



**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

October 15, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick
Human Environment Unit
NC Department of Transportation

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Improvements to SR 1577/SR 1004 from SR 1567 to US 311, Archdale, U-3400, PA 16-09-0002, Randolph and Guilford Counties, CH 17-2461

Thank you for your September 13, 2018, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined.

- Hassell House (RD0313)
- 3908 Archdale Road (RD0933)
- 3910 Archdale Road (RD0934)
- 3912 Archdale Road (RD0935)

We also concur that the Bouldin House (RD0936) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for significance in architecture as a prominent and intact example of a ca. 1915 Colonial Revival-style farmhouse in rural Randolph County. The boundary description is a bit confusing. We assume that the boundary is the tax parcel, including the NCDOT right-of-way to the edge of pavement. If this is not the intent, we will need to discuss further.

We do not agree with the determination of eligibility for the Archdale Elementary School (RD0932). Instead, we believe this collection of buildings is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to extensive additions and alterations to the historic school campus

Lastly, we note that the First Post Office (RD0309), once located within the area of potential effect for the project, was not relocated during the 2018 survey and is presumed to have been demolished.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov

Received: 09/20/2018

State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO

CH 17-2461

From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT

Date: September 13, 2018

Due -- 10/12/18

Subject: *Historic Structures Survey Report for U-3400, Improvements to SR 1577/SR 1004 (Archdale Road) from SR 1567 (Robbins Country Road) to US 311 (Main Street) in Archdale, Randolph County, North Carolina. WBS No. 38996.1.1. PA Tracking No. 16-09-0002.*

ER letters
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The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed for your review is a report presenting the evaluation of historic architectural resources in the U-3400, Randolph County project area (one hard copy and one CD-ROM). Survey photographs, GIS data, and site forms are provided on CD-ROMs, and hard copies of the site forms are also supplied.

The report considers seven resources – the First Post Office (RD0309), the Hassell House (RD0313), Archdale Elementary School (RD0932), #s 3908, 3910, and 3912 Archdale Road (RD0933-935), and the Bouldin House (RD0936). The study establishes that the First Post Office no longer stands and recommends Archdale Elementary School and the Bouldin House for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the remaining properties as not eligible. Initial screening of the project area by NCDOT Historic Architecture identified which resources warranted additional study.

We look forward to receiving your comments on the report. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at vepatrick@ncdot.gov or 919-707-6082. Thank you.

V.E.P.

Attachments

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Historic Structures Survey Report Improvements to SR 1577/SR 1004 (Archdale Road) from SR 1567 (Robbins Country Road) to U.S. 311 (Main Street) in Archdale

Randolph County, North Carolina

TIP No. U-3400
WBS No. 38996.1.1
PA No. 16-09-0002



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

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Historic Structures Survey Report
Improvements to SR 1577/SR 1004 (Archdale Road) from
SR 1567 (Robbins Country Road) to U.S. 311 (Main Street) in Archdale

Randolph County, North Carolina

TIP No. U-3400
WBS No. 38996.1.1
PA No. 16-09-0002

Report submitted to:

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for:

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North Carolina Department of Transportation, Environmental Analysis Unit
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Report prepared by:
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Mary Beth Reed – Principal Investigator
Kristie L. Person – Historian and Co-Author

September 6, 2018 • **Final Report**
New South Associates Technical Report 2815

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)’s in-house Environmental Analysis Unit requested assistance in the planning process for the project addressing improvements to SR 1577/SR 1004 (Archdale Road) from SR 1567 (Robbins Country Road) to U.S. 311 (Main Street) in Archdale, Randolph County, North Carolina (TIP U-3440; WBS No. 38996.1.1). The project area extends south from the town’s commercial district core for approximately 2.75 miles to a more residential area. This project is subject to review under the *Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects in North Carolina* (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT architectural historian established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted a preliminary investigation to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Seven resources, including five houses, one school, and one post office, warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity. The current study confirmed that one of these resources, First Post Office (RD0309), has been demolished since it was last recorded in 1985. The other previously identified resource, RD0313, was formerly known as “Quaker House,” but information found during the current study suggest that “Hassell House” may be a more accurate name for this property. This property was placed on the state Study List in 1992.

In February 2018, New South Associates, Inc. (New South) under contract to SEPI Engineering & Construction, surveyed the six extant resources that NCDOT identified for intensive study. As a result of this study, for the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, New South makes the following recommendations:

Survey Site #	Resource Name/Address	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
RD0309	First Post Office	Not Applicable – Demolished
RD0313	Hassell House	Not Eligible
RD0932	Archdale Elementary School	Eligible – Criterion A
RD0933	3908 Archdale Road	Not Eligible
RD0934	3910 Archdale Road	Not Eligible
RD0935	3912 Archdale Road	Not Eligible
RD0936	Bouldin House	Eligible – Criterion C

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2.0. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation's (NCDOT) in-house Environmental Analysis Unit requested a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation report to assist the planning process for improving SR 1577/SR 1004 (Archdale Road) from SR 1567 (Robbins Country Road) to U.S. 311 (Main Street) in Archdale, Randolph County, North Carolina (Figure 2.1) (TIP U-3440; WBS No. 38996.1.1). The project proposes to widen/improve the facility from two and three lanes to three lanes (center turn, wide through lanes to accommodate bicycles) with sidewalks. Architectural historians at NCDOT identified seven properties (five houses, one school, and one post office) within an established Area of Potential Effects (APE) that warranted further investigation (Figure 2.2). NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity. The project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects in North Carolina (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). This study complies with requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, state and federal regulations, and NCDOT's current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products* and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's (HPO) *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*.

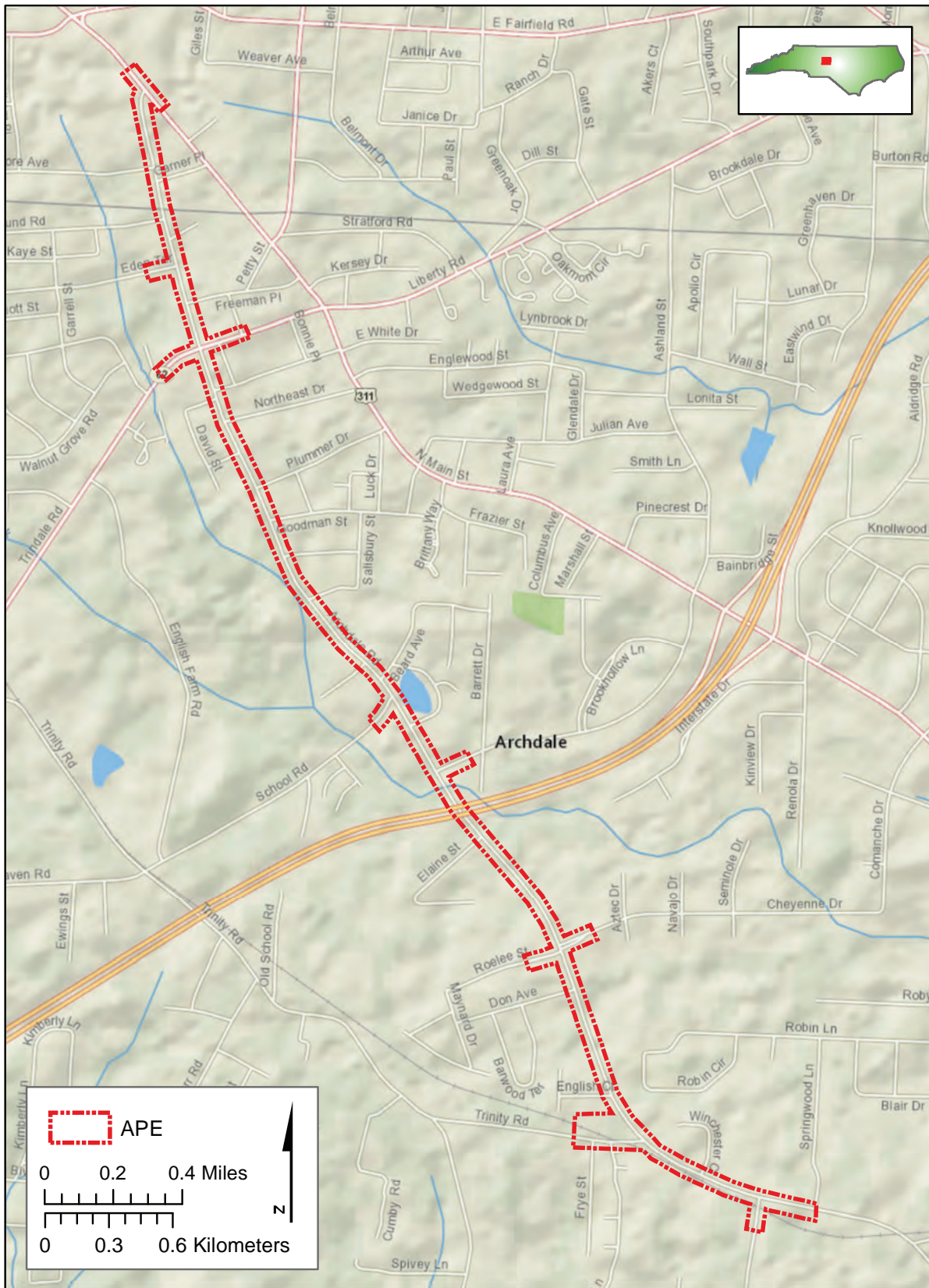
New South conducted the fieldwork on February 12, 2018. The First Post Office (RD0309) could not be located during fieldwork and was later determined to be demolished (see page 5). The New South architectural historian visually inspected the exteriors, associated outbuildings, and settings of the remaining six resources identified by NCDOT's architectural historians. These features were documented through written notes and digital photographs. While access to all interiors was pursued by New South, only one interior was made partially available to examination during the field visit.

Resources held at the Archdale Public Library were examined and used to develop contexts for the resources in question. Randolph County tax parcel data and deeds were accessed online. Historic topographic maps and aerial photographs were viewed at historicaerials.com, nationalmap.gov, and the U.S. Geological Survey's historical topographic map collection. U.S. census records were reviewed at ancestry.com. Some current owners and occupants were available to give some information about the properties, and local historian Dan Warren was consulted about all of the resources. The architecture and ownership history of each resource was evaluated within its respective context according to the established NRHP criteria.

The results of this intensive-level investigation and NRHP evaluation are presented in the following chapters of this report. This report complies with the basic requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and

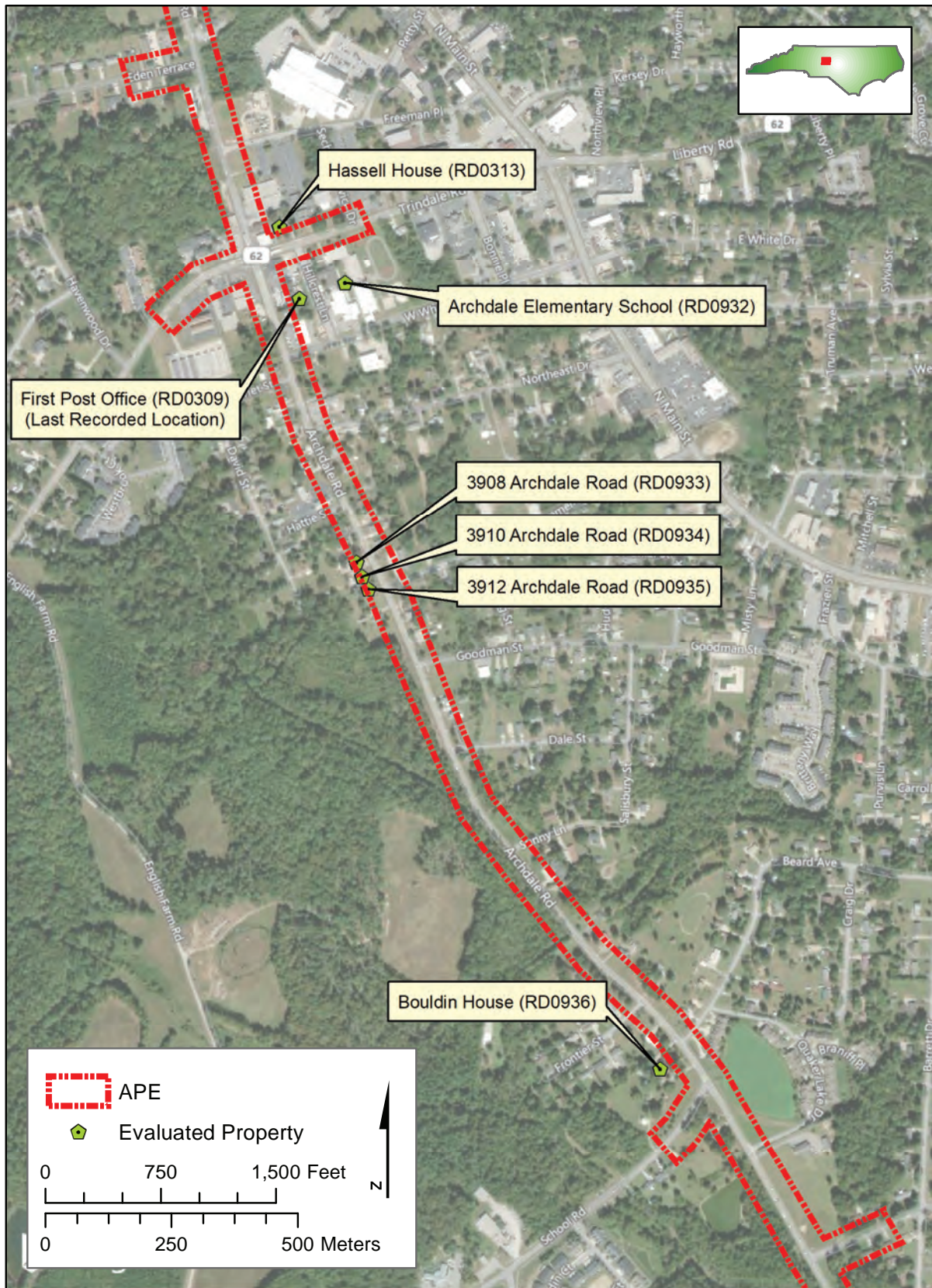
NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION OF THE IMPROVEMENTS TO SR 1577/SR 1004 (ARCHDALE ROAD) FROM SR 1567 (ROBBINS COUNTRY ROAD) TO U.S. 311 (MAIN STREET) IN ARCHDALE

Figure 2.1. Project Location, Randolph County



Source; National Geographic World Map 2018

Figure 2.2. Identified Properties



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION OF THE IMPROVEMENTS TO SR 1577/SR 1004
(ARCHDALE ROAD) FROM SR 1567 (ROBBINS COUNTRY ROAD) TO U.S. 311 (MAIN STREET) IN ARCHDALE

Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products and the HPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In 1786, members of the Religious Society of Friends relocated from Bush River in Newberry County, South Carolina to Randolph County, North Carolina. Settling near the northwestern corner of the county, the Quakers named their new community Bush Hill. Worshiping at the already established Springfield Meeting, the newly arrived Friends increased the population of Quakers already present in nearby Guilford County. Bush Hill evolved quickly into a small industrial community, in part due to the interests and expertise of the Quaker settlers, who established both a large tannery and a sash-and-blind factory (Mills 2008).

Allen U. Tomlinson founded the steam-powered tannery in Bush Hill in 1825. After the factory burned in 1845, the business was reorganized as Tomlinson, English, and Company. As Quakers were both abolitionists and pacifists, Tomlinson offered the secessionist army two pairs of shoes in exchange for every Quaker man not drafted to fight in the Civil War. The community suffered with the onset of the war, as many area Quakers saw no choice but to relocate to Union states during this period (Mills 2008).

Another Bush Hill factory, The Petty Sash and Blind Company, was also active in the nineteenth century. Manufacturing a wide range of prefabricated architectural ornamentation, Petty supplied decoration for houses throughout the county and the surrounding area, including the Moses Hammond House, an NRHP-listed property in Archdale (Whatley 1985:41). By 1884, the town also had a shuttle block factory, and by the early twentieth century, a roller mill was also present (Whatley 1985).

Despite the population loss due to the war, the U.S. government transferred the struggling Bloomington post office to Bush Hill in 1866. This official recognition of the town eventually led to its municipal charter in 1874. The town's first postmaster, W.M. Wilson, founded the office in a small building behind his home at the northwest corner of Trindale and Archdale roads. Around 1940, this building was relocated south to accompany a house on Archdale Road between Trindale Road and W. White Drive. The small post office building was remodeled at that time to match the house at its new location, but both buildings have since been demolished (Whatley 1985:62; Stiles Warren, personal communication 2018).

In 1887, Bush Hill's Quaker leadership renamed the town Archdale, honoring the colonial governor of North Carolina and fellow Friend, John Archdale. Between 1890 and 1920, the population of Archdale hovered between 140 and 225. In 1924, Springfield Friends Meeting founded Archdale Friends, which continues to meet to date. During that same decade, Archdale began to become a bedroom community for commuters employed in neighboring Guilford County (Stiles Warren, personal communication 2018). At that time, the community began to grow again, spurring

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION OF THE IMPROVEMENTS TO SR 1577/SR 1004
(ARCHDALE ROAD) FROM SR 1567 (ROBBINS COUNTRY ROAD) TO U.S. 311 (MAIN STREET) IN ARCHDALE

new residential development and expansion of municipal services. Between 1920 and 1930, the population jumped from 178 to 628. Since that period, Archdale has increased in size at every census. In 2010, Archdale had a population of 11,415.

4.0 NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY EVALUATIONS

HASSELL HOUSE (RD0313)

Resource Name	Hassell House
HPO Survey Site #	RD0313
Location	210 Trindale Road (NC 62), Archdale
PIN	7718-08-7769
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1880
Recommendation	Not Eligible



Setting and Description

The Hassell House (RD0313) is located within the limits of Archdale, in Randolph County, North Carolina. It is located approximately 0.25 mile west of Main Street in the town's commercial district. The house is situated on the north side of Trindale Road (NC 62), near the northeast corner of Trindale and Archdale roads (Figure 4.1). The majority of the buildings in the immediate vicinity are commercial, although Archdale Elementary School (RD0932) is located at the southeast corner of Trindale Road and Hillcrest Lane, within the viewshed of the resource. The house is located near the western border of a 0.4-acre parcel of land that is bounded by commercial buildings to the east and west, a parking lot to the north, and Trindale Road to the south. It has a setback of roughly 65 feet, with grass lawns to the building's front and rear. East of the house is a large, gravel parking lot accessed by a gravel driveway that extends from Trindale Road near the eastern edge of the parcel. Besides the grass lawns, landscaping consists of foundation and perimeter plantings and mature trees. Bounding the parcel to the north, east, and west is a tall wood fence. There are no outbuildings on the property.

Figure 4.1. Hassell House (RD0313) Location



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018

Hassell House, Circa 1880

The Hassell House is a cross-gabled, two-story, framed, L-shaped dwelling covered in original wood weatherboard (Figure 4.2). Stylistically, the house includes simple ornamentation such as turned spindle porch supports, decorative gable vents, hidden gutters, and plainly shaped window surrounds. The house has a wraparound front porch with a hipped roof. The porch posts are turned, and the balustrade is of recent construction. Each gable end has eave returns, and there are round vents in the gables. The house retains its historic two-light, paneled wood front door and historic two-over-two wood sash windows. Historic wood shutters flank most windows and are closed on the westernmost bay on the rear elevation. There is a stuccoed interior chimney visible along the roof ridgeline. Composite shingles cover the roof, and stucco covers the foundation. The house does not appear to be significantly altered from when the study list application was submitted in 1992.

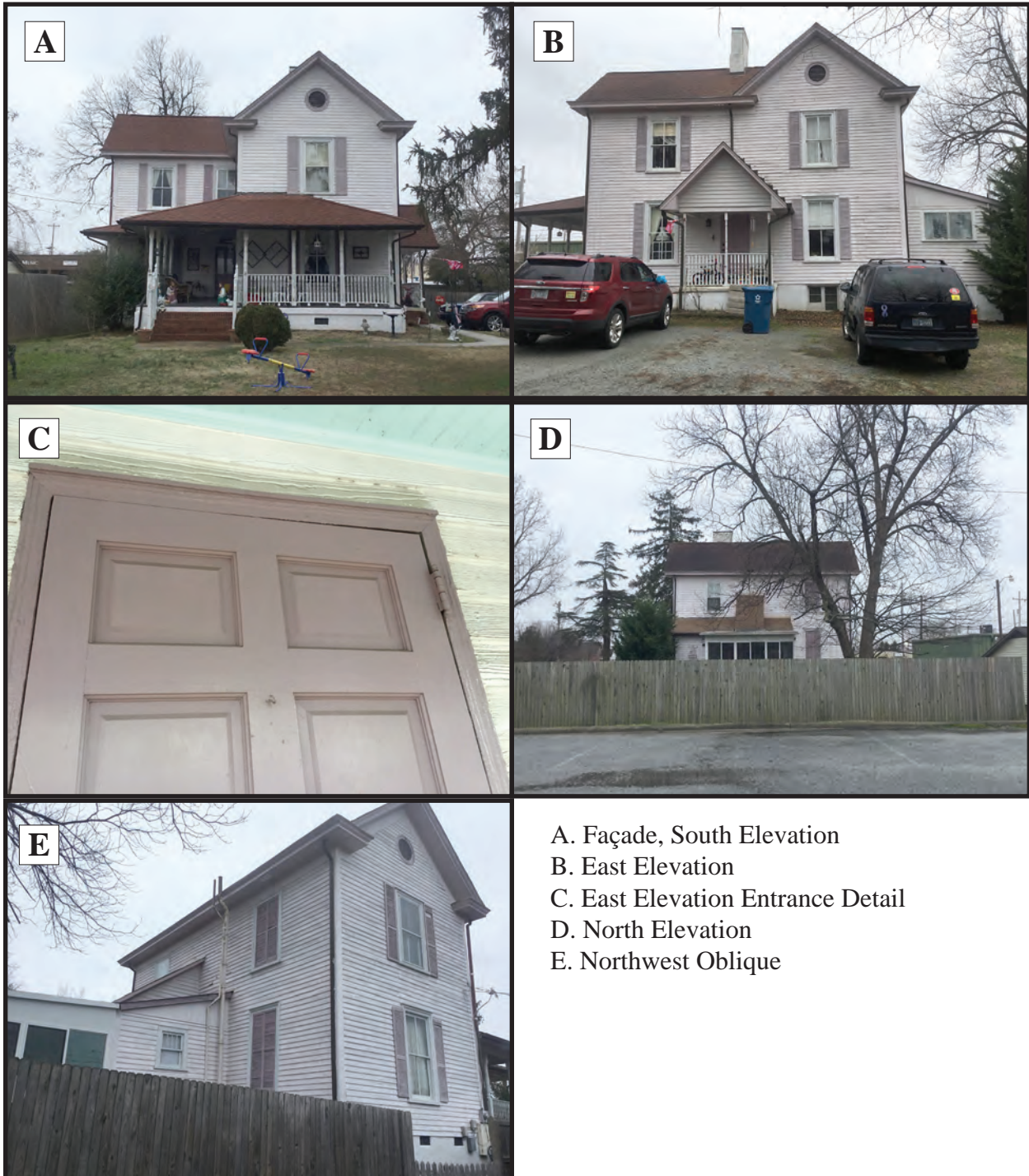
Figure 4.2. Hassell House (RD0313), 210 Trindale Road, 1 of 2



A. Facing Northwest; B. Southwest Oblique; C. Northwest Oblique

The east elevation has a historic wood paneled door entrance covered by a steeply pitched gable-roofed porch. Ghosting above this door and interior spaces observed during the field visit suggest that this building may have had an earlier construction date with earlier Federal details, and possibly underwent a major reconfiguration in the late nineteenth century to its present form (Figure 4.3C). This east porch has matching turned posts and a non-historic balustrade.

Figure 4.3. Hassell House (RD0313), 210 Trindale Road, 2 of 2



Photography of the interior was not allowed during the field visit, but the field surveyor observed an interior layout that, along with the ghosting on the east elevation, may support the theory that an earlier house may be contained within this resource. These clues, however, did not provide clear answers.

On the rear elevation is a one-story shed addition and another shed-roofed screen porch. Full visibility of these additions was not possible during the field visit due to a wood fence enclosing the rear yard. Ghosting visible on the second story of the rear elevation suggests the former presence of a central window bay on this elevation (Figure 4.3E).

History

Background information included in the 1992 study list application for this property references two 1980s newspaper articles from the *Archdale/Trinity News* (ATN) and the *High Point Enterprise* (HPE) about the house. One of the articles mentions that the earliest identified record associated with the property is a deed granting 1 and 1/5 acres to Nannie E. Ragan in 1885 from Isaac Sutton. The transaction mentions buildings present on the property, but does not elaborate further. According to both articles, Isaac Sutton was a Quaker from Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, who constructed the house to withstand the harsh Pennsylvania winter (High Point Enterprise 1986; Todd 1985).

According to a former resident featured in both articles, Rufus C. Hassell purchased the property from Quaker minister Levi Cox (ATN 10 January 1985; HPE 14 September 1986). Though one article states that the Hassells were living in the house by 1913, the other states that Hassell purchased the property in 1914. A 1914 transaction between H.A. and Myrtle Tomlinson and Hassell could be for this property, but only the first page of the document, which did not give specifics of the property, was located. Census data from 1910 describes Herbert A. Tomlinson of Archdale as a farmer. The Tomlinson surname is associated with the earliest days of Quaker settlement in the area, and H.A. Tomlinson is also described as a Trustee of the Bush Hill Educational Association in a deed granting the Archdale School property (associated with RD0932, discussed in this report) to the Board of Education of Randolph County in 1936. It is also believed that the Brames, a Methodist family who dealt in pharmaceuticals in Guilford County, may have constructed this house around 1910 so that their children could attend Archdale School (Stiles Warren, personal communication 2018).

By 1920, Rufus C., a merchant, and Nonah Hassell are described in census records as living in the house with their five children. Rufus was the town's postmaster, and managed a post office at the northwest corner of what is now Trindale and Archdale roads. The small post office was relocated to a property approximately 0.5 block to the south on Archdale Road, but has since been demolished (Stiles Warren, personal communication 2018). It is possible that "Nonah" was

In 1985, adjacent commercial property owner and purchaser of the property, Wayne Shropshire, stated that the house was, "...built too well to be destroyed. There are twice the supports and joints in it as there are in most houses built today. The carpentry work is of a higher order than you find now. The upper guttering has the roof built up around it, molded right around the gutters. I don't know of carpenters who can do that kind of work today" (ATN 10 January 1985; Todd 1985). Shropshire instead chose to restore the property and rent it out for commercial use. The house is currently in use as a residence and retail property.

NRHP Evaluation

Gable and Ell Cottage Architectural Context

A traditional house form, the gable roof and ell cottage is a simple L- or T-shaped house, to which machine- or hand-made design elements were often applied. Decorative elements were often modeled after other styles of the era, such as Queen Anne, Italianate, or Gothic. The cottage features a basic form whose simple design is elevated by the presence of decorative elements, such as spindle work or jigsaw-cut trim porch detailing, cornice-lined brackets, and symmetry unless constructed in a gabled wing form. Porch supports are commonly turned spindles or chamfered square posts, while window surrounds may be topped by a simple pediment. Porches in the gabled wing form are most commonly confined to the L-form created by the wings.

Decorative styling was made possible by the growth of the railroad system. Heavy woodworking machinery could be transported and set up locally, where builders could purchase inexpensively produced architectural elements. Additionally, pre-cut woodwork could be easily transported to previously remote areas. As a result, traditional house forms constructed with such applied decorative elements were most commonly built between 1870 and 1890. The house form remained common through 1920, with applied ornamentation decreasing in popularity after 1890. Common throughout the country, the gable and ell cottage, as seen in the Hassell House, is most well-represented throughout the South in both rural areas and small towns (Gottfried and Jennings 2009; McAlester 2013).

A search for similar houses in the area revealed some comparable resources (Figure 4.5). While no comparable houses were found in Archdale proper, three were identified in Trinity, roughly 1.5 miles west, along the same road as the Hassell House. The George Craven House (RD0818) has been surveyed and is of similar design and massing to the Hassell House. The straightforward, two-story, gabled-ell house form is slightly elevated by design elements such as gable returns, simple window surrounds, lines of historic casement windows, a stuccoed corbeled chimney, and historic sash windows. Also in Trinity, the previously surveyed Methodist Parsonage (RD0825) displays similar elements such as original sash windows and gable returns on a two-story, gabled-ell house. A third house (not previously recorded) near the Craven House and Methodist Parsonage at 7224

Figure 4.5. Comparable Resources



A. George Craven House (RD0818)



B. Methodist Parsonage (RD0825)



C. 7224 Highway 62

Highway 62 was constructed with a similar form. Despite recent alterations, wood sash windows, simple window surrounds, and ridgeline chimneys remain detectible. Similar to all three, the Hassell House was constructed as a simple, two-story, gable and ell cottage, whose added turned porch posts, simple window surrounds, and gable returns elevate the otherwise unassuming house form.

Integrity

A property must retain a high degree of integrity in order to be considered for listing on the NRHP. The circa-1880 Hassell House remains on its original location. While the house is still sited on a relatively quiet road, surrounding non-historic commercial development diminishes its integrity of setting. Furthermore, its immediate setting has lost integrity due to the addition of the large gravel parking lot just west of the house that gives the parcel a commercial feel. The overall historic form and massing is detectible, but the house has lost some integrity of design and workmanship due to rear additions and the filling in of a rear window. Overall, the house retains integrity of materials through its preservation of historic windows, simple window surrounds, decorative gable vents, wood clapboard, historic doors, and wood spindles. Despite some changes, the house retains the overall feeling and association of a historic residence and is able to convey the historic character of a circa-1880 gabled ell house.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The Hassell House was not found to be associated with a specific historic event. While Quaker development was important to the founding of Archdale, Friends were present in the area long before the circa-1880 build date. If evidence was located suggesting a much earlier construction date of the core of the house, however, it may be considered eligible under this criterion. With the present information available, a circa-1880 Quaker construction does not have a strong association with significant historic events in the area. *Therefore, the Hassell House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion B if they are associated with a significant person that has made contributions at the local, state, or national level. While Rufus C. Hassell was a merchant and postmaster, the Hassell, Hancock, Brame, and Sutton families do not appear to be of unusual significance within the community, state, or nation. *Thus, the Hassell House is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion B.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. The Hassell House includes some minor elements of the Folk Victorian style, including turned spindle porch supports, decorative gable vents, hidden gutters, and simple shaped window surrounds. However, its stylistic elements are minimal at best, and do not, together, form an exemplary example of a house of this style. It furthermore is not a rare example of the gabled wing house type, as other examples of this form are located in the vicinity. *Therefore, the Hassell House is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C.*

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. *Therefore, the Hassell House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.*

ARCHDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (RD0932)

Resource Name	Archdale Elementary School
HPO Survey Site #	RD0932
Location	Trindale Road and Hillcrest Lane, Archdale
PIN	7718-18-0342, 7718-18-1550, 7718-18-3506
Date(s) of Construction	1936, 1952, 1954-55, 1956, 1961, 1980, 2000, 2002
Recommendation	Eligible--Criterion A



Setting and Description

Archdale Elementary School (RD0932) is located within the limits of Archdale, in Randolph County, North Carolina. It is located approximately 0.25 mile west of Main Street in the town's commercial district (Figure 4.6). The school faces Hillcrest Lane to the west and is bounded by Trindale Road (NC 62) to the north, W. White Drive to the south, and wooded lots to the east. Many of the buildings in the immediate vicinity are commercial, but several dwellings and some religious buildings are also present within view. The property consists of five permanent buildings, a playground and track, and paved parking areas constructed on four separate parcels that span 5.37 acres.

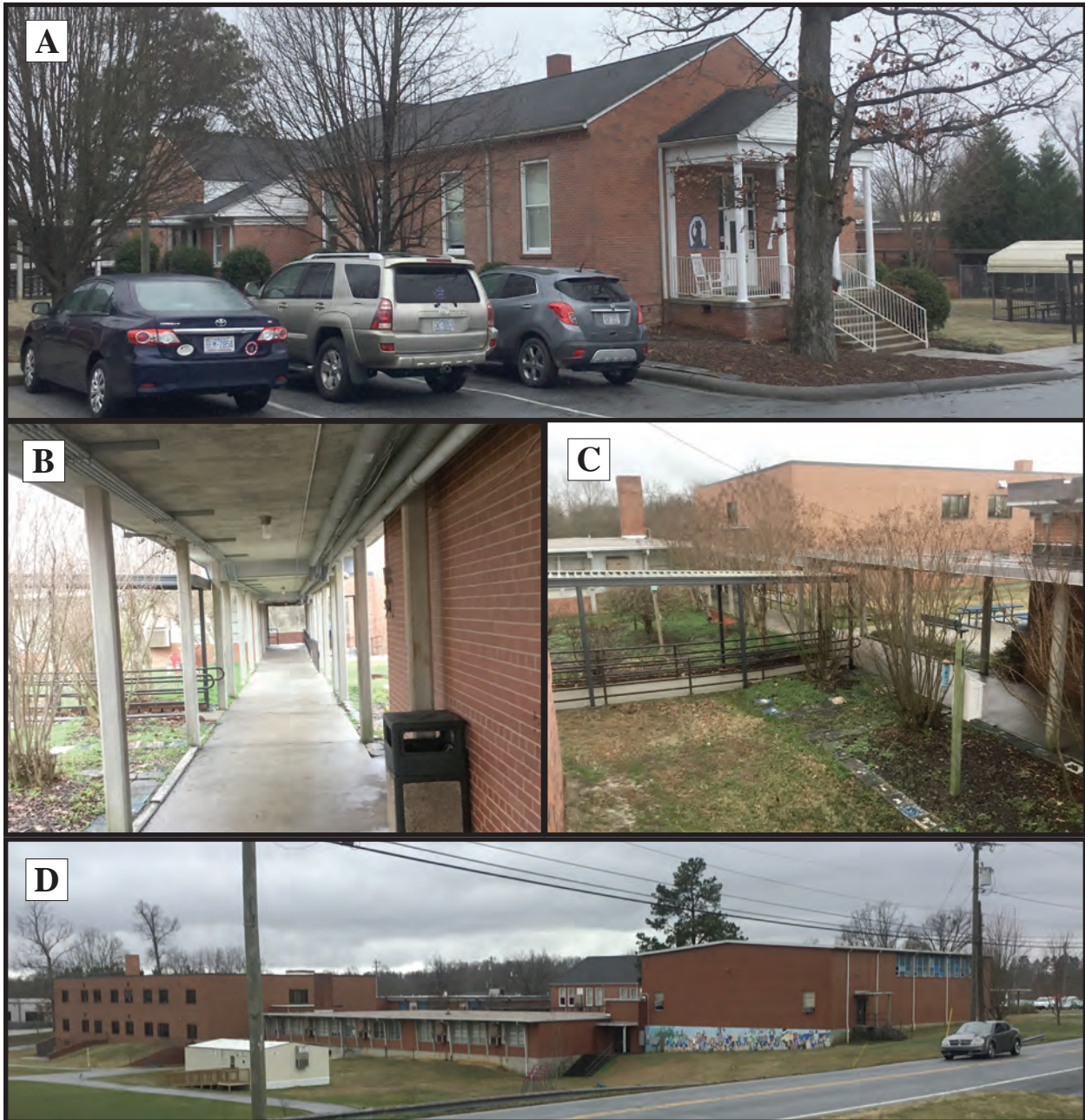
The school's overall plan reflects the wishes to both preserve its earliest building and continue to grow with contemporary design trends. The 1936 schoolhouse building remains the most prominent resource on the property, while the earliest addition to the building embraces the Modernist school plan through the creation of a classroom wing (Figures 4.6 and 4.7). Construction that followed centers around shared outdoor spaces, and buildings are linked by covered walkways, which were a popular way to link buildings on Modernist campuses (Figures 4.7B and 4.6C).

Figure 4.6. Archdale Elementary School (RD0932) Location



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018

Figure 4.7. Archdale Elementary School (RD0932)



A. 1936-Constructed Schoolhouse, Northwest Oblique
B. Covered Walkway, Facing East

C. Covered Walkways, Facing Southeast
D. Archdale Elementary from Trindale Road, Facing Southwest

Covered walkways connect some of the buildings and parking lots, a covered waiting area fronts Hillcrest Lane west of the buildings, and small grass lawns lie between the buildings. On one lawn, a block path leads to a small greenhouse east of the 1952 building addition that appears to be temporary. Another lawn west of the track holds a temporary classroom trailer (Figure 4.7D). A few mature and decorative trees dot the lawns fronting Hillcrest Lane, while foundation plantings line the earliest building, a shaped bed surrounds a flagpole, and signs sit on the northwest and southwest corners of the property.

Archdale Elementary Schoolhouse, 1936; 1952

The 1936-constructed, front-gabled schoolhouse has a 1952-built addition near the rear end of its south elevation, giving the building a roughly L shape (Figures 4.8 and 4.7A). The building is clad in brick veneer, with brick dentil course lining the north and south elevation of the original massing along roofline. A shallow brick water table is located a few feet from the ground along the base of the original building and addition (Figure 4.8B). Brick laid in common bond with sixth course headers covers the foundation below the water table. The main massing and addition gable roofs are relatively shallow, covered in composite shingles, and almost completely lack eave overhangs. A brick chimney pierces the roof surface of the addition. One-over-one replacement vinyl sash windows are hung throughout the building, though some window bays have been filled in to accommodate HVAC units.

A front-gabled entry porch covers a portion of the west elevation. A replacement half-light metal door is centrally located in the west elevation. Non-historic fixed sidelights and panels, as well as a three-light fixed transom frame the door. The gable end is covered in vinyl, and includes an octagonal vinyl vent. Slender, vinyl, fluted columns meet the vinyl-covered cornice, and the poured concrete porch floor and steps are framed by a low metal railing.

Figure 4.8. Archdale Elementary Schoolhouse



A. Façade; B. West Elevation; C. Southwest Oblique

Classroom Building, 1954-1955

A Modernist, rectangular, flat-roofed classroom building sits east of the schoolhouse building (Figures 4.9 and 4.7). Much of the building is covered in windows. The east and west sides of the building include two lines of windows or former windows: six bays to the north and 10 bays to the south. Each bay includes either paired aluminum awning windows or has been filled in for HVAC additions. Dividing each window bay is an angled, concrete buttress that extends to support a wide roof overhang along the north and south elevations. On the west elevation are two engaged entrance bays, each with two metal doors. Along the east and west elevation, and elsewhere where windows are not present, brick is laid in common bond with sixth course headers. The built-up flat roof has a brick smokestack at its south end. A small brick addition along the north elevation connects this building to the gymnasium to the north.

Classroom and Cafeteria Building, 1956; 1980; 2000

An irregularly shaped, flat-roofed classroom and cafeteria building sits south of the schoolhouse building and is clad in brick laid in common bond with sixth course headers (Figure 4.10). The building's east elevation features multiple window and door bays divided by shallow brick pilasters.

Figure 4.9. Classroom Building



A. West Elevation
B. West Elevation
C. Corner Detail, Facing North

A narrow roof overhang somewhat shields the bays. Door bays are offset with metal doors set in brick surrounds. Windows are predominantly paired aluminum sash windows behind vinyl storm windows set below panels of 5-V metal. Some window bays have been filled in to accommodate HVAC units. These bays are repeated on the original portion of the west elevation.

The south elevation of the original truncated L-shaped building portion is mostly covered by a 1980-constructed cafeteria addition. The irregularly shaped addition has a flat roof and is clad in brick veneer. On its east and west elevations, this addition has rectangular additions that date to 2000. Windows are few, but where present are two-light and metal-framed. Metal doors, either set alone or in pairs, with single lights are sporadically placed, with one set of double doors set below a flat-roof, engaged porch roof on the south elevation.

On the west elevation of the original building section is another narrow, rectangular, flat roof addition clad in brick veneer. This 2000-constructed wing also has two-light, fixed metal windows. A half-light metal door sits below and engaged roof on the south elevation of this addition.

Figure 4.10. Classroom and Cafeteria Building



A. East Elevation



B. West Elevation Addition

Gymnasium, 1961

The Modernist gymnasium/auditorium sits below a low-pitched east-west gabled roof atop a poured concrete slab foundation near the northern perimeter of the property (Figure 4.11). Mostly clad in brick laid in common bond with sixth course headers, the large building is principally unadorned, with minimal fenestration on each elevation. Blue toned aluminum clerestory windows line the side elevations, and two aluminum sash windows holding box air conditioning units are visible on the east elevation. The west elevation is reached by two perpendicular covered walkways. On this elevation, a non-historic, hipped-roof connects to one of the walkways, shielding two sets of asymmetrically placed, metal double doors that serve as the building's primary entrance. A secondary entrance of metal double doors sits near the east end of the north elevation. A flat roof supported by two masonry posts covers the door, which sits atop a poured concrete landing lined by a metal pipe railing. This building is connected to the 1954-1955-constructed classroom building by a small, brick wing on its south elevation.

Classroom Building, 2002

This large, two-story, flat-roofed classroom building sits east of the 1956-constructed building and has a rectangular footprint (Figure 4.12). The building is covered in brick veneer and includes three-light metal casement and sliding windows on all elevations. Half-light, double metal doors

Figure 4.11. Gymnasium



A. Northwest Oblique



B. North Elevation

can be found on the north, south, and west elevations. On the east elevation is a basement-level set of double doors below a fixed transom. Piercing the building's roof near the south end of the building is a brick smokestack.

History

An important tenet of the Society of Friends has always been to seek and provide educational opportunities within the community. As such, growing Bush Hill children had their own small school, taught by community leader and businessman, A.U. Tomlinson by the early nineteenth century. Springfield Quakers established a high school for older children in 1853, and following the Civil War, the Baltimore Association of Friends aided North Carolina Quakers in establishing approximately 60 schools throughout the state (Wilson and Petty c.1945).

Figure 4.12. Classroom Building, 2002



A. West Elevation



B. East Elevation

In 1876, citizens of then-Bush Hill decided that a more formal school should be established within their community and formed the Bush Hill Educational Association. The Association's trustees, W.C. Petty and J.M. Tomlinson, received funds totaling \$240 from W.C. Petty, D.M. Petty, Moses Hammond, S. Burch, W.M. Wilson, W.S. Tomlinson, J.M. Tomlinson, F.W. Frazier, and A.J. Tomlinson to purchase a plot of land and erect a schoolhouse. The earliest educators in the one-room schoolhouse were Rettie English, Mrs. Robert Hardin, Allen J. Tomlinson, Julius Tomlinson, and Nereus English. By 1883, a much-needed addition was attached to the 1876-constructed building for growing school and meeting needs. Both the 1883 building and the earlier construction can be seen in an undated photograph included in Wilson and Petty's brief history (Figure 4.13A) (Wilson and Petty c. 1945). The two-story portion was constructed in 1883 and the 1876 building is shown to its rear. This building was sited just south of the present location of the 1936-built Archdale Elementary Schoolhouse (Stiles Warren, personal communication 2018).

Cyrus P. Frazier led the school to success during this period. The school's reputation influenced families to relocate to the vicinity or to send children to board in nearby homes (Wilson and Petty c. 1945). This may have been the case with the Hassell House (RD0313, also discussed in this report), which was possibly constructed by the Brames family around 1910 in order for their children to attend Archdale School (Stiles Warren, personal communication 2018).

In 1935, the Randolph County Board of Education began purchasing land in the vicinity to form a public school. Their purchases included the parcel on which the 1936 schoolhouse would be constructed. E.S. and Mary Wall and Trustees of the Bush Hill Educational Association, which included H.A. Tomlinson (mentioned in this report as selling 210 Trindale Road to the Hassells in 1914), O.E. Wilson, sold parcels to the Board of Education in 1935 and 1936, respectively. In 1936, the front-gabled schoolhouse building was constructed.

Also included in Wilson and Petty's brief history is an undated photograph of the extant 1936 building (Figure 4.13B). Visible in the photograph are multiple original design elements, such as a multi-light transom window above the entrance, an octagonal gable window, wood columns and

Figure 4.13. Archdale School, Historic Views

Source: Wilson and Petty c. 1945



A. 1883 Addition, L, and 1876 Original Building, R, Date Unknown

B. Extant 1936-Constructed Schoolhouse, Date Unknown

cornice, and a secondary double-door entrance on the south elevation. The brick dentil course still lining the north and south rooflines today are visible in this photograph.

Additional acreage was purchased in 1951 from Leonard and Estelle Marsh. The 1952 addition to the schoolhouse quickly followed, as did the erection of the 1954-1955 and 1956 classroom buildings. The gymnasium was added to the property in 1961, while all other development on the property took place at the end of the twentieth and beginning of the twenty-first centuries. The school's principal provided dates for these buildings during the field visit.

NRHP Evaluation

Architectural Context

The 1936 portion of the school was constructed with minimal Colonial Revival elements, in a modest, front-gabled form reminiscent of rural, one-room schoolhouses and sized for the small community it served. As a widely popular style, Colonial Revival elements were duplicated on homes, churches, institutions, and educational buildings throughout national through the mid-twentieth century. Elements of the style include a symmetrical design, an accentuated front door, double-hung sash windows, column porch supports carrying a cornice, and a pedimented gable porch (McAlester 2013).

The 1940 Crow Island School in Winnetka, Illinois began a nationwide movement toward “child-centered education” with its groundbreaking school design plan. The overall design scheme consisted of common areas grouped around a central space, with long, narrow wings or “fingers” reserved for classroom space. Each classroom opened directly out to a courtyard-style space and buildings were Modernist in style. At its basic form, this plan was repeated throughout the country. As the flagship school's style followed function instead of previously popular styles involving superfluous and often expensive decoration, Modernism found its way to even the most rural areas of the nation (Ellis et al. 2004; MdM Historical Consultants, Inc. 2009).

Archdale Elementary combined both the one-room rural and child-centered plans by preserving the 1936 building as the administrative core and building wings during the 1950s. While the earliest wing (an addition to the 1936 portion) kept the earlier building's more traditional design, the detached classroom buildings and gymnasium that soon followed were constructed in the Modernist style. The new classroom buildings were designed with rooms that opened directly to the outdoors and featured Modernist elements such as flat roofs, strings of unadorned windows, asymmetrical exteriors, and portions of smooth, unembellished wall surfaces. By the time the four oldest buildings were present on the property, their placement formed a U shape, creating a courtyard area for student outdoor activities (Figure 4.14). An architect for these buildings was not identified.

Due to Archdale Elementary’s combination of two school types, no directly comparable resources were located in the vicinity. However, two nearby schools constructed with buildings in the Modernist style were located near Archdale. As Archdale has few schools, there were no comparable resources in the immediate vicinity. In neighboring Trinity, Braxton Craven Middle School provides a small-town example of a mid-century constructed school (Figure 4.15). Here, administrative areas are at one end of a large, flat-roof, L-shaped building whose strings of windows are the sole adornments. The gymnasium at this school is similar to that at Archdale Elementary for its unembellished wall surfaces and, though replaced, clerestory windows.

Allen Jay Elementary School in nearby High Point was also constructed in the Modernist style. At this school, the administrative and common areas are kept closer to the property’s southeast corner, while classroom wings extend to the north and west (Figure 4.16). Again, the flat-roof buildings

Figure 4.14. Archdale Elementary School, 1965



Source: HistoricAerials.com

display little decoration and strings of metal windows line the classrooms. While the school's office entrance is symmetrically placed in an exterior wall, large windows to the east fill much of the entrance bay, offsetting the door itself.

Integrity

A property must retain a high degree of integrity in order to be considered for listing on the NRHP. All of the buildings comprising Archdale Elementary remain on their original locations. The elementary school is sited on a relatively quiet road, but surrounding non-historic commercial development diminishes its integrity of setting. Furthermore, its immediate setting has diminished integrity due to substantial non-historic additions to the property, including a large building and non-historic wings attached to historic buildings. While in some cases, historic building forms on the property remain detectible, in others, the original design intent is unclear and integrity of workmanship is diminished. Though some original windows remain intact, the installation of HVAC units, the replacement of other doors and windows, and the construction of additions resulting in the removal or covering of some elements has greatly reduced the property's integrity of materials. When viewed individually, some of the buildings on the property retain the feeling

Figure 4.15. Braxton Craven Middle School



A. Classroom Building



B. Gymnasium

Figure 4.16. Allen Jay Elementary School



A. Office; B. Classroom Wing 1; C. Classroom Wing 2

and association of historic school buildings; however, as a group, the property feels like a non-historic property due to the alterations, the construction of new buildings and the addition of non-historic wings on historic buildings.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. Archdale Elementary was found to be associated with the coming of public education to the town and county, extending what the Quaker community had long established in the area. With the growth of Archdale as a bedroom community for employees commuting to Guilford County, the growing population of the town's children needed public education. This resource is significant for its

association with the history of education in Archdale. Furthermore, this is the only historic public school in Archdale. *Thus, Archdale Elementary is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion B if they are associated with a significant person that has made contributions at the local, state, or national level. Though many people throughout Archdale's history were associated with the founding and development of education at this location, those individuals are not known to have made specific and significant contributions to history. *Therefore, Archdale Elementary is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. While Archdale Elementary retains its 1936 schoolhouse building and its mid-twentieth-century Modernist buildings, alterations and additions throughout the property have lessened the ability of the resource to convey the feeling of a historic resource. *Therefore, Archdale Elementary is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.*

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. *Therefore, Archdale Elementary is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.*

Proposed Boundary

The proposed NRHP boundary of Archdale Elementary School consists of the four parcels that make up the property (Figure 4.17). As the school is recommended eligible under Criterion A for its association with the history of education in the community, and this full property continues to be associated with that ongoing commitment to education in Archdale, all 5.37 acres and the acreage outside of the parcels that extend to the edge of pavement are recommended eligible as part of the boundary.

Figure 4.17. Proposed NRHP Boundary for Archdale Elementary School



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018

ARCHDALE ROAD CRAFTSMAN HOUSES

Craftsman Architectural Context

Nationally, the Craftsman style was popular for both architect designed and mass-produced residential architecture from the 1910s to the mid-1920s. The style traces its roots to 1903 in Southern California, where the architectural firm of Greene and Greene of Pasadena practiced until 1914. The Greene brothers were the style's progenitors and proponents. The Greenes' designs drew heavily from the English Arts and Crafts Movement and Asian-inspired motifs. The style spread across the country as smaller, scaled down versions of high-style California Craftsman houses were mass-produced and sold as "kit houses" by Sears, Roebuck and Company, the Aladdin Company, and others. One-story Craftsman houses, often known as "bungalow" became the most popular style of newly constructed houses in the U.S. during the 1910s and 1920s (McAlester 2013:578). In non-urban parts of the county that were slower to adopt national tastes, the style persisted until the mid-1930s. As neighboring High Point boomed in the 1920s, Archdale became a bedroom community for many employed just across the county border and the city saw a natural increase in homes constructed in the area during this period (Stiles Warren, personal communication 2018).

Craftsman houses typically have shallow-pitched roofs and porches. The most common forms are one or 1.5 stories in height with the latter often displaying roof dormers. Interiors possess casual, flowing floor plans and exteriors utilize natural and textured materials such as shingles, brick, stucco and rustic stone. Structure is expressed in unfinished eave overhangs, exposed rafter tails or eave braces or brackets, and heavy battered, or sloped, porch posts. Windows have many configurations but three or four-over-one sashes were especially common.

Small houses with Craftsman-inspired elements were popular in Archdale in the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s and can still be found in and around the town. A group of three Craftsman-inspired cottages (RD0933, RD0934, and RD0935) on Archdale Road are included in the study group in this report (Figure 4.18). Constructed in the late 1920s and early 1930s, these houses include Craftsman elements such as shallow gabled roofs, 1.5 stories, roof dormers, battered porch supports on brick piers, knee braces, and exposed wood rafter tails. Another group of similar houses can be found on nearby W. White Drive near Archdale Elementary School, where all of these Craftsman details are also present (Figure 4.19A).

Additional comparable resources are located just across the border in Guilford County (Figures 4.19B). These houses on N. Archdale Road 0.75 and W. Fairfield Road lie within approximately one mile of the three study resources. These houses are all quite similar to the houses in Archdale, and include Craftsman elements such as exposed rafter tails, knee braces, shallow gabled roofs, 1.5 stories, battered porch supports on brick piers, and roof dormers.

Figure 4.18. Archdale Road Houses



A. 3908 Archdale Road



B. 3910 Archdale Road



C. 3912 Archdale Road

Figure 4.19 Comparable Resources



A. W. White Drive



B. W. Fairfield Road

3908 ARCHDALE ROAD (RD0933)

Resource Name	3908 Archdale Road
HPO Survey Site #	RD0933
Location	3908 Archdale Road, Archdale
PIN	7718-16-0906
Date(s) of Construction	1927
Recommendation	Not Eligible



Setting and Description

The house at 3908 Archdale Road is located within the limits of Archdale, in Randolph County, North Carolina, between Hattie Street (north) and Plummer Drive (south) (Figure 4.20). The house is situated on the west side of Archdale Road (SR 1577/SR 1004). The buildings in the immediate vicinity are mixed historic and non-historic residential. Two buildings immediately south of this resource were constructed around the same time and are discussed in this report (RD0934 and RD0935).

The house is located near the eastern border of a long, narrow 0.56-acre parcel of land that is bounded by residential buildings to the north and south, David Street to the west, and Archdale Road to the east. The house has a setback of roughly 45 feet, with a grass lawn and a mature oak separating the house from the roadway. Immediately south of the house is a gravel driveway leading to a gravel parking area to the rear of the house, as well as a garage outbuilding and additional mature oaks. Farther west of the parking area is a narrow grass lawn extending to David Street. Bounding the parcel to the north, south, and west is a chain-link fence.

Figure 4.20. 3908 Archdale Road (RD0933)



A. Façade



B. Southeast Oblique



C. Northeast Oblique



D. Garage and House

3908 Archdale Road, 1927

The house at 3908 Archdale Road is a side-gabled, 1.5-story, frame dwelling with a rectangular footprint and a brick-covered foundation (Figure 4.20). The house is clad in replacement aluminum siding and a composite shingle roof, and nearly all windows have been replaced by vinyl sash. This resource includes many Craftsman stylistic elements, including knee braces, battered porch supports on brick piers, a shallow gabled roof, a substantial roof dormer, exposed wood rafter tails, and 1.5 stories.

The house has a wraparound front porch with a shallow gabled roof. The porch has no railing and a poured concrete floor. Covered by the porch is a replacement half-light paneled door behind an aluminum screen door flanked by non-historic vinyl tripartite windows. Above the porch is the centrally set roof dormer, which includes three narrow vinyl sash windows and decorative knee braces and exposed rafter tails.

The rear elevation includes both a gabled extension and a shed screened porch extension, while a small shed extension lines the north elevation. Matching foundation materials on these extensions suggest that each is original to the house.

An exterior brick chimney is present in the north gable, while an interior brick chimney pierces the roof near the south end of the house.

Garage, Circa 1930

To the rear of the house is a garage constructed to house two cars (Figure 4.20D). Partially clad in wood German siding, the primary, two-car opening is flanked by one open shed to the east and one closed shed to the west. Farther west of the closed shed is another open shed extension. The two-car opening has no doors, while the closed shed has a paneled plywood garage door. Above the two-car opening is a six-light wood casement window. The low-pitched gabled roof and shed extensions are covered by 5-V metal. The garage rests on a combination foundation that includes treated wood posts, poured concrete, and brick piers.

History

According to the Randolph County Tax Assessor's records, 3908 Archdale Road was built in 1927. In the Randolph County deeds, ownership of the house changed hands many times over the years. The earliest located document related to the property is a plat of lands owned by Dr. J.M. Tomlinson dating to 1923. After the death of Tomlinson, a prominent Quaker, in 1920, his land was subdivided into parcels. By 1923, no houses are yet included on this plat. It is likely that construction of houses on these parcels followed shortly thereafter.

The earliest located deed associated with this property dates to 1936 and involves R.S. and Conie [sic] May Sugg granting the property to Dewey Bulla. Listed in the census data, R.S. Sugg was working as a car salesman and living in High Point with his family in 1930. Bulla only owned the property for a few months before selling it to H.C. and Virginia McCain. As the McCains did not live at the property during either the 1930 or 1940 census, their occupations remain unknown.

In 1939, the McCains sold the property to Reuben J. and Ethel E. Payne. According to a combination of census records and directories, it appears that the Paynes relocated from the northeast to serve the Friends meeting in Archdale. The Paynes and their children were all born in New York as recorded in census records, and Reuben and Ethel both attended Earlham College, a Quaker institution in Indiana (Earlham College 1947). In 1930, Reuben is described as a Friends minister in Randolph County. As the Archdale Friends only established a meeting just a few years earlier in 1924, the Paynes may have been some of the earliest, or even founding, members of the nascent meeting. By 1940, when the family resided in the resource, both Reuben and daughter Ruth were employed as public school teachers.

The Paynes owned the property until 1948, when the parcel was sold to Nelson B. and Blythe A. Vrooman. The Vroomans only owned the property for two years before selling to Grady C. and Clara Peace in 1950. The Peaces owned the property until 1972, but census data is unavailable for that period. In 1956, however, Grady is described in a city directory as employed by Shell Auto Repair in Archdale. Upon his death in 1991, Grady Peace is described as residing in the house immediately south of this property, 3910 Archdale Road (RD0934), which is also discussed in this report (Greensboro News & Record 1991). The following owners of the property, H.A. and Connie Mitchell and Nancy P. Burton, did not own the house for long. In 1976, Burton sold the property to Charles C. and Florence Hill, who remain in the house today.

NRHP Evaluation

Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house remains in its original location and its setting in a residential area is unchanged overall since its construction. The historic design is detectible, but materials and workmanship are diminished due to the replacement of nearly all windows and the application of aluminum siding. Despite these changes, the house retains the feeling and association of a historic residence and is able to convey the character of an early twentieth-century house.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. This property was not found to be associated with a specific historic event. While Quaker development was important to the founding of Archdale, it is not apparent that the subdivision and sale of J.M. Tomlinson's property was directly associated with such development. Nor does it appear that the construction of the house was associated with the founding of the Archdale Friends meeting. Lastly, though the construction of new homes during this period was directly associated with the boom of Guilford County and the resulting change in Archdale becoming a bedroom community, this resource has not achieved increased significance associated with that growth. *Therefore, this house is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion B if they are associated with a significant person that has made contributions at the local, state, or national level. While the Paynes were involved in the earliest days of the Archdale meeting, and the Peace family appears to have been associated with three contiguous properties on Archdale Road for many years in the second half of the twentieth century, neither these nor any other family associated with this property appear to be of particular significance within the community, state, or nation. *Thus, the property is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion B.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. The house includes some elements of the Craftsman style, including a large roof dormer, knee braces, a shallow gabled roof, battered porch supports on brick piers, 1.5 stories, and exposed wood rafter tails. However, its stylistic elements are diminished by the presence of nearly all replacement windows and aluminum siding. Additionally, this house form and its style elements are repeated throughout Archdale and the surrounding area. It is not a rare example of its type. *Therefore, this property is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C.*

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. *Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.*

3910 ARCHDALE ROAD (RD0934)

Resource Name	3910 Archdale Road
HPO Survey Site #	RD0934
Location	3910 Archdale Road, Archdale
PIN	7718-17-1091, 7718-16-0912
Date(s) of Construction	1927
Recommendation	Not Eligible



Setting and Description

The house at 3910 Archdale Road is located within the limits of Archdale, in Randolph County, North Carolina, between Hattie Street (north) and Plummer Drive (south) (Figure 4.21). The house is situated on the west side of Archdale Road (SR 1577/SR 1004). The buildings in the immediate vicinity are mixed historic and non-historic residential. Two buildings flanking this resource to the north and south were constructed around the same time and are discussed in this report (RD0933 and RD0935).

The house is located near the eastern border of a narrow 0.33-acre lot of land, but the lot immediately west of the house parcel combines with this lot to form a long, 0.66-acre property in all. Residential buildings bound the two parcels to the north and south, while David Street and Archdale Road bound the property to the west and east, respectively. The house has a setback of roughly 45 feet, with a grass lawn separating the house from the roadway. Just north of the house is a gravel driveway leading to a small gravel parking area behind the house. The land behind the house holds a grass lawn, five outbuildings, and, closest to David Street, mature trees. Besides the grass lawns and mature trees, landscaping consists of plantings. The roof of a small, sixth collapsed outbuilding is still present west of the chicken coop in the property's rear yard.

Figure 4.21. 3910 Archdale Road (RD0934)



A. Façade



B. Southeast Oblique



C. Northwest Oblique

3910 Archdale Road, 1927

The house at 3910 Archdale Road is a side-gabled, one-story, frame dwelling with an L-shaped footprint and a brick-covered foundation (Figure 4.21). The house is clad in replacement vinyl siding with wood shingles in the gable ends and has a composite shingle roof. Windows are original three-over-one wood sash, but are partially obscured by vinyl surrounds, storm windows, and screens. The house includes Craftsman stylistic elements, including wood shingle cladding in gables, battered porch supports on brick piers, knee braces, exposed wood rafter tails, and a shallow gabled roof.

The house has a full-façade, shed-roofed front porch. The porch has no railing and a poured concrete floor. Covered by the porch is a three-light, paneled door behind an aluminum storm door flanked by sash windows with faux shutters.

The south elevation includes two shed extensions. The larger of the two appears to be original due to the presence of original windows and matching foundation materials. The smaller features a brick of a slightly different color, a non-historic window, and slightly different exposed rafter tails. The seamless vinyl siding connecting the two extensions suggests that the siding was added after the erection of the smaller extension.

Exterior brick chimneys are present in the north gable and on the rear elevation, while an interior brick chimney pierces the roof near the south end of the house. Also present on the north gable is a gabled extension that appears to be historic, but is not original to the house.

A siding break near the back door and a pair of non-historic windows on the rear elevation suggests that this portion was cladded at a later date than the rest of the house. A non-historic shed roof covered in corrugated metal covers the back door.

Well House, Circa 1930

Closest to the rear of the house is gable-roofed well house with a rectangular footprint and an engaged overhang supported by squared posts on small brick piers (Figure 4.22A). Brick piers carry the building's east end. Covering the well house is wood German siding, while a paneled wood door accesses the building's interior. Both a seam in the siding and a change in the foundation material to continuous brick suggest that this building was enlarged to the west following its initial construction. Exposed wood rafter tails line the eaves of the 5-V metal roof.

Figure 4.22. 3910 Archdale Road, Outbuildings



A. Wellhouse
B. Garage and Shed
C. Barn and Chicken Coop



Garage, Circa 1930

Just north of the well house is a small, rectangular, gable-roofed garage with an early closed shed addition (Figure 4.22B). Clad in a combination of wood weatherboard and wood German siding, the garage sits on both a pier and continuous concrete block foundation, its roof is covered by 5-V metal, and its eaves are lined by exposed wood rafter tails. The gable end, facing north, has a paneled wood garage door with paired four-light fixed windows. A double door composed of wood vertical board covers the north end of the shed.

Shed, Circa 1930

West of the garage is a small, gabled shed with a rectangular footprint (Figure 4.22B). Sitting on a concrete block pier foundation, the building is covered in corrugated metal panels, with vinyl siding cladding the gable end above the door and 5-V metal covering the roof. Lining the eaves to the east and west are exposed wood rafter tails. The double door on the building's north elevation is composed of vertical wood boards.

Single Crib Barn, Circa 1930

Approximately 165 feet west of the house is a single crib barn with a gabled roof and rectangular footprint (Figure 4.22C). The building is clad in wood weatherboard and its roof is covered in 5-V metal. The barn has a continuous concrete block foundation and a single vertical board door in its north elevation.

Chicken Coop, Circa 1930

North of the barn is a small chicken coop with a shed roof and rectangular footprint (Figure 4.22C). The small building sits on concrete blocks, with corrugated metal panels partially covering the foundation. Wood siding covers the coop, while its roof is clad in 5-V metal and lined by exposed wood rafter tails on the south elevation. The east end of the south elevation also includes a single door of vertical wood boards, while a line of three, open, paneless windows extend across the remainder of the elevation close to the roofline.

History

According to the Randolph County Tax Assessor's records, 3910 Archdale Road was built in 1927. The earliest located document related to the property is a plat of lands owned by Dr. J.M. Tomlinson dating to 1923. After the 1920 death of Tomlinson, a prominent Quaker, his land was subdivided into parcels. In 1923, no houses were delineated on this plat. It is likely that construction of houses on these parcels followed shortly thereafter.

Deeds prior to 2011, when executrix of the estate of Rex Delano Simpson, Shelba Jean Simpson, obtained the property in her name, were unavailable. However, during the field visit, Simpson informed New South that the property was known as the Peace House. An obituary for Grady Calvin Peace gave the address of this property as his home, where he died in 1991. Grady Peace and his wife, Clara, also owned 3908 Archdale Road (RD0933), located immediately north of this property and discussed in this report. Grady Peace was described as “a retired partner and auto mechanic of Shell Auto Repair,” where he worked with his brother, Fred W. Peace (Greensboro News & Record 1991). Fred and Lorene Peace owned the property immediately south at 3912 Archdale Road (RD0934), which is also discussed in this report.

NRHP Evaluation

Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house remains in its original location and its setting in a residential area is unchanged overall since its construction. The historic design is detectible, but materials and workmanship are diminished due to the application of vinyl siding and the covering of original windows by vinyl surrounds and storm windows. Despite these changes, the house retains the feeling and association of a historic residence and is able to convey the character of an early twentieth-century house.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. This property was not found to be associated with a specific historic event. While Quaker development was important to the founding of Archdale, it is not apparent that the subdivision and sale of J.M. Tomlinson’s property was directly associated with such development. Also, though the construction of new homes during this period was directly associated with the boom of Guilford County and the resulting change in Archdale becoming a bedroom community, this resource has not achieved increased significance associated with that growth. *Therefore, this house is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion B if they are associated with a significant person that has made contributions at the local, state, or national level. While the Peace family appears to have been associated with three contiguous properties on Archdale Road for many years in the second half of the twentieth century, the family does not appear to be of particular significance within the community, state, or nation. *Thus, the property is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion B.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. The house includes some elements of the Craftsman style, including a large roof dormer, knee braces, a shallow gabled roof, battered porch supports on brick piers, wood shingle siding in gable ends, and exposed wood rafter tails. However, the north gable addition, application of vinyl siding, and the reduced visibility of original windows due to vinyl surrounds and storm covers diminish its stylistic elements. Additionally, this house form and its style elements are repeated throughout Archdale and the surrounding area. It is not a rare example of its type. *Therefore, this property is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C.*

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. *Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.*

3912 ARCHDALE ROAD (RD0935)

Resource Name	3912 Archdale Road
HPO Survey Site #	RD0935
Location	3912 Archdale Road, Archdale
PIN	7718-16-1848
Date(s) of Construction	1930
Recommendation	Not Eligible



Setting and Description

The house at 3912 Archdale Road is located within the limits of Archdale, in Randolph County, North Carolina, at the west terminus of Plummer Drive (Figure 4.23). The house is sited on the west side of Archdale Road (SR 1577/SR 1004). Development in the immediate vicinity is mixed historic and non-historic residential. Two buildings to the north of this resource were constructed around the same time and are discussed in this report (RD0933 and RD0934).

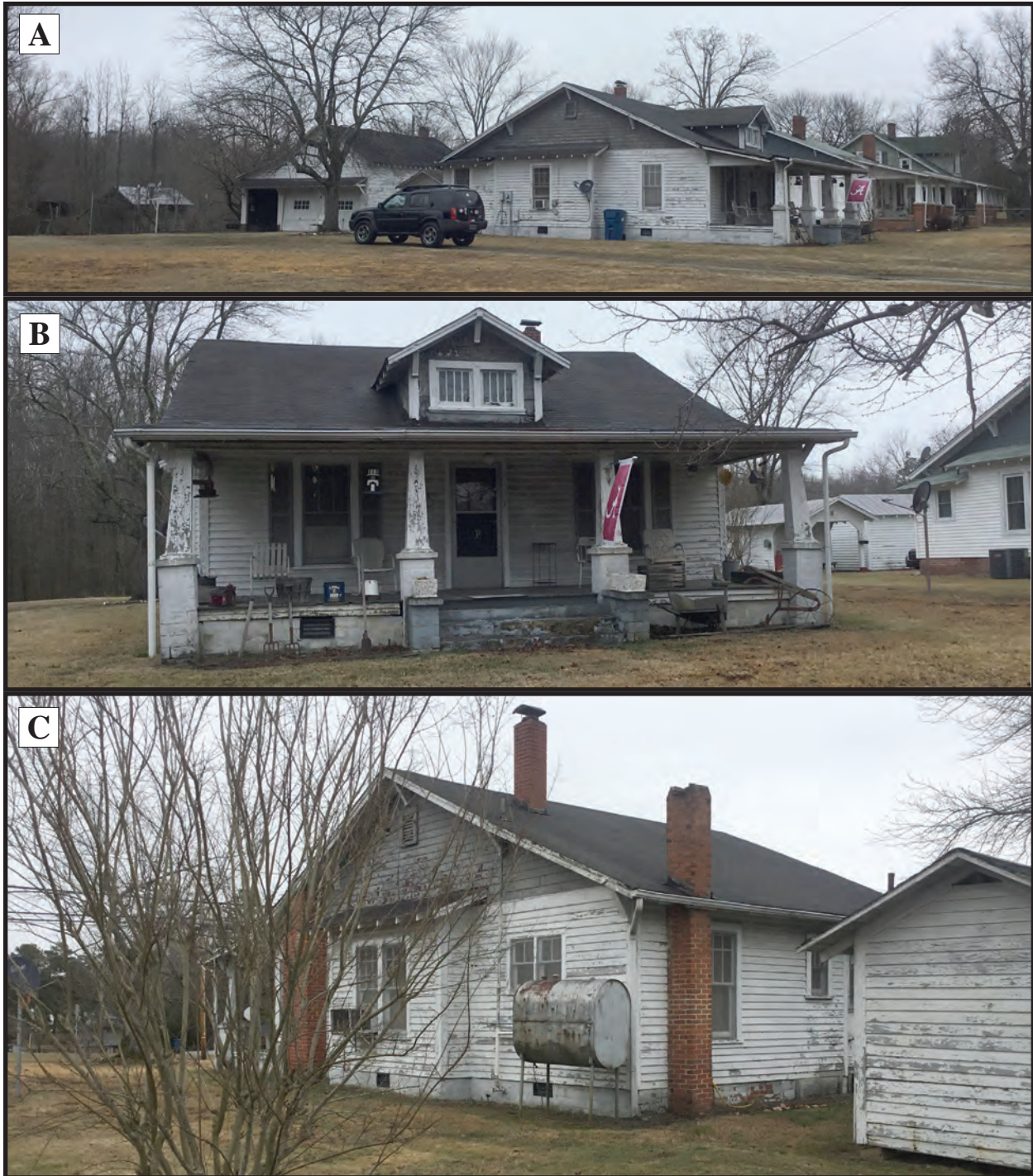
The house is located near the eastern border of a truncated L-shaped lot carrying 0.68 acre of land. The parcel is bounded by residential lots to the north and west, an open lot to the south, and Archdale Road to the east. The house has a setback of roughly 45 feet, with a grass lawn dotted by a few small, decorative trees separating the house from the roadway. Just south of the house is a gravel driveway. The land behind the house holds a grass lawn, three outbuildings, and a mix of trees. At the tenant's request, photography of the property was limited during the field visit.

3912 Archdale Road, 1930

The house at 3912 Archdale Road is a side-gabled, one-story, frame dwelling with rectangular footprint and a concrete block foundation. The house is covered in wood weatherboard siding with wood shingles in the gable ends and has a composite shingle roof. Windows are primarily original, with six-over-one, nine-over-one, and two-over-one sash. The house includes Craftsman stylistic elements, including wood shingle cladding in gables, battered porch supports on concrete block piers, knee braces, exposed wood rafter tails, a roof dormer, and a shallow gabled roof.

The house has a full-façade, shed-roofed front porch. The porch has no railing and a wood tongue-

Figure 4.23. 3912 Archdale Road (RD0935)



A. Facing North; B. Façade; C. Northwest Oblique

and-groove floor. Covered by the porch is a three-light, paneled door behind an aluminum screen door flanked by sash windows with faux shutters. Above the porch is a gabled dormer with original, four-light wood casement windows, knee braces, and exposed rafter tails.

An exterior brick chimney is present on the rear elevation, while an interior brick chimney pierces

the roof near the north end of the house. In the north gable end is a third exterior brick chimney. All bricks previously located above the roofline here have been removed. Also present in the gable ends are shed extensions that appear to be original due to matching foundation materials.

Well House, Circa 1930

Closest to the rear of the house is small, gable-roofed well house with a rectangular footprint and an engaged overhang (Figure 4.24A). The building was not completely visible during the field survey. The weatherboard-cladded resource sits on a concrete block pier foundation, while its roof is covered in composite shingles and lined by exposed wood rafter tails.

Garage/Workshop, Circa 1940

Just north of the well house is a large, rectangular, gable-roofed garage/workshop with a partially closed shed covering the building's west elevation (Figure 4.24B). Clad in wood German siding, the building sits on both a brick-covered foundation, and its roof is covered in composite shingles and lined by exposed wood rafter tails. Though visibility of the building was limited during the

Figure 4.24. 4912 Archdale Road, Outbuildings



A. Wellhouse and Garage/Workshop



B. Garage/Workshop

field study, fenestration was detected on the north, west, and south elevations. The south elevation includes three garage door openings, with at least two paneled wood garage doors, and a single window opening in the gable. The two garage doors are wood paneled with paired four-light fixed windows. These doors match that found on the garage at 3910 Archdale Road (RD0934). Visible on the east elevation is a single wood paneled door below a small, knee brace-supported shed roof. On the north elevation are two six-over-six wood sash windows, below a one-over-one wood sash window and an exterior brick chimney.

Single Crib Barn, Circa 1930

Approximately 165 feet west of the house is a single crib barn with a gabled roof and rectangular footprint. Though the barn was barely visible during the field study, it was apparent that it has wood weatherboard cladding and a metal roof. Additional details remain unknown.

Unknown Outbuilding, Circa 1930

While largely not visible during the field survey, an additional small outbuilding was detected just west of the barn (see Figure 4.23A). Its use and overall form were not fully apparent, but its small size and the similarity of this and the adjacent property suggest that it may have been used as a chicken coop or small storage shed. The building appears to be clad in wood weatherboard, but additional elements are unknown.

History

According to the Randolph County Tax Assessor's records, 3912 Archdale Road was built in 1930. The earliest located document related to the property is a plat of lands owned by Dr. J.M. Tomlinson dating to 1923. After the 1920 death of Tomlinson, a prominent Quaker, his land was subdivided into parcels. In 1923, no houses were delineated on this plat. It is likely that construction of houses on these parcels followed shortly thereafter.

Part of the property is also included on a plat of lands owned by T.R. English in April 1947. Lot 31, which is a narrow swath of land that includes the present driveway, creates the truncated L shape of the parcel. Attached to this lot were covenants that included racist stipulations related to ownership and tenancy extending from the property of T.R. English. T.R. and Faye English transferred lots to Fred W. and Janette K. Peace in May 1947. Earlier deeds for the lots directly associated with the house and outbuildings were not found during background research.

Janette passed away in 1963, but Fred owned the property until 1996. Fred and his brother, Grady, both worked as auto mechanics for Shell Auto Repair, and Grady owned both 3908 and 3910 Archdale Road (RD0933 and RD0934) during part of the second half of the twentieth century (*Greensboro News & Record* 1991). Both of those properties are also discussed in this report. In

1996, Fred sold the property to Rex D. and Lorene Peace Simpson. As executrix of the estate of Rex, Shelba Jean Simpson last sold the property to David Grady Simpson in 2011.

NRHP Evaluation

Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house remains in its original location and its setting in a residential area is unchanged overall since its construction. The historic design is detectable, and due to primarily intact original and historic elements, integrity of materials and workmanship is also intact. The house retains the feeling and association of a historic residence and is able to convey the character of an early twentieth-century house.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. This property was not found to be associated with a specific historic event. While Quaker development was important to the founding of Archdale, it is not apparent that the subdivision and sale of J.M. Tomlinson's property was directly associated with such development. Furthermore, though the construction of new homes during this period was directly associated with the boom of Guilford County and the resulting change in Archdale becoming a bedroom community, this resource has not achieved increased significance associated with that growth. *Therefore, this house is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion B if they are associated with a significant person that has made contributions at the local, state, or national level. While the Peace family appears to have been associated with three contiguous properties on Archdale Road for many years in the second half of the twentieth century, the family does not appear to be of particular significance within the community, state, or nation. *Thus, the property is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion B.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. The house includes some elements of the Craftsman style, including a large roof dormer, knee braces, a shallow gabled roof, battered porch supports on brick piers, wood shingle siding in gable ends, and exposed wood rafter tails. However, these stylistic elements and this house form are

repeated throughout Archdale and the surrounding area. It is not a rare or significant example of its type. *Therefore, this property is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C.*

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. *Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.*

BOULDIN HOUSE (RD0936)

Resource Name	Bouldin House
HPO Survey Site #	RD0936
Location	4332 Archdale Road, Archdale
PIN	7718-24-7202
Date(s) of Construction	1904
Recommendation	Eligible--Criterion C



Setting and Description

The Bouldin House (RD936) is located within the limits of Archdale, in Randolph County, North Carolina, in a rural area surrounded by mostly non-historic single- and multi-family dwellings (Figures 4.25-4.26). Burges Lake and a church property are also within view of the parcel. The property lies on the west side of Archdale Road, at the northwest corner of the intersection with School Road. The house is located at the terminus of Beard Avenue.

The setback of the house is roughly 115 feet from Archdale Road. The parcel on which it sits is 3.44 acres bounded by residential lots to the north, an undeveloped lot to the west, School Road to the south, and Archdale Road to the east. Separated from Archdale Road by a grass lawn adorned with decorative plantings and mature trees, the house is enveloped by a U-shaped gravel driveway accessible at two points from the roadway. Foundation plantings also encompass the house. A secondary gravel drive can be accessed via School Road through an adjacent parcel, and links to the U-shaped driveway at a spot to the rear of the house. Open fields of grass to the south and west fill the remainder of the parcel, and are sparsely dotted by mature trees and additional decorative plantings. New perimeter plantings line the two roads. There are four outbuildings on the property.

Figure 4.25. Bouldin House, Setting, 1 of 2



A. Southeast Oblique



B. Northeast Oblique from Gravel Drive



C. Facing West from Archdale Road

Figure 4.26. Bouldin House, Setting, 2 of 2



A. Secondary Gravel Drive



B. Facing North from School Road

Bouldin House, Circa 1915; Circa 1985

The Bouldin House is a two-story, frame dwelling with a hipped roof that has wide overhanging eaves and is covered in composite shingles (Figures 4.27-4.28). The resource has a roughly rectangular footprint, wood weatherboard cladding, and a rusticated masonry foundation. Stylistically, the house includes Colonial Revival elements such as an accentuated front door that includes sidelights and decorative detailing, double-hung sash windows, a symmetrical façade, boxy massing, a central dormer, symmetrical chimneys, and a one-story porch that extends across the full façade before wrapping around the side elevations.

The substantial hip-roofed porch is accessed below a pedimented gable filled with patterned wood shingles. Squared wood porch supports rest atop masonry piers linked by a low wood railing. Below the porch roof is the original, single-light front door flanked by single-light sidelights. Both sidelights and the door feature an egg-and-dart pattern framing the panes. The door and sidelights sit behind a wood storm door that does not appear to be historic, but was likely custom made.

Windows throughout the building are one-over-one wood sash hung alone and in pairs. Most windows sit behind aluminum screens. Centrally-located above the porch and second story bays is a hipped dormer with three fixed lights of unidentified material. Lacking muntins altogether, these three windows mimic the sash configuration of windows on the main massing.

Two stuccoed interior chimneys pierce the north and south roof surfaces, while composite shingles cover the roof.

Covering much of the rear elevation is a gabled addition erected around 1985. Two rear entrances composed of French doors are located in this addition's rear and north elevations. Both doors lead to small wood landings and wood steps. A third entrance covered by a single paneled door is located in the truncated, five-sided, two-story extension on the north elevation of the building. This extension appears to be original to the house and is likely a holdover design element influenced by the Queen Anne style.

The main floor of the building's interior was accessed during the field visit, revealing a central hall plan and many intact historic elements (Figure 4.29). The interior includes substantial paneled wainscoting, blocky mantels, paneled pocket doors, and Colonial Revival trim throughout. The staircase is boxed in, paneled, and includes a simple squared railing and a simple paneled newel post. Original and historic wood paneled doors remain intact throughout the house. While the entire house was not made available during the survey, a website associated with the property provides additional views of the interior's first and second floors.

Figure 4.27. Bouldin House (RD0936), 1 of 2



A. Façade



B. South Elevation



C. North Elevation

Figure 4.28. Bouldin House (RD0936), 2 of 2



- A. Rear Addition
- B. Porch
- C. Front Door
- D. Eave Detail
- E. Foundation Detail

Figure 4.29. Bouldin House (RD0936), Interior



- A. Central Hall, Facing Addition
- B. Central Hall, Facing Front Door
- C. Facing Parlor from Central Hall
- D. Dining Room

Just southwest of the house, on the opposite side of one of the gravel driveways, is a side-gabled storage building clad in wood weatherboard (Figure 4.30A). The building's roof is covered in 5-V metal and it sits on brick piers. The building is divided into two spaces, with the space on the east side enclosed by a wood paneled door whose surround is collapsing. The second space has an open doorway without a door.

A gambrel-roof barn sits near the western edge of the property, southwest of the house, on one of the gravel driveways (Figure 4.30B). Constructed on a concrete block foundation, the barn is clad in corrugated metal panels and has a roof covered in 5-V metal. Doors on the side and rear elevations are double corrugated metal panels, while the west elevation is a double, non-historic wood door.

Shed, Circa 1995

A prefabricated, side-gabled shed also sits southwest of the house along one of the driveways (Figure 4.30C). Set on a concrete block foundation, the shed is covered in vertical plywood panels and its roof is composed of composite shingles. The small building has a vinyl, paneled entrance on its west elevation and six-over-six vinyl sash windows.

Shed, Circa 2015

A prefabricated, side-gambrel shed sits just west of the house, on the other side of one of the gravel driveways (Figure 4.30D). Set on a concrete block foundation, the shed is covered in vertical and horizontal vinyl siding and its roof is composed of composite shingles. The east elevation includes a full-façade, shed-roof porch with squared wood posts and a low wood railing. A vinyl, paneled door sits below the porch roof, as do six-over-six vinyl sash windows. Additional six-over-six vinyl sash windows are located in the gable ends near the roof ridgeline, while decorative cutouts mark the side elevations. In the roof above the porch are two low-pitched gabled dormers with six-over-six vinyl sash windows.

History

According to the current owner, the Bouldin family constructed the house in 1904 and operated an 800-acre farm at this location. Though no additional specifics related to the farm were found, the current owner believed that tobacco was grown on the property. Deeds suggest that Myron Moore and Rozella Gentry Bouldin were some of the earliest, if not the earliest owners of the property. In 1910, Randolph County had only 74 acres of tobacco crops that produced 42,157 pounds of product (Department of Commerce and Labor 1913).

While the current owner believes that the house was constructed in 1904, a newspaper article states that Myron Bouldin's house and "three loads of tobacco" were "entirely destroyed by fire" in November of 1914 (*The Randolph Bulletin* 1914). It is likely that Bouldin erected the present house around 1915. The size of the house, paired with its impressive interior details, suggests that the Bouldin farm was more productive and successful than the census data for tobacco crops implies. Myron Bouldin is described as either "farmer" or "general farmer" in all census listings.

Figure 4.30. Bouldin House, Outbuildings



A. Storage Shed



B. Barn



C. Shed, Circa 1995



D. Shed, Circa 2015

M.M. and Rozella G. Bouldin transferred the property to Joseph W. Bouldin, their youngest son, in December 1949. At the time of this transaction, the property held approximately 71 acres. Myron and Rozella are buried at Springfield Friends Meeting House Cemetery, which suggests that the Bouldins were a family of Quakers (FindAGrave.com 2002).

The earliest located aerial photograph of the property dates to 1965 and shows many more outbuildings on property at that time (Figure 4.31). Though it is impossible to pinpoint use through aerial view, the size and placement of the buildings (alongside extant outbuildings and primarily along the less-public, more utilitarian gravel driveway accessing School Road) suggest that these were work buildings likely used for agricultural pursuits.

Figure 4.31. Bouldin House, 1965



Source: HistoricAerials.com

Ollie Noah, widow of Joseph W., owned the house until 1993, when she sold the remaining 3.44 acres of the property to Lawrence E. and Ann Miller. Since that time, the property has changed hands several times, which includes sales to and from LLCs. According to the current owner, the property was used as a bed and breakfast after Ollie sold the property. Currently operating as Healing Place Ministries, the property now serves as a retreat for couples working in Christian ministry.

NRHP Evaluation

Colonial Revival Architectural Context

The Colonial Revival style found favor on a national scale, and about one-third of Colonial Revival houses constructed prior to 1915 displayed a hipped roof and full-width front form. This subtype is sometimes called the hip-roofed cottage or Classic Box and was highly popular from the 1890s through the 1910s. This subtype of the Colonial Revival home typically has a symmetrical design, accentuated front doors, double-hung sash windows, full-width porches, dormers, and a nearly square form or footprint with a center-hall plan (Gottfried and Jennings 2009; McAlester 2013).

The Colonial Revival style became the most prevalent house style nationwide in the first half of the twentieth century and was especially prevalent in the county seat of Asheboro in the 1890s (Whatley 1985). The trends in this larger town likely influenced slightly later construction in smaller towns, like the Bouldin House in Archdale.

A search for similar Colonial Revival houses in the area revealed few comparable resources. While Asheboro has retained some houses of this style, examples in smaller localities closer to Archdale are rare. Only one similar house, in the neighboring Trinity community, was located during background research and the field survey. The Allen B. Coltrane House has not been recorded in the HPO's statewide architectural survey but is briefly discussed in a history of Trinity from 2009 (Figure 4.32). As mentioned in the history, this circa-1880 house has experienced too many exterior alterations to be a good example of the style (Andrews 2009). The overall form of the house, however, is legible and similar to the Bouldin House. Located at 7437 NC Highway 62, the two-story Colonial Revival cottage has a hipped roof, wood sash windows, a dormer, and a full-length front porch that wraps around one side elevation.

Integrity

A property must retain a high degree of integrity in order to be considered for listing on the NRHP. The Bouldin House remains in its original location. While the house remains at a relatively rural intersection, recent single- and multi-family residential development within view of the property has diminished its integrity of setting. Despite the rear addition and some minor alterations, the

Figure 4.32. Allen B. Coltrane House



house retains its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship in keeping its historic form and massing detectible and nearly all of its interior and exterior historic elements intact. Even with some changes, the house retains the overall feeling and association of a historic residence and is able to convey the historic character of a circa-1915 Colonial Revival house.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The Bouldin House was not found to be associated with a specific historic event. The house was constructed as a farmhouse for the Bouldin family, during a time in which the surrounding lands would have been used for agricultural purposes. The property is no longer used for farming, much acreage has been sold, and many agricultural outbuildings have been razed since at least the mid-twentieth century. Lastly, although the current owner stated that the associated farm property was once expansive, there was no indication found during background research suggesting that the property had any direct association with significant twentieth-century agricultural events. *Therefore, the Bouldin House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion B if they are associated with a significant person that has made contributions at the local, state, or national level. While the Bouldins were a locally prominent family who owned ample acreage, the family does not appear to be of particular significance within the local community, state, or nation. *Thus, the Bouldin House is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion B.*

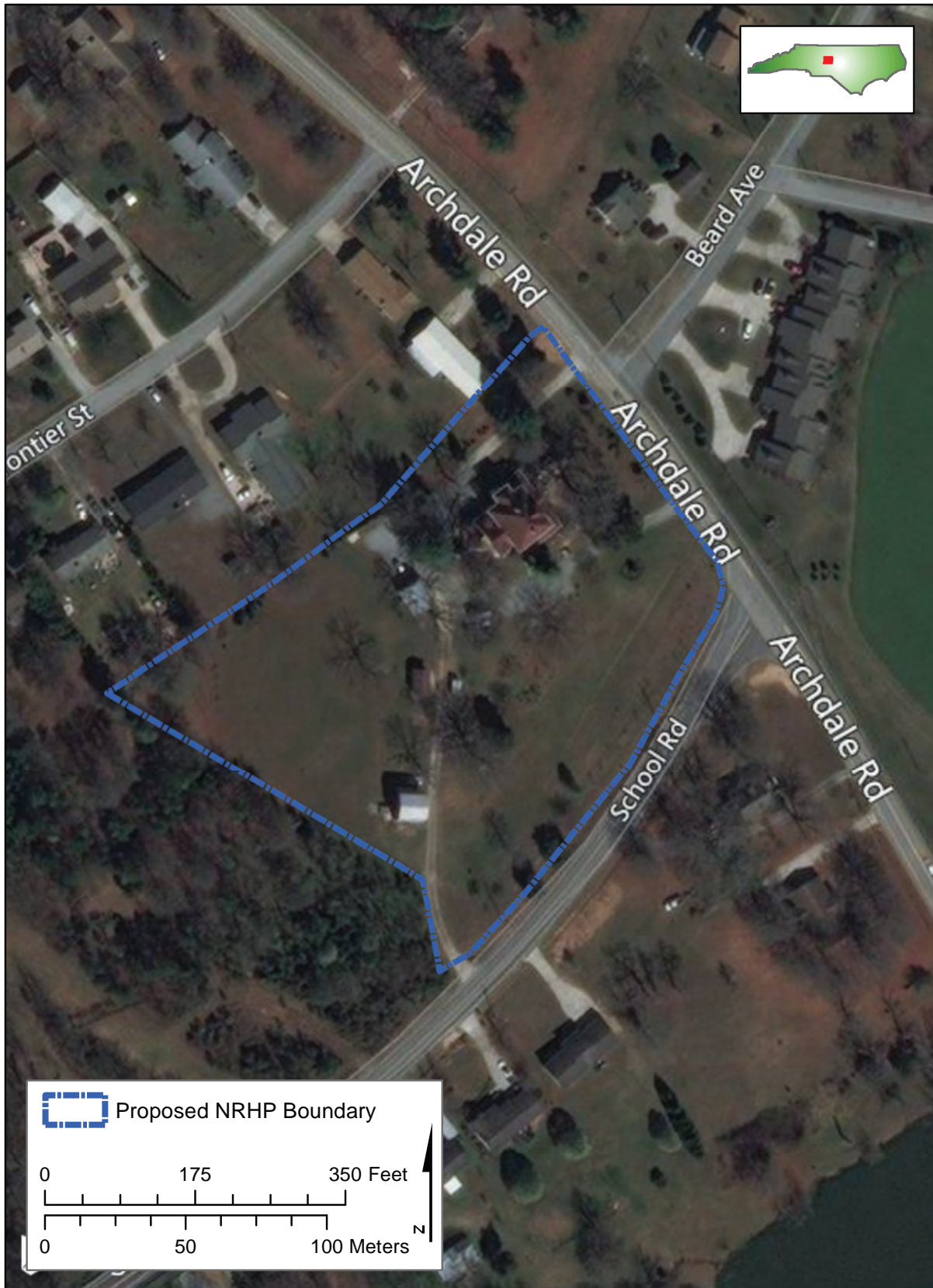
Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. The Bouldin House appears to be a locally rare example of a Classic Box Colonial Revival House. Constructed during a time when other nearby homes were built at a significantly more modest size with few stylistic details, this house is an immense and impressive addition to the landscape of greater Archdale. Furthermore, its integrity of materials, workmanship, and design (evident in both the interior exterior) elevates the importance of the property to the architectural history of the area. *Therefore, the Bouldin House is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C.*

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. *Therefore, the Bouldin House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.*

Proposed Boundary

The proposed NRHP boundary of the Bouldin House contains all 3.44 acres of the property, as well as that acreage in the right of way that extends to the edge of pavement of both Archdale and School roads, and includes a small portion of the adjacent parcel to the west (Figure 4.33). The whole of this acreage contains land, plantings, outbuildings, and driveways that all combine to support the integrity of setting of this resource and should be included in the NRHP boundary.

Figure 4.33. Proposed NRHP Boundary for the Bouldin House



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018

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