

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Bumpas-Troy House in Greensboro stands on a wooded lot which was once adjacent to the Greensboro College campus. The two-and-one-half-story brick Greek Revival style house has imposing Greek Doric columns and a crossetted front door frame. The rear of the house, however, underwent extensive alterations in 1911.¹ Despite these alterations, the integrity of the structure has not been ruined.

The three bay wide house is built of brick, laid in a Flemish bond variation of one to three, one to four, and one to five. (That is, one row of Flemish bond over three, four, or five rows of plain stretchers.) The paired sets of windows in the side bays, as well as the single window and the door in the central front bay, appear to be original. The brickwork surrounding these openings does not appear to have been altered at any time. The windows of the facade have six-over-six sash, the bottom sash probably being 1911 replacements. They are set in plain mitered frames with no blinds. The Greek Revival style front door consists of two full-length, vertical, raised panels, and is surmounted by a transom of three panes. The entire facade is sheltered by a four-columned portico. The columns are believed to be original to the facade, but according to the Troy sisters, granddaughters of Reverend Sidney Bumpas, the porch area was expanded in 1911.² Interrupting the roof-line is a large five window dormer of the 1911 era.

The main block of the house is two bays deep. On the south side there are two first-floor windows which appear to be a part of the 1911 remodeling effort, as the brickwork around them has been altered. There are no second-story windows on the south side, but two small windows with two-over-two sash occur in the gable end. On the north side of the house there are no windows except for two in the gable end which are identical to those on the south side. Both the north and south ends have interior chimneys, and the gables display a heavy, continuous, boxed cornice with simple returns.

A two-story wing at the rear of the house was also part of the original structure. The Troy sisters recollected that, "The stairs from the narrow front hall led two thirds of the way to the second floor then a little platform and one step led west to the entrance of the 'Long Room' built over both dining room and kitchen."³

In 1911, when the house was remodeled, a wing with a projecting bay was added to the southwest side of the main block of the house, an apartment was created out of the third floor attic story, and a long, sloped shed dormer replaced the single dormer window over the portico. Also in 1911 the second story of the back wing was shingled and given a gambrel-roof, and a small room was added behind the north, second floor bedroom of the main house. A small porch was also created under this room.⁴

Most of the wall finish in the Bumpas-Troy house was altered in 1911, with the probable exceptions of the north, front room on the first floor and the two front rooms on the second floor. The first floor of the house originally followed a central hall plan with a perpendicular wing at the rear. In the 1911 remodeling, the south wall of the central hall was removed to enlarge the living room, and the stair was moved to the rear of the main block of the house in order to accommodate second and third floor apartment tenants.⁵ The south, front room is graced by a large fireplace with a pulvinated frieze, probably of 1911 origin, and an opening which has been partly enclosed

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with tile. The wall finish is rough plaster above a flat-paneled wainscot three quarters of the height of the wall and a molded ceiling cornice. The wainscot was probably added in 1911, as were the windows and window seats which flank the fireplace. The window and door trim, like that in the other rooms of the house, is post and lintel type with an applied, plain molding around the outer edge.

In the north, front room there is no paneling, but the room has a tall molded baseboard, a molded ceiling cornice, and a fireplace with a deep, plain frieze carried on heavy pilasters, which are probably original. The fireplace opening has been adapted to coal use. The walls are plaster, and the doors, hung on nineteenth century butt hinges, are composed of two full-length vertical panels. According to family tradition, it was in this room that Frances Bumpas printed The Weekly Message.

The original dining room, which was part of the rear wing of the house, has been severed into a small hall, a bathroom, and a closet. The features which remain, however, are a tall baseboard, a ceiling cornice, and rough plaster walls.

Directly behind the old dining room is the original kitchen. Its walls are rough plaster, and there is a large projecting chimney breast on the west wall. The opening has been entirely enclosed and the walls have been covered three quarters of their height with tile. Ethel Troy wrote of her grandparents' home that, "There were huge chimneys. . .the largest was from the kitchen with its brick oven. Downstairs was parlor, living room, dining room, and kitchen."⁶ A small back porch has been added behind the kitchen.

The twentieth century dining room was added to the southwest side of the house in 1911 in the form of a rectangular room with a projecting bay. This room has a wainscot identical to that of the living room. The fireplace is on the west wall and has a mantel shelf supported by consoles on either end and brackets between them. Directly to the rear of this added wing is a sun porch which was built in the 1940s or 1950s.

The second story of the main block of the house also follows a central hall plan. The rooms on either side of the hall are very similar: neither is ornate but both exhibit the heavy molded baseboards of the Greek Revival period; as well as thick, plain trim window and door frames, and fireplaces capped by heavy friezes and flanked by wide pilasters. The ceiling cornices are thin. Both rooms have an unusual projecting curve in the west fireplace wall which does not occur on the first floor.

Behind the south, front room is the second floor of the 1911 addition. The wall finish in this room is consistent with the original rooms, except in the absence of cornice molding. The fireplace, located on the west wall, is surrounded by a very heavy architrave and has a wide pilaster on either side of the opening.

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Behind the north, front room sits another 1911 addition. This small, square room has a tall baseboard and a thin ceiling cornice. The window and door frames are identical to those in the north, front room. There is no fireplace.

The central hall between the two, second floor, front rooms empties into the original 'Long Room'; this area encompassed the second floor of the rear wing and was used as a school room for many years. In 1911 this space was remodeled to contain the stairhall, a bathroom, and a back room which now serves as a kitchen for an apartment. The wall finish in the rooms created from the 'Long Room' is consistent with the rest of the house.

Behind the Bumpas-Troy house are two original outbuildings; one was Frances Bumpas's smokehouse and the other was Reverend Bumpas's carriage house. These are simple rectangular frame structures with gable roofs.

FOOTNOTES

¹J. A. Matheson and W. E. Blair, "Appraisal of 114 Mendenhall Street," March 30, 1922, Sue Vernon Williams Papers, Greensboro, North Carolina.

²Ethel Troy, "Frances Bumpas, Lady Editor, Ran Paper in Old Greensboro," The Greensboro Record (March 10, 1951), p. 3.

³"Their Promised Land," Troy Papers, Brock Museum, Greensboro, North Carolina.

⁴Matheson and Blair, "Appraisal"; "Valuable Papers to the Troys", Troy Papers, Brock Museum, Greensboro, North Carolina.

⁵Interview with Mrs. Bill Brodnax, Greensboro, North Carolina, August 18, 1976.

⁶Ethel Troy, "With a Century of Accumulated Good Wishes, 1847-1961", December 1961, Sue Vernon Williams Papers, Greensboro, North Carolina.

⁷Ethel Troy, "Frances Bumpas, Lady Editor, Ran Paper in Old Greensboro," The Greensboro Record (March 10, 1951), p. 3.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1847

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bumpas-Troy house, located on a wooded lot in Greensboro, is one of the few examples of Greek Revival architecture surviving in the city. Built in 1847 for the Reverend Sidney D. Bumpas, the house remained in the Bumpas family until 1975. The property is chiefly associated with Mrs. Frances Moore Webb Bumpas, a pious lady who, as a widow, carried on her husband's ideals of Christian education. Mrs. Bumpas is noted, among other accomplishments, for her role as an early newspaper editor and publisher. From 1851 to 1872, she managed and edited The Weekly Message, an early Methodist-related weekly newspaper in North Carolina.

Sidney Bumpas was born in 1808 and as a young man "had concluded to yield to my father's wishes and become a farmer." In 1835, however, he "received an invitation from the Holy Spirit to a higher and holier calling," and in 1836 he began his circuit as a Methodist minister. In December, 1842, he married Frances Moore Webb, whom he described as "the lady who should possess most of the excellencies I desired, with the fewest faults." Sidney Bumpas had informed Frances Webb of his intentions by sending her a Reference Bible in which he had marked several passages pertaining to love.

Frances Moore Webb was born in 1819 to Isaac and Harriet Webb of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. When she was very young, her parents moved to Person County, North Carolina. She met Sidney Bumpas when he administered her final examinations at the school of the Reverend D. G. Doak in Orange County, North Carolina. Frances Webb passed her examinations and taught school in Granville County for four years before she married Bumpas in 1842. The young couple was stationed in Raleigh, Pittsboro, Louisburg, and New Bern before coming to Greensboro in 1846. Reverend Bumpas had been appointed the Presiding Elder of the Greensboro District. In 1847, Bumpas bought from Greensboro College land on which he soon began building a home for his family which was, according to a granddaughter, Ethel Troy, "constructed according to authentic Greek proportions." While the house was being built, Frances Bumpas and the couple's two children stayed at Greensboro Female College of which Reverend Bumpas was a trustee.

During his Greensboro assignment, Sidney Bumpas began to fulfill a longtime dream of starting a newspaper; as he wrote in his journal, "the matter of which should be adapted to the popular taste and the price within reach of almost everybody." The first or "specimen issue" was published in June 1851. In an editorial Sidney Bumpas wrote that, "The Editors great aim shall be to point out the relationship between religion and whatever engrosses the public attention from time to time. . . . For want of a paper sufficiently cheap to reach the masses, we have found them not par-

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Albright, James W. Greensboro, 1808-1904. Greensboro, N.C.: James J. Stone & Co., 1904.
 Arnett, Ethel S. Confederate Guns Were Stacked. Greensboro, N.C.: Piedmont Press, 1965.
 Arnett, Ethel S. Greensboro, N.C., The County Seat of Guilford. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1955.
 Brock Museum. Bumpas Journals. Greensboro, N.C.
 Brock Museum. Troy Papers. Greensboro, N.C.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

A	17	607760	3992420	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Description and Significance prepared by Gwynne S. Taylor, consultant

ORGANIZATION

Archives and History

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

109 E. Jones Street

TELEPHONE

919 - 733-4763

CITY OR TOWN

Raleigh

STATE

North Carolina 27611

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Laurel J. M.

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE March 10, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: *Charles W. ...*

DATE 12/6/77
DATE 12-5-77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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ticularly impressed with their duties as Christian citizens."¹⁰ Bumpas also felt that "A man of God who does not read the paper is often found preaching a sermon to his generation which should have been (and probably was) delivered to his forefathers."¹¹

In December, 1851, Sidney Bumpas died of typhoid fever while attending the Methodist conference in Salisbury, North Carolina. His son had died of the same disease only four days before in Greensboro. Frances Bumpas left her son's body to be buried by relatives while she went to her dying husband in Salisbury. Mrs. Bumpas's journal¹² recalled that her husband wished her to continue the publication of The Weekly Message.

Frances Bumpas had pledged to carry on The Weekly Message, but it was not an easy task. On February 6, 1852, Mrs. Bumpas wrote that she was often thinking "what I must do for support. I fear to undertake to do much for the paper, unless I was more talended and learned, and besides my small children will require much of the mother's attention. The way does not seem open for school teaching." By July, 1852, however, Frances Bumpas had more than 20 pupils and by August, 1852, she was "attending to my beloved employment left to me by my dear husband." In November, 1852, Mrs. Bumpas did not know whether to keep the paper herself or give it up to others. "It seemed clear that I ought to offer it to the conference. The members did not think best to adopt it, and it seemed left in my hands a second time. It does not more than pay expenses, and friends think the prospect gloomy. . .it does seem that I ought to take charge of it. . .I believe He will make my effort succeed."¹³

The first year the paper had continued to be published by Sidney Bumpas' foreman at the shop on Gaston and North Elm Streets. The paper was losing money, however, and Frances Bumpas decided to move the presses to her home on South Mendenhall Street and publish it herself for several reasons. Her family duties would be more easily performed with the press at home, and it avoided the taboo against ladies going downtown to work. Mrs. Bumpas retained the foreman for another year and from him she, her daughters, and several students from Greensboro College learned to set type and run the presses. The press was a Franklin Press; it was run by hand and required two people to operate it. Mrs. Bumpas has been described as the "editor, reporter, business manager, advertising manager, circulation manager, and foreman of the composing room"¹⁴--in sum, "North Carolina's best-known editress of a religious journal."¹⁵

The paper continued to reach many people who had never been able to receive newspapers, and it carried a steady message before and during the Civil War. The Weekly Message circulated such thoughts as, "God is not in perplexity when affairs are in perplexity," or "When we are faithful to the charge of the colored people in our midst we shall have peace." According to a granddaughter, Union soldiers camped around the house during the War and Mrs. Bumpas allowed them to have prayers with her family.¹⁶

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After the War, Frances Bumpas continued to publish The Weekly Message, but she had always contended that "When the Message has accomplished its mission, let it die in peace." In 1872, when The North Carolina Christian Advocate appeared as the official organ of the Methodist Church and began to run successfully, The Weekly Message ceased to exist.¹⁷ But Frances Bumpas still had work to do.

Mrs. Bumpas felt that Southern women must be more active and assertive outside the home: "They had hesitated fearful lest it be said they were stepping beyond their sphere." The time had come for the Southern woman to take part in the world around her. In her unassuming way, Frances Bumpas began to work within the Methodist Church to set up women's missionary societies. She succeeded and became the first corresponding secretary of the North Carolina Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, as well as a member of the Board of Missions. Mrs. Bumpas stated her feelings about women's roles: "Sisters, we have tarried too long. Each of us owes it to herself, in this favored age, to rise to the noblest possibilities of our nation."¹⁸

Frances Webb Bumpas and her daughter, Eugenia, continued to be active in West Market Street Methodist Church. Mrs. Bumpas became affectionately known as "Aunt Bumpas" to the community, and her gentle manner and strong spirit have become almost legendary. She died in May, 1898.

Bumpas' will had left his whole estate to Frances for "her natural life or widowhood," but if she should die or remarry, the estate was to be divided between the children (Duella, Eugenia, and Robah) "except my dwelling house, furniture and utensils, which together with a convenient lot about it so laid off as to embrace the outhouses and garden shall be held undistributed as a residence for my single daughter or daughters, until her or their marriage."¹⁹ His daughter, Eugenia, never married, but Duella wed Captain Robert Preston Troy in 1871.²⁰ In 1872 Frances Bumpas, Eugenia Bumpas, and Robah Bumpas deeded the house to their married sister and her family.²¹ Duella and Robert Troy had seven children who upon their parents' deaths each inherited oneseventh of the property.²² Allah Troy, a daughter, lived in the house most of her adult life, and her three sisters, Lota, Nina, and Ethel, came back to Greensboro to live after their respective retirements. Allah had worked for a Greensboro insurance firm, Lota had been head of the art department at Sophie Newcomb College in Louisiana, Nina had been a missionary to China for over twenty years, and Ethel had traveled in the northeastern United States for the Y. W. C. A. Upon Ethel's death in 1975, the house went to Greensboro College.²³ The College, however, did not have the funds to maintain it, and in February, 1976, the house was bought by William P. H. Stevens and his wife, Margaret.²⁴

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FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Bumpas Journals, Vol. 2, 1842, Reverend Sidney D. Bumpas, Autobiography and Journal, Brock Museum, Greensboro, North Carolina, p. 5.
- ² Ibid.
- ³ Ibid., p. 24.
- ⁴ Lucy Robertson, "Frances Webb Bumpas, 1819-1898," in Founders and Builders of Greensboro, 1808-1908 (Greensboro, N. C.: James J. Stone and Co., 1925) p. 168.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ Ibid., p. 169.
- ⁷ Ethel Troy, "With a Century of Accumulated Good Wishes, 1847-1961," December, 1961, Sue Vernon Williams Papers.
- ⁸ Ethel Troy, "Frances Bumpas, Lady Editor, Ran Paper in Old Greensboro," The Greensboro Record (March 10, 1951) p. 3.
- ⁹ Ethel Troy, "Methodist Preacher In Old Raleigh Kept Busy," The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C. (May 4, 1952) p. IV-2.
- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ Troy, "Lady Editor."
- ¹² Ibid.
- ¹³ Bumpas Journals, Volume 3, 1842-1854, Fannie Moore Webb Bumpas Journals, pp. 65-68; Lucy Robertson, Mrs. Frances M. Bumpas, Autobiography and Journal, Greensboro Public Library, p. 43.
- ¹⁴ Nell Craig, "Mrs. Frances Bumpas Edited for 20 Years 'The Weekly Message,'" Greensboro Daily Record (May 10, 1925) p. 3A.
- ¹⁵ Henry S. Stroupe, "The Beginnings of Religious Journalism in North Carolina, 1823-1865," North Carolina Historical Review, Vol. XXX, January, 1953, p. 11.

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- ¹⁶Troy, "Lady Editor"; interview with Sue Vernon Williams, Greensboro, N.C., August 23, 1976; interview with Mrs. Bill Brodnax, Greensboro, N.C., August 18, 1976.
- ¹⁷Robertson, "Frances Webb Bumpas," pp. 169-170.
- ¹⁸Troy, "Lady Editor".
- ¹⁹Guilford County Estates Office, Book C (1850), p. 369, Greensboro, N.C.
- ²⁰Interview with Sue Vernon Williams, Greensboro, N.C., August 23, 1976.
- ²¹Guilford County, Register of Deeds Office, Deed Book 44, p. 505, Greensboro, N.C.
- ²²Guilford County, Register of Deeds Office, Deed Book 298, p. 212, Greensboro, N.C.
- ²³Eleanor D. Kennedy, "Home's Fate Hangs," The Greensboro Daily News (July 6, 1972).
- ²⁴Guilford County, Register of Deeds Office, Deed Book 2811, p. 271, Greensboro, N.C.

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- Greensboro Daily News. Greensboro, N.C. July, 1968. July 6, 1972. August 21, 1975.
- Greensboro Daily Record. Greensboro, N.C. May 10, 1925.
- Greensboro Public Library. Caldwell-Jones Room. Bumpas Files, Historic House File, West Market Street Methodist Church File. Greensboro, N.C.
- Guilford County. Estates Office. Wills. Greensboro, N.C.
- Guilford County. Register of Deeds Office. Deed Books 44, 298, and 2811. Greensboro, North Carolina.
- Interviews by Gwynne S. Taylor with Miss Sue Vernon Williams, August 23, 1976. Mrs. Bill Brodnax, August 18, 1976. Mr. James G. MacLamroc, August 18, 1976.
- Robertson, Lucy. Mrs. Frances M. Bumpas, Autobiography and Journal.
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- The News and Observer. May 4, 1925. Raleigh, N.C.
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Property Bumpas - Tray House

State N. C.

Working Number 3.28.77.494

Guilford

77001000

TECHNICAL

Photos 4
Maps 1

CONTROL

OK ^{pl} 3.31.77

Not nominated for architecture. The community historical associations are mostly - strong enough to overcome some problems. But - does at least the front resemble its pre-1900 appearance - or does no aspect support the associative values.

HISTORIAN

Confer e
architect
Sheffy
accept - had phone

nominated for architecture, education, and religion, but 1911 alterations undermine 3 areas of significance for house is hardly Greek Revival architecture (unrelated it would not be much of an example) and religious and educational significance happened before 1875.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Conference/Retreat
Lebovich
5.18.77

NOMINATED FOR EDUCATION & RELIGION - NOT ARCHITECTURE. ALTHOUGH MUCH OF HOUSE HAS BEEN ALTERED (Bumpas newspaper era), I AM FAMILIAR WITH AREA, WITH COLLEGE, WITH CHURCH AND FEEL THE LOCAL ASSOCIATIVE IMPORTANCE IS STRONG ENOUGH TO WARRANT ACCEPTANCE. CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IS TIED CLOSELY WITH COMMUNITY (SPECIFICALLY CHURCH AND COLLEGE) THEREFORE HOUSE IS IMPORTANT - NOT TO EXCLUDE FRANCES BUMPAS'S EARLY FEMINIST VIEWS.

ARCHEOLOGIST

Architectural Historian
Jann Gilmore
~~Confer~~
accept

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____
Review _____

NOT NOMINATED FOR ARCHITECTURE. APPARENTLY I JUDGE MOST CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH MRS BUMPAS. HOUSE SO ALTERED IN 1911 BY MRS BUMPAS'S HEIRS (SHE DIED 1888, HER KEY YEARS WERE 1851-1872) THAT I WOULD HAVE ASSUMED, BASED ON PHOTOS, THAT HOUSE WAS BUILT IN LATE 19TH OR EARLY 20TH C.

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

ACCEPT
LEBOVICH
12/1/77

DESPITE THESE CONSIDERATIONS, THE HOUSE IS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE (1) THE LOCAL PEOPLE IDENTIFY IT WITH MRS BUMPAS, AND (2) THE HOUSE REFLECTS 20TH/19TH C LATE (ORIGINAL) STYLES IN ALTERATIONS

BRANCH CHIEF

Turney
12.5.77

KEEPER

Wry
12/6/77

National Register Write-up _____
Federal Register Entry 2-7-78

Send-back _____
Re-submit _____

Entered DEC 6 1977

INT:2106-74

Brock Museum

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF
REVIEWER
DATE

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF
REVIEWER
DATE

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

DATE

REVIEWER

DATE

REVIEWER
DATE



NEGATIVE NUMBER N-73-4-852
PHOTOGRAPHER Bruce MacDougall
PHOTO DATE Mar 4 73
SUBJECT Bumpass - Troy House
114 Mendenhall St.
Greensboro, Guilford, Co.
N.C.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number DEC 6 1977

Title: Bumpass - Troy
House

Loc. Guilford County, NC

184

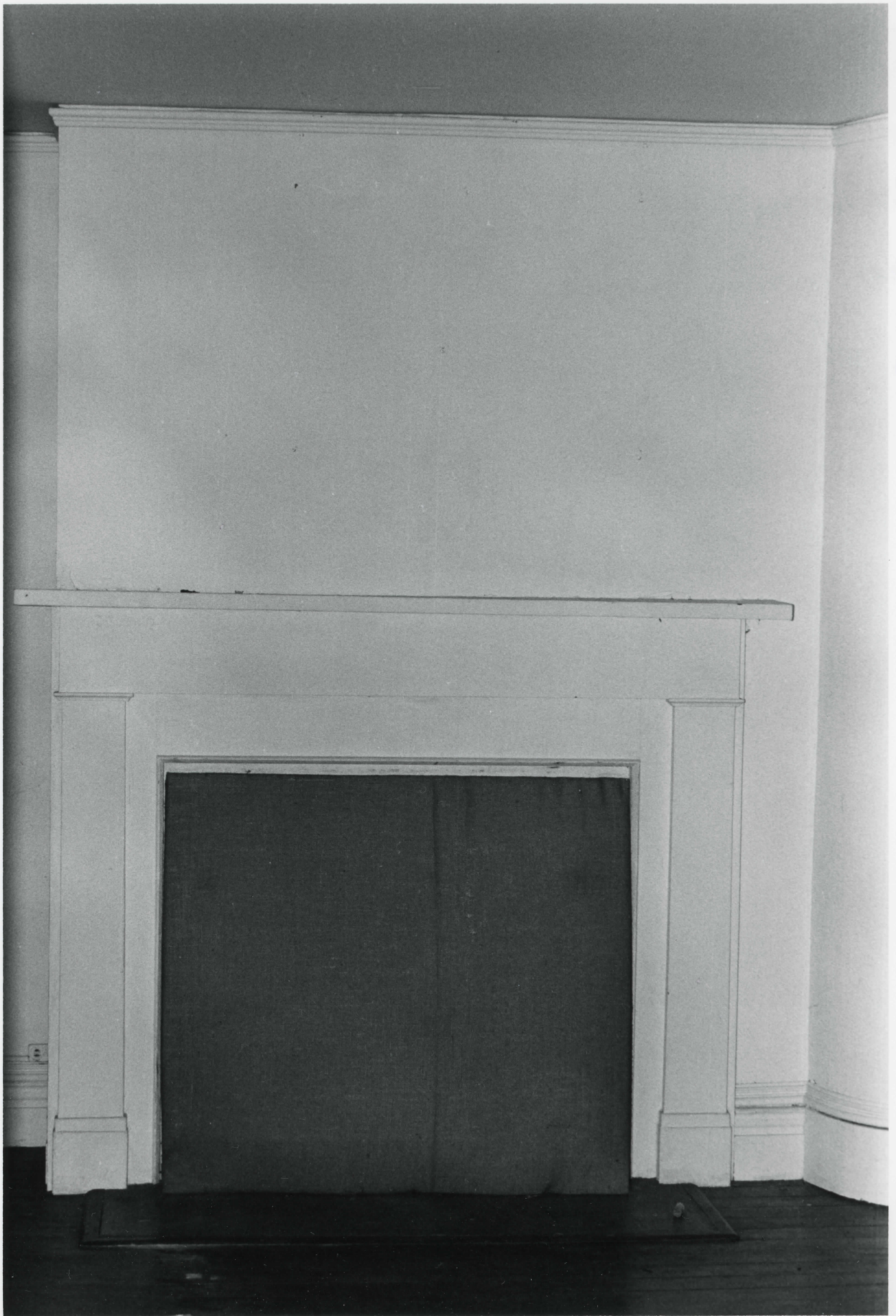
FROM DIVISION OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY
RALEIGH, N. C.

OCT 1 1976

PRINT BY
HISTORIC SITES SECTION

MAR 28 1977

DEC 6 1977



NEGATIVE NUMBER N-76-8-2442
PHOTOGRAPHER Gwynne Taylor
PHOTO DATE 9-76
SUBJECT Bumpass-Troy House

114 Mendenhall St.

Greensboro, Guilford, Co.

N.C.

DEC 6 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
DEC 6 1977

NPS Number

Title: Bumpass - Troy

House

Loc.

Guilford County, N.C.

2094

MAR 28 1977

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RALEIGH, N. C.

OCT 1 1976

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NEGATIVE NUMBER N-76-4-778

PHOTOGRAPHER JOANN SIEBURG-BAKER

PHOTO DATE 4-29-76

SUBJECT Bumpass-Troy House

114-5, Mendenhall St. DEC 6 1977

Greensboro, Guilford, Co.
N.C.

DEC 6 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number _____

Title: Bumpass-Troy House

.c. Guilford County, NC

394

FROM DIVISION OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY
RALEIGH, N. C.

OCT 1 1976

PRINT BY
HISTORIC SITES SECTION

MAR 28 1977



NEGATIVE NUMBER N-73-4-854

PHOTOGRAPHER B. MacDougall

PHOTO DATE 3-73

SUBJECT Bumpass - Troy Hs.

114 Mendenhall St.

Greensboro, Guilford, Co.

N.C. DEC 6 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number DEC 6 1977

Title: Bumpas - Troy

House

Loc. Guilford County, NC

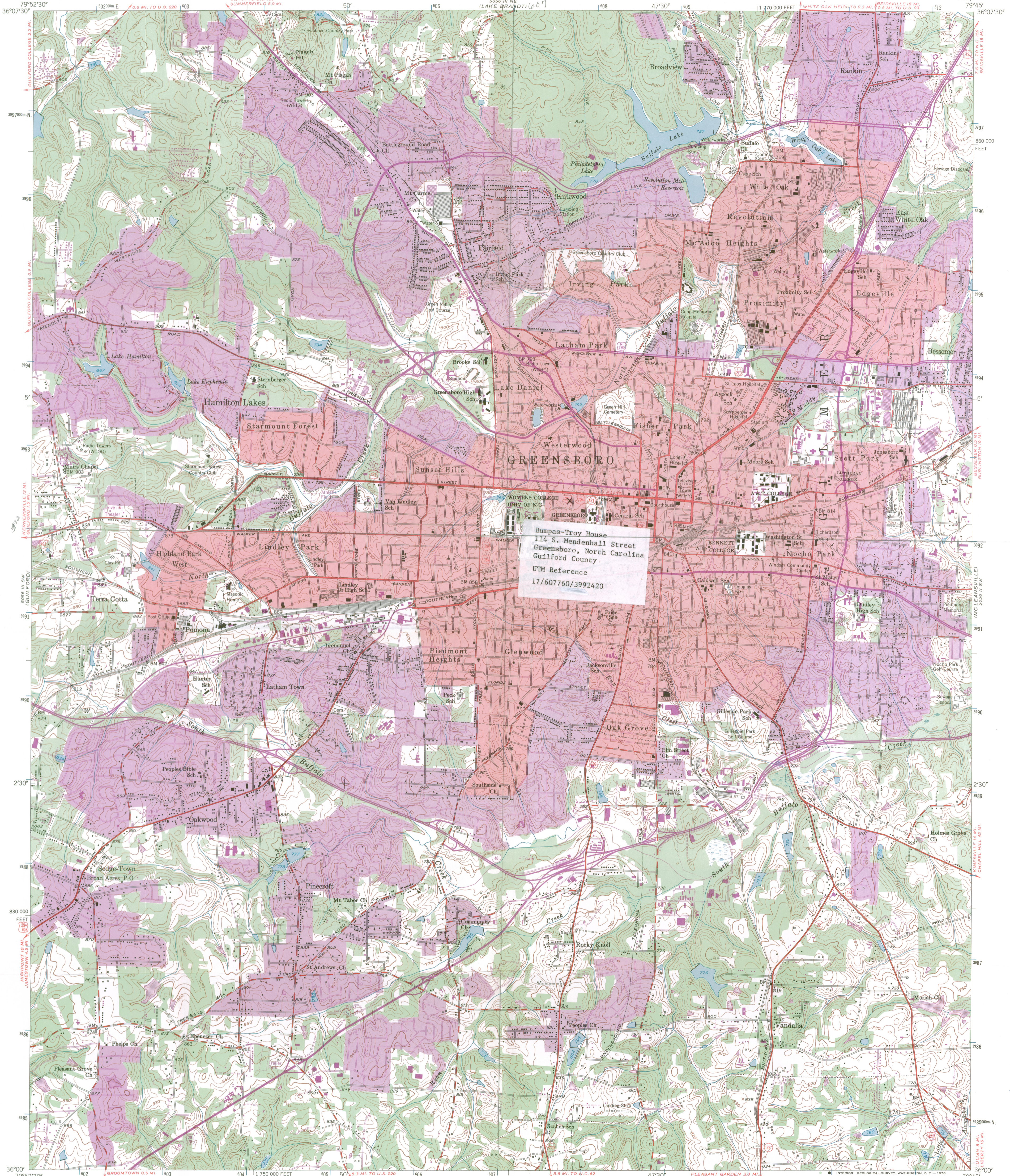
494

FROM DIVISION OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY
RALEIGH, N. C.

OCT 1 1976

PRINT BY
HISTORIC SITES SECTION

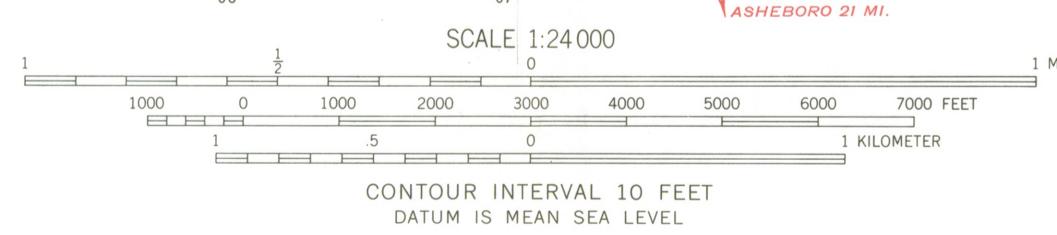
MAR 28 1977



Bumpas-Troy House
114 S. Mendenhall Street
Greensboro, North Carolina
Guilford County
UTM Reference
17/607760/3992420

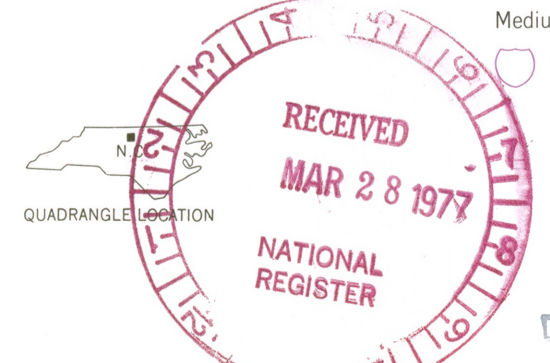
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS and North Carolina Geodetic Survey
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1948.
Topography by plane-table surveys 1951
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1968. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route



GREENSBORO, N. C.
N3600-W7945/7.5

1951
PHOTOREVISED 1968
AMS 5056 III SE-SERIES V842

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Cultural Resources
Raleigh 27611

James B. Hunt, Jr.
Governor

Sara Hodgkins
Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Larry E. Tise, Director

March 14, 1977

Dr. William J. Murtagh
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
18th and C Streets, NW
Washington, DC 20240



Dear Dr. Murtagh:

We are enclosing a nomination for the Bumpas-Troy House in Guilford County, North Carolina, to be entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

We trust you will find this nomination in order. If there are any questions please call us.

Sincerely yours,

Larry E. Tise
State Historic Preservation Officer

LET/dk

cc: Hon. Robert Morgan
Hon. Jesse Helms
Hon. Richardson Preyer

11-23-77

TELEPHONE REPORT

1. CALL TO: FROM (Name)

Catherine Bishin

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

~~returnally~~
returning call of 11-21-77

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Bumpus - Troy

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Exploring ways to strengthen nomination;

Catherine

1. They have done complete survey of Sheensboro -
however altered it is one of six remaining
ante bellum houses in entire city. Its very
small in a near miracle.

2. Yes - Mrs Bumpus would it know
her own own house?
front.

3. Yes - she thinks townspeople would show it off
as one of their "old" buildings - in part
just for age.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

Shafy

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE NORTH CAROLINA

Date Entered DEC 6 1977

Name

Location

↳ Bumpas-Troy House

Greensboro
Guilford County

Wynne's Folly

Engelhard vicinity
Hyde County

Also Notified

Hon. Robert Morgan
Hon. Jesse Helms
Hon. Richardson Preyer
Hon. Walter B. Jones

Regional Director, Southeast Region

↳ 880 Mott/js 12/14/77

State Historic Preservation Officer
Dr. Larry E. Tise
Director, Division of Archives
and History
Department of Cultural Resources
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

① NAME as it appears on federal register: **Bumpas-Troy House** ② OTHER NAMES: _____ ③ date of entry: **DEC 6 1977** ④ county code: **81**

⑤ LOCATION street & number **114 S. Mendenhall St.** city / town **Greensboro** vicinity of _____ state **NC** county **Guilford** GNPS REGION: **SE**

⑦ OWNER PRIVATE STATE MUNICIPAL COUNTY MULTIPLE FEDERAL (agency name) _____ ⑧ ADMINISTRATOR: _____

⑨ EXISTING SURVEYS HABS HAER NHL ⑩ FUNDED? YES NO ⑪ CONGRESS. DISTRICT **6th** ⑫ SOURCE of NOMINATION STATE FEDERAL _____
if state who prepared form? _____

⑬ WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES, NAME _____ NO ⑭ WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? YES, NAME _____ NO ⑮ ACREAGE **less than one** LOCAL PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

⑯ CONDITION deteriorated altered original site ⑰ features: SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2 SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3
 excellent ruins unaltered moved INTERIOR NOT INTACT-0 NOT INTACT-0 EXTERIOR NOT INTACT-0
 good unexposed reconstructed unknown UNKNOWN-4 UNKNOWN-5 ENVIRONS NOT INTACT-0
 fair unexcavated excavated NOT APPLICABLE-7 NOT APPLICABLE-8 NOT APPLICABLE-9

⑱ ACCESS YES - Restricted YES - Unrestricted No Access Unknown ⑲ ADAPTIVE USE YES NO ⑳ SAVED? YES NO IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? yes no

㉑ AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: ARCHEOLOGY - prehistoric-2 COMMERCE-6 ENGINEERING-11 LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15 POLITICS / GOVT.-21 RECREATION-28
 ARCHEOLOGY - historic-1 COMMUNICATIONS-7 ENTERTAINMENT-26 LAW-16 RELIGION-22 SETTLEMENT-29
 AGRICULTURE-3 CONSERVATION-8 EXPLORATION-12 LITERATURE-17 SCIENCE-23 URBAN PLANNING-31
 ARCHITECTURE-4 ECONOMICS-9 HEALTH-27 MILITARY-18 SOCIAL / HUMANITARIAN-24 OTHER (SPECIFY) **Journalism**
 ART-5 EDUCATION-10 INDUSTRY-13 MUSIC-19 SOCIAL / CULTURAL-30
 INVENTION-14 PHILOSOPHY-20 TRANSPORTATION-25

㉒ CLAIMS: explain
'first'
'oldest'
'only'

㉓ functions WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT: **Residence** ㉔ dates of initial construction: **1847** ㉕ ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION
CURRENTLY: **Residence** major alterations: **1911** historic events: _____

㉖ architectural style(s): _____ ㉗ architect: _____ ㉘ master builder: _____ ㉙ engineer: _____

㉚ landscape architect / garden designer: _____ ㉛ interior decorator: _____ ㉜ artist: _____ ㉝ artisan: _____ ㉞ builder/contractor: _____

㉟ NAMES give role & date
PERSONAL: **Francis Moore Webb Bumpas, 1814-1898**
EVENTS: **Managed and edited The Weekly Message, Methodist-related weekly in NC**
INSTITUTIONAL: _____

㊱ NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP
**Home of early woman newspaper editor and publisher and educator,
Frances Moore Webb Bumpas**