
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998



Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

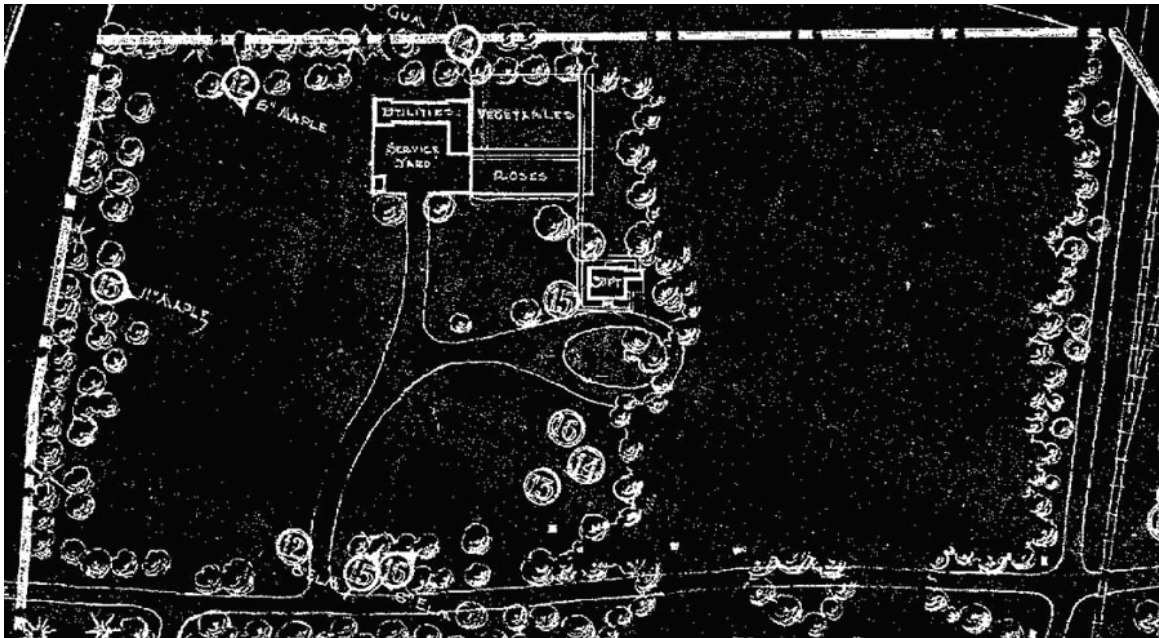
The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

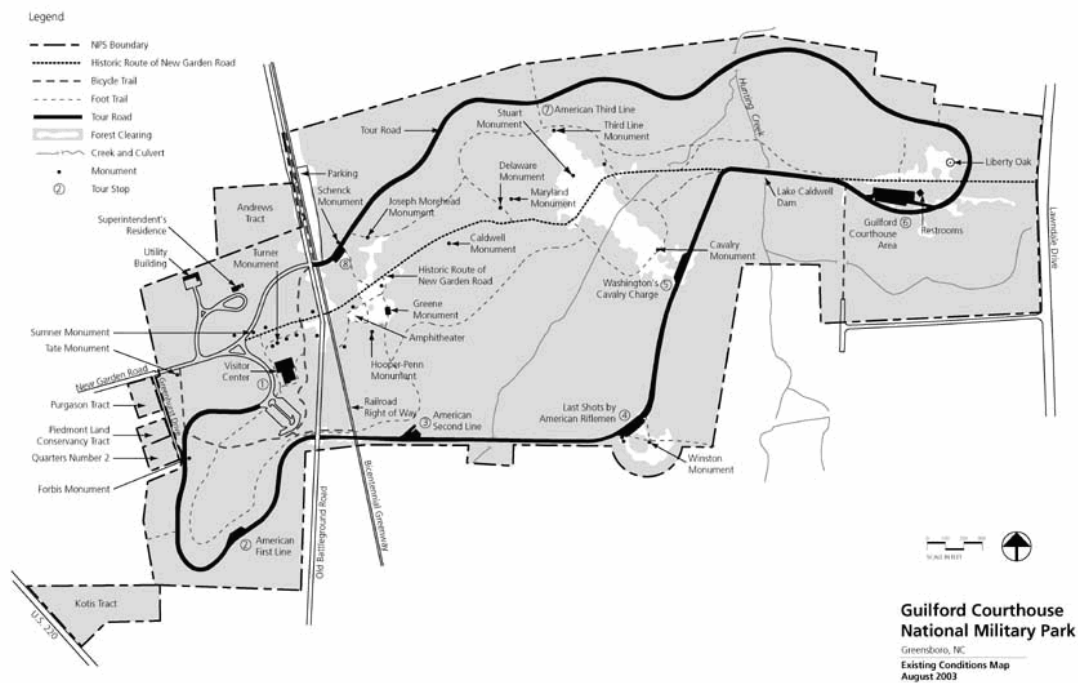
Inventory Unit Description:

The Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group is an approximately 10 acre parcel within the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. The site is divided into two use zones: a residence and a maintenance facility. The period of significance is 1935-1942, a Park Development era for the National Park Service. The extant significant features are the Superintendent's Residence, Utility Group, Inflammable Storage Building and the designed landscape surrounding the residence, gardens and maintenance facility. The site was historically a woodland. The landscape potentially retains the integrity of its topography, vegetation, and Park Development site plan.

Site Plan



Detail from 1938 site plan.



Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550003
Parent Landscape:	550002

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park -GUCO
Park Organization Code:	5170
Park Administrative Unit:	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park is the 220 acre centerpiece of a much larger landscape (approximately 1,000 acres) that encompassed the Revolutionary War battlefield. For the purpose of CLI-Level I, the entire park is considered the landscape. The landscape retains the integrity of key features of the battle and its commemoration including topography, road alignment and vegetation. Two component landscapes are identified: the Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group and the General Nathanael Greene Monument. The Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group component landscape was developed as a single unit during the Park Development Era (1930s) on the northern edge of the park and is well-defined. The General Nathanael Greene Monument was erected by the Guilford Battle Ground Company to commemorate the American General at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. The Greene Monument does not retain enough integrity within the commemorative context to warrant separate documentation.

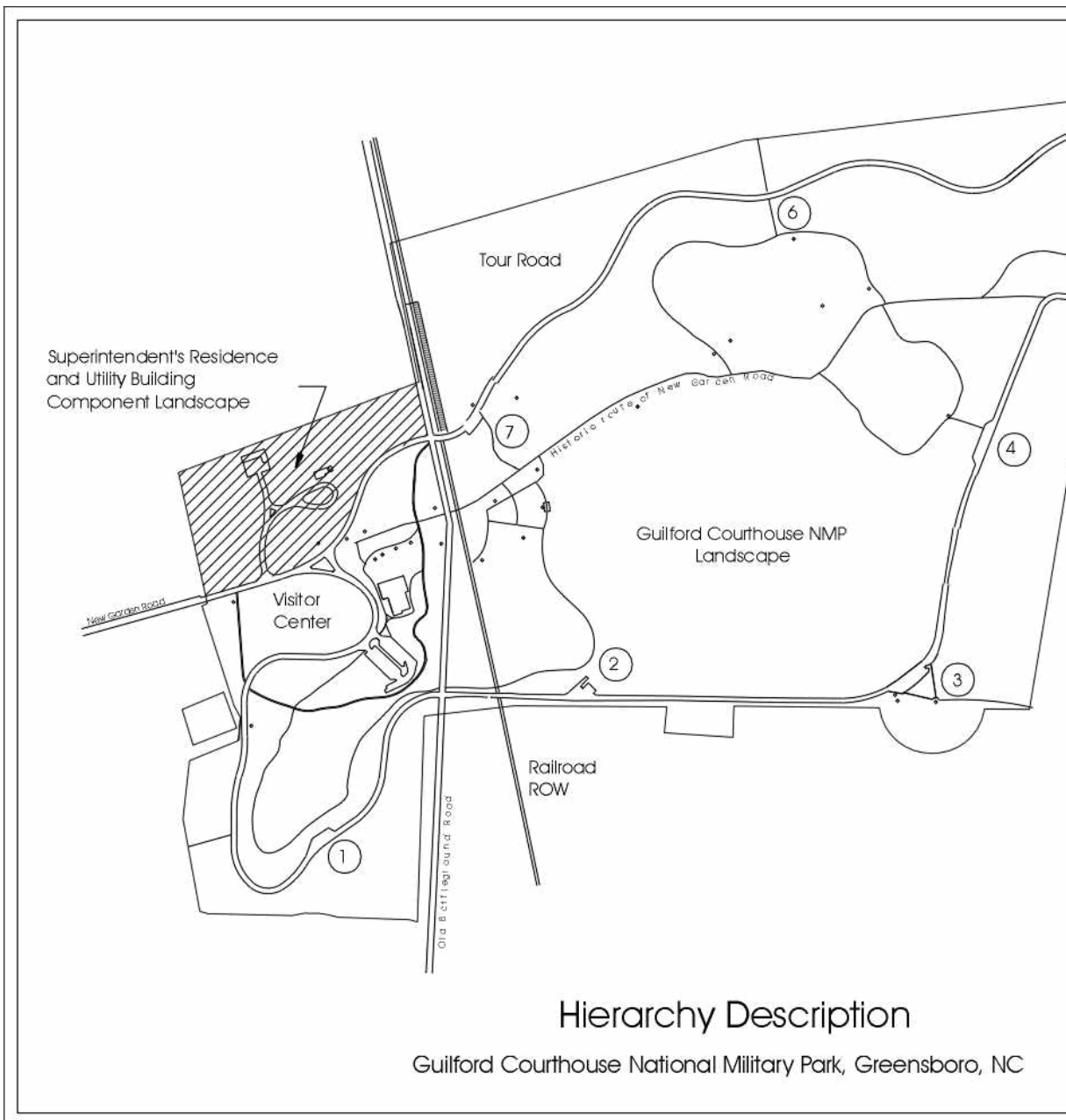
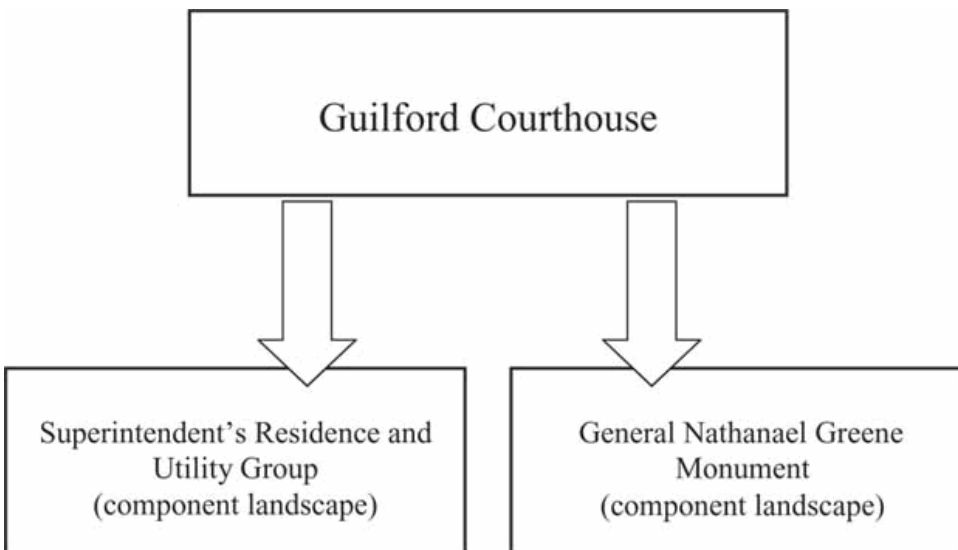


Figure 1. The Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group is a Component Landscape within the broader Landscape of the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park.



Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The site was visited in January 1998 by Lucy Lawliss, Cari Goetcheus and David Hasty. A review of all park maps and photographs was undertaken. Additionally, the team photographed the key features of the site. The group met with Professor Peter Callahan of North Carolina A&T University concerning completion of a CLR for the site. The Level I recorder, Cari Goetcheus, was responsible for synthesizing the field work material, resources at SERO and entering the park into CLAIMS. Further information for Level II was added to the inventory from the published CLR. The park contact is John Durham.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	06/22/2005
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	09/01/2005

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

Renee Gledhill-Earley of NC-SHPO reviewed the CLI in August 2005 and concurs with the findings of the document.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – 31 August 2011

Park Information

Park: Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
State: North Carolina
Counties: Guilford

Cultural Landscape Condition

Inventory Name	CLI Id #	Condition	Previous Condition
Guilford Courthouse NMP	550002	Fair	Fair – 6/22/2005
Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group	550003	Good	Good – 6/22/2005

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur ☒

Do Not Concur ☐

Charles E. Crawford
Superintendent

9/12/2011
Date

Recertification September 2011

Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., SW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Ref #: ER 03-2282

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H22 (SERO-CRD)

23 June 2005

Dr. Jeffery Crow
Department of Cultural Resources
Division of Archives and History
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

RECEIVED
JUL 1 2005

S 8/18/05

Duc 7/25/05

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Dear Dr. Crow:

Enclosed please find a copy of the Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) for the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park (NMP) in Greensboro, North Carolina. The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or that contribute to an existing historic property. In order for CLI data to become certified, National Park Service regulations require concurrence from the SHPO on the potential eligibility of these properties. We are requesting your review of the Guilford Courthouse NMP and Superintendent's Residence CLIs and ask that you return the signed concurrence form.

Guilford Courthouse NMP was administratively listed on the National Register in 1966, with additional documentation accepted in 1978 and 1996. The significance and integrity of the battle-era features are sufficiently addressed in the 1978 document. The 1996 document sufficiently addresses the significance and integrity of the NPS Park Development Era structures, including roads and associated culverts and drainage ditches, but does not address the significance of vegetation patterns, natural systems and features, and topography to the property. The CLI, and the Cultural Landscape Report (2003), propose that these features contribute to the integrity of the site in terms of feeling, setting, and association.

If you have any questions about this document, please contact David Hasty, CLI Coordinator, Southeast Region (SER), at (404) 562-3117 extension 630 or by e-mail at david_hasty@nps.gov. The concurrence form can be returned by fax at (404) 562-3202, or mailed to the address above. We greatly appreciate your office's assistance with the project.

Sincerely,

Dan Scheidt

Dan Scheidt
Chief, Cultural Resource Division
Southeast Region

JUL 05 2005

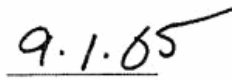
Enclosures



Letter to SHPO

We have reviewed the submitted documentation that identifies cultural landscape features at the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. We concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory and understand that these features contribute to the existing National Register of Historic Places nomination for the property.


North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
Historic Preservation Division Representative
Environmental Review Coord


Date

SHPO Signature of Concurrence

Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

00/21/2000 10:12:14 TRA 000 404 2200 GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NMP

0000000

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET - 6 June 2005

Park Information

Park: Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Name: Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group
State: North Carolina
County: Guilford
CLI#: 550003

Cultural Landscape Condition Information

Landscape Condition:

Good X

Fair

Poor

Management Category:

Must be preserved X

Should be preserved

May be preserved

May be released, altered or destroyed

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur ✓

Do Not Concur

Charles E. Lufkin 6/22/05
Superintendent Date

Superintendent Signature of Concurrence

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The component landscape is bounded by the northern and western most property boundaries of the park, as well as U.S. 220 and New Garden Road.

State and County:

State: NC

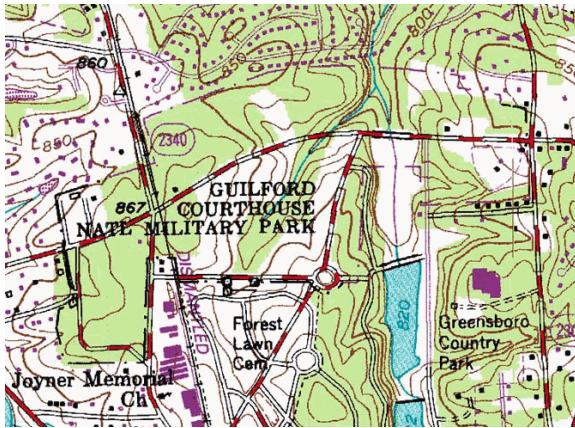
County: Guilford County

Size (Acres): 10.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	603,537
UTM Northing:	3,999,067
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	603,795
UTM Northing:	3,999,158
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	603,784
UTM Northing:	3,998,999
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	603,575
UTM Northing:	3,998,915

Location Map:



Location of Guilford Courthouse NMP on USGS topographical map, Lake Brandt, NC, revised 1994

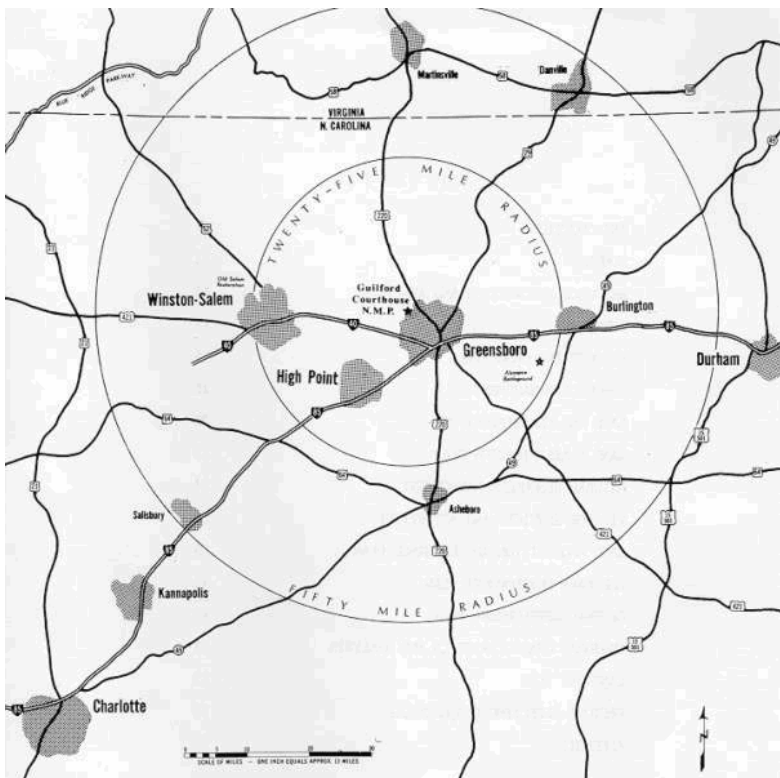


Figure 2. Regional location of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Numerous agriculturally based hamlets were scattered across Piedmont North Carolina in the late 1700s and 1800s. Most often they were located along major thoroughfares and confluences of water sources. Development of numerous railroad lines leading into Greensboro as early as the 1860s, caused a major commercial center to emerge by 1900. The population increased steadily over the century with dramatic increases since the 1970s. This recent growth has spurred associated residential and commercial development booms.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The park lies in the North Carolina Piedmont physiographic province. Characteristic landscape features of the province include rolling hills, dendritic hydrologic patterns and upland vegetation.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group is located within Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. The park is located in the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina. The park and adjacent development are incorporated in the city of Greensboro.

Management Unit: NA

Tract Numbers: portion of 01-105

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/14/2004

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

As a National Historic Landmark, the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park must be preserved and maintained. The battlefield is an exceptional historic site interpreting the fight for Independence. Guilford Courthouse was a battle site defended by American soldiers under the command of General Nathanael Greene on March 15, 1781.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement:	Other Agreement
Other Agreement:	Refer to GUCO Landscape form for complete listing of Management Agreements.
Expiration Date:	12/31/1998

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest:	Fee Simple
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Public Access:

Type of Access:	With Permission
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Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?	Yes
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Adjacent Lands Description:

The Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group is a significant component landscape within the military park and contributes to the history of preservation at Guilford Courthouse. The maintenance complex contributes to the larger parent landscape and by extension, the surrounding landscape.

Guilford Courthouse NMP constitutes the core, approximately one-fourth of the battlefield area contested in March 1781. The battlefield extending outside of park boundaries is historically significant but lacks integrity. The land around GUCO, once part of the battlefield, is currently used for recreation (Country Park) and has residential and commercial development. Forest Lawn cemetery is also adjacent to park land.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The 1996 revised nomination does an excellent job documenting the NPS Park Development Era structures, however landscape information should be added, specifically significant vegetation. The existing boundaries of the National Register district encompass the component landscape.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
NRIS Number:	66000069
Other Names:	Guilford Battlefield
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	Additional Documentation - 5/22/1978

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Period of Significance:	
Time Period:	AD 1933 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Statement of Significance:

The Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group reflect the Park Development era at Guilford Courthouse battlefield, a distinct design approach adopted in the 1930s by the National Park Service (Criterion C). The Park Development era utilized compatible regional architecture, drawing inspiration at Guilford from Moravian and Colonial styles, combined with landscaping to guide appropriate new construction. The Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group possess excellent integrity and contribute as a significant component landscape to the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park.

The Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group at Guilford Courthouse represent NPS Park Development era philosophy. Prior to the establishment of large eastern parks such as Shenandoah, Great Smokies and Mammoth Cave, the NPS managed mainly western parks with dramatic natural landscapes- rugged mountains, deserts and canyons- and park architecture was designed to harmonize with the surrounding scenery. As large parks were increasingly established in the east (in addition to military parks transferred from the War Department) during the 1930s, landscapes revealed a more rural character, most with a long history of human intervention. The gentler scenery and established settlement patterns required the NPS to make structures and infrastructure compatible in a different way when interpreting new sites. Facilities were designed to match the cultural and historical setting of a park. The close connection to European design trends in the east influenced Park Development, meanwhile using NPS standards for bridges, culverts, recreational structures, etc. This evolving philosophy coincided with an era of accelerated development in the National Park Service matched by increased funds from the New Deal. The application of compatible design in national parks was funded by the Public Works Administration (PWA). The New Deal program received over four million dollars to improve national battlefields and military parks, of which Guilford Courthouse received \$97,000. The Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group constructed at the time, reveal a specific NPS initiative to use local architecture to represent NPS administration. The design of the complex is characteristic of the first comprehensive National Park Service program to correspond new construction and landscaping to local patterns.

The NPS maintenance complex was constructed in 1935 in the Colonial Revival style. Colonial Revival, by way of historic precedent, was readily applied to the architecture and landscape at Guilford Courthouse and remains a significant example of the NPS policy. The style that was popular during the 1930s not only corresponded to the regional brick construction of Tidewater Virginia but similar

buildings in the nearby Moravian village of Salem. The structures and landscape reflected the history of Guilford, though notably only log or frame structures were in the area during the battle. The architect, Joseph J. Sawyer, used the fashionable style of the times to create a domestic and work area on a historic battlefield.

The Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group is located north of New Garden Road and west of U.S. 220, accessed by a service road. The driveway splits east to the Residence and north to the Utility Group (including a maintenance building and inflammable storage shed) but is unified in a cluster arrangement. The overall complex resembles a farmstead; a residence with the maintenance building approximating a barn connected by a garden and the storage shed, a well or springhouse. The house has a Flemish bond brick with a tile roof and gable end chimneys typical of the Colonial Revival. The symmetrical fenestration, gable dormers, and transom of the Superintendent's building resemble Moravian architecture found in Salem (particularly the Mungo Somerwell House). The original National Register nomination fully explains the architectural significance of the Colonial and Moravian styles of each building with landscape elements later documented in 1996.

The garden and yard arrangement of the complex extended the Colonial Revival design to the landscape. Colonial Revival landscapes used geometric order in gardens close to homes and allowed natural landscape forms to extend to the yards beyond, similar to the style of historic colonial times. The formal garden (with walkways) between the Residence and Utility building broadened into a turf lawn with naturalistic tree and shrub groupings. The restoration of Williamsburg in 1926 provided a model for gardens and homes that was replicated over and over again. At Guilford Courthouse, the planting plan was designed in 1935 and later altered by landscape architect Frederic A. Fay in 1936.

The landscape retains complete integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The Park Development design is intact with original buildings, gardens, fences, and some plantings in situ. The specimen trees have matured and the vegetative buffer from development (although partially compromised) allows the setting to retain integrity. The Public Works Administration (PWA) responsible for completing the complex, used high quality materials and craftsmanship in construction. The workmanship is preserved, a testament to the high standards of the New Deal workforce.

The significant design and style of the Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group remain distinct within the historic military park. Additional information was added to the National Register in 1996 to reflect the significance of the Park Development era at Guilford Courthouse. Further documentation on vegetation is recommended for inclusion in future nominations.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	General Storage-Other
Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Small Residential Landscape	Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group	Historic
Superintendent's Residence/Quarters #1 and Maintenance	Current

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1750 - 1771	Settled	Early settlement of Piedmont North Carolina
AD 1774 - 1781	Built	Guilford Courthouse
AD 1781	Military Operation	Battle of Guilford Courthouse
AD 1779 - 1857	Established	Martinville
AD 1809	Abandoned	Guilford Courthouse - Court adjourned from Martinville and reconvened in Greensboro, named for General Nathanael Greene.
AD 1887 - 1917	Memorialized	Guilford Battle Ground Company - early commemoration efforts
AD 1917	Preserved	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park - land donated to Federal government.
AD 1933	Land Transfer	Franklin D. Roosevelt transfers military parks from War Department to National Park Service.
AD 1934 - 1935	Built	Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group

Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

AD 1937 - 1938	Designed	Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group - landscape redesigned and installed. Frederic A. Fay
AD 1950 - 2004	Urbanized	Residential and commercial development surrounds Guilford Courthouse NMP.

Physical History:

1750 - 1933

Refer to the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park Landscape form for a general history of this period. No specific information was found concerning this component landscape.

(1933-present) Guilford Courthouse National Military Park - National Park Service Administration

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service in 1933 and underwent many lasting changes to the landscape. As a result of Roosevelt's Public Works Administration program, in October 1933, the park received \$97,000 to institute a comprehensive development program (Hanson, National Register nomination). The program focused on improving roads and trails as well as constructing a new Museum/ Administration Building, Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group (Baker, 19). Under the auspices of the newly established Eastern Division of the Branch of Plans and Designs, the Administrative Building, Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group and related culverts and drainage ditches were designed in a Colonial Revival style. (See 1935 photographs.)

The plan to improve park facilities borrowed from the regional and popular architecture style. The Colonial Revival was influenced by the Philadelphia Centennial celebration in 1876 and reinforced by the Columbia World Exposition in Chicago in 1893. The interest in colonial history and architecture initiated the reconstruction of Williamsburg, Virginia in 1926 that further fueled the popular revival style. By the 1930s Colonial Revival design impacted landscape architecture, blending formal English and European Renaissance traditions with naturalistic English garden landscapes. The design emphasized the unified connection between house and garden, placing formal shapes adjacent to buildings and transitioning to natural informal designs in the extended yard. The formal design included simple lines and geometric relationships between buildings and garden spaces often outlined with walkways. Enclosed gardens were divided into smaller plots, roses and perennials used, and informal groups of trees and shrubs planted in the natural areas away from the buildings. The Superintendent's Residence is a textbook example of a Colonial Revival garden. The landscape is axially-planned with a rectilinear garden space between the house and maintenance building. The garden is divided into small plots outlined by walks, while tree groupings are planted in the naturalistic area.

The Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group were designed in the Colonial Revival style in the 1935 and 1937 planting plans with Moravian architectural detail. The buildings and accompanying sewer system were completed by November 1935 (Baker, 20). In December 1936, landscape architect Fredric A. Fay arrived at the park to oversee the implementation of the master plan landscape improvements. (see 1936 Planting Plan) His impressions of the existing conditions were dismal, "The Administration Building, Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group areas need help badly to tie them in to their sites. Further, the Administration Building and Superintendent's Residence need substantial grading and planting" (Fay, 2). The next month a plan for the Utility Group outlined a rectilinear garden, walkways connections, a

rose and vegetable garden with the remnants of a tree nursery shown. With direction from Fay, the park also substantially reforested the battlefield and moved a number of monuments not directly related to the battle. (See GUCO Landscape form for 1936 changes to the battlefield landscape).

The original 1935 plan for the Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group called for minimal grading but by 1936 Fay had changed the landscape design. 700 cubic yards of fill dirt and topsoil were brought in and 300 linear feet of gravel walkways constructed. A horizontal wooden board fence was built surrounding the garden with an informal hedge of *Nandina domestica* (56) and *Spirea vanhouttei* (55) planted along the outside of the fence. Two *Magnolia grandiflora* were placed at the entrance of the Utility Group on either side of the road. *Syringa vulgaris* (25) were planted at the back of the garden and at the edge of the yard between two existing maple trees (nursery stock). *Vanhoutte spirea*, *Crape Myrtle*, and *Flowering Dogwood* were additionally located around the residence. A c.1938 photograph shows an *American Elm* being moved to the front of the Superintendent's Residence. The adjacent understory was planted with *Sourwood*, *Highbush Blueberry*, *Tulip Poplar*, *Flowering Dogwood*, *Blackhaw*, *Red Choke Berry*, *Downy Shadblow*, *Chickasaw Plum*, *Redbud*, *Piedmont azalea* (Fay). No specifications of the plantings were found with the landscape plan.

As per an earlier agreement, between 1937-1938 the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Public Roads assisted the NPS with regrading, realigning and paving U.S.220, New Garden Road, Holt Avenue and First Line Road (Baker, 21). Approximately eight cut granite culverts and drainage ditches were also constructed along the tour road, New Garden Road and Old Battlefield Road. The intersection of U.S. 220 and New Garden Road moved to the north impacting the Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group. Screen plantings were removed and the distance to the road was shortened in this area. The realignment of the roadways caused numerous monuments in the park to be removed, stockpiled and relocated, including the Romanesque arches honoring Nash and Davidson. The roadwork was completed in 1938 and remained virtually unchanged until the 1969 master plan.



Superintendent's Residence, 1935



Utility Building, 1935



Maintenance Complex, 1935

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Location

This historic residential and service area is situated in the midst of a wooded tract, which is bounded on the east by Old Battleground Road, on the north and west by the park's boundary lines, and on the south by the paved New Garden Road and its bypass. Reached via a forking entrance drive, which runs north from the public section of New Garden, the complex lies within the battlefield's core and is located directly east of a segment of the first American line's position. The brick Superintendent's Residence and the Utility Group (which consists of a weatherboarded maintenance building, brick inflammable storage unit, and storage sheds) still stand on their original sites and the complex proper has neither been enlarged nor reduced in size since its installation.

Design

The component landscape's principal design features (i.e., the residence, the utility group, and the garden plot between them) were constructed and laid out in the Colonial Revival style during the Park Development Era (1933-1942). In selecting the Colonial Revival genre of design, planners at Guilford disclosed their desire to make the complex appear aesthetically and historically compatible with its battlefield setting. The local architect who designed the main buildings looked to examples of regional, eighteenth-century architecture for inspiration. Perhaps due to the paucity of extant local models, he ended up drawing heavily from historic structures located in the former Moravian town of Salem (founded 1766), which had merged with the neighboring community of Winston in 1913. (At the time of the battle, Guilford Court House lay about thirty miles east of Salem). As the spatial relationships between the buildings suggest, the complex was intended to simulate a farmstead, with the brick superintendent's residence posing as the dwelling house, the weatherboarded utility building serving as the barn, and the brick inflammable storage unit perhaps mimicking a well- or springhouse. The establishment of the garden and its appointments further accentuated the illusion of domesticity.

A central tenet of Colonial Revival design stressed the propriety of connecting together separate landscape features (i.e., dwellings, gardens, and/or dependencies) in such a manner as to create a unified and visually coherent whole. This often involved organizing space into compartments—a task that could be accomplished by using a variety of landscape treatments, including, but not exclusive to, plantings of shrubs and trees, walkways, fences, and/or walls. Colonial revivalists also typically rejected the curvilinear forms of the Victorian taste, favoring a more classically inspired vocabulary of design in which simple, straightforward lines predominated and axial relationships existed between buildings and gardens.

Such design characteristics found clear expression in the superintendent's residence-maintenance complex's landscape. Not only was the rectangular garden plot laid out on axis with the utility building, but a rectilinear system of gravel walkways and post-and-rail fences was also employed to compartmentalize transitional spaces and establish a unified connection between the residence and its

pseudo-dependencies. Plantings of shrubs and trees further related the structures to one another as well as better tied them into their surroundings. Although the garden plot is now covered with grass and only one linear section of its original post-and-rail enclosure remains standing (along its northern border), its bounds are defined by the walkways that connect the utility building's service court to the residence. These walks, however, have been repaved with bricks, but still follow their original courses. For security reasons, the post-and-rail fence that once enclosed the utility service court has been replaced with chain link. Surviving elements of the planting program include a few mature specimen trees, a row of nandina bordering the southern edge of the garden plot, as well as the "woods fringe" that buffers the complex. Design, therefore, is clearly evident in the contemporary composition of the component landscape.

Setting

The maturation of extant specimen trees and the continued generation of the woods fringe established during the Park Development Era have imparted a decidedly more shady and thickly vegetated appearance to the component landscape, which was much more open, particularly to the south and west, at the time of the complex's installation. This condition, however, was an intended outcome of the area's overall design, for the landscape architect who conceived the planting plan sought to screen the complex from New Garden Road while also adding interest (in the form of specimen trees) to the lawn contained within the vegetative buffer. Furthermore, the survival of the majority of the landscape's defining architectural features, coupled with the fact that only a few non-contributing intrusions (i.e., the dumpster, the concrete trailer pad, and the sections of chain link fence surrounding the service court and the park boundaries) have been added to the complex proper, ensures that it retains a high degree of integrity.

Two developments, nevertheless, warrant mentioning for the mildly adverse impact that they have had, and continue to have, on the area. First, the closure and restoration of New Garden Road within the park in the mid-1970s necessitated the construction of the existing bypass, which cuts through the woods buffer and consequently reduces its insulative effect. Secondly, in the late-twentieth century, developers built the Lincoln Green apartment complex adjacent to GUCO's northern boundary, clear-cutting most of the forest that previously bordered the park in that area. The thin strip of deciduous trees that currently stands between the superintendent's residence-maintenance area and the apartment buildings is too thin to effectively screen the view of the incompatible development. The visual intrusion of the apartments is especially acute during the winter when the hardwoods are bare.

Materials

The superintendent's residence-maintenance complex retains a considerable amount of its original fabric. The building materials employed were, and still are, of exceedingly high quality. The specifications, in fact, called for the "best grade of materials" so as to achieve a degree of permanence in the construction. The residence's exterior boasts over-sized handmade brick, stonework of native North Carolina granite, and ceramic tile shingles. The utility building features a frame of longleaf pine and white pine exterior cladding. Although the architect's report does not

disclose the types of wood used for the construction of the fence that enclosed the garden plot, it was identical to the one that originally bounded the service court, which itself combined black-locust posts with heart-cypress rails. Thus, the remaining section of the garden fence might be fashioned of the same materials. (This speculation could either be substantiated or debunked by someone with knowledge of dendrology.) The original gravel surface of the walkways, on the other hand, has been replaced altogether with a curious assortment of solid and hollow bricks.

With regard to plant material, most of the exotics incorporated into the 1930s-planting plan have either died or have been removed. This includes the specimen crepe myrtle originally planted beside the residence as well as the two-dozen lilacs established both in the rear of the garden and at the foot of the yard. Only the row of nandina, which borders the southern edge of the garden plot, and a few spirea remain of the original ornamental plant species. As for indigenous plant material, the imposing American elm currently standing in the lawn a few yards west of the residence can be traced to the original planting plan, as can the Southern magnolia situated on the eastern side of service court's entrance. Many of the trees composing the woods buffer to south of the complex probably date to the Park Development Era as well.

Workmanship

Soon after the completion of the superintendent's residence and utility group, a reporter for the Greensboro Daily News declared: "[i]t is generally agreed that the job has been executed quite capably and the results are regarded as decidedly pleasing." Since the construction of the buildings was a Public Works Administration (PWA) project, the labor force that so "capably" performed the work had been secured from Greensboro's re-employment office. The Great Depression ironically presented GUCO (and numerous other national parks) with a unique opportunity, as they made available a corps of local talent that, in times of economic prosperity, would have been beyond the park's resources. The workforce, as the merit of the complex's construction bears out, consisted of highly skilled craftsmen, including masons, carpenters, joiners, and tile roofers. The patterned Flemish-bond brickwork and the intricately laid tile roof of the superintendent's residence exemplify the superlative quality of Depression-era workmanship evident throughout the complex. Moreover, the buildings as a whole embody a level of technical competency and artistry not commonly seen in modern construction. Although all of the complex's structures have begun to show signs of their age, one would expect as much after nearly seventy years of constant occupation and use. Despite the normal wear and tear, the buildings remain structurally sound and in an admirable state of repair.

Feeling

This component landscape essentially captures the essence of what its designers were hoping to accomplish—that is to mitigate the intrusion of additional infrastructure by creating a complex that seemed to belong in or derive from its cultural milieu. Consequently, the superintendent's residence-maintenance area evokes a particular phase in the development of the historic preservation movement, particularly highlighting the evolution of attitudes concerning appropriate architectural styles for national park settings.

Association

The selection of the Colonial Revival style for the superintendent's residence-maintenance complex reflects the emergence of a professional sensitivity, within the National Park Service, toward achieving a measure of compatibility between architectural genres and their cultural/historic contexts. Judging by today's standards, one could easily argue that the park's leaders erred in their decision to incorporate Moravian architectural details into a landscape that was historically inhabited by settlers of Scots-Irish and English descent. Nevertheless, they did demonstrate a respect for regional, vernacular style that was wholly lacking in the park's prior periods of custodianship.

The superintendent's residence-maintenance complex draws additional significance from the fact that it is one of only a few Colonial Revival designed landscapes in existence in the National Park Service's Southeast Region, and the only one for that matter that bears a Moravian influence. Furthermore, the complex possesses direct association with the Park Development Era. Made possible by a generous infusion of funds from the PWA, the Park Development Era arose out of the New Deal concept of combating the Great Depression by putting the unemployed back to work on internal improvement projects. The myriad of projects conducted during the Park Development Era has left a lasting impression on many parks, and particularly so at Guilford, where the residence and utility group stand as a testament to the PWA's efforts to help speed the nation's economic recovery.

Conclusion

This self-contained, Colonial-Revival-style landscape possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Based on its satisfaction of all of the National Register criteria for the evaluation of designed landscapes and its broader historical associations, the superintendent's residence-maintenance complex should be nominated separately as a component landscape of significance, with its period of significance defined by the Park Development Era years (1933-1942).

Landscape Characteristic:

Vegetation

The woods-buffered area embraces about an acre of open ground around the buildings interspersed with a half dozen, well-spaced broadleaf trees (American elms and maples). A substantial white oak and red cedar rise up from the island situated in the center of the loop driveway. Rhododendrons border the Superintendent's Residence, while spirea partially screens the chain link fence surrounding the utility building's service court. A sizable magnolia stands on the east side of the entrance, dating to the original planting plan. The rectangular garden plot (established in the 1930s) that adjoins the utility building's eastern end is now grassed over and no longer utilized for horticultural purposes. But the T-shaped system of walkways (also installed in the 1930s) that partially frames it, connecting the superintendent's residence to the maintenance area, remains largely intact, though the original gravel surface has been replaced with a mixture of solid and hollow (i.e., three-hole) brick pavers. Grass has grown up between the joints and holes of the bricks giving the walkways a neglected

appearance. Furthermore, a pile of bricks, possibly remnants from the demolished Administration Building, sits behind the Superintendent's Residence at the point where the north-south walkway terminates into the only surviving section of the post-and-rail fence that once enclosed the garden. A row of nandina lines the east-west walkway.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 94641

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Garden plot and walkway in Utility Group, 2002

Buildings And Structures

The LCS buildings in the park contribute to the significant period of NPS Park Development. The buildings in the Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group are extant examples of National Park Service Colonial Revival architecture. The Superintendent's Residence, wooden utility building (maintenance), and brick inflammable storage unit were all constructed in the Colonial Revival style during the Park Development Era of the 1930s. Two maintenance sheds stand directly behind the utility building, a concrete trailer pad lies a few feet west of it, and a brown dumpster sits several feet south of the structure's service court, on the west side of the entrance drive.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Inflammable Storage Building

Feature Identification Number: 94637

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 91446

LCS Structure Name: Inflammable Storage Building

LCS Structure Number: HS-33

Feature: Superintendent's Residence

Feature Identification Number: 94638

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 91444

LCS Structure Name: Residence #1

LCS Structure Number: HS-31

Feature: Utility Group

Feature Identification Number: 94639

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 91445

LCS Structure Name: Utility Building

LCS Structure Number: HS-32

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Superintendent's Residence, 2002



Utility Building, 2002

Small Scale Features

With the construction of permanent buildings and asphalted roads by 1937, storm drains and culverts were built to empty runoff water. These extant features are part of the Park Development era, a significant period in the history of the park.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Stone Drains and Culverts
Feature Identification Number:	94640
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	091447
LCS Structure Name:	Stone Drains and Culverts
LCS Structure Number:	HS-34

Spatial Organization

The spatial relationship between the Superintendent's Residence, Utility Group and garden are identical to the 1937 plan, hence the spatial relationship is considered a potentially contributing feature of the component landscape.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment:	Good
Assessment Date:	09/30/1998
Condition Assessment:	Good
Assessment Date:	06/22/2005
Condition Assessment:	Good
Assessment Date:	09/12/2011

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Operations On Site
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External

Type of Impact:	Neglect
External or Internal:	Internal

Impact Description:	The 1935 garden between the Superintendent's Residence and maintenance complex is intact but no longer used. Grass now covers the plotted area and brick walkways.
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Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost:	56,000.00
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Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

Landscape stabilization costs include those developed for these PMIS projects:

Cultural Landscape Restoration (preliminary work)	78573	\$20,000
Cultural Landscape Restoration	81208	\$22,000
Develop GIS for the Park	38497	\$14,000

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation
Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report
Document Date: 10/02/2003

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

According to the CLR, the Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group should be preserved and kept in good repair. Any adaptive reuse of the structures should include Section 106 compliance and the preparation of a Development Concept Plan. The brick walkways should be rehabilitated by removing the bricks and stabilizing the bases. Grass should be removed from between the bricks and all hollow bricks should be replaced with solid pavers identically matching the size and color of the existing ones. The chain link fence of the maintenance yard should be replaced with the historic post and rail fence or moved to the rear of the building. Additional restoration of the garden post and rail fence should be considered (from information in Frederic Fay's Final Report). Vegetative treatment includes augmenting the failing deciduous screen near Lincoln Green apartments with native evergreens, maintaining the hardwood buffer, and controlling invasive non-natives. Further screen trees should be planted along New Garden Bypass. Trees should be replaced in the lawn as they die while the lawn itself should be maintained. Trees may be pruned to allow for light or the lawn replanted with shade-tolerant grasses. The row of nandina bordering the garden should also be maintained.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 10/02/2003

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

No approved LCS treatment costs exist and no approved landscape treatment costs were provided with the CLR.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Title:	See GUCO Landscape form for full bibliographic references
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	Final Report to Chief Architect, Project FP-441, Improvement of Grounds and Forests, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, Greensboro, North Carolina
Source Name:	Other
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	GUCO, SESO

Supplemental Information

Title: Grading Plan for Supt's Residence and Utility Group

Description: Drawing No. NMP-GUI-1051 dated 1/14/1934

Title: Planting Plan -Superintendent's Residence Area

Description: Drawing No. NMP-GUI-2000-3-3 dated 11/14/1937

Title: Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group Planting Plan

Description: Drawing No. NMP-GUI-1054-A dated 8/8/1935