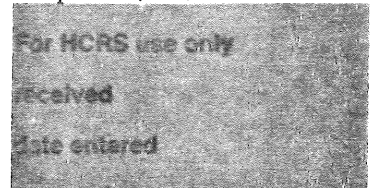


United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic Shaw-Cude House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number On private road 0.5 mi from W. side of SR 2010, 0.6 mi N of jct w/ SR 2133
not for publication

city, town Colfax

☒ vicinity of

congressional district

6th

state North Carolina

code 037

county Guilford

code 081

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
☐ district	☐ public	☐ occupied	☐ agriculture	☐ museum
☒ building(s)	☒ private	☐ unoccupied	☐ commercial	☐ park
☐ structure	☐ both	☒ work in progress	☐ educational	☐ private residence
☐ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	☐ entertainment	☐ religious
☐ object	☐ in process	☒ yes: restricted	☐ government	☐ scientific
	☐ being considered	☐ yes: unrestricted	☐ industrial	☐ transportation
	N/A	☐ no	☐ military	☒ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Stephen R. Roat and Kenneth Alan Hovey

street & number Rt. 2, Box 100

city, town Summerfield

☐ vicinity of

state N. C. 27358

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Guilford County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Greensboro,

state N. C.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date

☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

N/A

city, town

state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☒ deteriorated	☐ unaltered	☒ original site
☐ good	☐ ruins	☒ altered	☐ moved date _____
☐ fair	☐ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Set on a hillside amidst the gently rolling woods and meadows of western Guilford County, the Shaw-Cude house, now being restored after a long period of neglect, comprises two principal sections: a single-pen, one-and-a-half story log structure with an exterior end chimney, probably erected between 1790 and 1800; and the larger two-and-a-half story block, of brick construction, probably built about 1809. Perhaps during the late nineteenth century, a one-room shed addition was made to the north side of the log section. Porches were built along both the north and south sides of the brick section and on the south side of the log section. The porch on the north side of the brick section was removed at an undetermined time during this century.

Both of the house's principal sections have features which distinguish them from other, similar dwellings erected at about the same time. The surviving roof structure of the log section suggests¹ that the roof was originally built to engage the dwelling's exterior stone end chimney,¹ a roof form seen in virtually no other early log house in Guilford County.² The brick section of the house is one of a group of just over a dozen brick structures of late³ Georgian and Federal style built primarily but not exclusively for Quaker families.³ The brick portion of the Shaw-Cude house exhibits a form similar to the other members of this group, but it is virtually the only one laid up in Flemish bond with glazed headers.⁴

A highly unusual feature of the Shaw-Cude house is the way in which the roofs of the brick and log sections overlap. The brick section was designed to share the massive mortared stone chimney of the log structure, and the brick wall was built along the outer side of the chimney. A frame structure was erected, however, that extended the two-story block over the end of the log section to fully engage the existing chimney, and a brick stack was built to carry the chimney above the new roofline.

The log section stands on the lower end of the hillside and rests on a brick-sided basement. The logs were originally chinked with mud or clay, but later weatherboarded--they appear to be joined by half-dovetail notches at the corners. The log section retains the original structure of its gable roof, including the weatherboarded western gable end. The first story has two-bay divisions on both the north and south facades, and there are single windows for both the ground floor and the attic in the western gable end. The shed addition made to the north side of the log section retains its original three-bay division.

The interior of the log section follows a one-room plan on the first floor, and the attic is also unpartitioned. The original finish of the interior is unknown, although it is possible that the logs were whitewashed. At a later, undetermined date, the interior walls were plastered, but the present owners have removed the plaster to expose the logs. The northern and southern doors in the log section have four raised panels and were probably installed during the late nineteenth century. Certainly the most distinctive feature of the log section's ground floor is the mantel, probably installed during the mid-nineteenth century, which displays the post-and-lintel form characteristic of the Greek Revival and has unusual lozenge-shaped pilasters. Steep stairs, formerly enclosed, rise along the western wall of the log section to the unpartitioned attic, which appears never to have been finished. Along the eastern wall of the first floor is a four-panel door providing access to a passage that connects the log section with the brick portion of the residence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received _____
date entered _____

Continuation sheet Description

Item number 7

Page 1

The brick section of the Shaw-Cude house displays the two-story, single-pile form that characterizes most of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century brick houses erected by Quakers in Guilford County, and its segmental-arched openings are also seen in several other members of this group. A feature that distinguishes the Shaw-Cude house from the other brick Quaker dwellings is its verticality which is reflected in the sharp pitch of the gable roof, the attic above the second floor, and the tall, narrow window openings.

The house has two-bay divisions on both of the principal (north and south) facades. The divisions are symmetrical on the second floor but not on the first. In the eastern gable end there are centrally placed windows at the first floor and attic levels. With the exception of the first floor windows on the north facade and in the east gable end, which have six-over-six sash, the windows in the brick portion of the house have four-over-four sash.

The most distinctive exterior feature of the two-story section, its Flemish bond brickwork, is mostly hidden by a veneer of scored stucco that was probably applied to the building at some time during the late nineteenth century. On the north side of the house, where stucco has been removed, the original segmental arches consisting of two header rows may be seen. Most of the window openings retain their molded Georgian window surrounds with mitered corners.

The brick section of the house has a boxed cornice, the ends of which are flush with those of the house. The roof projects beyond both gable ends of the brick structure.

The interior of the brick structure, finished in plaster, follows a hall-and-parlor plan on the first floor. The floor is divided by the stair, which was formerly enclosed and rises steeply from just east of the northern entrance to the south. There was formerly a small closet under the stair which had a small batten door with HL hinges. This door survives, but it is no longer in its original place. On the first floor several Georgian window surrounds similar to those outside the house may be seen. As in the log portion of the house, most of the remaining doors are late nineteenth century four-panel ones; there is however, a much earlier batten door in the passage connecting the brick and log sections of the dwelling. The fireplace in the larger first floor room has a simple mantel displaying the post-and-lintel form typical of the Greek Revival style.

The second floor of the brick section, finished in plaster, consists of a single room. There is a plain baseboard, and a broad wooden board runs just below the ceiling on the north and south walls. The second story windows have the same Georgian surrounds with mitered corners seen elsewhere on the interior and exterior of the brick section. Just east of the open stairwell from the first floor, a parallel, enclosed stair rises to the unpartitioned, unfinished attic.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received _____
date entered _____

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 2

The shed additions along the south side of the house's log and brick sections, which are of undetermined age, are of crude construction and have experienced considerable deterioration. The somewhat more substantial shed wing on the north side of the log section is also quite simple and is currently undergoing rehabilitation.

There are no surviving outbuildings on the property.

FOOTNOTES

¹Douglas Swaim, architectural historian, to Kenneth Hovey and Stephen Road, August 3, 1981.

²H. McKelden Smith, Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County (Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1979).

³Smith, Architectural Resources, pp. 12-13.

⁴Smith, Architectural Resources.

⁵A photograph of the house, said to have been taken in December, 1907, shows that the stucco had been applied to the house by that date.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☒ religion
☐ 1400–1499	☐ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500–1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600–1699	☒ architecture	☐ education	☐ military	☐ social/
☒ 1700–1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☒ 1800–1899	☐ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☐ 1900–	☐ communications	☐ industry	☐ politics/government	☐ transportation
		☐ invention		☐ other (specify)

Specific dates None Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Shaw-Cude house, now being restored after a long period of neglect, comprises two principal sections: a single-pen, one-and-a-half story log structure with an exterior end chimney, probably erected between 1790 and 1800; and the larger two-and-a-half story block, of brick construction, probably built about 1809. The log section is typical of late eighteenth and nineteenth century log dwellings of the North Carolina piedmont, but is distinguished by the form of its roof, which was constructed to engage the dwelling's stone exterior end chimney. The roof form is seen on no other house in Guilford County. The two-and-a-half-story brick section is one of just over a dozen brick residences erected by Guilford County Quaker families before 1830 that are strongly related by plan, stylistic features, proportion, and method of construction. This group of buildings vividly illustrates architectural change over an approximately fifty-year period occurring within the relatively autonomous Quaker culture of the region. Within this important group of buildings, the Shaw-Cude house is distinguished by its Flemish bond brickwork with glazed headers and its highly vertical proportions. The two sections of the house were built by the brother and son of Benjamin Shaw, a substantial farmer who had accumulated 2,000 acres by 1807. The Shaws were Quakers until most were disowned for various offenses against the Friends' doctrines. Martin L. Cude purchased the house in 1864. Despite his Methodist upbringing, Cude flirted briefly with the Quaker faith dominant in the surrounding community. Within a few years, however, he had embraced the Methodist faith and was among the founders of Shady Grove Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1871. The history of the Shaw-Cude house thus reflects the decline of Quakerism in piedmont North Carolina during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

A. The Shaw-Cude house is associated with the changing patterns of religious worship in piedmont North Carolina during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, particularly the decline of Quakerism due both to disenchantment with the denomination's harsh discipline and to the rise of Methodism.

C. The Shaw-Cude house embodies distinctive characteristics of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century Quaker building in the North Carolina piedmont. The main two-story section is one of just over a dozen surviving brick residences erected by Guilford County Quaker families before 1830 that are strongly related by plan, stylistic features, proportion, and method of construction. Within this important group of buildings, the Shaw-Cude house is distinguished by its Flemish bond brickwork with glazed headers, and its vertical proportions. The log dwelling embodies the form, plan, and techniques of vernacular late-eighteenth century log house construction. The surviving rock structure of the log section suggests that the roof was originally built to engage the dwelling's exterior stone end chimney, a roof form seen in virtually no other early log house in Guilford County.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 1

The Shaw-Cude House stands on land that was part of a 280 acre tract granted by the State of North Carolina to Joseph Stanley in 1788. A year later Stanley, a resident of Rowan County, sold the tract to Benjamin Shaw for £200 specie.¹ Shaw owned the land until 1830, thus both the original log house and the brick addition were obviously constructed during his ownership, but by whom or for whom the earlier section was built remains questionable.

Benjamin Shaw may have constructed the log house for his own use, but available evidence renders that an unlikely possibility. By 1788, six of his ten known children had been born making a family of eight. The 1790 census showed that two other males over sixteen were also living with Shaw bringing the household total to ten.² The log house would seem small to house that number. Furthermore, Benjamin Shaw had been residing in Guilford County for at least three years before purchasing the adjoining Stanley tract, suggesting that he already had an established home nearby which would make a move unnecessary.³

The key to who built the log house seems to lie in the census records. One of the two extra males over sixteen in 1790 may have been a brother named John Shaw who appears in the 1800 census as Benjamin's next door neighbor. He was single and between twenty-six and forty five years of age. In 1800 Benjamin was about forty-five years old.⁴ Between 1790 and 1800 Benjamin's wife Rhoda gave birth to their last four children. All except Sarah, who married Jonathan Fisher in 1798, remained in the household making a total of eleven immediate family members and possibly two additional males. The 1800 census showed twelve residents in Benjamin's home which means that sometime in the 1790s, one of the adult males moved out.⁵ The fact that John Shaw lived next door in 1800 suggested that he was the one and that the log house on the adjoining Stanley Tract was probably built for his occupancy. The architectural analysis had tentatively established a construction period between 1780 and 1800, and the events of the 1790s would seem to narrow down that time frame.⁶

Nothing else was uncovered concerning the life of John Shaw; presumably, he was a Quaker as was Benjamin Shaw. The latter attended the Dover Preparatory Meeting House near his own dwelling. In 1798 he requested and received acceptance in the New Garden Monthly Meeting for himself and his entire family.⁷ Apparently the Shaw family had considerable difficulty in adhering to the strict doctrines of the Quaker faith. Of the eight children received in 1798, six were eventually disowned. Benjamin himself was disowned in 1806 for "going to law with a member, taking too much strong drink, and using bad language." His son Noble escaped being disowned but he too was censured for marrying out of unity and for taking "too much strong drink and behaving unbecomingly and handing out spiritous liquors at vendue."⁸

Noble Shaw married Cecily Nordyke in 1809 and it was about that time that he apparently built the brick addition to the older log house on Benjamin Shaw's property.⁹ Noble Shaw remained a devout Quaker. He became one of the original members of the Dover Monthly Meeting when it was established by the New Garden Monthly Meeting in 1815 and remained active during his lifetime. He and Cecily Nordyke Shaw had three children, two of whom lived to maturity. Both were received into the Quaker faith.¹⁰

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 2

Many of the Guilford County Quakers, including some members of the Shaw family, moved to Indiana between 1820 and 1840, but Noble Shaw remained in the brick house he had built. Apparently his home was opened to the children of family members or friends for the 1810 census showed a household of ten when the immediate family consisted only of Noble, Cecily, and their infant son, Aaron.¹¹ Noble's primary occupation was farming and he worked the 189 acre tract on which his house stood. He owned no slaves.

Benjamin Shaw died early in 1830. He left a will dated April 14, 1830, in which he bequeathed to Noble Shaw the tract "whereon he [Noble] now lives by paying \$100 to balance of the estate." However, the will was not probated until 1846.¹² Meanwhile, in 1830, Benjamin Shaw's heirs divided the lands among themselves. The division closely followed the provisions of the will with one minor exception. Robert Nordyke, Noble Shaw's brother-in-law, received an interest in Noble's home tract.¹³ Nordyke took his family to Indiana sometime between 1820 and 1830 and assigned a power of attorney to Noble Shaw. On March 31, 1840, Noble Shaw sold both his and Nordyke's interests in the property to John T. Poe.¹⁴

Poe had moved into the Shaw house by 1850. His next door neighbors were Noah and Huldah Cude (sometimes spelled Cood), formerly of Randolph County, who apparently were living on Poe's property.¹⁵ Noah Cude's sister, Nancy, had married Poe some years earlier, and in 1851, Sarah Jane Macy, who was living in Poe's household, married John M. Cude, oldest son of Noah and Huldah. In 1860, Martin L. Cude, middle son of Noah and Huldah, married Delphina Gardner who lived only a few farms away. The newlyweds briefly made their home with John T. Poe.¹⁶

During this time Poe was beginning his land acquisitions in southern Guilford County that would lead to considerable wealth in the postwar years, and he apparently moved into the area where he was beginning to realize substantial financial gains. The theory is supported by an 1863 deed for a tract of Noble Shaw's old property which refers to "Martin Cood" as the owner of the adjacent tract.¹⁷ The description erred in that Poe still owned the property; however, Martin Cude was obviously living there which caused the mistaken reference. In any event, the naming of Cude and not his uncle provided strong evidence that Poe did not reside in the house at that date. While the actual sequence of events remains unclear, a probable scenario can be developed from available evidence.

How long Martin and Delphina Cude lived with Poe after their marriage is uncertain, but by 1863 they had been given use of the old Shaw house and had lived there long enough for some to think that they were the official owners. Poe moved to southern Guilford (though probably less than twenty miles distant), and in 1864, he formally sold the Shaw house and 189 acres to his nephew.¹⁸

Martin Luther Cude (1837-1908) was born in Guilford County. His father, Noah, died when Martin was seventeen, and his mother remarried. He and a younger brother, Francis Marion, went to live with John T. and Nancy Cude Poe. The Poes had no children and treated their nephews as sons.¹⁹ During the early years of his marriage, Cude flirted with the Quaker faith that surrounded his home despite the strong Methodist environment in which he had been raised (his parents had been associated with Methodism; his aunt, Nancy Cude Poe, was a lifelong member of that church; and John T. Poe, a carpenter, built the Sandy Ridge Methodist Church and parish house). He attended the Dover Meeting but apparently never asked to be received into membership. By 1871, however, he had embraced the Methodist faith and was among the founding members of Shady Grove Wesleyan Methodist Church.²⁰

JMS 11-24-0018
EXP 12-31-84United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 3

Martin Cude was primarily a farmer though he did consent to appointment as a justice of the peace in 1868, the only occupant of the house to engage officially in a political capacity.²¹ He lived in the house for about forty-seven years. There all of his seven children were born. His wife Delphina died in 1875, a year after giving birth to their last child; three years later, Martin married Elizabeth Hodgins. The second marriage produced no natural offspring so the Cudes adopted two brothers, Ernest and Jesse Calhoun. Like Noble Shaw, Cude's home always seemed to be full of relatives. In 1900 the household consisted of Martin, Elizabeth, sons Edwin and William, daughters Nancy and Rosa, Rosa's husband Charles Robinson [Robertson] and their daughter Mabel, adopted sons Ernest and Jesse Calhoun, and Martin's sister-in-law Sallie Gardner, sister of his first wife.²²

In 1907 Martin Cude sold the house to his daughter Rosa B. Robertson but continued to live there until his death. The property remained in the Cude family until 1941.²³ At various times the house was occupied by family members, by tenants, and for some years by the W. R. Beeson family. Beeson had attempted to buy the land but financial reverses in the depression forced a default on the mortgage. The house passed out of Cude ownership when Thomas Tucker bought it on the eve of World War II.²⁴

For the next eighteen years, the house went through nine owners. In 1959 Dr. James E. Best purchased the house and 48.6 acres. Best never lived in the house but allowed his brother William to place a trailer next to the aging structure. The Shaw-Cude House, as it had come to be known, was converted to a photography studio and darkroom. In the late 1970s, William Best sold his trailer to a man named Marshburn who filled the house with miscellaneous trash. Marshburn moved out in March of 1981 and on the 31st of that month, Stephen R. Roat and Kenneth A. Hovey bought the house and surrounding acreage. At the time of purchase, the house had deteriorated severely.²⁵ Roat and Hovey, who are very much interested in preserving the historical integrity of the Shaw-Cude House, have begun restoration which is now well underway.

The structure, of course, is closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structure. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structure. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8

Page 4

FOOTNOTES

¹ Guilford County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro, Deed Book 5, p. 292, hereinafter cited as Guilford County Deed Book. See also research conducted by Kenneth Hovey, current owner of the Shaw-Cude House, notes in his possession, hereinafter cited as Hovey research.

² Hovey research; and Walter Clark (ed.), The State Records of North Carolina (Winston and Goldsboro: 16 volumes, 1895-1906), XXVI, Census 1790: Names of Heads of Families, 576.

³ Shaw was listed as a resident of Guilford County in 1785 when his first recorded purchase of land was entered. That tract adjoined his own. Hovey research. See also Guilford County Deed Books, Grantee Index.

⁴ Second Census of the United States, 1800: North Carolina - Guilford County, Population Schedule, 671. Census records hereinafter cited by number, year, schedule, and page. Benjamin's age was calculated from his age group in the census, number of children, approximate marriage date, and deed records.

⁵ Second Census, 1800, Population Schedule, 671; William Wade Hinshaw, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., vol. I, 1978 [1936]), 570, Minutes of New Garden Meeting, 1798. Mary, the last child, was born in 1799. Hovey research. References from Hinshaw will hereinafter be cited by meeting, date, and page.

⁶ See Douglas Swaim, architectural historian, to Kenneth Hovey and Stephen Roat, August 3, 1981, hereinafter cited as Swaim letter.

⁷ New Garden Minutes, 1798, p. 570.

⁸ New Garden Minutes, 1798, 1806, 1809, 1812, 1815, p. 570; Dover Meeting Minutes 1815, 1824, p. 576; and Hovey research.

⁹ Guilford County Marriage Bonds, State Archives, Raleigh; and New Garden Minutes, 1809, p. 570. See also range of dates for construction in Swaim letter.

¹⁰ Sketch of Dover Monthly Meeting in Hinshaw, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, vol. I, 585; and Dover Meeting Minutes, pp. 590, 596.

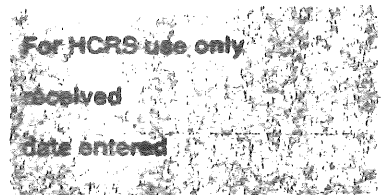
¹¹ Third Census, 1810, Population Schedule, 992; and Dover Meeting Minutes, p. 590.

¹² Guilford County Will Books, Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro, Will Book C, 245, hereinafter cited as Guilford County Will Book.

¹³ Guilford County Deed Book 19, pp. 366-368.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number

8

Page

5

FOOTNOTES (continued)

¹⁴Guilford County Deed Book 30, p. 161.

¹⁵See Seventh Census, 1850, Population Schedule, 411.

¹⁶Guilford County Marriage Bonds; Hovey research; and Eighth Census, 1860, Population Schedule, 98.

¹⁷Guilford County Deed Book 42, p. 13, Jesse Pegg to Benjamin Sullivan. Jesse Pegg's wife had inherited the tract from her father, Frederick Dean, who had bought it from Benjamin Shaw in 1826. See Guilford County Will Book C, 38, and Deed Book 19, p. 556.

¹⁸Guilford County Deed Book 51, p. 340.

¹⁹Hovey research; and Eighth Census, 1860, Population Schedule, 98.

²⁰Hovey research. See also Dover Meeting Minutes, 1874, p. 632 for reference to Martin's son Charles.

²¹See Guilford County Deed Book 41, p. 51.

²²Eleventh Census, 1900, Population Schedule, ED 46, Sheet 4, Line 94; and Hovey research.

²³Guilford County Deed Book 226, p. 284.

²⁴See Guilford County Deed Book 485, p. 211; Deed Book 512, p. 620; and Deed Book 1062, p. 111.

²⁵Researcher's interview with Kenneth Hovey, August 21, 1981.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 20

Quadrangle name Guilford

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	7
---	---

5	9	1	4	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	9	8	0	8	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

1	7
---	---

5	9	1	5	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	9	7	9	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	7
---	---

5	9	1	7	8	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	9	8	0	8	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

1	7
---	---

5	9	1	0	4	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	9	8	0	8	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

E

1	7
---	---

5	9	1	5	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	9	7	8	5	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F

1	7
---	---

5	9	1	1	6	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	9	7	8	5	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

G

1	7
---	---

5	9	1	1	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	9	7	9	8	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

H

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Guilford County tax map outlined in red from Guilford tax book ACL-94-6997

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Description prepared by Peter R. Kaplan, Survey & Planning Branch
Significance statement prepared by Jerry L. Cross, Research

organization N. C. Division of Archives and History date Dec. 22, 1981

street & number 109 E. Jones St. telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh, state North Carolina

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *William J. Riney*

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date April 14, 1982

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Item number 9

Page 1

Clark, Walter, ed. The State Records of North Carolina. 16 vols. Winston and Goldsboro:
State of North Carolina, 1895-1906, vol. XXVI, Census 1790: Names of Heads of
Families.

Guilford County Records
Deeds
Estates Papers
Wills.

Hinshaw, William Wade. Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy. 4 vols. Baltimore:
Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1978 [1936].

Hovey, Kenneth. Interview, August 21, 1981.

_____. Research Notes on Shaw and Cude Families. In possession of Kenneth
Hovey, Summerfield, North Carolina.

Robinson, Blackwell P. and Stoesen, Alexander R. The History of Guilford County, North
Carolina, U.S.A., To 1980 A.D.

Stockard, Sallie W. The History of Guilford County. Knoxville: Grant-Ogden Co., 1902.

Swaim, Douglas. Letter to Stephen Roat and Kenneth Hovey, August 3, 1981. In possession
of Kenneth Hovey, Summerfield, North Carolina.

United States Census Records, 1790-1900: North Carolina - Guilford County.

Weatherby, A. Earl. The First Hundred Years of Guilford County, 1771-1871.
Greensboro: Greensboro Printing Co., 1972.

DORIS R. TUCKER

5

111.10 AC.

JOHNNY H. SMITH

3

DAVID E. SMITH

7

64.0 AC.

1096

JOHNNY H. SMITH
DAVID E. SMITH
21

20 AC.

(35.07 AC.)

JOHNNY H. SMITH
DAVID E. SMITH
11

WILLIAM V. E.
KEITH S. G.

(92.77 AC.)

8

JANE E. BOYT

134.84 AC.

A. R. TUCKER

4

49.87 AC.

7.72 AC.

7

JOHNNY H. SMITH
DAVID E. SMITH

6.77 AC. LYNNETTE D. TUCKER

9

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

