

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Noland, Smallwood V., House

other names/site number NPS Plan #23

2. Location

street & number 1024 South Forest [N/A] not for publication

city or town Independence [N/A] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Jackson code 095 zip code 64050

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Claire F. Blackwell 14 Feb. 1994
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 Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

[] 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 [].

Signature of the Keeper

Date

Noland House
Name of Property

Jackson/Missouri
County/State

Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail
Multiple Property Submission

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1 0 buildings

0 0 sites

0 0 structures

0 0 objects

1 0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: I-House
Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

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.)

Noland House
Name of Property

Jackson/Missouri
County/State

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

Periods of Significance

c. 1845 - c. 1858

Significant Dates

c. 1845

c. 1854

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

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:

National Park Service Regional Office--
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Noland House
Name of Property

Jackson/Missouri
County/State

Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A. Zone 15 Easting 375700 Northing 4326610

B. Zone Easting Northing

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 see continuation sheet

organization The URBANA Group date May 1993

street & number 202 South Broadway, Suite 206, P.O. Box 1028 telephone (217) 344-7526

city or town Urbana state IL zip code 61801-9028

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 _____

street & number _____ date _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Narrative Description

The Noland House is located on the west side of South Forest Street, a long block north of West 23rd Street, a major four lane thoroughfare through Independence. While West 23rd Street is dominated by commercial development and heavy traffic, the land use character changes drastically on South Forest, a quiet residential street with mostly modern infill buildings. A fallow wheat field separates a commercial strip from the house and its surrounding lawn; an agricultural field is to the north before the railroad tracks which cut off access to the remainder of South Forest which continues to the north on the other side of the tracks. A tree line frames the broad rear lot from Norton Street to the west. The house has a broad setback from South Forest Street, with mature trees dotting the lawn. A gravel driveway is to the north of the house, and curves to the rear of the house to the attached garage.

The Noland House is a three bay vernacular Greek Revival single pile two-story I-house executed in painted brick (white) with wood trim. The original hall and parlor structure now constitutes a rear wing attached on the west side. Structural and historical integrity have been retained; later modifications to the building are relatively small in scale and are recessed from the components of the building dating to the period of significance. The nomination consists of one contributing building and the surrounding two acres.

The Noland House was constructed in brick laid in a seven course common bond pattern over a running bond brick foundation. Later additions to the north and south sides of the rear wing transformed the T-plan building into a rectangular plan. Gable roofs cover both the main I-house and the rear wing.

The main (east) facade faces Forest Street. This facade has three bays; however, a modern (circa 1955) enclosed porch has been added to the south end. It is slightly recessed from the facade plane, is clearly an addition, and does not impact the overall integrity of the facade of the I-House. A Greek Revival entry portico covers the center bay and consists of two square wood corner posts and two pilasters with plain capitals; a simple entablature with plain architrave, frieze, and overhanging cornice encircles the porch. Plain balusters surround the porch's flat roof with engaged pedestals at the house walls and plain pedestals over the corner posts. A modern at-grade concrete deck has been installed.

The entryway consists of a replacement one-light and wood panel door with an eight-light storm door. Flanking the doorway are three-light sidelights set over panels. Plain pilasters support the entryway entablature with its wide plain frieze and simple narrow molded cornice. The upper entry to the porch roof is similar to the main entry with replacement door and storm door, flanking sidelights, and simple entablature. To either side of the center entry bay on both stories are six-over-six double hung sash with flat wood lintels and stone sills. The structure is crowned with a plain frieze board set below overhanging boxed eaves. There are two tall centrally placed brick ridge chimneys.

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The south gable end elevation has an enclosed porch across the first story and a single six-over-six double hung sash off-center to the east on the second story. The modern enclosed porch has a brick base below a continuous band of one-over-one double hung windows with storm windows; there are slanted brick sills. Wood clapboard is above the windows and below narrow overhanging boxed eaves. The porch has a flat roof; an entry is on the west elevation. The north gable end elevation has two six-over-six double hung sash off-center to the east. Both elevations have the plain frieze board returning and there are gable rake boards.

The rear gable roof wing--the original house--extends to the west from the center of the main I-house. A modern brick garage addition is attached on the north and an enclosed shed roof porch is along the south. The porch is built in two sections; the west half has clapboard siding, a central entry, and three grouped one-over-one sash; this side is the original house porch, and was enclosed c. 1900. From the interior of this section of the enclosed porch, two exterior door openings facing south are evident on the rear wing. The east half of the enclosed porch has four one-over-one sash and an entry. The low shed roof garage addition extends beyond the I-house to the north for one bay (blind); it was constructed in 1953-54. Its north elevation consists of paired one-over-one sash to the east and a single one-over-one sash to the west with slanted brick sills and flat wood lintels. The rear (west) elevation has two overhead garage doors to the north, while the original wing's gable end has a single one-over-one sash as does the shed roof enclosed porch. There is a very tall brick ridge chimney in the center of the original wing. The second story rear elevation of the I-house has two six-over-six sash.

The changes that have taken place over the years have not stripped the Noland House of its ability to reflect modes of building, design, and construction prevalent during Independence's heyday as a Santa Fe Trail town. The building still embodies the characteristics associated with vernacular Greek Revival expression in this area; the house retains the essential elements of its type in its entryway, facade porch, doorways, bay and pile configuration, roof line, most of its fenestration, and hearth and chimney alignment. Its earlier rear wing has been altered, but not to a degree which compromises the integrity and historic character of the building as a whole. Despite the sunroom addition, the building can still be read as a representative example of the kind of Antebellum residence preferred by the Santa Fe merchant of western Missouri.

Foundation remains of several outbuildings are found on the lawn surrounding the house. These include an ice house, kiln, a large barn, and at least one other building. These likely post date the period of significance, and are therefore not the focus of this nomination.

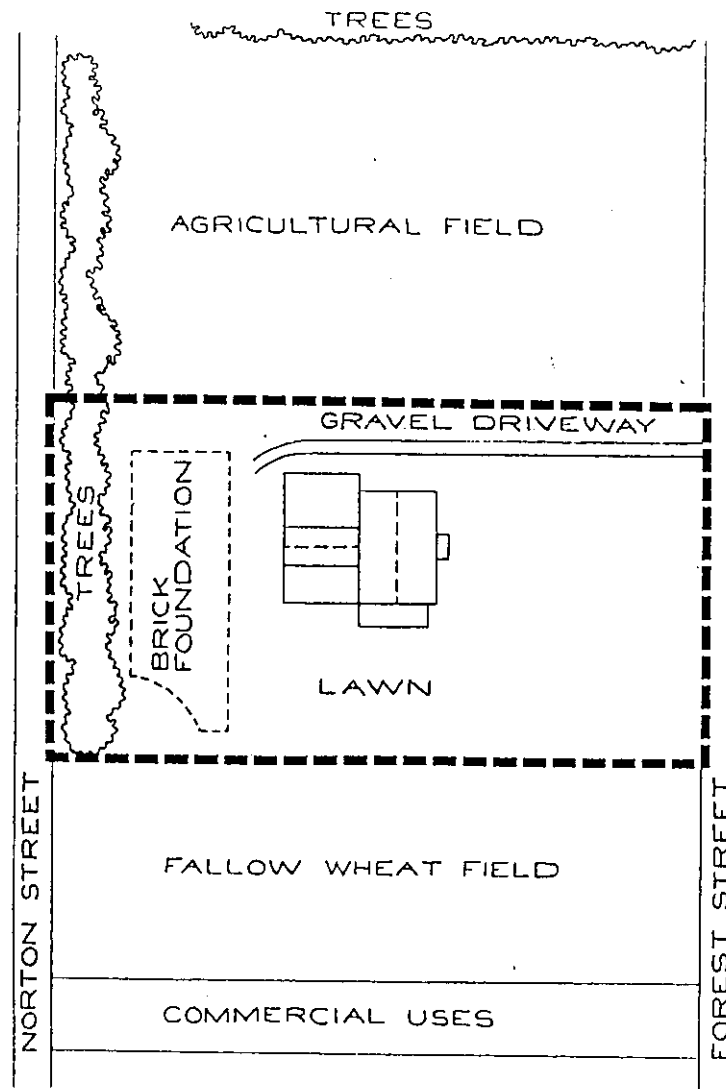
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Sketch Map



KEY
SITE BOUNDARY

SCALE
0 15 METERS



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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Smallwood V. Noland House is eligible for the National Register under criteria A and C in the areas of Commerce and Architecture. The house has direct historic associations with its historic owner, Smallwood Noland. Noland was a Santa Fe trader and merchant active in direct trail commerce from circa 1845 until 1854. In addition, Noland benefited from trail related commerce as the owner of a hotel which catered to travelers on the Santa Fe and Oregon-California trails from circa 1846 to his death in 1858. The Noland House epitomizes the mode of domestic construction and design favored by successful Santa Fe merchants during the Trail's heyday in the Independence area, circa 1840s-1850s. The property fulfills the requirements for the property type: Associated Historic Buildings/Structures outlined in section F or the Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1880 Multiple Property Documentation Form. The relevant historic contexts are "The Mexican War and the Santa Fe Trail, 1846-1848" and "Expanding National Trade on the Santa Fe Trail: 1848-1865," as outlined in section E of the document. The period of significance coincides with the residence of Noland in the property, circa 1848 to 1858.

Commerce

The Noland House in no small measure derives significance from its association with Smallwood V. Noland. Although historical analysis of Noland's career cannot assure his importance as being above that of his contemporaries (hence, eligible for Criterion B), he was a recognized figure in his community. As proprietor of one of Independence's most popular hotels during an era of extensive Trail activity in town, Noland was directly associated with the commerce resulting from Trail activities. The Trail traffic fueled the growth of the burgeoning Trail towns of western Missouri and eastern Kansas. With the first forty miles of the Santa Fe and Oregon-California Trails running together, Noland's hostelry enjoyed a favored position for providing accommodations. Noland's hotel was established by 1846. The hotel was very popular with those travelers requiring accommodations while they purchased their entire outfit (e.g. wagons and stock) for travel.¹ Today, this landmark of the Trail has been altered beyond all recognition. According to Marc Simmons in Following the Santa Fe Trail: A Guide for Modern Travelers, portions of the "Merchants Hotel," later referred to as the Noland House (not to be confused with Noland's residence), operated by Smallwood Noland, are incorporated into a modern building on the square at the corner of modern Main and Maple Streets.²

Noland's activities as a merchant and expedition leader on the Santa Fe Trail are a matter of historical record. In mid-July 1845 Noland was a participating company member accompanying a 27 wagon train which set out for Santa Fe from Council Grove, arriving at Bent's Fort by August 10th and in Santa Fe by September.³ On or near August 18th, 1846 Noland is again found on the Trail with a 46 wagon train crossing the Little Arkansas River en route to Santa Fe.⁴ Francis X. Aubry came across Noland and his partners with 12 wagons of provisions near Cottonwood Crossing on August 29, 1847.⁵ Interestingly, Noland for some time sought to expand his wealth through less conventional means in his later career.

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Following the Santa Fe Trail in October, 1849 Smallwood (also known as "Uncle Wood") Noland, John C. McCoy and others made an expedition to search for a gold mine in Kansas, returning by the latter part of the month with little to show for this expedition. In February, however, interest in Noland's expedition again arose before tests determined his "find" was not gold.⁶ Undaunted, Noland lead another expedition on the Kaw River in April of 1850 with similar results.⁷ These activities illustrate Noland's direct participation in Trail commerce and general Trail affairs, some of which apparently gave "Uncle Wood" some degree of notoriety.

The Noland property and house are a reflection of his success after his arrival in Missouri from Kentucky. The house sits on land originally purchased by James Dickey in 1831. Noland purchased the property in January, 1833. Sometime between Dickey's original purchase and Noland's death in 1858 the full property, including house, was assembled. By 1850 Noland had amassed wealth valued at \$30,000 and owned 26 slaves and was regarded as a man of substance in the community; the value of his estate was set at \$50,000 at his death, in all probability an inflated but nonetheless impressive amount.⁸ Family tradition and published accounts have conjectured the rear wing of the house was built c. 1845; the larger vernacular Greek Revival residential wing was constructed c. 1854. There no is evidence to challenge Noland built the larger residence although the date of its construction remains vague. Given his community prominence, active Santa Fe Trail trading, and secure finances it is very likely he had the house built well before his retirement in 1854, perhaps in the early to middle 1840s. For the purposes of this registration effort, however, the later dates forwarded in family tradition are applied.

Although by 1850 Independence's grasp on the Santa Fe traffic was being superseded by Westport (just as Independence had once wrested preeminence from Franklin two decades earlier), Noland continued to operate his hotel until 1854. That year, Noland sold his interests in the hotel to his son Jesse. Reputedly, the large Greek Revival two story addition was added to his home during this time, and Noland retired to his property. In 1858, Noland died at the age of 70. The house was held in the estate by the Noland heirs until 1860 when Noland's son Edward bought it for a little under \$3000.

The Noland House fulfills the registration requirements for this property type (Associated Historic Buildings/Structures) and is tied to its relevant historic context (Expanding Trade on the Santa Fe Trail: 1848-1861). It clearly reflects preferred modes of residential architecture in the Missouri River valley popular among the merchant class. It has clear historic associations with a participant in commerce on the Santa Fe Trail. Although changes have been made to the house its significant form, features and detailing have not been obscured to the point it cannot be recognized as an example of period building. No other property exists in a comparable state of relative integrity on the local level to better reflect Noland's career.

Architecture

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This house is an example of the type of residential building favored by the successful Santa Fe Trail merchant. Its architectural character is that of a vernacular Greek Revival I-House with rear wing. While the house has seen change, particularly to its older (c. 1845) west wing, it still clearly displays its basic historic features identifying it as an example of period construction. This house possesses the ability to convey the type of house preferred by well-known Independence merchants. The basic features of its prominent front two story wing include the essential elements of its type, including an entryway with sidelights and transom windows, facade porch with upper level balustrade and door mimicking the features of the lower story main door, symmetrical bay and pile configuration, and moderately sloped gable roof line with paired chimneys. Additionally, the house features most of its original fenestration pattern and alignment. All these features can be clearly observed on the c. 1854 wing, now the main/front section, built for Smallwood Noland. The house's earlier rear addition has been altered, but not to a degree which compromises the integrity and historic character of the building as a whole. The sunroom addition found on the southern elevation of the I-House section is recessed and is obviously an addition, therefore it does not detract from the overall quality of the main two story wing. The building can still be read as a representative example of the kind of antebellum residence preferred by the Santa Fe merchant of western Missouri. In this instance it is the main house wing that imparts a sense of the historic scene and retains integrity in location, setting, materials, design, and workmanship. The house possesses sufficient architectural character to reflect a pattern of features common to this class of resources.

Endnotes

1. Gregory M. Franzwa, The Oregon Trail Revisited (St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1972), p. 83, cited by James A. Ryan, Independence Historical Survey, Forms I and II (Independence: Heritage Commission, 1975), p. 2.

2. Marc Simmons, Following the Santa Fe Trail: A Guide for Modern Travelers, 2nd ed. (Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 1986), p. 40.

3. Louise Barry, The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West, 1540-1854, (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1972), p. 557.

4. Ibid., p. 639.

5. Ibid., p. 713.

6. Ibid., p. 891.

7. Ibid., p. 913.

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8. Ryan, p. 2.

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Bibliography

- Barry, Louise. The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West, 1540-1854. Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1972.
- Franzwa, Gregory. The Oregon Trail Revisited. St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1972.
- Ryan, James A. Independence Historical Survey Forms I and II. Independence: Heritage Commission, 1975.
- Simmons, Marc. Following the Santa Fe Trail: A Guide for Modern Travelers. 2nd ed. Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 1986.

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Verbal Boundary Description

That portion of Lot 9 of the Noland Farm (irregular) Subdivision, Section 10, T49NR32W, City of Independence, Jackson County, Missouri measuring 127.5 meters east-west and 69 meters north-south, created by parallel lines along the west edge of Forest Street on the east of the lot and the east side of Norton Street on the west side of the lot; and perpendicular lines to these created from a point 16.5 meters north from the north wall of the I-House section of the house, and 25.5 meters south from the south wall of the sunroom addition to the I-House section of the house, creating a rectangular parcel within the larger agricultural parcel.

Boundary Justification

The entire Noland House parcel totals 13.4 acres, with most of the acreage being agricultural fields framing the house to the north and south. The National Register boundaries for this property are limited to the house and its surrounding environs. This limited acreage is sufficient to preserve the building and its immediate environs. No current evidence justifies additional acreage being added to the boundaries.

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Form Prepared by:

For The URBANA Group:

Hugh Davidson/Special Consultant to The URBANA Group
Writer, Statement of Significance

Alice Edwards/Vice President/Preservation Planner
Editor

Karen Lang Kummer/Architectural Historian
Architectural Description

Archaeological Survey, University of Missouri-St. Louis
Colleen Hamilton and Brad Mueller/Historic Archaeologists
Field Work

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Noland, Smallwood V., House**

City or Vicinity: **Independence**

County: **Jackson County** State: **MO**

Photographer: **Sally Schwenk**

Date

Photographed: **Apr. 1993**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 4. Looking SW at main (E) façade and N elevations.
- 2 of 4. Looking SW at main (E) and N elevations.
- 3 of 4. Looking SE at rear (W) elevation and garage attachment.
- 4 of 4. Looking E at W (rear) elevation at earliest section of house.



