

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Dinwiddie, James M., House

other names/site number Maple Grove Stock Farm

2. Location

street & number 1/4 mi. e. of jct. U.S. 24 & Co. Rd. 184 [n/a] not for publication

city or town Dover [X] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Lafayette code 107 zip code 64022

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [XX] 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 [XX] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [XX] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Claire F. Blackwell 9 Oct 1997

Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date

[] 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
See continuation sheet [].

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0
		0	0
		0	0
		1	0

Name of related multiple property listing.

Antebellum Resources of Johnson,
Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties,
Missouri

Number of contributing resources
 previously listed in the National
 Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
VACANT/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
GREEK REVIVAL

Materials
 foundation Brick
 walls Brick
 roof Asphalt
 other Wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 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

Areas of Significance

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

ca. 1840

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other:

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	439400	4338140			

C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. 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 Roger Maserang/Historic Preservation Coordinator

organization Pioneer Trails Regional Council date January 15, 1996

street & number 122 Hout Street telephone 816/747-2294

city or town Warrensburg state Missouri zip code 64093

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Mr. and Mrs. James Rehmsmeyer

street & number Rt. #2, Box 96 telephone _____

city or town Higginsville state Missouri zip code 64037

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Dinwiddie, James M., House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

The James M. Dinwiddie House, U.S. Highway 24 at Lafayette County Road 184, near Dover, Missouri, is a brick, central passage, vernacular Greek Revival I-House with an ell (see MPS cover document, "Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, Missouri: Associated Property Types: Greek Revival I-Houses, Central Passage Subtype"). Entrances on both floors of this five-bay, circa 1840 house are flanked by sidelights and the primary entrance is also transomed within a modest Greek Revival enframingent. The Dinwiddie House has a classical portico of one story, exemplifying the "Entry porch less than full height, or absent" Greek Revival subtype as described by McAlester and McAlester.¹ The property is representative of Greek Revival architecture as practiced on the Missouri frontier prior to the Civil War by migrating slaveowners from the Upland South. Typical of Greek Revival mansions within the local plantation landscape, however, high-style details are abbreviated or missing. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location and setting are retained by this important local example, which easily evokes its antebellum heritage.

The Dinwiddie House is located on the north side of U.S. Highway 24, at the eastern end of Dover Road--the approximately ten mile stretch of pavement along the route of the old Santa Fe Trail between Dover and Lexington. Resting on a foundation of brick, the south-facing building includes a one-story brick ell. The main block is approximately 270 feet from the edge of the highway pavement. Dover, the nearest town, is approximately 0.4 mile to the east.

The main block is 49 feet across the front and 18 feet deep, with 13-inch thick brick exterior walls laid in a common bond. The left-hand ell extends 28 feet from the rear of the main block and is 18 feet wide. An addition said to be a former smokehouse, 20 feet wide and 14 feet deep, is attached to the north side of the ell. On the east, a porch from the main block to the smokehouse has been enclosed. A smaller side porch has been enclosed on the west.

Chimneys are integral, projecting from gable ends of the main block. Another internal chimney pierces the roof of the northern ell room. In the gable ends, eaves are flush with wall surfaces as was favored by many Southern builders. Lengthwise, eaves project only slightly. The primary facade's plain entablature consists of a simple frieze board.

A classical one-story portico--believed to be the building's third--is supported by round wood Doric columns with simple capitals, one of which has been removed. A swag design is attached to the frieze board on all three facades. Split columns serve as engaged pilasters. A historic photo shows a balustraded deck with urns, as well as a lower balustrade. The original porch probably had square wood supports, since these were more easily constructed by the frontier carpenters than round columns, but the existing porch is an old and appropriate replacement. By the time the present porch was constructed, round columns were available from local lumber dealers. The tongue-and-groove porch floor has a foundation of bricks and old concrete.

Even for a simple country Greek Revival house, the main doorway of the Dinwiddie House is very basic beneath a load-bearing wood lintel. The surround consists of a full transom with eight rectangular lights arranged vertically, and three rectangular lights above panels on the sides. The entrance lacks such standard Greek Revival features as an entablature, columns and pilasters. Lights have a homemade

¹McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985, p. 179.

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Dinwiddie, James M., House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

"etched" design with a pattern of Xs and diamonds. The front door (and other doors on both floors) have paired elongated panels, a common local type. The upstairs entrance is similar to the first floor entrance but with abbreviated lights and there is no transom.

On both floors of the Dinwiddie House, central entrances are flanked by two evenly spaced windows with massive wood lintels. In the primary elevation, the double-hung 6/6 windows have wooden shutters. In the rear, windows are similar but there are no load-bearing lintels above the openings, or shutters. There are no openings in the gable ends. A small gabled dormer is on the east roof of the ell.

The floor plan is typical for a central passage I-House with an ell. Two public rooms in the main block are accessed from the middle hallway, which contains a stairway leading to two bedrooms flanking a small hallway directly above. The ell is accessed from the west parlor and from outside. The first room behind the main block is a dining room. A kitchen is at the rear of the ell. An attic containing two small servant's rooms is reached from a boxed stairway on the enclosed side porch.

Overall the interior is relatively spartan, much like the interiors of other fairly early Greek Revival folk houses in the area. Door and window enframements on the main floor are highlighted with shouldered or "dog-eared" architraves fashioned from simple moldings, while surrounds in the upstairs bedrooms are plain flat boards. Walls are plaster on brick. The east parlor is the largest (17 1/2 feet by 16 feet) and fanciest room, with an entablature with a gesso cornice along the upper walls and another gesso molding (with an egg-and-dart design) along the edges of the ceiling--an unusual burst of elegance in such a frontier setting. This room has an original pilaster mantel, essentially a tripartite, more or less Federal design which includes a large raised block in the middle of the frieze. Unlike other old mantels in the Dinwiddie House, which are painted white, the east parlor mantel has been wood-grained. In the altered west parlor (lowered ceiling and brick fireplace), original presses with panel doors are intact. Upstairs bedrooms retain wooden mantels which look unaltered. Fireplace openings throughout the house have been sealed except for stovepipe outlets.

The Dinwiddie House has a fine, free-standing, two-flight walnut staircase in its central hallway. The lower flight is along the west wall, with the base toward the front entrance. A tapering round newel post emerges from a square base and terminates in a simple capital. A rounded hand rail flares over the post. Corner posts (three) taper and are topped with flattened knobs. Balusters are rectangular sticks. The design of the main staircase is reminiscent of Tidewater or Piedmont prototypes, which perhaps can be attributed to the builder's aristocratic ties with Virginia's governing class in the mid-18th Century.

Alterations have been few. The side porch and addition have been enclosed with modern composition siding, and a bathroom has been installed in the latter. A doorway in the west wall of the kitchen has been bricked over, and a small porch at this location has been rather crudely enclosed. Except for modern flooring which apparently covers the original flooring in some rooms and a nonoriginal brick fireplace, the main block and ell are largely intact. The main problem is deterioration from years of neglect. Among other things, a leak in the ell roof has penetrated the ceiling above the dining room, and some window glass is missing. Hopefully, a pending change in ownership will lead to a sensitive restoration.

An old concrete sidewalk curves around from the front porch to the east side.

There is a well or cistern near the northwest corner of the ell. A private drive along the house's east elevation leads to a metal machinery building north of the property. Grain bins and an older wood building

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Dinwiddie, James M., House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

are east of the house. This property originally included a brick, two-cell slavehouse but that building was razed and present outbuildings are nonhistoric or lack significance and have been excluded from the boundary of the nominated property.

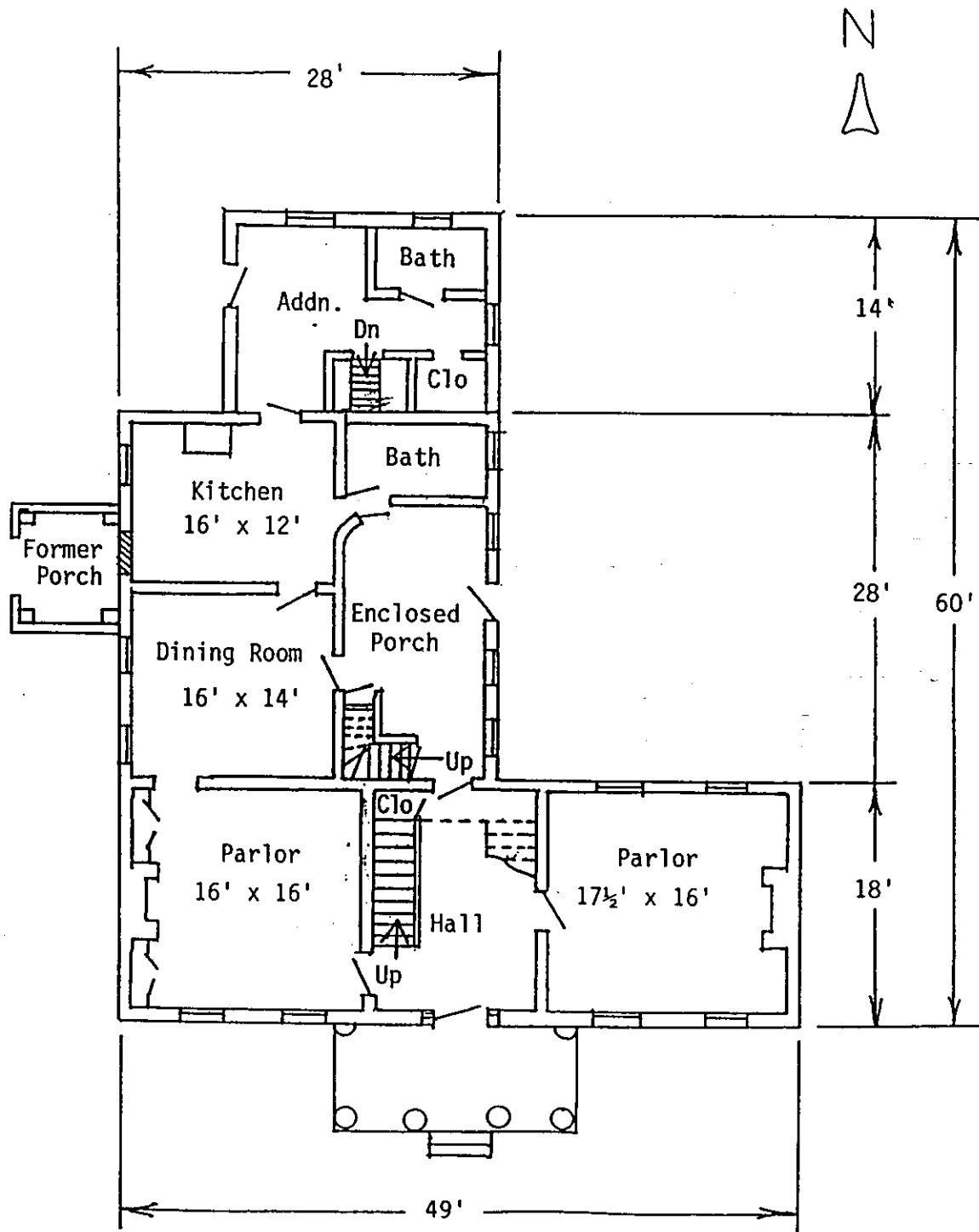
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Dinwiddie, James M., House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS



First Floor Plan
Scale: 1" = Approximately 12'

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Section 8 Page 5

Dinwiddie, James M., House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

The James M. Dinwiddie House, U.S. Highway 24 at Lafayette County Road 184, near Dover, Missouri, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C in the areas of AGRICULTURE and ARCHITECTURE. Built in circa 1840, the Dinwiddie House is one of the oldest of the vernacular Greek Revival mansions constructed locally by migrating Southerners who established a plantation lifestyle in the Missouri River Valley (see MPS cover document, "Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, Missouri: The Development of Plantations, 1830s-1860s, and Agriculture and the Hemp Culture, 1830s-1860s"). The Dinwiddie House is significant under Criterion A as the only extant building at the site of a documented antebellum hemp plantation, and the residence of the operating family. This central passage I-House makes a reasonably strong Greek Revival statement despite lacking many of the style's more academic elements, which is a tribute to the resourcefulness of its frontier builders (see MPS cover document, "Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, Missouri: Associated Property Types: Greek Revival I-Houses, Central Passage Subtype"). The Dinwiddie House retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location and setting, and it is a good local example of its type.

Southerners who settled along Dover Road intended to carve out an existence based on agriculture, which they hoped could be elevated from a subsistence level to economic productivity. Like most of his neighbors, James M. Dinwiddie was a small-scale farmer who owned a few slaves and practiced diversified agriculture. He raised beef cattle, hogs and sheep while growing such staples as corn, wheat and potatoes, along with hemp. While apparently not a major hemp grower, Dinwiddie harvested four tons in the year ending June 1, 1850. Whether larger quantities of hemp were produced on the Dinwiddie plantation at some point between censuses is unknown.² The Dinwiddie House is significant as the center of a documented plantation operated primarily by slaves in the two decades preceding the Civil War. Although there probably were more specialized agricultural buildings on the Dinwiddie plantation, the Dinwiddie House was the center of farm life and today this property is the farm's only extant link with antebellum agriculture.

Dinwiddie was less wealthy than some of his neighbors, apparently, but his lifestyle must have been relatively comfortable. Essentially a farmer, Dinwiddie also may have been a land speculator.³ Plus he managed to expand the size of his farm, purchased in 1840, as well as its productivity. In 1850, Dinwiddie's farm consisted of 100 improved and 180 unimproved acres. Not counting implements and machinery, the farm's cash value was a relatively low \$4,200. Livestock, valued at \$1,430, consisted of 18 beef cattle, 25 sheep, 50 swine, 6 cows, 12 horses, 5 asses and mules, and 6 oxen. The farm produced 1,500 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of oats, 20 bushels of potatoes, 100 pounds of butter and four tons of dew-rotted hemp, plus 50 pounds of wool.

By 1860, Dinwiddie's farm consisted of 250 improved and 100 unimproved acres, with a cash value of \$12,800. Although no hemp was harvested during the year of record, Dinwiddie's herd of beef cattle had

²Manuscript Census, Agriculture, Lafayette County, Missouri, 1850 and 1860.

³This was a finding of James M. Denny, cultural preservationist with the Missouri Historic Preservation Program, in a draft National Register nomination (unsubmitted) of the James M. Dinwiddie House.

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Dinwiddie, James M., House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

grown to 60 and there were 40 sheep, 75 swine and 10 milk cows. Draft animals consisted of 7 asses and mules, 4 oxen, and 10 horses. Produce included 150 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of potatoes, and 3 tons of hay. Dinwiddie's farm also produced 75 pounds of wool and 100 pounds of butter. For reasons not readily apparent, the value (and presumably the number) of animals slaughtered on the Dinwiddie farm during the year ending June 1, 1860, was greater than that reported by many of the other Southerners, \$780. Much more prosperous farmers Thomas Shelby and William H. Gentry, for example, with much larger farms, reported only \$600 worth of slaughtered animals during the same period.⁴

The Dinwiddie House may have been constructed as early as 1840, the year that James M. Dinwiddie, a transplanted Virginian, purchased 240 acres including the land on which it stands. The Dinwiddie land was originally entered by John Black, in 1826. Bricks and most other construction materials were produced nearby.⁵ The literal builder is unknown, but the house was undoubtedly constructed according to Dinwiddie's wishes if not at least partially by his hand as well. Architectural austerity was to be expected in a frontier setting, and the Dinwiddie House lacks even such basic devices as pediments, dentil bands and pilasters flanking the primary entrance--which was not unusual in early examples. Externally, the doorways with sidelights and transom, roofline details including the plain band of cornice trim which serves as a vestigial frieze, the classical portico and a general impression of balance and elegance are sufficient to identify the Dinwiddie House as a good example of "country" Greek Revival. Inside, this impression is confirmed by the combination of such details as simple shouldered architraves around doorways and window openings, an entablature with a gesso cornice in the east parlor (an unexpected flash of high-style), pilaster mantels and two-panel doors, while the elegant main staircase seems to link this property with the architecture of an earlier period, perhaps in the Tidewater South.⁶

The Dinwiddies are descendants of Robert Dinwiddie, governor of Virginia from 1752-58.⁷ A Virginian, James M. Dinwiddie was 37 when he purchased the Lafayette County land where he developed the plantation on which the house stands. The frontier setting imposed many hardships and an appearance of gentility was sometimes difficult to maintain, but Dinwiddie had at least some wealth to complement his distinguished lineage. He already owned a few slaves and had acquired more as civil war approached, and he had succeeded in expanding both the size of his farm and its productivity.

In 1850, Dinwiddie, age 47, was either a bachelor or widower because his small household consisted only of himself and three young men--Fayette Moore, William Preston and Thomas Graves, aged from 8-19--plus a dozen slaves. By 1860, Moore and Preston were gone and the household consisted of Dinwiddie

⁴Manuscript Census, Agriculture, Lafayette and Pettis Counties, Missouri, 1850 and 1860.

⁵Dinwiddie, Mrs. James T., "Dinwiddie Home," A History of Homes: A Collection of Historical Sketches of Slusher Community, 1936, p. 25.

⁶A link with 18th Century designs on the eastern seaboard was suggested by James M. Denny, cultural preservationist with the Missouri Historic Preservation Program, in a draft National Register nomination (unsubmitted) of the James M. Dinwiddie House.

⁷Dinwiddie, Mrs. James T., op cit.

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Dinwiddie, James M., House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

and his wife, Lurama, and Graves, a student. Dinwiddie had 19 slaves by 1860 (11 under the age of 16).⁸ Politically, Dinwiddie apparently was not very active although he presumably supported the Southern position on free states. He was a Presbyterian. Upon his death in 1875, the property was inherited by a nephew who lived in Kentucky, James T. Dinwiddie. The new owner moved into the mansion and continued farming the land, growing tobacco and selling walnut timber harvested from his acreage, among other agricultural pursuits. James T. Dinwiddie married in 1896. The property remained in the Dinwiddie family until recently.⁹

Bibliography

Denny, James M., Draft National Register nomination for James M. Dinwiddie House (unsubmitted), undated 1980s.

Missouri Historic Inventory Survey Form No. 93, "Groves Property.

"Lafayette County Survey, March 1989. Copy in Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, MO.

Slusher Homemakers Club, A History of Homes: A Collection of Historical Sketches of Slusher Community, 1936. (Various contributors.) (Typewritten and mimeographed.)

(For additional bibliographic information, see MPA cover document "Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, Missouri.")

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Lafayette County Road 184 and U.S. Highway 24, proceed eighty feet north to the north edge of the right-of-way of Highway 24; then proceed 500 feet along the right-of-way of Highway 24 to the point of beginning; then proceed north 300 feet; then proceed west 200 feet; then proceed south 375 feet to the north edge of the right-of-way of Highway 24; then proceed east along north right-of-way of Highway 24 to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary has been drawn to include only the James M. Dinwiddie House and its immediate surroundings; it excludes a number of agricultural buildings to the north and east of the house which do not relate to the areas or period of significance and the adjacent farmland, much of which was part of the original farmstead but which has been converted to modern practices of cultivation and processing and no longer retains integrity.

⁸Manuscript Census, Population and Slave Schedules, Lafayette County, Missouri, 1850 and 1860.

⁹Dinwiddie, Mrs. James T., op cit., and Denny, James M., op cit.

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National Park Service**

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Section photographs Page 8

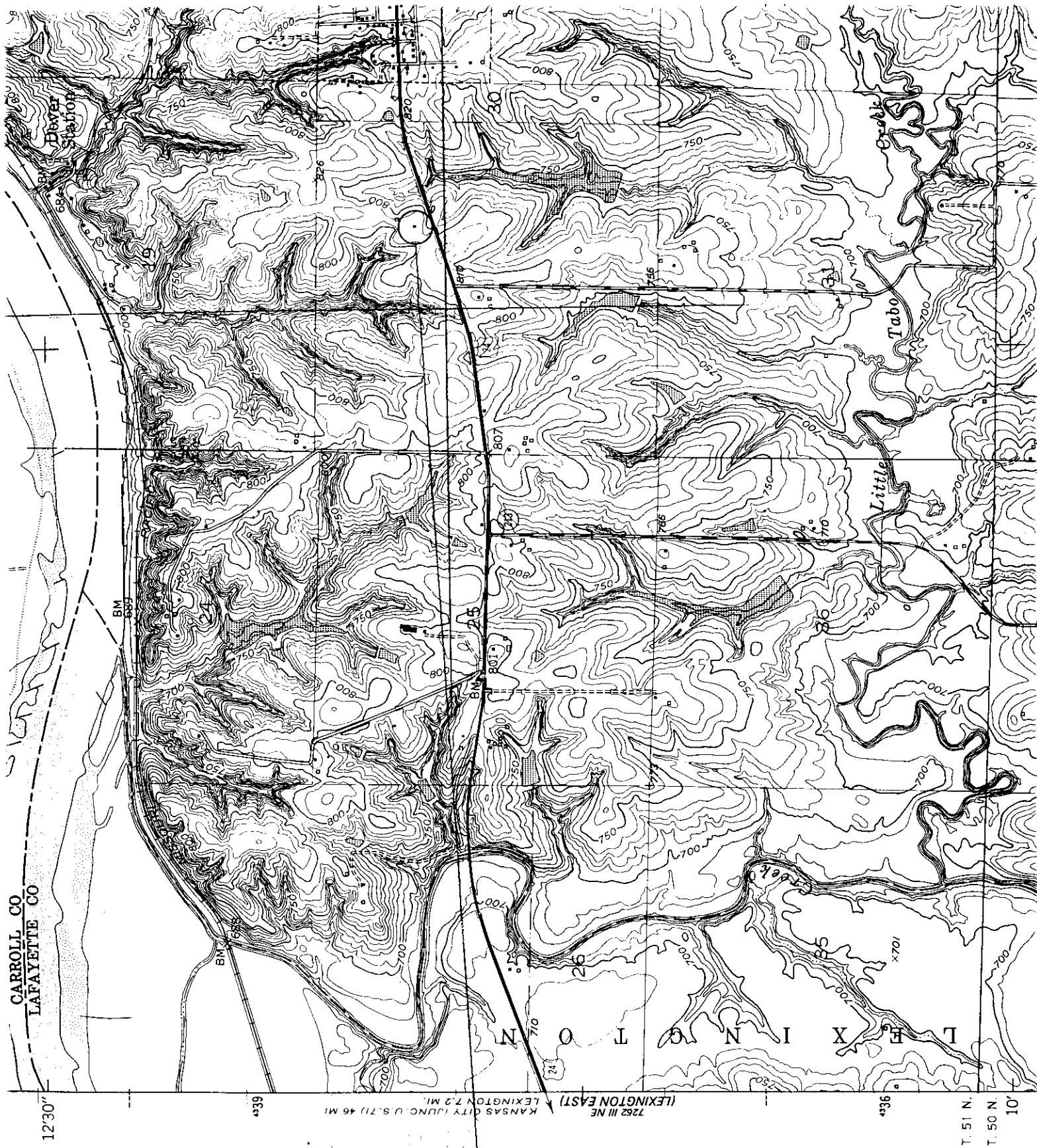
Dinwiddie, James M., House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

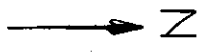
The following information is the same for all photographs:

Dinwiddie, James M., House
Dover Vicinity, Lafayette County, MO
Date: November 1995
Photographer: Roger Maserang
Negative location: Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

- #1: View from south
- #2: View from east
- #3: View from west
- #4: View from north
- #5: Detail of portico and entrance, view from south
- #6: Portico view, facing northwest
- #7: Detail of frieze with swag, facing north
- #8: Detail of sidelight, facing north
- #9: View of hallway stair and balustrade, facing north
- #10: Entrance, view from hallway, facing south
- #11: Parlor with mantel, facing east
- #12: Detail of molding and parlor window, facing south
- #13: West main block room, facing west
- #14: Boxed staircase to ell, facing south
- #15: Upstairs hallway, facing south
- #16: East upstairs bedroom, facing east
- #17: West upstairs bedroom, facing southwest



DINWIDDIE, JAMES M. HOUSE
 LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MO
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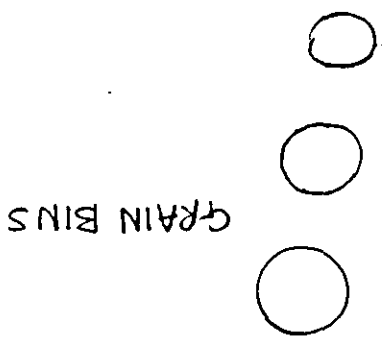
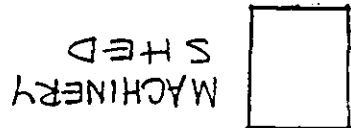
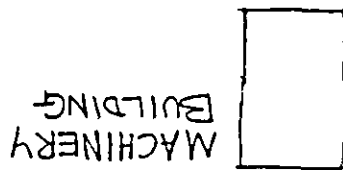
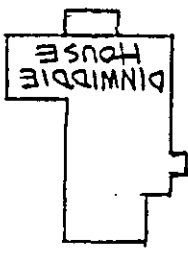


15/439400/4338140

CARD # 184

U.S. HWY. 24

Not to Scale



DINNIDIE HOUSE
Site Plan

