

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Boxwood Lodge

other names/site number Boxwood

2. Location

street & number 132 Becktown Road N/A not for publication

city or town Mocksville vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Davie code 059 zip code 27028

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William S. Price, Jr. SHPO 4-18-95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Boxwood Lodge

Davie County, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8	4	buildings
1		sites
4		structures
		objects
13	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Craftsman

Other: Rustic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

Wood

roof Slate

other Metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Social History

Period of Significance

1913-1941

Significant Dates

1913
1933
1934

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Delano & Aldrich

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Boxwood Lodge

Davie County, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 51.03 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1 7 5 4 3 7 0 0 3 9 6 3 3 4 0
Zone Easting Northing

3 1 7 5 4 4 3 0 0 3 9 6 2 8 2 0
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Davyd Foard Hood

organization date 6 February 1995

street & number Isinglass, 6907 Old Shelby Road telephone 704/462-4331

city or town Vale state N.C. zip code 28168

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Mrs. Martha Jane J. Hoffner

street & number Boxwood Lodge, 132 Beckettown Road telephone 704/284-2031

city or town Mocksville state N.C. zip code 27028

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Boxwood Lodge
Narrative DescriptionAn Overview

Boxwood Lodge, the name of both a rural estate and the manor house which stands at its center, is the residual part of a 1,500-acre hunting retreat developed between 1911 and 1931 by William Rabb Craig (1870-1931). The 51.03-acre tract, comprising the place known as Boxwood Lodge and set apart in 1965, includes the site of the hunting lodge erected in the 1910s--on which Craig's widow Margaret Eason Cunningham Craig (1889-1963) erected the present manor house in 1933-1934, the large barn which dates to the 1910s, a log cabin built in 1933, and associated frame and brick outbuildings. The generally rectangular tract is located in the southeast corner of the junction of US 601 and SR 1826 (Becktown Road, formerly Jerusalem Church Road). US 601 carries between Mocksville, the county seat of Davie County, and Salisbury, the county seat of Rowan County: the course of the South Yadkin River, about a mile and a quarter south of Boxwood Lodge, is the dividing line between the two counties. The estate is located in southeast Davie County, about midway between the two towns. The path of US 601 forms the west and longest border (1,704.40 feet) of the nominated property, from the junction with SR 1826 to just below the south entrance to Boxwood Lodge: here there is a pair of brick piers, topped by cast stone eagles, which flank the asphalt drive. The path of SR 1826 (Becktown Road) forms the north border of the property from its junction with US 601, marked by the Jerusalem Church, eastward for 1,407 feet to a point just beyond the old water tower. Here, at a curve in the path of SR 1826, the east boundary of Boxwood Lodge carries south for 465 feet and then turns on a right angle and carries east for 244 feet to a point at which it turns south and carries for 992.89 feet. From this point the boundary carries for 1,129.33 feet in a straight line to the southwest to US 601, just south of the entrance piers.

As indicated on the USGS Cooleemee Quadrangle map and the orthophotographic tax map, the majority of these fifty-one acres are wooded. About one-third of this acreage, in the southeast corner, is covered with a natural woodland which has a high density. Another third of the property, carrying on a generally north/south axis along the estate drive and around the house, is a natural and cultivated woodland of medium density. The remaining areas, a narrow strip carrying southward along US 601 down the west face of the estate and a large open pasture in the northeast corner of the tract, is open and grass covered. The property is traversed by the principal drive which enters the estate at its present southwest corner: it carries in a gentle curve north and eastward to the circle in front of the manor house which sits in the near-center of the tract. The drive then continues to the north/northwest to the Becktown Road. There is an asphalt service drive to the north of the house which carries from the main path to the east to the garage, greenhouse, and through the pasture to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 7 Page 2

barn. To the south of the house, there is a second service road which leads off the principal drive and carries down to the barn where it connects with the above-noted drive.

The manor house at Boxwood Lodge is located in the near center of the fifty-one-acre tract, representing its role as the heart of the estate. The surviving buildings are all located to the east of the house except for the water tank which stands in the extreme northeast corner of the property. The greenhouse is positioned to the northeast of the house, in an open area beside the present pasture, which was/is earlier the site of cutting and vegetable gardens, grape arbors, and a small orchard. The log cabin and its garage are located to the southeast of the manor house. Nearby, to the east, stands the 1910s barn and, beyond it, the farm pond. The complex of frame agricultural outbuildings is located to the south of the pond and southeast of the barn. All of them except for the feed/grain house stand inside the fenced pasture.

Inventory List

1. The Grounds of Boxwood Lodge
1910s through the 1930s, and later
Contributing Site

The development of the grounds and gardens of Boxwood Lodge occurred over an extended period of time, beginning with the acquisition of the core of the estate and continuing up to Mrs. Woodson's death in 1963. Within that fifty-year period, the principal efforts probably occurred from the mid to late 1910s, when William Rabb Craig is believed to have erected the frame hunting lodge and barn, through the 1930s when Mrs. Craig built the log cabin in 1933 and completed and occupied the manor house in 1934. Although it is not presently known when the estate ceased to be known as the Yadkin Lodge and came to be known as Boxwood Lodge, it was probably in the 1930s when Mrs. Craig, recently widowed, determined to make Boxwood Lodge her permanent home. In doing so she honored her husband's choice of the hunting lodge site as the site of her new dwelling. It appears likely that the path of the principal estate drive, circling from US 601 to Beckett Road, may follow all or some portion of the road which Craig devised for his hunting lodge: the cultivation of the woodlands on each side of that road probably began in the 1910s and continued for decades thereafter. The extensive plantings of boxwood, which grace the grounds and informal garden areas of Boxwood Lodge and are the source of its name, were probably begin in the early 1930s and intensively developed in the period after 1934 when Mrs. Craig occupied the house. *Buxus sempervirens* "Suffruticosa" and other cultivars are lavishly used to line the principal drive leading to the house and the circle on its west front. At other points clustered and specimen plantings are used to punctuate and enclose the shaded grounds which form the setting of the house. These are underplanted with English ivy and periwinkle.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 7 Page 3

In short, these boxwood plantings create a luxuriance which creates and defines the special character of the Boxwood Lodge landscape.

There are two principal garden areas forming significant features of the immediate house grounds of Boxwood Lodge. The most developed of these is the garden which lies south of the house, in the area to the east of the tall, brick garden wall abutting the house and to the south of the terrace carrying along the south wall of the living room. A series of French doors opened from the living room onto the terrace: from the terrace there was an expanse of smooth lawn which continued southward to a raised cultivated area where theatricals were sometimes performed by the drama department of Catawba College. This area, like most of the house grounds, is planted with evergreens comprising boxwood, magnolias, hollies, nandina, and other shrubs and trees: these plantings, some symmetrical and others in a clustered or seemingly natural randomness, defined the setting of the house and, in turn, gently merged with the volunteer growth in an easy transition into the woodlands.

The second of the significantly-developed areas lies in the grounds to the north of the service wing where there are dense plantings of boxwood and symmetrical plantings of specimen arborvitae which have an earlier feel to them and may, in part, have comprised some part of the landscape of the hunting lodge. (Given the care which was clearly lavished on the maintenance of Boxwood Lodge by Mrs. Craig/Mrs. Woodson and the availability of animal manures for fertilization, it is somewhat difficult to categorically state the date of plantings short of professional appraisal.) In this area there is an arbor formed of round pipe and a set of cement steps and bases for planters which marked a point of access. To the west is the grassed-over site of a tennis court. Here, also, is the stone foundation of a small log building last used as a garden house, and now lost. To the east of this garden area are two important grape arbors which remain well-maintained. To the east of these arbors is an open area which contains the bases for cold frames and the surviving greenhouse. These lie to the north of the service road which continues eastward into the pasture. In this area, there were probably cutting gardens and vegetable gardens at times in the period of significance and thereafter. To the north of this area was an orchard which has been incorporated into the pasture: a few aged apple and pear trees still stand as lonely sentinels of an earlier day.

It is clear from the design of the house and the surviving original and early landscape features that the garden area off the living room was the principal area cultivated for the pleasure of Mrs. Craig, her family, and guests. There is a second tier of French doors on the east elevation of the main block, opening from the center hall, library, and dining room onto a slate-paved terrace carrying between the two wings of the house. Here a slate path extends to a fountain set in a smooth lawn which extends to the east. This area is now

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 7 Page 4

mostly shaded and a documentary view shows that it was planted with spring flowering shrubs and massed bulbs.

The log cabin, the barn, and the agricultural outbuildings are well away from the house. The log cabin is the nearest of the group and, in the landscape, it has the appearance of an over-sized garden building or gardener's cottage. It stands in that transition zone between the cultivated house grounds and the pasture of the east: the dense woodlands are to the south. The grounds surrounding the barn and the cluster of agricultural outbuildings together with the farm pond were probably, earlier open: now volunteer growth and towering trees are creating shade.

2. Boxwood Lodge--The Manor House
1933-1934
Contributing Building

Boxwood Lodge, designed by the firm of Delano & Aldrich in 1933 and completed and occupied in 1934, is an expansive two-story brick Colonial Revival-style building: the common-bond brickwork, rising from a soldier-course water table, has always been painted white and the window sash and blinds are painted a starkly contrasting black. The three main blocks of the house have gable roofs covered with Buckingham (Virginia) slate. Like many country houses of the interwar period, Boxwood Lodge is built on an "H" plan with a one-and-a-half-story center block flanked by two-story pedimented gable-front wings. The north wing, housing the service facilities of the manor house, extends eastward for double the length of the south wing and terminates with a one-story garage addition which probably dates to ca. 1943. Like much of Delano & Aldrich's work, the house is marked by a handsome symmetry and deft proportioning: there is a sparseness in its elevations which is also characteristic of the firm's work and the tenor of the Depression era in which it was built.

The symmetrical west, front elevation of Boxwood Lodge is made up of the three bays of the center block and the single-bay wide two-story wings which flank it. The entrance is positioned in the center of the facade and set at the end of a boxwood-lined stone-paved walk. The handsomely-detailed, stylized doorway features fluted Tuscan columns rising to a segmental-arched pediment. The paneled door is set in a paneled reveal and surmounted by a fanlight with a five-part arcade-like division. In the bays to the sides of the entrance there are single window openings holding six-over-six double-hung sash in molded wood frames with stone sills and soldier course lintels. Except for the French doors, the windows throughout the house have this appearance and finish. The windows and French doors are fitted with workable louvered blinds. Above these windows are shallow rectangular insets in the brickwork which have the appearance of panels and provide a visual connection to the tier of dormer

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 7 Page 5

windows above the first-story openings. The dormers are covered with hip roofs and slate shingles: they contain six-over-six sash windows. The eaves of the main block and its wings are fitted with a dentil cornice and copper gutters. The two-story wings have a symmetrical single bay division on each story with a demi-lune window set in the pedimented gable end: the profiles of the demi-lune window is reflected in the wells and metal grills at ground level, below the tier of windows, which serve the windows illuminating the basement. There are different-sized windows on the south face of the north wing which illuminate the men's lavatory on the first story and a bedroom above. The brick wall, enclosing the garden, abuts the southwest corner of the south wing, and it continues southward for the length of the garden area. It is fitted with a wood gate, opening onto the stone-paved terrace, through which guests could come directly into the garden area for visits and parties.

The symmetrical south elevation of Boxwood Lodge has a four-bay division on each level and is dominated by the canvas awning which spans the westernmost three bays of the wall: it is fitted on permanent supports and shelters the width and depth of the terrace off the living room. Under the awning there is a trio of French doors, opening into the living room: at the east end of the elevation there is a like pair of French doors which open into the sun room at the east end of the wing. These double-leaf wood doors have ten-panes per leaf and are surmounted by a four-pane transom: they are fitted with handsome hardware, original screen doors, and louvered blinds. A quartet of six-over-six sash windows are set above the doors in the second-story elevation.

The east elevation of Boxwood Lodge is generally symmetrical in its appearance; however, the distinction between the family and service portions of the house is visible. Here the center block of the house is a full two stories in height and there are two small dormer windows set in the roof to illuminate the attic. On the first story there are five French doors with transoms which open onto the stone-paved terrace carrying between the wings. Directly above these openings are paired casement windows fitted with eight panes per leaf. The east gable end of the south wing contains a sun room on the first story and a sleeping porch on the second story: both are fully glazed and screened. A pair of two-story columns and like pilasters, fitted with free Acanthus capitals, rise between the brick ends of the elevation to support the pediment which is flush sheathed and fitted with a demi-lune attic window. The east lawn of Boxwood Lodge is enclosed by the extended length of the north, service wing which terminates with the one-story garage addition. The original three-bay division of the south face of this wing is closed by a blind gable-faced ell. The three bays of the first story, illuminating the kitchen/staff areas, are fitted with octagonal multipane windows: above, illuminating the staff corridor, are a trio of six-over-six sash windows. On the east end of the service (north) wing there is a single window in the center of the one-story garage addition: on the second story of the original pedimented gable end there are two windows illuminating the manservant's quarters, and a demi-lune window in the attic.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 7 Page 6

The north elevation of the north service wing has a general three-part division marked by a shallow, projecting pedimented two-story ell in the center. This pedimented ell reflects no hierarchy of elements but is fashioned instead to enliven what would otherwise be a long flat wall, partially visible to guests. The ell has a broad opening on the first story containing a trio of windows illuminating the original kitchen: above are two six-over-six windows, and below is a well for the basement windows. To the west, on the first story, there is a door in the center of the wall opening into the flower room, flanked by windows. Above, there are two windows above the first-story windows. A slate-paved walk leading from the service drive, carries to the flower room door and connects with an open slate-paved terrace: the terrace stretches eastward, in front of the kitchen windows, to a one-story shed-roof service porch which shelters the east third of this elevation and abuts the garage. The porch is screened and supported by brick piers which rise to the eaves of the standing-seam copper roof. Doors open from the porch into the former staff hall and into a service hall positioned between the laundry room and the original garage: there are also windows on the porch to illuminate the staff hall and the laundry room to the east. Inset in the floor are cement steps to the basement. Both the original garage and the ca. 1943 garage have poured cement floors and are fitted with overhead garage doors below glazed transoms. There is an unpartitioned work/shop area in the south end of the ca. 1943 garage and a partitioned wood room in the west end of the original garage.

The interior of Boxwood Lodge is well-detailed but not elaborately finished: from documentary photographs it is clear that the richness of the furnishings and the window hangings were the principal features of the interior decoration. That said, however, Delano and Aldrich provided a program of interior finish that was symmetrical in its arrangement and well-crafted. These axially-ordered rooms were the background for an important collection of antique and reproduction furniture, paintings, prints, mirrors, and other furnishings which graced the country house for three decades and is enumerated item-by-item in the 1942 appraisal. The floors throughout the house are oak; the walls and ceilings are painted or wallpapered plaster and fitted with molded wood baseboards and plaster cornices (or picture railing in the bedrooms). The doors and window openings are enframed with three-part molded surrounds. The doors have a six-panel arrangement and are fitted with handsome brass hardware.

The front, west door of Boxwood Lodge opens into the cross-hall plan interior. A door, immediately inside the hall, opens on the north into a coat closet fitted with hanging racks and pegs. The west/east arm of the hall carries through the central block from the front door to the French door in the east wall: the longer north/south cross-hall carries on axis through the center block to the north and south wings. The curving stair to the second story is set in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 7 Page 7

an alcove on the west side of the hall's north arm: it has a round handrail and round balusters. The ladies two-chamber lavatory is positioned in the pendant space on the west side of the hall's south arm: the hall door opens into a small reception room which connects with a smaller closet fitted with a toilet, sink, and an inset perimeter band of mirrors, above the wainscot, which allowed ladies to check their hair, makeup, etc. The toilet, the pedestal sink, and the heavy chrome towel racks are original fittings.

Except for the door into the ladies lavatory, the principal purpose of the hall's south arm is to provide access to the living room, one of the three principal reception rooms on the first story. The doorway into the living room is broad and fitted with a pair of six-panel doors: the reveals of the doorway are paneled. The living room, the largest room in the house, is rectangular in shape: it and its adjoining sun room occupy the first story of the south wing. There are three French doors with transoms in symmetrical positions on the south wall. There is a single window in the west wall which is on true axis with the fireplace in the center of the east wall. The fireplace is flanked by French doors with transoms which open into the sun room. The west window and the French doors on the south retain gilded curtain rods which do not appear in the documentary views. There are inset brass heat grills in the floor in front of these French doors. Surprisingly, the mantel in the living room is a conventional Colonial Revival-style example with fluted pilasters rising to the molded frieze and shelf: the hearth and firebox surround are painted brick rather than the expected marble, an unexpected moment of unsuccessful thrift. Now hanging above the mantel, between a pair of period sconces, is an oil painting of a dog and her puppies by Edmund Henry Osthaus (1858-1928), a major American painter of dogs and sporting pictures. The doors on either side of the fireplace open onto the sun room which has a painted stone-paved floor and white-painted brick and plaster walls. The original light fixture here features a brass ceiling mount and chains holding an etched, frosted globe in the shape of an inverted bell.

A concealed door connects the living room with the library--in the southeast corner of the center block--which is also accessible from a double-leaf door, in the east arm of the hall, on axis with the fireplace. The library is paneled with vertical, scored white pine paneling. The west wall is fully fitted with adjustable bookshelves above a rank of cabinets at wainscot level. There are additional shelves on the east wall, flanking the French doors, and on the east side of the fireplace. The fireplace has a painted brick hearth and firebox and is defined by molded enframements supporting a molded shelf. The portrait of Mr. Craig's setter, "Commissioner," the National Field Trials Champion of 1911, painted by Edmund Henry Osthaus, hangs above the mantel as it has for the sixty years since 1934.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 7 Page 8

Directly opposite (north) the doorway opening from the hall into the library is a second broad doorway, fitted with three-panel double-leaf doors, which opens into the dining room. The doorway is on direct north/south axis with the fireplace centered in the room's north wall. The fireplace is flanked on the right (east) by a shallow arch-headed alcove fitted with shelves for the display of china. There is a matching arch-headed opening to the left (west) of the fireplace in which is fitted the door connecting with the service hall communicating with the (former) butler's pantry and the kitchen. Again, the mantel in the dining room is conventional for the period and has paneled pilasters rising to the molded frieze and shelf. Above it hangs a third major oil painting of hunting dogs by Osthaus. It is flanked by original painted and gilded wall sconces, and there are additional pairs of original sconces on the west wall, flanking a Venetian mirror, and on the south wall flanking the hall doorway. The dining room is encircled by a molded chair rail.

The north arm of the hall's cross plan continues past the staircase to the north where it opens into a shallow secondary hall which, in turn, has doors into the men's lavatory on the west, the (former) flower room on the north, and the service hall, communicating with the butler's pantry and kitchen, on the east. The men's lavatory is a single space divided by a blind wood screen about seven feet tall. It retains its original Crane "Stanton" toilet, wall-mounted sink, towel rods, sconces, and other fittings. The floor is green tile with a grey border which is probably original. The former flower room, used for arranging flowers, has come to be used as an informal dining room. It has a tile floor and wallpapered walls.

As earlier noted, the service hall connected the dining room with the butler's pantry and the kitchen: this space also marks the point at which the door and window surrounds become simpler in their molding. This is also the beginning point of a series of minor alterations effected by Roy and Oliver (Gilbert) Hoffner in 1965 when they acquired Boxwood Lodge and moved into the manor house from the log cabin. As a newly-wed couple without servants and occupying a large house mostly emptied of its furnishings in 1963-1964, they refitted the butler's pantry, the original kitchen, and the servants hall for their own use. The cabinetry in the butler's pantry was removed and the room was fitted up anew as a kitchen with maple cabinets and turquoise appliances: it remains intact to the present. The Hoffners removed the partition wall between the original kitchen and servants hall and created one large space which was used informally as a den. They retained in place a section of the original cabinetry on the south wall, the stainless steel sink under the trio of windows on the north wall, and the pantry with its grey and black checkerboard tile floor. The den has a carpeted floor and sheet paneling and wallpaper on the walls. The enlarged room also retains the original Colonial Revival-style mantel in its original position on the east wall of the former servants hall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 7 Page 9

A door to the south of this den fireplace opens into the L-shaped rear service hall which communicates with the laundry room, the wood room, the garage, and the service porch. The hall has a cork tile floor and a molded chair rail. Also located here is the trunk lift which connects with the basement, the second story, and the attic. The laundry room has a tile floor and retains two enamel-on-cast-iron laundry sinks. Here in the hall, is a single flight of wood steps with a simple handrail and railing which rises eastward to the second-story staff quarters. Below it is a separate flight of wood steps which descends westward to the basement. The basement, under the north service wing and a portion of the center block, has a poured cement floor, stuccoed or painted brick walls, and utilitarian two-panel wood doors in plain surrounds. In addition to the east/west passage there are five rooms partitioned along its north side. Immediately to the north of the trunk lift there is a large walk-in cement safe with a heavy metal door: the door is painted green and has the following slogan on the inside face of the door:

York Safe & Lock Co.
York, Pa.
55 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.

This safe was principally used for silver, liquors, and other valuables. Next, to the west, is the fruit and canned goods pantry which has open wood shelves. A storage room and the gear room are in the near center of the basement: the gear room is used for fishing rods, paint, etc. The furnace room is located in the northwest corner of the basement. It retains its original "Kewanee Boiler Type C" manufactured by the Kewanee Boiler company of Kewanee, Illinois. On the wall is the original frame valve chart. In the hall there is also a small, movable safe and a door which connects with a stairway from the service porch.

The finish of the family rooms on the second story of Boxwood Lodge is markedly similar to that of the first story. The floors are oak (and mostly carpeted), the walls and ceilings are plaster and either painted or wallpapered, and the door and window surrounds and the doors are the same. The arrangement of rooms generally follows that of the first story and the rooms are accessible from the long hall which carries on a north/south axis above the first story hall. Occupying the space above the living room is a suite of rooms designed for Mrs. Craig and her mother Mrs. Cunningham which are en suite with individual bathrooms and closets. The guest room which became Roy Hoffner's nursery is above the library and there is a second smallish guest room, likewise en suite with its bathroom and closet, above the dining room. The large, principal guest room is in the west end of the north wing of the house and likewise en suite with a large bathroom and closet. The servants quarters occupy the remainder of the north wing. All of the family bedrooms are fitted with fireplaces and mantels: the fireboxes and hearths are painted brick. There is a small office/sitting room directly above the ladies lavatory.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 7 Page 10

The (former) private quarters of Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Cunningham occupy the south wing of Boxwood Lodge and communicate by way of a passage just inside the arch-headed door opening onto the south end of the hall. Mrs. Craig's rooms and the adjoining sleeping porch are positioned in the east end of the south wing. The fireplace with its Colonial Revival-style mantel is located between French doors opening onto the sleeping porch: a pastel portrait of Roy Hoffner, signed "S. W. Brooks 41" hands over the mantel and has hung here since 1941. There are two closets off Mrs. Craig's room: one is fitted with drawers, shoe stands, and a hanging rod while the other is fitted with shelves, a hanging rod, and a small safe (reused from the earlier hunting lodge) for jewelry, cash, and small valuables. The bathroom retains its original fixtures and furnishings. The white porcelain sink is supported by glass columns and has heavy chrome fittings. There are three glass and chrome towel racks mounted on the high chair rail. The wall sconces have mirrored mounts. The window here and those in Mrs. Craig's bedroom are fitted with interior shutters. The room occupied by Mrs. Cunningham from 1934 until her death in 1949 is located over the west end of the living room and its bathroom and single closet are positioned to the north. The mantel is Colonial Revival in style and has a pair of brass sconces above it. There is a second portrait of Roy Hoffner signed "William von Dresser 1945" hanging in Mrs. Cunningham's bedroom. Her bathroom has a green tile floor with a grey border and yellow fixtures which are either original or from the 1940s and perhaps installed after Mrs. Cunningham's death.

The small bedrooms above the library and the dining room, described as the nursery and single guest room, respectively, in the 1942 inventory, are very similar in their finish and appearance and both have Colonial Revival-style mantels and wall sconces. The "nursery" bathroom has a yellow tile floor with an inset chocolate border, white fixtures, and original towel racks: the racks have glass bars and the sink has glass columns. The toilet is a Standard "Devoro Junior" with a low bowl. The single guest room also has a Colonial Revival-style mantel and wall sconces. The bathroom retains its original fixtures including an inset bathtub, a sink with glass columns, and a "Crane Stanton" toilet. The floor covering, tile wainscot, and medicine cabinet are post-1934. The large guest room in the west front end of the north wing is described as a "Double Guest Room" in the 1942 inventory. The bathroom retains its original corner tub, sink with glass column legs, and toilet; however, it was renewed in 1965 by Roy Hoffner: the tile shower enclosure probably dates to this effort.

The majority of the second story of the north wing is occupied by the servants quarters. There is a linen room, located east of the large guest room which, in plan, separates the family rooms from the servants's rooms. A series of drawers and cupboards fitted with shelves is built into the west wall of the linen room. The linen room is positioned at the (west) head of the servants's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 7 Page 11

corridor which carries eastward to the stair and the trunk lift and terminates at the bedroom long occupied by Mrs. Craig/Mrs. Woodson's manservant James Fleming. His bedroom is en suite with a small closet and a bathroom fitted with a wall-hung sink, a "Trent" toilet, and an old-fashioned bathtub on an oval base which was surely one that was reserved for reuse from the old hunting lodge. On the north side of the corridor there are three rooms for female servants and a bathroom fitted with a toilet and an enamel-on-cast-iron tub on an oval base, also retained for reuse from the hunting lodge. The female servants's rooms are each fitted with a closet and a wall-hung sink. The center bedroom has a fireplace with a vernacular Greek Revival-style mantel: there is a second Greek Revival-style mantel, also retained from the old hunting lodge, installed in the staff bedroom to the east of the center room.

The attic of the house is reached by an enclosed stairway which rises into the attic over the center block. Archways in the brick walls allow access into the spaces over the north and south wings. The trunk lift also rises to the attic in the north wing. The flooring is pine. In the center block there is an enclosed room, plastered on the attic side and sheathed with flush cedar boards on the interior, for summer storage of woolens, rugs, and furs.

3. The Greenhouse
ca. 1940
Contributing Structure

The greenhouse is a small rectangular brick and glass building located to the northeast of the manor house in an area which was given over to flower and vegetable gardening and fruit growing. The common bond brick perimeter foundation of the greenhouse is partially inset in the ground. The upper frame of the greenhouse is aluminum or a grey metal and follows a gambrel-roof form: the upper section is fully glazed. The entrance on the east gives onto a set of cement steps which descend to the sand floor of the interior. The door bears a label with the following identification:

Orlyt Greenhouse
Lord & Burnham
Irvington, New York Des Plaines, Illinois.

Inside the building are two surviving wood potting tables and stacks of terra cotta pots.

4. Water Tank Tower
ca. 1910s
Contributing Structure

The exact date for the construction of the steel frame tower supporting a now-deteriorated water tank is not known; however, it likely occurred in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 7 Page 12

1910s and would be contemporary with the construction of the frame hunting lodge and barn. (It is possible that it is later and perhaps erected in the 1920s or 1930s.) It was probably constructed to provide a water supply in the event of a fire. The steel frame of the structure rises from a square-in-plan base and tapers upward to the octagonal platform on which the wood tank rests: the platform is protected by a metal railing. The wood tank is deteriorated and only the lower half survives in part. A center shaft, enclosing the water pipes, survives in place. The tank stands on a knoll to the northeast of the manor house: the flow of water was thus gravity forced.

5. Log Cabin
1932/1933, 1940s
Contributing Building

The main, north block log cabin was erected as a residence by Mrs. Craig in 1933 for occupancy while the brick manor house was in construction. She occupied the log cabin in 1933 and 1934. Thereafter it was used for guests and family members. In the early 1940s a glazed entrance hall and the south block were added. It has been said that Mrs. Craig/Mrs. Woodson and her family occupied the cabin for a period during World War II. Following Roy Hoffner's marriage to Oliver Gilbert on 1 June 1963, the couple occupied the log cabin as their home until removing to the manor house in 1965. In 1967, Millard McDonald, the director of Piedmont Players, a drama group, occupied the log cabin in an informal rental basis and he continues to live here.

The log cabin, built of round logs skinned of their bark, has saddle joints and the appearance of a small group of such cottages built on estates or for hunting cabins and summer places in the 1920s and 1930s: the ends of the logs project well beyond the joints for decorative purposes. It has an H-shaped plan and stands on a mortared stone foundation and has stone chimneys. The principal entry, on the west, is into a glazed hall in the hyphen which connects the two principal log blocks of the house. The larger original block to the north (left) contains a sitting room, a kitchen, a bathroom, and a bedroom with a fireplace. The smaller 1940s block to the south contains a bedroom and a bathroom and closet in a shallow frame block. The interiors of the north block of the log cabin have exposed log walls, chinked with cement, and a rustic appearance. The walls of the south wing are sheathed.

6. Log Cabin Garage
1933
Contributing Building

This single-stall frame garage was built in 1933 for use by Mrs. Craig while she was in residence at Boxwood Lodge. It sits on a cement foundation and has

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 7 Page 13

German sided elevations: the roof is covered with asphalt shingles as is the log cabin. The broad opening for access is on the north gable end of the building. It has six-over-six double-hung sash windows on its longer side elevations.

7. Great Barn
1910s
Contributing Building

The Great Barn is a large, rectangular weatherboarded frame building resting on a brick foundation and covered with a gambrel roof of tin shingles: the foundation is laid in a one-to-five bond. The building was erected to provide shelter and storage of automobiles, trucks, and other vehicles used at the hunting lodge in the 1910s and 1920s and to provide staff quarters on the second and attic levels. Given its appearance and the quality of the finish it appears likely it was built in the mid to late 1910s and is probably contemporary with the original hunting lodge built at the site now occupied by the brick manor house. There is a pair of garage-width openings on the west gambrel end, a door on the south side and windows on it and the other elevations. On the second level there is a series of individual and paired two-over-two double hung sash windows set in plain board surrounds. There are like windows at the attic level, in the gambrel ends, and in the series of dormer windows positioned in the north and south planes of the roof. The first-story garage level of the building has a wood floor and exposed framing: the second and attic levels have a plaster and wood finish.

In the 1980s a fire damaged the front southwest corner of the building where the stairwell was located, and burned into the roof. Although the building has suffered and deteriorated as a result, it is otherwise in fair condition and can be restored. The building is important in the history of Boxwood Lodge and is the earliest building on the estate. On a statewide level, it has a greater significance as one of a very small number of buildings which survive in association with the development of hunting lodges early in the interwar period. The owner is contemplating means to weatherproof the building for eventual restoration.

8. Storage Building
1910s
Contributing Building

Standing immediately beside (north) the great barn, this small weatherboarded frame building also stands on a brick foundation and is covered with a side gable roof. It has a garage-like opening into a stable-like area on the north end and a partitioned (storage?) room on the south with a door facing the barn. There are window openings on the east and west elevations. It is unclear, now,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 7 Page 14

what the original purpose of the building might have been: given the fact that the wide opening extends through the foundation it might have been used for stabling.

9. Feed House
ca. 1935-1940
Contributing Building

This rectangular shed-roof frame building is one of a group of five modest poultry houses and related buildings which stand clustered in a small area, inside the fenced pasture, to the southeast of the great barn. They have stood unused for the past ten years or so. This building is sheathed with German siding and has a sheet tin roof. It has a board and batten door, flanked by six-pane windows, in the center of the south elevation and a single six-pane window on the west elevation; the east and north elevations are blind.

10. Poultry House
ca. 1935-1940
Contributing Building

This long rectangular frame building is covered with German siding and a side gable roof of asphalt sheeting. It stands on a cement foundation. There are doors and six-pane windows on the south elevation and single six-pane windows in the east and west gable ends; the north elevation is blind.

11. Poultry House
1940s/1950s
Noncontributing Building

This rectangular frame building is sheathed with wide flush horizontal boards and covered with a side gable roof of sheet tin. It is blind on three sides and open on the east where a mesh-fenced open run adjoins it.

12. Poultry House
ca. 1935-1940
Noncontributing Building

Probably contemporary with the two other buildings covered with German siding, this ruinous rectangular frame building is also covered with German siding and a sheet tin shed roof. It stands on a poured cement foundation; the brick foundation of a now-lost addition on the north survives. The building has a door and window opening on the east and west ends and a long opening on the south side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 7 Page 15

13. Building
1940s/1950s
Noncontributing

This small impermanent shed is covered with flush vertical siding and a sheet tin shed roof. It has openings on the south face; the other elevations are blind.

14. Feed/Grain House
ca. 1940
Contributing Building

This rectangular frame building is covered with weatherboards and a sheet tin shed roof. Standing at the edge of the fenced pasture, it has a wood floor and has been used for both feed and grain storage and related agricultural storage. It has a door on the south front and a four-pane window on the north side. This building is one of a group of larger agricultural buildings erected in this area of the estate. When the 51.03-acre house tract was created in 1965 it is the only one of the larger outbuildings included on the house tract. (There are three original frame outbuildings standing on the neighboring tract.)

15. Pump House
ca. 1962
Noncontributing Building

This small frame building is covered with German siding and a front gable roof. It stands on the south edge of the small fish pond which was built between 1961, when the map of the estate was prepared, and Mrs. Woodson's death in September 1963. The fish pond does not appear on the map; however, it is mentioned in the 1965 deed transferring the house tract to Roy and Oliver Hoffner.

16. Entrance Piers (South)
1934
Contributing Structure

This pair of brick piers was erected in 1934 to mark the south, principal entrance to Boxwood Lodge. They are common-bond brick piers, painted white, and serve as the pedestals for cast stone eagles. Attached to the north pier is a simple metal cutwork sign which bears the word "Boxwood."

17. Entrance Piers (North)
1934
Contributing Structure

This pair of brick piers was probably erected in 1934 to mark the north entrance to Boxwood Lodge. They are common-bond brick piers, painted white, and appear to be topped by a roundish ornament which is overgrown with English ivy.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 16Boxwood Lodge
Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

Boxwood Lodge, designed by the firm of Delano & Aldrich for Margaret Eason Cunningham Craig and erected at Jerusalem, Davie County, in 1934, is the name of both an important interwar-period country house and the residual tract, comprising fifty-one acres, of a rural estate developed in the 1910s and 1920s by William Rabb Craig, a wealthy cotton and sugar broker. Craig (1870-1931), the son of William Clark and Harriet (Rabb) Craig was born in Yazoo City, Mississippi, and in the 1890s entered the W. C. Craig Company. In 1905, William Rabb Craig resigned from the family brokerage house and removed to New York where he established his own company dealing in cotton, sugar, and other commodities. Like other prominent and successful capitalists and businessmen of the period, he was also an avid sportsman, and it was in that capacity that he came to Piedmont North Carolina where he began buying property for his hunting estate in the autumn of 1911. Eventually his Davie County farm would total some 1,500 acres, lying on the waters of the South Yadkin River, and include broad stands of old-growth hardwoods and pines. In 1913 Craig, an ardent Presbyterian, was married to Margaret Eason Cunningham (1889-1963), the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. Together they developed the Boxwood estate and occupied a frame lodge on the property during long seasonal holidays and hunting parties until Mr. Craig's death in 1931. Enamored of the society and landscape of the Piedmont, Mrs. Craig decided to build a large country house here which would eventually replace a sprawling apartment at 555 Park Avenue in New York as her principal residence. She turned to the New York firm of Delano & Aldrich, leading designers of American country houses in the first decades of the twentieth century. They produced an H-shaped two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house which survives today, intact and well-preserved: it is the only known building to be designed and built in North Carolina by Delano & Aldrich, a firm established in 1903 and favored by Eastern society for the design of country houses and estates.

Boxwood Lodge remained the residence of Margaret Eason Cunningham Craig, a socialite and philanthropist, for twenty-nine years until her death on 18 September 1963, and it was the scene of entertainments which have remained well-known for their lavishness and her generous hospitality. In 1943 she was married to Walter Henderson Woodson, Sr. (1875-1964), a prominent Salisbury attorney and a long-time family friend. In 1955 she established the Margaret C. Woodson Foundation, and at her death the trust funding the foundation became the principal beneficiary of her estate. The Margaret C. Woodson Foundation, with principal assets now of approximately \$10.5 million, has made yearly grants to Davidson College, Barium Springs Orphanage, Mary Baldwin College, and Catawba College--institutions specified in her will--as well as to local

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 17

charities and causes in Rowan and Davie Counties. Childless in both marriages, Mrs. Craig made Roy Hoffner (1937-1993), a native of Rowan County, her ward and established a substantial trust on his behalf. Following Mrs. Woodson's death, Roy Hoffner lived at Boxwood Lodge for thirty years until his death on 31 December 1993: it is now the property of his widow.

Boxwood Lodge satisfies Criteria A and C for listing in the National Register as an important and distinguished example of the American Country House movement of the interwar-period in North Carolina. The estate seat, the large Colonial Revival-style frame barn, and the residual grounds and gardens of the estate, lavishly planted with boxwoods, survive today as important reminders of the character and quality of social life in North Carolina and the United States in the first decades of the twentieth century.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND SOCIAL HISTORY CONTEXT

The development of hunting lodges and rural estates by wealthy capitalists, business and professional men, and leading figures in American society at the turn of the century and through the interwar period is an important episode in American social and architectural history which has gained increased attention and focus within recent years. Chapters in *THE ARCHITECT & THE AMERICAN COUNTRY HOUSE* and *THE AMERICAN COUNTRY HOUSE*, both published in 1990, reflect the broad interest in the topic and the level of scholarship directed toward it.¹ As the knowledge of nationally-known and significant architects, places, and patterns has deepened, so, too, has research on this little-known aspect of North Carolina's architectural and social history. The extraordinary example of Biltmore, George Washington Vanderbilt's estate at Asheville, is well known and well published.² Less is known and published on a series of smaller important country places, hunting lodges, and seasonal estates in North Carolina. Margaret Supplee Smith's work on Reynolda, suburban country estate of Richard Joshua Reynolds (1850-1918), and this author's work, including the research on Overhills--the vast winter estate of the Percy Rockefeller family in Harnett and Cumberland Counties--have been the principal efforts, to date, to document, evaluate, and interpret this phenomenon in North Carolina.³

It is unclear at present how William Rabb Craig, a wealthy commodities broker in New York, came to learn of the opportunities for hunting and leisure in the Piedmont. It could have been through conversation with any number of men in New York who hunted in Randolph and Guilford Counties at the turn of the century, leaders in the financial and business community, with whom Craig could have had professional, business, and social relationships. It could also have been through contacts in North Carolina, perhaps through dealings with the Cone and Cannon textile enterprises which were buying great quantities of cotton for their mills in Greensboro, Kannapolis, and elsewhere in the Piedmont. It is also possible that he learned of the area through members of a small

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 18

little-known hunting lodge near Barber, Rowan County, which included publisher Craige Lippincott (1846-1911) of Philadelphia, president of J. B. Lippincott Company. Colonel Archibald Henderson Boyden (1847-1929) of Salisbury figured prominently in the affairs of the club and he would become a close friend of William Rabb Craig. While the exact nature of Craig's introduction to the game and landscape of the South Yadkin River Basin might not be known, it appears that he was here about 1910. There is mention of Craig in the SALISBURY EVENING POST in 1911 and in the last months of the year he acquired some 335 acres which would become the core of Boxwood Lodge.

William Rabb Craig was born on 17 November 1870 in Yazoo City, Mississippi, to William Clark Craig and his wife Harriet (Rabb) Craig: Mr. Craig was a native of Richland, Mississippi; Mrs. Craig was born in Yazoo County, Mississippi. He attended Southwestern Presbyterian College, then located at Clarksville, Tennessee. After matriculation, he joined the cotton brokerage house headed by his father bearing the name W. C. Craig Company, where his brothers Robert and Phillip would also be employed. In 1905, he resigned from the firm and removed to New York to open a firm of his own in which he handled cotton, sugar, and other commodities. It proved to be very successful and eventually his brother Phillip S. Craig joined the company. William Rabb Craig was a member of the New York Cotton Exchange and the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange: he was also a member of the Metropolitan Club.⁴

According to family tradition, William Rabb Craig had first seen Margaret Eason Cunningham when she was a young child and had determined then that he would marry her. He remained a bachelor until the age of forty-two years: on 30 April 1913 the two were married, probably in the Presbyterian Church in Yazoo City. Margaret Eason Cunningham was the daughter of the Reverend Charles Eugene Cunningham (1856-1910) and his wife Annie Warren: she was born on 11 July 1889 at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Her father was the pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth, New Jersey. That same year the Rev. Mr. Cunningham removed to Mississippi to become pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Yazoo City where he remained until his death in 1910. Annie Warren Cunningham (1861-1949) would eventually leave Mississippi and move to New York: after living for some time at the Dakota apartment house she made her home with the Craigs in their large apartment at 555 Park Avenue.⁵

In the autumn of 1911, a year-and-a-half prior to his marriage, William Rabb Craig had begun to put together the acreage which would comprise his Davie County hunting estate. On 14 October 1911, he purchased three tracts of land totaling 166.75 acres from William R. Porter which were described in the deed as the "old Godfrey Tatum place."⁶ This acreage at Jerusalem included the substantial two-story brick plantation house said to have been erected ca. 1866 for Jesse Tatum Eaton (1836-1924). The property appears to have passed to Eaton's nephew Samuel Jesse Tatum (1847-1902) and later to his brother Daniel

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 19

Godfrey Tatum (1849-1932), the sons of Mrs. Eaton's brother Ezra Washington Tatum (1817-1895).⁷ Porter and his wife had only recently acquired the property, and they sold it for \$3,500 to Mr. Craig. Two months later, on 18 December 1911, Craig acquired a tract of fifteen acres on the Salisbury-Mocksville Road (now US 601) for \$300: it had been a part of the Pickler family lands.⁸ On 30 December Craig acquired a second and larger property on the Salisbury-Mocksville Road, a tract of 153.75 acres which had been a part of the nineteenth-century holding of John Cicero Foard (1821-1892).⁹ Between 1912 and 1924, William Rabb Craig made twenty-seven additional purchases of real estate. During this period he made two sales of small lots to private owners and conveyed land to the Davie County Board of Education and to the Boxwood Missionary Baptist Church. (The first known plat of the estate, made by A. L. Bowles in 1961, showed a holding of 1,386 acres on both sides of the Salisbury-Mocksville Road.) In all, Craig is said to have acquired some 1,500 acres at Jerusalem which remained virtually intact until after Margaret Craig Woodson's death in 1963.¹⁰

It appears that Craig occupied the Eaton plantation house as a hunting lodge for the first several years and that, perhaps, he had earlier struck a gentleman's agreement with Porter concerning the acquisition. The first entry in the red leather "Yadkin Lodge Game Book" is dated 18 November 1911: the book is inscribed as a gift from Fergus Reid (1862-1941), a prominent cotton merchant and the principal in Reid & Company, John Graham, and Ralph M. Stuart Wortley. A visitor's book for the "Yadkin River Lodge" was also put into use in November when Archibald Henderson Boyden first signed it on 17 November. Both books remained in use into 1917.¹¹ It is unclear when Craig erected the frame hunting lodge at the site where his widow would raise the present mansion house in 1934. It seems likely that it would have occurred in the mid to late 1910s as he consolidated and expanded his Davie County estate. Whatever the actual date, it surely happened in the 1910s. Probably contemporary with it is the large gambrel-roof Colonial Revival-style frame barn and staff quarters which stands to the east of the present house: it has the well-detailed appearance of an early twentieth-century building and one whose origin is outside Davie County.

For some twenty years, from 1911 until the autumn of 1931, William Rabb Craig and Mrs. Craig traveled in his private railroad car from New York City to Salisbury where they then journeyed by automobile to Boxwood Lodge. While he could well have been interested in the good roads movement prior to becoming a landowner in largely rural Davie County in 1911, the state of the roads he had to use traveling back and forth and in the area clearly convinced him of the need for improvements. On 28 May 1912, the SALISBURY EVENING POST carried an article entitled "Good Roads in Davie" which announced that Craig had pledged \$900 toward the cost of a \$3,000 road between Jerusalem and Cooleemee. He had also agreed to pay half (\$1,500) the costs of an extension of the road on to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 20

Mocksville and to support the construction of other projects in the area. The article concluded with the statement that "In these circumstances, Davie has been peculiarly fortunate in securing Mr. Craig--a neighbor of fine personal worth besides."¹² Craig would support other improvements and reforms in the area during the two decades he was a citizen of Davie County.

At his death his encouragement of local projects was recounted in the Salisbury newspaper:

Mr. Craig was deeply interested in the welfare and progress of this section and immediately upon the establishment of his fine country estate in Jerusalem township, Davie county, 12 miles west of Salisbury, he exhibited an interest in roads and schools. He was one of the pioneer good roads enthusiasts of this section and it is recalled that shortly after opening his country home on what is now state highway No. 80, then a country road, he inaugurated a movement for a good road in Jerusalem township, this road paralleling his estate and leading to one of the schools of that section of the county.

He met the Davie board of commissioners half way in the financing of the building of one of the first sand clay highways in this section and that was the start of the good road movement in Davie county. That road is now one of the state's principal hard surfaced highways, being a part of No. 80, from the Rowan-Davie line at South river on through Jerusalem township. Mr. Craig never lost an opportunity to aid the schools of the section in which he had established his country home and where he spent much of his time.¹³

The nature of his visits to Boxwood Lodge were briefly described also in his obituary in the SALISBURY EVENING POST:

He frequently visited the estate during the winter months and hunted on his lands, often bringing congenial groups of his friends from New York City and other places to enjoy his generous and wholehearted hospitality. During the summer months he often visited here to enjoy the cooling breezes and secure some relaxation from his work.

He often played golf at the Salisbury Country club, and was well known to numerous citizens here, many of whom had often been in his Lodge, played golf with him, or enjoyed hunting trips with him.¹⁴

In October 1931, William Rabb Craig, Mrs. Craig, and Mrs. Cunningham traveled by train from New York to Salisbury for their autumn visit. He fell ill, unexpectedly, and died at the age of sixty in the Salisbury Hospital on Saturday morning, 14 November 1931. During his hospitalization, his condition

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 21

apparently worsened and members of his family had arrived in Salisbury from Mississippi, New Orleans, and New York: they were with him at his death, joining Mrs. Craig, her mother, and her brother. His body was prepared for burial and carried back to Boxwood Lodge where it remained until the funeral party departed on Sunday morning in a private railroad car for the funeral services and burial at Yazoo City, Mississippi.¹⁵

William Rabb Craig died a wealthy man and in his will, dated 11 July 1928, his widow was his principal heir. In addition to personal furnishings, jewelry, automobiles, art works, and other personal property, he bequeathed to her the Davie County property, a like interest in his property in Amite and Wilkinson Counties, Mississippi. In item number six of his will, he bequeathed to her ". . . a sum of money equal to the difference between One million Dollars (\$1,000,000.) and an amount equal to the fair valuation of all property, real and personal (Other than household furniture and effects, jewelry, clothing, and articles of personal use and ornament), which my said wife shall own at the time of my death"; Mrs. Craig was also named the life beneficiary of a trust funded at \$500,000, with the income to be paid to her quarterly. The sum of \$50,000 each was bequeathed to Annie Warren Cunningham and to Craig's brother-in-law Warren E. Cunningham; \$10,000 was to be paid to each of ten friends and relatives named in the will; and substantial funds were bequeathed to his two sisters with lesser amounts to his two brothers. The sum of \$100,000 was bequeathed to the Presbyterian Hospital of New York and the same sum was devised to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Servants and staff were to be given an amount equal to a year's wages at the time of decease. From the will it is impossible to determine the aggregate value of the estate; however, it appears to have been several millions.¹⁶

At her husband's death, Margaret Eason Cunningham Craig was a widow, forty-two years of age, and she would remain a widow for over ten years until her marriage to Walter Henderson Woodson, Sr., in 1943. During this period, her mother, Annie Warren Cunningham, made her home with her daughter. It is unclear, at present, what prompted Mrs. Craig's decision to build a large new house on the Boxwood Lodge estate in Davie County; however, she must have made the decision late in 1932 or early in 1933. The specifications for the house survive and they bear the date of 14 July 1933. About 1933, Mrs. Craig built a small log cottage on the property and occupied it with her mother on visits to Boxwood Lodge while the main house was being erected. In the 1940s a small addition was made to the log cottage, standing southeast of the 1934 house, and it survives to the present as an occupied dwelling on the estate.¹⁷

Construction on Boxwood Lodge appears to have begun in 1933 and to have been completed in 1934 when Mrs. Craig and her mother occupied the house. Apparently, the existing hunting lodge which stood as the seat of the estate had been a substantial house itself with rooms for several servants. In the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 22

section entitled "Demolition Work" in the specifications, there is a list of materials to be reserved when the house was taken down. These included bathroom fixtures in the owner's quarters and the same for what appear to be three servants's bathrooms: kitchen fixtures were to be retained. "Six wooden mantels for fireplaces, complete" were retained for reuse. Whether the apartment at 555 Park Avenue in New York was vacated in 1934 and the furnishings removed directly to Boxwood Lodge at that time is unclear; however, the principal furnishings at Boxwood Lodge are said to have come from the apartment.¹⁸ The first floor of Boxwood Lodge was given over to reception rooms and kitchen and service rooms. These included a large drawing room, the library, the dining room, the flower room, and men's and women's lavatories arranged along an H-shaped plan. The east service wing included the china and glass pantry, kitchen, food pantry, staff dining room, laundry, wood room, and service hall. On the second story, the bedrooms for Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Cunningham, together with bathrooms and closets, were arranged en suite at the south end of the house: there was a room later occupied as a nursery by Roy Hoffner, a small guest room, and a larger guest room, all of which had adjoining bathrooms. In the servant's wing there were three small bedrooms for three female servants who shared a bathroom and a larger room with adjoining bathroom for the chauffeur/manservant.

For some ten years Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Cunningham led a charmed life at Boxwood Lodge: they raised young Roy Hoffner (1937-1993) who became a ward of Mrs. Craig, probably in the late 1930s. There were herds of Aberdeen Angus cattle, chickens, and numerous hunting dogs as well as pet cocker spaniels and later Welsh Corgis. For many years the farm was managed by William H. English who occupied the ca. 1866 Eaton brick house: that house would remain the residence of the farm manager, and there were frame houses located about the estate for farm workers.¹⁹ It is clear from family accounts that Margaret Craig continued farming operations that had been put in place by Mr. Craig. Cotton was grown here during his lifetime in fields which are no longer a part of the property. Likewise, the pastures and barns for the beef cattle stood on acreage beyond the present tract. Surviving here, to the southeast of the great barn, are a group of poultry and related agricultural outbuildings which date to the years immediately after Mrs. Craig made Boxwood Lodge her permanent home. Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Cunningham had numerous friends in Salisbury, many of whom dated from the years of the 1910s and 1920s when the Craigs entertained local residents to hunts and to parties at Boxwood Lodge. Both women also maintained close family ties with their Cunningham relatives, particularly with Mrs. Craig's eldest brother Warren Wardlaw Cunningham (1875-1953) and his family who often came south for visits.

Prominent among the group of area friends were Walter Henderson Woodson, Sr. (1875-1964), a prominent attorney and civic leader in Salisbury, and his wife Pauline Bernhardt (1879-1942): they occupied a handsome Colonial Revival-style

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 23

two-story frame house at 100 North Fulton Street. Pauline Bernhardt Woodson died on 15 January 1942: during the year or so following her death, Mrs. Craig and Mr. Woodson formed an attachment and made the decision to marry. (Ironically, Mrs. Craig had had a professional appraisal made of the furnishings at Boxwood Lodge, apparently for insurance purposes, dated 19 February 1942, which provides insight into both the manner of life at the estate and some indication of her personal wealth. The appraised replacement value of the furnishings, art works, silver, china, glass, and linens at Boxwood Lodge was \$67,450.50.)²⁰ On 16 June 1943, they signed an antenuptual agreement by which both Mrs. Craig and Mr. Woodson forfeited any claims to the property, real or personal, of the other, and they agreed to the independence of each in the management of their real, personal, and financial property.²¹ Both Mrs. Craig and Mr. Woodson were considered affluent in their own right; however, it is clear that Mrs. Craig's assets were superior to those of Mr. Woodson.

For twenty years, from their marriage in 1943 until her death in 1963, the couple enjoyed life at Boxwood Lodge which became Mrs. Woodson's permanent legal residence. After giving up the apartment at 555 Park Avenue, Mrs. Craig had maintained a room/lodging at the Plaza Hotel in New York as her legal residence; she gave it up in the late 1940s or early 1950s.²² The couple also used Mr. Woodson's North Fulton Street house in Salisbury as a town residence. Margaret C. Woodson was a careful steward of her financial affairs and in this she had the counsel of her elder brother Warren Wardlaw Cunningham (1885-1953), an attorney in New York. In 1949, having reached the age of sixty years, she made a series of important decisions including the establishment of trusts for her niece, Esther Cunningham Shay (born 1922), and her nephew Charles Cunningham (born 1927), and the Walter H. Woodson and Margaret C. Woodson Foundation. The year, 1949, had been important to Mrs. Woodson in a more personal way: on 17 February 1949, her mother Annie Warren Cunningham died, and her body was carried back to Yazoo City for burial. In January 1955 she implemented two further decisions affecting her fortune and her legacy. On 21 January 1955 the Margaret C. Woodson Foundation was incorporated in North Carolina: that foundation appears to have become the beneficiary of the 1949 trust which had bore both her and Mr. Woodson's name. It is unclear, at present, what sum of money was set aside in the trust in 1949 or in 1955: today, the Margaret C. Woodson Foundation, the principal beneficiary of her estate, has assets of about \$10.5 million dollars. On 27 January 1955 Margaret C. Woodson established a trust for Roy Hoffner, her ward, in the amount of \$90,000.²³

On 18 September 1963, Margaret Eason Cunningham Woodson died unexpectedly during surgery at the Rowan Hospital in Salisbury. Her body was returned to Yazoo City, Mississippi, and buried beside that of Mr. Craig.²⁴ Her estate is said to have been the largest ever entered for probate and settlement in Davie

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 24

County up to that time. Reflecting a generosity which characterized her life, she distributed her valuable jewelry, items of silver, prized furnishings, furs, and items of the recipients's choice, to many relatives, friends, and institutions. Likewise funds were bequeathed to her servants, including the long-time manservant and chauffeur James B. Fleming. These and other cash gifts, to a total of over thirty persons, were in sums from \$300 to \$5,000. Her ward, Roy Hoffner, had been made the beneficiary of a trust established in the amount of \$90,000 in 1955. She directed the executors to increase the trust to \$400,000. She also bequeathed to Hoffner the furnishings in his room--he had remained a resident at Boxwood Lodge after his marriage--as well as the furnishings of her bedroom and other items including the pastel portrait of him as a young boy which then hung and continues to hang in her former bedroom. She also gave him the chest of silver, in the King pattern and manufactured by Tiffany and Company, which was probably a wedding present from her first husband; it comprised 711 pieces and bore the single monogram of "C." With it, she had laid the tables at 555 Park Avenue and Boxwood Lodge for half a century. Her bequests to Hoffner also included the paintings of dogs which hung in Boxwood Lodge; several were important works by Edmund Henry Osthaus (1858-1928), a well known painter of sporting works. Hoffner was to be allowed to occupy the log cabin at Boxwood Lodge for two years after her death, rent free, and he was given three tracts of land: the Fish Pond Lot (42 acres) on which was located "my large fish lake"; the Polly Click Place (127 acres); and the Click Tract (55.20 acres). Boxwood Lodge was to be sold for the benefit of the Margaret C. Woodson Foundation which was the principal beneficiary of her estate. She named her niece Esther Elliott Cunningham Shay and her stepson James Leake Woodson (1916-1992) as executors of her estate.²⁵

Realizing the value of Boxwood Lodge and its large stands of valuable timber and mindful of the expense of maintaining the estate, Margaret C. Woodson had directed her executors to sell the estate, believing that no one of her heirs could or would undertake to use it as their home. On 29 September 1964, the coexecutors sold Boxwood Lodge, comprising some 1,200 acres, for \$465,000.00 to the C. G. Fox Lumber Company of Hickory, North Carolina.²⁶ They cut the marketable timber from the woodlands, reserving those trees which made up the setting and immediate house grounds of the house itself. Mrs. Woodson had clearly expected her ward Roy Hoffner to build a house for himself on one of the tracts of land she had devised to him; however, the affection he held for his life-time home was a stronger desire. On 19 July 1965, the C. G. Fox Lumber Company conveyed to Roy Hoffner and his wife Oliver Gilbert a small tract of fifty-one acres in the southeast corner of US 601 and the Jerusalem Church Road, upon which was located "the large dwelling house of the late Margaret C. Woodson, a log cabin, fish pond and other constructions, and is a part of the plantation of the late Mrs. Margaret C. Woodson know (sic) as Boxwood."²⁷

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 25

Roy Craig Hoffner (1937-1993) had lived on at Boxwood Lodge through the settlement of Mrs. Woodson's estate and he would live here until his death. He was educated at the McCallie School and at Davidson College. In 1963 he was married to Oliver Gilbert: the couple were the parents of two daughters.²⁸ That marriage ended in divorce as did two subsequent marriages. On 19 October 1991 he was married to Martha Jane Johnson. Roy Craig Hoffner died on 31 December 1993 at the age of fifty-six years at Boxwood Lodge: his remains were cremated. His widow, Martha Jane Johnson Hoffner, inherited his real and personal property of which Boxwood Lodge was the principal asset: she resides at Boxwood Lodge which she operates as a bed-and-breakfast inn.²⁹

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The architectural significance of Boxwood Lodge rests on two primary considerations: the significance of the house as an important example of interwar-period country house architecture in North Carolina and one of a small number of handsome houses designed for North Carolina clients by nationally or regionally-known architects and architectural firms; and the significance of Boxwood Lodge--the house, its outbuildings, and its gardens and residual grounds as an important example of rural hunting and agricultural estates developed in North Carolina in the opening decades of the twentieth century. In general, the survival rate of the hunting and agricultural estates, developed in North Carolina primarily by capitalists, businessmen, and social figures from the Northeast, has been low. The introduction of the income tax, the later-day distribution of personal wealth among heirs, changing patterns of leisure and sporting activities, different and rapid means of transportation and travel, and the ever-increasing cost of maintaining these properties have taken their toll on one of the important architectural forms of the early twentieth century. In several instances the seats or lodges of such estates, as seen here at Boxwood Lodge, have survived yet on substantially reduced acreage.

The transition of Boxwood Lodge from a hunting estate to an interwar-period rural agricultural estate involved very little change to the majority of the acreage, much of which was woodland. Clearly with a resident owner, the agricultural operations of the estate took on increased activity and the herd of Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle became one of Mrs. Woodson's prides in the mid century. The principal change to the property was the construction of the new permanent seat for the estate and the intensive cultivation of its immediate grounds as gardens and for leisure. Also dating from this period is the log cabin which was built in 1933 to the southeast of the lodge, and occupied by Mrs. Craig and her mother until the brick house was completed in 1934. It remains a residence to the present.

The substantial two-story H-shaped brick house which the firm of Delano & Aldrich produced for Mrs. Craig was well within the traditions of the firm's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 26

practice, reflecting something of their penchant for a certain chasteness in detailing which could also be ascribed, in 1933, to the spirit and character of the times--for most Americans. Having lived in New York City for twenty years, 1913-1933, Mrs. Craig would easily have known of the work of Delano & Aldrich who acquired a high reputation for their design of country houses and estates. William Adams Delano (1874-1960) was educated at Yale and Columbia Universities and at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris before serving an apprenticeship at Carrere and Hastings in New York. There, about 1900, he met Chester Aldrich (1871-1940), a fellow apprentice, who had also studied at Columbia and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. They formed the firm of Delano & Aldrich in 1903 and quickly gained important commissions among New York society. They designed the original house at Kykuit for John D. Rockefeller and the great mansion of Otto Kahn as well as numerous other houses on Long Island.³⁰ In 1933, when Mrs. Craig placed the commission for Boxwood Lodge with them, Delano and Aldrich were near the end of their productive careers--Aldrich would die in 1940--and there were relatively few houses being built during the Depression.

Designed by Delano & Aldrich, Boxwood Lodge is one of a small number of important interwar period country or suburban houses designed for North Carolina clients by architects and architectural firms who enjoyed a well-known national or regional reputation. This impressive band of houses reflected the work of a small but influential group of architects including Harrie Thomas Lindeberg (1880-1959), William Lawrence Bottomley (1883-1951), Joseph Neel Reid (1885-1926), Aymar Embury, II (1880-1966), Addison Mizener (1872-1933), Charles Barton Keen (1868-1931), and Delano & Aldrich. Harrie Lindeberg was engaged on several projects in North Carolina; however, his two most distinguished houses, both built in the 1920s, are Morrocroft, the Cameron Morrison house in Mecklenburg County, and Ellsleigh, a handsome stone house designed for Robert Lee Ellis and built in Biltmore Forest where it overlooks the country club golf course. Biltmore Forest was a suburban residential park created on a portion of George Washington Vanderbilt's Biltmore estate and here his widow, Edith Stuyvesant Dresser Vanderbilt, later married to Peter Gerry, erected a handsome Mediterranean Revival house by Addison Mizener in the 1920s and hired Fletcher Steele (1885-1971) to design the gardens. Biltmore Forest was the location of a Colonial Revival-style house designed by William Lawrence Bottomley who also designed a handsome Tuscan Revival-style house for Mrs. William Reynolds adjoining Myers Park in Charlotte (Mecklenburg County) and Tatton Hall in Raleigh, built in 1933-1936 for Norman Edward and Mishew Rogers Edgerton. The majority of Neel Reid's houses are in Atlanta and Georgia where they remain highly prized to the present: his only known house in North Carolina is the two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house erected (1924) for Robert Goldberg in Gaston County. Aymar Embury, II, one of the most prolific architects of the interwar period designed Weymouth (1922) at Southern Pines for novelist James Boyd and garnered other commissions in the state.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 27

Of this group, Charles Barton Keen would design the largest number of houses for North Carolina clients and this important practice came directly as a result of his work for Richard Joshua (1850-1918) and Katherine Smith Reynolds (1880-1924). Blessed by the important patronage of this wealthy couple for whom he produced the expansive Bungalow-style seat of the Reynolda estate, Keen went on to design other impressive houses in Winston-Salem in the 1910s and 1920s which established the standard by which contemporary and subsequent houses would be judged. Keen also produced houses for clients in Greensboro and Charlotte as well as Concord where he secured the commission for the house of that town's wealthiest citizen, Charles Albert Cannon.

As an impressive Colonial Revival house, Boxwood Lodge shares certain affinities with that group of large suburban Colonial Revival-style houses designed for Winston-Salem clients by Charles Barton Keen which would have been known to Mrs. Craig. However, its closer parallel, in terms of date and function, is the house erected in 1937-1938 by James Stillman Rockefeller (b. 1902) as the seat of his winter agricultural estate, Long Valley Farm in Cumberland and Harnett Counties, which had once been a part of his uncle Percy Rockefeller's Overhills estate. It was designed by Ellery Husted, and both houses have the somewhat lean, spare look of houses of the 1930s in the country house tradition. The house at Long Valley Farm remains James Stillman Rockefeller's winter home and the seat of his intact 1,429-acre estate.³¹ Today, Boxwood Lodge stands on a residual tract of fifty-one acres together with the 1933 log cabin, the 1910s barn/quarters, and several frame outbuildings: this acreage comprises the essential landscaped house grounds, the entrances to the estate from the north and south, the pleasure and vegetable gardens, the remnants of a former orchard, a fish pond, and a small pasture. Although legally separated from the broad fields and woodlands which formed the Craig and Woodson domain, Boxwood Lodge survives intact, at its heart, and represents an important example of country house architecture and the hunting/rural estate of the early twentieth century in North Carolina.

Footnotes

1. Mark Alan Hewitt, *THE ARCHITECT & THE AMERICAN COUNTRY HOUSE* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1990). Clive Aslet, *THE AMERICAN COUNTRY HOUSE* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1990). Hereinafter referred to as Aslet, *THE AMERICAN COUNTRY HOUSE*.
2. John M. Bryan, *G. W. VANDERBILT'S BILTMORE ESTATE: THE MOST DISTINGUISHED PRIVATE PLACE* (New York: Rizzoli International Publications, 1994).
3. Margaret Supplee Smith, "Reynolda: A Rural Vision in an Industrializing South," *NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL REVIEW* 65 (July 1988): 287-313. Davyd Foard Hood, Draft National Register Nomination for Overhills (Cumberland and Harnett Counties), 1991-1992.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 28

-
4. SALISBURY EVENING POST, 14 November 1931. Hereinafter cited as Craig Obituary. Death Certificate of William Rabb Craig, 14 November 1931, Office of the Register of Deeds, Rowan County Office Building, Salisbury, North Carolina.
 5. Craig Obituary. Death Certificate of Margaret Eason Cunningham Woodson, 23 September 1963, Office of the Register of Deeds, Rowan County Office Building, Salisbury, North Carolina. E. C. Scott, comp., MINISTERIAL DIRECTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U.S., 1861-1941 (Austin, Texas: Press of Von Boehmann-Jones Co., 1942), 162.
 6. William R. and Ollie B. Porter to William Rabb Craig, 14 October 1911, Book 20, p. 536, Davie County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Davie County Office Building, Mocksville, North Carolina. Hereinafter deeds will be cited as Davie County Deeds.
 7. Kirk Franklin Mohny, THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE OF DAVIE COUNTY (Winston-Salem: Winston Printing Company, 1986), 165.
 8. Ed L. and Edna E. Aaron to William Rabb Craig, 18 December 1911, Book 20, p. 545, Davie County Deeds.
 9. Oscar L. and Stella F. Casey to William Rabb Craig, 30 December 1911, Book 20, p. 546, Davie County Deeds.
 10. See grantor and grantee indexes for Davie County Deeds.
 11. Both the "Yadkin Lodge Game Book" and the "Yadkin River Lodge" guest book survive in the possession of Martha Jane Johnson Hoffner, Boxwood Lodge, Mocksville, North Carolina. Presumably John Graham and Ralph M. Stuart Wortley were close friends of Craig's: Reid was a cotton broker who appears to have maintained his office in New York prior to relocation/retirement in Norfolk, Virginia.
 12. SALISBURY EVENING POST, 28 May 1912.
 13. Craig Obituary.
 14. Craig Obituary.
 15. Craig Obituary. SALISBURY EVENING POST, 15 November 1931.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 29

16. A typescript copy of the unsigned will was made available to the author: he did not see the signed will nor did he examine the records for the probate and settlement of the Craig estate. It is believed that the unsigned copy was a copy of the original which was entered for probate in New York.
17. "Specifications for Complete Work, New House for Mrs. William R. Craig at Mocksville, North Carolina," Delano & Aldrich, Architects, 126 East 38th Street, New York. A photocopy of the specifications was made available by the owner to the author. Esther Elliott Cunningham Shay, telephone interview with author, 23 January 1995. Hereinafter cited as Shay Interview.
18. Shay Interview.
19. Shay Interview.
20. "Inventory and Appraisal for Mrs. W. R. Craig, Boxwood Lodge, Mocksville, North Carolina," 19 February 1942, Consolidated Appraisal Company, Inc., New York. The original survives in the possession of the owner of Boxwood Lodge: it was made available to the author.
21. Antenuptial Contract of Walter H. Woodson and Margaret C. Craig, 16 June 1943, Book 43, p. 545, Davie County Deeds. The contract was registered in Rowan County on 27 June 1945, Rowan County Deed Book 276, p. 683. It was recorded in Davie County on 3 February 1947.
22. Shay Interview.
23. Will of Margaret C. Woodson, 3 May 1963, Book 5, pp. 168-175, Davie County Wills, Office of the Clerk of Court, Davie County Court House, Mocksville, North Carolina. Hereinafter cited as Margaret C. Woodson Will.
24. Death Certificate of Margaret Eason Cunningham Woodson, 23 September 1963, Office of the Register of Deeds, Rowan County Office Building, Salisbury, North Carolina. SALISBURY POST, 18 September 1963.
25. Margaret C. Woodson Will.
26. Ester Cunningham Shay and James L. Woodson, executors of the estate of Margaret C. Woodson, to C. G. Fox Lumber Company, Inc., 29 September 1964, Book 69, p. 562, Davie County Deeds. In the inventory of the estate, the appraised value of the land (1,327 acres) was \$142,869.00, the appraised value of the improvements was \$143,100.00, and the appraised value of 7,400,400 timber feet of pine and poplar timber and 400,000 timber feet of hardwood (standing on the estate acreage) was \$266,400.00. It was probably the C. G. Fox Lumber Company which had made the appraisal of the standing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 8 Page 30

timber at Boxwood Lodge for the estate inventory. Their interest in the property was clearly for the purpose of acquiring the timber. Once that was accomplished, they set about disposing of the estate in subdivided tracts.

27. C. G. Fox Lumber Company, Inc., to Roy Craig and Oliver Gilbert Hoffner, 19 July 1965, Book 85, p. 75, Davie County Deeds.
28. SALISBURY POST, January 1994.
29. Will of Roy Craig Hoffner, 21 October 1991, File 94 E10, Davie County Wills, Office of the Clerk of Court, Davie County Court House, Mocksville, North Carolina. Death Certificate of Roy Craig Hoffner, Office of the Register of Deeds, Davie County Deeds. The value of his real property, comprising the three tracts he inherited from Mrs. Woodson and the Boxwood Lodge residual tract, were valued at \$399,610.00.
30. Hewitt, THE ARCHITECT & THE AMERICAN COUNTRY HOUSE, pp. 48-51, 267, 271-272. Aslet, THE AMERICAN COUNTRY HOUSE, pp. 52-53, 56, 58.
31. National Register Nomination for Long Valley Farm, Davyd Foard Hood, 1992-1993. Long Valley Farm was listed in the National Register on 6 June 1994.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 9 Page 31

9. Major Bibliographical References

Aslet, Clive. THE AMERICAN COUNTRY HOUSE. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1990.

Bryan, John M. G. W. VANDERBILT'S BILTMORE ESTATE: THE MOST DISTINGUISHED PRIVATE PLACE. New York: Rizzoli International Publications, 1994.

Davie County Death Certificates, Office of the Register of Deeds, Davie County Office Building, Mocksville, North Carolina.

Davie County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Davie County Office Building, Mocksville, North Carolina.

Davie County Wills, Office of the Clerk of Court, Davie County Court House, Mocksville, North Carolina.

Hewitt, Mark Alan. THE ARCHITECT & THE AMERICAN COUNTRY HOUSE. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1990.

"Inventory and Appraisal for Mrs. W. R. Craig, Boxwood Lodge, Mocksville, North Carolina," Consolidated Appraisal Company, Inc., 1942, New York, in the possession of the owner, Boxwood Lodge, Mocksville, North Carolina.

Long Valley Farm National Register Nomination.

Mohney, Kirk Franklin. THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE OF DAVIE COUNTY. Winston-Salem: Winston Printing Company, 1986.

Overhills National Register Nomination Draft. Copy in possession of the author.

Rowan County Death Certificates, Office of the Register of Deeds, Rowan County Office Building, Salisbury, North Carolina.

SALISBURY EVENING POST, 28 May 1912; 14 November 1931; 15 November 1931.

Esther Elliott Cunningham Shay, interviewed by Davyd Foard Hood by telephone, 23 January 1995: Interview notes in the possession of the author.

Smith, Margaret Supplee, "Reynolda: A Rural Vision in an Industrializing South," NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL REVIEW, Vol. 65, No. 3

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 9 Page 32

"Specifications for Complete Work, New House for Mrs. William R. Craig at Mocksville, North Carolina," Delano & Aldrich, 1933, New York.

(Unsigned) Will of William Rabb Craig, in the possession of the owner, Boxwood Lodge, Mocksville, North Carolina.

"Yadkin Lodge Game Book," in the possession of the owner, Boxwood Lodge, Mocksville, North Carolina.

"Yadkin River Lodge" Guest Book, in the possession of the owner, Boxwood Lodge, Mocksville, North Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number 10 Page 33

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The property included in this nomination is Tract #1 on Davie County Tax Map N-6.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries enclose the residual tract of 51.03 acres which forms the site and setting of Boxwood Lodge, its outbuildings, gardens, and immediate house grounds. It is this acreage which retains its highest integrity and the closest associations with William Rabb Craig and Margaret Eason Cunningham Craig Woodson during the period of significance in which they created Boxwood Lodge as a hunting/rural estate.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Additional Documentation

Boxwood Lodge, Davie County, N.C.

Section number _____ Page 34

Photographs

Boxwood Lodge: Schedule of Photographs

The following information applies to all of the photographs included in this nomination.

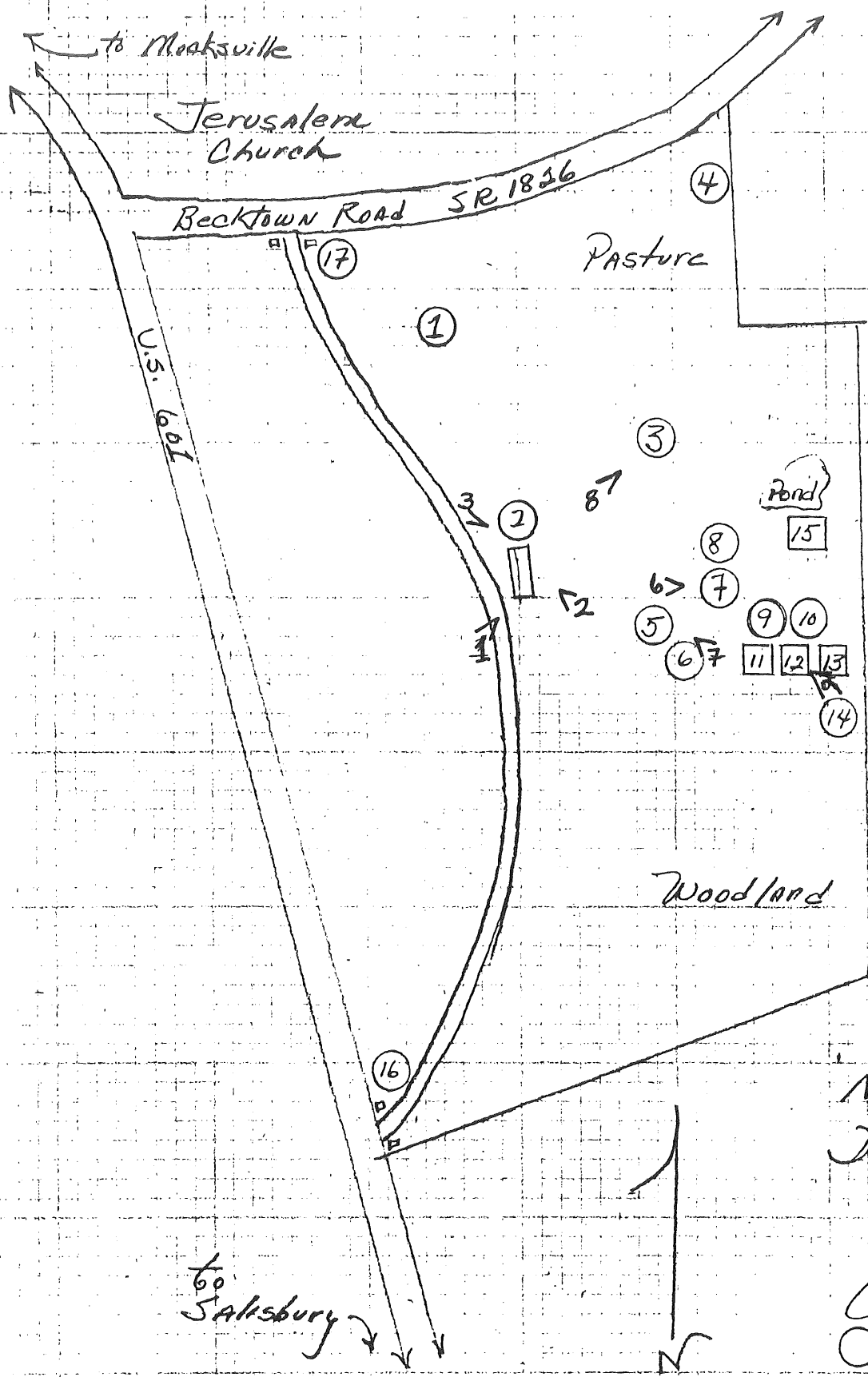
Name of Property: Boxwood Lodge
132 Beckett Road
Mocksville
Davie County
North Carolina

Photographer: Davyd Foard Hood

Date of Photographs: 5 September 1994

Location of Original Negatives: Division of Archives and History
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-2807

1. Boxwood Lodge: Facade and south side elevation, looking northeast.
2. Boxwood Lodge: East, rear elevation, looking northwest.
3. Boxwood Lodge: Landscape view, looking southeast, with north elevation of the service wing.
4. Boxwood Lodge: Dining Room, looking north.
5. Boxwood Lodge: Library mantel, with painting of "Commissioner," the 1911 National Field Trials Champion, by Edmund Henry Osthaus, looking south.
6. Boxwood Lodge: Great Barn, looking east.
7. Boxwood Lodge: Log Cabin, looking west/northwest
8. Boxwood Lodge: Greenhouse, looking northeast with water tank tower in left rear.
9. Boxwood Lodge: Poultry House, looking northwest with poultry house and feed house in rear.



Boxwood Lodge
 Davie County,
 North Carolina

1. Site
2. Manor House
3. Greenhouse
4. Water Tank Tower
5. Hog Cabin
6. Hog Cabin Garage
7. Great Barn
8. Storage Building
9. Feed House
10. Poultry House
11. Poultry House
12. Poultry House
13. Building
14. Feed/Grain House
15. Pump House
16. South Entrance Piers
17. North Entrance Piers

Not to Scale
 David Ford Hood
 16 February 1995

Code -
 ○ = Contributing Site, Building
 or Structure
 □ = Noncontributing Building

to Mocksville

Jerusalem Church

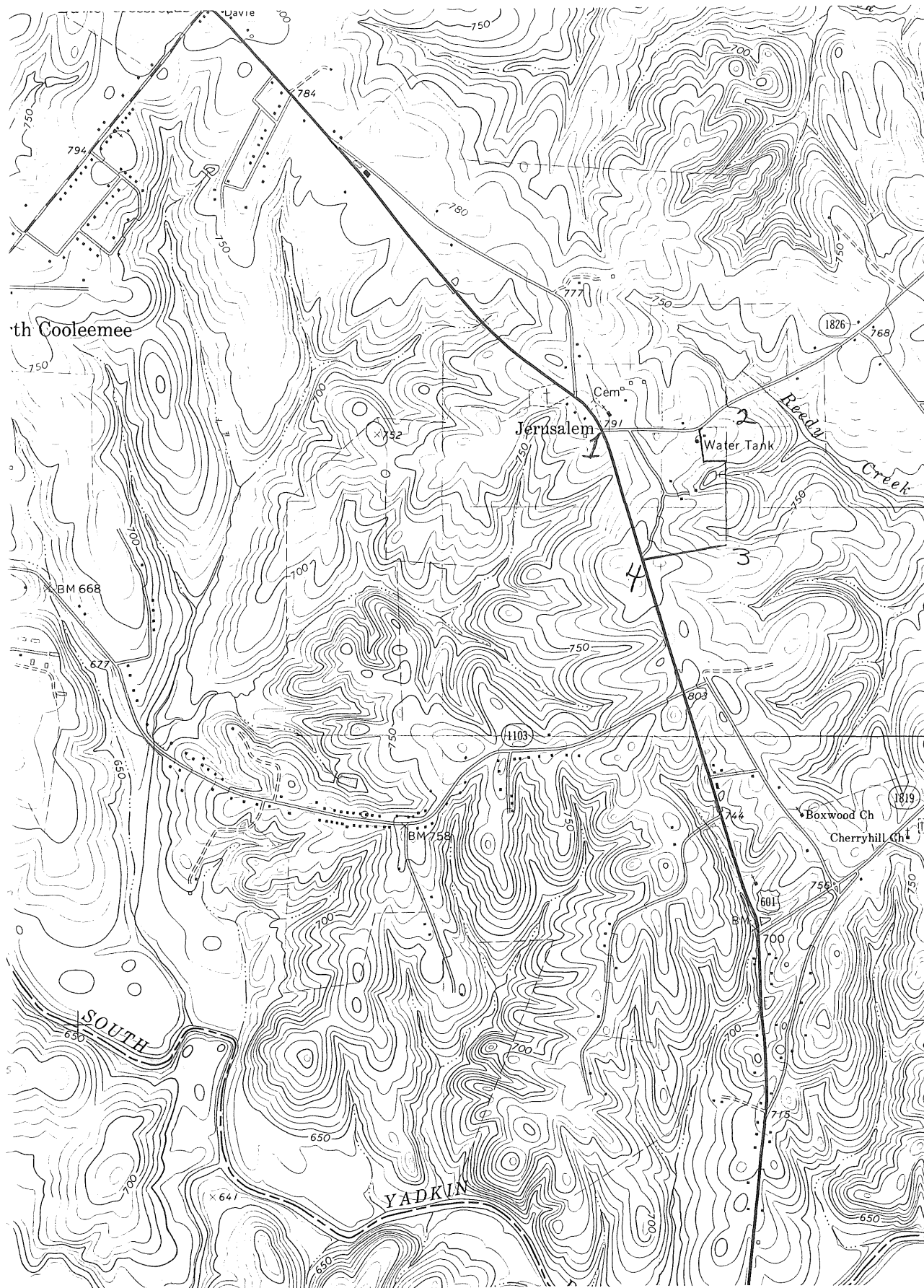
Becktown Road SR 1826

U.S. 601

Pasture

Woodland

to Salisbury



Boxwood Lodge,
Davie County, NC

- 3964
1. Easting 543700
Northing 3963340
 2. Easting 544280
Northing 3963340
 3. Easting 544300
Northing 3962820
 4. Easting 543880
Northing 3962760

Cooleemee Quad

3962

3961

47'30"

3960

