

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH 0689 866

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Greenwood
AND/OR COMMON Greenwood Heights

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 3005 Mexico Gravel Road
CITY, TOWN Columbia VICINITY OF #8 - Hon. Richard H. Ichord
STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Boone CODE 019

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Gorman L. Williams
STREET & NUMBER 901 Stewart Road
CITY, TOWN Columbia VICINITY OF STATE Missouri 65201

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Recorder of Deeds
STREET & NUMBER City-County Building
CITY, TOWN Columbia STATE Missouri 65201

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE 1. Historic American Buildings Survey
DATE 1959 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress
CITY, TOWN Washington STATE D.C.

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2. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue state
1963
State Historical Society of Missouri
Corner, Hitt and Lowry Streets
Columbia, Missouri 65201

3. Missouri State Historical Survey state
1978
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

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with architrave surrounds and slipsills. Those of the main block are capped with brick jack arches with radiating voussoirs; those of the wing have slightly simpler flat arches of stretchers. Most windows are six-over-six light, double-hung sash; those of the attic level are square fixed windows with four lights.

Centered on the primary facade of Greenwood is the original primary entranceway. A double-leaf, four-panel, wooden door is framed by sidelights and a glazed transom. Slender reeded mouldings ornamented with carved rosettes in the corner blocks frame the door and surrounding lights.⁴

Another exterior entrance is located on the western end of the south facade of the rear wing. Presently this doorway is filled with a set of French doors of fifteen lights each. The doors are capped by a single-light transom and flanked by sidelights of ten panes with single-light transoms. This doorway was apparently added to the house ca. 1934-40. A pre-restoration photograph indicates that although an opening of similar width existed, it was not entirely enclosed, serving perhaps as a breeze-way between the main block of the house and the rear wing, which housed the kitchen.

Located on the east end of the rear wing, to the north of the chimney, is another entrance, apparently added during twentieth century renovations. Two doors on the northern side of the rear wing, once providing exterior access, now open into the frame addition.

Highlighting the primary facade of Greenwood is a one-story, distyle Ionic portico. Although not original to Greenwood, the portico has historical significance of its own, having been salvaged from the J.L. Stephens home in Columbia when it was razed. Two fluted wooden columns, echoed by panelled pilasters, support a heavy entablature of fasciated architrave, plain frieze and projecting cornice. Designed for the much more elaborate Stephens home, the portico appears incongruous on the severe Federal facade of Greenwood. Traces remaining on the brick indicate that Greenwood once had a porch of its own. The outlines show the porch to have been shorter, wider and more slender than the present addition.

A non-original porch shelters the rear (east) entrance to the rear wing. Its broad pent roof extends to the north, linking the porch with an adjacent frame garage and providing a covered walkway between house and garage.

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INTERIOR

The interior of Greenwood reveals a substantial degree of original integrity. Despite alterations over the years, the basic layout of the house has not been changed, and most of the original woodwork remains intact.

Original wood floors, of random-width blue ash and oak planks are retained throughout the main block and in the dining room of the rear wing. Age and use has mellowed the wood to a rich patina. Original woodwork, including socles, cornices, and window and door surrounds, is retained as well. The design of the woodwork varies slightly from room to room, but in general is of a simple type common to such Federal homes in Missouri and the south, detailed delicately with vertical reeding and fluting on surrounds and reveals and ornamented with bull's eye medallions at the corners of the surrounds.⁵ Chair rails originally graced most rooms, but remain in the dining room and north bedroom only. Visible scars in the plaster attest to the presence of these rails in the other rooms as well originally. Much of Greenwood's woodwork is painted.

An unusual feature of Greenwood is the presence of built-in cupboards.⁶ Occurring in the chimney niches in the dining room and north parlor, the cupboards have panelled, double-leaf doors of contrasting light and dark woods. The inset panels are bevelled, fastened with mortise and tenon joints and pegged.

The dining room has two sets of double-leaf cupboard doors, one set on either side of the chimneypiece. At first glance the two appear identical. However, upon a closer look, it becomes evident that the set on the north side is an addition, carefully designed or chosen to blend with the original. Presently this set of doors leads not to a cupboard, but to a small passageway to the kitchen. There was no original entrance to the kitchen through the dining room. One had to exit through the north door of the dining room and enter the kitchen through its north door. A break in the flooring, corresponding to the width of the brick wall separating the kitchen and dining room, corroborates the fact that this entryway was an addition. It is not known when the "cupboard doors" were installed; although additions, they appear to be antique and may well have been salvaged from another historic home.

All of the doors throughout the house are distinctive. Like the cupboard doors, they are panelled doors of contrasting woods, with inset panels mortised into the frames and held with pegs. Several of the doors also retain their original locks. Handmade of iron, with knobs of brass, the locks bear the coin stamps of an English manufacturer.

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The most remarkable features of Greenwood's interior are the fireplace mantels. Found intact in all rooms of the two-story section and in the dining room of the rear wing, they are hand-carved and planed of walnut, each differing slightly in design. The mantel in the front (south) parlor is the most elegant, featuring the characteristic Adamesque motif of elliptical paterae. Turned columns of light wood frame the fireplace, and a dentate band of light wood runs below the entablature. The entablature, which projects and recedes rhythmically, is ornamented with paterae at the frieze level. Each patera consists of a central ellipse from which radiate carved lines terminating in scallops, creating a sunburst effect.

The main block of Greenwood is of central hall plan. The main entrance opens into the central hall, which is highlighted by a staircase which runs along its northern wall. The open-string staircase is u-shaped, with two runs and a central landing. It is distinguished by a moulded walnut handrail, maple newel posts and wave-like brackets which ornament the strings. To the right of the stair is the formal parlor, highlighted with the handsome Adam style mantel described above; to the left, behind the stair, is another parlor, or what may have originally served as the parents' bedroom.

The plan of the second floor echoes that of the first, except that a small room on the west end encloses a bathroom. The north bedroom was not originally accessible from the hallway, being reached only by means of a separate flight of stairs. A patch in the southeast corner of that room, where the original flooring has been replaced, suggests the location of that stairway.

A crosswise hall now occupies the area which may once have been a breezeway between the two sections. It was undoubtedly altered when enclosed, with the addition of a new floor of narrow strips of oak and the plastering of walls and ceiling. A door on the north wall of this room opens into the bathroom located in the frame addition; a door on the eastern wall leads to the dining room, and behind the dining room is found the kitchen.

The kitchen is dominated by a massive fireplace. The chimneypiece itself covers most of the eastern wall, and the fireplace opening within measures about 6' by 10'. Formerly covered with the original horsehair plaster, the kitchen walls were covered with modern panelling in the 1960's. The panelling was removed by the present owner, who removed the deteriorated plaster beneath, exposing the underlying brick walls. The kitchen floor is presently covered with non-original wood flooring.

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Attic space is found in both the two-story and one-story sections of Greenwood. A door in the ceiling of the kitchen leads to the attic of the wing; a small opening in the ceiling of what is now a closet in the south bedroom leads to the attic of the main block. Remnants of original, wide-board walnut floors are visible in both attics. Roof construction is similar in both sections. No ridgepole was used in the framing; rafters were lapped and held with roughly-cut, squared pegs.

Basement space is located under the dining room, the crosswise hall between the main block and the wing, and the frame addition. This was probably excavated at the time the heating apparatus was installed. Crawl space extends under the hall of the main block and under the kitchen of the rear wing. The basement is accessible only by a subterranean entrance on the north side of the frame addition.

ALTERATIONS

During the ownership of Mr. and Mrs. Warren W. Fuqua, Greenwood underwent extensive renovations. Although little precise documentation exists for their alterations, a comparison between a pre-restoration photograph, showing Greenwood in its abandoned state, and a photograph taken shortly after the restorations of ca. 1934, is helpful in identifying alterations.

ca. 1934 - During this period the Fuquas restored the building from its abandoned condition. Tie rods were installed for structural support. The roof was repaired or replaced, gutters and downspouts were installed, and roof and window trim was refurbished and painted. At this point the moulding running under the eaves on the long sides may have been added; it is not discernible in the early photograph. The open entrance on the south was enclosed and filled with French doors; undoubtedly the interior of this area was refinished as well. An open porch existing on the north was enclosed to provide area for work/storage and a bath. The central chimney of the wing was extended, and the grounds were spruced up greatly.

1960's - Further interior restorations were made at this time by the Fuquas. The interior was repapered and painted, and the kitchen was "modernized" by the addition of modern panelling.

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SITE

Greenwood is located at 3005 Mexico Gravel Road, just off Route B, in the northeast area of Columbia. The house is sandwiched between industrial/commercial development along Route B and recent residential development along Mexico Gravel Road. Despite these encroachments, Greenwood remains somewhat secluded, due to the shelter provided by a varied assortment of trees, some of which predate the period of construction of Greenwood. The house sits in the center of a lot of slightly less than one acre and is accessible by means of an easement through the adjoining property which fronts on Mexico Gravel Road. Located about ten feet from the house is a large frame garage, which presently serves as a storage/work area for the antique business operated by the current tenant. No original outbuildings or other manmade features remain on the property.

CONDITION AND USE

Greenwood remains in good to fair condition. The building has settled badly, resulting in cracks in the brick structure and in the interior plastering. Architectural consultants have indicated that the problems could be readily corrected by installation of proper supports. The current owner is presently engaged in correcting some of these problems. Though in need of further restoration, Greenwood is perfectly habitable and now put to good use as an antique shop and private residence. Operated by Melissa Williams as one of Columbia's most interesting antique stores, Greenwood Heights (as it is now called) is entirely furnished with antiques and is open on a regular basis, sharing with Columbians its intriguing history.

FOOTNOTES

1. The two-story main block of Greenwood is thought to have been built ca. 1839; however, local tradition places the date of the one-story rear wing as early as 1927. The latter claim cannot be documented precisely, but is discussed further in Item 8.

2. Similarities between Missouri houses and southern prototypes are particularly evident in a comparison of moulding and mantel types. See Rexford Newcomb, Architecture in Old Kentucky (Urbana, Ill.: The University of Illinois Press, 1953), pls. 15, 21, 25, 28, 30, 32; Thomas Tilseton Waterman, The Early Architecture of North Carolina (Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1941), pp. 224, 226.

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3. The moulding does not appear in the pre-restoration photograph of Greenwood.
4. For similar mouldings with rosettes, see: Newcomb, The Architecture of Old Kentucky, pl. 32.
5. The design of the mouldings is comparable to those found in the John Jackson House (1828), Glasgow vicinity, Missouri.
6. Built-in cupboards occur in Federal houses in Missouri such as the Thomas Sappington House (1808), Crestwood, Mo.; the Shapley Ross House (1818-21), Moscow Mills, Mo.; and the General David Thompson House (1840), Hughesville, Mo.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) - local	historical significance
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

ca. 1839

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Greenwood is one of the earliest remaining homes in Columbia and Boone County. It is a remarkable example of the Federal style as interpreted locally and exhibits a high degree of preservation of original features. It has additional historical significance as the former home of Walter Raleigh Lenoir, an early Missouri pioneer whose family correspondence provides valuable historical documentation of life in Missouri in the second quarter of the nineteenth century.¹

THE LENOIRS AND GREENWOOD

In the spring of 1833, young William A. Lenoir left North Carolina on a trip westward in search of areas of possible settlement for his uncle, Walter Raleigh Lenoir.² Returning home, William must have reported favorably about Missouri, for on August 28, 1834, his uncle disposed of the majority of his possessions via public sale in preparation for migration west to the Missouri "frontier." A caravan was assembled, consisting of two wagons, two carryalls and eleven horses, and Walter R. Lenoir, his family and twenty-three slaves set out on the long journey.³

Walter Raleigh Lenoir (March 15, 1787-October 15, 1843) was the son of General William Lenoir and Ann Ballard Lenoir. Of French Huguenot ancestry, General Lenoir was a veteran of the Revolutionary War and a politically prominent and well-to-do North Carolinian. Situated in the Yadkin River Valley of North Carolina, at a spot christened Fort Defiance, the General and his wife raised a family of six. Walter Raleigh, the fifth of these children, eventually moved to nearby Wilkes County, where he pursued the vocation of farming. A respected individual in the community, he served as justice in Wilkes County and as Clerk of the Circuit Court in Wilkesboro. He accumulated a house and lot in Wilkesboro as well as a "plantation" with considerable acreage.⁴ At the time of his departure from North Carolina in 1834, Lenoir had a wife, Sarah Evalina Bouchelle, and eight children.⁵

The extent of Lenoir's possessions, particularly his twenty-three slaves, indicate that he was a man of means. However, at the same time, the reason for his move seems to have been motivated, at least in part, by the possibility of financial advantage and general social betterment.⁶ In a letter written from Missouri in February of 1835, Sarah E. Lenoir expressed concern over the sacrifice of friendship of North Carolinians "for the sake of a little more of this world's goods."⁷ And later, in a letter to his brother William B. Lenoir, Walter stated his reasons:

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I love my relatives and friends dearly but believe now that I have acted with injustice to my family for spending so much of the prime of life without a prospect of reward for industry or educating my children.⁸

After a long two-month journey, the Lenoir family arrived in Missouri in November of 1834. Camping outside of the town of Columbia, they chanced to meet a gentleman "of noble worth." Explaining to him their desire to find a home in which to spend the winter months ahead, he offered his assistance and then went on his way. Once the Lenoirs reached Columbia proper, they encountered the same gentleman, engaged in a search for property that they might lease for several months. Eventually the search proved successful, for Lenoir was able to rent land about two miles northeast of the community of Columbia.⁹

After a long and fatiguing [sic] Journey I have located myself for the present about 2 1/2 miles N. East of Columbia on a rich and fertile tract of land 320 acres (a half Section) about 40 acres of which is under cultivation with tolerable comfortable cabbins [sic] and other necessary outbuildings. I have leased the place for one year and am to give two barrels of Corn of \$1.50 pr [sic] acre for the improved land. I have an excelent [sic] spring convenient and a plenty of stock water, and there are three grist mills, a saw mill and a first rate school within one mile and a half, and a meeting house within a half mile of this place...and am surrounded & in the midst of a dense poppulation [sic] approaching the nearest to an equality & I think the most hospital [hospitable] & kind people that I ever happened amongst during life, they all own valuable lands and a few slaves, and possess good natural minds and tolerably well improved, and further they are temperate and moral...¹⁰

It appears that Lenoir's original intention was to head further west within Missouri, aiming for settlement in Saline or Lexington Counties. However, the approach of winter seems to have forced him to settle temporarily in Columbia. Letters written during this period expressed his desire to travel about Missouri and to inspect possible areas for permanent settlement.¹¹

The Lenoirs began the operation of farming soon after becoming situated on the property. What slaves were not needed for the farm chores were hired out. By winter of the following year, Lenoir seems to have made his decision to remain in Boone County. In general, his letters reflected a contentment with the area, indicating that even the poorest lands in Boone County would be considered of good quality in Wilkes County, N.C.¹² He and his family were further impressed with the kindness and character of the local citizens and pleased with the results of their

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initial attempts at farming their land.¹³ By December of 1835 he had purchased the land, a transaction amounting to \$2,040.00.¹⁴

In May of the following year, he wrote to his brother William in Tennessee, presenting his envisioned plans for a suitable dwelling house for the property:

...within three years I hope to be situated in a comfortable brick house on a beautiful eminence [sic] Partly surrounded by a delightful grove of sugar trees, black walnut, hickory, oak and white ash, composing about 8 acres, which has been grubbed [sic] and the greater part sown [sic] down in blue grass this spring, which is intended for the benefit of stock, as well as an addition [sic] to a delightful scenery. From this Site I can have a view of 140 acres intended for grain and a Meadow of 20 acres and the greater part of sixty acres intended for a woodland blue grass Pasture. I will also be enabled to see a traveler on a very publick [sic] road runing [sic] near the spot intended to build, to be situated thus is very different from that remote poverty hill from whence I came.¹⁵

However, it was not until several years after arrival in Missouri that the Lenoirs were ready to build their new home. In a letter of June 1838, Walter discussed the imminent prospect of construction of his new home:

...I am also making some preparations for building a dwelling house next summer, and think that I can have all the materials by next spring without advancing any money. My neighbor who owns the sawmill owes me for hire of hands as much as my bill for sawing will come too [sic], the balance [sic] of materials will be furnished by the labour of my own hands. I have sold about \$100 worth of grain this spring, I am still enlarging my farm and it begins to look like home.¹⁶

From the available correspondence, it is evident that the family was busily engaged in farming from the point of their arrival in Missouri. The need to produce a profitable, working farm probably kept them from considering building a home immediately. Furthermore, Lenoir had not yet received payment for his real estate in North Carolina, a fact which he stressed frequently in his letters.¹⁷ He was therefore hesitant in his plans for building, waiting until his neighbor was in debt to him for the hire of his slaves in order that he might receive sawn lumber for his house in return.

As Lenoir indicated in the letter above, he was counting on the labor of his hands, or slaves, in the construction of the building. It is not known to what extent the Lenoir slaves participated in the construction, but they were certainly employed in the heavy labor. In addition, they probably were involved in the making of the

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bricks. Later correspondence of Sarah Lenoir mentioned the possibility of hiring out two slaves, Anthony and Solomon, for the moulding of bricks and making of shingles.¹⁸ Whether the slaves were involved in any of the more skilled tasks is unknown.¹⁹

Unfortunately, the actual construction of Greenwood is not discussed in the extant Lenoir correspondence. In November of 1840, Walter wrote to his brother William that he was about to build a frame smokehouse, suggesting that the dwelling house was already completed.²⁰ However, the best evidence for the construction date remains his reference to building preparations in his letter of June 15, 1838 (previously cited).²¹ The years between 1838 and 1843, important ones as far as the construction of Greenwood is concerned, are little documented. By the 15th of October, 1843, Walter Raleigh Lenoir had already died.²² The next available letter was written by Sarah Lenoir, in which she spoke of her late lamented husband. The heading of the letter was Greenwood, thus corroborating the existence of the building and the historic use of the name Greenwood.²³ From the existing information, it seems very likely that Greenwood was at least begun in 1839, as planned.

Although concern for money seems to have plagued Walter Lenoir throughout his life, he evidently prospered in Missouri. An inventory of his estate at the time of his death in 1843 included: 24 sheep, 23 cows, 9 calves, 80 stock hogs, and 19 slaves, in addition to a large assortment of furniture and miscellaneous household items.²⁴ Lenoir often referred to the profit that could be made by the sale of slaves in Missouri.²⁵ However, he does not seem to have been motivated, financially or otherwise, to sell his own hands. Rather he seems to have managed quite well by hiring out his slaves as necessary in order to receive moneys, goods or services in return.²⁶

Evidently Walter Lenoir did not involve himself greatly in Columbia society. He did not engage in local politics, as he did to a certain extent in North Carolina, nor did he participate actively in community affairs. He seems to have remained in the background, occupying himself almost exclusively with the duties surrounding his farm and the raising of his family. He was concerned with higher education though, donating \$100.00 to the fund for the University of Missouri and seeing to the education of his children.²⁷

Lenoir's children, however, were to achieve prominence in Columbia society. All of the daughters were successful for the age, in that they married prominent husbands: lawyers, a merchant and a pastor.²⁸ Slater Ersor became a successful farmer, and in 1877 built Maplewood, his own counterpart to Greenwood, southeast of Columbia.²⁹ William B. and Walter T. both became physicians.³⁰ Walter T. was highly respected in Columbia, serving as a trustee for both the University of Missouri and Christian

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College. He was described as a country doctor in the true sense, who always rode horseback, who was ever available in emergencies, and who kept his practice open even during the Civil War. His colorful adventures involved nearly being lost at sea while on the voyage home from California in the wake of the excitement of the Gold Rush. Rough seas forced the ship to dock in South America, and Lenoir elected to remain there. The ship sailed on and eventually sank in the storm. Lenoir was, of course, presumed dead, and his obituary soon appeared in the Columbia paper. Meanwhile, Lenoir was wending his way back to Missouri via ox-cart through Central America. ³¹

After the death of her husband Walter, Sarah Lenoir had continued to live at Greenwood, carrying on the family business of farming with the aid of her son Slater. S.E. Lenoir was listed as patron in the 1875 Boone County atlas ³² and was also mentioned in newspaper articles as the recipient of agricultural awards. ³³ Sarah seems to have been a typically staunch pioneer woman, who supported and greatly aided in her husband's western venture. Greatly loved by her children, she was active until her death in August of 1877. ³⁴ Some years following her death, Greenwood was finally put up for sale at public auction. The notice read:

Said farm is in a rich and pleasant neighborhood, highly improved, with easy access to Columbia and all its colleges and churches; contains 880 acres in one body, is all under good fence and well divided into plowland and blue grass pastures, with an orchard, five lasting ponds, 2 wells, stables, tenant and other outhouses, and a good brick dwelling of ten rooms and a lovely yard, ornamented with evergreens, forest trees and shrubbery; it has two bodies of coal and plenty of good timber... ³⁵

OWNERSHIP HISTORY

In April of 1881, D.B. Kurtz purchased the Lenoir property for \$7,500.00, ³⁶ and in 1919 it was sold to F.J. Nienaber. ³⁷ After lying abandoned for an unknown period of time, the home was purchased by Warren W. and Margaret D. Fuqua in April of 1933. By this time the total acreage associated with the house had diminished to approximately 144 acres. ³⁸ The Fuquas were to own Greenwood for about 36 years, during which time they lavished care and attention on the historic property, engaging in major repairs and restorations. ³⁹

In December of 1969 the property was sold to the Baker and McClintic families, ⁴⁰ and in March of 1974 it was sold again, this time to Gorman L. Williams, the present owner. ⁴¹

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CONSTRUCTION THEORIES

Construction dates for Greenwood are not precisely documented and thus subject to a certain amount of controversy. From reference to the letters of Walter Raleigh Lenoir, particularly the one dated June 15, 1838, in which he mentioned his intention to begin construction of a dwelling house the next spring, it seems very likely that Greenwood was begun ca. 1839. However, firmly rooted in local "mythology" is the idea that part of Greenwood, namely the one-story rear wing, was built as early as 1827 and was thus already present when Lenoir leased the property in 1834.

Theory No. 1. The one-story rear wing of Greenwood was originally a tavern, operated by Edward Camplin along the old Boonslick Trail. This story has been widely perpetuated and has been published in at least two accounts.⁴² However, research shows this story to have no factual basis.

Edward Camplin, well-known tavern keeper, received the original U.S. Government land patent for the SW 1/4 of Section 32, Township 49, Range 12 in 1828.⁴³ Greenwood is entirely located in the SE 1/4 of that section, land which was never in the possession of Camplin, but which was owned by Kirtley Rogers via a U.S. Government land patent received in 1827.⁴⁴ The mistaken association of Camplin with Greenwood may be traced to the presence in the Lenoir family papers of the original land patent granted to Camplin for the SW 1/4 of Section 32.

Theory No. 2. The one-story rear wing of Greenwood was built by Kirtley Rogers ca. 1828.⁴⁵ Rogers received a U.S. Government land patent for the SE 1/4 of Section 32, Township 49, Range 12 in 1827.⁴⁶ Soon thereafter he moved out to Missouri from his native Kentucky, settled on the land, and in subsequent years acquired the SW 1/4 of Section 32 as well. In 1829 he obtained the east half of of the SW 1/4 from Richard Cave,⁴⁷ and in 1831 he acquired the west half of the SW 1/4 from Daniel B. Neale.⁴⁸ (Both Neale and Cave had obtained the land from Edward Camplin, who held the original land patent for the SW 1/4.)

A bachelor well-versed in the trades of farming and carpentry, Rogers had two slaves and a modest assortment of furnishings and other possessions.⁴⁹ The extent of his household furnishings and accoutrements suggest that he lived in a small, one or two room dwelling. However, there is no evidence in any of the available documentation that Rogers definitely built or lived in a brick house on his property. He obviously had a house of some sort, and Lenoir did refer to the "tolerable comfortable cabbins [sic]" located on the property he leased in 1834.⁵⁰ However, whether a one-story brick dwelling was among these cabins is not known.

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Architecturally the wing differs little from the main block. However, this would not necessarily indicate the same date of construction, as building traditions remained much the same from the 1820's through the 1840's on the Missouri frontier. Flat brick arches cap the windows of the wing, while slightly fancier flat brick arches with radiating voussoirs cap the windows of the main block. Roof construction is very similar in both sections. The roofs have no ridgepoles, and the rafters are lapped and held with squared pegs.

The crosswise hall that divides the two sections has long been pointed out as evidence that the two sections were built separately. Rough floor boards projecting from beneath the present flooring seem to indicate that this area was once a porch, rather than a part of the interior of the house. It has been suggested that this was once the front porch of the original one-story structure, but the occurrence of a portico-like porch on the gable end of a building would have been unlikely in Missouri of the 1820's or 30's. Judging from a pre-restoration photograph of the house while still abandoned, the area more likely served as a breezeway between the two sections, allowing the passage of cool air between the hot kitchen and the rest of the house.

Theory No. 3. The rear section of Greenwood was built separately, but probably contemporaneously, as a detached kitchen. The existence of a kitchen separate from the house proper was a common southern custom. This theory provides a plausible explanation for the minor construction differences between the construction of the two sections. The existence of the breezeway between could be explained as a later addition, connecting the two sections for convenience, yet allowing the passage of cool breezes between kitchen and living quarters.⁵¹ The similarity of underlying floor boards in that passageway and in the frame addition suggest that the latter may have been added at the same time, perhaps as a porch to provide shelter from the elements for those going from dining room to kitchen (no interior door connected the two). The existence of the frame addition as an open porch is documented in the pre-restoration photograph.

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." Therefore, Greenwood is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture" and "Exploration and Settlement."

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FOOTNOTES

1. Extensive collections of Lenoir family papers are housed at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. Many of the letters of Walter Raleigh Lenoir and his immediate family have been published in an article by Lewis E. Atherton, which provided much of the information presented in this nomination. See: Lewis E. Atherton, "Life, Labor and Society in Boone County, Missouri, 1834-1852, as Revealed in the Correspondence of an Immigrant Slave Owning Family from North Carolina," Part I, Missouri Historical Review 38 (April 1944): 277-304 and Part II, Missouri Historical Review 38 (July 1944): 408-429. Additional letters and xeroxes of many of the letters from the North Carolina collections are located in the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, Columbia, Mo.

2. Atherton, "Life, Labor and Society," Part I: 282.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.:289; History of Boone County, Missouri (St. Louis: Western Historical Company, 1882), p. 899.

5. Lenoir married Sarah Evalina Bouchelle after the death of his first wife, Elvira Bouchelle (Sarah's sister). He had two children by the first marriage and six by the second. See: Atherton, "Life, Labor and Society," Part I: 281.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.: 285.

8. Letter dated May 1, 1836. File #1826-3, Lenoir Letters, 1832-1860, Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, Columbia, Mo.

9. Letter from Walter Raleigh Lenoir, Columbia, Mo., December 30, 1834, to General Edmond Jones, North Carolina. File #356, Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, Columbia, Mo.

10. Letter of Walter Raleigh Lenoir, Boone Co., Mo., November 26, 1834, to William B. Lenoir, Lenoir's, Tennessee. Atherton, "Life, Labor and Society," Part I: 283-4.

11. File #356, Western Historical Manuscripts Collection.

12. Ibid.

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13. Ibid.

14. Direct Abstract and Index of Deeds, Vol H, p. 491-2. City-County Building, Columbia, Mo.

15. Letter of Walter R. Lenoir, Boone Co., Mo., May 1, 1836, to William B. Lenoir, Lenoir's, Tennessee. Atherton, "Life, Labor and Society," Part I: 300.

16. Letter of Walter R. Lenoir, June 15, 1838, to William B. Lenoir, Lenoir's, Tenn. Atherton, "Life, Labor and Society," Part II: 415.

17. Atherton, "Life, Labor and Society," Part I: 279, 302.

18. Letter from Mrs. Walter R. Lenoir, Greenwood, January 15, 1851, to Thomas Lenoir, Fort Defiance, N.C. Atherton, "Life, Labor and Society," Part II: 420.

19. Undoubtedly it was of advantage to owners to have slaves trained in the more skilled trades, such as carpentry. See: James William McGettigan, Jr., "Boone County Slaves: Sales, Estate Divisions and Families," Part I, Missouri Historical Review (January 1978): 178.

20. Atherton, "Life, Labor and Society," Part II: 417.

21. Ibid.: 415.

22. Missouri Statesman, October 20, 1843.

23. Atherton, "Life, Labor and Society," Part II:

24. Probate Records, File #513, Boone County Courthouse, Columbia, Mo.

25. Atherton, "Life, Labor and Society," Part I: 303.

26. Ibid.: 293.

27. Ibid.: 281.

28. Ibid.

29. History of Boone County, Missouri, pp. 775-6; Missouri Statesman, December 7, 1877.

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30. E.W. Stephens, "Boone County History," The Columbia Daily Tribune, June 4, 1915.
31. The Evening Missourian, January 11, 1919.
32. An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Boone County, Missouri (Philadelphia: Edwards Brothers, 1875).
33. Missouri Statesman, August 17, 1855; October 3, 1856.
34. Jefferson City People's Tribune, August 15, 1877.
35. Missouri Statesman, January 14, 1881.
36. Deed Record Book 56, pp. 448-50. Recorder of Deeds, City-County Building, Columbia, Mo.
37. Inverted Abstract and Index of Deeds, Book J, p. 195. Recorder of Deeds, City-County Building, Columbia, Mo.
38. Deed Record Book 201, p. 149. Recorder of Deeds, City-County Building, Columbia, Mo.
39. Historic Sites File, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
40. Deed Record Book 383, p. 885. Recorder of Deeds, City-County Building, Columbia, Mo.
41. Inverted Abstract and Index of Deeds N-Z, Book 416, p. 184. Recorder of Deeds, City-County Building, Columbia, Mo.
42. James Darrough, "The Boonslick Trail," A Boone County Album 1820-1971 (Columbia, Mo.: The Columbia/Boone County Sesquicentennial Commission, 1971),
43. Data excerpted from a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by Joanne E. Corn.
44. U.S. Land Sale Entries, Vol. 1, p. 4. Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City, Mo.

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45. Theory proposed by Joanne E. Corn, in a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared for Greenwood.
46. U.S. Land Sale Entries, Vol. 1, p.4. Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City, Mo.
47. Direct Abstract and Index of Deeds, Book C, p. 58. Recorder of Deeds, City-County Building, Columbia, Mo.
48. Direct Abstract and Index of Deeds, Book D, p. 20. Recorder of Deeds, City-County Building, Columbia, Mo.
49. Probate Records, File #176. Boone County Courthouse, Columbia, Mo.
50. Atherton, "Life, Labor and Society," Part I: 283-4.
51. A similar opening, separating **the** main block of a building from a dependent wing is illustrated in: Rexford Newcomb, Architecture in Old Kentucky (Urbana, Ill: The University of Illinois Press, 1953), p1. 6 A.

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3. Bardi, Lucy. "Time Bypasses Greenwood: New Generation Moves In," The Columbia Missourian, October 11, 1974.
4. "Boone County Tours," The Columbia Missourian, November 22, 1959.
5. Brumbaugh, Thomas B. Architecture of Middle Tennessee: The Historic American Buildings Survey. Nashville, Tenn.: Vanderbilt University Press, 1974.
6. Columbia, Mo. State Historical Society of Missouri. Historic Sites File.
7. Columbia, Mo. Western Historical Manuscripts Collection. Lenoir-Nifong Collection.
8. _____. Lenoir Letters.
9. Crawford, Bill. "Nifong Park," A Boone County Album 1820-1971. Columbia, Mo.: The Columbia/Boone County Sesquicentennial Commission, 1971, pp. 64-7.
10. Darrough, James. "The Boonslick Trail," A Boone County Album 1820-1971. Columbia, Mo.: The Columbia/Boone County Sesquicentennial Commission, 1971, pp. 6-11.
11. Data excerpted from a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by Joanne E. Corn.
12. Deed Record Books. Recorder of Deeds, City-County Building, Columbia, Mo.
13. Direct Abstract and Index of Deeds..Recorder of Deeds, City-County Building, Columbia, Mo.
14. Edwards, Sandy. "Old Columbia Home is Still in Use," The Columbia Missourian, March 8, 1950.
15. 1820 Federal Census of North Carolina. Vol. LVI, Wilkes County. Tullahoma, Tenn.: Dorothy Williams Potter, 1972.
16. The Evening Missourian, January 11, 1919.
17. History of Boone County, Missouri. St. Louis: Western Historical Company, 1882.
18. An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Boone County, Missouri. Philadelphia: Edwards Brothers, 1875.

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19. Index to Affidavits and Patents. Book 3. Recorder of Deeds, City-County Building, Columbia, Mo.
20. Inverted Abstract and Index of Deeds. Book J. Recorder of Deeds, City-County Building, Columbia, Mo.
21. Jefferson City People's Tribune, August 15, 1877.
22. McGettigan, James William, Jr. "Boone County Slaves: Sales, Estate Divisions and Families," Part I. Missouri Historical Review (January 1978): 176-197.
23. _____ . Part II. Missouri Historical Review (April 1978): 271-295.
24. Missouri Intelligencer, March 22, 1834.
25. Missouri Statesman, October 18, 1843.
26. _____, October 20, 1843.
27. _____, December 17, 1847.
28. _____, August 17, 1855.
29. _____, October 3, 1856.
30. _____, August 15, 1877.
31. _____, December 7, 1877.
32. _____, November 12, 1880.
33. _____, January 14, 1881.
34. Newcomb, Rexford. Architecture in Old Kentucky. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1953.
35. Nifong, Dr. Frank Gosney. The Afterglow. Columbia, Mo.: [The Artcraft Press, 1945].

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36. Probate Records. File #176. Boone County Courthouse, Columbia, Mo.
37. _____. File #513. Boone County Courthouse, Columbia, Mo.
38. Stephens, E.W. "Boone County History," The Columbia Daily Tribune, October 14, 1914 - June 21, 1915.
39. U.S. Land Sale Entries. Vol. 1. Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City, Mo.
40. Waterman, Thomas Tileston. The Early Architecture of North Carolina. Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1941.

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Boone County Records and described as:

Beginning at point (7) of said survey; thence North 86°26' East 213.7 feet to (8); thence North 3°24' West along the west line of a road as shown on said survey 171.1 feet to a point; thence South 86°26' West 201.7 feet to a point and thence South 0°26' West 171.5 feet to the point of beginning. Sellers also create and establish a non-exclusive easement for ingress and egress as a driveway for automobiles, vehicles and other normal road purposes over the thirty (30) foot road easement on the north running from the western to the eastern boundary of said tract, and a similar easement over the fifty (50) foot road from Mexico Gravel running in a northerly direction to said thirty (30) foot road easement. ALSO a similar non-exclusive right to ingress and egress, for road purposes, granted by Sellers to Buyer, over and across a strip of land, thirty-two (32) feet in width, described as follows: Starting at the Southwest corner of 2.96 acre tract as recorded in Book 333 at page 54, thence S 67°20' West, 200 feet to an iron Point 2; thence S 63°20' West 175 feet to an iron Point 3; thence South 0°26' West 78.67 feet to an iron and the point of beginning; thence North 23°33' West 268.21 feet to Point 5; thence North 59°55' West 32.31 feet to Point 4; thence South approximately 23°33' east to the north line of the thirty (30) foot road easement at a point thirty-two (32) feet east of the point of beginning, as shown at page 88 of said abstract.





















