

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received

date entered

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

historic Woodside

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number N. side NC 57, approx. 2 mi. E. of Milton not for publication

city, town Milton  vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Caswell code

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

## 4. Owner of Property

name Mr. & Mrs. Thomas McPherson

street & number P. O. Box 386

city, town Yanceyville vicinity of state NC 27379

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Caswell County Register of Deeds

street & number P. O. Box 98

city, town Yanceyville state NC

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title An Inventory of Historic Architecture  
In Caswell County, North Carolina has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1979  federal  state  county  local

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

city, town Raleigh state NC

## 7. Description

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

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

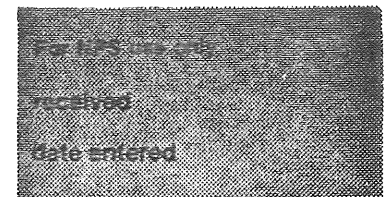
Woodside, the home of Caleb Hazard Richmond in northeastern Caswell County, is a splendid, though sadly neglected, example of Greek Revival residential architecture produced during the county's "Boom Era" in the middle decades of the 19th century. Standing on its elevated site some 2 miles east of the small town of Milton, Woodside overlooks the surrounding countryside that produced the bright-leaf tobacco which was the mainstay of the county's economy during that boom period. The site, like the house itself, is in a rundown condition, with ancient hardwoods vying for prominence with young saplings, old plantings and gardens overgrown, and weeds and underbrush encroaching on the house and the rutted driveway which leads to it. The large house was once the seat of a plantation consisting of 350 acres and was probably built in the late 1830s, shortly after Richmond married his second wife, Mary R. Dodson, and within a few years after he had made his first land purchase in the county. Although only 5 of those 350 acres are now associated with the house and only one of the numerous outbuildings which supported the household survives, Woodside remains as a vivid reminder of the prosperity which characterized the county during the period from the late 1830s until the Civil War.

The house consists of a two-story, single-pile main block exhibiting a center-hall plan, with a two-story, double-pile rear ell extending from the right (east) section of the main block, with a total of eight rooms. The mortise-and-tenon frame, weather-board clad structure rests on a foundation of common bond brick with penciled joints. Interior end chimneys rise through the low hipped roof of the main block, while the chimney for the ell is in a central location. The roof of both sections is now covered with composition shingles. With the exception of the rather elaborate main and side entrance treatments, the exterior of Woodside appears relatively austere. The symmetrical three-bay facade is composed of two windows flanking the main entrance with three windows above. All of the windows throughout the house are large twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash set in surrounds of a mitered, beaded architrave with a Greek Revival ogee backband. A pedimented portico with an unadorned architrave and frieze is supported by four Greek Revival unfluted Doric columns which frame the elaborate entrance.

Flush sheathing separates simple classical pilasters from the entrance, which has a molded architrave surround with plinths and flat corner blocks and a central tablet consisting of a rectangle with a diamond-pointed relief. The molding pattern of this surround is repeated in the casing for the door jamb. Double-leaf doors of four narrow flat panels with applied moldings are set between sidelights and beneath a transom which exhibit a pattern of alternating squares and rectangles of glass. The whole effect of the entrance is clearly derived from the pattern books of Asher Benjamin. The side entrance, which leads to the hallway in the rear ell on the east elevation, is very similar to the main entrance, with a nearly identical pedimented portico. Unfortunately, two of the original four columns have been lost. The door surround was also crafted in the same pattern, although the entrance itself contains only a single door of two flat panels with applied moldings and, again, a transom of alternating squares and rectangles. A photograph taken of the house in the early 1970s shows that a balustrade with slender turned balusters once linked the columns on the front porch; this was probably a late 19th century addition.

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There are no windows on either end of the main block of the house, but an ample number of large windows light the rear ell. On the inside of the angle created by the conjunction of the main block and the rear ell, a porch which once joined the two sections collapsed some years ago and was removed. The rear of the main block has one window on the first floor and two on the second. A third window which lighted the stair landing has been removed, leaving only a ghost where the space was filled in. The rear door is also double leaf with one flat panel with applied moldings in each leaf. It is set in a mitered, beaded architrave surround, separated from a surviving battered post and lintel pilaster by flush sheathing.

On the interior, pairs of rooms on each floor flank the central hall in the main block. Access to the first floor of the ell is through a doorway from the rear of the east room to a hallway, which also has egress through the side entrance. Originally, the only access to the second floor of the ell was through a door in the rear wall of the second floor east room which led to a hall on the west side of the ell. At an undetermined, but probably early, date after the original construction of the house, a small enclosed stairway was built from the main stair landing to the hall on the ell's second floor. In addition, an enclosed stair was built on the rear of the ell, which led from the rear wall of the back room to the second floor hall. Both of these stair-case additions are now in dangerously deteriorated condition.

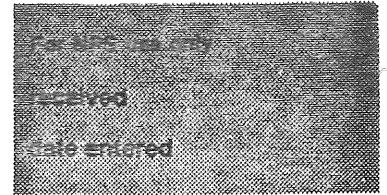
Plaster walls are found throughout the house; some have suffered water damage in recent years. Baseboards are of moderate height, topped by cyma recta moldings. Window and door openings on the right floor are set in molded architrave surrounds with plinths and bull's-eye corner blocks, while those on the second floor are simpler, mitered and beaded three-part surrounds. Doors have two flat panels with applied moldings. With the exception of those in the first and second floor west rooms of the main block, mantels are generally of simple but well-executed Greek Revival post and lintel design.

The most notable woodwork in the house, and that which most clearly suggests the work of craftsman Thomas Day, is found in the central hall, the first floor west room (probably a parlor) and the second floor west room (perhaps the "master bedroom"). Thomas Day was a free black, born in Virginia, who came to Milton in the 1820s. He was a master craftsman whose furniture, made in his shop in Milton, graced the homes of many prominent citizens of the North Carolina northern piedmont in the mid-19th century. He is also credited with crafting the interior woodwork of many notable buildings during his career, employing pattern-book Greek Revival designs for such items as window and door surrounds and mantels in secondary rooms. But he left his personal mark most clearly on staircases and newels, mantels in principal public rooms, and church pews where his distinctive, graceful curvilinear designs are often unique.

At Woodside, one is immediately struck by the highly unusual and almost delicate scrolled newel which terminates the otherwise simple handrail and slender square balusters. It is found on an open-string, half-turn with landing staircase, which originates on the right (east) wall. The strings are ornamented with wave molding, and a carved 3/4 round projection links the newel to its plain base.

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In the main parlor are other features which are characteristic of Day's work. Flanking the mantel are two tall niches whose openings have molded surrounds on plinths, with capitals joining the sides to the basket arch top with its central keystone. This molding continues on the inside of the niches, as does the baseboard. The distinctive mantel between these niches has unfluted Ionic columns set on low bases and capped by plain blocks which support the mantel shelf. Between these blocks, two bowed panels flank a flat rectangular panel.

The mantel in the room above, which has closets on either side, is simpler, but still more elaborate than most of the others in the house. Here fluted pilasters support the shelf, while the area under the shelf has three flat panels, the central one projecting. Other significant features include what appear to be original closets in most rooms, and cupboards in the first floor east room and the rear ell room, also on the first floor. These recessed cupboards have paneled double doors set in molded surrounds. Although the original uses of these two rooms are not known, it is possible that they were formal and informal dining rooms or that the ell room was used in some similar capacity related to the detached kitchen.

The only other building to survive on the five acres now associated with the house is a nearly ruinous smokehouse, of mortise-and-tenon frame construction, with a metal gable roof, flush eaves, and traces of Greek Revival detailing in the remaining mitered door surround. A separate kitchen which was located to the northeast of the house has been demolished as have all other auxiliary buildings which supported the household in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Gone too are the rose garden through which Dodson Ramseum and Ellen Richmond walked during their courtship. But Woodside remains, in neglected splendor, to remind us of the prosperous plantation life which once existed in Caswell County.

# 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 checked="" 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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** ca. 1838                      **Builder/Architect** Thomas Day

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

Woodside, probably built in the late 1830s, was the plantation seat of Caleb Hazard Richmond, a well-to-do planter and manufacturer in Caswell County during that county's mid-19th century "Boom Era" following the discovery of a curing process for bright-leaf tobacco. Typical of the substantial houses constructed in the county during the period, Woodside is a large dwelling of simple vernacular form finished with well-executed pattern-book Greek Revival details. The fine interior woodwork, including the distinctive scrolled staircase newel and bowed parlor mantel flanked by niches, is attributed to Thomas Day. Day was a superior craftsman and free black who operated a furniture-making shop in nearby Milton and is credited with creating many of the county's finest interiors during the "Boom Era." It was at Woodside that the Confederate officer (later general) Dodson Ramseur met, courted and married (1863) Ellen Richmond, daughter of Caleb. Although only five acres of the 350-acre plantation are now associated with the house, significant archaeological remains are likely to exist which could reveal much information about 19th century plantation life in the northern piedmont of North Carolina.

Criteria Assessment

- A. Associated with the Caswell County "Boom Era" of prosperity following the 1830s discovery of a curing process for bright-leaf tobacco.
- B. Associated with the lives of Caleb Hazard Richmond, prominent Caswell County planter and early manufacturer; General Dodson Ramseur of the Confederate Army, who married Richmond's daughter, Ellen, at Woodside in 1863; and Thomas Day of Milton, one of the state's most outstanding antebellum cabinetmakers.
- C. The distinctive Greek Revival woodwork is attributed to Thomas Day, a free black master craftsman living and working in nearby Milton at the time.
- D. As the seat of a 350-acre, 19th-century plantation, is likely to yield information important in our history.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Woodside is located on the north side of NC 57 about two miles east of Milton in Caswell County near the North Carolina/Virginia state line. The house is a Greek Revival structure typical of Caswell's "Boom Era" following the discovery in the 1830s of a curing process for bright-leaf tobacco. Like much of the architecture in the county, it is "self-consciously stylish" owing to the influence of buildings in neighboring Virginia. Interior woodwork has been attributed to Thomas Day, a free black craftsman in Milton during the antebellum period.<sup>1</sup>

Caleb Hazard Richmond (1 January 1805-27 June 1861) was born in Rhode Island to Nathaniel and Mary Richmond. The young Richmond moved to North Carolina following the death of his parents. He and Ann S. Rainey were married in April 1830. Ann Richmond died in 1836. Two years later, in September 1838, Richmond wed Mary R. Dodson, daughter of prominent local planter Stephen Dodson. The couple raised nine children: Mary, James, and Josiah by the first marriage, and Stephen, Ellen, Caleb, George, Nathaniel, and Anthony by the second. Personally, C. H. Richmond was said to be "a man of strong character and striking personality." Mary Richmond was described as "elegant and stately, presiding with gracious dignity over her home."<sup>2</sup>

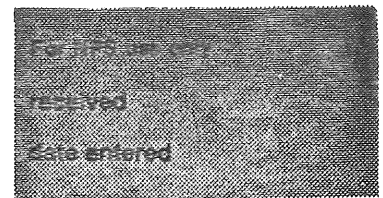
C. H. Richmond's first land purchase in Caswell County was made in 1834. Through subsequent transactions over the next eight years, he acquired a total of roughly 300 acres. Richmond received another fifty acres from the estate of his father-in-law, who died in 1851.<sup>3</sup> His slaveholdings grew from seven in 1840 to eighteen in 1850. In the latter year Richmond had eight slavehouses. By 1860 the number of slaves had more than doubled once again, to a total of forty. Of that number roughly half were minors.<sup>4</sup> The adults worked in one or more of Richmond's agricultural and manufacturing pursuits.

In 1860 Richmond valued his farm at \$12,000 and his personal estate at \$48,500. Two hundred eighty acres were cultivated, mostly in tobacco. Richmond's harvest of 11,000 pounds was slightly above average for Caswell County. Smaller tracts were planted in wheat, corn, and oats. His livestock herds were only of modest size. In fact, Richmond identified himself to the census taker not as a farmer but as a "machinist" or "mechanic." He operated a foundry which in 1860 used 150 tons of pig iron and thirty tons of coal to produce 2,000 plow shares and 12,000 plow points. Richmond employed six men in the iron works and invested \$2,500 capital in 1860 to realize sales of \$6,900 on his plows. He also operated a separate machine shop employing four men and a sawmill employing one. The shop and mill produced 120,000 feet of lumber in 1860, much of it used in the production of assembled plows. All of the manufactories were water powered and were located on a creek about a mile and a half from the house.<sup>5</sup>

Woodside was described some years later as "an ideal home, where was dispensed a lavish hospitality, the rendezvous of the Richmonds and Dodsons and hosts of friends." A prosperous planter and businessman, Richmond contributed to the affairs of the community. In 1844 he was named a trustee of Milton Female Institute. In 1851 he was one of several members chartering Milton Savings Institution. He won ten dollars for his tobacco press at the second annual State Fair in 1854.<sup>6</sup> C. H. Richmond, said to be "thoroughly in sympathy with the South," died in early days of the Civil War, at the age of fifty-six. He left his

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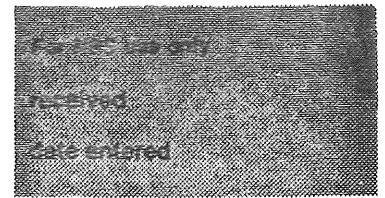
slaves and personal possessions to his wife Mary and instructed that his real estate be equally divided among his heirs once all had reached adult age.<sup>7</sup>

When Richmond had his new home built, probably in the late 1830s, he apparently employed the services of master craftsman Thomas Day to execute the interior woodwork. Day, a free black born in Virginia who moved to the town of Milton in the 1820s, operated a furniture-making establishment in Milton (the Union Tavern became his residence and shop after he purchased it in the 1840s). He became a prosperous and prominent member of the small community. His handsome furniture was used in the homes of many well-known North Carolina citizens, such as Governor David Settle Reid of adjacent Rockingham County. Also attributed to Day are numerous well-executed interiors of "Boom Era" houses, with both pattern-book Greek Revival moldings and secondary mantels and very unusual, Day-trademark, staircases, newels, principal mantels, and church pews. The latter elements generally exhibited graceful, sometimes delicate, curvilinear and geometric designs, occasionally becoming almost bizarre in their interpretation. Day and his work have been the subject of several studies and a museum exhibition.

One of Richmond's sons did see service in the war. His namesake, Caleb, who attended the University of North Carolina in 1860 and 1861, served as adjutant to his first cousin, Stephen Dodson Ramseur.

Ramseur (May 31 1837 - October 20, 1864) was born in Lincolnton, North Carolina. In his youth, he often visited his relatives in Milton. He made numerous stops at Woodside en route to West Point. By 1860, Ramseur had fallen in love with Richmond's daughter, Ellen (December 28, 1840 - May 1900), also called Nellie. Letters to her from West Point and, later, from the field are filled with thoughts of his "Darling Nellie," their moonlight walks, the grounds of Woodside, and the roses in the garden there. The images left him with a sense of melancholy but, in troubled times, sustained him. Ramseur rose rapidly through the ranks and, on the day after his twenty-seventh birthday, was commissioned major general, becoming the youngest West Pointer in Lee's army to achieve that rank. Some of his letters to Nellie were written scratchily with his left hand following an injury at Malvern Hill. That episode led to a short period of convalescence at Woodside in July 1862, during which time Ramseur proposed marriage to Nellie. They agreed to postpone the wedding until they could spend more time together but, after numerous entreaties from Ramseur, were wed at Woodside on October 18, 1863.<sup>10</sup>

Following a brief honeymoon in western North Carolina, Ramseur returned to the field. Nellie joined him there during the first three months of 1864 but found herself unsuited to such a life. Nonetheless, Ramseur wrote to his friend David Schenck, "You know we have a cozy, comfortable, spooney time." Nellie returned to Milton in April and spent the summer of 1864 with his relatives in Lincolnton. During that summer, Confederate officers were often not paid, and Ramseur rued the fact that his Nellie had

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to borrow from friends. He was also troubled by the fact that they were now separated during her pregnancy. On October 17, Ramseur received word from the signal corps that their child (he was mistakenly told it was a son) had been born at Woodside. Two days later the new father was mortally wounded at the Battle of Cedar Creek in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. On October 20, Ramseur, with his fellow officers at his bedside, died in the Belle Grove House on that battlefield. News of his death was relayed to Nellie in a letter from R. R. Hutchinson.

Ramseur's body was shipped back to Lincolnton for burial. His wife and newborn child could not make the trip from Milton but sent flowers. Ellen Ramseur is said to have worn the "cloth of deep mourning" the rest of her life. The town of Columbia in Randolph County was renamed for Ramseur in 1869. Ellen Ramseur, described as beautiful, rather petite, with brown eyes and hair, and possessing a brilliant mind, never re-married. She continued to live at Woodside but was buried beside her husband in the Episcopal churchyard in Lincolnton in 1900. Their daughter, Mary Dodson Ramseur, was trained in the North and abroad in art and music. In 1922, she paid tribute to her father at a Confederate reunion in Richmond. Never married, she died in 1935.

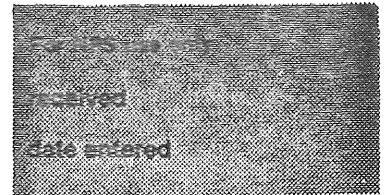
In the years after the war, the elder Caleb Richmond's widow Mary and her sons operated the farm and family business. The household at Woodside in 1880 was a large one with thirty-one-year-old Nathaniel, his wife Lizzie, their three young children, his sister Ellen and niece Mary, two Dodson cousins, and two black domestic servants, a black farm hand, and black nurse. Mary Richmond died in 1887 and her son Nathaniel assumed management responsibilities. The foundry business dwindled in those years. N. M. Richmond farmed 175 acres in 1870 and 75 acres in 1880, that mostly in tobacco. Still, his total landholdings, almost all unimproved, increased to 780 acres. Richmond, who also served for a period in the 1890s as Caswell County Clerk of Superior Court, died in 1898. His widow, Lizzie, died in 1902. Their heirs sold Woodside in that year. Three years later they sold the adjacent mill tract.

Principal owners in the twentieth century included David Lee Morton (1858-1943), who acquired the "Old Richmond Place" of 300 acres in 1905 and held it for twenty years. Morton, a farmer, and his wife Ida had eight children, several of whom worked on the farm. The property passed through the hands of several owners before being acquired by Richard Branson Holland in 1929. Holland, who died in 1941, left the house and sixty acres to his wife Isabella, identified in his will as an "inmate of State Hospital at Raleigh," and two sons. Tenants occupied the house during most of their tenure as owners. One of the Holland sons, John, died in 1962; Isabella Holland died a few years thereafter. In 1980, Richard B. Holland, Jr. sold five acres, including the house, to Thomas R. McPherson. He and his wife Elizabeth, distant relatives of original owner Caleb H. Richmond, have taken a special interest in the restoration and preservation of Woodside.



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Although no archaeological investigation has yet been undertaken on the property, it seems likely that archaeological remains exist which could provide information about plantation life in the 19th century. It is known that a detached kitchen once stood a short distance northeast of the house and that there was a rose garden to the northwest. Evidence of these and other outbuildings and plantings, trash pits, wells, and fences would shed light on 19th century lifestyles and social patterns.

Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Ruth Little Stokes, An Inventory of Historic Architecture in Caswell County, North Carolina (Yanceyville: Caswell County Historical Association, 1979), 7, 140.

<sup>2</sup>Mrs. Bryan Wells, Biographies of Representative Women of the South (College Park, GA.: published by the author, 1923), II, 57, 59, hereinafter cited as Wells, Biographies; Mrs. T. S. Williamson, "Notes on the Richmond Family in England and America: (typescript, n.d.)."

<sup>3</sup>Caswell County Deed Book BB, p. 302, and Index to Grantees, North Carolina State Archives, hereinafter abbreviated as NCSA; Caswell County Will Book Q, p. 651, and Estates Records, Stephen Dodson folder, NCSA.

<sup>4</sup>Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Censuses, 1840-1860: Population and Slave Schedules.

<sup>5</sup>Eighth Census, 1860: Manufacturing Schedule.

<sup>6</sup>Wells, Biographies, II, 57; William S. Powell, When the Past Refused to Die: A History of Caswell County, 1777-1977 (Durham: Moore Publishing Company, 1977), 334, 369, 483.

<sup>7</sup>Caswell County Will Book 5, p 416, NCSA.

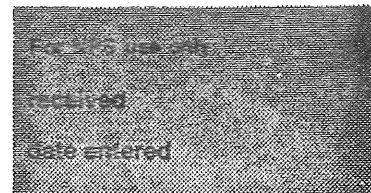
<sup>8</sup>North Carolina Museum of History, Thomas Day: Cabinetmaker, exhibition catalogue (Raleigh: N.C. Department of Cultural Resources, 1973), pp. 7-14 and 68-69.

<sup>9</sup>University of North Carolina General Alumni Association, Alumni Directory (Chapel Hill: the Association, 1954), 751.

<sup>10</sup>Gary W. Gallagher, Stephen Dodson Ramseur: Lee's Gallant General (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1985), 14, 48, 65, 68, hereinafter cited as Gallagher, Ramseur; see also Stephen D. Ramseur Papers, Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, and Caswell County Marriage Bonds, NCSA.

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- 11 Gallagher, Ramseur, 85, 95-96, 139-140, 155-165. The Hutchinson letter is in the Stephen D. Ramseur Papers, NCSA.
- 12 Gallagher, Ramseur, 165-166; Wells, Biographies, II, 57, 59.
- 13 Ninth and Tenth Censuses, 1870 and 1880: Population and Agricultural Schedules; Caswell County Tax Lists, NCSA; Levi Branson (comp.), Branson's North Carolina Business Directory (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1890 and 1896), 1890, p. 166; and 1896, p. 163.
- 14 Caswell County Estates Records, Nathaniel M. Richmond folder, and Will Book B, p. 507, NCSA.
- 15 Caswell County Deed Book 56, p. 514, and Deed Book 59, p. 456, NCSA.
- 16 Caswell County Vital Statistics and Deed Book 61, p. 79; Deed Book 79, p. 177, NCSA; and, Thirteenth Census, 1910: Population Schedule.
- 17 Caswell County Deed Book 79, p. 414; Deed Book 86, p. 250; Deed Book 90, p. 33; Deed Book 90, p. 34; and Caswell County Will Book E, p. 428, copies in the possession of Thomas R. McPherson.
- 18 Caswell County Deed Book 204, p. 336; also, interview with Thomas R. McPherson (by telephone), August 19, 1985.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheets

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 5

Quadrangle name Milton, VA--NC

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The property being nominated consists of the 5 acres shown on the attached survey map.

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

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
-------	------------	------	--------	------------	------

state		code	county		code
-------	--	------	--------	--	------

# 11. Form Prepared By

Description -- Allison Harris Black, Survey Specialist  
 name/title Historical Statement -- Michael Hill, Researcher

organization N. C. Division of Archives & History

date Aug. 30, 1985

street & number 109 E. Jones St.

telephone 919/733-6545

city or town Raleigh

state NC

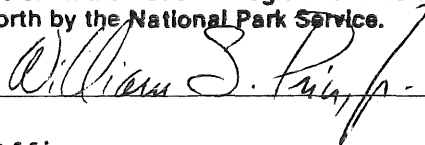
# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

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



title State Historic Preservation Officer

date Oct. 10, 1985

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet WOODSIDE

Item number 9

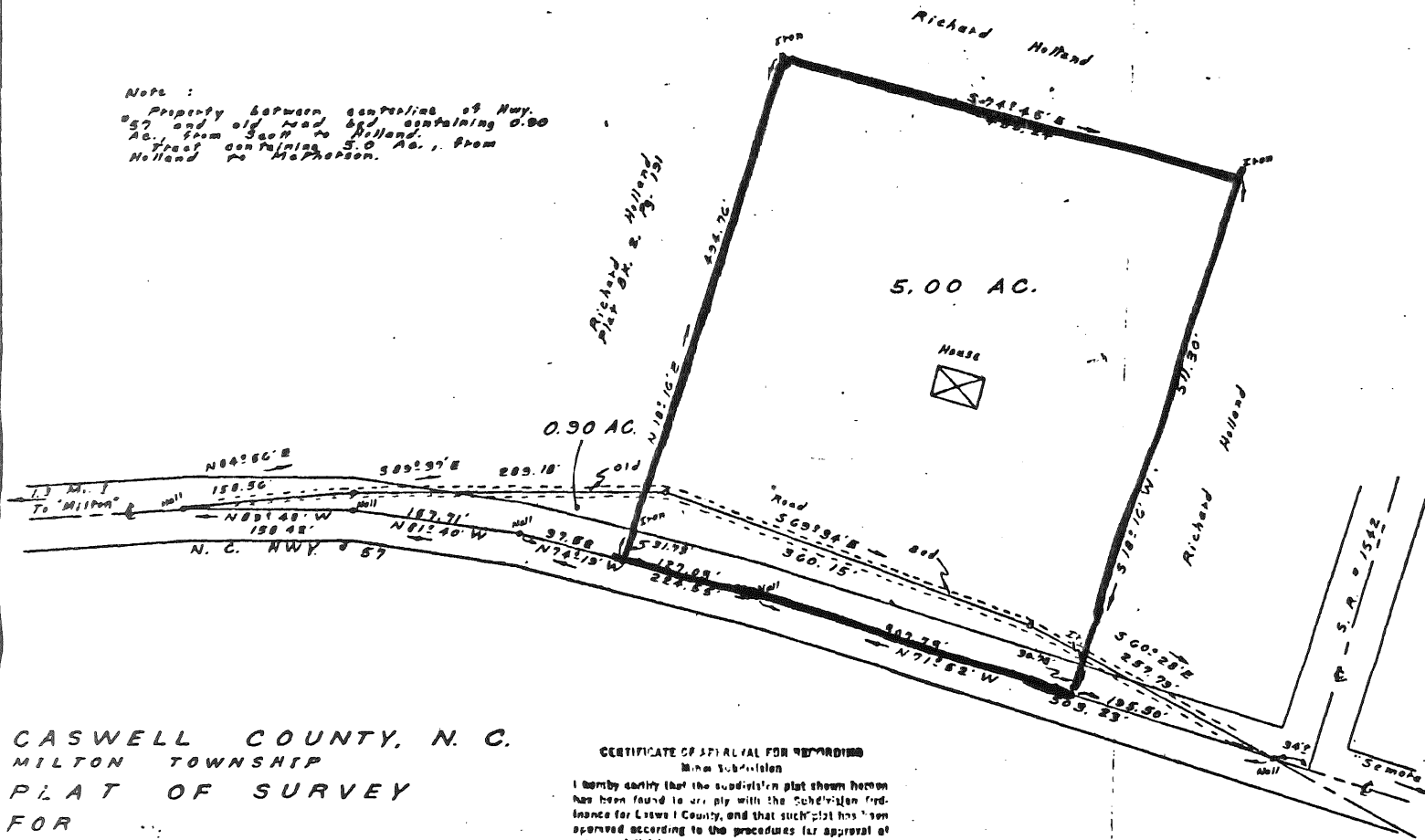
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**Note :**

Property between centerline of Hwy. 57 and old road bed containing 0.80 AC. from South to Holland. Tract containing 5.0 AC. from Holland to McPherson.



CASWELL COUNTY, N. C.  
MILTON TOWNSHIP  
PLAT OF SURVEY  
FOR  
RICHARD HOLLAND  
AND  
THOMAS McPHERSON

DATE : JUNE 18, 1980

SCALE : 1" = 100'

NORTH CAROLINA CASWELL COUNTY

I, JOHN R. BRADNER, CERTIFY THAT THIS MAP WAS DRAWN BY ME FROM AN ACTUAL SURVEY MADE BY ME, DEED DESCRIPTION RECORDED IN PLAT BK. 2 PAGE 131, THAT THE ERROR OF CLOSURE AS CALCULATED BY LATITUDES AND DEPARTURES IS 1/5,200"; THAT THE BOUNDARIES NOT SURVEYED ARE SHOWN AS DASHED LINES PLOTTED FROM INFORMATION FOUND IN PAGE \_\_\_\_\_ THAT THIS MAP WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH G.S. 17-30 AS AMENDED WITH MY HAND AND SEAL THIS 16<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF JUNE, 1980, U.S.A.

John R. Bradner

SURVEYOR NO. 1-1778

SIGNED AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME THIS 16<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF June, 1980

Richard Holland MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 2-1-83

NOTARY PUBLIC

**CERTIFICATE OF SPECIAL FOR RECORDING**  
When Subdivision

I hereby certify that the subdivision plat shown herein has been found to comply with the Subdivision Ordinance for Caswell County, and that such plat has been approved according to the procedures for approval of a subdivision.

John R. Bradner  
Date Chairman, Caswell County Planning Board,  
or Subdivision Administrator

THIS PARCEL OF LAND HAS NOT BEEN  
SUBMITTED TO THE DISTRICT HEALTH  
DEPT FOR A SITE EVALUATION FOR THE  
INSTALLATION OF A SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

DATE

SUBDIVISION ADMINISTRATOR

John R. Bradner  
Lead Surveyor - Professional Engineer  
P.O. Box 687, Yanceyville, N. C. 27  
Phone : 919-694-4329

# SITE PLAN

PROPERTY OF THOMAS McPHERSON  
MILTON TOWNSHIP  
CASWELL COUNTY, N.C.

JANET STEELMAN  
6-8-83

