

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH 0677451

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 20 1979
DATE ENTERED	3 479

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

Maplewood

AND/OR COMMON

Maplewood

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Frank G. Nifong Memorial Park
Nifong Blvd (Route AC) and Ponderosa Dr.

CITY, TOWN

Columbia

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#8 - Hon. Richard H. Ichord

STATE

Missouri

CODE

029

COUNTY

Boone

CODE

019

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER: Head-

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

City of Columbia, c/o Richard L. Green
Director of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box N

quarters, Boone
Co. Historical
Society

STREET & NUMBER

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

Missouri State Historical Survey

DATE

1978

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Department of Natural Resources
Office of Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

Jefferson City

STATE

Missouri 65102

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Maplewood is a two-story, red brick farmhouse embellished by a bracketed cornice, segmental-arched windows and a decorative central portico. Built ca. 1877 as a T-shaped structure, it was modified ca. 1891 by the addition of a two-story, polygonal bay on the south. Less sensitive alterations ca. 1920 considerably affected the exterior appearance of the house, but major restorations ca. 1972-76 returned the house to near-original condition. Remaining on the property and associated with the history and development of the farmstead are several appurtenances, including hay and stock barns, carriage house, servants' quarters, pump house and root cellar.

EXTERIOR

Maplewood is constructed of red brick, laid fourteen inches thick on a stone foundation. The handmade brick is laid in common bond on all but the primary facade, where a running bond is employed. The stone foundation is covered with cement and painted grey. Decorative features of the house, such as cornice and porch elements, are of wood painted white.

Measuring approximately 59' east-west by 57' north-south at its widest points, the house is three bays wide and two stories high, with a one-room cellar under the kitchen area. The original T-shaped plan consisted of a rectangular, north-south running block, with a rectangular, east-west running block centered on its western side. A two-story portico was located along the southern side of the rear block. The structure was modified ca. 1891, when a polygonal, two-story bay was added on the south. At that time the rear portico was enclosed.

The main wings of the house are covered with intersecting, low-pitched hip roofs. A polygonal roof caps the polygonal addition, and a pent roof shelters the now-enclosed rear portico. These roofs are presently covered with Canadian Cedar shingles, as are the pent roofs of two small side porches. The flat roof of the portico and the polygonal roof of the bay window on the primary facade are presently covered with sheet copper.

The roofline of the primary facade is interrupted by a small gable which peaks above the central bay. A boxed cornice trims the roof, concealing copper gutters. Regularly spaced modillions trim the cornice, with larger, paired brackets with pendants accentuating the cornice at the corners of the building and beneath the central gable. (Modillions are not found on any of the west-facing sides of the house.) The roof of the front block is pierced by two brick chimneys placed centrally at the ridge. Another brick chimney is contained within the fabric of the rear block.

Windows are generally rectangular, double-hung sash with two-over-two lights. Segmental brick arches cap the windows, and the upper sash lights and wooden surrounds of most windows curve to meet the arches. Stone lugsills, now painted

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white, trim each window. Paired narrow windows occur in the central bay of the second story. Spaced in the gable above is a glazed roundel, its circumference rimmed with brick headers. Occupying the northern bay of the first story is a three-sided bay window. Its flat-headed windows are double-hung and rectangular, with one-over-one lights. Louvered, wooden shutters remain on most windows. Basement windows occur on the north and west sides of the rear block. They are capped by segmental arches of double rows of headers and fronted by semi-circular brick window wells.

The primary facade is dominated by a single-bay, one-story portico. Two slender, square columns and corresponding pilasters support a simple entablature. Brackets with pendants mark the transition from column to entablature, and a balustrade of openwork railings encloses a balcony above. The porch floor extends to the south, creating an open porch enclosed by similar railings. The present porch is a reconstruction, based on early photographs of the original. The original was removed ca. 1920, when an enclosed porch was built across the entire length of the primary facade. That enclosed porch was removed during the 1975-76 restoration in order to return the building to its late-nineteenth century appearance.

INTERIOR

The interior of Maplewood retains much of its original integrity and has been completely restored to its nineteenth century appearance and elegance. Original pine millwork, painted with a feather to resemble burl walnut, is one of the most striking details of the interior. Medium-width, yellow pine boards, remarkable for being free of knotholes, form the flooring throughout the house. Fireplaces are the dominant feature of six of the rooms. Many of these are of cast metal, painted in imitation of marble. The central hallway of the house is highlighted by a U-shaped staircase with moulded walnut handrail and tapering, octagonal newel post of maple. Among the more "modern" conveniences of Maplewood were the speaking tubes. These devices, which still are located in the sitting room and the first floor room of the polygonal addition, facilitated communication with those in the rooms above.

ALTERATIONS

Although Maplewood has undergone certain alterations, it retains its original integrity to a large degree. The first alterations, ca. 1891, were done by the original owner/builder and represent an integral part of the historical interest of the house. Subsequent alterations, done during the initial residency of the Nifongs, were mainly interior alterations serving to modernize the house. Later alterations did not contribute to the integrity of the house and were removed by the City of Columbia in an effort to restore the house as closely as possible to its turn-of-the-century appearance.

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ca. 1891 - At this time Slater Lenoir added a polygonal, two-story bay on the south, expanding the interior space by two rooms. The construction and detailing of the addition echoed the design of the house, while adding assymetrical interest. Construction of this addition necessitated the alteration of an existing two-story portico which ran along the southern side of the rear wing. The porch was entirely enclosed, and the stairs which connected the first and second floors of the porch were removed. Interior back stairs were built, which led to the second story and to the basement.

ca. 1905 - The necessities of modern life, including heating, lighting and plumbing, were installed.

ca. 1920 - During this period the exterior of the house was modified by several additions. The original porch on the primary facade was removed and a full-length, glassed-in porch was built. A porte cochere covered with stucco was added on the north side of the house.

ca. 1972-76 - Maplewood was acquired by the City of Columbia in 1970. In 1974, the house was designated an American Revolution Bicentennial Project, and funds were obtained for its restoration. Most of the 1920 vintage additions were removed, including the enclosed front porch and the porte cochere. Certain frame additions on the north, of uncertain date and of little significance, were also removed. The original front porch was reconstructed from evidence obtained from examination of early photographs of Maplewood. The restoration also included the installation of new roofing (both Canadian Cedar shingles and copper sheet roofing) and new copper gutters. The exterior was sandblasted and tuckpointed. Much of the wooden cornice and many of the modillions had deteriorated and were replaced, using the originals as guidelines for the replacements. All wooden trim was cleaned and painted; windows were reglazed as necessary; and shutters were repaired and painted. Interior renovations included patching of plaster, cleaning and sanding of floors, and cleaning of woodwork. New electric wiring, heating and air conditioning systems were installed, as well as a Sonitroll protection system. Wallpapers and draperies appropriate to a late-nineteenth century dwelling were selected by a professional interior decorator. The house was then carefully appointed with furniture, works of art and memorabilia originally belonging to the Lenoir and Nifong families. Additional period pieces were donated by various members of the community.

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SITE

Situated on the northeastern edge of a sixty-acre plot known as the Frank G. Nifong Memorial Park, Maplewood faces east, overlooking Ponderosa Drive and State Highway 63 beyond. The park is an oasis in the midst of development, bounded by mobile home courts on the north and south, the Woodhaven Learning Center on the west and the Lenoir Memorial Home across the highway on the east.

The immediate area surrounding the house is well landscaped and retains some trees from the original grove of sugar maples, from which the house derived its name. An imposing gate of stone and cast iron, originally from the Columbia Cemetery, marks the original entrance to the house via a circular drive. A brick walk leads from that drive to the main entrance of the house. Public access to the property is gained via a drive to the north of the gates.

APPURTENANT STRUCTURES

Also located on the property are several structures associated with the historical development and use of the farmstead. Directly to the west of the house is a rectangular frame structure thought to be the servants' quarters. The building consists of two small rooms, each serviced by the centrally placed chimney. Covered with clapboards painted red, the building presently sits on blocks, suggesting that it may have been moved at some time from its original position on the property.

To the north of the servants' quarters is a large, two-story frame carriage house. This rectangular structure is covered with board and batten siding painted red and has a small, one-story section on the south which may have served as a blacksmith's shop. The building presently houses Dr. Nifong's extensive collection of carriages. Between the carriage house and the servants' quarters is a subterranean root cellar, reached by a wooden hatch door.

To the west and slightly south of the servants' quarters is a small, square building constructed of rock-faced, ashlar blocks and concrete piers. The farm's water tower, visible in an historic photograph, originally perched atop this structure. It was used for pumping water, for generating power and perhaps for refrigeration of foods.

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Two large barns remain on the property. Both are located to the south and west of the house. The smaller barn, originally a stock barn, is of primitive pole construction and covered with board and batten siding painted red (boards) and white (battens). Rough, unhewn poles form the framing of the structure. The barn is now used as part of the Children's Petting Farm, one of the attractions of the Nifong Park.

The larger barn is a very impressive structure of frame construction covered with board and batten siding painted red. Rectangular in form, the barn has a tall, central, gable-roofed section flanked by lower, shed-roofed wings. A gable-roofed cupola distinguishes the building, which is amply lit with rectangular windows. Although the date of the barn is not known, it is thought to have been built prior to 1900. This barn presently is used by the Maplewood Barn Theatre, under cooperative agreement with the City of Columbia, Department of Parks and Recreation. Despite this use, the integrity of the interior has been preserved.

In addition to the above buildings, a very small, frame garage is found on the property, to the north and west of the stock barn. Directly to the east of that garage are the remains of an equipment shed. The City plans eventually to reconstruct this building.

One intrusion exists within the nominated area. A trailer, providing living quarters for the resident caretaker of Maplewood, is located south of the house, near the remains of the equipment shed. The City hopes eventually to replace the trailer with a more suitable and less obtrusive structure.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Maplewood was originally part of a farmstead consisting of more than four hundred acres. Sixty acres of this land are presently owned by the City of Columbia and known as the Frank G. Nifong Memorial Park. Approximately twelve acres of the northeastern portion of that plot have been included in this nomination. The nominated area includes the farmhouse itself, Maplewood, and all of the remaining appurtenances (as enumerated under SITE). As the land and the appurtenances are fundamentally associated with the history and development of Maplewood, they are important to Maplewood and therefore worthy of inclusion in the nomination.

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CONDITION AND PRESENT USE

Maplewood is in excellent condition, thanks to the restoration work done by the City of Columbia, in cooperation with the Boone County Historical Society, ca. 1972-76. The house received complete exterior and interior restoration, with the intent of returning it as closely as possible to its turn-of-the-century appearance. The grounds were spruced up, and the associated outbuildings were given exterior refurbishment.

The house now serves as a museum, decorated and furnished as a typical late nineteenth century home. The majority of the furnishings are original Lenoir and Nifong pieces, including antiques, works of art and family memorabilia. Dr. Frank G. Nifong's office has been recreated in the original sitting room, and an upstairs bedroom is devoted to the display of Lenoir and Nifong memorabilia, as well as other items relating to the history of Columbia and Boone County. The room in the first floor of the polygonal bay addition is used for the exhibition of the piano and miscellaneous items associated with Blind Boone, a reknowned Black musician of Columbia. The house also serves as the headquarters of the Boone County Historical Society.

Maplewood is open to the public on Sundays from 2:00 to 5:00 from April through November, and special tours for groups may be arranged. Members of the Boone County Historical Society serve as volunteer tour guides, and no admission fee is charged.

The large hay barn on the property is used during the summer months by the Maplewood Barn Theatre group. The productions are staged in the open air, with the barn serving as backdrop, dressing room and general work room for the players. The smaller stock barn is now used in association with a Children's Petting Farm or Zoo of typical farm animals.

The remaining outbuildings are presently used for storage and are not open to the public. The City of Columbia, Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Boone County Historical Society hope to restore these buildings as well, perhaps for use as additional museum space.

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 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. 1877

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Slater Ensor Lenoir

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Maplewood, Columbia, Missouri, is significant as a rare surviving example in Boone County of a late nineteenth century rural home. Built ca. 1877 by prosperous farmer Slater Ensor Lenoir, the house retains much of its original integrity and appearance. Its importance as an example of a surviving farmstead is enhanced by the presence of several outbuildings, including hay and stock barns, carriage house, servants' quarters, pump house and root cellar. In addition, Maplewood has local historical significance as the former home of Columbia pioneer Slater Ensor Lenoir and of Dr. Frank G. Nifong, eminent surgeon, community leader and philanthropist. Restored and operated as a museum, Maplewood is a prominent feature in Boone County and a reflection of the coordinated preservation efforts of local citizens.

Slater Ensor Lenoir, the builder of Maplewood, was the sixth child born to Walter Raleigh and Sarah Evalina (Bouchelle) Lenoir, early Columbia pioneers.¹ Natives of Wilkes County, North Carolina, the Lenoirs left their home in August of 1834, heading westward toward Missouri. Arriving in Missouri with their caravan of twenty-three slaves, eleven horses, two wagons and two carry-alls, the family settled on land northeast of Columbia. They eventually purchased the 320 acre plot and ca. 1839 built Greenwood (National Register), a two-story brick, Federal style dwelling.²

Greenwood was the boyhood home of Slater, who had been barely a year old when he first arrived in Missouri with his parents. He received his education at the University of Missouri and was one of many adventurous Columbians who went west to California in 1850, in search of gold.³ Walter Lenoir had died in 1844, and once Slater was of age, he continued the family business of farming with his mother and sisters. He was to become one of Columbia's most progressive and successful farmers and stock-raisers.

On April 21, 1864, Slater married Margaret A. Bradford, daughter of Austin and Lavinia Bradford of Virginia and Kentucky.⁴ He and his bride continued to reside at Greenwood until the death of his mother in 1877 and the subsequent completion of his new home, Maplewood.⁵

In 1877 Slater was already occupied with the construction of his new home on land south of Columbia, "making the brick on the place and supervising every detail of the construction."⁶ The Missouri Statesman of June 22, 1877, mentioned Lenoir's making a trip to St. Louis in order to purchase needed supplies of wood for the

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construction. The December 7th edition of that paper reported the completion of "his new and elegant two story brick dwelling on his farm three miles south of Columbia."⁷

When completed, the house was considered to be the "last word in comfort and convenience" for a rural home.⁸ Located on the Ashland toll road about three miles southeast of the city of Columbia, the house was situated in the midst of a grove of sugar maples, hence the name Maplewood. The farmstead was surrounded by an "ideal" community of Virginia and Kentucky folk, a typical late-nineteenth century prosperous agrarian neighborhood.⁹

In June of 1887, the Lenoir's only child, Lavinia, graduated from Christian Female College, where she had excelled in musical training.¹⁰ Later Lavinia was to meet, and eventually marry, a successful young physician and surgeon from St. Louis, Dr. Frank Gosney Nifong.

Born on January 19, 1867, Frank was the son of William and Eliza (Anthony) Nifong of Madison County, Missouri. Young Nifong grew up in Fredericktown, attended Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, and entered Missouri Medical College in St. Louis. In 1889 he served as an intern in the St. Louis City Hospital, and in 1891 he began private practice. He taught anatomy at Missouri Medical College for several years, and later became assistant surgeon in St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital.¹¹

On February 7, 1900, Nifong married Lavinia Lenoir. After a trip to the Gulf Coast, New Orleans and the Mardi Gras, they returned to St. Louis, where they resided for several years. However, Lavinia soon grew homesick for Columbia and the company of her parents, so in 1905 the couple moved to Columbia and settled in at Maplewood with the Lenoirs.¹²

Eager to have his child at home, Slater Lenoir gave the couple a free hand to alter the home to suit their needs. The modern amenities of heating, lighting and plumbing were obtained, and the "home became distinguished for its unpretentious comfort."¹³

Upon arriving in Columbia, Nifong had soon become associated with Dr. A.W. McAlester, Dean of the Medical Department at the University of Missouri. Concerned with the state of medical education in Missouri, Nifong worked toward the development and improvement of the university medical program. While at the University he also was in charge of clinical surgery and taught operative surgery.¹⁴

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In addition to improving the quality of medical education, Nifong was concerned with providing medical care for the rural communities of Missouri. He staunchly supported county hospital legislation, which permitted counties to vote bonds for hospital construction and maintenance. He wrote numerable papers on surgical subjects, and in 1918 published a monograph entitled "The Hodgen Wire Cradle Extension Suspension Splint." He was instrumental in the founding of the Boone County Hospital and was a member of the Missouri and American Medical Associations, the Western Surgical Association and a fellow of the American College of Physicians. He was also involved in the establishment of a new Department of Health Education at Stephens College in Columbia.¹⁵

In addition to his innovative leadership in the medical field, Dr. Nifong was a benefactor of the community of Columbia. In 1949, he and Miss Lavinia (as he affectionately called his wife) honored the memory of Lavinia's parents by the donation of \$100,000.00, as well as about 172 acres of their land, for the establishment of a retirement home. Later they donated yet another \$100,000.00 to that facility, known as the Lenoir Memorial Home.

In 1953, the Nifongs gave \$100,000.00 toward the construction of a wing, later named for them, at the Boone County Hospital.¹⁶ Finally, in 1953, the couple deeded the remainder of their farm to the Lenoir Memorial Home. Included in their gift were all the furnishings, antiques, works of art and memorabilia found in the house; all the associated outbuildings and contents; and all farm machinery and equipment.

In 1966, the National Christian Benevolent Association, which manages the Lenoir Home and the Nifong Estate, offered Maplewood and sixty acres of the Nifong Farm to the City of Columbia at half the appraised value of the property. With the aid of matching funds from the State of Missouri, the property was purchased by the City for use as a park. The Frank G. Nifong Memorial Park was dedicated on November 8th of that year, during the Columbia-Boone County Sesquicentennial.¹⁷ In November of 1974, the City of Columbia designated the restoration of Maplewood as an American Revolution Bicentennial Project.¹⁸ The house was subsequently restored in time for official dedication and opening to the public on July 3rd, 1976. The restoration of Maplewood was truly a community project, accomplished through the determined efforts of countless organizations and individuals. Now returned to its late nineteenth century appearance and elegance, Maplewood is a source of community pride and one of Boone County's most important landmarks.

The survey of Missouri's historical sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan. Maplewood, therefore, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture" and "Society".

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FOOTNOTES

1. For biographical information on Slater Ensor Lenoir, see: History of Boone County, Missouri (St. Louis: Western Historical Company, 1882), p. 775.
2. Extensive information on the Lenoir family in Missouri is contained in: 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; Part II, MHR 38 (July 1944): 405-429.
3. History of Boone County, p. 775; Missouri Statesman, March 15, 1850.
4. Missouri Statesman, April 22, 1864.
5. History of Boone County, p. 775.
6. Frank Gosney Nifong, The Afterglow (Columbia, Mo.: [Artcraft Press, 1945]), pp. 241.
7. Missouri Statesman, December 7, 1877.
8. Nifong, Afterglow, p. 241.
9. Ibid.
10. Missouri Statesman, June 4, 1886.
11. Walter B. Stevens, ed., Centennial History of Missouri (The Center State). Vol. IV. (St. Louis: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921), p. 117.
12. Nifong, The Afterglow, pp. 219, 231.
13. Ibid., p. 241.
14. Stevens, Centennial History, p. 117.
15. Ibid., pp. 117-118; Bill T. Crawford, "Nifong Park," A Boone County Album 1820-1971 (Columbia, Mo.: The Columbia/Boone County Sesquicentennial Commission, 1971), p. 66.

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16. Missouri Historical Review 50 (October 1955): 108.
17. Crawford, "Nifong Park," pp. 66-67.
18. Minutes of the City Council, Columbia, Mo., November 4, 1974.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Atherton, Lewis E. "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.
2. _____ . Part II, Missouri Historical Review 38 (July 1944): 405-429.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approximately 12 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME "Columbia, Mo."

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,5 | 5,6,1 | 1,1,0 | 4,3 | 0,6 | 7,5,0

B 1,5 | 5,6,1 | 2,9,0 | 4,3 | 0,6 | 5,6,0

C 1,5 | 5,6,1 | 0,0,0 | 4,3 | 0,6 | 4,5,0

D 1,5 | 5,6,1 | 0,0,0 | 4,3 | 0,6 | 6,2,0

E | | | | |

F | | | | |

G | | | | |

H | | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at UTM point 15/561110/4306750, the boundary of the nominated property runs along the southern right of way of Ponderosa Drive, in a southeasterly direction, until its intersection with UTM point 15/561290/4306450, at which point it turns westward,

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

1. Virginia Mullinax Botts

June 23, 1978

ORGANIZATION

Boone County Historical Society

DATE

314/442-3288

STREET & NUMBER

210 East Ridgely Road

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Columbia

STATE

Missouri 65201

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Fred A. Lopez

TITLE Director, Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

3-13-79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

7-13-79

ATTEST:

WILLIAM H. BRADHAM FOR
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

4-13-79

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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DATE ENTERED	APR 13 1979

MAPLEWOOD

CONTINUATION SHEET

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3. Botts, Virginia Mullinax. "Maplewood: A Columbia Landmark," Conducted Tour for Columbian Chapter of D.A.R., June 12, 1977 (with later additions May, 1978).
4. Carlson, Jessie B. The Lenoir Memorial Home: The First Twenty-Five Years. Columbia, Mo., 1974.
5. Columbia Daily Tribune, November 19, 1928.
6. _____, January 17, 1929.
7. _____, July 5, 1955.
8. _____, May 26, 1959.
9. _____, December 28, 1972.
10. Columbia, Mo. Minutes of the City Council, November 4, 1974.
11. Columbia, Mo. State Historical Society of Missouri. Western Historical Manuscripts Collection. Lenoir-Nifong Collection.
12. Columbia Missourian, April 23, 1927.
13. Crawford, Bill T. "Nifong Park," A Boone County Album 1820-1971. Columbia, Mo.: The Columbia/Boone County Sesquicentennial Commission, 1971.
14. "Doctor's House, 100 Years Old, Has Old-Fashioned New Look," Kansas City [Missouri] Star, July 4, 1976.
15. Fisher, Paul. "Dr. Nifong's Book is Afterglow of his Life and Columbia's Past," Columbia Missourian, August 13, 1945.
16. "\$40,000 Will be Asked to Restore Maplewood Mansion," Columbia Tribune, March 2, 1973.
17. Graham, Joe. "Students Plan Restoration for Nifong Mansion," Columbia Missourian, July 18, 1973.
18. "Great Gates," Columbia Daily Tribune, September 1, 1976.

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19. Hopkins, Su Ellen. "Nifong Park: Children's Wonderland," Columbia [Missouri] Missourian, May 6, 1973.
20. An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Boone County, Missouri. Philadelphia: Edwards Brothers, 1875.
21. Keepers, Dell. "Maplewood Nearing Old Home Image," Columbia Daily Tribune, April 18, 1975.
22. Maplewood Restoration Report. Department of Housing and Interior Design, College of Home Economics, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, 1973.
23. Missouri Historical Review 50 (October, 1955): 108.
24. Missouri Statesman. March 15, 1850.
25. _____ . March 28, 1851.
26. _____ . April 22, 1864.
27. _____ . September 3, 1867.
28. _____ . August 21, 1874.
29. _____ . February 26, 1875.
30. _____ . October 1, 1875.
31. _____ . June 22, 1877.
32. _____ . December 7, 1877.
33. _____ . April 23, 1880.
34. _____ . August 26, 1881.
35. _____ . May 28, 1886.
36. _____ . June 4, 1886.

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37. Nifong, Dr. Frank Gosney. The Afterglow. Columbia, Mo.: [Artcraft Press, 1945].
38. "Nifong Historical Site," Columbia [Mo.] Missourian, June 11, 1972.
39. "Nifong Home is Studied," Columbia Tribune, July 25, 1973.
40. Restoration of Nifong House Needs Funding," Columbia [Mo.] Missourian, July 25, 1971.
41. Stevens, Walter B., ed. Centennial History of Missouri (The Center State). Vol. IV. St. Louis: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921.
42. Strobel, Lee. "Restoration Closer at Nifong Park," Columbia Tribune, July 12, 1973.
43. Switzler, William F. History of Boone County, Missouri. St. Louis: Western Historical Company, 1882.
44. Turner, Mary Lynn. "Maplewood: Estate Returned to Original Splendor," Columbia Daily Tribune, August 14, 1977.

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MAPLEWOOD

CONTINUATION SHEET

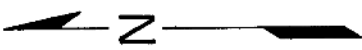
ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1


running in a southwesterly direction until its intersection with UTM point 15/561000/4306450; thence it runs north along UTM line 561000, until UTM point 15/561000/4306620, at which point it turns eastward, continuing in a northeasterly direction along the southern right of way of Nifong Boulevard (Route AC), until its intersection with the point of beginning.

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2. Claire F. Blackwell, Architectural Historian	March 1, 1979
Department of Natural Resources	
Office of Historic Preservation	314/751-4096
P.O. Box 176	
Jefferson City	Missouri 65102

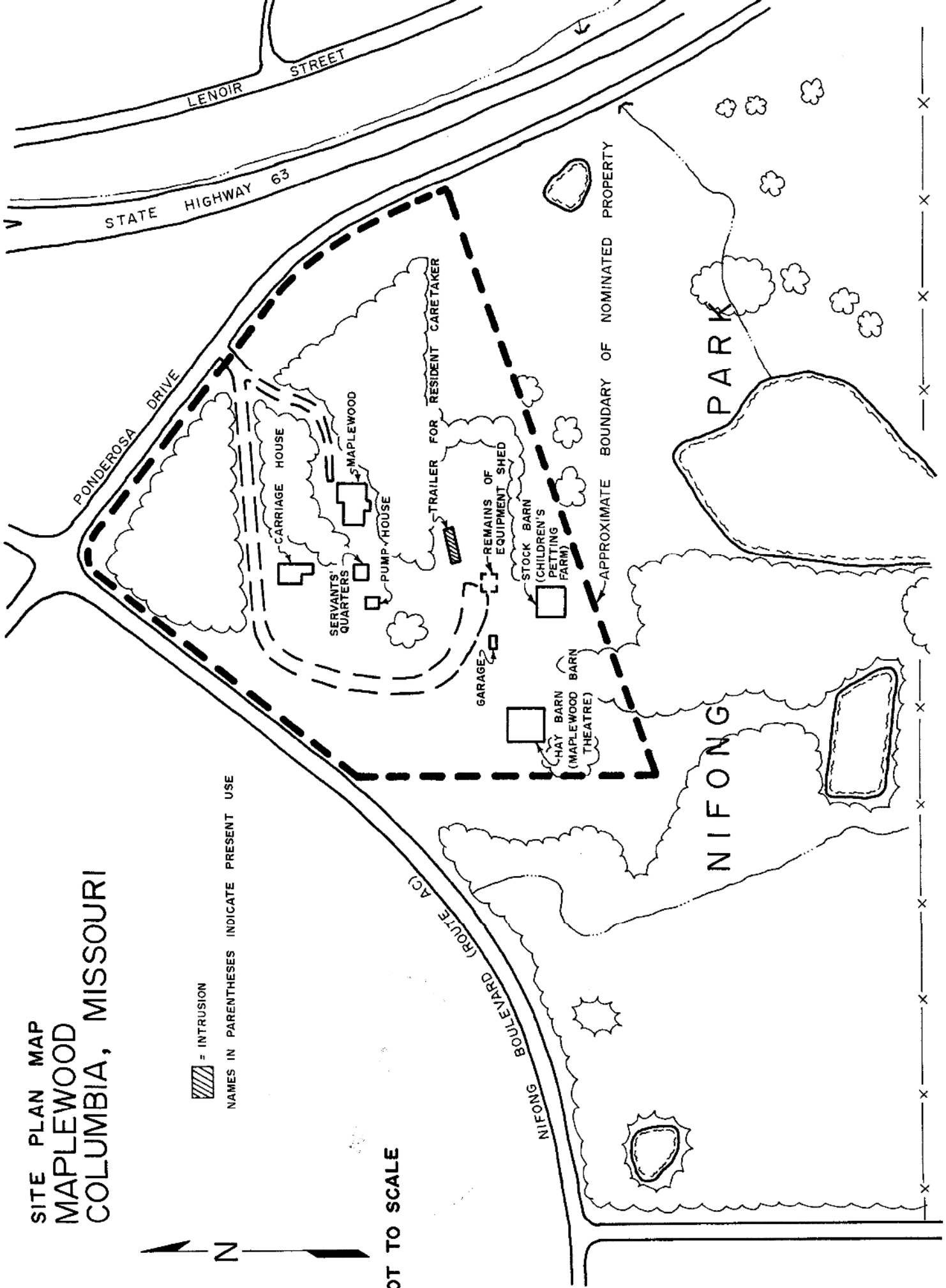
**SITE PLAN MAP
MAPLEWOOD
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI**



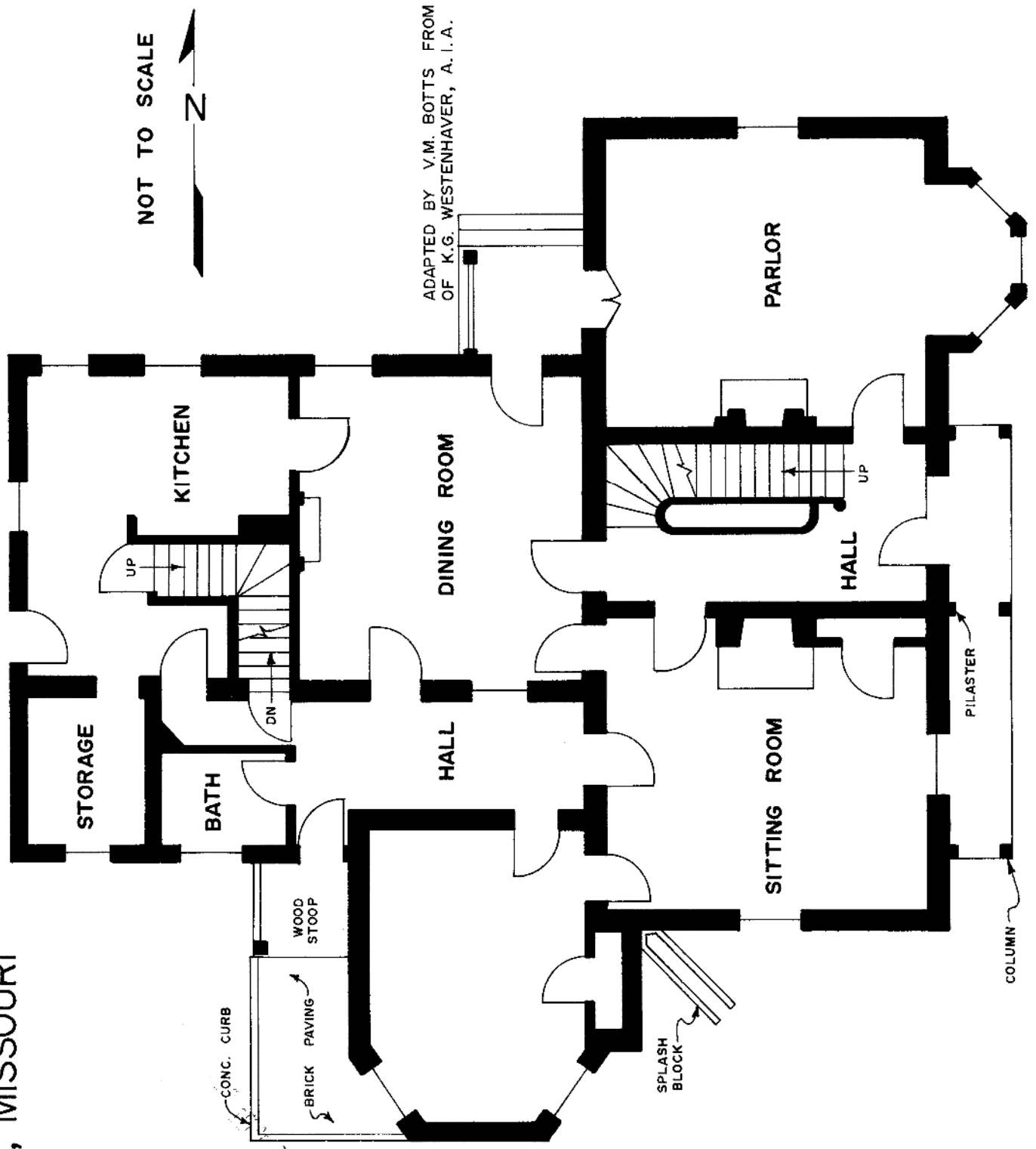
 = INTRUSION

NAMES IN PARENTHESES INDICATE PRESENT USE

NOT TO SCALE



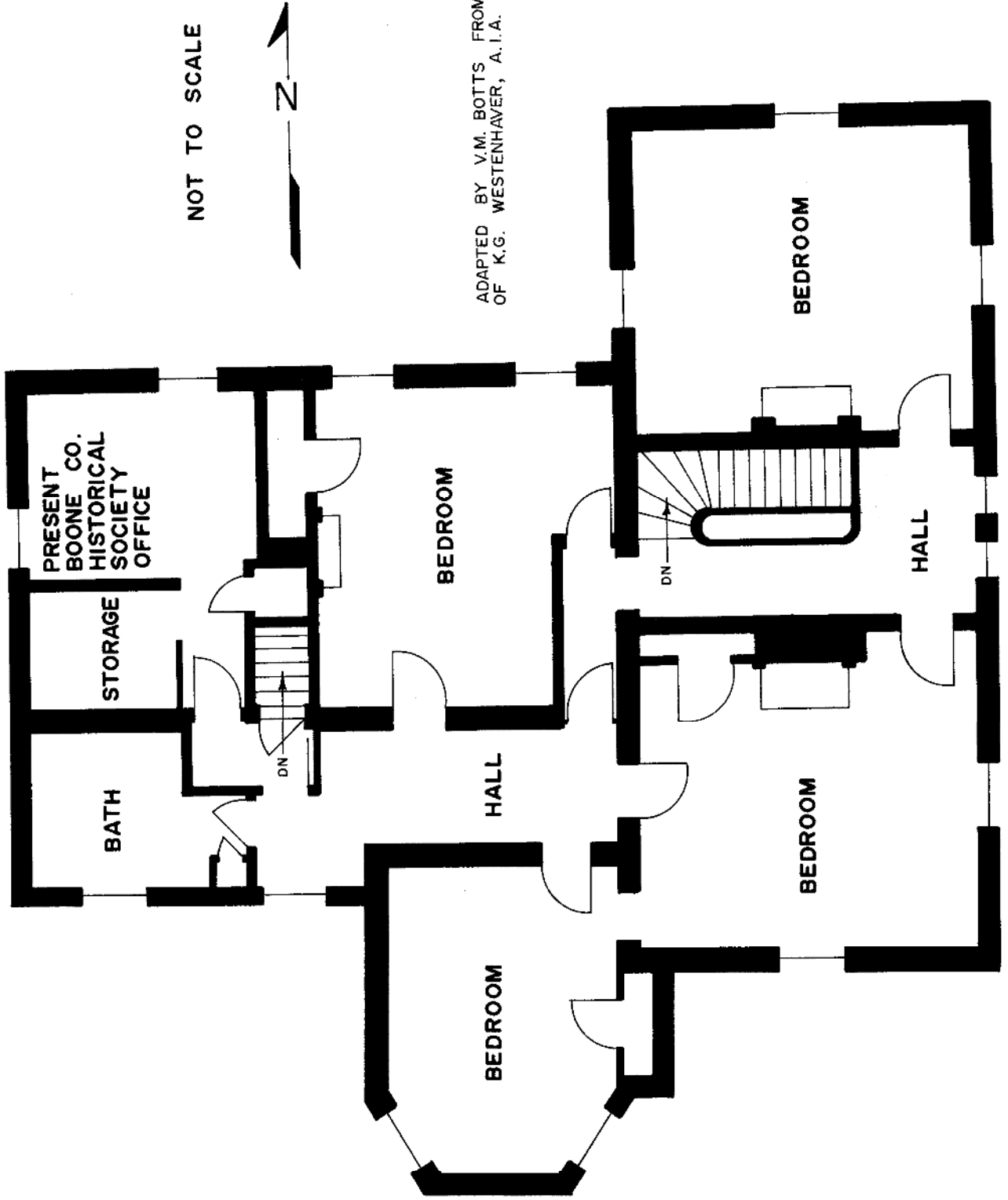
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
MAPLEWOOD
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI



NOT TO SCALE

ADAPTED BY V.M. BOTTS FROM DRAWINGS
OF K.G. WESTENHAVER, A.I.A.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
MAPLEWOOD
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI



ADAPTED BY V.M. BOTTS FROM DRAWINGS
OF K.G. WESTENHAVER, A.I.A.

