

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 HOSKINS HOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
other names/site number Tannenbaum Park

2. Location

street & number Southeast corner New Garden Rd. and US Highway 220 not for publication
city, town Greensboro vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Guilford code 081 zip code 27408

3. Classification

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

Name of related multiple property listing:
None

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 J. Pinn Jr. 1-27-88
Signature of certifying official Date
State Historic Preservation Officer
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:) _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility/storage

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Single-pen log house

OTHER: Double-pen log barn

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Unknown

walls WOOD/Log

roof WOOD/Shake

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Hoskins House Historic District is a partially wooded seven and one-half acre tract of land containing four buildings. The site occupies the western edge of a gently sloping ridge above Horsepen Creek, five miles northwest of downtown Greensboro in a rapidly developing area recently annexed by the city. The west boundary is Battleground Avenue/US 220, a heavily traveled thoroughfare. On the north is New Garden Road, which follows a roadbed in use since the mid-eighteenth century. The south boundary is Green Acres Lane, a modern subdivision road. A mid-twentieth century subdivision borders the property on the east, separating the property from Guilford Battleground Military Park, which lies another quarter mile east down New Garden Road. Other mid-twentieth century single-family residential development lies to the south and to the west across Battleground Avenue. A dense condominium complex was built across New Garden Road in the 1980s, and a shopping center is under construction at the northwest corner of Battleground Avenue and New Garden Road.

The Hoskins House (A), an early log house, stands north-center on the property on its original elevated location. There the land begins to fall to the north, west, and south, though it continues to rise in a very gentle slope to the east. Behind the Hoskins House is a reconstructed log cookhouse (B). The Coble Barn (C), moved to the property in 1987, stands downslope to the southwest. On the southeast corner of the property is the Ferrill House (D), a mid-twentieth century brick residence. An asphalt drive off New Garden Road follows the eastern edge of the property to a visitors parking lot in front of the Ferrill House. The parking lot is on the bed of a former public road connecting New Garden to Green Acres Lane.

The property is shaded by a variety of trees, some of considerable age dating from the nineteenth century occupation of the property by the Hoskins family. Dense stands of pine and cedar line the western edge of the property, screening Battleground Avenue. Several old cedars and magnolias are in the front of the Hoskins House. A large, ancient Osage Orange stands between the house and barn. The eastern half of the property is covered with scattered plantings of cedar, magnolia, and mixed hardwoods.

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Inventory List (Letters Keyed to Sketch Map):

A. Hoskins House (contributing). Late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. A traditional single-pen log dwelling house of hewn V-notched chestnut logs, measuring 24' by 18', with an exterior stone chimney on the west gable end; inside an enclosed stair rises in the corner to the left of the fireplace.

The 1986-1987 restoration of the house removed extensive twentieth century additions and coverings, including brick veneer, and revealed the original log core and many important details largely intact. Original features include the log walls with early daubing, much of the fieldstone foundation, log floor joists, planed and beaded ceiling joists, flooring under the enclosed stair, a batten door, most of the hewn rafters and roof shingle lath, and the stone chimney base.

Some of the material in the original enclosed stair had survived its twentieth century reworking, and ghost marks on the wall revealed its older configuration. Clear evidence survived of an arched brick opening over the stone firebox, and this was reconstructed. A large picture window had been cut into the logs on the east gable end; this required careful piecing of matching replacement log sections to fill the void. Similar treatment was required under the two front windows, which had been cut down to near floor level. Introduction of new materials was elsewhere largely limited to the flooring, sash windows, and rebuilt brick chimney stack. New hand-split oak shakes cover the roof.

B. Cookhouse (noncontributing). 1987. A commemorative 16' by 14' single-pen log building. It is a reconstruction of a cookhouse described by an elderly Hoskins family member as having stood at the location until the early twentieth century. Its construction details are modeled after those of the Hoskins House. A large fieldstone chimney stands at the west gable end.

C. Coble Barn (contributing). ca. 1830. A large double-pen log barn of hewn V-notched logs under a long wood-shingled gable roof. Each pen measures 15' by 22' with an 18' passageway between the pens. The south pen is divided by a log wall east-west into two animal stalls. The east stall retains its built-in trough -- a log hollowed out to hold feed -- and a built-in pole hay rack above the trough. The north pen is one open bay, with a plank floor, probably used for threshing wheat. Both pens have low plank ceilings carried by log joists, with lofts above. Board and batten doors are hung on long strap iron hinges.

The fourth log from the top on the north and south ends of both pens are cantilevered several feet on the east, carrying a log plate the full

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length of the barn. This in turn carries the rafters of a pent shed roof, a typical feature of barns of this type in the region, which throws water away from the walls and foundations. Unique to this barn are the graceful fingernail-moon ventilators cut into the weatherboards of the north and south gables, five on each side following the pitch of the roof.

D. Ferrill House (noncontributing). ca. 1955. One-story brick ranch house, part of the mid-twentieth century subdivision that grew up east of the Hoskins House. The building is being retained as a park office and visitors center.

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)

Military

Architecture

Period of Significance

1781

Late 18th-early 19th c.

ca. 1830

Significant Dates

1781

Late 18th-early 19th

ca. 1830

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: Located a quarter mile west of the boundary of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park (NR), the Hoskins House Historic District contains three components significant in national and local history. First, the partially wooded 7.5 acre site itself is significant for its associations with the Battle of Guilford Courthouse on March 15, 1781, one of the pivotal engagements in the American Revolution. As documented by the 1787 map of British Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton and corroborated by modern studies, the Hoskins House site was the focal point of the British attack. Two thousand troops commanded by Lord Cornwallis formed their lines around the house on the site in preparation for the bayonet charge against the first line of the American army, and the house is believed to have been used as a hospital for wounded British after the battle. Now surrounded by dense twentieth century subdivision development and detached from the National Military Park, the Hoskins site is the last known parcel within the battle area and outside of the 220 acre park that is protected and that retains integrity of feeling and association with the battle. As such it is eligible under criterion A on a national level of significance. While the log house now on the site is traditionally believed to have been the structure present during the battle and architectural evidence is not to the contrary, its age cannot be determined conclusively. The structure dates from no later than the early nineteenth century and is eligible under Criterion C as an intact example of a regionally important settlement period dwelling type, the single-pen log house with loft. Also on the property is an early nineteenth century double-pen log barn. Though moved to the present location from a site elsewhere in the county, it is also eligible under criterion C at a local level of significance as a fully preserved example of the most distinctive historic barn type in central and western piedmont North Carolina. A reconstructed log cookhouse behind the Hoskins House and a mid-twentieth century brick house at the southeast corner of the property are non-contributing. Professional archaeological investigations made in 1984 failed to find a British mass burial traditionally said to be near the house. This does not preclude the possible presence of significant archaeological features elsewhere on the site, but Criterion D for archaeology is not being claimed at this time. The property's period of significance includes the date of the battle, the circa date of the house, and the estimated date of the barn. Threatened by development, the property was acquired in 1984 by the Guilford Battle Ground Company, a non-profit group, for protection and restoration. It will become a public park operated by the City of Greensboro in 1988.

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Site Context: The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, March 15, 1781.

The Battle of Guilford Courthouse was a pivotal military engagement of the American Revolution. On March 15, 1781, the British army commanded by Lord Charles Cornwallis drove Nathanael Greene's American force from the field at this backcountry county seat. It was a costly British victory, and Cornwallis withdrew to Wilmington on the North Carolina coast and then to Yorktown in Virginia to replenish his army. He never recovered his balance after Guilford Courthouse, and he surrendered to General Washington at Yorktown the following October.¹

Among the early documents describing the Battle of Guilford Courthouse is the 1787 account of the British campaign in the southern colonies by Banastre Tarleton, Cornwallis's principal lieutenant.² Tarleton's volume included a map of the Guilford Courthouse battle area, apparently prepared from his or his officers' field notes, which shows the deployment of British and American troops through the course of the battle. The map also depicts topographical and cultural features, including two structures located at the center of the British line at the beginning of the engagement.

In 1938, National Park Service historian William P. Brandon made an exhaustive comparative study of the Tarleton map.³ Brandon evaluated the map against the modern topography, other American and British eyewitness accounts of the battle, and later histories, and concluded that the map was remarkably accurate except in the direction of the north facing arrow. The axis of the battle was actually almost due east and west along the present New Garden Road, rather than southwest to northeast as indicated on the map.

Brandon further concluded that an old house still standing on New Garden Road, the Hoskins House, stood at or very near the location of the larger of the two structures depicted near the center of the British line on the Tarleton map. Brandon's analysis gave scholarly support to a longstanding local tradition that the Hoskins House stood during the battle, and that the Hoskins farmyard was the center of the British advance. Though Brandon noted that a 1781 date for the present house could not be claimed absolutely, his study left little doubt that the house site and the surrounding property were central to one of the decisive battles of the American Revolution. Two thousand British and Hessian soldiers left the road and formed their ranks around the farmhouse here as the Americans waited in three lines between them and the courthouse, which stood a little over a mile to the east. Other historians have cited evidence that the house at the site was used as a British hospital after the fight, and that Cornwallis may have occupied the house during the heavy rain in the night following the battle.⁴

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The face of the battlefield changed little for a century after the engagement. Though Guilford Courthouse was chartered as Martinsville in 1785, it was abandoned when the county seat moved in 1808 to the new town of Greensboro, five miles south, and the old courthouse and the few other buildings around it were lost in the early nineteenth century. The local population continued farming the land. Private acquisition of the battleground for a commemorative park began under the direction of Judge David Schenck and the Guilford Battle Ground Company in the late nineteenth century. The federal government accepted the property in 1917 and began management of Guilford Battleground National Military Park (NR).

Little of the battlefield site west of the American first line -- the direction of the initial British attack -- lies within the boundary of the National Military Park. Hoskins descendants had sold a portion of property to the park group in 1890, but the core of the Hoskins lands at the western edge of the battlefield remained privately owned. By the mid-twentieth century all but about four acres containing the house site had been sold off, and a residential development separated the Hoskins property from the park's western boundary some 400 yards to the east.

Residential and commercial development on surrounding property in the 1980s placed the future of the Hoskins site in jeopardy. When it came up for sale in 1984, a coalition of Greensboro citizens established the Guilford Battle Ground Company, named after the local nineteenth century group that saved the battlefield, to raise money to purchase the site, restore the house, and protect the property for the public benefit. Twentieth century additions to the house -- some dating from as late as 1972 -- were removed, revealing a well-preserved early log core. Its restoration protected surviving historic fabric, and new work was based on physical evidence or knowledge of historical precedent. A log cookhouse built behind the house is a reconstruction of a building known to have survived into the early twentieth century, described by a family member and traditionally considered the second, smaller building on the Tarleton map.⁵ The historic Coble Barn was relocated to a site southwest of the house (See below). The group purchased an adjoining parcel south of the Hoskins House, originally part of the Hoskins lands, bringing the total protected area to 7.5 acres. A non-contributing mid-twentieth century brick house on the south corner of that lot is being retained as an office and visitor's center for the park. The property is scheduled to be transferred to the City of Greensboro in March, 1988, for use as a public park.

The Hoskins property survives today as an important satellite to the National Military Park. Though surrounded on all sides by modern devel-

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opment, the 7.5 acre site remains largely undisturbed. Later alterations to the property have included outbuildings from various periods (none dating from pre-World War II survived into recent decades), a farm pond south of the house, and a tennis court to its west. All are now removed, and none appears to have required significant grading. Contours of the land are much as they were in the eighteenth century.

Now occupied by the restored log house, which may have been present during the battle, and two log outbuildings, and shaded by stands of old cedars, pines, hardwoods, and ornamentals, the site retains a degree of associative integrity with the battle that is remarkable after two centuries in a rapidly urbanizing community.

The Hoskins House Context: Early Log Domestic Architecture in Guilford County, ca. 1750 - ca. 1825.

Though the origins of American log building traditions lie in Continental Europe, by the time of the mid-eighteenth immigration of German and English speaking peoples from Pennsylvania into piedmont North Carolina, the log house was the standard settlement dwelling for all immigrant groups. Early descriptions of Guilford County -- settled by nearly equal numbers of Germans, Quakers, and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians -- suggest that the first generations of buildings were mostly log.⁶ Though the two-room saddlebag form and two-story, hall and parlor types were also widespread, the single-pen log house was the most common. The form is characterized by V-notched or half-dovetail notched logs assembled in a short rectangular plan, almost square, with an exterior chimney of stone or brick at one gable end, and a steep enclosed stair inside rising to an unheated loft. The simplicity of the single pen form belies the complexity of its use and cultural meaning.⁷

The log tradition endured for over a century in Guilford County. Over sixty log dwelling houses were identified in the 1979 survey of the county, the majority of which are single-pen. Of all surviving log houses, the Hoskins House is believed to be the earliest.⁸ Construction details such as the exposed beaded ceiling joists and the arched firebox suggest that the house could have been built between the late colonial period and the first years of the nineteenth century.

Most log houses in the county are abandoned and deteriorated, or have been incorporated into modern buildings. An undetermined number identified in the 1979 survey have since been pulled down for salvage materials. Few other log buildings in the county have any assurance of preservation. Two log houses, the McNairy House and the Dolly Madison Memorial House, are preserved in an urban park in Greensboro behind the local museum, far removed from their original rural settings. The Hos-

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kins House will be one of few early log dwellings in the county preserved with integrity into the next century.

Hoskins House Historical Background:

The date of construction and the original occupants of the present Hoskins House have not been determined conclusively. Some students of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse have speculated that the house may have been built by Robert Mitchell, who owned the property between 1762 and 1774,⁹ or by James and Mary Ross, who owned the house site and 150 surrounding acres between 1774 and 1778.¹⁰ When Joseph and Hannah Evans Hoskins purchased the 150 acre tract from the Ross couple in 1778,¹¹ a portion of the property had already been cleared and under cultivation for some time, and it probably contained the Ross dwelling house and other structures. Tarleton's 1787 map of the battle area showing cleared fields and two buildings, and Cornwallis's description of the farm as "a considerable plantation"¹² indicate that the property had been settled and farmed well before the battle in 1781.

But whether the simple log house standing today was first the dwelling of Mitchell, Ross, or Hoskins before the battle, or whether it was built by the Hoskins family in the later eighteenth or early nineteenth century, is not positively known. Later generations of the Hoskins family were divided on whether the present house was standing at the time of the battle,¹³ though by the turn of this century the coverings and additions to the old log core would have complicated the question.

Joseph Hoskins (1751-1799) and Hannah Evans Hoskins, who occupied the site during the battle and who founded the family which lived on the property into the twentieth century, were from Chester County, Pennsylvania, participants in the flood of immigration from the mid-Atlantic colonies into the North Carolina piedmont from the 1740s until the Revolution. Little is known about their circumstances, though they were apparently Quakers¹⁴ -- who along with Germans and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians settled most of Guilford County -- and relatively substantial farmers. Hoskins served as county sheriff from 1789 to 1790, indicating he was of some standing in the community¹⁵. Though his farm was only of about average size, in his 1799 will he was able to bequest 700 dollars cash in addition to standard household and plantation items to his wife and eight children. He left "all the tract of land whereon I now live" to be shared by his sons Joseph and Ellis Hoskins, though he specified that "Joseph have the part including my dwelling house."¹⁶

Two antebellum historians of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse wrote of their visits with the second Joseph Hoskins at his home,¹⁷ which presumably was the house that had been occupied by his parents. Unfor-

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Unfortunately, neither specifically said whether the house was thought to have been present during the battle. The first direct written claim that the present house was standing in 1781 was made in 1889 by Judge David Schenk, founder of the organization that saved the nearby battlefield for posterity.¹⁸

Succeeding generations of the Hoskins clan occupied the house, made changes, and sold off parcels of the property.¹⁹ Photographs of the house dating from about 1930 show the structure covered in weatherboards with extensive rear and side additions. By the Second World War the house and remaining acreage were sold out of the Hoskins family. In 1951 it was purchased by historian Burke Davis, who made further alterations to the house, including the application of brick veneer and a Neo-colonial pedimented front entry. The 1986-1987 restoration revealed that the old log core had survived the alterations largely intact.

The Coble Barn Context: Double-Pen Log Barns of the Western North Carolina Piedmont, ca. 1790-1850.

The double-pen log barn is the largest and most distinctive type of agricultural support building built before the Civil War in the North Carolina western piedmont. Examples of the type -- perhaps as many as 30 or 40 -- have been identified in surveys from Guilford County west and south to Gaston County on the South Carolina border, though the Coble Barn is the only example of the type thus far identified in Guilford County.²⁰ As a general rule, the barn is found in areas where the production of grains and livestock predominated, rather than cash crops such as cotton or tobacco. All counties where the barn is known share a common denominator in that some of the settlement population were Germans who immigrated into the North Carolina backcountry from the mid-Atlantic between the mid-eighteenth century and the Revolution. However, within those counties the form was not limited to German communities. As in other architectural practices, Germans and their English-speaking neighbors traded methods and shared influences.

Though all these settlement groups came from Pennsylvania and neighboring colonies, the common Pennsylvania bank barn is noted only by its absence in North Carolina. The one known example of the bank barn in this region, the Richard Mendenhall Barn in the Quaker community of Jamestown (NRHD), also in Guilford County, was built in the second or third decade of the nineteenth century by a man who had made a return trip to Pennsylvania in his youth for training as a craftsman.²¹ This suggests that the bank barn was a development that occurred in Pennsylvania after the Revolution, and that the double-pen log barn is an earlier barn form derived from Germanic traditions and brought to North

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Carolina in the mid-eighteenth century, where it endured until the middle of the nineteenth century.

Though the form probably has eighteenth century origins, no surviving examples are known to predate the early nineteenth century, and by the second quarter of the century the form seems to have been fairly standardized over a large area. All consist of two rectangular hewn log pens separated by an open drive-through for wagons. The first floor pens contained animal stalls, sometimes with hewn log troughs for water or feed, and hay was stored in the lofts above the stalls. Many have cantilevered logs near the top of the wall supporting broad pent eaves to deflect water from the log walls and foundations. Wooden hinge systems and other wooden fittings are found in addition to the standard iron strap hinges and fittings.²²

The Coble Barn is one of the largest and best preserved of this important class of piedmont outbuilding, retaining such details as its cantilevered eave, hewn log trough, and pole hay rack. It is also the only one with a secure future which is accessible to the public. Its relocation meets Criterion Consideration B on two counts. First, its new location adequately reflects the quality and character of its original Guilford county rural site and its association with a traditional log farmhouse. Second, as numerous outbuildings have existed on the Hoskins property over time, its relocation is not incompatible with the integrity of the site.

The Coble Barn Historical Background:²³

The Coble Barn was originally located near the village of Julian in southeast Guilford County, about 11 miles from downtown Greensboro. The barn was probably built by George Coble (1808-1894), a son or grandson of immigrants of German stock who settled in southeastern Guilford County before the Revolution. George also went by the name "Joel," apparently to distinguish himself from several neighbors of the same name in the numerous Coble clan. His father, Jacob Coble (1768-1847), willed George 250 acres "...where he now lives ..." in 1832, indicating that the elder Coble had previously set aside acreage for the young man to settle, probably upon his marriage to Elizabeth Ingle in 1828. It is likely that George Coble built the barn, with the help of neighbors and local artisans, within a few years of his setting up housekeeping with Elizabeth.

The Coble household was typical of the piedmont yeomanry, producing corn, wheat, hay, and various vegetable crops; raising dairy and other cattle, sheep, and swine; and maintaining a team of work horses. Coble was never a slaveowner, and his participation in the cash economy was

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probably limited to the sale of surplus grains, dairy products, and wool. The animal barn would have been a critical feature in modest farm operation of this type. The Cobles lived in a substantial log house a short distance from the barn.

Upon the deaths of George and Elizabeth Coble in 1894, the farm passed to their unmarried daughter Letitia, who in turn willed the property at her death in 1922 to Eva Leanna Clapp, a neighbor who apparently had cared for Miss Coble in her old age. Miss Clapp sold the farm after the Second World War to Fred Norman, who continued to use the barn for his mules and cows for some years. In 1986 Mr. Norman sold the log barn, house, and another log building on the property to a speculative dealer in old buildings. The house was resold to buyers from another county, and it was removed from Guilford County. Upon learning that the barn would probably be sold for salvage materials, members of the Guilford Battle Ground Company approached the intermediate owner and secured its donation for the proposed park on the Hoskins property near Guilford Battleground. It was moved and restored on the new site in 1987.

Hoskin House Site Archaeology:

Early descriptions of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse suggest that after the engagement the British prepared one or two mass burials somewhere in the vicinity of the Hoskins House. Accounts differ on the probable location of the burials. In 1880 a Dr. Foster from Iowa, who grew up near the battleground, reportedly located two large gravesites somewhere west of the American first line and exhumed many bones.²⁴ The location of the burials has not been known since that time.

Test excavations were made around the Hoskins House in 1984 by archaeologists from Wake Forest University to determine whether any mass graves are within the property's current boundaries.²⁵ All areas suggested by written historical accounts and local oral tradition were tested. No evidence of the burials nor other eighteenth century features associated with the battle were discovered. The team concluded that the burials were either located outside the present Hoskins House property boundary or that the work of Dr. Foster in 1880 or subsequent ground disturbances had effectively destroyed the evidence. Criterion D is not claimed as part of the property's eligibility for the National Register. This does not preclude the possibility of other features of archaeological significance existing on the property.

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FOOTNOTES

- ¹Detailed accounts of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse and its historical implications include Thomas E. Baker, Another Such Victory. New York: Eastern Acorn Press, 1981), and Charles E. Hatch, Jr. The Battle of Guilford Courthouse (Washington: National Park Service, 1971).
- ²Banastre Tarleton, Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America, (London: T. Cadell, 1787).
- ³William P. Brandon, "The Axis of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse," 1938, unpublished manuscript in the files of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, Greensboro, and the Survey and Planning Branch, N.C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh. Hereinafter cited as Brandon, "Axis."
- ⁴Thomas W. Taylor, draft nomination of the Hoskins House to the National Register of Historic Places, 1983. Manuscript in files of the Survey and Planning Branch, N.C. Division of Archives and History. Hereinafter cited as Taylor, Draft Hoskins House Nomination. Taylor cites Charles E. Hatch, Guilford Courthouse and Its Environs (Washington, 1970) p. 79, Burke Davis, The Cowpens-Guilford Courthouse Campaign (Philadelphia, 1962), p. 170, and Taylor's June 15, 1983, interview with Katherine Hoskins.
- ⁵Taylor, Draft Hoskins House Nomination, citing Taylor interview with Katherine Hoskins, June 15, 1983.
- ⁶Eli W. Caruthers, A Sketch of the Life and Character of the Rev. David Caldwell, D.D. (Greensborough: Swaim and Sherwood, 1842), p. 208.
- ⁷Michael Ann Williams, "The Little 'Big House': The Use and Meaning of the Single-Pen Dwelling," in Camille Wells, Editor, Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, II (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1986), p. 130-136.
- ⁸H. McKeldon Smith, Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture: High Point, Jamestown, Guilford County (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1979) p. 11. Hereinafter cited as Smith, Architectural Resources
- ⁹Taylor, Draft Hoskins House Nomination. Taylor cites an enclosure with the Katherine Hoskins letter to Willard W. Danielson, Superintendent of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, May 2, 1972, in File B-15 at Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, Greensboro, N.C., p.5-6.
- ¹⁰Taylor, Draft Hoskins House Nomination, citing Guilford County Deed Book 1, page 285.
- ¹¹Taylor, Draft Hoskins House Nomination, citing Guilford County Deed Book 1, page 439.
- ¹²Taylor, Draft Hoskins House Nomination, citing Charles, Lord Cornwallis, Letter to Lord George Germain, 17 March 1781, quoted in William B. Wilcox, The American Rebellion: Sir Henry Clinton's Narrative of His Campaigns, 1775-1782, (New Haven: 1954), p. 499.
- ¹³Brandon, "Axis," p. 5-6. Brandon cites a February 15, 1936 interview with Katherine Hoskins, family member and historian who knew the house as a little girl early in the this century.
- ¹⁴The family's Quaker affiliation is implied in Benson J. Lossing, Pictorial Field Book of the American Revolution (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1860) II, p. 389, cited in Taylor, Draft Hoskins House

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Nomination. Joseph Hoskins is buried in the Quaker cemetery at New Garden. (Jim Sumner, "The Hoskins House/Family," research memorandum, January 1988, in files of Survey and Planning Branch, N.C. Division of Archives and History)

¹⁵Taylor, Draft Hoskins House Nomination, and Jim Sumner, Hoskins research memorandum.

¹⁶Will of Josephs Hoskins, July 24, 1799. Guilford County records, file #.0166.

¹⁷Taylor, Draft Hoskins House Nomination, citing Eli W. Caruthers, Interesting Revolutionary Incidents and Sketches of Character, Chiefly in the "Old North State", (Philadelphia, 1856), p. 136, and Benson J. Lossing, A Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. (New York, 1860), II, p. 389.

¹⁸Taylor, Draft Hoskins House Nomination, citing David Schenck, North Carolina: 1780-1781, (Raleigh, 1889), p. 316.

¹⁹Hoskins House chain of title and copies of deeds in the files of the Survey and Planning Branch, N.C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

²⁰Published surveys for Guilford, Davidson, Lincoln, Cabarrus, Davie, Gaston, Iredell, Rutherford, and Rowan counties all contain examples of the type.

²¹Smith, Architectural Resources, p. 13.

²²Contextual description of the double-pen barn type adapted from Paul Baker Touart, Building the Backcountry: An Architectural History of Davidson County, North Carolina (Lexington: Davidson County Historical Association, 1987), p. 23-24.

²³Historical data on the Coble Barn prepared by Jim Sumner, Researcher, N.C. Division of Archives and History, January, 1988. Research memorandum in the Hoskins House Historic District file, Survey and Planning Branch, Raleigh.

²⁴Michael Hill, "Guilford Courthouse Casualties and Burials," research memorandum in the files of the Survey and Planning Branch, N.C. Division of Archives and History, citing Joseph Morehead, "One of the Bloodiest Battlefields," North Carolina Review, 2 January 1910.

²⁵Lawrence E. Abbott, Jr., "Archeological Investigations at the Hoskins House, Guilford County, North Carolina." November, 1984. Manuscript in files of the Survey and Planning Branch, N.C. Division of Archives and History.

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Local Records

Guilford County Deeds and Wills

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National Park Service

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graphs

PHOTOGRAPHS Hoskins House Historic District

Photographs by Michael T. Southern, N.C. Division of Archives and History, taken January 18, 1988 unless otherwise noted. All negatives located at the N.C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C.

- #1. Negative N.87-12-1663. View of the log building group, from the southeast.
- #2. Negative N.87-12-1682. View across the property from the east side.
- #3. Negative N.87-11-872. Facade view of Hoskins House, from north. Photo by John Beamon, City of Greensboro, October, 1987.
- #4. Negative N.87.11-875. Hoskins House fireplace and enclosed stair. Photo by John Beamon, City of Greensboro, October 1987.
- #5. Negative N.87-12-1673. Coble Barn from the east.
- #6. Negative N.87-12-1689. View across property from south, showing the Ferrill House in the foreground.
6. View to Hoskins House and Cookhouse, from west, through Coble Barn passage way

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 7.5

UTM References

A

1	7	6	0	3	2	3	0	3	9	9	9	7	2	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description The nominated property includes all of lots 23, 24, 25, 49,50, 51, and 52, and the western 100' of lot 53, as identified on Map #345, Center Grove Township, Guilford County Tax Maps, Guilford County, N.C., as outlined on the accompanying tax map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all remaining contiguous land in historical association with the Hoskins House site. Twentieth century development surrounds the property in all directions.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

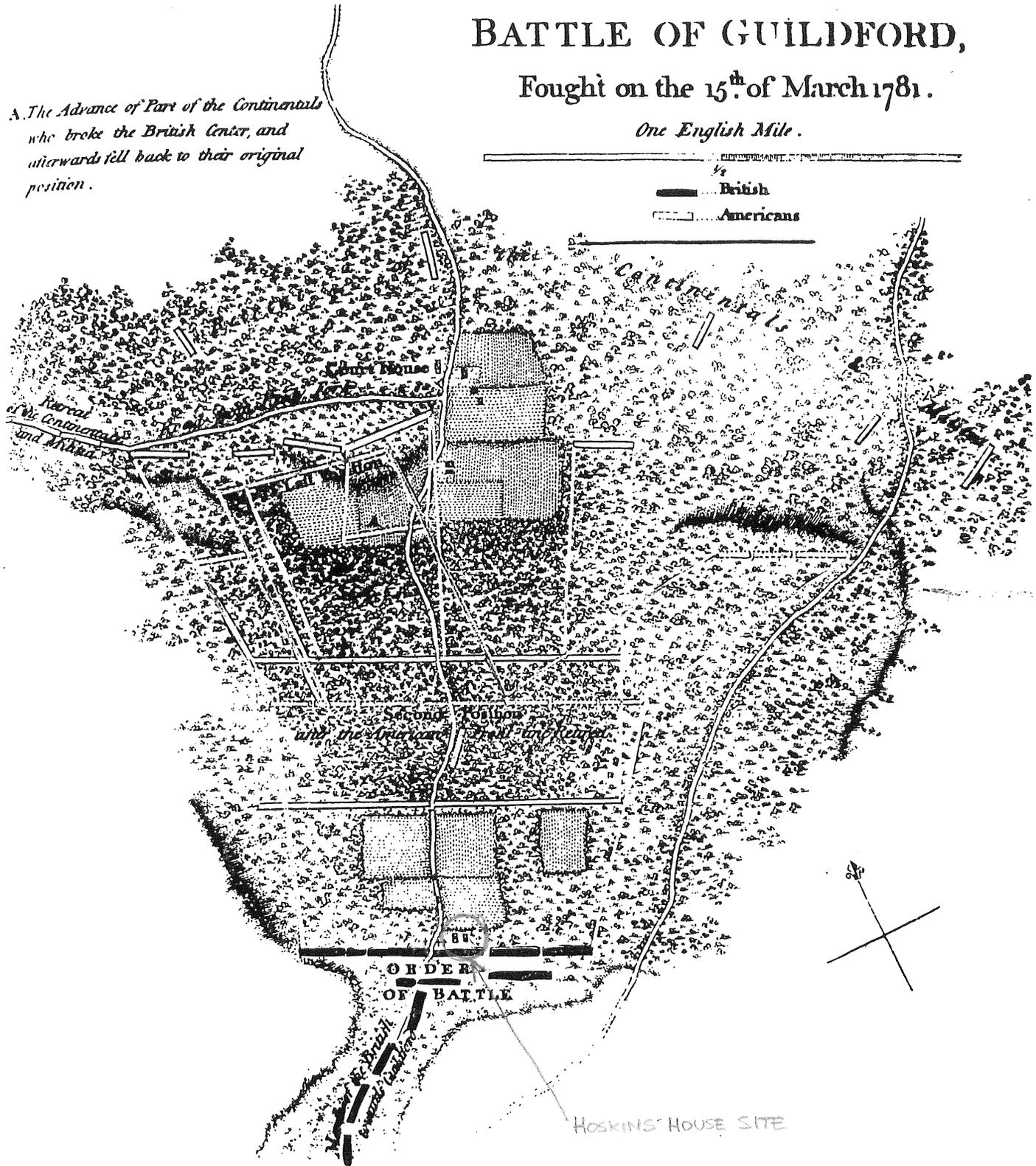
name/title Michael T. Southern, staff (Primary research by Thomas Taylor, NPS Park Technician)
organization N.C. State Historic Preservation Office date January 31, 1988
street & number Archives and History, 109 E. Jones St. telephone 919/733-6545
city or town Raleigh state N.C. zip code 27611

BATTLE OF GUILDFORD, Fought on the 15th of March 1781.

*A. The Advance of Part of the Continentals
who broke the British Center, and
afterwards fell back to their original
position.*

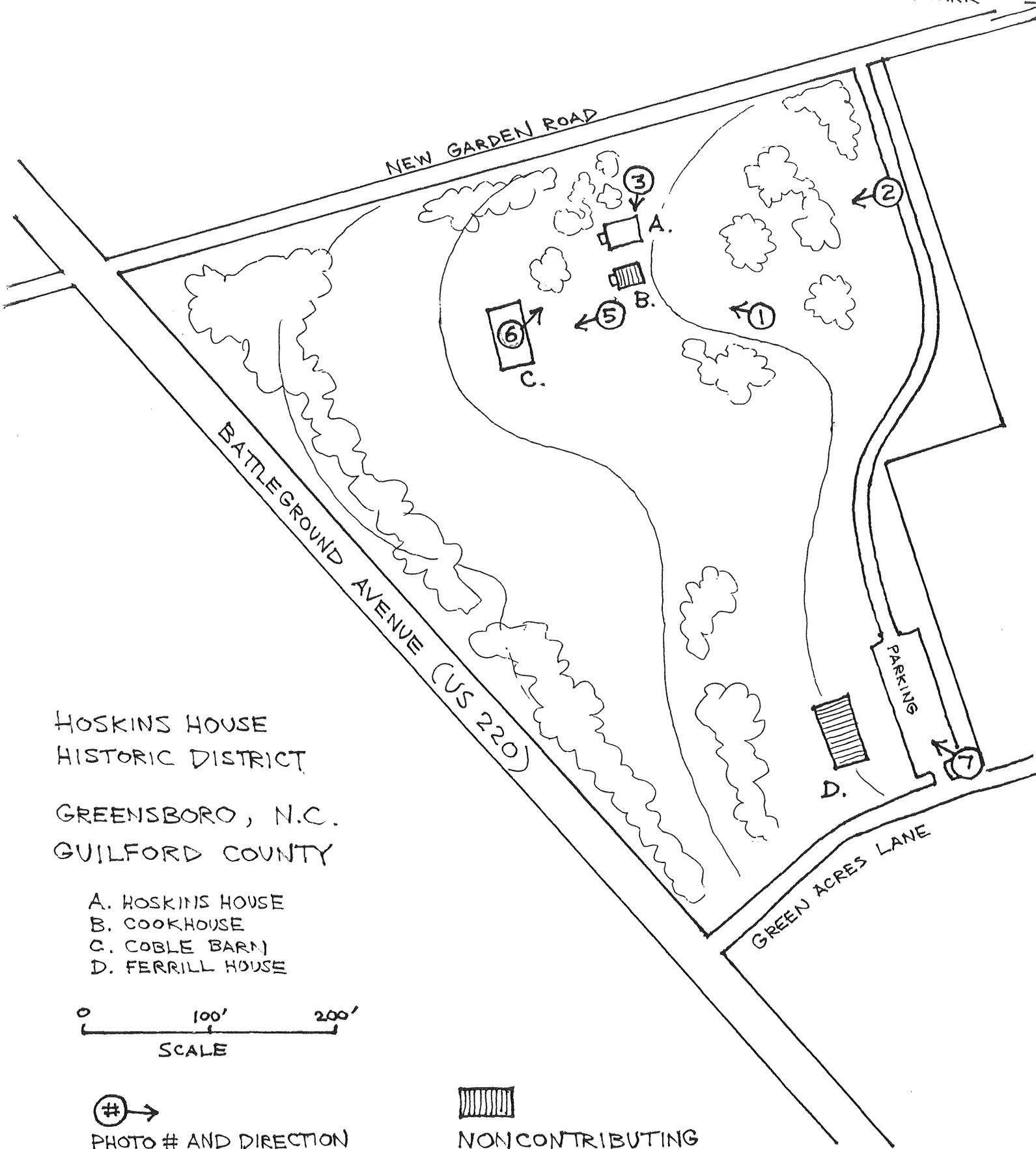
One English Mile.

— British
- - - Americans





TO NATIONAL MILITARY PARK



HOSKINS HOUSE
HISTORIC DISTRICT

GREENSBORO, N.C.
GUILFORD COUNTY

- A. HOSKINS HOUSE
- B. COOKHOUSE
- C. COBLE BARN
- D. FERRILL HOUSE

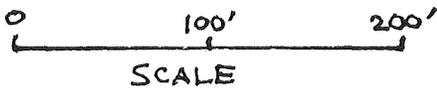


PHOTO # AND DIRECTION
OF CAMERA



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