or 3/4 inch thick white or black walnut
- 500 feet one inch white walnut
- 1,000 feet 1 1/4" thick black walnut
- 2,500 feet 7/8 inch thick slatting
- 26,000 shingles to average 4 inches
- 400 pounds of 10 penny nails
- 100 pounds of 8 penny nails
- 200 pounds [of] 4 penny nails
- 100 pounds [of] 5 penny nails
- 100 pounds 6 penny nails
- 5 boxes glass, 10 x 12"
- 1 box glass, 8 x 10"
- 30 pieces of scantling, 10 1/2 feet long, 2 1/5 inch by 5 inches
- 30 pieces of scantling, 9 feet long, 2 1/2 inch by 5 inches
- 7 plank, 12 feet long, 12 1/2 x 1 1/4 inches white oak

Lumber for a porch twelve feet long and ten feet wide:

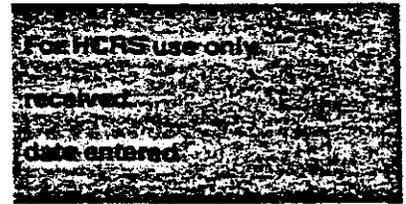
- 6 joints, 12 feet long, 3 x 9 inches
- 10 joints; 14' long, 2 x 7"
- 4 pieces 12 feet long, 2 x 12 inches
- 10 pieces 10 feet long, 2 1/2 x 3 inch ceiling
- 16 pieces 10 feet long, 2 1/2 x 4 inch rafters
- All of the above to be oak
- 250 feet flooring 10 1/2 long by 1 1/4 x 6 inches.⁴

It is difficult to locate specific information on the construction of Missouri houses of this period, thus this diary entry is an important window into ante bellum house construction. It also confirms Rapaport's explanation of the vernacular building process as described above. Absolam McVey, the carpenter referred to in the excerpt, had been in

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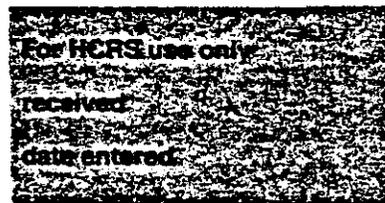
Pettis County only three years at the time he undertook the joinery of the Thomson house, having removed from Cecil Co., Maryland where he was raised on a farm, but learned the carpenters trade. A letter by him written back home in 1837 contains this interesting assessment of the state of the builders trade in Pettis County: "There are few carpenters in this town or country that know anything about work, and they are not willing to do as well as they can. John Hogan has two or three hands at work at \$1.50 per day. He told me that he would rather give me \$2.50 per day than 50 cents for them. The fact is, a man need only to come from the East, and they take it for granted he is a good workman. I can engage enough work for ten hands if I can stay. I have been solicited over and over to stay this summer." McVey was active in carpentry until 1856, after which time he became a farmer and large land owner.⁵

General David Thomson⁶ and his wife Betsy Suggett came to Missouri at a late time in their lives: he was fifty-eight, she fifty-one. It is interesting to contemplate Thomson's motive for making this move after residing in Scott Co., Kentucky for over four decades where he had established a prosperous farm with numerous slaves and a fine brick mansion. One interpretation suggests that his motives were privarily escapist, that population increase, competition of a younger generation and of a more expansive and demanding market and inflated land values all filled Thomson with a desire to find a more primitive and undeveloped place where he would not have to fight for what he valued. He, according to this view, craved a society that ran counter to the tendencies of the modern world, a paternalistic society of master and slave based on reciprocal obligations.⁷ The Thomson family was definitely southern in manner of living and social customs with a preference for a slave attended cordial and hospitable life style. It has been noted by some historians that there was a tendency to unreality and romanticism in the southern character, and that the West could represent an escape from economic reality, so irrational impulses may have shaped Thomson's desire to remove.⁸ Certainly the world in which he lived had seemed to go stale and become exhausted of possibility, as is indicated in a letter written in 1825 to a former neighbor: "This part of the world is very much altered since you left it. Many of your old acquaintances have taken their exit. Our crops are very sorry and money scarce."⁹ Of course, the desire for fresh opportunity was a fundamental impulse of the westward movement, and there were no age limits. Thomson and his wife did not come alone, but as part of an extended family with a son and two sons-in-law and their families and a retinue of slaves, - a typical Southern pattern for taking up new lands.¹⁰ With sons and sons-in-law ready to begin their careers, and possibilities in Kentucky seeming restricted, there is much about the Thomson family decision to move that appears both positive and practical. Indeed, the subsequent success of the various Thomson family members is justification enough for the wisdom of their move. David Thomson was not merely the agent of a retrogressive social order, he was a bringer of progress into an undeveloped area. He improved land for agriculture, planted orchards and established mills. He was a careful businessman who kept meticulous records of his activities and transactions. Thomson may have fled one reality, but he also helped to shape another.

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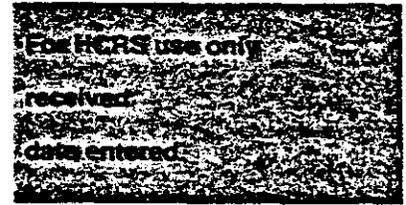
David Thomson was born in Louisa County, Virginia on August 21, 1775 to William and Anne Rodes Thomson. William's father Samuel, an Anabaptist in a Presbyterian stronghold, had immigrated from Scotland to Richmond, Va. where he became a merchant. His only son William married a planter's daughter of Scottish descent and himself became a planter. He died in 1778 and eleven years later his widow removed to Scott Co., Kentucky, perhaps to join relatives. At age 18, her son David went on in indian campaign as a volunteer for General Scott. As a young man, he was involved in several long journeys hauling goods for trade. He also learned the operation and management of mills and general farming. In 1801, he married Betsy Suggett a native Kentuckyian born in Bryan's Station just two months before the famous siege of 1782. In their long marriage, they had ten children--all born in Kentucky. In 1807, he purchased farm land with a brother-in-law and built a paper mill. Selling this tract, he and another brother-in-law purchased another farm in 1812. Finally, in 1817, he bought a farm on the banks of the Elk Horn River where two years later he erected his mansion, "Longview." He resided here until his removal to Missouri fifteen years later. During this period, he was not only successful in his various business ventures, but also prominent in Military affairs. The climax of his career as a soldier came in 1813 when he commanded a regiment in the Battle of the Thames; family legend attributes the slaying of Tecumseh to him, despite the fact that this honor has traditionally gone to Col. Richard M. Johnson - a relative of Thomson's wife. His rank of General came a year later; in 1824 he resigned his commission. He also pursued a political career. Between 1811 and 1819, he served three terms in the Kentucky Senate. In 1820 he received the lucrative appointment of Assistant Marshall for taking the census in Scott Co. Later, in 1824 he became Sheriff of Scott Co. and in that same year secured a contract for furnishing supplies to federal troops stationed at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Throughout this period, he engaged in land speculation in several states. His first visit to Missouri was in 1825. He returned five years later and again in 1831, this time purchasing land in Saline Co. In 1833, he and two of his sons-in-law, Lewis Redd Major and George R. Smith entered land in Pettis County, and that fall brought out their families and slaves. The following year, his son, Mentor Thomson, and family joined them. Thomson participated in the laying out of the first county seat, naming it Georgetown in honor of the county seat of Scott Co., Ky. In 1840, at age 65, he caused Elm Spring to be erected. As he had done in Kentucky he planted orchards around his house, and built a saw mill and grist mill on the Big Muddy. Later, after flooding problems, he built a horse mill. By 1850, according to census records he was producing 15,000 bu. of meal and flour and 90,000 ft. of plank. Of his thousand acres, 300 were improved, and his farm was valued at \$15,000. He did not raise hemp or tobacco, the cash crops upon which Missouri's plantation economy rested, instead he engaged in diversified agriculture. He had in 1850, 7 horses, 11 milk cows, 6 oxen, 25 head of cattle, 45 sheep, and 150 swine. He raised 1,750 bushels of corn, some oats, 100 lbs. of wool, 150 lbs. of butter, 5 tons of hay, some sweet and irish potatoes, molasses and honey. Biographies drawing upon his diary entries state that during his lifetime he owned thirty-three male negroes and twenty-nine female negroes. The Census of 1840 attributes to him 10 males and 11 females, with 12 employed in agriculture. Ten years later, he had approximately the same number: 10 males and 12 females. He was undoubtedly one of the largest slave holders in Pettis County.

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David Thomson died at Elm Spring in 1861 at the age of 86; his wife Betsy had preceded him in death four years earlier.

David Thomson's biographers, writing mainly for family consumption, have left a portrait of him that is understandably rose colored. He is presented to us as humane, gentle, courteous, genial and considerate. His great strength of character and self control was partially evident in the fact that he never smoked and rarely took a drink. His political leanings, such as they were, were whig, but he seemed to hark back to earlier days -- the time of Washington and LaFayette. He was a Mason. He admired the quality of sacrifice called for in war, and his own military career, which developed late in Kentucky's "Heroic Age", climaxed in his playing an important role in one of the rare decisive victories (the Battle of the Thames) of that period of Indian warfare.¹² Although not college educated himself, Thomson did possess the essentials of a practical education and did have an untrained literary taste. His library was large for its time, and he insured that his children were well schooled. Thomson, while never a self confessed christian, did believe in Providence and the immortality of the soul. The philosophy of the Enlightenment influenced his thinking to the extent that he believed in the supremacy of reason and a rational social order, and regarded the religious enthusiasms of the day as a grave threat to neighborliness, citizenship, and family life. This is revealed in a startling letter, one of the few of his hand to survive, to a former neighbor who had become a Shaker: "The recollection of these events [their days together as neighbors] must give you pain because they have passed away not to return. They were the golden days of your existence. The voice of reason was then the man of your counsel. You were the kind and obliging husband, the affectionate father, the friendly neighbor and the worthy citizen. But alas, how is it now? In place of reason you have superstition, blindly submitting to priestcraft. Had I been less your friend I might have been less candid and more flattering. I thank you for your friendly notice which has been made to me as it were from another world."¹³

As an eleventh child, Thomson probably entered his career with few financial or educational endowments; nevertheless, he achieved considerable success in life. He lived his life with courage, intelligence and seriousness of purpose, and the characterization of one biographer seems to sum up his life quite effectively: "He was one of the modest empire builders who rapidly developed our middle west...a gentleman pioneer, a planter and a promoter, a man of business and public affairs."¹⁴

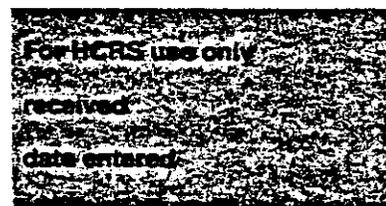
FOOTNOTES

1. Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 55 (December, 1955); William H. Pierson, Jr., American Buildings and Their Architects, the Colonial and Neo-Classical Styles (New York: Anchor, 1976) pp. 85, 155-156.

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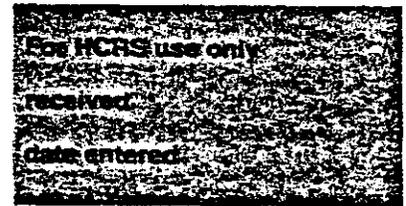
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2. For an introduction to the I house and its role in the building traditions of the Upland South see Kniffen, pp. 553-555; Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968), pp. 66-67; Glassie, Folk Housing Middle Virginia, (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1975), pp. 88-101; see also Michael Southern, "The I-House as a Carrier of Style in Three Counties of the Northeastern Piedmont", in Douglas Swaim, ed., Carolina Dwelling (Raleigh: North Carolina State University School of Design Student Publication, Vol. 26, 1978, pp. 7-78, and for Missouri see Howard Wight Marshall, The Concept of a Folk Region in Missouri (unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Indiana University, August, 1976), pp. 91, 93, 104-105, 123-129; and James M. Denny, "Form and Style in Missouri's Ante Bellum Domestic Architecture", unpublished paper, April 11, 1981, pp. 11-17.
3. Amos Rapaport, House Form and Culture Inglewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, Inc. 1969, pp. 4-6.
4. This excerpt from Thomson's Diary comes from a copy of a typescript in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Dow, Hughesville, Mo. It apparently comes from a more extensive typed copy of Thomson's diary, now lost, which is in the possession of Mrs. Theodore Wells, Sedalia, Mo. To date, Mrs. Wells has not permitted examination of this more complete diary by scholars.
5. Hazel N. Lang, Life in Pettis County (n.p.: 1975), pp. 442-449.
6. The main source consulted for the details of Thomson's life was Laura J. Yeater, General David Thomson (n.p. n.d.) pp. 7-33; see also, N. M. Ragland, "Dear Old Georgetown" Memoirs of Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Smith (St. Louis: Christian Board of Publication, ca. 1915) 39-51; James Woodriddle Powell, Edgewood, The Story of a Family and their House (Inter-Collegiate Press, 1978) pp. 13-82.
7. Michael James Cassity, Defending a Way of Life: The Development of Industrial Market Society and the Transformation of Social Relationships in Sedalia, Missouri 1850-1890 (University of Missouri - Columbia, Ph.D., 1973) pp. 3-5.
8. See for example W.J. Cash, The Mind of the South (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1941) pp. 44-47; Arthur K. Moore, The Frontier Mind (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1957) pp. 6-7, 25-28.
9. In Yeater, p. 29.
10. See Frank Lawrence Owsley, Plain Folk of the Old South (Louisiana State University Press, 1949) pp. 50-77.

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11. Missouri 6th Census, 1840, Population Schedule, _____ 7th Census, 1850, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule, Products of Agriculture, Products of Industry.
12. Moore, pp. 63, 99.
13. In Yeater pp. 27-29.
14. Yeater, p. 22.

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1. Cassity, Michael James. Defending a Way of Life: The Development of Industrial Market Society and the Transformation of Social Relationships in Sedalia, Missouri 1850-1890. University of Missouri - Columbia, Ph.D., 1973.
2. Denny, James M. "Form and Style in Missouri's Ante Bellum Domestic Architecture", unpublished paper, April 11, 1981.
3. Glassie, Henry, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968.
4. _____, Folk Housing in Middle Virginia. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1978.
5. Kniffen, Fred. "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 55, December, 1955.
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8. Missouri 6th Census, 1840, Population Schedule.
9. Missouri 7th Census, 1850, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule, Products of Agriculture, Products of Industry.
10. Moore, Authur K. The Frontier Mind. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1957.
11. Owsley, Frank Lawrence. Plain Folk of the Old South. Louisiana State University Press, 1949.
12. Pierson, William H., Jr. American Buildings and Their Architects, The Colonial and Neo-Classical Styles. New York: Anchor, 1976.
13. Powell, James Wooldrige. Edgewood, The Story of a Family and Their House. Inter-Collegiate Press, 1978.

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Benjamin, Asher. Practice of Architecture, edition of 1833. New York: Da Capo Press, Inc., 1972.
2. Cash, W. J. The Mind of the South. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1941.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name "Hughesville, MO"

Quadrangle scale 1: 24,000

UMT References

A

1	5	4	7	6	3	6	0	4	2	9	2	3	0	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

Zone			Easting					Northing					

C

Zone			Easting					Northing					

D

Zone			Easting					Northing					

E

Zone			Easting					Northing					

F

Zone			Easting					Northing					

G

Zone			Easting					Northing					

H

Zone			Easting					Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification

The General David Thomson house is contained within a 90 foot square centered on the above

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

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James M. Denny, Chief, Survey and Registration

Mo. Department of Natural Resources

organization Div. of Parks & Historic Preservation date January 7, 1982

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

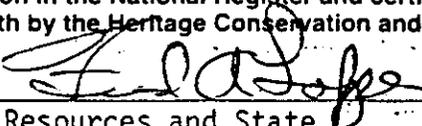
city or town Jefferson City state Missouri 65102

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

Director, Department of Natural Resources and State

title Historic Preservation Officer date 8/17/82

For HCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
date

Keeper of the National Register

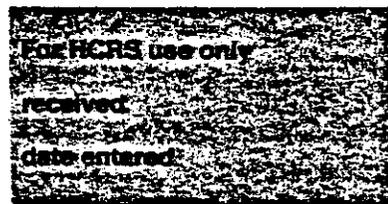
Attest: date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

THOMSON, GENERAL DAVID, HOUSE



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 2

Memoirs of Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Smith. St. Louis: Christian Board of Publications,
ca. 1915.

Rapoport, Amos. House Form and Culture. Inglewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, Inc.,
1969.

Southern, Michael. "The I-House as a Carrier of Style", in Swain, Douglas, ed.
Carolina Dwelling. Raleigh: North Carolina State University School of Design,
Vol. 26, 1978.

Yeater, Laura J. General David Thomson, n.p., n.d.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

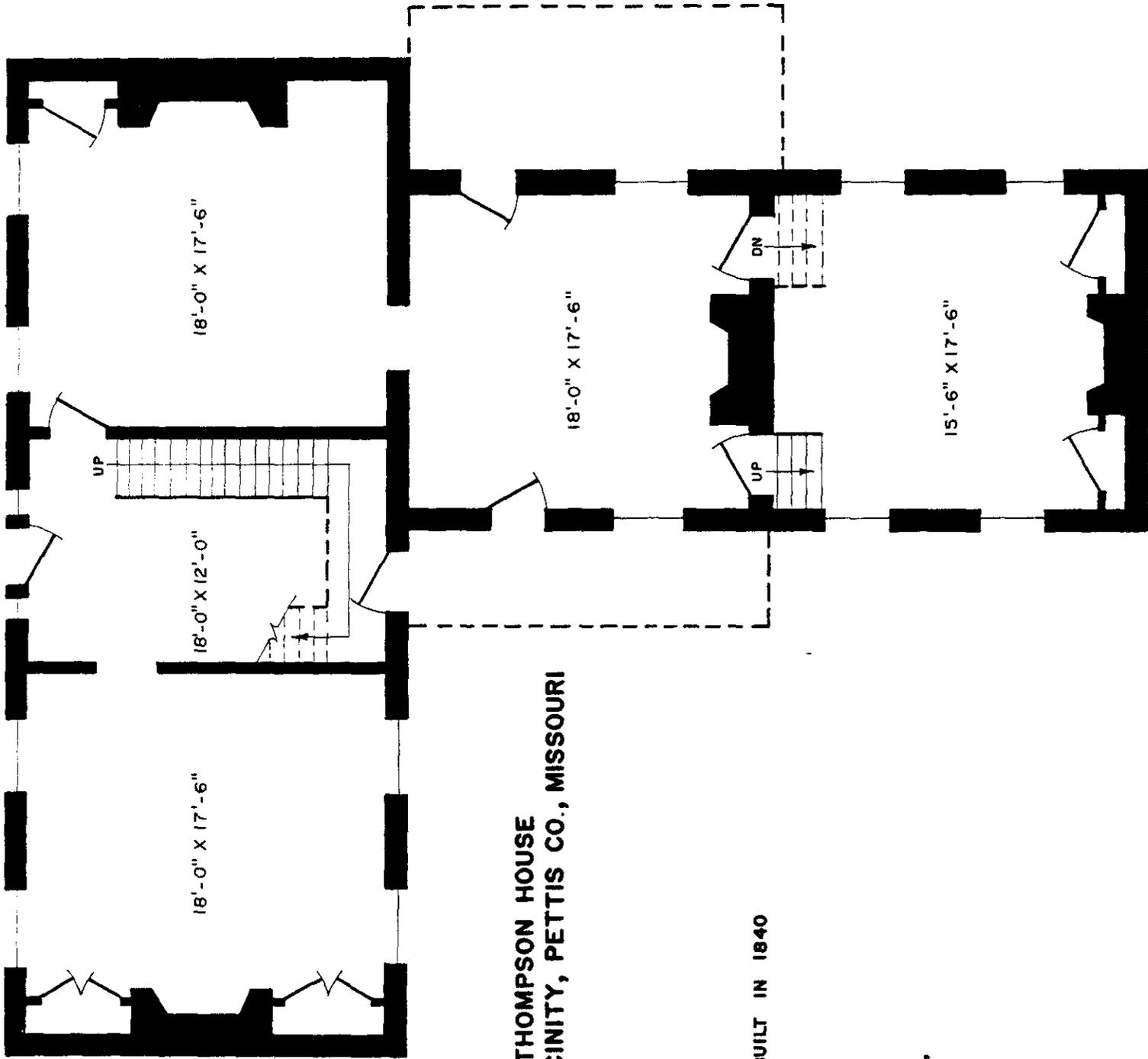
THOMSON, GENERAL DAVID, HOUSE

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

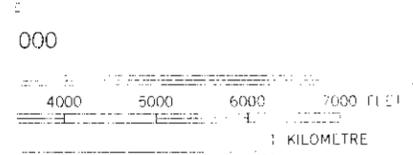
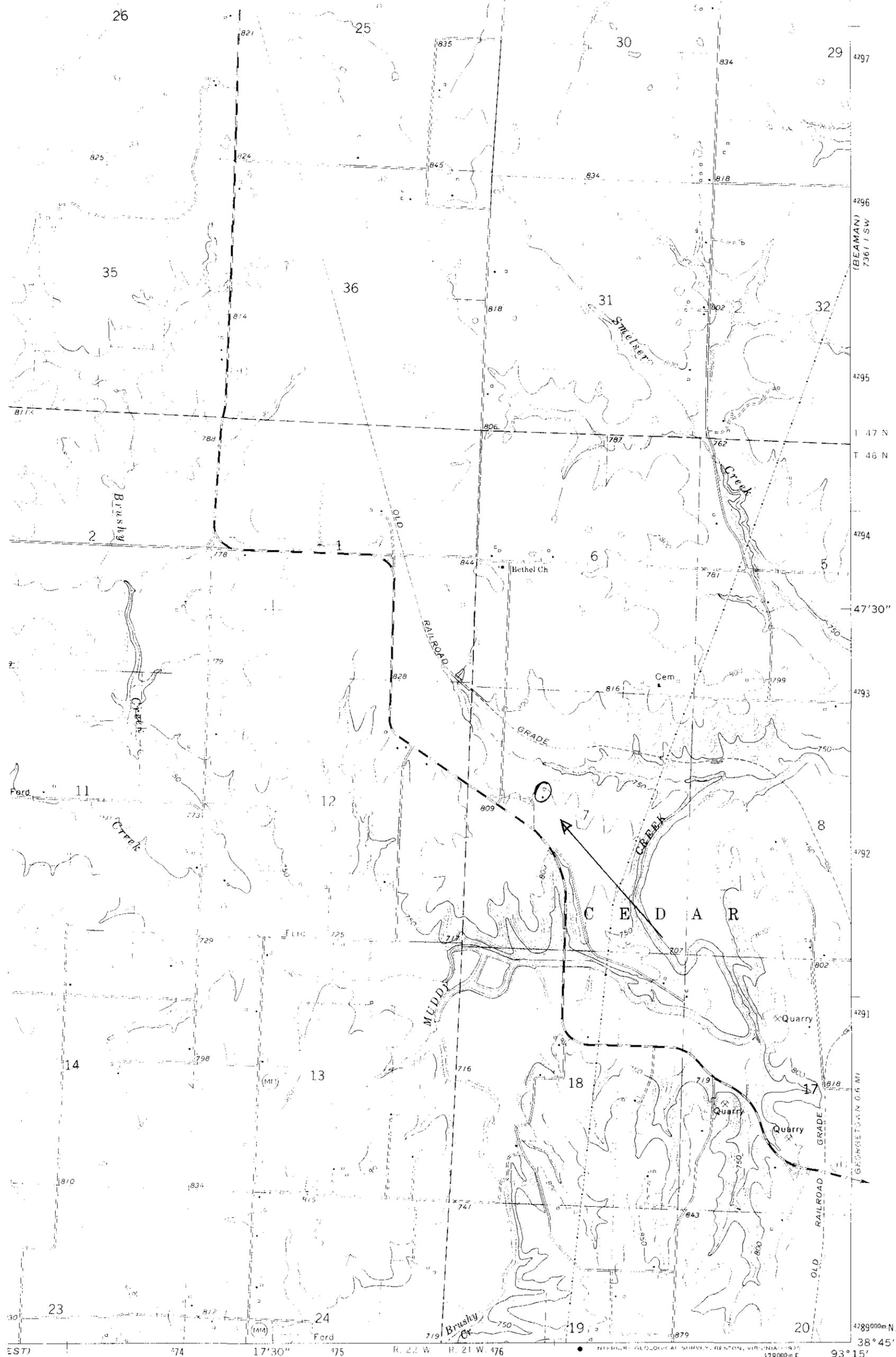
referenced UTM coordinate the sides of which are parallel with the sides of the house being nominated. This boundary recognizes that only the house and not its grounds or outbuildings is being proposed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 GENERAL DAVID THOMPSON HOUSE
 HUGHESVILLE VICINITY, PETTIS CO., MISSOURI

BUILT IN 1840

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FEDERAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 SOURCE, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
 TECHNICAL INFORMATION SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

**PROPERTY OF MO HPP
 DO NOT REMOVE FROM OFFICE**

HUGHESVILLE, MO.
 SE/4 SWEET SPRINGS 15' QUADRANGLE
 N3845-W9315/7.5

1973
 AMS 7361 IV SE- SERIES V879

THOMSON, GEN. DAVID, HOUSE

COUNTY:	Pettis
LOCATION:	Hughesville
OWNER: ADDRESS:	Charles D. McVean 1813 Ridge Lake Blvd. - Suite 431 Memphis, TN
DATE APPROVED BY A.C.:	June 25, 1982
DATE SENT TO D.C.:	August 23, 1982
DATE OF REC. IN D.C.:	August 30, 1982
DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:	October 4, 1982
DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED (AND PRESENTOR):	April 20, 1983 Mailed from Central Office
DATE FILE REVIEWED:	

The General David Thomson House is significant for its age and the quality of its architecture, for the fact that a diary entry detailing the building of the house survives, and for the fact that the house was built and lived in by General David Thomson, a figure prominent in the pioneer histories of both Missouri & Kentucky.

Thomson, General David, House 1 of 15
Hughesville vicinity

Pettis County, Missouri

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date : November 24, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Primary (West) facade; looking southeast



Thomson, General David, House
Hughesville vicinity
Pettis County, Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : November 24, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Primary facade; Looking northeast



Thomson, General David, House 3 of 15
Hughesville vicinity
Pettis County, Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : November 24, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
South facade; Looking north



Thomson, General David, House 4 of 15

Hughesville vicinity

Pettis County, Missouri

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date : November 24, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

North facade; looking southwest



Thomson, General David, House 5 of 15
Hughesville vicinity
Pettis County, Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : November 24, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
 P.O. Box 176
 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Entrance door; looking east



Thomson, General David, House 6 of 15
Hughesville vicinity
Pettis County, Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : November 24, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
 P.O. Box 176
 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Interior view, entrance door; looking
northwest



Thomson, General David, House 7 of 15
Hughesville vicinity
Pettis County, Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : November 24, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
 P.O. Box 176
 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Interior view, stair; looking east



Thomson, General David, House 8 of 15
Hughesville vicinity

Pettis County, Missouri

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date : November 24, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Interior view stair, from second floor;
looking northeast



Thomson, General David, House 9 of 15
Hughesville vicinity
Pettis County, Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : November 24, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Interior view, south parlor; looking south



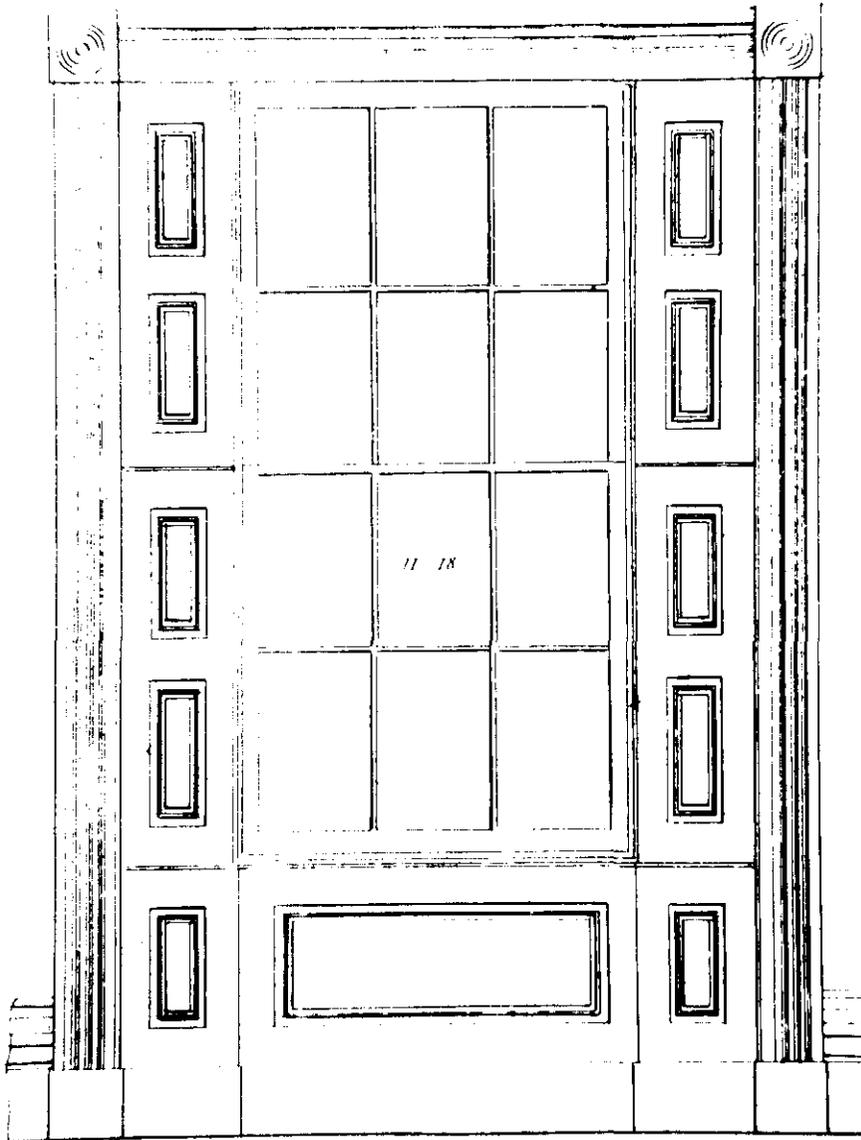
Thomson, General David, House 10 of 15
Hughesville vicinity
Pettis County, Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : November 24, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
 P.O. Box 176
 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Interior view, window in south parlor;
 looking southwest



Thomson, General David, House 11 of 15
Hughesville vicinity
Pettis County, Missouri
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
 P.O. Box 176
 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Plate 43 from Asher Benjamin, Practice of
Architecture, edition of 1833 (New York: De
Cappo Press, Inc., 1972).

B



Thomson, General David, House 12 of 15

Hughesville vicinity

Pettis County, Missouri

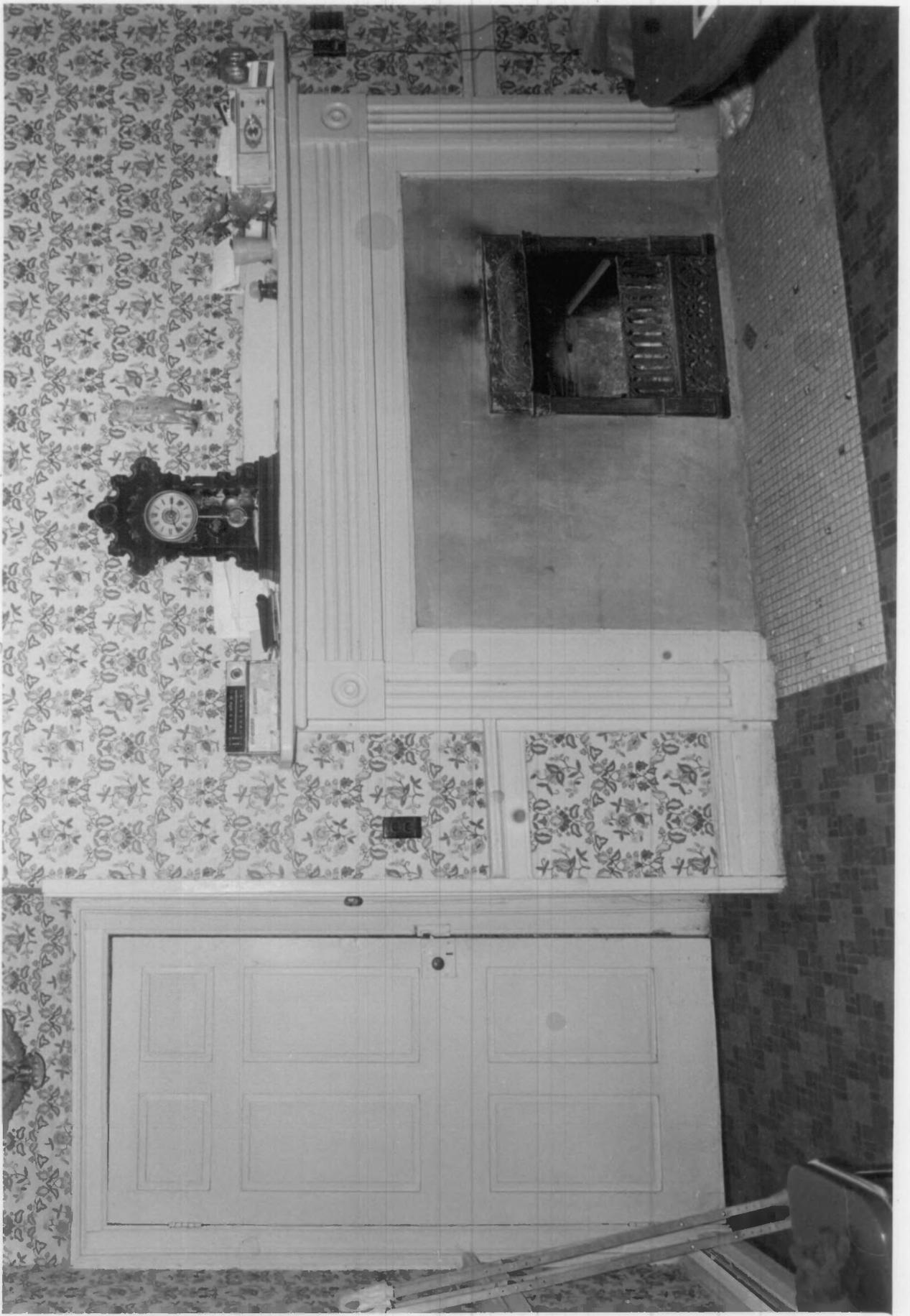
Photographer: James M. Denny

Date : November 24, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Interior view, kitchen (former dining room)
mantel and door leading downstairs to lower
room of split level rear section of ell;

looking east.

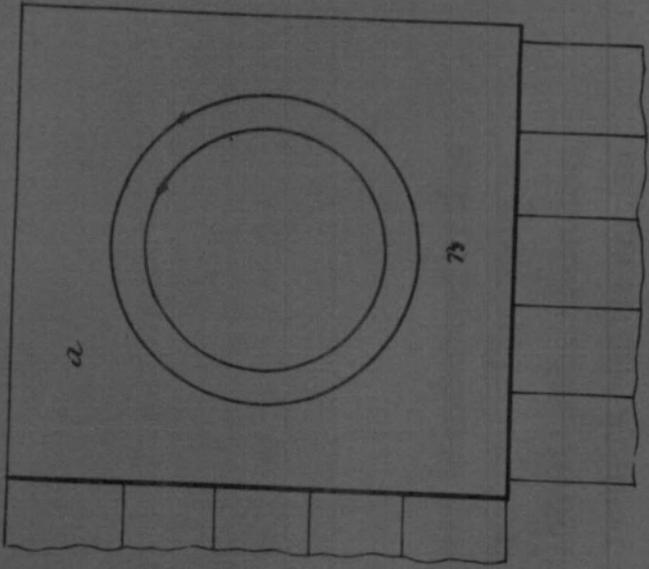
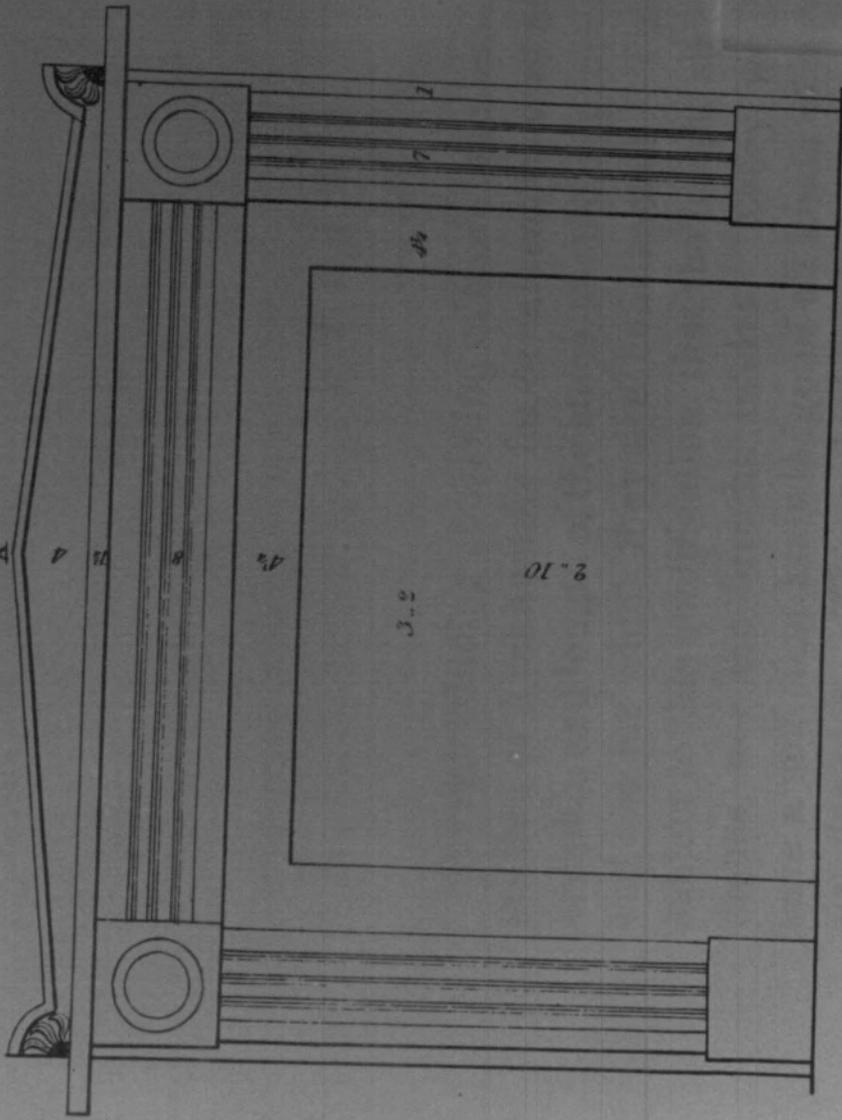


Thomson, General David, House 13 of 15
Hughesville vicinity
Pettis County, Missouri
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Plate 48 from Asher Benjamin, Practice of
Architecture, edition of 1833 (New York: De
Capo Press, Inc., 1972)

CHIMNEY PIECES.

Pl. 48.

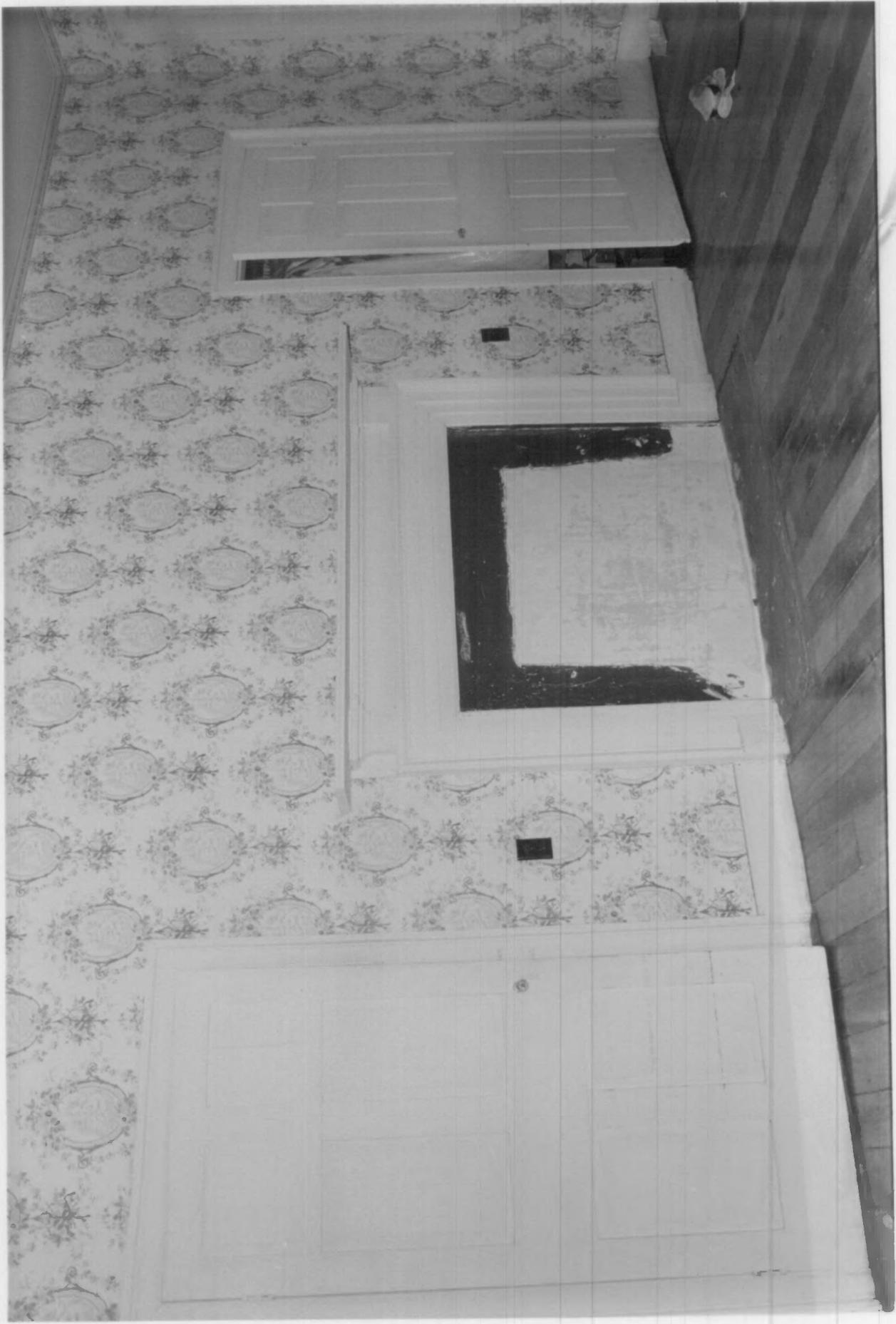


Thomson, General David, House 14 of 15
Hughesville vicinity
Pettis County, Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : November 24, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
 P.O. Box 176
 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Interior view, east wall of upper room of
split level rear section of ell; looking
northeast



Thomson, General David, House 15 of 15
Hughesville vicinity
Pettis County, Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : November 24, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
 P.O. Box 176
 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Interior view, north wall of north upstairs
room; looking northeast



EXTRA
PHOTOS







