

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:
North Carolina

COUNTY:
Guilford

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE
approved 5/22/78

1. NAME

COMMON:
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Guilford Battlefield

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: *Located six miles northwest of Greensboro on US 220*
P.O. Box 9334

CITY OR TOWN: *Greensboro* CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: *6th*

STATE: *North Carolina* CODE: *37* COUNTY: *Guilford* CODE: *081*

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Site ☐ Object	☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PUBLIC ACQUISITION:
☐ In Process
☐ Being Considered

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum	☒ Park ☐ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ Comments _____
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4. AGENCY

National Park Service

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
Southeast Region

CITY OR TOWN: *Atlanta* STREET AND NUMBER: *3401 Whipple Ave.*

STATE: *Georgia* CODE: *13*

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

STREET AND NUMBER:
P.O. Box 9334

CITY OR TOWN: *Greensboro* STATE: *North Carolina* CODE: *37*

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

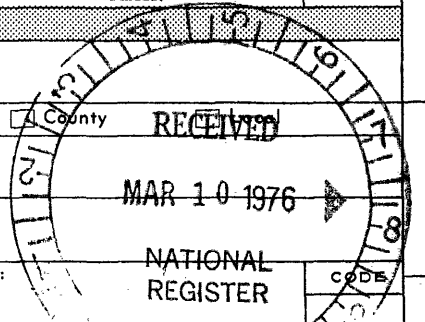
TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:



STATE: *North Carolina*

COUNTY: *Guilford*

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

(Check One)

CONDITION

☐ Excellent☒ Good☐ Fair☐ Deteriorated☐ Ruins☐ Unexposed

(Check One)

☒ Altered☐ Unaltered

(Check One)

☐ Moved☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Preservation Recommended.

The 220 acres which now compose Guilford Courthouse National Military Park include the most important part of the approximately 800 acres on which the battle was fought on March 15, 1781. The first preservation efforts were completed from 1887 to 1917 by a group of interested citizens who founded the Guilford Battleground Company. This organization memorialized the field by placement of monuments, reinterment of famous persons on the field, building roads, a lake, and other types of landscape work. In 1917 the Guilford Battleground Company transferred its land and other property to the federal government. The National Park Service began administering the park in 1933 and up to the present time has concentrated on preserving, and restoring as much as possible, the battlefield to its historic appearance. Located in the park today are 28 monuments, markers, memorials, three historic roads, and the site of Guilford Courthouse.

1. Guilford Courthouse site (No. HS 1)

This structure stood at the time of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse on March 15, 1781. A new courthouse site was established in 1808 several miles away and the original structure eventually disappeared. No visible remains exist and almost nothing is known concerning the details of its exact location, size, or composition.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 05"Latitude: 36° 08' 02"

Acerage: Unknown

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$100 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - No

2. Bell monument (No. HS 2)

This monument, of granite construction with a bronze plaque, was unveiled on February 23, 1929. It measures 5'5" in height and 3'5" wide, not counting the stone base. The inscription is on the bronze plaque on the east side of the monument:

MRS. MARTHA McFARLANE MCGEE-BELL

1735 - 1820

LOYAL WHIG - ENTHUSIASTIC PATRIOT

REVOLUTIONARY HEROINE

WE ARE INDEBTED TO E. W. CARUTHERS

FOR THE EVENTFUL STORY OF HER LIFE.

ERECTED BY

ALEXANDER MARTIN CHAPTER, D.A.R.

HIGH POINT, N.C.

1928

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 45"Latitude: 36° 07' 52"

(Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☒ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Aboriginal☐ Education☐ Political☐ Urban Planning☐ Prehistoric☐ Engineering☐ Religion/Phi-☐ Other (Specify)☐ Historic☐ Industry

losophy

☐ Agriculture☐ Invention☐ Science☐ Architecture☐ Landscape☐ Sculpture☐ Art

Architecture

☐ Social/Human-☐ Commerce☐ Literature

itarian

☐ Communications☒ Military☐ Theater☐ Conservation☐ Music☐ Transportation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, fought on March 15, 1781, was an important Revolutionary War battle in what has become known as the Southern Campaign of 1780-81. In the form of an army commanded by General Charles Cornwallis, the British planned to subdue all resistance in the southern colonies by a military campaign beginning at Charleston, South Carolina and moving northward through the Carolinas. As the British force gradually moved north it inflicted a disastrous defeat on the Americans at Camden, South Carolina, but suffered defeats at the battles of King's Mountain and Cowpens. By March, 1781 the British army was still intact and capable of attaining the objectives of the campaign. Then the Battle of Guilford Courthouse was fought and, though the British force won the battle, their casualties were so severe (some 25% of the army lost) that General Cornwallis marched to British-held Wilmington, North Carolina to rest and replenish his army. The British southern campaign had failed. Seven months after the Battle of Guilford Courthouse Cornwallis was finally compelled to surrender his army at Yorktown, Virginia. The surrender of this powerful British army was largely due to the heavy losses in experienced soldiers and competent officers suffered previously at Guilford Courthouse.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park is 1st Order of Significance.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, by Charles Hatch
Guilford Courthouse and Its Environs, by Charles Hatch
The Monuments at Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, by William G. Gray

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	36 ° 08 ' 04 "	79 ° 51 ' 00 "				
NE	36 ° 08 ' 04 "	79 ° 50 ' 00 "				
SE	36 ° 07 ' 29 "	79 ° 50 ' 00 "				
SW	36 ° 07 ' 29 "	79 ° 51 ' 00 "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **220**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: William F. Hubbard, Chief, I&RM		DATE: 2/8/75
BUSINESS ADDRESS: Guilford Courthouse National Military Park		
STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 9334		PHONE: 919-288-1776
CITY OR TOWN: Greensboro	STATE North Carolina	CODE 37

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ None _____ <i>State Liaison Officer Signature</i> In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is ☒ National ☐ State ☐ Local <i>[Signature]</i> Deputy Assistant Secretary <i>[Signature]</i> Deputy Assistant Secretary _____ Title	I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register. _____ Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation Date _____ ATTEST: <i>[Signature]</i> _____ Keeper of The National Register Date 5/22/75
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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(Continuation Sheet)

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COUNTY Guilford	
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(Number all entries)

(Bell monument, continued from Form 10-306)

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - No

3. David Caldwell monument (No. HS 3)

This granite monument was unveiled on July 3, 1909, and measures 6'1" in height and 3' wide, not counting the base stone. The inscription reads as follows:

On the north face of the monument:

DR. DAVID CALDWELL

BORN 1724

DIED 1824

PREACHER

On the east face of the monument:

PATRIOT

On the south face of the monument:

PHYSICIAN

On the west face of the monument:

TEACHER

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 37"

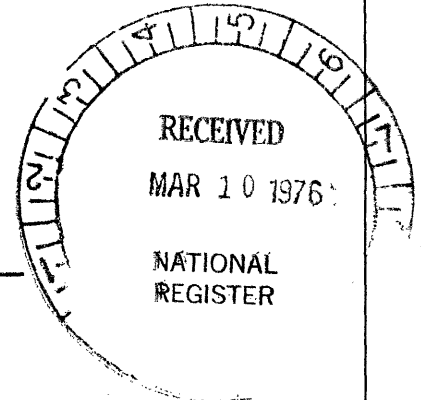
Latitude: 36° 07' 58"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - No



4. Continental monument (No. HS 4)

This monument, beneath which are interred three American soldiers, was placed on the field some time after July 12, 1888 and measures 5'7" in height and 1'8" wide at the widest point. The base is blue and white marble and shaft is pink marble. Sometime after 1930 the shaft was toppled and broken. The broken top half of about 18 inches was discarded and the half was repointed to the original shape. Thus the present monument is about 18 inches shorter than the original one. The inscription reads as follows:

On the south face:

THURSDAY

(In the center is a flag with thirteen stars and seven strips.)

On the north face:

(Continued)

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approved	1976

(Number all entries)

(Continental monument, continued)

THREE CONTINENTAL SOLDIERS
REST HERE

In fame's eternal camping ground.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 36"

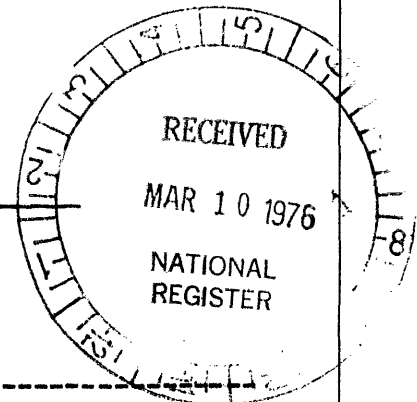
Latitude: 36° 08' 00"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed ?



5. John Daves monument (No. HS 5)

The original monument, erected in 1893, consisted of the present marble slab placed on six store pedestals, each two and one-half feet high. The marble slab measures 6'9" long and 3' wide. On the west end of this arrangement was placed a stone marker perpendicular to the ground. An inscription on this stone marker stated that the monument was erected in June of 1893 (the erection date was actually August 22, 1893). Some time between 1922 and 1932 the monument was struck by a motor vehicle and the marble slab was broken into two pieces. Since it was practically impossible to repair the stone so that it would be safe on top of the pedestals, the pedestals and the end stone were removed and the broken slab placed flush with the ground and surrounded by a concrete frame. The inscription reads as follows:

Here are deposited the remains
of
Major John Daves;
One
of the well tried patriots of our Revolutionary
War;

who departed this life October 12th, 1804,

Aged 56 years.

Epitaph by a Friend

Beneath this monumental stone repos'd
In shrouded gloom, the relics of the dead
Await th' archangel's renovating trump,
And the dread sentence of the Judge Supreme.
But GOD's the Judge! in truth and justice robed;
Impartial to reward the friend sincere,
The virtues of the patriot, parent, spouse;
And these O Major! these were surely thine.
Yes, these were thine - and more still more conjoin'd
T' endear thee to thy family and friends,
To leave a lasting memory behind,
And seal thy passport to the realms of bliss.

On March 2, 1948 a small bronze plaque was placed in front of the grave by members of the North Carolina Chapters of the Daughters of the American

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE North Carolina	
COUNTY Guilford	
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(Number all entries)

(John Daves monument, continued)

Revolution.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 50" Latitude: 36° 07' 53"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ ○

Photograph enclosed - *NO*

6. "Hal" Dixon monument (No. HS 6)

This monument, of granite construction with a bronze plaque, was erected on February 14, 1896. It measures 4'7" in height and 3'6" wide, not counting the base stone. The inscription reads as follows:

IN MEMORIAM
LIEUT. COL. "HAL" DIXON,
OF CASWELL COUNTY N.C.
3RD N.C. REGIMENT, CONTINENTAL LINE
BRANDYWINE SEPT. 11TH 1777.
GERMANTOWN OCT. 4TH 1777.
MONMOUTH JUNE 20TH 1778.
STONO FERRY JUNE 20TH 1779.
CAMDEN AUG. 16TH 1779.
GUILFORD COURT HOUSE MARCH 15TH 1781.

THE EMBODIMENT OF CHIVALRY.
THE IDOL OF HIS SOLDIERS.
THRICE WOUNDED IN BATTLE
FROM WHICH HE DIED

JULY 17TH 1782.
1895

Significance: 3rd Order

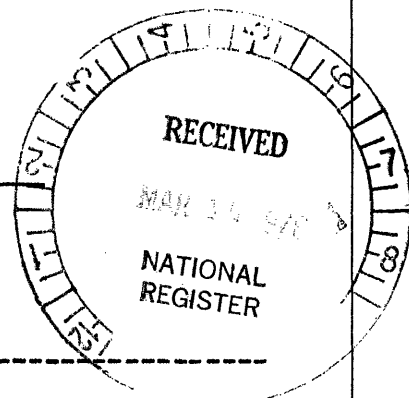
Longitude: 79° 50' 43" Latitude: 36° 07' 51"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ ○

Photograph enclosed - *NO*



7. Griffin Fauntleroy monument (No. HS 7)

This granite monument was erected some time between June 30, 1931 and April, 1932. It measures 3' in height and 2'7" wide, not counting the base stone. The inscription reads as follows:

THIS SITE WAS OCCUPIED
BY THE 1ST VIRGINIA CAVALRY
UNDER LIEUTENANT COLONEL
(Continued)

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(Griffin Fauntleroy monument, continued)

WILLIAM WASHINGTON, CON'L.
LINE, AND IT WAS HERE CAPTAIN
GRIFFIN FAUNTLEROY, 1ST. VA.
LT. DRAGOONS, CONT'L LINE-
WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED ON
MARCH 15, 1781.
BORN SEPTEMBER 28, 1754.
NORTHUMBERLAND CO., VA.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 26" Latitude: 36° 08' 02"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

✓ Photograph enclosed

8. Arthur Forbis monument (No. HS 8)

This granite monument was placed on the battlefield in August, 1887. It measures 2'5" in height and 1'7" in width, not counting the base stone. The inscription reads as follows:

IN HONOR OF
COL. ARTHUR FORBIS
OF THE N.C. TROOPS
WHO FELL AT HIS
POST IN THE DIS-
CHARGE OF DUTY
ON THIS MEMORABLE
FIELD OF BATTLE
MARCH
15 1781

Significance: 3rd Order

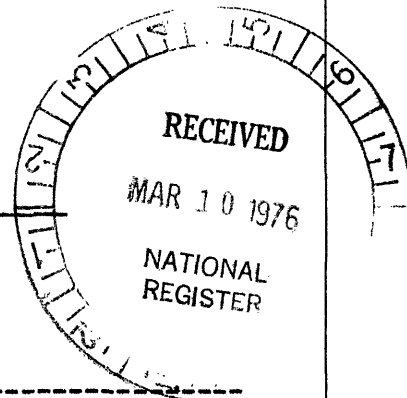
Longitude: 79° 50' 54" Latitude: 36° 07' 46"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - No



9. Gillies monument (No. HS 9)

This granite monument was dedicated on May 6, 1898. It measures 6'7" in height and 4' in width at the widest point. The inscription is as follows:

GILLIES
"LIGHT HORSE HARRY LEE'S BUGLER - BOY"
"DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI"
ERECTED BY THE LITERARY SOCIETIES AND ALUMNI OF
OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE MAY 6TH 1898 TO THE

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(Number all entries)

(Gillies monument, continued)

MEMORY OF THE GALLANT GILLIES WHO
FELL UNDER THE SWORDS OF TARLETON'S
DRAGOONS NEAR OAK RIDGE, N.C.
FEB. 12TH 1781, A NOBLE
SACRIFICE TO HIS OWN
GENEROSITY AND FOR
HIS COUNTRY'S
FREEDOM.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 48"

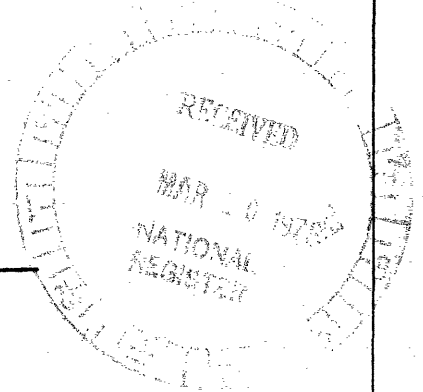
Latitude: 36° 07' 53"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Photograph enclosed — N/A

Preliminary cost estimate for above: \$25-annually 0



10. Nathanael Greene monument (No. HS 10)

This granite and bronze monument was dedicated on July 3, 1915 and measures 27'9" in height and 42' in width. The inscription is as follows:

MARCH XV MDCCLXXXI
IN THE MANOEUVERING THAT PRECEDED IT, IN THE STRATEGY
THAT COMPELLED IT, IN THE HEROISM THAT SIGNALIZED IT, AND
IN THE RESULTS THAT FLOWED FROM IT, THE BATTLE OF GUILFORD
COURT HOUSE IS SECOND TO NO BATTLE FOUGHT ON AMERICAN
SOIL. OVER THE BRAVE MEN WHO FELL HERE THEIR COMRADES
MARCHED TO ULTIMATE VICTORY AT YORKTOWN, AND THE CAUSE
OF CONSTITUTIONAL SELF-GOVERNMENT TO ASSURED TRIUMPH
AT PHILADELPHIA. TO OFFICER AND PRIVATE, TO CONTINENTAL
SOLDIER AND VOLUNTEER MILITIAMAN, HONOR AND AWARD
ARE ALIKE DUE. THEY NEED NEITHER DEFENSE NOR EULOGY
BUT ONLY JUST RECOGNITION. A GRATEFUL NATION ERECTS
THIS MONUMENT, THEREFORE, AS AN EXPRESSION OF ITS SOLEMN
PRIDE IN THE MEN WHO FOUGHT HERE, OF ITS IMPERISHABLE
DEVOTION TO THEIR MEMORY, AND OF ITS UNALTERABLE
CONFIDENCE IN THE PERMANENCE OF THE PRINCIPLES WHICH
THEIR EXAMPLE VINDICATED AND THEIR BLOOD CONSECRATED.

On the front face of the main pedestal:

NATHANAEL GREENE
APPOINTED MAJOR GENERAL IN
COMMAND OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY
OCTOBER 14, 1780
BORN IN RHODE ISLAND AUGUST 7, 1742
DIED IN GEORGIA JUNE 19, 1786

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(Nathanael Greene monument, continued)

On the south side of the main pedestal:

HARLEM HEIGHTS
TRENTON
PRINCETON
BRANDYWINE
GERMANTOWN
MONMOUTH

On the north side of the main pedestal:

GUILFORD
COURT HOUSE
HOBKIRKS HILL
NINETY-SIX
EUTAW SPRINGS

On the south face of the parapet wall:

GREENE IS AS DANGEROUS AS WASHINGTON
I NEVER FEEL SECURE WHEN ENCAMPED
IN HIS NEIGHBORHOOD.
CORNWALLIS

On the north face of the parapet wall:

IT IS WITH A PLEASURE WHICH FRIENDSHIP ALONE IS SUSCEPTIBLE
OF THAT I CONGRATULATE YOU ON THE GLORIOUS END YOU
HAVE PUT TO HOSTILITIES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.
WASHINGTON

Significance: 2nd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 40" Latitude: 36° 07' 54"

Average: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

✓ Photograph enclosed

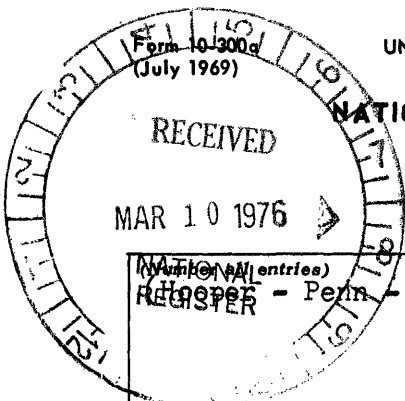
11. Hooper - Penn - Hewes monument (No. HS 11)

This monument was dedicated on July 4, 1894 and measures approximately 18' in height and 5' in width at the widest point. The inscription reads as follows:

On the east face of the monument:

IN MEMORIAM
WILLIAM HOOPER AND JOHN PENN
DELEGATES FROM
NORTH CAROLINA 1776 TO THE
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AND SIGNERS
OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
THEIR REMAINS WERE REINTERRED
HERE 1894, HEWES GRAVE IS LOST
HE WAS THE THIRD SIGNER

(Continued)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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(Number of entries)
1 HOOPER

- Penn - Hewes monument, continued)

"LEE, HENRY, AND HOOPER WERE THE
ORATORS OF THE CONGRESS"

JOHN ADAMS' DIARY VOL. 2. P. 396, 1774

The name WILLIAM HOOPER is carved into the east face of the monument and the name JOHN PENN is carved into the west face of the monument.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 41" Latitude: 36° 07' 53"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - *N*

12. Nathaniel Macon monument (No. HS 12)

This monument, of granite construction with a bronze plaque, was dedicated on July 4, 1902. It measures 4'10" in height and 2'6" in width, not counting the base stone. The inscription reads as follows:

NATHANIEL MACON
WILLED THAT HIS MEMORIAL SHOULD
CONSIST ONLY OF RUDE STONES
HERE THEY ARE.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 52" Latitude: 36° 07' 53"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation °

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - *N*

13. Maryland monument (No. HS 13)

This monument, of granite construction with two bronze plaques, was dedicated on October 15, 1892. It measures 5'7" in height and 4'2" in width. The inscription on the east side of the monument reads:

MARYLAND'S TRIBUTE TO
HER HEROIC DEAD
ERECTED BY MEMBERS OF
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
IN MEMORY OF THE SOLDIERS
OF THE MARYLAND LINE.
1781 1892

NON OMNIS MORIAH

On the west side of the monument is a bronze plaque with the Maryland coat of arms on it.

Significance: 2nd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 35" Latitude: 36° 08' 00"

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(Maryland monument, continued)

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - *1/3*

14. James Morehead monument (No. HS 14)

This monument, of granite construction with a bronze plaque, was erected during September, 1900. It measures 4'9" in height and 4'7" in width at the bottom. The inscription is on a bronze plaque on the north side of the monument:

1779 1900
TO
CAPTAIN JAMES MOREHEAD
OF THE 10TH REGIMENT,
N.C. CONTINENTAL LINE
BATTLE OF STONO
JUNE 20TH 1779
ELIZABETHTON JULY 1781
BORN 1750 DIED 1815

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 49" Latitude: 36° 07' 53"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - *1/3*

15. Joseph Morehead monument (No. HS 15)

This monument, of granite and bronze construction, was dedicated on July 4, 1913. It measures 13' in height and 5' in width at the base. (At the present time, the bronze statue has been removed due to vandalism.) On the south side of the monument is a bronze plaque with the following inscription:

JULY 9, 1840. JANUARY 1, 1911.
JOSEPH M. MOREHEAD
VICE-PRESIDENT, ACTING PRESIDENT
AND SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE GUILFORD
BATTLE GROUND COMPANY.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 41" Latitude: 36° 07' 58"

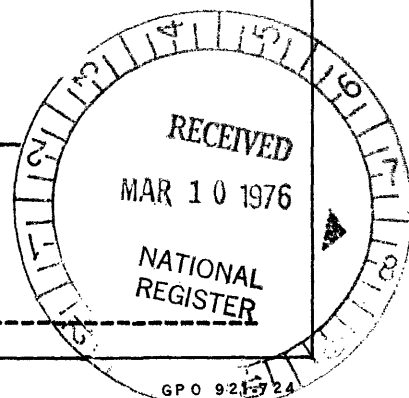
Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - *1/3*

(Continued)



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16. No North - No South monument (No. HS 16)

This granite monument was dedicated on July 4, 1904, and measures 4'3" in height and 2'8" in width not counting the base. The inscription is as follows:

On the north face: 1776
On the east face: NO NORTH
WASHINGTON
On the south face: 1903
J.M.M.
On the west face: NO SOUTH
GREENE

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 48" Latitude: 36° 07' 53"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - *No*

17. George Reynolds monument (No. HS 17)

This granite monument was unveiled on November 23, 1928, and measures 3'10" in height and 4' in width, not counting the base stone. The inscription on the north face reads:

IN MEMORIAM
CAPT. GEORGE REYNOLDS
1754 - 1815
OFFICER UNDER GENERAL GREENE IN
REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 41" Latitude: 36° 07' 56"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - *No*

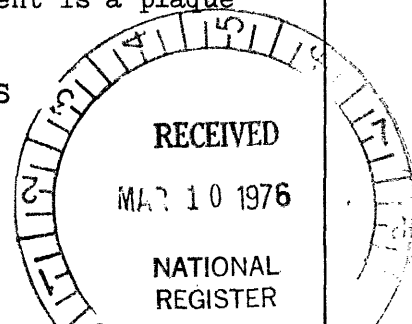
18. David Schenck monument (No. HS 18)

This granite monument was unveiled on July 4, 1904, and measures 11' in height and 4'10" in width. On the south face of the monument is a plaque with the following inscription:

DAVID SCHENCK
THE PROJECTOR OF THIS BATTLE FIELD'S
RECLAMATION AND THE ORGANIZER AND
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE
GUILFORD BATTLE GROUND COMPANY
1835 1902

Significance: 3rd Order

(Continued)



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE North Carolina	
COUNTY Guilford	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	<i>approved</i> MAY 22 1978

(Number all entries)

(David Schenck monument, continued)

Longitude: 79° 50' 43" Latitude: 36° 07' 58"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - *1/6*

19. Edward Stevens monument (No. HS 19)

This granite monument was unveiled on October 15, 1931, and measures 2'6" in height and 2'4" in width, not counting the base stone. The inscription is on a bronze plaque located on the south side of the monument:

ON THIS SPOT
BRIG. GEN. EDWARD STEVENS
WAS WOUNDED WHILE MAKING A
GALLANT STAND WITH HIS
VIRGINIA TROOPS
ERECTED BY
THE CULPEPER MINUTE MEN CHAPTER
D. A. R. OF CULPEPER, VIRGINIA
1934

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 43" Latitude: 36° 07' 55"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - *NO*

20. James Stuart monument (No. HS 20)

This marble monument was erected in 1895, and measures 5'2" in height and 1'6" in width not counting the base. The inscription is as follows:

On the east side of the monument:

HON. BLEUTHEN.
COLONEL STUART
Of the second Battalion of the Queens
Guards, was killed at this spot by
Captain John Smith
of the First Maryland Regiment
J. H. Neese
Greensboro, N. C.

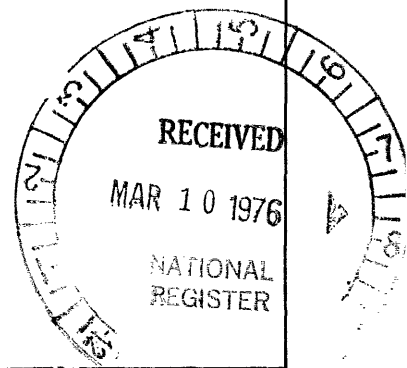
On the south side of the monument:

Col. Stuart's sword was exhumed here in 1866

On the north side of the monument:

Erected by the GBC in honor of a brave foeman.
1895

(Continued)



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE North Carolina	
COUNTY Guilford	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	<i>approved</i> MAY 22 1978

(Number all entries)

(James Stuart monument, continued)

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 28" Latitude: 36° 08' 02"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

✓ Photograph enclosed

21. Jethro Sumner monument (No. HS 21)

This stone monument was erected on May 23, 1891. Underneath are the remains of Jethro Sumner. The monument measures 3'6" in height and 2'5" in width, not counting the two lower stones. The inscription reads as follows:

On the east face of the monument:

BRIG.-GEN. JETHRO SUMNER
BORN IN THE YEAR 1733
DIED MARCH 18, 1785

COLONEL OF THE THIRD NORTH CAROLINA
CONTINENTAL TROOPS
APRIL 15, 1776

CHARLESTON, JUNE 28, 1776
BRANDYWINE, SEPT. 11, 1777
GERMANTOWN, OCT. 4, 1777
MONMOUTH, JUNE 20, 1779
EUTAW SPRINGS, SEPT. 8, 1781

Spotless in character, pure in patriotism
the most eminent soldier among
the North Carolina troops.
Presented by J.H. Neese.

On the south face of the monument:

To the memory
of General
JETHRO SUMNER
one of the Hero's
of 76.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 51" Latitude: 36° 07' 53"

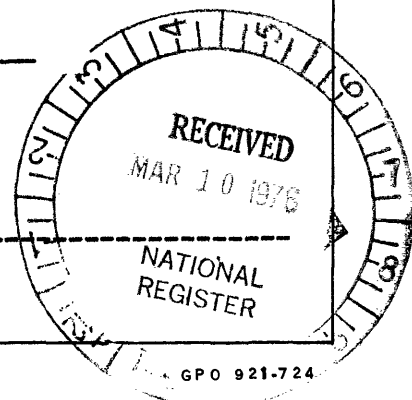
Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - No

(Continued)



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE North Carolina	
COUNTY Guilford	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
approved	MAY 22 1978

(Number all entries)

22. James Tate monument (No. HS 22)

This granite monument, beneath which are interred the remains of James Tate, was erected on May 27, 1891. It measures 5' in height not counting the brick base, and 1'6" wide at the shaft. The inscription reads as follows:

CAPT. JAMES TATE
VA. RIFLEMAN
MARCH 15, 1781

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 56"

Latitude: 36° 07' 51"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - *no*

23. American Third Line monument (No. HS 23)

This granite monument was unveiled on July 4, 1910, and measures 15' in height and 1'8" in diameter at the lower part of the shaft. The inscription reads as follows:

On the east face of the shaft:

1910

On the west face of the shaft:

REGULARS
GREENE'S 3RD LINE

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 29"

Latitude: 36° 08' 04"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

✓ Photograph enclosed

24. Turner monument (No. HS 24)

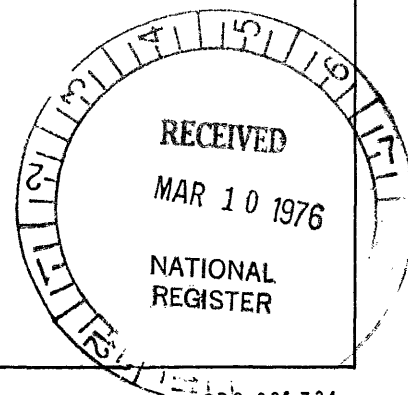
This granite and bronze monument was erected in October, 1903, and measures 11' in height and 3'4" in width at the widest point, not counting the base stone. The inscription on the north face of the monument reads:

1781 1902

A HEROINE OF '76

MRS. KEREN HAPPUCH TURNER
MOTHER OF ELIZABETH
THE WIFE OF JOSEPH
MOREHEAD OF N.C. AND
GRANDMOTHER OF CAPTAIN
JAMES AND OF JOHN MOREHEAD
A YOUNG N.C. SOLDIER UNDER
GREENE, RODE HORSE-BACK FROM
HER MARYLAND HOME AND AT

(Continued)



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE North Carolina	
COUNTY Guilford	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	approved MAY 22 1978

(Number all entries)

(Turner monument, continued)

GUILFORD COURT HOUSE NURSED
TO HEALTH A BADLY WOUNDED SON.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 49" Latitude: 36° 07' 53"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - *no*

25. Francisco monument (No. HS 25)

This granite monument was completed in 1910, and measures 22'4" in height and 4'10" in width at the granite base. The inscriptions read as follows:
On the west side of the monument:

TO PETER FRANCISCO
A GIANT IN STATUE *R*
MIGHT AND COURAGE-WHO SLEW
IN THIS ENGAGEMENT ELEVEN OF THE
ENEMY WITH HIS OWN BROAD SWORD
RENDERING HIMSELF THEREBY PERHAPS THE MOST
FAMOUS PRIVATE SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

On the north side of the monument:

1781 1909
TO THE MARQUIS OF BRITIGNY
AND COL. WM. WASHINGTON
WHO WITH THEIR NORTH CAROLINA AND
VIRGINIA CAVALRY CHARGED AND RAN THROUGH AND
OVER THE 2ND. QUEENS GUARDS IN THE VALLEY BELOW.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 24" Latitude: 36° 07' 54"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

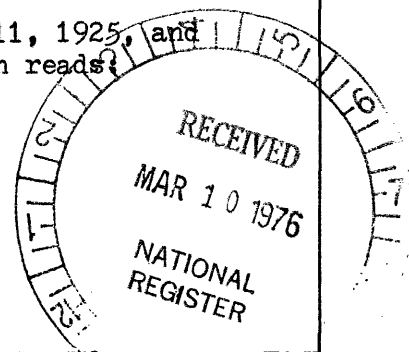
Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

✓ Photograph enclosed

26. George Washington's Visit monument (No. HS 26)

This granite and bronze monument was unveiled on November 11, 1925, and measures 3'1" in height and 3'1" in width. The inscription reads:

IN
PATRIOTIC COMMEMORATION
OF THE VISIT
OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON
ON HIS
TOUR OF THE
(Continued)



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE North Carolina	
COUNTY Guilford	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
approved	MAY 22 1978

(Number all entries)

(George Washington's Visit monument, continued)

SOUTHERN STATES

1791

MARKED BY THE NORTH CAROLINA

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1925

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 45"

Latitude: 36° 07' 55"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - No

27. Joseph Winston monument (No. HS 27)

This granite and bronze monument was completed in the spring of 1895. It measures 15' in height and 5'6" in width at the base. The inscriptions are as follows:

On the west face of the monument:

IN MEMORY
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS
UNDER
MAJOR JOSEPH WINSTON
WHO WERE FIGHTING THE
HESSIANS
AND TARLETON'S CAVALRY
NEAR THIS SPOT
AFTER THE CONTINENTAL LINE
HAD RETREATED
FROM THE FIELD OF BATTLE
MARCH 15TH, 1781.

On the north face of the monument:

ERECTED BY
GOVERNOR THOMAS M. HOLT
1893

On the east face of the monument:

MAJOR JOSEPH WINSTON
CAPTAIN JESSE FRANKLIN
RICHARD TALIAFFERRO
PALAMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT

On the south face of the monument:

(Coat of arms for North Carolina)

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 23"

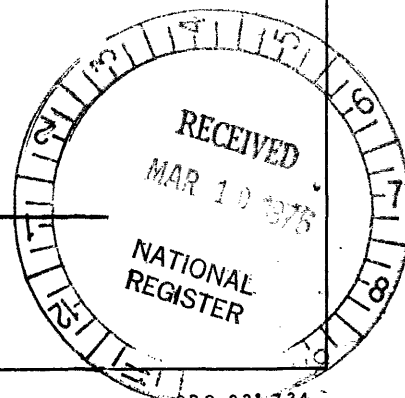
Latitude: 36° 07' 48"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - No



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE North Carolina	
COUNTY Guilford	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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<i>approved</i>	1978

NATIONAL
REGISTER

(Number all entries)

28. Winston and Franklin graves (No. HS 28)

The remains of these two men were reinterred on the battlefield in the fall of 1906. The stones marking the gravesites are nearly illegible. Bronze plaques placed after 1965 identify the sites at the present time. The burial plot measures approximately 7' x 7' and is marked by a chain and post fence.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 25" Latitude: 36° 07' 48"

Acerage: N/A

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed - 16

29. Reddy Fork road (No. HS 29)

The exact location and size of this road is unknown at the present time. It is believed to have covered a route beginning at New Garden Road near Guilford Courthouse and traveling in a northerly direction out of the park.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 06" Latitude: 36° 08' 02"

Acerage: Unknown

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: \$00

Photograph enclosed - 16

30. New Garden Road (No. HS 30)

This road, which was dirt at the time of the battle, traverses the park in an east-west direction, for approximately one mile. It is estimated to have been about 14' in width.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 28" Latitude: 36° 08' 01"

Acerage:

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$1000 annually~~ 0

✓ Photograph enclosed

31. Old Bruce Road (No. HS 31)

Almost nothing is known about this road, including the question of its existence at the time of the battle. If it existed, it probably was not as large as New Garden Road and could well have been little more than a path, and lay in a northerly direction beginning at New Garden Road and extending beyond the present park boundary.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 50' 36" Latitude: 36° 08' 00"

Acerage: Unknown

(Continued)

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

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE North Carolina	
COUNTY Guilford	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
<i>approved</i>	<i>Mar 10 1978</i>

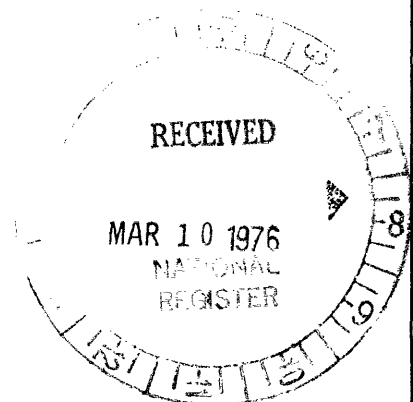
(Number all entries)

(Old Bruce Road, continued)

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate for above: ~~\$25 annually~~ 0

Photograph enclosed



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAR 10 1976

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

10

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2

Guilford Courthouse N.M.P.
Geographical Data

UTM Ref.

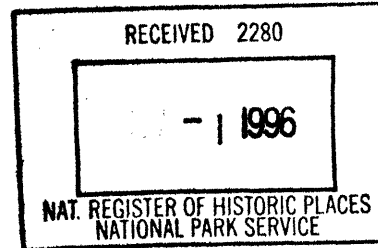
A. 17/605090/3999505

B. 17/605085/3998540

C. 17/603540/3998530

D. 17/ 603520/3999490

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



66-69

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
(Additional Documentation)
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2332 New Garden Road
city or town Greensboro not for publication _____
state North Carolina code NC county Guilford vicinity _____
zip code 27410 code 081

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _____ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide _____ locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald Bower 12/10/96
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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): Additional Documentation Accepted
Edson H. Beall 12-26-90
Acting Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed properties in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 31

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
RECREATION AND CULTURE
TRANSPORTATION/Road-related
OTHER/National Park maintenance

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
RECREATION AND CULTURE
TRANSPORTATION/Road-related
OTHER/National Park maintenance

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH
CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: brick
walls: brick, weatherboard
roof: terra cotta
other: stone, copper, asphalt, earth

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☒ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

TRANSPORTATION
ARCHITECTURE
CONSERVATION
ARCHEOLOGY/Historic--Non-aboriginal

Period of Significance
1935-1940

Significant Dates
1935, 1938

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation
Euro-American

Architect/Builder
National Park Service
Bureau of Public Roads

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☒ previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register

___ designated a National Historic Landmark

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

___ State Historic Preservation Office

___ Other State agency

☒ Federal agency

___ Local government

___ University

___ Other

Name of repository: Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Greensboro, NC

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 220

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	___	___	___	D	___	___	___
B	___	___	___	F	___	___	___
C	___	___	___	F	___	___	___
	___	See continuation sheet.					

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

There is no change in the existing district boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Thomas E. Baker, Park Ranger, Guilford Courthouse NMP, and
Jill Hanson, Historian, SEFA

organization National Park Service, Southeast Field Area

date _____

street & number 75 Spring Street, S.W.

telephone (404) 331-5840

city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30303

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

name National Park Service

street & number P.O. Box 37127

telephone _____

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20013-7127

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Guilford Courthouse
National Military Park
Name of Property

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Guilford County, NC
County and State

Section 7

Page 7

NARRATIVE RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

Contributing Resources

Residence #1, Superintendent's Residence, HS-31, LCS 91444

A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable roof, Colonial Revival style house with a one-story porch extension at the east gable end. The main body of the house measures 37'8" long by 30' wide by 35' high; the porch extension measures 13'10" long by 18'11" wide. Exterior walls are brick on the main house and beaded weatherboard siding on the porch. The brick is laid in Flemish bond with a molded brick water table several feet from the ground and brick segmental arches over the doors and windows. The roof is covered with terra cotta tiles and has a boxed cornice with simple sawn brackets on the ends. Granite stairs with wrought-iron railings lead to entryways on the north and south sides. The south-facing front has a symmetrical fenestration with three bays on the first and second stories. The first story has a center wood panel door with a semicircular fanlight and arch hood. Windows flanking the door are eight-over-twelve-light double-hung wood sash with three-panel wood shutters. All shutters have iron hardware, including hooks, hinges, and locks. The second story has three front-gable dormers with six-over-nine-light windows. The west side has a center exterior brick chimney with corbelling flanked on the first story by eight-over-twelve-light double-hung wood sash windows with wood panel shutters. The second story west side has six-over-nine-light double-hung wood sash windows with louvered wood shutters flanking the chimney. Attic level has rondels on either side of chimney with modern flood lights projecting from inside circles. The north, rear facade has four bays with six-over-nine-light double-hung wood sash windows on the first story and three front-gable dormers with six-over-nine-light double-hung wood sash windows on the second story. The basement level has three arch top windows with four lights; concrete steps descend to basement entry with nine lights over a double wood panel door. The east side of the house has a center exterior chimney with one window on both the first and second floors on the south side of the chimney. The one-story porch extension is set back from the front of the main structure, has an end-gable roof, and glassed frame porch on the front. The east and north sides are covered with beaded weatherboard siding.

Utility Building, HS-32, LCS 91445

A 90'-long-by-49.5'-wide, two-story, L-plan building with side-gable roof on main body and front-facing gables on the east at ell extension and on the west at stable. The Colonial Revival style building is of wood frame construction with a concrete foundation, beaded weatherboard siding, and a clay tile roof. The stable area on the west end of the building has two bays on the first floor

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Guilford Courthouse
National Military Park
Name of Property

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Guilford County, NC
County and State

Section 7

Page 8

with a vertical board Dutch door on the east and a six-over-nine double-hung wood sash window on the west. On the second floor of the stable is a center door with intersecting, diagonal wood panels in an inverted V pattern; a projecting beam for lifting hay and other heavy items into the stable by a rope and pulley is above the door. The stable roof has a center cupola with copper hipped roof, louvered vents, and boxed cornice. The main body of the building has an open four-bay garage with round metal post supports and one enclosed garage bay with vertical wood panel door and iron hardware. The ell extension on the east end of the building has four bays on the west side of the first floor with vertical wood panel door flanked by two six-over-nine double-hung wood sash windows. A second diagonal wood panel door on the north end is covered with plexiglass and no longer in use. The east side of the ell's first floor has five six-over-nine double-hung wood sash windows. The second floor of the ell has one gable dormer on the west with a diagonal wood panel door below a projecting beam as on the stable and three gable dormers on the east side of the roof with six-over-nine double-hung wood sash windows. The south gable end of the ell has a wood staircase and railing that leads to a center, vertical wood panel door on the second floor. The north end of the ell has an interior brick chimney with corbelling. The rear (north) side of the building is symmetrical with end gables on the east and west.

Inflammable Storage Building, HS-33, LCS 91446

A 14'-by-9'-by-17', one-story, side-gable building adjacent to the utility building. Constructed for the storage of flammable and hazardous materials, the inflammable storage building has a concrete foundation, brick walls, and a clay tile roof. The east-facing front has a center, vertical wood panel door with iron hinges and handle. The north and south sides each have a single window with four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows. The door and windows have segmental arches of brick headers. The roof has a boxed cornice with simple decorative brackets.

Stone Drains and Culverts, HS-34, LCS 91447

Approximately eight stone culverts and eighteen stone drainage ditches found along the tour road and Old Battleground Road within the park were built by the National Park Service (NPS) in 1937-1938. Constructed of rock-faced cut granite, a representative box culvert measures 15.5' wide by 4' high. Drainage ditches are also of cut granite and are approximately 4' wide.

New Garden Road, HS-30, LCS 12210, Reconstruction

A 10'-wide road running east to west through the park. A wagon road from Hillsboro to Salisbury during the Revolutionary War period, the road was abandoned in the early nineteenth century. The Guilford Battle Ground Company

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reopened the road for visitor access when it created the park. As the surrounding urban area grew in the twentieth century, the road was paved and became a major thoroughfare. In 1974-1975, NPS closed the majority of the road within the park boundary in order to reduce traffic and reconstruct the historic road. The current road begins as a pea gravel path from the visitor center, crosses Old Battleground Road, joins the automobile tour road for a short distance at the east side of the park, and resumes as a path up to Lawndale Drive at the east boundary. This resource was originally listed in the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park historic district approved May 22, 1978, and is included here to clarify its status as a reconstruction of a historic resource.

Guilford Courthouse, Archeological site

The courthouse was originally listed in the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park historic district approved May 22, 1978. It is included here in order to clarify its status as an archeological site. No physical remains of the building are extant. The location, however, is known and the site has the ability to yield information important to the history of the battle and settlement in the area.

Non-Contributing Resources

Wood Storage Building

Originally constructed as a blacksmith's shop during the 1930s NPS development of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, the wood storage building has been significantly altered and has experienced a considerable loss of integrity.

Amphitheater and brick walkways

The amphitheater and brick walkways in the vicinity of the Greene mounument have also been altered and have little integrity. Although constructed in 1939, the Park Service did not include the structures in the 1934-1935 development plan or 1936 Master Plan for the park. The park removed the wood pavilion over the amphitheater's brick stage in 1986.

Old Bruce Road

Although included as a contributing element of the 1978 National Register of Historic Places district documentation for Guilford Courthouse, the Old Bruce Road is not eligible for listing. The road's location and existence at the time of the battle are unknown.

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Reedy Fork Road

Although included as a contributing element of the 1978 National Register of Historic Places district documentation for Guilford Courthouse, the Reedy Fork Road is not eligible for listing. The road's location is unknown.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Guilford Courthouse National Military Park (NMP) Superintendent's Residence and Utility Area were erected as part of a 1934-1935 Public Works Administration (PWA) program to improve park facilities that were in place at the time of the area's 1917 transfer from the Guilford Battle Ground Company to the War Department, and which remained largely unaltered at the time of the 1933 accession of the War Department areas by the National Park Service (NPS). President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the PWA as part of his first group of New Deal programs in June 1933 to build roads, public buildings, water and sewage systems, military aircraft and ships, and other projects using unemployed workers. In addition to spurring economic growth, Roosevelt created the program to improve public facilities, including national parks. The PWA received an appropriation of \$4,392,500 for the improvement of national battlefields and national military parks. Guilford Courthouse received \$97,000 of this allocation to institute a comprehensive development program that included the construction of a new museum/administration building, superintendent's residence, and utility buildings, and the improvement of roads and trails.

The program proceeded under new design philosophies influenced by the 1930 establishment of Colonial National Historical Park, the creation of three large natural parks in the east (Great Smokies, Shenandoah, and Mammoth Cave), and the 1933 addition of former War Department sites to the NPS system. Natural landscapes and architectural traditions east of the Mississippi River differed from those the NPS had worked with in the West. While western natural parks typically featured dramatic, large-scaled mountain, canyon, or desert scenery, most of the new eastern parks were in settled rural areas with landscapes both less dramatic and more influenced by human intervention. Even the mountainous eastern areas developed as natural parks had gentler scenery than the Rockies or Sierra Nevada. Additionally, much of the East had a two- to three-hundred-year history of white settlement characterized by relatively sophisticated architecture and closer connections to European design trends. In 1930, NPS established the Yorktown Office of the Branch of Plans under the leadership of landscape architect Charles E. Peterson. This office, which evolved into the Eastern Division of the Branch of Plans and Designs, had responsibility for developing the new eastern NPS properties. Peterson's staff modified standard NPS designs for guardrails, bridges, culverts, and recreational structures for use in eastern parks. As in the West, designers often drew inspiration from local architecture and building techniques.¹

¹ The dual-purpose Museum/Administration building, a larger, somewhat more elaborate version of the Superintendent's Residence, was razed in 1975. Thomas

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The development of Guilford Courthouse NMP in the 1930s reflected the NPS design approach employed in the eastern parks. Local media hailed the Guilford Courthouse construction program which promised (according to a 19 October 1933 Greensboro *Daily News* headline) that the "Guilford Historic Site Will Be Brought Up To National Level." Representative William B. Umstead of the Sixth Congressional District assured his local constituents that these efforts would make the park "a credit to the nation," while at the same time "insur[ing] work for a considerable number of men," a worthy goal in itself as the nation entered the fifth year of the Great Depression. Assigned to design buildings that would satisfy these lofty local expectations was Associate Architect Joseph J. Sawyer of the Branch of Plans and Design. Unfortunately, there are no surviving records or notes that document the process by which Sawyer created his designs. Our only insight into the thinking that produced the finished structures is afforded by a park manager's statement that the buildings were designed "along the lines of Colonial style," and a master plan characterization of them as being in the "early Moravian tradition."²

There is an element of truth in each of these vague statements. As it happens the completed buildings appear to be an amalgam of the sort of utilitarian, brick architecture found in colonial Tidewater Virginia in the latter seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, elaborated with decorative details that were commonly used in Moravian buildings in the Federal Period. Neither of these building styles, individually or in combination, would have been found in or around the backwoods hamlet known as Guilford Courthouse at the time of the 1781 battle that the park was established to commemorate. Evidence is persuasive that all structures in the Guilford Courthouse area at that time were of log or frame construction.³ We do not know if this fact was known to

E. Baker, *Redeemed From Oblivion: An Administrative History Of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park* (Greensboro, N.C.: National Park Service, 1995), p. 19; Robert W. Blythe, *Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Historic Resource Study* (Draft, 1996), 18-19.

² Baker, *Redeemed from Oblivion*, p. 19; James H. Roane, Superintendent's Annual Report, 1 July 1935-30 June 1936, 207-01.4 GUCO, RG 79, National Archives, microfilm; Master Plan, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, 1936, 600-01, RG 79, National Archives Cartography Branch.

³ Ruth Little-Stokes, ed., *An Inventory of Historic Architecture, Greensboro, North Carolina* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1976), p. 7; H. McKelden Brown, ed., *Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture, High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1979), pp. 11-12.

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Architect Sawyer. We do know that at the time the Guilford Courthouse design project was undertaken, the NPS had been engaged for several years in the reconstruction and restoration of various colonial-period structures in Virginia. Most of this work had been done in the vicinity of Yorktown, Virginia, in conjunction with the establishment of Colonial National Historical Park. Closer to home, privately funded restoration work had begun as early as 1929 on piedmont North Carolina's most distinguished structures that were approximately contemporaneous with the 1781 battle of Guilford Courthouse: the surviving Federal-period brick homes and workshops in Salem, the Moravian community located twenty-five miles west of the battlefield.⁴

It is perhaps no coincidence that the most notable of the surviving Guilford Courthouse buildings, the Superintendent's Residence, bears a striking exterior resemblance to the Mungo Somerwell House (c. 1707) located in Yorktown.⁵ Both are one-and-one-half-story structures, both constructed of brick laid in the Flemish bond pattern. Both have chimneys in each gable end. Both have centrally located, six-panel front doors that are surmounted by overlights. Front entrances on each are flanked on either side by single, symmetrically placed windows. On each roof are mounted three gable dormers, that in both cases mirror their first floor fenestration patterns. Design similarities diverge at this point. The Somerwell House has a rear ell that gives that building a T-shape. The Superintendent's Residence has no ell, and includes many identifiable Federal-period Moravian details that the Somerwell House lacks.⁶

⁴ A fairly detailed account of the restoration process at Yorktown is found in Charles B. Hosmer, Jr., *Preservation Comes Of Age, From Williamsburg to the National Trust, 1926-1949* (Charlottesville, Va.: Preservation Press, 1981), I, pp. 493-516, 546-548. Mention of developments at Salem is included in *Ibid.*, pp. 360-361.

⁵ Restoration work on the Mungo Somerwell House (then referred to as the Lightfoot House) was underway in November 1934, and was completed in 1936-37. Hosmer, *Preservation Comes Of Age*, I, p. 546, n. 389; Clyde F. Truedell, *Colonial Yorktown, An Exploration through one of America's most richly historic Towns: its Houses, Heroes, and Legends* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 1971), pp. 89-94. Truedell notes that the Somerwell House, in turn, bears a marked similarity to the Abingdon Glebe House, Gloucester County, Virginia, which was known to be standing in 1724, but whose construction date is uncertain. "Abingdon Glebe House," *The National Register of Historic Places, 1972* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972), p. 512.

⁶ Given that colonial architecture was often an "incremental process of construction over an extended period," it is tempting to speculate that the Somerwell House's ell was a later addition to an earlier, simpler structure.

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The Moravians were a German-speaking Protestant sect whose adherents generally came from Moravia and Bohemia. Beginning around 1710, the Moravians and similar groups including Swiss Palatines, Lutherans, and Mennonites were part of a significant movement of German-speaking immigrants to Pennsylvania to escape the poverty engendered by the Thirty Years' War and to protest the established state religions in their homelands. The Moravians' early construction efforts in the area of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, produced "the largest and purest concentration of vernacular Germanic architecture" in North America.⁷

Following the British Parliament's 1743 enactment of legislation recognizing the Moravians' *Unitas Fratrum* (United Brotherhood) as "an ancient Protestant Episcopal Church" and granting it privileges previously enjoyed in the British colonies only by the Church of England, the Moravians in 1753 purchased a 98,985-acre tract in north central North Carolina and dispatched a carefully selected party of pioneers who would establish a staging area, preparatory to the construction of a more substantial *gemein Ort*, or congregation town. The first buildings in this congregation town, Salem, were begun early in 1766.

The status of Salem as a congregation town was significant because in such communities, only members of the *Unitas Fratrum* could live and work, and church governing bodies "rigidly controlled all civic, material, religious and personal affairs," including town planning and building design. Not surprisingly, the first building period in Salem reflected the Moravians' northern European origins, their communal philosophy and the lack of influence by the outside world. From 1766 to 1783 all of Salem's structures were of half-timber construction. In the earliest examples the gaps in the timber framework were filled with wattle and daub, later supplanted by more durable brick nogging. It was only after the Revolutionary War that the Moravians began to distance themselves from their immigrant roots and began to think of themselves as Americans.

Conversations with staff at Colonial NHP indicate that the Somerwell House has undergone so many modifications that it is impossible to accurately determine its original configuration. However, it is interesting to note that the previously described Abingdon Glebe House has an ell that is clearly not part of the original structure. Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide To American Architecture* (New York: New American Library, 1980), p. 4; telephone interview with Jane M. Sundberg, Cultural Resource Management Specialist, Colonial NHP, 20 February 1996; Abingdon Glebe House, *NRHP*, 1972, p. 512.

⁷ William J. Murtagh, *Moravian Architecture And Town Planning: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania And Other Eighteenth-Century American Settlements* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967), pp. 9, 21.

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Eager to show their assimilation into American society, but still tightly bound to the church and tradition, they abandoned half-timbering in favor of Federal-style brick structures that displayed traditional Moravian design characteristics⁸

Buildings erected in the period 1784 to 1820 were typically two- or three-story structures constructed on wholly or partially exposed stone foundations. In this period brickwork was laid in the Flemish bond pattern. Fenestration patterns were strictly symmetrical. Centrally located front doors were approached by graduated stone steps with wrought iron railings. Protection from the elements was supplied by curved hoods over the entrances. In the early years of this period, the doors were generally constructed in a European/medieval herringbone pattern, later supplanted by English-style paneled doors. Surmounting the entryways were classic Federal fan-shaped overlights or lunettes. Segmented brick window arches first appeared in 1784, and were a consistent feature until 1819. Sash windows were in six-over-six, nine-over-six, or nine-over-nine-light patterns. Ground floor windows were protected by single-leaf, solid shutters, while upper floors had louvered shutters. These structures were constructed with lower and upper attics protected by red tile gabled roofs. Lower attics invariably had twin gable-end windows flanking the chimneys, in this period sometimes supplemented by a single, centrally located gable-shaped dormer. Upper attics, which were used for sleeping, generally had only twin circular vent holes flanking the chimneys. In the second quarter of the nineteenth century many of these structures had additional dormers added to mirror the fenestration patterns of the lower floors. Not all of the architectural details found on Salem buildings are unique to Moravian architecture; many are found on Federal buildings from other areas.⁹

For Guilford Courthouse NMP, Architect Sawyer designed buildings that incorporated many details that were reminiscent of buildings constructed in Salem in the half century following the Revolutionary War. That is to say, these brick, Colonial-style structures contained Federal-period details, such as segmented window arches and curved door hoods, that were typically employed by the Moravians.

⁸ Johanna Miller Lewis, "A Social and Architectural History of the Girls' Boarding School Building at Salem, North Carolina," *North Carolina Historical Review*, LXVI (April, 1989), 126-133; Murtagh, *Moravian Architecture*, pp. 112-115.

⁹ Murtagh, *Moravian Architecture*, pp. 118-124; Lewis, "Girls' Boarding School," pp. 121-124, 134-136; Hunter James and Frances Griffin, ed., *Old Salem Official Guidebook*, Second Revised Edition (Winston-Salem, N.C.: Old Salem Incorporated, 1993), pp. 18-42.

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Sawyer described the completed Superintendent's Residence as being a one-and-one-half-story brick structure with gable-end chimneys, whose dimensions were 30 feet by 51 feet.

The face brick are old colonial sand finish brick. The roof is of shingle tile. Part of the chimneys and foundation are of native stone. The building has stone steps with iron railings. It has vapor heat with boiler and oil burner in basement.

Like the Moravian buildings erected in the first quarter of the nineteenth century (and, as previously noted, like the Somerwell House), the residence's brickwork is laid in the Flemish bond pattern. Its roof is covered with red tile. Like the mid-nineteenth-century Moravian buildings, gable dormers with six-over-nine-light windows are mounted in groups of three on its northern and southern exposures. It has a centrally located, six-panel front door, reached by ascending five granite steps with wrought-iron rails. Surmounting the door is a Federal-style lunette or fan window. The entrance is protected by a curved door hood. Flanking the door on either side is an eight-over-twelve-light window, surmounted by segmented arches. Pairs of panel shutters are mounted on each window. Pairs of eight-over-twelve and six-over-nine-light windows flank the chimney on the first and second floors respectively on the western gable end, with a pair of wire-covered circular vents placed in the attic. The rear (north) exposure has four six-over-nine-light windows with segmented arches. Entrance to the rear is gained via a wood-frame, enclosed kitchen porch with a half-glass door and transom and side lights that was constructed on the eastern gable end. As originally constructed, opposite this enclosed kitchen porch was a covered porch with interior access provided by a door to the dining room on the northeast corner. This framed extension reduced available space for windows in the central structure. One six-over-nine-light window was mounted on the first floor on this eastern projection, and one six-over-six-light gable window.

The house's interior floor plan was described in similarly cryptic fashion.

The first floor has a living-room, dining-room, kitchen, enclosed kitchen porch, pantry, sewing-room and side porch opening off dining-room. The second floor has one large bed-room and two small bed-rooms with bath-room. The residence also has nice closets and plenty of storage space.

Characteristic interior construction motifs included plaster walls and ceilings, with "wood picture mouldings." Oak floors predominated, except in the kitchen, enclosed porch, and adjoining pantry where the floors were covered with linoleum. The single bathroom (located on the second floor) had "tile floor and 4' high tile walls," surmounted by plaster walls and ceiling. Second

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floor access was provided by a centrally located staircase, with "birch newel and handrail." The only fireplace in the building was placed at a diagonal in the living room's northwest corner. Heat was supplied by a coal-fired boiler and radiator system.

Significant alterations of this structure's historic fabric have included conversion to a half-bath of a first-floor closet located between the original sewing room and kitchen; modernization of the kitchen; conversion of the side porch to a sun room; and removal of the original heating plant and asbestos-insulated pipes, in favor of heat pumps for each floor, with duct work running under the house and through the attic to corresponding floor and ceiling registers.

The Utility Area, located 100 yards northwest of the residence featured a substantial Utility Building.

This building is approximately 49 feet by 91 feet and is L-shape[d]. This building has a large implement shed, stables, garage, work shop, supply room, storage room, office and toilet. The attic over stable and rooms is floored over, which provides storage for hay, etc. This building is built of frame construction[,] weatherboarded outside. The roof is of shingle tile. The entire first floor is [floored with] concrete[,] except the implement shed which is dirt. A wood fence encloses the yard of this building.

This structure has a variety of details that are reminiscent of Moravian-style architecture for dwellings and public buildings. The stable, for instance, has a cupola similar to that found on the Home Moravian Church in Salem.¹⁰ The roof of the eastern wing, housing the workshop, office, toilet, and storage and supply rooms, has a total of four gable dormers: three on its eastern exposure and one on its western exposure. The eastern examples have six-over-six-pane windows, while the single western specimen has a herringbone pattern door, with an exposed four-by-six block beam to permit heavy items to be hoisted for attic storage. Such doors were commonly used on entrances at Salem in the pre-Revolutionary War period. A similar door was used to permit access of large items to the workshop area, and for access to the loft over the stable, used in combination with another exposed four-by-six block beam. The exterior surfaces

¹⁰ Completed in 1800, the Home Moravian Church is considered a prototypical example of Moravian efforts to show their assimilation into American society through their adaptation of Federal-style architecture. The church's cupola is identified as an adaptation, "to suit the British architectural motifs then in vogue along the eastern seaboard." James and Griffin, *Old Salem Official Guidebook*, pp. 17-20; Lewis, "Girls' Boarding School," pp. 133-136.

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of the dormers were clad with "diagonal shiplap beaded siding," and the architect's drawings called for them to be roofed with wooden shingles.

The last original structure in the Utility Area was an Inflammable Storage Building.

This building is 10 feet by 14 feet with solid brick walls with tile roof. The floor is of concrete with metal lath and plaster ceiling.¹¹

This utilitarian structure features few decorative details, but Sawyer continued the Colonial Revival theme with elements including a symmetrical fenestration, four-over-four-light, double-hung wood sash windows with segmented arches in the north and south faces, a centered, vertical wood panel door with iron hardware and segmented arch surround in the eastern face, and a boxed cornice with simple decorative brackets.

In 1936, following the construction of the new superintendent's residence and utility buildings, NPS officials completed the park's first Master Plan. The plan continued the proposals of the first comprehensive development program by calling for the park to obtain jurisdiction over U.S. Highway 220 and New Garden Road from the state of North Carolina and to improve these roads as well as the Southeast Boundary Road and West Loop Road. The state donated New Garden Road to the park, but refused to transfer U.S. Highway 220, although it allowed regrading and other improvements for the highway. Beginning in 1937, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Public Roads (BPR) regraded, realigned, applied bituminous macadam surfaces, and built culverts and drainage ditches of rock-faced cut granite for the roads. In 1926, the Park Service and the BPR had reached an agreement to cooperate on the design and construction of roads in national parks. The new design direction of NPS in the 1930s applied to roads as well as buildings at Guilford Courthouse NMP. The BPR provided technical expertise that ensured modern standards of engineering for NPS-designed culverts, drainage ditches, and roads created by landscape architects stressing the aesthetic qualities of visual and cultural harmonization. The culverts at Guilford Courthouse follow NPS guidelines in their emphasis on horizontal lines, use of staggered vertical joints, and careful selection of individual stones, contributing to their harmonization with the surrounding environment. Completed in February 1938, the improved roads remained basically unchanged until the park's 1969 Master Plan. Based on that plan, the park

¹¹ Joseph J. Sawyer, Final Construction Report: Administration Building, Superintendent's Residence, Utility Building and Inflammable Storage Building, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, Federal Project Nos. 442-443 and 444 (PWA), Contract No. I-lp-1858, File 1-GUCO, Guilford Courthouse NMP files.

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closed New Garden Road through the park, created a new automobile tour loop road, and reconstructed the historic New Garden Road as a pedestrian trail.¹²

Significance

The years from just before the outbreak of World War I to the first dark days of the Great Depression have been referred to as the "era of the period house" in America. For those two decades the progressive modernism earlier initiated by Frank Lloyd Wright . . . was eclipsed by more conservative trends in domestic architecture—trends that looked to "period" styles of proven worth and attraction for solutions to the problems of house design.¹³

Had they been constructed on private property, the buildings erected at Guilford Courthouse NMP in 1934-1935 would be considered typical "Colonial Revival" edifices of the "era of the period house" in America. As public structures they are indicative of an evolving ethos regarding appropriate architectural styles for National Park Service areas. Largely through the influence of outside organizations that displayed "interest and strong concern for the aesthetics of the landscapes in these [NPS] natural areas," the earliest NPS "Statement of Policy" directed that all park improvements should be designed to harmonize with their environments. This philosophy was broadened as early as 1921 by the efforts of professional archeologist Jesse Nusbaum who as superintendent at Mesa Verde National Park pioneered the notion that park structures should also conform to the park's cultural setting.¹⁴

The essential character or premise of the NPS was changing in the early 1930s as management aggressively sought to add to the system additional historic areas located east of the Mississippi River. A notable victory in this campaign was the transfer of the War Department's national military parks to the NPS in 1933. Thus, Guilford Courthouse became a unit of the NPS; and as such became heir to the expanding doctrine of park improvements that harmonized with their cultural and visual setting. The park's surviving buildings erected in 1934-1935 as part of the first comprehensive NPS program of development, as well as the culverts and drainage ditches built in 1937-1938 as a result of the park's 1936 Master Plan, are physical evidence of this evolving philosophy.

¹² Baker, *Redeemed from Oblivion*, pp. 20-22, 72-75.

¹³ Marshall B. Davidson, *The American Heritage History of Notable American Houses* (New York: American Heritage Publishing, 1971), p. 339.

¹⁴ Laura Soulliere Harrison, *Architecture In The Parks: National Historic Landmark Theme Study* (Washington: NPS, 1986), pp. 4-6.

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The remaining structures represent a comprehensive NPS plan of development at the park. The visitor's experience of the park today is largely shaped by the commemorative program undertaken by the Guilford Battle Ground Company and the 1930s-era development undertaken by NPS.

Evidence is persuasive that all structures in the Guilford Courthouse area at the time of the battle were of log or frame construction.¹⁵ Cultural consistency therefore would have indicated that the Guilford Courthouse buildings should have been of this type. Perhaps such structures were contemplated in the original "conservative program for park improvements" that Representative Umstead opposed in favor of a more expansive campaign that would make the park "a credit to the nation." There is, however, no record of other building proposals, and no indication of a preliminary research effort to document appropriate building styles for this cultural context. Our only insight into the thinking that produced the finished structures is afforded by a park manager's statement that the buildings were designed "along the lines of Colonial style," and a master plan characterization of them as being "in the early Moravian tradition."¹⁶ Unfortunately, they were designed prior to the promulgation of a policy statement approved by Director Arno Cammerer on 20 June 1938 that directed that "research should precede actual development work."¹⁷ Rather than approach this question from specific historical precedent, the designer seems to have employed a line of reasoning similar to that of landscape architect Ernest E. Davidson—another early advocate of harmonizing development with cultural context—who in 1930 employed a "nostalgic, frontier theme" to devise log blockhouses for an area at Mt. Rainier that had "no suitable permanent structure from local Indian architectural traditions."¹⁸ With little emendation, this same description can be applied to the Guilford Courthouse buildings, as being a nostalgic rendering

¹⁵ Little-Stokes, *Inventory*, p. 7; Brown, *Architectural Resources*, pp. 11-12.

¹⁶ Baker, *Redeemed From Oblivion*, p. 19; James H. Roane, Annual Report Fiscal Year 1935, 207-01.4 GUCO, RG 79, National Archives, microfilm; Master Plan, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, 1936, 600-01, RG 79, National Archives Cartography Branch. It is probably no coincidence that the earliest efforts to restore period structures in Salem were begun by individual property owners in 1929. Lewis, "Girls' Boarding School," p. 147.

¹⁷ Harlan D. Unrau and G. Frank Williss, *Administrative History: Expansion Of The National Park Service In The 1930s* (Denver: Denver Service Center, 1983), pp. 219-223.

¹⁸ Harrison, *Architecture In The Parks*, pp. 6-7.

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of a supposed "Colonial" or "early Moravian tradition," for an area that had "no suitable . . . architectural tradition" for the period of the 1781 battle.

National Register Criteria/Integrity

The buildings, culverts, and drainage ditches are eligible for the National Register under criteria A and C. The resources represent the earliest National Park Service development at Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. Together, the 1934-1935 Public Works Administration program and the 1936 Master Plan created the infrastructure for park operations used over a thirty-year period. The resources included in this document are the remains of this period of park development. In addition, the buildings represent the Colonial Revival architectural style employed in NPS historical parks in the 1930s. Each retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Guilford Courthouse site is eligible for the National Register under criterion D. The building's location is known and has the potential to yield information about the battle at Guilford Courthouse and the eighteenth century settlement of the area. The site's integrity remains intact by virtue of its location within the national military park boundary and the protection provided by NPS. The site has experienced little disturbance since the acquisition of the 8.5-acre tract by NPS in 1934.

Criteria Considerations

Criteria consideration E applies to one of the nominated resources. The New Garden Road is a reconstruction of the historic road that served as the axis of fighting during the battle of Guilford Courthouse. The park included the project in its July 17, 1968, Master Plan and the reconstructed road, completed in 1975, follows the alignment of and uses materials compatible with the battle-era road.

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Additional Documentation

All attached photographs taken by Jennifer Brown and Jill Hanson for LCS Survey conducted July 1995. Original negatives stored at National Park Service, Southeast Field Area Office, Atlanta, Georgia.