

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

9-28-06

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 **Patten, Charles H. House**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number **117 North Benton Street**

Not for publication

city or town **Palatine**

vicinity

state **Illinois**

code **IL**

county

Cook

code

031

zip code

60067

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.)

William L. Wheeler 151410
Signature of certifying official

9-27-2006
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

Patten, Charles H. House
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

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	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

Patten, Charles H. House
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
QUEEN ANNE
OTHER: CHATEAUESQUE

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **STONE**

Roof **ASPHALT SHINGLES**

Walls **WOOD**

other **WOOD**

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

Patten, Charles H. House

Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- 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)

Architecture

Period of Significance **1894**

Significant Dates **1894**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Wegman, Julius F., Architect**

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

Patten, Charles H. House
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

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 Palatine Historical Society/Clayson House Museum Archives, Palatine, Illinois

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	16	413934	4662569	3
2	_____	_____	4	_____

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.)

Patten, Charles H. House
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Pamela Olander, Patten House Project Task Force**

organization **Palatine Inverness Arts Council**

date **July 2006**

street & number **PO Box 1541**

telephone **847/287-7780**

city or town **Palatine**

state **IL**

zip code **60078**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name **Patten Family Foundation**

street & number **136 Inverway**

telephone

city or town **Inverness**

state **IL**

zip code **60067**

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Patten House is a two-and-one-half story, Chateausque style dwelling located at 117 N. Benton Street, Palatine, in Cook County, Illinois. The house, which is located in an older residential area, faces Benton Street, but is accessed off of Wood Street. It is on a two acre lot and sits somewhat back from the street. The horseshoe-shaped drive leads to the port-cochere, where the main entrance is located

The plan is rectangular, with slight irregularities caused by the towers and bays. The hipped roof is steeply pitched with flared eaves. The roof slopes are interrupted by wall dormers, cross gables, and towers. There are three tall brick chimney stacks; the south and west chimneys are on the roof's slope and the north chimney is on the ridge of the gabled wall dormer. The roofing material is asphalt shingle, and the towers and roof peaks are topped with finials. The wood-framed house has clapboard siding; a wider band of trim located between the first and second floors runs around the house's perimeter. The original wood-frame, double-sash, five-over-one windows are intact. The foundation is red granite.

EXTERIOR

The front or west elevation has a three-sided, two-story bay located three feet from the northwest corner. The bay protrudes about three-and-one-half feet from the wall and is topped by a gabled wall dormer, with pinnacles on its peaks and low-relief carvings on its wall plane. There are three windows on each floor; the upper story windows are capped by a continuous lintel and have a carved, semi-circular ornament centrally located on the lintel above. A tower with a castellated roofline and conical roof is located on the southwest corner of the west elevation. The tower is divided into three sections; the upper story has modillions beneath the eaves and five curved windows. The second level of the tower has a denticulated cornice and three windows, which are identical to those on the second floor of the northwest bay. The first story of the tower is enclosed by a semi-circular porch. The porch is partially screened in and is supported by paired Doric columns, which are square in section. A door to the inside is located inside the porch on the wall adjacent to the tower. The wood door has five-over-one lights to match the windows. There are three windows on the first floor of the tower.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

A square tower with a hipped roof is located in the center of the north elevation. The eaves are decorated with two rows of dentils. The north and west sides of the upper floor of the tower have two windows and the east side has one. A gabled roof connects the south side of the tower with the main hipped roof. The windows have a continuous lintel. Beneath the windows are intricately carved panels; horizontal bands located above and below the panels run the perimeter of the tower. Vertical trim outlines the sides of the panels and brackets are located there. There are three windows on the second story of the tower: two on the north elevation and one on the west. These windows are topped with ogee-shaped arches with intricate wood tracery. Another band of horizontal trim separates the first and second floors of the tower.

The port-cochere covers the entrance, which is located on the west of the wall of the tower. The port-cochere has a denticulated cornice and is supported by paired columns on the northernmost side, like those on the semi-circular porch. These rest on a stone wall that measures approximately three feet high and sixteen feet long. A third, single column is on a stone pier, adjacent to the porch steps. Three steps lead to the small porch where the main entrance is located. The wood, four paneled front door is on the west wall of the tower. An oval stained glass window is located beneath the port-cochere on the north wall of the tower. This piece predates the house as it was brought from the former residence and incorporated here.

A gabled wall dormer with paired windows is located on the cornice line east of the tower on the north elevation. The dormer has similar details to those on the front elevation. Below the dormer on the second story are two windows, one slightly higher than the other, indicating where the staircase is located. Another window is located on the first floor directly beneath the easternmost window.

The east or rear elevation has a cross gabled roof above the cornice line. Paired windows are located beneath the eave of the gable. There are three windows on the second floor and two on the first floor: one on the northeast corner and the other on the north side of the partially enclosed porch. The porch has a cross-hipped roof and spans almost the entire length of the first floor. The rear entry on the porch is accessed by stairs with newel posts and balusters that are square in section.

The south elevation has a curved two-story bay on the southeast corner and a three-sided, two-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

story bay in the middle of the wall. Both are topped with gabled wall dormers and have three windows on each floor. The round tower with the curved porch is on the southwest corner. Steps to this porch are located on this elevation.

INTERIOR

The interior has plaster walls wide wood baseboards, wood window and door trim, and a band of molding located about a foot below the ceiling and wall juncture. The ceilings are about 10 feet high. The floors are wood but covered with carpeting. All of the doors are the original wood paneled doors. Most of the woodwork is stained.

The main entrance opens onto a small foyer, approximately six-and-one-half feet by six-and-one-half feet. A small bathroom is located just off of the entry. To the south of the entrance is a staircase; the sitting room is located off of the landing, just two steps above the entry. Engaged Doric columns are located in the doorway between the sitting room and the entry. The sitting room is irregularly-shaped with a bay on the south wall and a curved wall with a built-in seating area on the northeast corner. The room is approximately eleven by twenty-four feet; the curved area has a radius of about five feet. On the east wall is a fireplace with a quarter sawn red oak fireplace surround and Italian ceramic tile by German craftsmen. A mirror, outlined with beaded trim, is set above the mantle and flanked by fluted Corinthian pilasters. Three brackets support the mantle.

The library and the parlor are both accessed off of the sitting room. The library measures about thirteen x sixteen feet and has a three-sided bay on the west wall. A wood corner guard is on each side of the bay. The fireplace is located on the south wall; it is similar to the fireplace in the sitting room, but lacks the built-in mirror. Built-in bookcases and a window seat are on the north wall.

A four-panel wood door to the right of the fireplace leads to the parlor, also known as the music room. The parlor measures about thirteen by thirteen feet. A curved nook with a radius of about five-and-one-half feet is in the southeast corner. A glass paneled door to the right of the nook provides access to the veranda. The windows and screens have been customized for this porch. Pocket doors once divided both the parlor and library room from the sitting room.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

The dining room is east of the sitting room and is accessed off of the curved corner. This elliptical-shaped room measures approximately fifteen-and-one-half by twenty feet. A fireplace with a beveled mirror above it and built-in shelves on either side is on the west wall. A built-in banquette with curved glass and molded shelving is on the north wall. A door is on either side of the banquette; the door to the west leads to the sitting room and the door to the east leads to a butler's pantry, which was later incorporated into the kitchen in the 1950s. A small porch is located off of the dining room.

The kitchen was remodeled around 1950, but has maintained the original trim and back door, which leads to the mud room. A rear hallway off of the kitchen has a back stairway to the second floor.

INTERIOR Second Floor

The main staircase is an open string with wainscoting above the wall string. The starting newel is a Doric column that extends to the ceiling. The balusters and landing newels are square in section. There are three windows with interior shutters in the staircase. The stairs lead to a hallway, which runs east to west, off of which are five bedrooms, a full bathroom, and a back staircase that provides access to the attic. Two of the bedrooms contain fireplaces; the one in the southwest bedroom is made of bird's eye maple with carved scallops and garlands. The cast-iron grate covering the inner hearth is also adorned with scallops. The tiles on the hearth's surround are decorated with shells; the outer hearth is also tiled. The fireplace has a built-in mirror above the mantle and another full length, built-in mirror along the side. The woodwork in this room has been stained whereas the wood was painted in two of the five bedrooms. The oval bedroom in the southeast corner has the other fireplace which has a cast-iron grate covering the inner hearth and tiles decorated with roses and mandolins. The outer hearth is also tiled. A built-in beveled mirror with a small column on each side is on top of the mantle. The bathroom, which is located at the far eastern end of the hallway, was updated in the 1940s and has a tile floor and wainscoting. The northeast bedroom, also known as the gentleman's dressing room, has painted woodwork. A pass-through opening between this bedroom and the rear staircase, which is often mistaken for a dumb waiter, allowed staff to deliver food or other items without coming into direct contact with the guests or family members. The central bedroom, located on the south

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

side, has a three-sided bay and an unusually small closet on the east wall. A small closet is on the north wall. The northwest bedroom also has a three-sided bay; a small closet is on the south wall.

THIRD LEVEL

The third floor is accessed by the rear staircase. It is largely comprised of the billiard room and maid's (girls') quarters, which presently includes a makeshift bath. The square tower room is elevated three steps higher than the billiard room. The round tower room was used as a sewing room, due to the influx of light.

BASEMENT

The large basement contains the heating (boiler) system and laundry facilities. The basement leads to a garage created out of the basement, and fully functional with electric garage door opener. The garage, which was completed in the late 1940s, is on the east side of the house under the dining room. The cistern is no longer there .

PRESENT HOUSE INTEGRITY/CONDITION

The Patten House (owned by the same family for 108 years) has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property, which was owned by the same family for 108 years, has received few changes since it was built. The original windows and building material are intact and in good repair. The floor plan has not been altered over time. No part of the house was replaced or reconstructed since the house was built. Only the kitchen and bathroom underwent modernization. A portion of the basement was reconfigured as a garage. The house underwent an exterior renovation in 2000. Layers of paint were stripped off and those sections of the siding that had rotted were replaced with wood siding before the house was repainted. A new roof with asphalt shingles was also part of the renovation. None of these changes have affected the property's integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Charles A. Patten House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture as a good local example of Chateausque and Queen Anne architecture. Built in 1898 by Chicago architect Julius F. Wegman for Mr. Charles H. Patten and family, the house is a testament to architectural, engineering, and design talent and skill. Mr. Patten was a very prominent person in the community having been instrumental in orchestrating both the Palatine and Barrington Water Works that brought water to both communities. He was also the mayor of Palatine from 1894 to 1895 and was among the first bankers in town.

This property is significant because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of both Chateausque and Queen Anne architecture. There is no other house in Palatine of this size and with such ornament and workmanship both outside and inside. The period of significance is 1898, the year the house was completed.

CHATEAUESQUE ARCHITECTURE

(The following was taken from the Sterling Masonic Temple National Register nomination form)

The Chateausque style is often called the Francis I style as it owes much to the reign of the French king when Italian Renaissance ideas and classical forms were combined with the native Gothic architecture. However, since the style also contains a mixture of earlier, fifteenth-century French elements that the term, Chateausque is preferred.

France began a revival of the Francis I style in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, and the first American chateau inspired house was designed by Detlef Lienau for LeGrand Lockwood at South Norwalk, Connecticut, It was built in 1864-1868. Fifteen years later, Ecole des Beaux-Arts graduate Richard Morris Hunt designed a house for William K. Vanderbilt on Fifth Avenue in New York. The house was described by architectural critic Montgomery Schuyler as "An attempt to summarize in one building the history of a most active and fruitful century in the history of architecture, which included the late Gothic of the fifteenth century and the early Renaissance of the sixteenth, and spanned the distance from the minute and complicated modeling of the Palais de Justice at Rouen and the Hotel Cluny at Paris, to the romantic classicism of the great chateaux of the Loire."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

Hunt became a leader of the Chateausque movement and the Vanderbilt family its leading patrons. Among its highlights was the construction of Biltmore, near Asheville, North Carolina by Hunt for George Washington Vanderbilt in 1890-1895. Other American architects who designed Chateausque styled buildings included George B. Post and Stanford White. The style was not highly popular as it took talented architects to carefully mix Renaissance and Late Gothic details for successful new designs. The Chateausque style was used primarily for architect-designed houses. Few examples of institutional, fraternal, or commercial Chateausque buildings are found throughout the country. Most Chateausque buildings were constructed from the late 1880s through the early 1900s.

Chateausque styled buildings are of masonry construction with brick or stone or a combination of both. Many have asymmetrical plans and silhouettes with high, steep-sided hipped or mansard roofs rising to a ridge or flat top. The roofs are sometimes capped by metal railings or cresting. Round turrets corbelled out from the walls at upper floor levels with conical roofs are often used. High, pinnacled gabled dormers sometimes having decorative tracery are often used to enliven the silhouette of the buildings. Decorative pinnacles are also used. Windows often have heavy lintels or basket-handle arches. Vertical mullions divide the narrow windows with transoms above.

QUEEN ANNE ARCHITECTURE

Queen Anne architecture has its roots in England in the third quarter of the 19th century. It had nothing to do with Queen Anne, who ruled in the early years of the 1700s, nor with the architecture of her time. One of its principal proponents was British architect Richard Norman Shaw. Its elements come mainly from 17th and 18th century architecture with eclectic sources from other eras including Medieval times.

Queen Anne architecture proved to be very popular in the United States. Noted architect Henry Hobson Richardson built the first house to be called "Queen Anne" in Rhode Island in 1875. At the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia several houses in this style were showcased by Great Britain. Queen Anne soon became the most popular architecture in this country. Its

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

heyday was from 1880 to the turn of the century, though examples can be found in the first two decades of the 20th Century. Elements that differ from British Queen Anne architecture in this country are the varied kinds of wood detailing and a freer floor plan.

Queen Anne architecture is an eclectic style that varies in many ways. New York brownstones, San Francisco's painted ladies, and homes all over the country share this broad classification. Some elements that distinguish Queen Anne architecture are an asymmetrical shape, gables at various heights, steeply pitched roofs, and wood detailing. Queen Anne houses vary enormously from large mansions to small cottages. The details are richly varied. Among the many details found on these homes are bay windows, spindles in the earlier homes and more classic columns in the later ones, towers or turrets, "gingerbread" brackets, dentils, Palladian windows, porches (especially wrap-around), clapboards mixed with fish scale or other shingles, horizontal bands of leaded glass windows, big chimneys, balconies, pediments, and overhanging eaves.

STYLISTIC FEATURES OF THE PATTEN HOUSE

Perhaps the most recognizable Chateausque features of the Patten House are on the roof. The highly pitched hipped roof has finials, wall dormers capped with pinnacles, and tall chimneys. The turret and tower are castellated with corbeled brackets and also topped with finials. The irregular massing, tracery, and basket-handle arches are other characteristic of the style. Towers and turrets are also commonly found in examples of Queen Anne architecture. Another feature of the Queen Anne style found on the Patten House is the decorative wall surface, which is achieved by using different wall planes (bays, towers, horizontal bands) and textures (wood tracery and scrollwork). The wrap-around porch is also a common Queen Anne element.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPARISONS

In 1898, the year the Patten House was built, the village of Palatine had a wide variety of architectural styles. Most of the homes were built by local carpenters starting in the mid 1850s. A few were built from pattern books like the George Clayson House in the French Second Empire Style. Most were simple frame houses. There are no homes in Palatine today that can truly be classified as Chateausque; that is not unusual for these houses were architect-designed and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9

Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

limited to very wealthy clients. The closest examples in Palatine are three Queen Anne houses, which are similar only due to the characteristics shared by both styles, such as decorative detailing and irregular massing.

The Smith Davis House at 5 N. Benton Street was built in 1892 by Albert Smith. It is a two story frame house with a small front porch with spindlework and a tower at the southwest corner. There is a small front porch with spindles. It was quite modern for Palatine when built with a gas and hot water heating plant. Smith was a successful business man. Today the house is owned by the Davis family and still retains many of its original features including woodwork, carved staircase, fireplace, stained glass, cabinets, and tin ceiling in the kitchen. The house is smaller than the Patten House and does not have as many distinctive Queen Anne features.

The house at 234 N. Plum Grove Road was built in 1885 by Edwin & Zilpha Converse. It is also a two story frame house with an enclosed front porch. There is a narrow square tower at the southern front corner of the house. It retains some of its original features in woodwork, fireplace, stained glass, and steam radiators. There is a remnant of a dumb waiter in the kitchen. This house is smaller than the Patten House. Its rooms are smaller and less elaborate.

Not much is known about the history of the restored Queen Anne at 201 N. Hale Street. It has the typical spindle porches of the earlier Queen Anne houses. The tall chimney is also a Queen Anne feature as are the mixture of clapboards and fish scale shingles and the bay windows.

These houses were built around the same time as the Patten House but are much smaller and while they have a high level of ornament, they lack the grandeur associated with the Chateausque style. The only home that could truly have equaled this one, the Schierding House, was torn down over fifty years.

HISTORY OF PALATINE

Non-natives first came to settle in the area now known as Palatine in approximately 1835 when the government offered land for sale in the northeast section of Illinois at \$1.25 an acre. They came mainly from New York and New England and bought virgin prairie and tilled it to plant crops. There were still some Pottawatomie in the area at that time. There were four groves of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

trees and it was around these groves that the first settlers of European descent chose their claims.

In 1850, the Cook County officials divided the county into townships approximately six miles square. The residents of what would become Palatine Township gathered to elect township officials and select a name for the township. In 1854, the railroad was built through the township. A few enterprising citizens convinced the railroad to build a depot in the east central section of the township. Joel Wood, who purchased a large quantity of land around the depot, platted this land for a village. Elisha Pratt built the first store across from the depot. Mr. Wood gave plots of land for a school, church, and cemetery. The village of Palatine developed around this depot and was incorporated in 1866. It was around the time of the building of the railroad that the second wave of settlers came to the township; these were German immigrants.

Palatine was originally agrarian, with a vast majority of people in the township lived on farms. The small town had all the businesses necessary to complement the farmers, including a general store, drug store, dry goods store, blacksmith, carriage maker, hardware store, grist mill, and post office. As the town grew, other businesses were established such as a dairy, lumber mill, flour mill, flax mill, grain elevator, hotel, and restaurant. Mr. Patten's bank was among these businesses.

It was not until after World War II that Palatine began a more rapid expansion that has continued until the present. A developer named Arthur MacIntosh recognized the need for housing for returning veterans who were anxious to marry and start families after the years of war. Subdivisions of small houses soon surrounded the village in all directions and the population increased. The need for services for these new families became evident and new streets and roads were added, more schools built, some small industries came to the village, and stores appeared at convenient crossroad all around the township. Palatine was no longer a sleepy farm town, but a commuter suburb of Chicago with a current population nearing 70,000 people.

HISTORY OF THE PATTEN FAMILY

John Patten was the son of Thomas and Sarah Dodge Patten. He was born in London Derry, New Hampshire, in 1798. As a young man, John Patten worked for the coach and carriage manufactory of Samuel Smith of New Hampshire. He started a factory of his own and was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

successful for many years. When his health became impaired, he sold the business and moved to Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton), New Hampshire. He started another business in this town. In 1840, he married Lillis Stetson Fullerton in Sambornton Bridge. She was born in 1811 in Buffalo, New York, to Jubulah and Mary Wadleigh Fullerton. The couple had four children: John, Elizabeth, Mary, and Nellie.

In 1852, the Patten family sold their home and business and went west to Illinois. They took the railroad to its western terminal at Buffalo, New York, where they boarded the steamboat *Sultana* that brought them to Chicago. They rode the 26 miles to Palatine in a lumber wagon to the home of Patten's former employer, Samuel Smith, who resided in Plum Grove. The Pattens bought Smith's farm and lived in a structure made up of two log cabins connected by a frame part. It was here where Charles Hutchinson Patten was born, in 1853.

After five years of farming, Mr. Patten sold his farm and moved into the village of Palatine where he built a general store with living quarters above it. The store was on the corner of Brockway and Slade Streets. He was a prosperous merchant and in his later years he sold the store and built a home on the corner of Benton and Wilson Streets. When he died in 1879, he left an inheritance to his wife, who died in 1885, and each of his five children.

Charles H. Patten grew up in Palatine. In 1879, he married Mary Robertson, the daughter of John Robertson and Charlotte Sutherland of Lake Zurich. They had three children: John, who died in infancy; Mary, and Paul. Charles Patten was a banker. After the failure of a local bank, he opened the Bank of Palatine located in the Batterman Building on Brockway Street by the tracks. It was the only bank in Palatine for many years and closed only when a change in laws put an end to all private banks. He then assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Palatine and was its director for many years. The Lake Zurich Creamery was also organized and owned by Charles Patten. In addition to his career, he served the Village of Palatine as a justice of the peace, the village treasurer, and the township school treasurer. He served as mayor of Palatine from 1894 to 1895. He believed that Palatine should have a modern water system whereby water could be pumped into village homes. He ran for mayor on this platform and was successful. A municipal water system was built for \$10,000. Charles Patten was a Mason and a Shriner. He was also among the first local men to subscribe in the Wauconda Railroad & Electric Traction Company that would eventually become the Palatine, Lake Zurich, and Wauconda

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

Railroad.

A few years after Mary Patten died in 1911, Charles married Elode Baldwin from another local pioneer family. After his retirement, Charles divested himself of all his civic and business interests. His daughter, Mary, moved to the Patten summer home on Lake Zurich. She never married and died in 1953. His son, Paul, a Harvard graduate, married Mary Shannon; they lived in Chicago. They had one son, Charles Robertson Patten. Paul ran the Lake Zurich Creamery. In 1926, Paul wanted a rest from his business and decided to take a trip around the world. He sailed from San Francisco in September; his wife and sister were to meet him in France in December. Less than two weeks later he died of a heart attack and was buried at sea according to his wishes. Charles and Elode traveled extensively, wintered in warmer climates, but always returned to Palatine in the spring. It was after their return in the spring of 1929 that Charles was working outdoors and suffered a heart attack and died. According to news articles of the time, Charles Patten was one of Palatine's most prominent citizens. He was considered an honest and generous man. He was willing to give the benefit of the doubt to people who came to his bank for loans. His opinion was sought out and valued by the townspeople. Elode Baldwin Patten died in 1957.

THE CHARLES H. PATTEN HOUSE

In 1898, Charles Patten built a new house on the Patten property on Benton Street. At this time he was living in the house his father had built in the 1870s. He hired the Chicago architectural firm of Julius Wegman & Son to design the house. The house's design reflects the chateau influence in its towers, cupola, and ornate grillwork. It took a year to build the house. The oval, stained glass window near the front door contains a bull's eye that had been a part of the smaller house the Pattens had lived in prior to building this one. This first house was sold and moved to another location after the new one was completed. Mr. Patten believed in spending his money within the community. The house was built by Palatine craftsmen using wood from area groves. The one exception was that the colored ceramic tiles in the fireplaces were installed by Italian craftsmen. There was a large barn on the property for the family horses and carriage. There was also a windmill to provide the power to pump rainwater into the cistern. These structures are no longer on the property.

After Charles H. Patten's death, the house was left to his daughter, Mary. The records from this

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 13

Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

time period are not very detailed, but it is known that the Thorpe family, who owned the local funeral parlor, rented the house from Mary Patten for a time. Mary did sell some parcels of the Patten land that bordered Oak Street, which were developed for residential use.

In 1946, after his return from World War II service, Mary's nephew, Charles Robinson Patten, and his wife, Barbara, purchased the house. The couple lived in the Patten House for the rest of their lives. Charles died in 1997 and Barbara died in 2004. Ownership of the house passed to their son, Charles, and his wife, Susan. Today the Patten Family still owns the house through an estate trust; the Palatine Inverness Arts Council is hoping to purchase the property from them.

The Charles H. Patten House is important as a good example of Chateausque architecture, which is a relatively rare style in the United States. The opulence of the style appealed to the upper classes, who were able to afford these elaborate mansions. The Patten House has excellent integrity and deserves to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 14

Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archives: Palatine Historical Society/Clayson House Museum, Palatine, Illinois; Photographs, newspaper reports, local research on homes, historical letter written by member of Patten family.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Newton, David. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Sterling Masonic Temple*. Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996.

Patten, Susan: oral interview, partly based on family letters.

Schuyler, Montgomery. *American Architecture and Other Writings*. Edited by William and Jordy and Ralph Co. Cambridge, MA: The Bellknap Press of Harvard Univeristy Press, 1961.

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1969.

NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 15

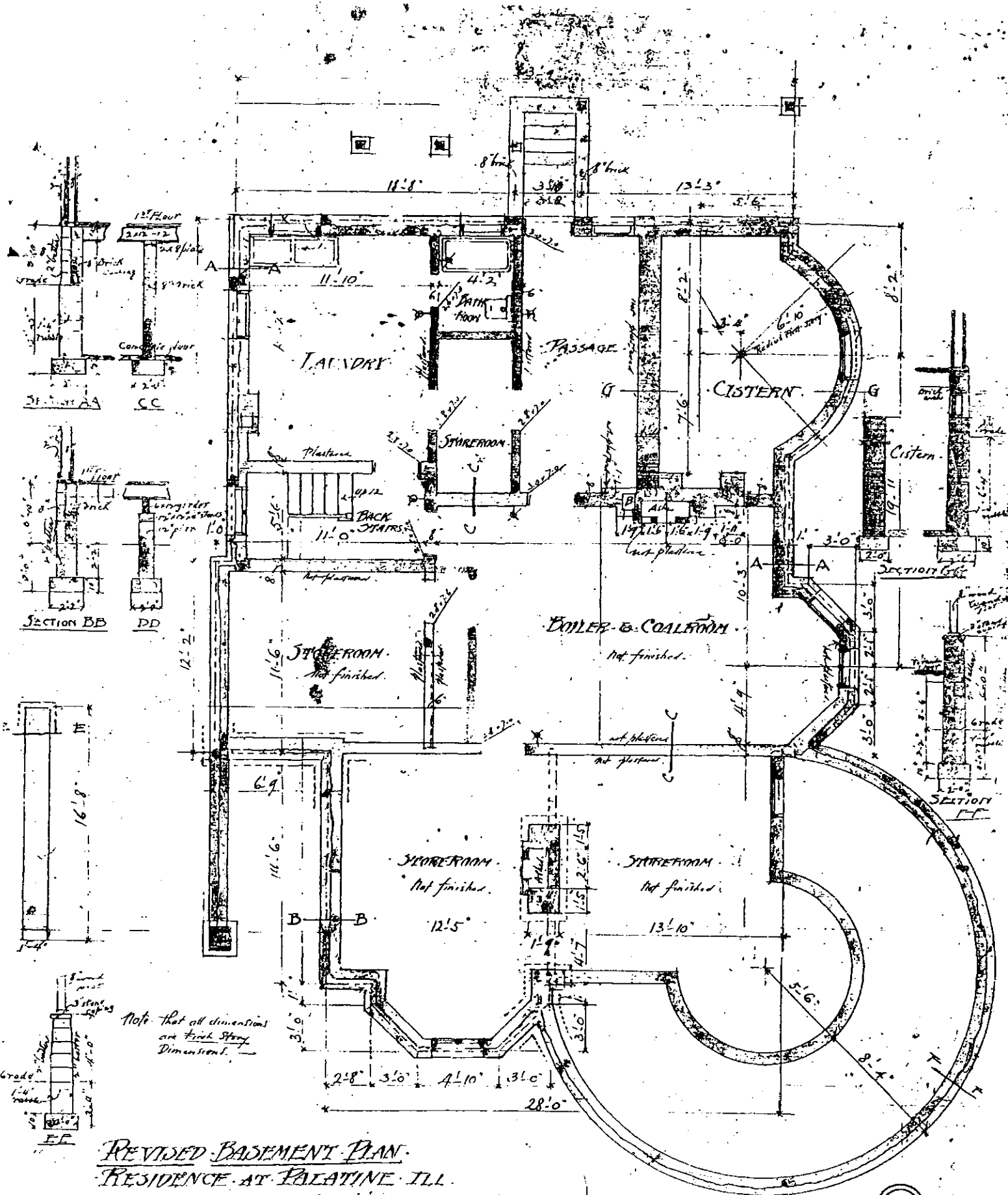
Patten, Charles H. House, Cook County, Illinois

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Charles A. Patten House is located on Lot 1 and the north half of Lot 2 in Block F Assessor's Division Subdivision in the west half southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 42, Range 10 East of the third principal meridian, Palatine, Cook County, Illinois.

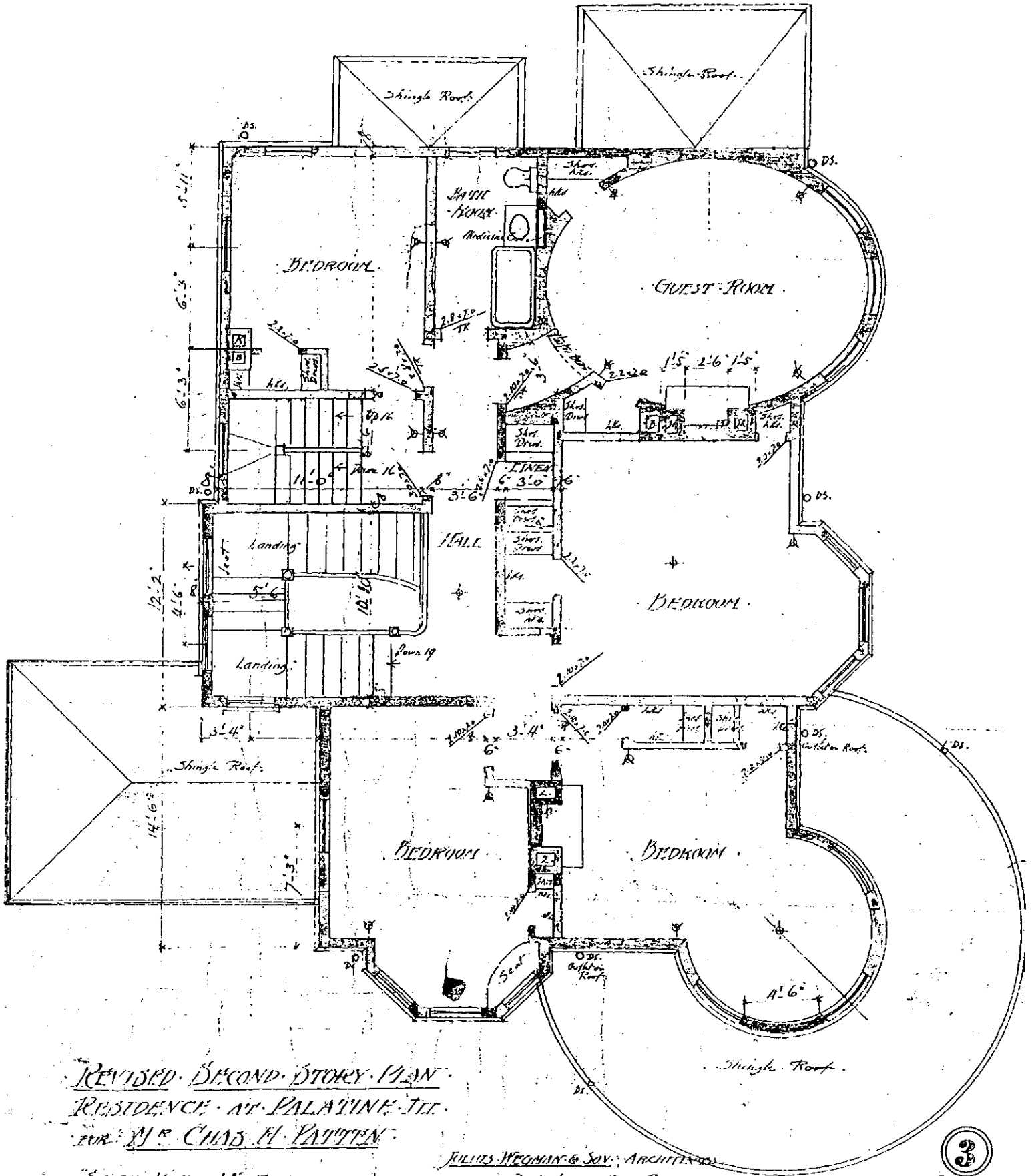
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the house and the property that is currently associated with the Patten estate.



REVISED BASEMENT PLAN.
 RESIDENCE AT PALATINE, ILL.
 FOR MR. CHAS. H. FORTEN.
 Scale: $\frac{1}{4}$ in. = 1 foot.

JULIUS WEGMAN & SON ARCHITECTS.
 70 - LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO.



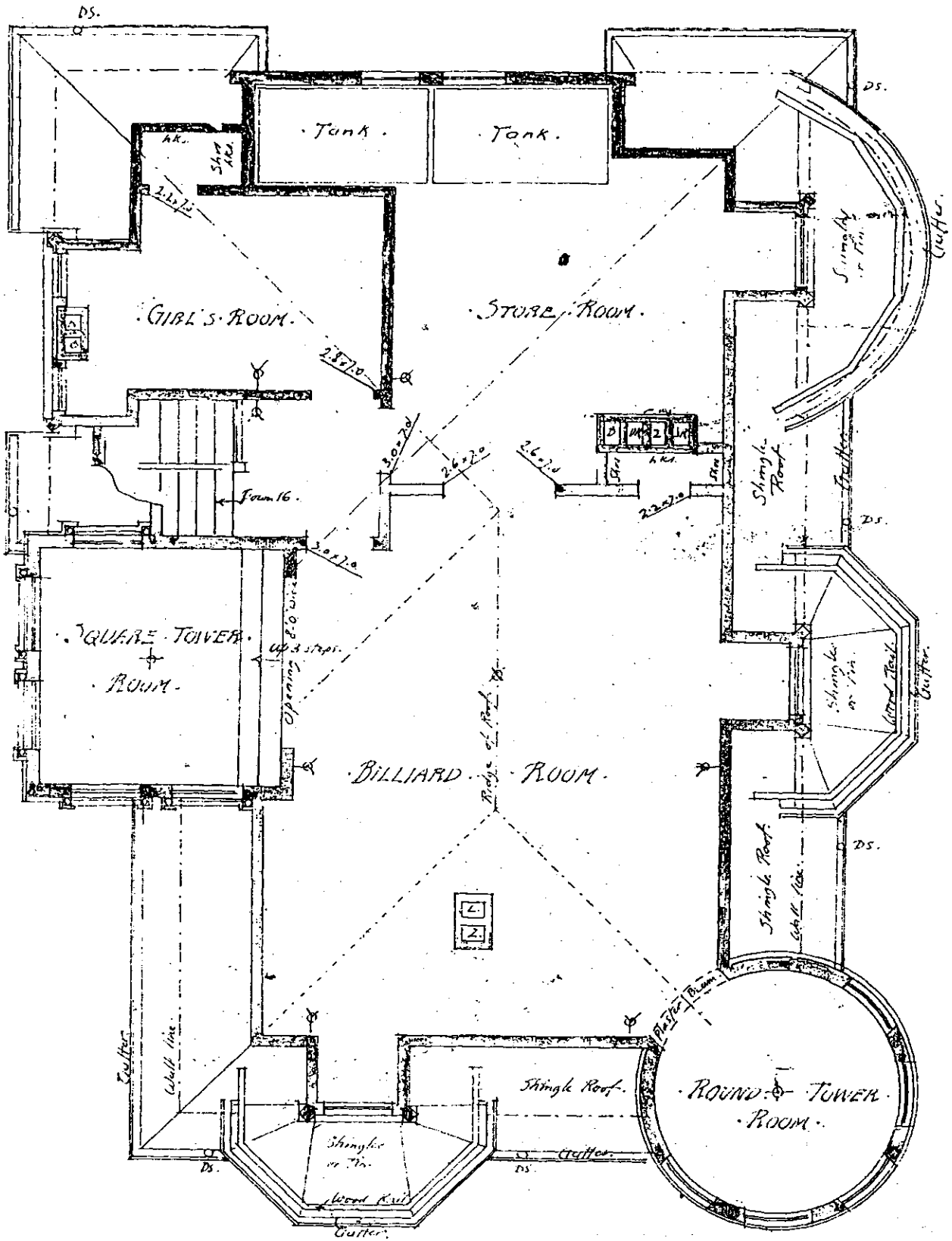
REVISED SECOND STORY PLAN
 RESIDENCE AT PALATINE ILL.
 FOR M^r. CHAS. H. YATTEN.

SCALE: 1/4" = 1 FOOT.

JULIUS WEGMAN & SON, ARCHITECTS
 70 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.



Revised.



REVISED ATTIC PLAN
 RESIDENCE AT PALATINE, ILL.
 M^r CHAS. H. PATTEN.

WIN & SON ARCHITECTS.
 126 N. LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO.

4
 Revised.

Historic Photo



Residence C. H. Patten, Palatine, Ill.

LISTED, 11/08/06
(Rock Art Sites in Arkansas TR)

GEORGIA, PUTNAM COUNTY,
Strong--Davis--Rice--George House,
107 Hudson Rd.,
Eatonton, 06000987,
LISTED, 11/08/06

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Cook County Hospital Administration Building,
1835 W. Harrison St.,
Chicago, 06001017,
LISTED, 11/08/06

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Patten, Charles H., House,
117 N. Benton St.,
Palatine, 06001018,
LISTED, 11/08/06

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Woman's Club of Evanston,
1702 Chicago Ave.,
Evanston, 06001020,
LISTED, 11/09/06

MISSOURI, BOONE COUNTY,
Downtown Columbia Historic District,
Parts of 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, E. Broadway, Cherry, Hitt, Locust, and E. Walnut Sts., Columbia,
06000990, LISTED, 11/08/06 (Downtown Columbia Historic District MPS AD)

MISSOURI, CAMDEN COUNTY,
Urbauer Fishing Lodge Historic District,
442 Riverbird Ln.,
Camdenton vicinity, 06000989,
LISTED, 11/08/06

MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS COUNTY,
Tuxedo Park Christian Church,
700 Tuxedo Blvd.,
Webster Groves, 06000988,
LISTED, 11/08/06

NEBRASKA, ADAMS COUNTY,
Jackson--Einspahr Sod House,
Address Restricted,
Holstein vicinity, 06000994,
LISTED, 11/08/06

NEBRASKA, CASS COUNTY,
Perry, Glenn and Addie, Farmhouse,
Address Restricted,
Plattsmouth vicinity, 06000999,
LISTED, 11/08/06