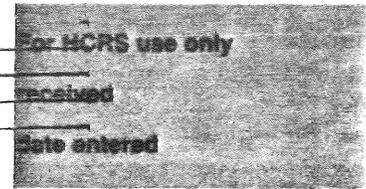


United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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 Charles Benbow House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number S. side of NC 150, 0.2 mi. W. of Jct. with SR 2022 not for publication

city, town Oak Ridge vicinity of congressional district Sixth

state North Carolina code 37 county Guilford code 081

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Heirs of Charles Benbow, c/o Mrs. Willow Way Benbow Terrell

street & number P. O. Box 497

city, town Oak Ridge vicinity of state North Carolina 27310

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

Architectural Resources: High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville,
title Guilford County, North Carolina has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Survey and Planning Branch, Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state North Carolina

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Surviving with a minimum of alteration, the Charles Benbow House commands a beautiful site with its surrounding farmland. The vernacular structure consists of a two-story, three-bay main block and a one-story, three-bay wing that adjoins the western end of the main section and was erected at the same time or shortly after the main block was built. The house is typical of regional brick construction and embodies stylistic elements of Quaker architecture in general. It has transitional finish incorporating elements of the Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival styles.

Laid in Flemish bond, four bricks thick, the house and its wing rest on brick foundations with a water table, and have well-executed exterior end chimneys with single stepped shoulders. The main block has a beautifully molded and corbeled four-brick cornice, while the wing has a simple corbeled three-brick cornice. The windows of the main block are nine-over-six sash on the north and south sides, six-over-nine sash in the eastern gable end, and are set in simple surrounds; the six-over-six windows on the north side of the wing are not original, and the openings have been altered to accommodate them. Openings on both the main block and the wing have horizontal flat arches with radiating voussoirs and incised brick keystones.

The orientation of the house changed when the highway was moved from the south to the north of the residence; however, the original main facade of the house, now the back, has a two-story galleried shed porch with simple square wood supports and slender square balusters. The brick porch foundation was added in the twentieth century (ca. 1930), and would originally have been constructed of wood. An outside "service" stair to the gallery was extant at one time. The wing is accommodated with a semi-engaged porch that extends flush with the main block; the porch's brick foundation is also a ca. 1930 replacement, and would originally have been wood.

The rear of the house, now the front, originally had a small two-story galleried porch, one-bay wide, with square wood supports. A brick foundation with unusual square brick paving and two large round brick stuccoed columns extending only one story were probably added at a later date, possibly late nineteenth century. The steps are of stone. A documentary photograph shows the porch with the second-story square wood supports resting on the round columns. The porch was altered ca. 1930, and the second story portion was removed, leaving a small one-story porch. The cornice of the house is now boxed-in with wood where the porch roof was removed.

A series of tie-rods runs through the house. Two rods run through the house front to back between the stories, and another rod runs end to end through the chimneys, between the second-story and the attic. All three tie-rods have S-irons. An additional tie-rod runs from the front to the back between the stories, near the east end of the house, with triangular-shaped irons, and was probably added to stabilize the east end of the house which has been repaired and the brick cemented-over on both stories. The date of these repairs is uncertain.

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The exterior doors are typical Federal, flat six-panel doors with applied molding. There are seven exterior doors: four in the main block, each opening onto its respective porch or gallery; three in the wing, two opening onto the porch, and one on the opposite side opening onto a stone slab. A decorative flat-paneled reveal with two-part applied molding is set within each of the doorways in the main block; doorways in the wing have plain surrounds.

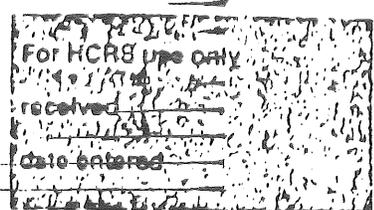
The interior of the main block follows a Quaker plan, with one large room and two smaller rooms to the side on both stories, and is typical of Quaker dwellings of its period in Guilford County. The stairway is enclosed, and rises in a single flight front to back, with slender square balusters and molded railing around the opening upstairs. The finish throughout the house is varied, ranging from simple Georgian and beautifully executed vernacular Federal details to robust but simple Greek Revival trim. All rooms in the house are intact with the exception of the southeast room on the first floor, which has been turned into a bathroom, and the kitchen, which has been modernized. Despite these changes, the character of both rooms has not been altered to a great extent.

Doors throughout the house, except for two, are typical Federal style doors, six flat panels with applied molding. The other doors have six raised panels, and are typical of the Georgian style. All doors in the main block of the house are painted and grained, with a painted inlay, and are in an excellent state of preservation; doors in the wing are painted, but not grained. Original hardware is extant throughout the house.

The parlor has the most decorative finish of any room in the house. Six of the painted and grained doors are visible in this room, and are set in robust, fully developed, symmetrically molded Greek Revival surrounds with plain corner blocks. The doorway into the wing has mitred corners, rather than corner blocks. Window surrounds are also symmetrical with corner blocks, and have an over-shelf. Dominating the room is a vernacular two-part Federal mantel with reeded pilasters supporting a plain entablature. Grained wainscoting in the parlor, as in the rest of the house, was removed or plastered over ca. 1940; the molded shelf-type chair rail is still in place. The parlor also has peg rails running along two walls.

The large room on the second floor, corresponding with the parlor, also has a vernacular two-part Federal mantel, but with plain tapered pilasters. Other mantels in the house are simple flat panels with applied molding and flat shelf; all of the fireplaces have arched openings. Woodwork throughout the main block of the house, except for the parlor, is simple with applied molding; woodwork in the two-room wing is plain. The dining room, in the wing, has a very small fireplace topped with a small shelf just above the chair rail level. Beaded-board wainscot is intact in this room, and a cupboard in the room has raised panel, Georgian type doors. The kitchen has a large arched hearth.

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The yard is well landscaped with boxwoods and flowering shrubs and trees, probably twentieth century plantings. There is a notable large old oak, as well as several fruit trees. Five outbuildings occupy the property: a brick "milkhouse" of Flemish bond, contemporary with the house; a heavily altered one-room log house with end chimney of brick, whose date of construction is uncertain; a single-crib V-notched log barn, erected about 1890, with frame additions; and two other structures, both dating from the twentieth century, one with gable roof and open shed addition sheathed in rough sawn horizontal board, and the other with gable roof sheathed in vertical rough sawn board.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates	Unknown	Builder/Architect	Unknown
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Charles Benbow House, one of several important early nineteenth century Quaker structures existing in Guilford County, is a highly significant Quaker plan brick house. Laid in Flemish bond, the house displays elements of typical regional brick construction and design, as well as robust, ambitious and genuinely vernacular detail, a combination of Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival elements. Surviving with a minimum of alteration, the house is still owned by Charles Benbow's descendants. Benbow (1787-1868), a Quaker, built the house near Oak Ridge, in northwestern Guilford County, sometime after 1814, and was involved in a number of enterprises including brickmaking, tanning, and cotton manufacturing. He was founder of Benbow and Co., which operated the Cross Creek Manufacturing Company, a textile mill in Fayetteville, where his major investments were centered. A trustee of New Garden Boarding School established in 1834, two of his sons, Jesse and Thomas Benbow, were among the founders of nearby Oak Ridge Institute in 1852. The Benbow family is thought to have been involved in the abolition movement, as were other Quakers; Charles Benbow was a member of the North Carolina Manumission Society. The unspoiled character of the house and its setting, and the historical association with a prominent local family make this house important to Guilford County and piedmont North Carolina.

Criteria Assessment:

A. Associated with the development of Guilford County and the Quaker influency on that; representative of the agrarian society in the early nineteenth century; associated with the early development of the textile industry in North Carolina.

B. Associated with Charles Benbow, a Quaker, and his family -- one of the most prominent and financially successful families in Guilford County. The family is associated with the early development of the textile industry in North Carolina, as well as having a significant role in the establishment of two local educational institutions.

C. The house embodies characteristics of typical regional brick construction and design, and is representative of early Quaker architecture in and around Guilford County. Its ambitious decorative program, however, is individualistic and unorthodox, combining elements of Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival styles in one design, distinguishing it as a notable and highly significant example of vernacular architecture at its best.

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Charles T. Benbow (1787-1868) was a descendant of Welsh Quakers who settled in the Cape Fear region of North Carolina sometime during the middle of the eighteenth century. Benbow's ancestors were primarily farmers who practiced ordinary farm trades. His father, Thomas Benbow, migrated from Bladen County to Guilford County during the last quarter of the century, joining the New Garden Monthly Meeting (of Friends) there in 1778. He was a tanner and blacksmith.¹

On December 12, 1811, Charles Benbow married Mary Saunders, the daughter of Joel Saunders, a farmer and miller who had extensive land holdings in the north and west of Guilford County. He owned at least 2,500 acres, lying in the area between what is now Oak Ridge and Colfax.² Upon his death in 1814, Mary Benbow inherited a part of his land; shortly thereafter Charles Benbow had the substantial brick dwelling built for his family near Oak Ridge.³ Little is known about the builder, however, family tradition claims that he was German.⁴

Charles Benbow had a variety of interests. In addition to his farm he was involved in a number of enterprises including a brickyard and a family tannery. In 1837, Benbow and Jesse Saunders, his wife's brother, and two investors from Cumberland County formed Benbow and Co., to operate a "cotton factory" in Fayetteville.⁵ The town was a thriving cotton center by this time, being the transfer point for cotton brought from the farms to the river boats that would carry it to Wilmington for shipment to mills in the North, as well as to Europe. Fayetteville became an important "urban textile center" in the antebellum South.⁶

Five acres of land, the site of the Cross Creek "factory," was purchased in 1837 from Henry Humphries of Greensboro for the sum of \$5,240. Machinery was purchased from a New Jersey company to be installed in the mill, and cotton manufacturing operations began in 1840.⁷ Additional acreage was later purchased for enlargements, and the business was incorporated as Cross Creek Manufacturing Company.⁸ By 1850 the mill was producing cotton yarn valued in excess of \$23,000 annually.⁹

Benbow acquired the technology for such a business venture by sending his oldest son, Paris, on a tour of northern cotton mills. Disguised as a common laborer, he "hired out" at a variety of mills, sending home detailed sketches of floor plans and equipment. His letters reporting on this "espionage mission" are extant among the family's papers.¹⁰ In a letter to his parents, dated July 20, 1837, Paris reported the following about his experiences:

. . . I must submit even to the lowest abuse which has been heavy working and traveling in disguise in my round-about coat as if some poor fellow that had to earn today what he eats tomorrow. You see me traveling through Rhodeislean (sic), Massachusetts, New York on foot with my knapsack on my back hunting work as a cotton spinner from miles to miles.

Through his experiences, he gained the expertise and knowledge to set up and put his father's factory into operation.¹¹

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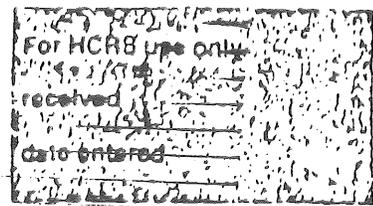
Charles Benbow's major investments seem to have been centered in Fayetteville rather than in Guilford County, and, according to family tradition, he spent about half of each year in Fayetteville.¹² He was active in internal improvements in the state, as were other mill owners, and invested in the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road, "one of a number of toll roads that sprang up in mid-century to speed the flow of farm commodities to such trade centers as Fayetteville." The Bank of Fayetteville was among his other investments in the city.¹³ He also invested in the western Railroad.¹⁴

It should be noted that Quaker settlers in North Carolina were not necessarily religious refugees, according to historian Stephen Weeks.¹⁵ They (the Quakers) were driven "not so much by Quaker fervor as by economic opportunity."¹⁶ The explanation for the Quakers' unusual economic success, both in England and in America "must be sought in some inherent characteristic of Quakerism." Economic activity, or "capitalism," became a religious duty, and success in business was taken as a measure of religious worth; profits, though, were fed back into the enterprise. Quakers always carried on their business in "a diligent, honest, and prudent manner."¹⁷ This may, in some way, explain Charles Benbow's economic success.

It was, perhaps, Benbow's orientation toward eastern North Carolina that set his house apart from other Quaker structures of the same period. For example, the complex of structures built by Richard Mendenhall in Jamestown (in Guilford County) had distinct stylistic connections with Pennsylvania architecture, and were as reflective of their owner's cultural experience as was Charles Benbow's. Although Benbow's Oak Ridge house was conservative in form and plan, his "application of detail was the least inhibited of any builder" in Guilford County. His decorative program combining Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival elements was certainly ambitious and "innocently creative," and indicated a strong interest in style and a tendency toward acceptance of "stylistic trappings more in keeping with the architectural mainstream of eastern North Carolina."¹⁸

The Benbow family has traditionally been involved in educational affairs, a tradition that is carried on today. Charles Benbow was one of the founders of the New Garden Boarding School, a Quaker School, originally known as the Yearly Meeting School (now Guilford College), established in 1834 in western Guilford County. The school "represented the culmination of Quaker education in the state." Benbow was an original trustee, a position also held by three of his sons, Paris, Jesse and De Witt Clinton Benbow.¹⁹ Jesse and Thomas Benbow (Charles' sons) were among the founders of Oak Ridge Institute (later Oak Ridge Military Institute) established in 1852 and located in the Oak Ridge community in which the Benbows were residents. It became a widely-known classical preparatory school, and later a high-ranking military school. Known as Oak Ridge Military Academy today, it continues with its tradition of quality education and is a significant site in its own right.²⁰ According to family tradition, two generations of students attending the Institute stayed in the Benbow home and in a small log house on the property.²¹

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It is generally accepted that the Benbow family was involved, perhaps only passively, with the abolition movement as were other Quakers. Charles Benbow was a member of the North Carolina Manumission Society during its existence (1816-1834); the societies "were most numerous and aggressive in Guilford County."²² Family tradition says that Kitty Bethea, who married Thomas Benbow (Charles' son) in 1848, brought a female slave with her while a student at Salem College and Academy. When she married Benbow, the family bought the slave and freed her, though she remained with the family as a servant.²³

Charles Benbow died in July 1868.²⁴ His youngest son, Thomas Benbow (1817-1899) inherited the homeplace and 148 acres of land.²⁵ He continued his father's tannery and farm, and upon his death in 1899 his son John T. Benbow (1864-1934), the youngest of his seven children, inherited the old homeplace.²⁶ John Benbow, though largely a farmer, continued the family tannery. He married Geneva Williams in 1899, and they had seven children.²⁷ Four of the daughters, Ogolee Benbow Heatwole, Venice Benbow Goodman, Willow Way Benbow Terrell and Sounea Benbow Miller, survived to inherit the farm and homeplace.²⁸

After John T. Benbow's death the farm declined in use, cultivated sporadically by tenants, and the house was occupied infrequently. Electricity was added in the 1940s; the kitchen was modernized; and a bathroom was installed in one of the first floor rooms at a later date. In the early 1960s the house was occupied by Mrs. Terrell and her husband. Some "restoration" work was done, and minor alterations were made at that time including the installation of electric baseboard heaters as well as storm doors and windows. Mrs. Terrell owns the house and farm jointly with the other Benbow heirs. Approximately 131 acres of the original 148 acres that Thomas Benbow inherited in 1868 remain with the house.²⁹

It is the hope of Mrs. Terrell and the other heirs that the house will be preserved for future generations, and that it can be restored to its original state. Mrs. Terrell stated her wish that the house may, in some way, be used by the Oak Ridge community.³⁰ Joseph C. Goodman, one of the Benbow heirs, states in a letter what he feels to be the significance of the Charles Benbow House:

Today the tannery is gone; the farm struggles along; the descendants of Charles Benbow are dispersed and assimilated into a completely industrial society. . . . We feel that the house is important, not so much as a family relic, but as a product of people driven by the whims and urges that history tends to summarize. . . . It is appropriate for the house to be recognized as a monument, not to a man or a family, but to people who typified North Carolina's march through the nineteenth century.³¹

It seems to be important to all of the heirs that the house and farm property remain in the Benbow family.³²

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FOOTNOTES --

¹Special Staff of Writers, History of North Carolina, vol. 6: North Carolina Biography (New York: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1919), p. 168, hereinafter cited as History of North Carolina; Stephen B. Weeks, Southern Quakers and Slavery (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1896), p. 71, 102, hereinafter cited as Weeks, Southern Quakers and Slavery; William Wade Hinshaw, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, vol. 1 (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Edwards Brothers, Inc., 1936), pp. 491, 526, 527, 586, hereinafter cited as Hinshaw, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy. The Benbow family was received into the New Garden Monthly Meeting from Cane Creek Monthly Meeting. New Garden Monthly Meeting was one of the most important in the state, and was the mother of many other monthly meetings. Guilford County was eventually divided into a number of monthly meetings, including Dover and Hopewell Monthly Meetings of which some of the Benbows were members. See also Joseph C. Goodman, "Brief History of the Benbow Family," 1976, a typed three page summary accompanied by a letter prepared by Joseph Goodman, one of the Benbow heirs, based on genealogy work done by the family, documents held by Mrs. Willow Way Benbow Terrell, and on tradition generally accepted by the family, in Survey file -- Charles Benbow House (Guilford County), Archeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Goodman, "Brief History."

²Guilford County Deed Books. Over 17 transactions between 1784 and 1813; Goodman, "Brief History."

³Guilford County Will Book A, p. 374; Goodman, "Brief History;" see also H. McKeldon Smith, ed., Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1979), p. 150. According to family tradition the house was built in either 1815 or 1823; the basis for these dates is unknown, however, stylistically the house would fit into one of these two decades. Also, Hinshaw, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, p. 586. Charles Benbow's children were: Paris S. (1812), Jesse (1815), Thomas J. (1817), Julian (1825), De Witt Clinton (1832).

⁴Interview with Willow Way Benbow Terrell (current occupant of the house, and great-granddaughter of Charles Benbow), 14 July 1981.

⁵Goodman, "Brief History;" Greensboro Record, 13 October 1956, n.p.

⁶Richard W. Griffin and Diffie W. Standard, North Carolina Historical Review 34 (January 1957 and April 1957): 26, hereinafter cited as North Carolina Historical Review.

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⁷ Cumberland County Deed Book 42, pp. 225 and 372; see also Deed Book 43, pp. 127, 128, 146 and 345; North Carolina Historical Review, p. 162. The Cross Creek factory was also known as "Donaldson's" -- Henry Donaldson constructed the first mills in Fayetteville, and this may have been one of his mills. Henry Humphries operated mills in Fayetteville as well.

⁸ Cumberland County Deed Book 47, p. 347; see also Books 46, p. 457 and 47, p. 131.

⁹ Seventh Census, 1850: Industrial Lists -- Cumberland County. 28 persons were employed at the mill in 1850. See also the Eighth Census, 1860: Industrial Lists -- Cumberland County. Cross Creek Manufacturing Company is not listed in the 1870 industrial censuses.

¹⁰ Goodman, "Brief History."

¹¹ Original document in the possession of Willow Way Benbow Terrell; also cited in Greensboro Record, 13 October 1956.

¹² Goodman, "Brief History;" Sixth Census, 1840 and Seventh Census, 1850. Charles Benbow was listed in the Cumberland County censuses in 1840 and 1850, substantiating his residency in Fayetteville. Value of his real estate in 1850 was in excess of \$11,000. The 1860 Census lists Charles Benbow in Guilford County.

¹³ North Carolina Historical Review, pp. 138-139; Greensboro Record, 13 October 1956; Goodman, "Brief History."

¹⁴ Identified in Charles Benbow's will simply as western Railroad, in which he held ten shares. It has not been determined whether this was the Western North Carolina Railroad, or one of the other western lines.

¹⁵ Weeks, Southern Quakers and Slavery, pp. 32-35.

¹⁶ Goodman, "Brief History."

¹⁷ Balwant Nevaskar, Capitalists Without Capitalism (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Publishing Corp., 1971), pp. 124, 226.

¹⁸ Doug Swaim, ed., Carolina Dwelling (Raleigh; North Carolina State University, 1978), p. 154; H. McKeldon Smith, Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture, pp. 12-15, also pp. 77, 150.

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¹⁹Dorothy Gilbert, Guilford, A Quaker College (Greensboro: Jos. J. Stone and Co., 1937) pp. 18, 230-231; see also pp. 115, 161, 178-179 and 237; Zora Klain, Quaker Contributions to Education in North Carolina (Philadelphia: Westbrook Publishing Co., 1925), p. 69. Guilford College is listed in Ruth Little-Stokes, An Inventory of Historic Architecture (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1976), p. 67. New Garden Boarding School became Guilford College in 1888.

²⁰See H. McKeldon Smith, Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture, pp. 158-159. Reasons for the establishment of Oak Ridge Institute, a non-denominational school, lie for the most part in the desire for a local school as opposed to a boarding school in another locale. Distances being what they were due to the nineteenth century modes of transportation was a large factor in the decision to establish the local school. Children were often needed at home to help with the management of the farm, among other reasons. Quaker instruction may have been less important to the Benbows at this time.

²¹Goodman, "Brief History;" Twelfth Census, 1900. Lists five boarders, all students in the Benbow household (John T. Benbow) at this time. Also interview with Willow Way Benbow Terrell, 14 July 1981.

²²H. M. Wagstaff, ed., The James Sprunt Historical Studies, Vol. 22: Minutes of the North Carolina Manumission Society, 1816-1834 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1934), pp. 24, 44; Weeks, Southern Quakers and Slavery, p. 234.

²³Goodman, "Brief History;" Hinshaw, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, pp. 586, 592; Jane Raoul Heiss, ed., "Obituary Notices in the Christian Worker: A Quaker Periodical 1871-1894," (Abstracts), 1974, Friends Historical Collection, Guilford College Library, Greensboro; Seventh Census, 1850. Thomas married out of unity (in the records) by marrying Kitty Bethea of Cumberland County, who apparently was not a Quaker. It is speculated that she may have been a Moravian since she attended Salem College, however, her obituary notice states that she joined the Friends at age 23. It was not uncommon for Quakers to buy slaves in order to free them; the 1850 Census lists a free black woman living with the (Thomas) Benbows.

²⁴Hinshaw, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, p. 586.

²⁵Guilford County Will Book D, p. 386. Plat #2 on map attached to the will.

²⁶Guilford County Will Book G, p. 156.

²⁷Goodman, "Brief History;" interview with Willow Way Benbow Terrell, 14 July 1981.

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²⁸ Goodman, "Brief History;" Guilford Will Book M. p. 341. As requested in the will of Thomas Benbow, John Benbow's five children each received one-fifth undivided interest in the property.

²⁹ Goodman, "Brief History;" interview with Willow Way Benbow Terrell, 14 July 1981; Guilford County Deed Book 1701, p. 491.

³⁰ Interview with Willow Way Benbow Terrell, 14 July 1981.

³¹ Goodman, letter attached to "Brief History of the Benbow Family," in Survey file.

³² Interview with Willow Way Benbow Terrell, 14 July 1981.

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 131 acres

Quadrangle name Summerfield

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	1 7	5 9 0 3 6 0	4 0 0 2 9 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 7	5 9 0 5 0 0	4 0 0 2 5 9 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 7	5 9 1 2 0 0	4 0 0 1 7 6 0
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D	1 7	5 9 1 2 0 0	4 0 0 1 7 7 0
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E	1 7	5 9 0 2 9 0	4 0 0 2 4 4 0
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F	1 7	5 9 0 1 7 0	4 0 0 2 8 0 0
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G			
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H			
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Verbal boundary description and justification

The tract being nominated includes 131 acres of the 148 acres that Thomas Benbow inherited from Charles Benbow in 1868. See attached plat map.

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Fomberg (Greensboro), Consultant to Survey and Planning Branch

Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section,

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

street & number 109 East Jones Street

telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh

state North Carolina 27611

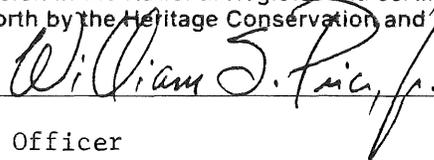
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

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



title State Historic Preservation Officer

date

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

National Register of Historic Places 84
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received _____
date entered _____

Continuation sheet

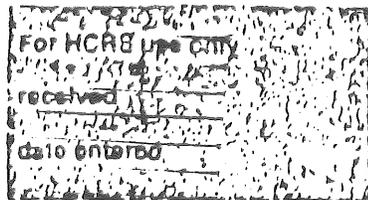
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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



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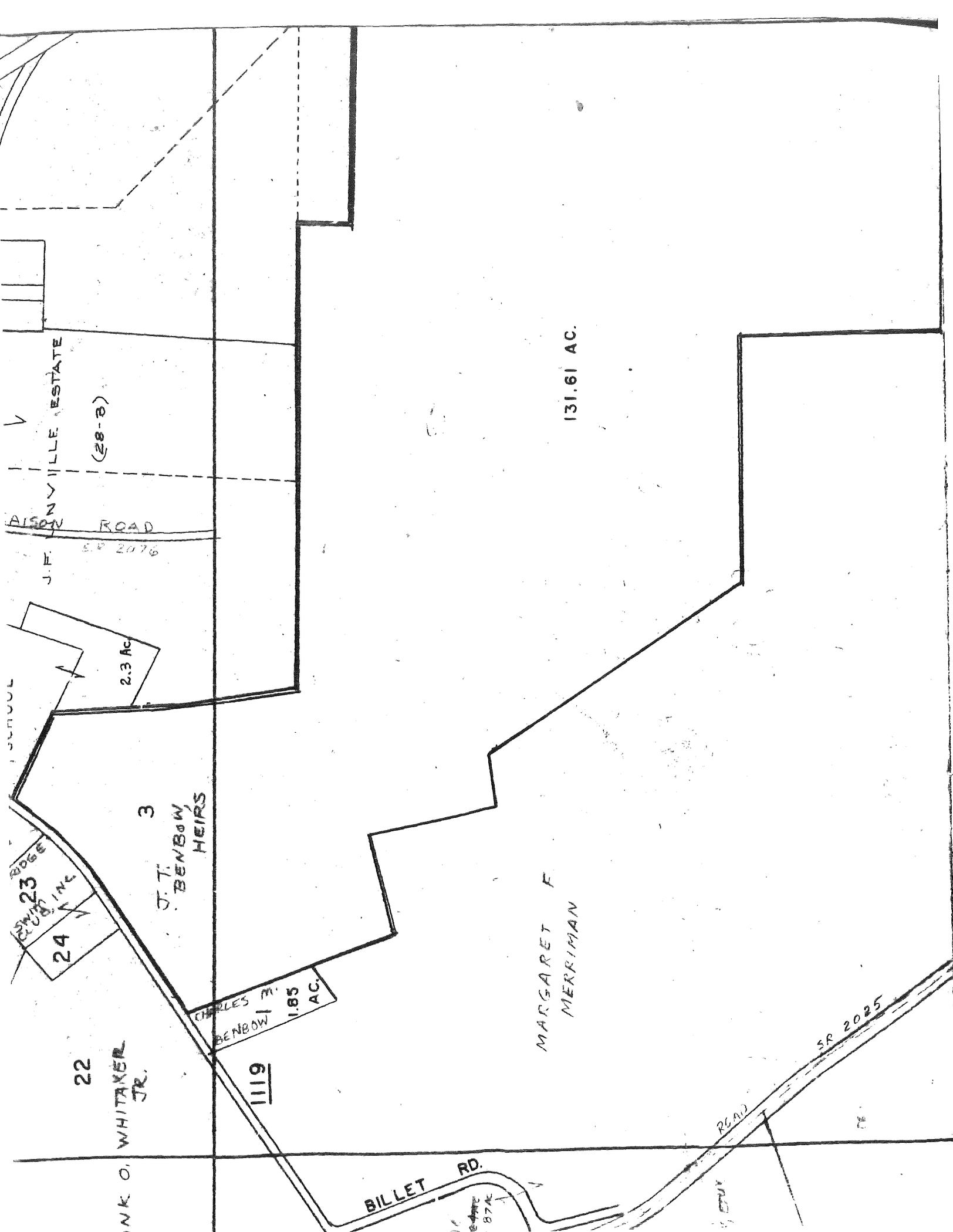
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131.61 AC.

MARGARET F
MERRIMAN

3
J. T.
BENBOW
HEIRS

1.85
AC.
BENBOW
CHARLES

22
W. K. O. WHITAKER
JR.

1119

2.3 AC

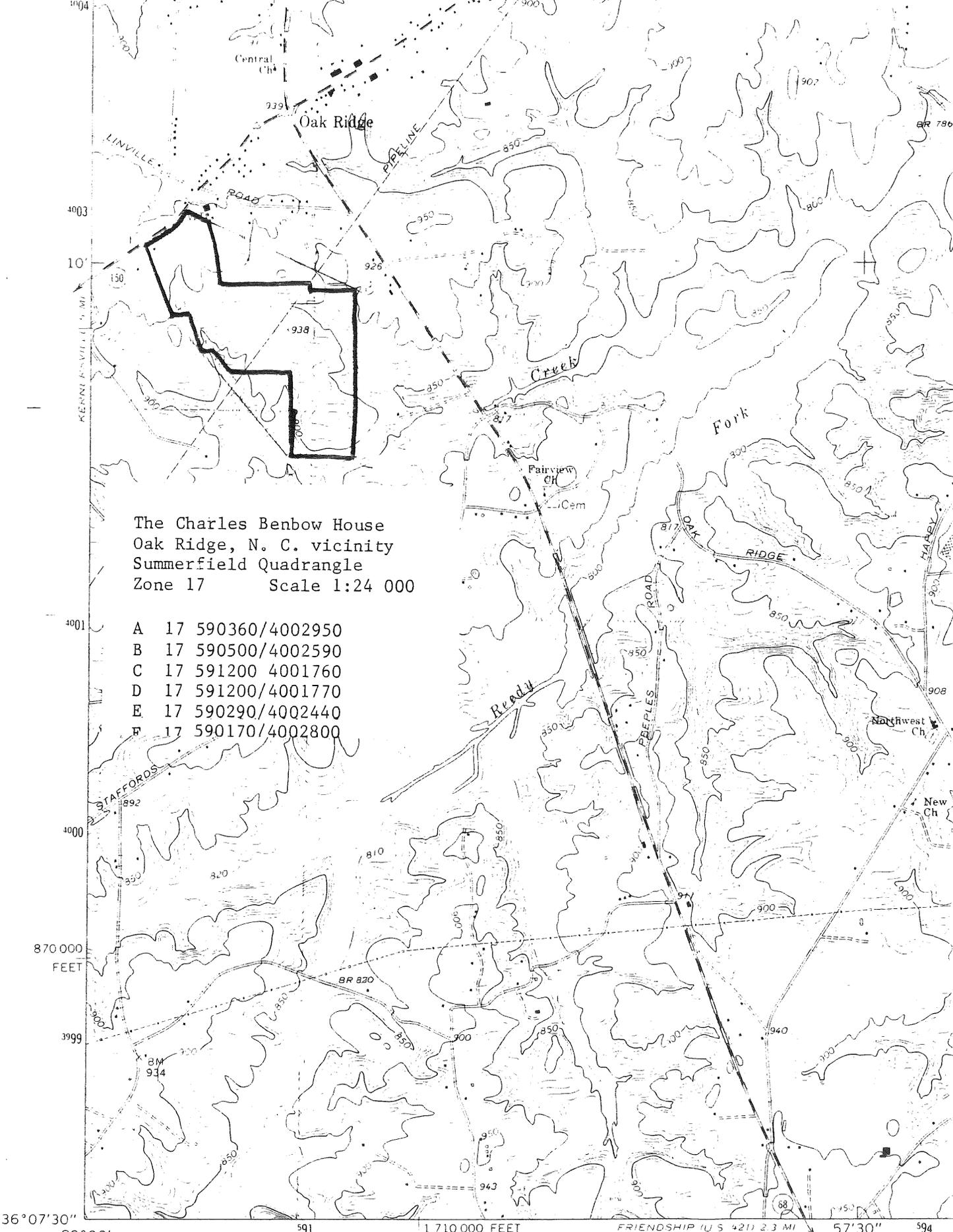
23
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INC

ALISON ROAD
SR 2076
J.F.
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N Y VILLE ESTATE
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BILLET RD.
87A

ROAD
SR 2025

SCHOOL



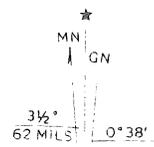
The Charles Benbow House
 Oak Ridge, N. C. vicinity
 Summerfield Quadrangle
 Zone 17 Scale 1:24 000

- A 17 590360/4002950
- B 17 590500/4002590
- C 17 591200 4001760
- D 17 591200/4001770
- E 17 590290/4002440
- F 17 590170/4002800

(KERNERSVILLE)
 4956 11 SE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS and North Carolina Geodetic Survey
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
 photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1969

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina coordinate system



36°07'30" 80°00' 591 1 710 000 FEET FRIENDSHIP (U.S. 421) 2.3 MI 57'30" 594

