

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

The Boxwoods

AND/OR COMMON

Rural Retreat

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Penn Lane

CITY, TOWN

Madison

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Sixth

STATE

North Carolina

VICINITY OF

CODE
037

COUNTY

Rockingham

CODE
157

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"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mrs. Edgar Penn

STREET & NUMBER

Penn Lane

CITY, TOWN

Madison

VICINITY OF

North Carolina 27025

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Rockingham County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Wentworth

STATE

North Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

An Architectural and Historical Survey of Madison, North Carolina

DATE

1979

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

N.C. Division of Archives and History, Survey and Planning Branch

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

STATE
North Carolina 27611

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input 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

The Boxwoods is a substantial Federal-style brick house located on a commanding site overlooking the Dan River valley in Madison, North Carolina. The house, built circa 1815, retains its original imposing exterior proportions and much of its well-executed interior finish. Mid-nineteenth century embellishments enrich the dwelling. A significant collection of outbuildings serves to maintain the agricultural character of The Boxwoods, which was the seat of one of the largest antebellum plantations in the northern Piedmont area of the state.

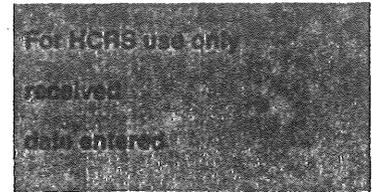
Approached by a long walk of brick laid in a herringbone pattern, the house immediately displays the reason for its name. Massive, ancient box bushes line the walk, fanning out around the house and almost totally obscuring the north facade from view. The main block of the house is five bays wide and carries a gable roof with exposed rafter end eaves. The walls of the north and south elevations are of brick laid in Flemish bond while the east and west elevations are laid in one-to-six common bond. Double exterior gable-end chimneys laid in one-to-ten common bond with single stepped shoulders stand at the east and west elevations. The Boxwoods displays a varied fenestration pattern due to the replacement of most of the lower members of the sash; the present pattern consists generally of twelve-over-one and nine-over-one sash. The only windows that appear to be original are nine-over-six sash in the gables. Other alterations to the house included the bricking-in of some of the second story windows on the east and west elevations.

The north (front) elevation is dominated by a full-length one-story mid-nineteenth century porch ornamented by airy latticework supports carrying simple arched members. A sawnwork balustrade surmounts the roofline of the porch, and a scalloped barge-board runs along the eaveline. The porch shelters an entrance consisting of a single-leaf door of glass over a raised panel, set within a plain Greek Revival surround with flat pilasters carrying a plain entablature. Over the entablature a plain arch with a flat keystone suggests a fanlight surround, but the arch is applied to the exterior brick wall which is exposed within the center. A similar treatment accents the stair window above the balustrade, giving the appearance of a doorway from the stair to the porch roof.

The south elevation, facing the Dan River, has a full-length screened porch with a flat roof supported by turned posts; the porch carries a pedimented second-story ell dormer with a single nine-over-one sash window. A heavy box cornice with returns is supported by the thin, paired turned columns on the dormer, unlike the exposed rafter end eaves of the other elevations. The south entrance of the house is more elaborate than the north, with a Federal period treatment with an assymetrically molded surround, a delicately reeded architrave, and a recessed fanlight with reeding on the inner surface of the arch. The door consists of a single glass pane over two raised panels.

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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At the northeast corner stands a small one-story, gabled frame addition that intersects with the east elevation of the house as far as the northwest chimney. The roofline is ornamented by a scalloped trim applied to the north gable. A south entrance is sheltered by a simple pedimented porch. The addition has a brick chimney, no longer in use, on the west elevation.

The interior of The Boxwoods follows the standard center hall plan, two rooms deep, and is sheathed in plaster. The stair hall displays symmetrically molded door surrounds with corner blocks with raised oval panels, wide molded baseboards, an ogee molded chairrail, and a simple crown molding. The stair, with a molded rail carried on thin, square balusters and square newels, rises along the east wall to a wide landing and returns on itself. Simple curvilinear brackets above a plain spandrel ornament the open string.

The first floor rooms exhibit handsome woodwork executed in a variety of styles; the variation in the interior treatment is evidence of harmonious elements from the early nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries, all unified by their scale and classical overtones. In the northeast room, robust, heavily molded baseboards contrast with delicate asymmetrically molded door and window surrounds accented by roundel corner blocks, while the southeast room displays less robust baseboards and deeply molded asymmetrical surrounds with similar cornerblocks. The northwest room, which serves as the library, exhibits several alterations including the addition of a door in the northwest corner leading to the frame wing. The room features a molded chairrail and baseboard with a heavy crown molding and delicate asymmetrically molded surrounds at some of the openings. The door to the addition is set within a symmetrically molded surround with cornerblocks accented by a molded four-point star motif.

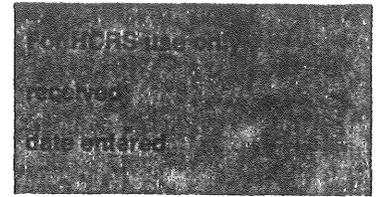
The southwest room is significantly different in its more lavish use of ornamental woodwork, featuring molded wide baseboards. The delicate asymmetrically molded surrounds lack cornerblocks and are complimented by a light crown molding. The design of the predominantly Federal finish in this room suggests that it may be the least altered room in the house.

The door and mantel treatments on the first floor are also varied. The doors range from four to six panel designs with either flat or raised panels. Likewise, the mantels are of dissimilar styles, with those in the northeast and southeast rooms being the most notable. The mantel in the northeast room consists of a rectangular opening with fluted Doric colonettes, a frieze accented by triglyphs, a dentiled cornice, and a molded shelf. The classical design of this mantel suggests that it was perhaps installed in the ante-bellum period but more likely in the early twentieth century. The southeast room contains a mantel with a plain frieze accented by a lower course of bound reeding and a molded shelf carried on robustly molded consoles. It is executed in unpainted dark walnut, and could come from the same era as that just mentioned.

The interior of the frame addition displays a crown molding, wide molded baseboards, a molded chairrail, and a two-leaf single flat panel door leading to the porch. The door surround, with tall plain pilasters carrying a high flat frieze, is distinguished by the use of colorful Venetian glass in the sidelights and transom. The door from the interior of the house consists of five raised panels and is set within a symmetrically molded

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surround with cornerblocks displaying the four-point star motif.

The wide second floor hall displays doors of six flat panels set within symmetrically molded surrounds with plain cornerblocks. An ogee molded chairrail and narrow, molded baseboards carry along the length of the hall to built-in pantries in the rear. The woodwork in the four bedrooms is executed in a much simpler manner than that in the rooms downstairs. All of these rooms display symmetrically molded door and window surrounds, some with plain cornerblocks, and narrow baseboards. The second floor mantels, like those downstairs, appear to have been replaced in some cases. The only mantel that is clearly of antebellum origin occurs in the northwest room. It is a simple Greek Revival design with flat pilasters, a wide, flat frieze, and a plain shelf. Above the second floor the stair continues through a small landing to the attic.

The outbuildings include a frame kitchen, a brick smokehouse, two horse barns, and an open well house, and several small log and frame cabins. Of particular note are the kitchen and the smokehouse, both of early date.

The kitchen is a double pen structure located to the southeast of the main house, sheathed in weatherboards under a flush-gabled standing seam tin roof with a center brick chimney. It stands on a brick and stone foundation. The fenestration of the structure is in an asymmetrical four-bay arrangement with two doors of five raised panels, and two sash windows, one four-over-six and the other six-over-six, all set within plain surrounds. This pattern suggests that the kitchen perhaps was enlarged to its present double pen configuration. The central fireplace has only a simple mantel shelf over its north opening, but a well-executed transitional Federal-Greek Revival mantel distinguishes the south side. The mantel has fluted pilasters carrying a frieze with paneled end blocks. A paneled central tablet is surmounted by a high, stepped cornice that breaks over the end blocks and a plain mantel shelf. The elaborate design of the mantel and the presence of marks on the pilasters that appear to be from a former chairrail suggest that it was removed from the main house and installed in the kitchen.

The smokehouse, a small structure constructed of bricklaid in five-to-one common bond, has been stuccoed up to a height of four or five feet apparently because of structural weakening in the brickwork as evidenced by the presence of cracks in the walls. The building carries a flush-gabled standing seam tin roof with a box cornice and displays a vertical board door on the west elevation; a low shed roof addition occurs on the south elevation with the peak of the shed meeting the wall of the smokehouse just above the line of the stucco.

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

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

PREHISTORIC
 1400-1499
 1500-1599
 1600-1699
 1700-1799
 1800-1899
 1900-

ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
 ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
 AGRICULTURE
 ARCHITECTURE
 ART
 COMMERCE
 COMMUNICATIONS

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

COMMUNITY PLANNING
 CONSERVATION
 ECONOMICS
 EDUCATION
 ENGINEERING
 EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
 INDUSTRY
 INVENTION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 LAW
 LITERATURE
 MILITARY
 MUSIC
 PHILOSOPHY
 POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

RELIGION
 SCIENCE
 SCULPTURE
 SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
 THEATER
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES 1815

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

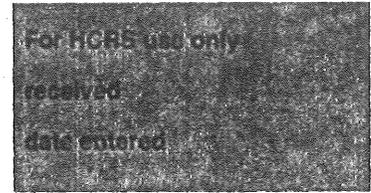
The Boxwoods is a significant example of Federal style brick architecture located in one of the architecturally rich counties of northern North Carolina. The dwelling reflects the influence of Virginia architectural tastes which resulted from strong economic and social ties between the tobacco producing counties of upper North Carolina and the state of Virginia. The later additions and embellishments at The Boxwoods are a result of the continuous ownership of the house. The plantation is one of the largest landholdings in the northwestern Piedmont region of North Carolina, an area dominated by the small family farm. The Boxwoods is historically significant for its association with Randall Duke Scales, the founder of the town of Madison. Scales built The Boxwoods in 1815 and lived there until 1840. Since 1903 it has been owned by the Penn family whose members are of local and statewide significance.

Criteria Assessment:

- B. Associated with Randall Duke Scales, a large landholder and founder of the town of Madison, North Carolina, and with the Penn family of Madison which has been active in the notions business since the early twentieth century.
- C. The Boxwoods is a significant example of Federal style brick architecture with later additions and embellishments which reflects the architectural tastes of the counties along the Virginia-North Carolina border.

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The Rockingham County house known as Boxwoods was built in Madison, on the banks of the Dan River, sometime around 1815 by Randall Duke Scales. Scales, the grandson of Joseph Scales who settled in the area in 1761, and the son of Peter Scales, was one of the county's largest landholders. He was also the founder of the town of Madison. In 1815 he laid out 96 half-acre lots and had the town chartered in 1818. It was named after President James Madison.¹

Although it is located in the northern piedmont, antebellum Rockingham County had an economy more like that of its eastern neighbors. Large plantations were the rule, and the various rivers in the county, including the Dan, were of great importance in the economy of the plantations. In 1812 the Roanoke Transportation Company was organized by eastern capitalists for the purpose of making the Dan River navigable up to the point which would become Madison. It was felt that Madison would become an important river trade center. These plans never materialized, however, and Madison never became the great city imagined by Scales.²

In the 1840s Scales sold his property and moved west to Mississippi. Boxwoods, which at this time was called "Rural Retreat," was sold to Dr. James L. Oliver, who paid \$8,500 in 1844 for 892 acres.³ Oliver, the community physician, died February 11, 1847, at the age of 33, and was the first person buried in the cemetery of the Madison Presbyterian Church.⁴ Oliver left his property to his brother William W. Oliver, who in the summer of 1848 sold 829 acres, including the house, to John D. Watkins, for \$9,270.⁵

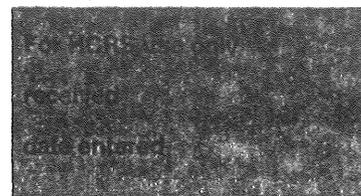
Watkins and his wife Phebe, both native Virginians, were responsible for planting the large number of boxwoods which would give the house its name. They brought the boxwoods from Mrs. Watkins's former home in Cascade, Virginia in the late 1840s. A century later there were "nearly 1,000 plants—both English and American."⁶

Watkins's plantation was large and successful. In 1860 he owned 25 slaves to work his 880 acres, 350 of which were improved. Watkins grew 400 bushels of wheat, 1,750 of corn, and 420 of oats. The farm was valued at \$24,000, the livestock at \$1,456 and Watkins's personal estate was valued at \$49,000. The main cash crop of Rockingham County, however, was tobacco, and Watkins grew 14,000 pounds of tobacco in 1860. He was one of the many Rockingham County farmers who made the area one of the state's largest tobacco manufacturing centers in the period just before the Civil War. At that time there were an estimated 40 to 50 tobacco manufacturing concerns in Madison.⁸

The scale of the Watkins farm was diminished by the war and its aftermath. In 1870 his farm was valued at \$10,900, his livestock \$1,200, and his personal estate \$2,000. His farm had only 110 acres under cultivation, and its output similarly declined with 6,500 pounds of tobacco, 180 bushels of wheat, 1,250 bushels of corn, and 350 of oats.⁹

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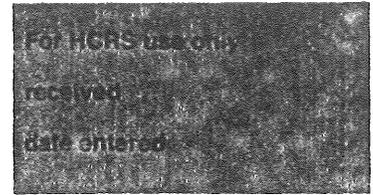
In 1878 Watkins sold his property to a Madison dry goods merchant Joseph M. Vaughan, who paid \$12,000 for 830 acres. Vaughan and his wife Cassie farmed the land, with two servants. They had four children.¹⁰ One of these children, daughter Loula, took possession of the house in 1903. Loula had married Harry Penn, a prominent businessman.¹¹

By this time the tobacco industry, although still an important part of Rockingham's economy, had been largely supplanted by the textile industry. Harry Penn had tobacco interests, but in addition was partly responsible for the creation of one of the county's textile mainstays. In 1914 Harry, George, and Howard Penn founded the Penn Brothers Suspender Company, specializing in the making of hook and eye suspenders. It was a small business, capitalized at \$7,900 in 1918. In 1920 Harry, George, and George's son Green purchased the assets of the company. Shortly thereafter Green Penn obtained a patent on a ladies' adjustable garter. The company was incorporated in 1921 as the Gem-Dandy Garter Company. The company expanded rapidly and in 1928 opened a sales office in New York to move the company's growing line of garters, suspenders, neckties, belts, and girdles. By the middle 1930s, in spite of the Depression, the plant employed 150 people. In 1964 the firm, now called Gem-Dandy, Inc. employed 350 people. Edgar Vaughan Penn, son of Harry and Loula Penn, was executive vice-president. Vaughan Penn, also a son of Harry and Loula Penn, was vice-president. The firm remains active today as one of the county's main economic assets.¹²

Mrs. Loula Vaughan Penn died April 29, 1957. The property was left to her son Edgar Penn.¹³ Upon his death in 1977 his widow became the owner of the property. She still lives there. The Boxwoods remains what one observer has called "one of the show places of the Carolinas,"¹⁴ a distinctive house with deep historical roots in the history of Rockingham County.

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Footnotes

¹Bettie Sue Gardner, History of Rockingham County (N.P., 1964), 19, hereinafter cited as Gardner, Rockingham County; Ronald Williams, Madison, North Carolina (Greensboro: Piedmont Press, 1971), 16, 21, 32, hereinafter cited as Williams, Madison; Bettie Sue Gardner, Rambles Through the County of Rockingham (N.P., 1950), 20.

²Carl Goerch, "Rockingham County," The State, IX, No. 16, September, 20, 1941, 23-24; Gardner, Rockingham County, 21; Williams, Madison, 16-17.

³Rockingham County Deed Book 260, p. 30; Williams, Madison, 21; The name "Rural Retreat" lasted until the 1920s when the house became permanently known as Boxwoods, or The Boxwood.

⁴Cemetery Records of Rockingham and Stokes Counties, North Carolina: Compiled by members of the James Hunter Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (N.P., place, 1978), 107-108; Williams, Madison, 64. Oliver and Peter Cardwell donated the land to form the church on February 1, 1847. Oliver was buried there ten days later and Cardwell was buried there in July of 1847. It is believed that Dr. Oliver was stricken during a severe typhoid epidemic that raged in the area in 1846 and 1847.

⁵Rockingham County Will Book L, p. 44; Rockingham County Deed Book 2dP, p. 257.

⁶Mrs. J. Van Noppen, "Old Homes in Rockingham County," The State, XVIII, No. 18, September 30, 1950, p. 9, hereinafter cited as Van Noppen, "Old Homes."

⁷Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Rockingham County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule.

⁸Williams, Madison, 46. Williams reports that Randall Duke Scales operated the "first known plug tobacco factory in Madison" but it was not located on his property.

⁹Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Rockingham County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule.

¹⁰Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Rockingham County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule; Rockingham County Deed Book 3dH, p. 232.

¹¹Rockingham County Deed Book 141, p. 172; Gardner, Rockingham County, 19.

¹²Rockingham County: Economic and Social (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, under the auspices of the University of North Carolina and the Rockingham Club, 1918), 22-23; Madison Messenger, September 10, 1964; Leaksville News, August 30, 1934.

¹³Rockingham County Will Book K, p. 275; Deed Book 537, p. 83.

¹⁴Van Noppen, "Old Homes," 9.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cemetery Records of Rockingham and Stokes Counties, North Carolina. Compiled by members of the James Hunter Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. N.P., 1978.

Gardner, Bettie Sue. History of Rockingham County. N.P., 1964.

Gardner, Bettie Sue. Rambles through the County of Rockingham. N.P., 1950.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 8.4 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Mayodan

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1, 7 | 5 9, 8 0, 0, 0 | 4, 0 2, 7 0, 0, 0

B 1, 7 | 5 9, 3 0, 5, 5 | 4, 0 2, 6 6, 6, 0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1, 7 | 5 9, 3 0, 8, 0 | 4, 0 2, 6 4, 6, 0

D 1, 7 | 5 9, 3 0, 6, 0 | 4, 0 2, 6 5, 0, 0

E 1, 7 | 5 9, 2 2, 7, 0 | 4, 0 2, 6 7, 8, 0

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Boxwoods is indicated as the red line on the enclosed map. It includes only that portion of the Penn property closely associated with the house and its ancillary buildings.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE David W. Parham, Consultant
Jim Sumner, Researcher

ORGANIZATION Survey and Planning Branch
Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section

DATE February, 1980

STREET & NUMBER N.C. Division of Archives and History
109 E. 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:

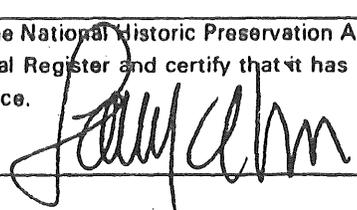
NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

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



TITLE

DATE March 13, 1980

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

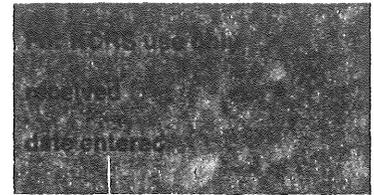
ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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Goerch, Carl. "Rockingham County." The State. Volume IX, No. 16. September 20, 1941.

Leaksville News. August 30, 1934.

Madison Messenger. September 10, 1964.

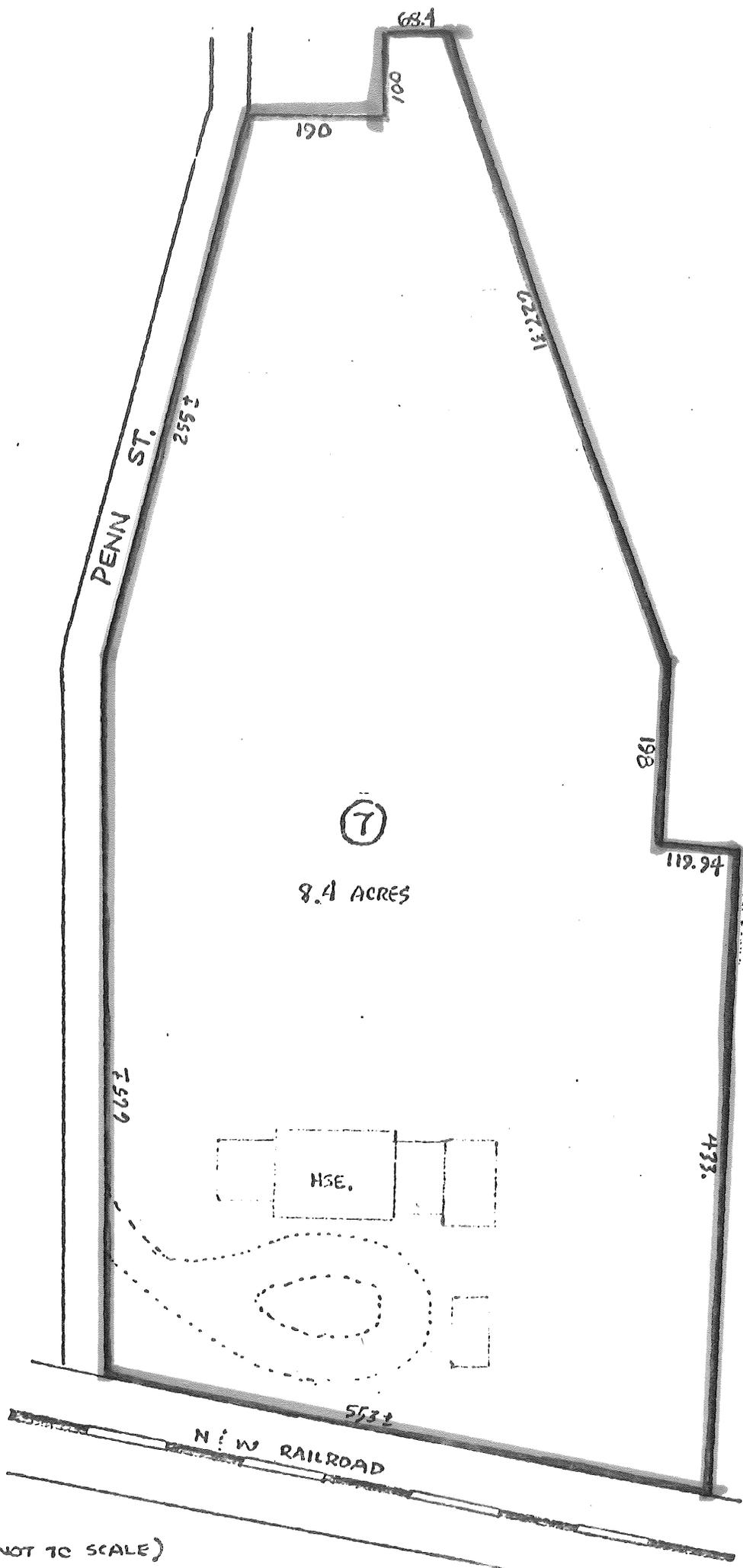
Rockingham County Records. Deed Books, Will Books. Microfilm copies. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History.

Rockingham County: Economic and Social. Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton under the auspices of the University of North Carolina and the Rockingham Club, 1918.

United States Census Bureau. Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Rockingham County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule. Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Rockingham County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Rockingham County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule. Microfilm copies. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History.

Van Noppen, Mrs. J. "Old Homes in Rockingham County." The State. Volume XVIII, No. 18. September 30, 1950.

Williams, Ronald. Madison, North Carolina. Greensboro: Piedmont Press, 1971.



⑦
8.4 ACRES

TAX MAP 404
BLK. 1
LOT. 7



N W RAILROAD

(NOT TO SCALE)

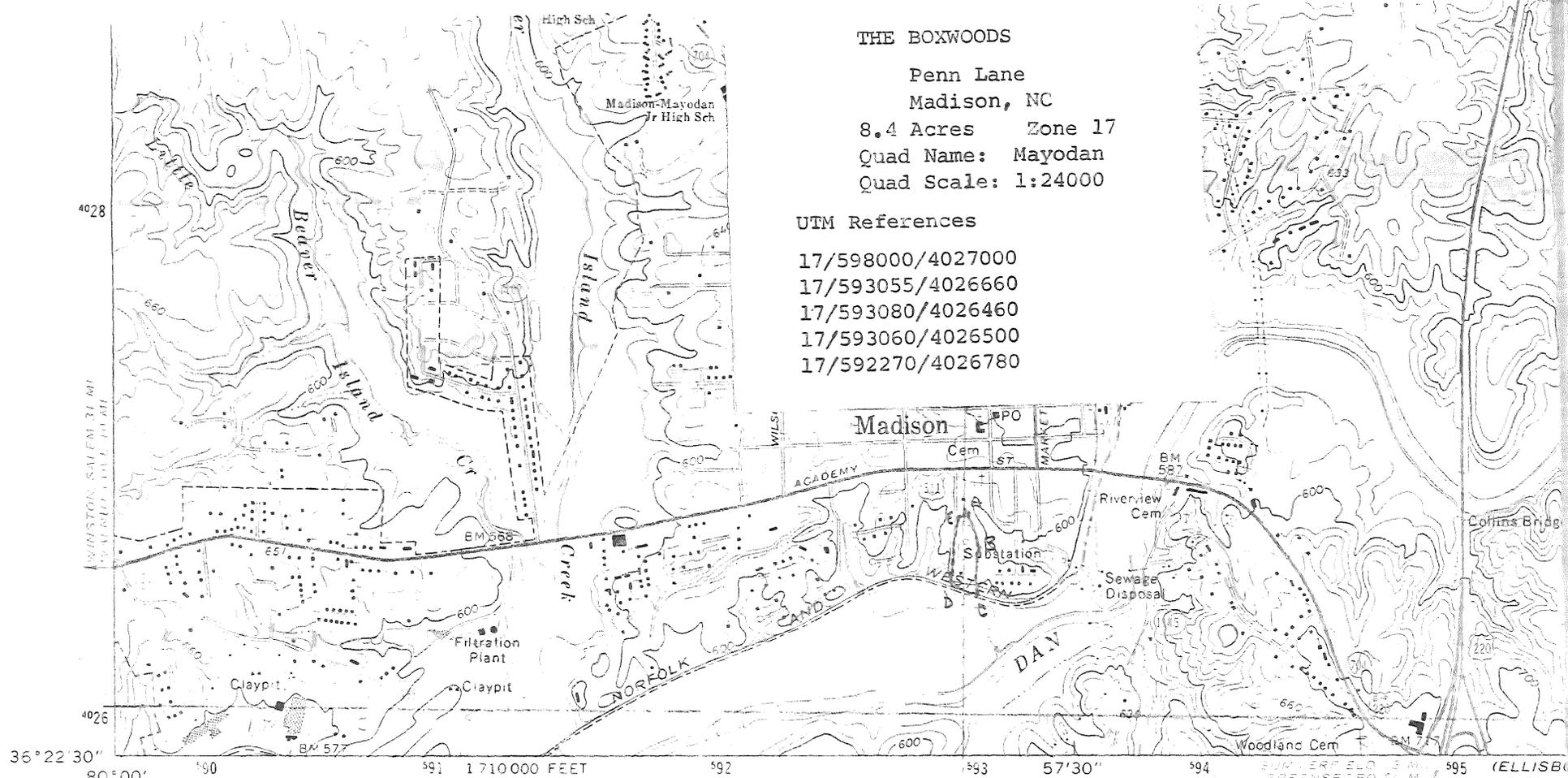
THE BOXWOODS

Penn Lane
Madison, NC

8.4 Acres Zone 17
Quad Name: Mayodan
Quad Scale: 1:24000

UTM References

- 17/598000/4027000
- 17/593055/4026660
- 17/593080/4026460
- 17/593060/4026500
- 17/592270/4026780



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

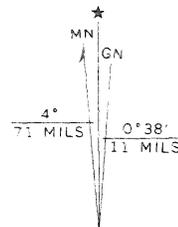
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1971

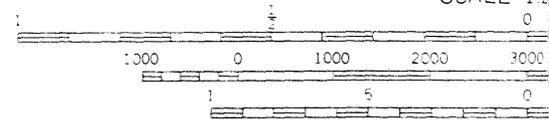
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: North Carolina coordinate system (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



UTM GRID AND 1971 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL
DATUM IS MEAN

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND

(BELEWS LAKE)
4926 / SE

