

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Shuford-Hoover House
other names/site number Shuford House, Hoover House

2. Location

street & number E side of SR 1008, 0.05 mile S of junction w/ NC 10 not for publication
city, town Blackburn vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Catawba code 035 zip code 28658

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	<u> </u> objects
			<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic & Architectural Resources of Catawba County, N.C.
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

William D. Fair, Jr. April 4, 1990
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.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls weatherboard

roof asphalt

other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Located in rural south central Catawba County near the Blackburn community, the **Shuford-Hoover House** is an outstanding example of a one-story frame cottage of transitional Federal/Greek Revival design. The front of the house was built ca. 1840, while the rear portion is a circa 1790 weatherboarded log building, linked together by a circa 1925 center porch-like room. The integrity of all components of this house remains remarkably well preserved.

The exterior of the Hoover House is simple, yet refined and well-proportioned. Sheathed in weatherboards, the front, or main body, of the house is three bays wide and two deep. The gable roof, with molded cornice and boxed eaves on front and rear, has a double pitch on the rear to accommodate the shed rooms. The symmetrical design of the exterior includes two single-shoulder, common bond brick chimneys on each side, the larger two aligned with the peak of the roof, and the smaller two centered on the shed rooms. Symmetrically placed windows are proportioned according to the prominence of their location on the house, e.g. those on the front are largest, with nine-over-nine sash, those on the sides have nine-over-six sash, those on the rear have six-over-four-over-four sash, and those of the attic are the smallest, with only four lights. Most of the windows have a single-face surround with beaded inner edge and flattened ovolo backband. (The exceptions, several of the side windows, have plain flat casings.) This same type of casing is also used for the interior of the window and for the doors. The louvered shutters are inoperable and are replacements of the originals. The Shuford-Hoover House sits on a stone pier foundation, but the spaces between the piers have been infilled with cinderblocks.

The focal point of the west-facing facade is the center bay porch. Although simple, it conveys a classical feeling with its weatherboarded pediment and Doric corner posts. The molded cornice board and boxed eaves of the rest of the house are continued on the porch, suggesting that it is original to the house. The concrete floor and steps are replacements. The front porch shelters and enframes the main entrance to the Shuford-Hoover

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House, a six-panel door with sidelights and transom.

On the rear of the main body of the house is a recessed porch with flush-sheathed walls between the two shed rooms. A six-panel door leads from the porch to the center hall. Unlike the front entrance, it does not have side-lights and transom. A six-panel door also leads from the back porch to the south shed room, while another six-panel door leads from the rear wall of the house to the north shed room.

The interior of the Shuford-Hoover House is symmetrically arranged, with a center hall flanked by two large front rooms and two small rear shed rooms. Detailing is uniform throughout. The walls and ceilings (which appear to be about ten feet high) are sheathed with flush boarding. Wall decoration consists of a coved crown molding, a molded chair rail and a tall baseboard with beaded top. Doors have six flat panels. The two front rooms appear especially refined and elegant due in large part to their proportionally high ceilings and fancy mantels with tripartite blocking of frieze and shelf and fluted bands on pilasters and frieze. The two smaller shed rooms are long and narrow and have lower ceilings than elsewhere in the house. Likewise, the mantels in these rooms are smaller and less elaborate than those in the front rooms, but are nevertheless refined in their Federal/Greek Revival detailing. Steps at the rear of the center hall lead to a six-panel door which provides access to the enclosed attic stairs. A small closet is located beneath the stairs in the north front room. The attic consists of a single unfinished space. Much of the original hardware, including iron box locks and thumb latches remains intact in the house.

Behind the main body of the Shuford-Hoover House is a log structure which was originally separate, but which was connected to the rest of the house by a common porch-like room ca. 1925. This room serves as a breezy, open sitting room in the summer, and an enclosed porch in the winter. Prior to that time the ground between the two buildings was paved with fieldstones. These are still visible along the outer edges of the enclosed porch. The log structure itself has a stone foundation, gable roof with boxed eaves, large interior brick chimney near the center, and is weatherboarded. The six-over-six sash windows and the batten doors are irregularly placed and some may be replacements. The batten door leading to the breezeway has decorative wrought iron strap hinges and a Suffolk-type latch. Like the exterior, the interior of the log building has been somewhat

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altered. The two large rooms are sheathed in flush boarding, vertically laid on the fireplace wall and horizontally laid elsewhere. The chimney retains one large fireplace with simple mantel, but the other fireplace has been enclosed. The stairway which once led from the back (east) room to the attic has also been enclosed. Family tradition states that the log section was part of the Jacob Shuford home, probably built ca. 1790.

The **Shuford-Hoover House** ("A" on attached sketch map) is located on the east side of SR 1008, facing west. The house itself is set in a small clearing on what is now a 3.23 acre tract, but is bordered on east and south by woods. Several large trees shade the front and north side of the house, and two large cedar trees near the road are aligned with the front entrance, providing some sense of formality to the site. Shrubbery surrounds most of the house. The outbuildings are located to the north of the house and include an open frame **well shed** (B) with cinderblock addition nearest the house, a frame single car **garage** (C), and farthest from the house, a frame **barn** with side shed (D). None of these outbuildings appears to predate the twentieth century.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

ca. 1790- ca. 1840

Significant Dates

ca. 1790

ca. 1840

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

The **Shuford-Hoover House**, located in the south-central Catawba County vicinity of Blackburn, consists of a small log house built circa 1790 by Jacob Shuford, a prominent early farmer and miller, and a distinguished frame dwelling of transitional Federal-Greek Revival design added to the log house about 1840 by his son Eli. The Hoover family purchased the house and farm in 1859 and have maintained the house and farm since then. Although the original log house with its alterations no longer stands as an intact example of a frontier dwelling, it is important under Criterion A for its association with the Historic Context, "Exploration/Settlement of Catawba County: 1747-1820." As a residential farm seat developed over two generations, and as a well-preserved, refined circa 1840 house, this property meets the registration requirements of the Property Type, "Houses of Catawba County: Antebellum" under Criterion C.

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Shuford-Hoover House, Catawba County, N.C.

Historical Background

The **Shuford-Hoover House** is located in the rural community of Blackburn in the Jacob's Fork Township of Catawba County on the west side of the South Fork River. The dwelling was built in two sections: a one-story, two-room log structure and a newer one-story frame house. The log structure was probably built soon after 1789 by Jacob Shuford, a wealthy land, slave and millowner. His son, Eli R. Shuford, built the frame house between 1836 and 1842. When erected, both structures were located in Lincoln County, but in 1842 the northern half of that county was divided to form Catawba County with the house located six miles north of the new boundary. The house built by Eli Shuford has been characterized as one of the best preserved Federal-Greek Revival houses in the county. Since 1859 the house has been owned by the Hoover family, a family of prosperous farmers which has maintained the house as a farm residence.

Jacob Shuford (12 February 1770-1 April 1844) was the son of Martin Shuford (1744-1780) and the grandson of John Shuford (1723-1790), an early and prominent settler of Lincoln County. Martin Shuford was killed in 1780 at the Battle of Ramsour's Mill fighting as a Loyalist; his widow, Eve Warlick Shuford, member of another prominent Lincoln County family, married Jacob Summey.¹ Jacob Shuford connected himself with yet another prominent county family with his marriage in 1789 to Margaret Hoyl (28 June 1769-24 June 1840); Margaret was the daughter of Lieutenant John Hoyl (1740-1812), Revolutionary War veteran, and the sister of Andrew Hoyl (1771-1857), the wealthiest man in Gaston County at his death in 1857.²

Between 1790 and 1813 Jacob and Margaret became the parents of four daughters and seven sons: Elizabeth, Eve, Mary Ann Frances, Susan, John J., Martin Pinkney, Abel, Eli R., Jacob Jr., Elkanah and Andrew Hoyl Shuford. Martin (1794-1836) served as sheriff of Lincoln County from 1813 to 1816 before moving to Rutherford County where he served in the state senate from 1828 to 1833.³ Another son, Andrew Hoyl (1810-1880), served as the first sheriff of Catawba County (created from Lincoln in 1842) from 1843 to 1848 before returning to Lincoln County where he was elected to the state house of representatives in 1848.⁴ Elkanah (1807-?) ran a general store at Shuford's Ferry on the Catawba River while his oldest brother, John J. Shuford (1792-1873), operated a successful gold mine in Lincoln County.⁵ John J. and his brother Abel (1796-1858) both served as justices of

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the peace, and Abel and brother Andrew Hoyl served as postmasters at the Shuford's Ferry station.⁶ Jacob and Margaret's daughter Mary Ann Frances (1801-1866) was married in 1822 to Henry Cansler (1800-1875), who served Lincoln County as sheriff from 1826 to 1829, as clerk of court from 1837 to 1844, and who represented the county in the house of representatives from 1831 to 1836 and at the state Constitutional Convention in 1835.⁷

Jacob and Margaret Shuford reared their distinguished family in the small log house (now weatherboarded) which they probably built soon after their marriage and where they lived until 1836. The house was built on land which Jacob inherited from his grandfather John Shuford and which he supplemented with two small purchases to form a farm of 425 acres.⁸ Jacob must have made his farm on the South Fork River the scene of prosperous agricultural activity; the 1821 county tax list recorded the value of his 1,175 acres at \$6,000, making him the wealthiest man in the tax district, and by 1830 Shuford owned sixteen slaves, a large number by Lincoln County standards.⁹ In addition to his farm and other land holdings, Jacob owned a gristmill on the Catawba River at Shuford's Ferry where his son Elkanah operated a general store.¹⁰ According to a grandson, Jacob Shuford "was a good business man, and owned several large farms. He was able to assist his children in getting good homes."¹¹ In 1836 Jacob sold his house and farm for \$1,800 to his son Eli before moving to his farm on the Catawba River near Shuford's Ferry where he lived until his death in 1844.¹²

Eli R. Shuford (4 April 1803-1874) settled on part of his father's farm soon after his marriage in 1825 to Evaline Collins of Burke County whose father, Major Brice Collins, had represented Burke County in the legislature ten times between 1805 and 1823.¹³ Between 1826 and 1838 Eli and Evaline became the parents of six sons and two daughters, and no doubt it was to house his growing family that Eli added the one-story frame dwelling to the log house sometime before 1842.¹⁴ The new house faced the public road leading to King's Mountain near its intersection with the Shelby Road, and Eli took advantage of the location to operate a general store there while farming.¹⁵ The 1837 county tax list recorded the value of his 370-acre home tract at \$2,500 and the payment of three slave polls; Shuford also owned another 300 acres worth \$200 and a particularly valuable ten-acre tract by the river described on the tax list as the "bottom called the 6 acre field" which was valued at \$400.¹⁶ The 1840 census noted that Eli was the head of a seven-member household and the owner

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of nineteen slaves; six persons on the farm were engaged in agriculture while two were involved in manufacturing and trading.¹⁷

In 1842 Catawba County was formed from the northern section of Lincoln County and the Shuford house and farm found itself in the new county about six miles north of the Lincoln County line. Eli was appointed one of the three commissioners to run the new boundaries, as well as receiving appointment as one of the county's thirteen magistrates.¹⁸ At the same time Eli was receiving these offices in the new county his brother Andrew was elected the first sheriff of Catawba County.

Sometime before 1850 Eli moved to the new county seat of Newton in order to operate a hotel and to educate his children at the Newton Academy and at Catawba College.¹⁹ The 1850 census recorded Shuford as a tavern keeper (with three boarders) in Newton with real estate valued at \$3,000.²⁰ He evidently still farmed his land southwest of town as the census showed him owning 600 acres, 200 acres being improved, valued at \$5,000 on which he produced 1,200 bushels of rye, 100 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 15 tons of hay. Shuford owned thirteen slaves and much livestock, including 5 horses, 4 mules, 11 cows and 15 other cattle, 40 sheep and 800 swine.

In 1849 Eli Shuford sold his farmhouse and 123 acres for \$833 to his son-in-law, Dr. William J. Gunter, who had married Ellena Shuford in 1848.²¹ At the time of the 1850 census Dr. Gunter owned real estate worth \$1,600 and eight slaves, but no entry was made for the doctor in the agricultural schedule.²² In 1851 Eli Shuford sold Dr. Gunter an adjoining 151 acres for \$600.²³ The next year, however, Dr. Gunter sold the 123-acre house tract, the fertile low bottom land by the river and another 43-acre tract to Thomas W. Bradburn for \$2,025.²⁴ Dr. Gunter probably sold the property in preparation of his move to Texas with his father-in-law. Eli Shuford and several of his children moved to Texas in the early 1850s and settled in Quitman where Eli's son Poindexter (1832-1875) served as district attorney for many years.²⁵

Little is known of Bradburn. In 1831 he married Elizabeth Reed, and the 1850 census recorded his ownership of a 100-acre farm, with only 25 improved acres, valued at \$1,150.²⁶ Bradburn presumably lived in the Shuford house and farmed until he sold the house and 176 acres to James M. Hoover in 1859 for \$4,000.²⁷ When Bradburn purchased the property in 1852, he had paid Dr.

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Gunter \$700 for the ten-acre field by the river; in 1859 Bradburn sold the ten-acre tract to Hoover for \$1,200. This considerable rise in value would suggest some major improvement on the property, such as a grist or sawmill by the river, but no evidence has been found for any activity other than farming.

In March of 1860, only nine months after purchasing the house and 176 acres, James Hoover sold 124.5 acres of the land to his brother Adolphus A. Hoover; the house was located on the property retained by James Hoover.²⁸ The 1860 census showed that James, age 27, headed a household composed of his wife Sarah, daughters Mary and E.C., and his two brothers: Adolphus, 22, a shoemaker, and David B., 21, a blacksmith.²⁹ James owned 170 acres worth \$3,400 and personal property valued at \$620. Adolphus was listed with real estate valued at \$2,300, but his holdings were not listed in the agricultural schedule. David owned personal property worth \$2,200. None of the Hoovers was recorded as owning slaves. The agricultural schedule showed James Hoover's farm of 100 improved and 70 unimproved acres on which he produced 100 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 3.5 tons of hay; his livestock consisted of 3 horses, 3 cows, and 14 swine. In the 1862 county tax James was recorded with a 150-acre farm valued at \$2,270.³⁰

At the outbreak of the Civil War, all three of the Hoover brothers enlisted in the Confederate army. David was killed in May of 1863 at the Battle of Chancellorsville; Adolphus, a sergeant, lost an arm in May of 1864 at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, and sometime in late 1864 James, a lieutenant in command of Company K, Forty-Sixth Regiment, was killed.³¹ Estate records show that James' personal property was sold at a public sale on December 17, 1864, netting his estate \$1,159.15 in Confederate currency.³² In July 1868 his real estate was divided and the 45-acre homeplace and the 10-acre field by the river was settled on his widow Sarah.³³

Presumably Sarah Hoover continued to live in the house until her death although her name does not appear in any census or county tax list subsequent to the 1868 land settlement. At some point between 1891 and 1899 Adolphus A. Hoover acquired the house and forty-five acres.³⁴ Since the end of the Civil War Adolphus A. Hoover and his family had lived on the adjoining 124-acre tract which he had purchased from his brother James in 1860. The 1880 census recorded the value of his farm of 54 improved acres

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at \$1,500, with annual farm production of corn, wheat, cotton, potatoes, and apples worth \$400.³⁵ A 1911 history of Catawba County noted that after Hoover had his arm shot off in battle, "he was soon discharged from service, and returning home, married and settled down to farming. It is remarkable to narrate but true, nevertheless, that he did his own work, with but one arm. He plowed, he hoed, he reaped, he mowed, indeed, he did all kinds of farm labor by a strap fastened to the stub. He was a very industrious man, honest, and his word was his bond. He acquired some property, raised a family of three educated and refined daughters. He died in 1905, triumphing in hope."³⁶

At Hoover's death in 1905, the house was inherited by his widow Kate and his three daughters.³⁷ On January 12, 1907, the Hoover heirs sold the house and 142 acres for \$3,912.50 to Robert L. Shuford, a neighbor who lived on the farm adjacent to the Hoover land.³⁸ On January 21 Shuford sold the house and seventy-five acres for \$2,250 to Charles S. Hoover, the son of James M. Hoover and nephew of Adolphus A. Hoover.³⁹

Charles Hoover (1862-1932) had farmed a 100-acre tract adjoining the Adolphus Hoover land. Charles Hoover lived in the Hoover house until his sudden death in 1932. His obituary described Hoover as a "well-known Catawba County citizen," and noted that he had "passed away suddenly Friday evening at his rural home following an heart attack. He was 69 years of age, and his death came as a shock to the county as well as to his community."⁴⁰ Hoover was buried at nearby Grace Union Church. After his death, Hoover's widow and children received the house and seventy-nine acres of land; in 1935 the property was valued at \$2,650.⁴¹ In 1958 Hoover's heirs divided the property and his daughters Mary and Frankie received title to the house with 3.23 acres of land.⁴² Mary passed away in 1984 and Ms. Frankie Hoover still lives in the house.

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FOOTNOTES

¹Julius H. Shuford, A Historical Sketch of the Shuford Family (Hickory, N.C.: A.L. Crouse & Son, Printers, 1902), 3-4, 6-7, hereinafter cited as Shuford, Shuford Family; Elizabeth Hoyle Rucker, The Genealogy of Peiter Heyl and His Descendants, 1100-1936 (Rutland, Vermont: Tuttle Publishing Company, Inc., 1938), 52, 55, 119-126, 353, hereinafter cited as Rucker, Peiter Heyle; William L. Sherrill, Annals of Lincoln County, North Carolina (Charlotte, N.C.: The Observer Printing House, Inc., 1937), 95, 133, hereinafter cited as Sherrill, Lincoln County.

²Rucker, Peiter Heyl, 39-40, 52-53, 55, 58-59.

³Sherrill, Lincoln County, 133, 500.

⁴Sherrill, Lincoln County, 506; Charles J. Preslar, Jr., ed., A History of Catawba County (Salisbury, N.C.: Rowan Printing Company, 1934), 253, hereinafter cited as Preslar, Catawba County.

⁵Shuford, Shuford Family, 8; Preslar, Catawba County, 379. In 1837 Jacob Shuford's mill was located on 560 acres valued at \$5,000, 1837 Lincoln County Tax List, Earney's Company, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Archives. According to the Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Catawba County, North Carolina, products of industry schedule, 506, Shuford's gold mine was capitalized at \$6,000 and produced gold valued at \$3,200.

⁶Justices of the Peace, 1811-1823, Governor's Office Papers, Archives.

⁷Rucker, Peiter Heyl, 124-125; Sherrill, Lincoln County, 499-500, 503, 505-506.

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⁸Jacob Shuford's grandson, Julius H. Shuford, wrote in 1901 that "Jacob Shuford lived on a part of the old John Shuford farm, to which he became heir after the death of his father... The beautiful farm on which he lived is found upon the west bank of the South Fork River. A part of the old house in which he lived is still standing... Here Jacob Shuford raised his family." Shuford Family, 7-8. No record has been located of Jacob inheriting the land, but his only other purchases in this area of the county did not occur until 1807 and 1823 and only totaled 65 acres. When Jacob sold the property to his son Eli in 1836 he noted that aside from the above 65 acres the other 360 acres had been a part, of a larger tract patented by John Shuford, Jacob Shuford to Eli R. Shuford, 28 September 1836, Lincoln County Deeds, Book 37, p. 607, microfilm copy, Archives, hereinafter cited as Lincoln County Deeds.

⁹Captain Setzer's Company, 1821 Lincoln County Tax List, Archives; Fifth Census of the United States, 1830: Lincoln County, North Carolina, 259, microfilm copy, Archives.

¹⁰Earney's Company, 1821 Lincoln County Tax List, Archives.

¹¹Shuford, Shuford Family, 9.

¹²Jacob Shuford to Eli R. Shuford, 28 September 1836, Lincoln County Deeds, Book 37, p. 607. Later transactions refer to a deed of 14 March 1839 for ten acres from Jacob to Eli, but this deed was never recorded.

¹³Shuford, Shuford Family, 43-44; Rucker, Peiter Heyl, 125-353.

¹⁴Colonel C.M. Yoder, "The Pioneers, History of Grace Lutheran Church, 1777-1899." typescript, 1899, copy in Grace Union Church file, Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as "History of Grace Lutheran Church," this history contains a condensed history of the pioneer settlers of the community and their descendants. Colonel Yoder stated on p. 11 that Eli Shuford built the house prior to the formation of Catawba County in 1842.

¹⁵Sheriff James Quinn collected \$6.00 in taxes from Eli Shuford for the operation of his store, 1836, Lincoln County Tax List, Archives.

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- ¹⁶Bost's Company, 1837 Lincoln County Tax List, Archives.
- ¹⁷Sixth Census of the United States, 1840: Lincoln County, North Carolina, 79, microfilm copy, Archives.
- ¹⁸Preslar, Catawba County, 228-229, 231.
- ¹⁹Shuford, Shuford Family, 44.
- ²⁰Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Catawba County, North Carolina, population schedule, 1; agricultural schedule, 219; slave schedule, 176; manuscript copy, Archives, hereinafter cited as 1850 Census.
- ²¹Eli Shuford to William J. Gunter, 6 September 1849, Catawba County Deeds, Book 26, p.433, microfilm copy, Archives, hereinafter cited as Catawba County Deeds; Rucker, Peiter Heyl, 331.
- ²²1850 Census, population schedule, 340, microfilm copy; slave schedule, 209, manuscript copy, Archives.
- ²³Eli Shuford to William J. Gunter, 10 July 1851, Catawba County Deeds, Book 4, p. 459.
- ²⁴William J. Gunter to T.W. Bradburn, 17 April 1852, Catawba County Deeds, Book 4, pp. 107-108; 31 August 1852, Book 4, p. 158.
- ²⁵Shuford, Shuford Family, 44-47.
- ²⁶Lincoln County marriage bonds, microfiche copy, Archives; 1850 Census, Catawba County, agricultural schedule, 237, manuscript; population schedule, 310, microfilm copy, Archives.
- ²⁷T.W. Bradburn to James M. Hoover, 18 June 1859, Catawba County Deeds, Book 4, pp. 712-713.
- ²⁸James M. Hoover to A.A. Hoover, 28 March 1860, Catawba County Deeds, Book 7, p. 378.
- ²⁹Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Catawba County, North Carolina, population schedule, 408; agricultural schedule, 7, microfilm copy, Archives.

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³⁰Captain Hellon's District, 1862 Catawba County Tax List, Archives.

³¹John W. Moore, Roster of North Carolina Troops in the War Between the States (Raleigh: State of North Carolina, 4 volumes, 1882), III, 321; George W. Hahn, The Catawba Soldier of the Civil War (Hickory, N.C.: Clay Printing Co., 1911), 108-109, hereinafter cited as Hahn, The Catawba Soldier.

³²January Session, 1865, Catawba County Inventories and Accounts of Sales, 1861-1868, Archives.

³³Land Division of James M. Hoover, 4 July 1868, Catawba County Deeds, Book 7, p. 17.

³⁴The 1891 Catawba County Tax List, microfilm copy, Archives, recorded that A.A. Hoover still owned only 125 acres, the amount of his 1860 purchase. Hoover was living in the house by 1899, Yoder, "History of Grace Lutheran Church," 14. No record has been found of Sarah Hoover's death or the settlement of her estate.

³⁵Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Catawba County, North Carolina, population schedule, 472; agricultural schedule, 2, microfilm copy, Archives.

³⁶Hahn, The Catawba Soldier, 108.

³⁷Will of A.A. Hoover, 22 February 1904, probated 28 August 1906, Catawba County Wills, Book 3, p. 409, microfilm copy, Archives.

³⁸Kate Hoover et al to R.L. Shuford, 12 January 1907, Catawba County Deeds, Book 83, p. 140.

³⁹R.L. Shuford to C.S. Hoover, 21 January 1907, Catawba County Deeds, Book 83, p. 138. Miss Frankie Hoover, owner of the house and daughter of Charles S. Hoover, confirmed the familial relationship between the Hoovers in a telephone conversation with the author on 28 March 1983. Miss Hoover referred to Robert L. Shuford as Uncle Bob and said that he bought the Hoover property in order to swap it for the land owned by Charles Hoover.

⁴⁰Catawba News-Enterprise (Newton), 21 June 1932.

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Shuford-Hoover House, Catawba County, N.C.

⁴¹Will of C.S. Hoover, probated 22 August 1932, Catawba County Wills, Book 5, p. 253, microfilm copy, Archives; Jacobs Fork Township, 1935 Catawba County Tax List, microfilm copy, Archives.

⁴²C.S. Hoover land division, 17 May 1958, Catawba County Deeds, Book 593, p. 15.

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National Park Service

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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The following information applies to all photographs:

- 1) Shuford-Hoover House
 - 2) Blackburn vicinity, North Carolina
 - 5) North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC
-
- A.
 - 3) Laura Phillips
 - 4) March 1983
 - 6) House, southeast
 - B.
 - 3) Randall Page
 - 4) March 1982
 - 6) House and well, southwest
 - C.
 - 3) Randall Page
 - 4) March 1982
 - 6) House, west
 - D.
 - 3) Randall Page
 - 4) March 1982
 - 6) House, northwest
 - E.
 - 3) Laura Phillips
 - 4) March 1983
 - 6) House interior, parlor mantel
 - F.
 - 3) Laura Phillips
 - 4) March 1983
 - 6) House interior, front door

NOTE: These photos were taken in 1982 and 1983. All resources have been thoroughly field checked by Barbara Kooiman in 1989 and have been determined to be unchanged from their appearance and condition portrayed in photographs taken prior to 1989.

475 11 MM
(LONGVIEW)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SHUFORD-HOOVER HOUSE

E - 470930

N - 3942020

STATE OF
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
RALEIGH

81° 22' 30" 467000m.E. BANOAK 4.4 MI. 468 469 20' 470 NEWTON 7 MI.

REEPSVILLE QUAD
ZONE 17

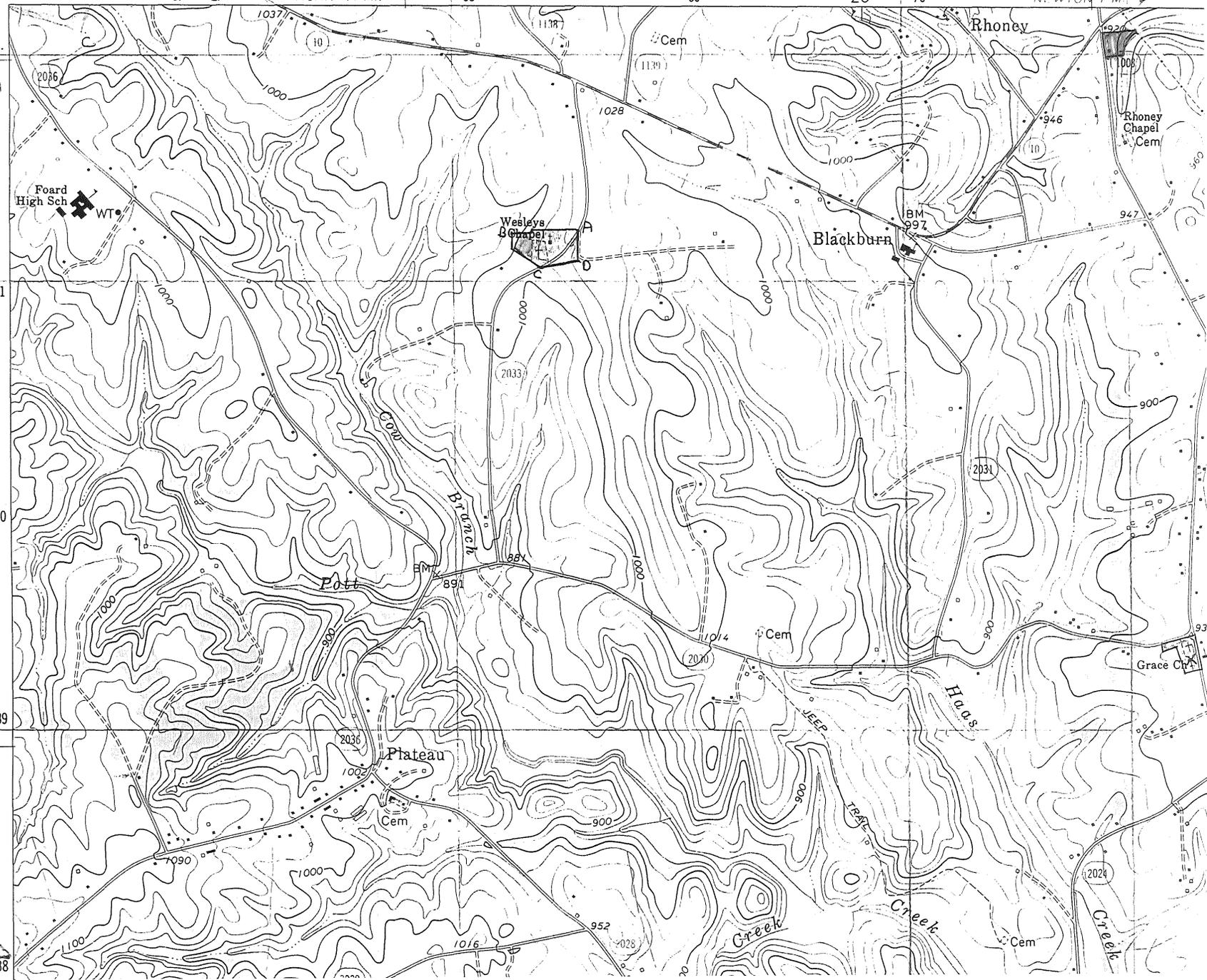
WESLEY'S CHAPEL
ARBOR, CHURCH &
CEMETERY →

A. E-468560
N-3941220

B. E-468260
N-3941200

C. E-468380
N-3941060

D. E-468550
N-3941090



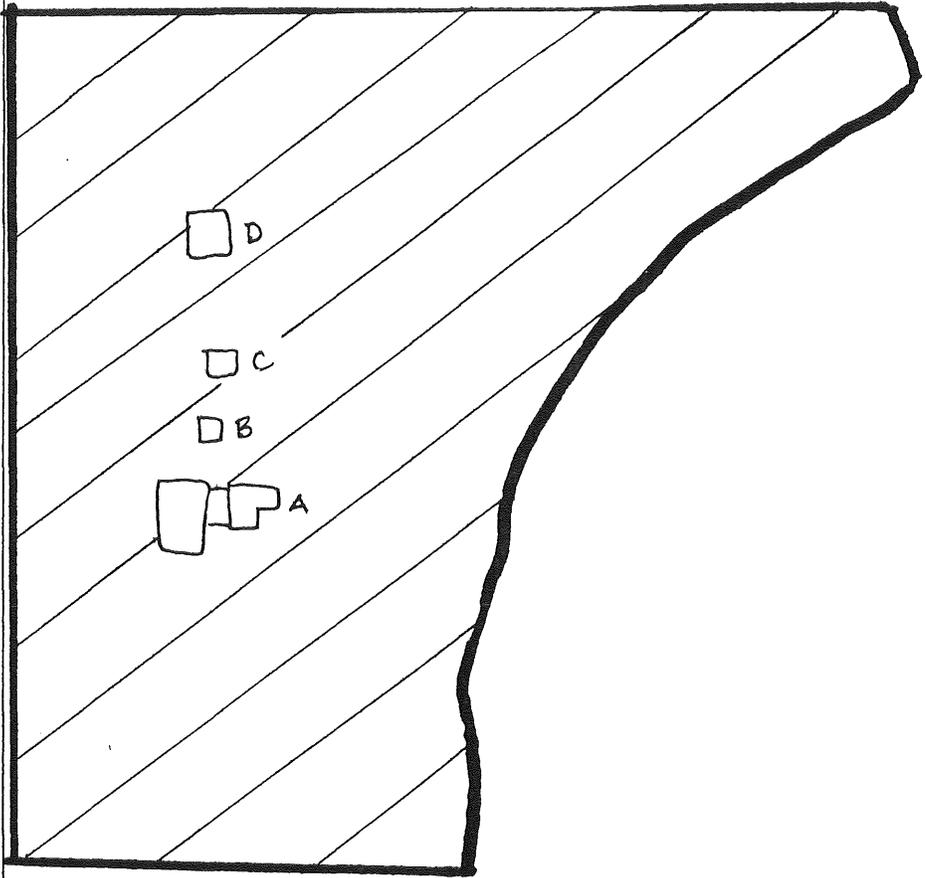
REEPSVILLE QUAD
ZONE 17
3938



Shuford-Hoover House
Catawba County, N.C.
Jacobs Fork Township
Section 2-DJ, Block 2, Lot 5

N.C. Hwy 10

S.R. 1008



 = Nominated Property

Contributing Bldgs

A - Shuford-Hoover House

Non-contributing Bldgs

B - well

C - garage

D - barn

Approx. scale: 1" = 100'

Approx. acreage: 3.23

map drawn by Barbara Kooiman, March, 1989

