

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Endsley-Morgan House

and/or common "Reuben Starbuck" House

2. Location

street & number E side SR 1858, 0.3 mi N of jct w/ SR 2007 not for publication

city, town vicinity of Colfax

state North Carolina code 037 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Tommy and Anne Webb

street & number P. O. Box 291

city, town Colfax vicinity of state N. C. 27235

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Guilford County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Greensboro state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture, High Point, Jamestown
title Gibsonville, and Guilford County has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979 federal state county local

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

city, town Raleigh state N.C.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" 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

Set in a group of tall trees in the rolling piedmont countryside of northwest Guilford County, the Endsley-Morgan House is a brick, two-story, late eighteenth century residence. Although the house has undergone considerable alteration through its long history, its Flemish bond brickwork, Quaker interior plan, and corner fireplaces make it an important example of Guilford County's early building traditions.

The house consists of the brick, two-story, single pile main block and a rear ell of frame construction. The latter is said to have been built about 1860 but has been thoroughly remodeled in recent years. A porch along the east (right) side of the ell was enclosed during the 1950s for use as a kitchen. A small one-story, brick, shed-roofed wing, erected at an undetermined early twentieth century date, adjoins the east side of the main block. A brick sunporch, also built during the early twentieth century, formerly carried across the west wall of the main block but has been removed.

The house's main block rests on a shallow stone foundation. Like most of the other early brick houses in Guilford County, the Endsley-Morgan House follows the predominant form for substantial eighteenth and nineteenth century residences in the North Carolina piedmont--it is two stories tall, one room deep, and has two exterior end chimneys (each of which has a single pair of stepped shoulders), and a side gable roof. The house's width and depth are roughly equal, and the house's height in relation to these dimensions gives it a definite vertical emphasis. The house does not have a front porch, but markings and the weathering of the brick suggest that it once had a porch that carried across the full facade with a gable front roof. Whether this was the original porch is unknown.

The front elevation of the house has a three-bay division on the first floor, with a pair of windows flanking the entrance, which is placed slightly to the west (left) of center. Two second story windows are set directly above the ones on the first floor. On the rear elevation, four windows occupy positions corresponding to those on the front of the house. At an undetermined date, probably about 1900, the present 2/2 sash windows with broad, plain frames were installed. There are no windows on the side elevations of the house except for a pair of tall, narrow openings at the attic level of the west (left) side, and a small, deeply recessed window at the attic level on the east side.

The most significant exterior feature of the Endsley-Morgan House is its brickwork. The house is laid up in Flemish bond with glazed headers on all four elevations. The first story windows on the front and rear are set in segmental arches lined with headers, and the entrance is set in a flat arch with radiating stretchers. Unlike several other early brick houses in Guilford County which retain original corbeled or dentil brick cornices, the Endsley-Morgan House has boxed wooden cornices with returns that probably date from about 1900.

The Endsley-Morgan House follows a three-room or "Quaker" plan on the first floor, as do several of the other late eighteenth and early nineteenth century brick houses in the county. The largest of the three rooms occupies the west (left) side of the ground floor and is finished in plaster with a simple baseboard. The room contains a mantel, probably installed during the mid-nineteenth century, which follows a post-and-lintel

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form and has unusual, lozenge-shaped pilasters. A partially enclosed stair rises from the rear, west (left) corner of the room. Three steps rise along the rear of the room to a door; within the boxing, the stair turns steeply and rises forward. According to inscriptions under the stairs and the present owners, the stairs were repaired in 1812, moved to the east (right) rear room in 1909, and returned to their original position in 1956. The turned newel and balusters on the open portion of the stairs are twentieth century replacements, but the upper stairs and boxing may be original. All three doors in this room are nineteenth century four-panel ones that were salvaged from a Greensboro residence and installed here during the 1950s. The rear doorway retains its original segmental arch.

The two rooms on the east side of the first floor are reached through a single door at the rear of the larger west room; they are connected by a batten door that retains part of an original HL hinge and is set in a simple, two-part surround. A partition of vertically laid board sheathing separates the two rooms, which are plastered. The most significant features of these rooms--and of the interior as a whole--are the two corner fireplaces that share the east chimney. Each has a brick hearth, segmental-arched fire opening, and a facing of plaster over brick that is framed by a thin, two-part molding.

The second floor, like the first, is arranged in a three-room plan with a larger west (left) room and two smaller rooms on the east side of the house. The rooms are separated by vertical board sheathing and connected by batten doors with box locks that are probably nineteenth century replacements of earlier hardware. A balustrade similar to that seen on the first floor runs along the stairwell at the rear west (left) corner of the larger room. At the opposite corner of this room an enclosed stair rises in a tight turn to the attic. Underneath the stair, and within a recently added closet, the stair's original closet remains intact; it has an extremely narrow door which retains its early HL hinges. All three second floor rooms were originally unheated and finished with plaster.

To the rear of the house are a pair of one-story log buildings that were moved to the property at different times and joined to form a single structure. The west (left) house, which was moved here from the nearby Oak Ridge community in 1961, has square-notched corners. Beaded ceiling joists may be seen inside. The house is used by the current owners as a pottery studio, and they have erected a massive brick chimney on the house's west gable end to serve the studio's kilns. The smaller, eastern log building, moved here from northern Guilford County several years after the larger one, has v-notched corners. Beams with beaded edges remain inside the structure, which is used for the display of pottery.

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 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 type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input 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 between 1780 and 1792 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Endsley-Morgan House, probably erected between 1780 and 1792 by Andrew Endsley, is one of a handful of buildings in Guilford County that has survived from the eighteenth century. It is among the oldest of a group of fourteen late eighteenth and early nineteenth century brick houses that comprises the most substantial and significant reminder of Guilford County's early building traditions. The Endsley-Morgan House displays Flemish bond brickwork and a three-room or "Quaker" interior plan typical of the other houses in this group. Like most of the other early brick houses in Guilford County, the Endsley-Morgan House was erected by a Quaker family. Endsley was one of a number of Quakers who migrated to western Guilford from Nantucket, Rhode Island, during the 1770s. Endsley sold the house in 1792 and the house has since had numerous owners, most of whom have been farmers. David Morgan, who purchased the house in 1896, was responsible for considerable renovation and expansion of the house. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Patterson of Greensboro rehabilitated the house for summer use in the 1950s, and the house is now owned by the Pattersons' granddaughter and her husband.

Criteria Assessment

A. Associated with the settlement of Guilford County during the mid-to-late eighteenth century, and with the migration of Quakers from the northeastern United States to North Carolina during the same period.

C. The Endsley-Morgan House embodies distinctive characteristics of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century residential design in piedmont North Carolina. Its most notable features, which it shares with other early brick houses in the county, are its Flemish bond brickwork, its three-room "Quaker" interior plan, and the corner fireplaces on the first floor.

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The Endsley-Morgan House (also known as the Reuben Starbuck House) is located in rural, western Guilford County, near the community of Colfax. The house is believed to have been built around 1790 by Andrew Endsley. The two story Quaker plan house is one of the earliest brick houses remaining in the county.

Little is known about Endsley except that he was one of a number of Quakers who came to western Guilford County from Nantucket, Rhode Island. Quakers began migrating into the area in the early 1750s. The first wave of immigration was centered around New Garden (present day Guilford College) and occurred between the 1750s and 1770s, with Quakers coming mostly from Pennsylvania and Virginia. Between 1771 and 1775 about forty to fifty Quaker families came into the county from Nantucket. This influx ceased with the Revolution and Quaker historian Francis Anscombe speculates that the exposed position of the island and the impending hostilities with England prompted the move.²

The land on which the Endsley-Morgan House was built was purchased by Endsley from the state in 1780. He paid 250 shillings (12 1/2 pounds) for 500 acres. In 1792 he sold the same land "together with the improvements" for 350 pounds. This significant increase in the value of the Endsley property is the best historical evidence that Endsley built the house.³

Edward Bullock purchased the house from Endsley but kept it only until 1795. In that year he sold it and 100 acres to David Meredith for fifty pounds.⁴ Meredith was a farmer of some substance. Although the census lists him as owning no slaves, an 1815 tax list shows Meredith owning 400 acres, valued at \$1,600.⁵

Meredith sold the house and 139 acres to Joel Beeson in 1827. Beeson paid \$727 for the property. Three years later he sold the same 139 acres to Sylvanus Gardner, also for \$727. Gardner is listed as the owner of 12 slaves in the 1830 census. However, he did not make his purchase from Beeson until November of 1830, indicating that he was living at another residence when the census was taken. Although the Gardner family owned the property until 1847 he was not listed in the 1840 census. In 1847 the Gardner heirs sold the house and 140 acres to George Bowman for \$450. Bowman was a farmer who owned 600 acres, valued at \$2,000 in 1850.⁶

In 1856 Bowman sold 143 1/2 acres to Reuben Starbuck for \$717.50. Starbuck was a Guilford County farmer who was 66 years old at the time he purchased the Endsley house. Starbuck's estates papers show that he owned several other farms in the county which had been divided among his seven children well before his death. The Endsley property was farmed but not heavily. In 1870 for example Starbuck had 30 acres under cultivation and grew 100 bushels of corn, and 50 bushels of wheat. He also owned \$211 worth of live-stock. The population schedule for that year shows Starbuck, 82, living with his wife Rachel, 59 and a James Stanley, 26, listed as a farmer. Ten years later the population schedule listed Reuben and Rachel Starbuck living in a separate household adjacent to James Stanley, his wife Sarah, and their son Arthur. Starbuck was not listed in the agricultural schedule but Stanley was.

Reuben Starbuck died in the early 1880s and his wife in the middle 1880s. His will, written many years earlier, does not specifically mention the Endsley property. His wife died intestate and her estates papers do not mention the property. James Stanley comes to own the house and land possibly through an unregistered deed. It is likely that Stanley was a relative of one or more of the Starbucks, although the exact relationship is not certain.⁷

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Stanley kept the land until 1896 when he sold it to David B. Morgan, who paid \$1,900 for 170 acres. The Morgan family kept the property for over fifty years, easily the longest ownership by one family. Morgan's wife, the former Victoria Bowman, was a daughter of previous owner George Bowman. The Morgans renovated and expanded the house, adding a front porch, a sunroom, a bathroom, and two closets. The Morgans also moved the stair to the house's east (right) rear room in 1909. Morgan was a farmer and rural mail carrier. He and his wife had five children: David, Grace, Valney, Carrie, and Ruth. Although only the latter was born in the Endsley-Morgan House, all were raised there.⁸

David Morgan died in January of 1922. His widow continued to live in the house until her death in 1943. Carrie Morgan Hall, a school teacher, moved back to the house following the death of her husband Johnson Hall. After her death in the early 1950s the house passed out of the family. It was owned for brief periods during the 1950s by J. M. Bass and Joseph Dixon. In 1954 it was purchased by Fred Patterson, a Greensboro realtor. The Pattersons undertook an extensive rehabilitation of the house, and used it as a summer and vacation residence. In 1981 the house was purchased by Tommy Webb, a private school teacher, and his wife Anne, a potter. Mrs. Webb is a granddaughter of the Pattersons.⁹

Although the Endsley-Morgan House possesses a degree of local historical significance, it is important primarily because of its architecture. It is among the oldest of a group of Guilford County brick houses dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, built primarily but not exclusively for Quaker families, which has been called "the most impressive, best known, and most important collection of early Guilford County buildings."¹⁰ Seven of these fourteen houses--the John Haley House in High Point, the Mendenhall Plantation in Jamestown, the John B. Low House near Whitsett, the Beeson House near High Point, the Shaw-Cude House near Colfax, the Charles Benbow House in the Oak Ridge Community, and the Thomas Scott House just north of Greensboro--have already been listed in the National Register.

The Endsley-Morgan House has undergone more alteration than several other members of this group. On the exterior, the cornices and windows reflect alterations made to the house about 1900. Inside the house, several early features, including the stair balustrade and some doors, have been lost. However, the survival of the house's most significant elements--its two-story, single-pile form, its Flemish bond brickwork, its three-room "Quaker" interior plan, and its corner fireplaces--give it sufficient integrity to outweigh the alterations and losses. The Endsley-Morgan House remains an important document of late eighteenth century building practices in the North Carolina piedmont.

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NOTES

¹H. McKelden Smith, Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1979), 161; The Greensboro Record, August 4, 1956.

²Blackwell P. Robinson, Guilford County's First 150 Years (Volume One of Two Volumes, The History of Guilford County, North Carolina (Greensboro: Guilford County Bicentennial Commission and Guilford County American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 1980), 14-15; Francis Charles Anscombe, I Have Called You Friends: The Story of Quakerism in North Carolina (Boston: The Christopher Publishing Company, 1959), 80-81.

³Guilford County Deed Book 2, p. 21; Book 2, p. 161; Book 5, p. 572.

⁴Guilford County Deed Book 6, p. 124.

⁵Second Census of the United States, 1800, Guilford County, North Carolina; 1815 Tax List of Guilford County, 24.

⁶Guilford County Deed Book 18, p. 711; Book 19, p. 401; Book 30, p. 519; Fifth Census of the United States, 1830, Guilford County, North Carolina; Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Guilford County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule.

⁷Guilford County Deed Book 36, p. 641; Guilford County Estates Papers, Reuben Starbuck, Rachel Starbuck; Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Guilford County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Guilford County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule. Further evidence of James Stanley's possible relationship to Rachel Starbuck is the fact that he was executor of her estate. Reuben Starbuck's estate was executed by two of his sons.

⁸Guilford County Deed Book 106, p. 129; Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Guilford County, North Carolina; Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, Guilford County, North Carolina; Telephone interview with Mrs. Barbara Bull, October 20, 1983, hereinafter cited as Bull interview. Mrs. Bull is a granddaughter of David Morgan.

⁹Greensboro Daily News, January 13, 1922; Bull interview; Greensboro Record, August 4, 1956; Guilford County Deed Book 745, p. 190; Book 1384, p. 178; Book 1457, p. 622; Book 1574, p. 48; Telephone interview with Mrs. Ann Webb., October 19, 1983.

¹⁰Smith, Architectural Resources, p. 12.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 7.63

Quadrangle name Kernersville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>18</u> <u>7</u> <u>12</u> <u>10</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>17</u> <u>8</u> <u>16</u> <u>10</u>	B					
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		
C				D					
E				F					
G				H					

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property being nominated consists of the 7.63-acre parcel outlined in red on the attached map, which is Lot 1 in Block 1189 of Guilford County Tax Map 6994.

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

Description by Peter R. Kaplan, Preservation Planner
name/title Significance by Jim Sumner, Researcher, and Peter R. Kaplan

organization N.C. Division of Archives and History date August 1984

street & number 109 East 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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

William S. Price, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date August 28, 1984

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Bull, Mrs. Barbara. Telephone interview with. October 20, 1983. Notes in file.

Greensboro Daily News. January 13, 1983.

Greensboro Record. August 4, 1956.

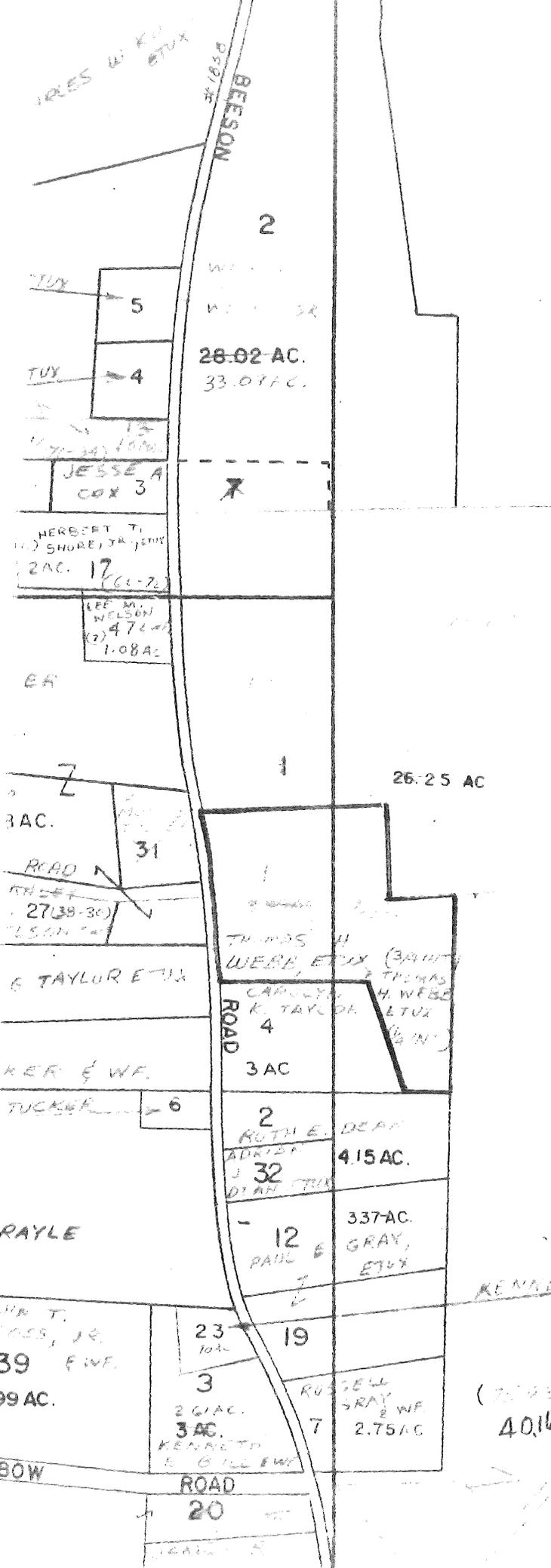
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United States Census Office. Second Census of the United States, 1800, Guilford County, North Carolina; Fifth Census of the United States, 1830, Guilford County, North Carolina; Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Guilford County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule; Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Guilford County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Guilford County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule; Twelfth Census of the United States, 1910, Guilford County, North Carolina. Raleigh: North Carolina State Archives.

Webb, Mrs. Ann. Telephone interview with. October 19, 1983. Notes in file.



Endsley - Morgan
 11/11/18
 11/11/18
 11/11/18

MAP: 69-74
 BLOCK: 1189
 LOT: 1

KENNETH E. GILL, ETUX
 (TO DEAN)
 40.16 AC.

