



## North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor  
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

June 6, 1996

Nicholas L. Graf  
Division Administrator  
Federal Highway Administration  
Department of Transportation  
310 New Bern Avenue  
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for Guilford  
College Road from High Point Road to Wendover  
Avenue, Guilford County, U-2913 A & B, Federal  
Aid Project STP-1546(9), State Project  
8.2492802, ER 96-8943

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of May 9, 1996, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Christine Trebellas concerning the above project.

We concur that the following property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Mackay-Thornton-Armstrong House. This house has been moved, undergone several alterations, and does not retain sufficient integrity to represent its associations with the hunting retreat era in Guilford County

We do not concur with the report's finding that the following property is not eligible for listing in the National Register:

Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House. We believe this property is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for recreation because of its associations with the hunting retreat era in Guilford County and Criterion C for design as a good, intact example of a vernacular, late nineteenth-century dwelling with Queen Anne detailing. We believe the changes to the house have been minimal, and that important landscape characteristics and outbuildings remain that reflect the property's use as a hunting retreat.

Please provide us with additional information about the property so boundaries can be established for it.

The report in general meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior.

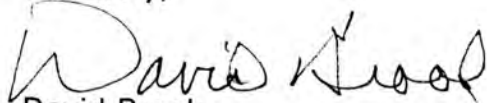


Nicholas L. Graf  
6/6/96, Page 2

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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



David Brook  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: H. F. Vick  
B. Church  
Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission

bc: File  
✓ Brown/Bevin  
County  
RF



## North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor  
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

October 18, 1996

Nicholas L. Graf  
Division Administrator  
Federal Highway Administration  
Department of Transportation  
310 New Bern Avenue  
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Roadway on new location from SR 4121 to SR  
1546 (Guilford College Road), and widen SR  
1546 from the intersection with new roadway to  
SR 1541, Guilford County, U-2913 A & B, State  
Project No. 8.2492802, Federal Aid Project STP-  
1546(9)

Dear Mr. Graf:

On August 6, 1996, Debbie Bevin, Claudia Brown, and Linda Harris Edmisten of our staff met with Charles Bruton and Mohammed Mustafa of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) regarding the above project. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the National Register eligibility and boundaries of the Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House. Based on a report prepared by Christine Trebellas of NCDOT, the Federal Highway Administration determined that the property is not eligible for the National Register. In our June 6, 1996 letter to you, we disagreed with that finding.

Because NCDOT raised additional questions about the significance of the property, members of our staff made a site visit on September 26, 1996. Based on that visit, we maintain our belief that the property is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for design as a good, intact example of a vernacular, late-nineteenth century dwelling with Queen Anne detailing. However, because of deterioration of the barn and kennel and development of a portion of the acreage, we now concur that the property no longer conveys its associations with the hunting retreat era in Guilford County.

The enclosed sketch map delineates what we believe the boundaries for this property should be. The boundaries include the house and standing outbuildings, and their formal, landscaped setting of boxwoods, cedars, and maples.

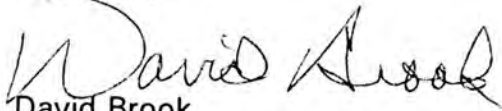
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Nicholas L. Graf  
October 18, 1996, Page 2

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Sincerely,



David Brook  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

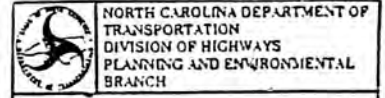
DB:slw

Enclosure

cc: H. F. Vick  
B. Church  
Mohammed Mustafa  
Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission

bc: File  
✓ Brown/Bevin  
County  
RF



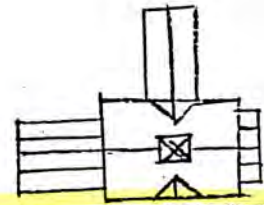


NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF  
TRANSPORTATION  
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS  
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
BRANCH

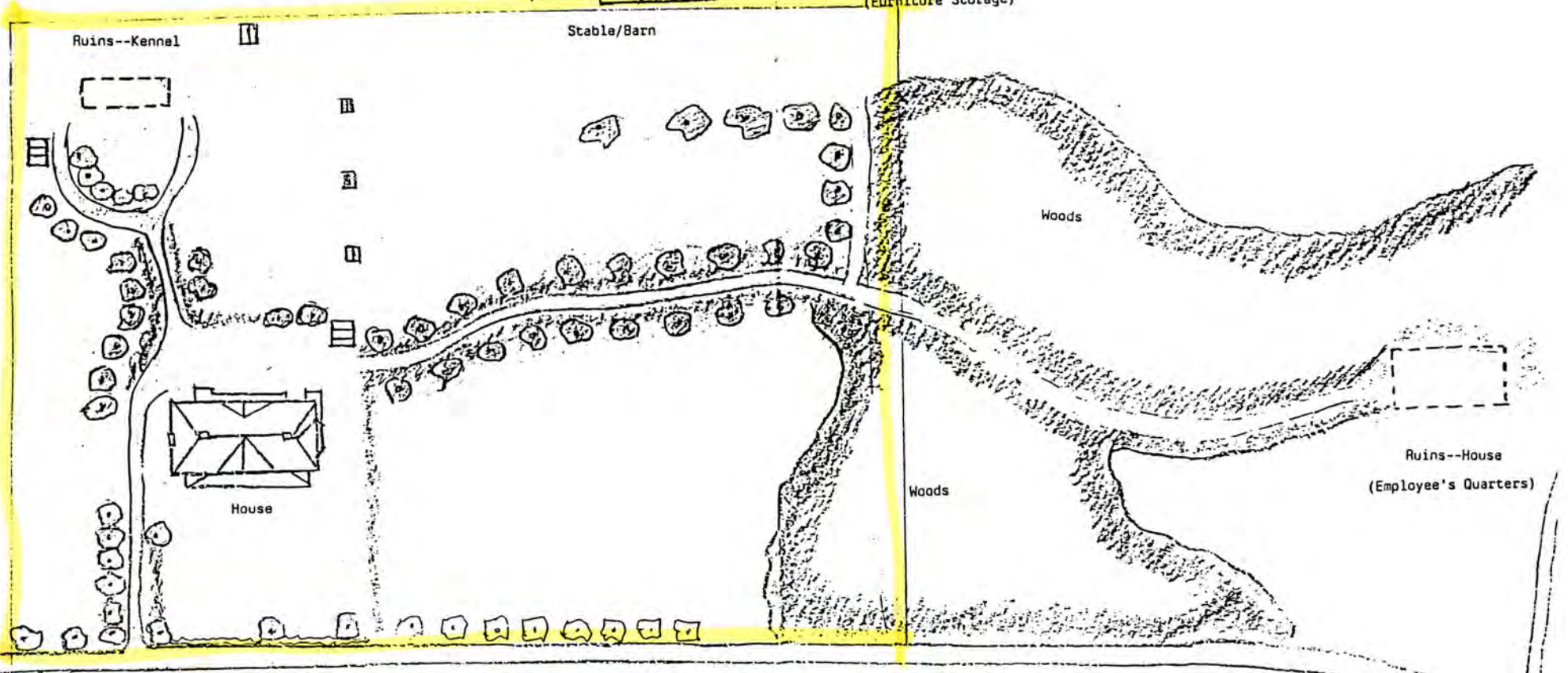
SITE PLAN  
Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House

NOT TO SCALE

Foundation of Structure  
(Wagon House)



Foundation of Structure  
(Furniture Storage)



SR 1546 (Guilford College Rd.)

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
Phase II (Abridged)

Roadway on New Location from SR 4121 to SR 1546  
(Guilford College Road), and Widen SR 1546 from the  
Intersection with New Roadway to SR 1541

GUILFORD COUNTY

TIP # U-2913A&B. STATE PROJECT # 8.2492802.  
FEDERAL AID # STP-1546(9).

North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Report Prepared by Christine Trebellas

April 19, 1996

Christie Tubellen  
Principal Investigator  
Historic Architectural Resources Section

4-19-96  
Date

Barbara Church  
Supervisor  
Historic Architectural Resources Section

April 19, 1996  
Date

Construct a Roadway on New Location from SR 4121  
to SR 1546 (Guilford College Road), and Widen SR 1546 from the  
Intersection with the New Roadway  
to SR 1541 (Wendover Avenue)  
TIP # U-2913A&B  
Guilford County

#### MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing to improve SR 1546 (Guilford College Road) in Guilford County. Part A consists of constructing on new location a four-lane curb-and-gutter section, median-divided roadway. The new location study corridor extends from SR 4121 to SR 1546 approximately 0.6 mile south of SR 1549 (Mackay Road). Improvements also include widening the existing 0.6 mile segment of SR 1546 from the north end of the new location segment described above to SR 1549. Part B consists of widening 2.1 miles of existing SR 1546 from SR 1549 to SR 1541 (Wendover Avenue) to a four or five-lane facility.

A Phase II (Abridged) survey was conducted to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the Criteria of Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places. The APE was drawn to include all properties adjoining SR 1546 from SR 1541 to 0.6 mile south of SR 1549. The APE also includes an approximately 0.4 mile-wide segment extending northwest from SR 4121 to SR 1546 for the roadway on new location. A map of the APE is attached hereinafter.

Prior to the field survey, all files relative to the project vicinity were reviewed at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Raleigh. All publications relating to the architectural heritage of the county were examined at the North Carolina State Library and the North Carolina State University Library. An intensive survey was conducted by car and on foot on December 13 and December 18, 1995, covering 100 percent of the APE, to identify those properties over fifty years of age. Additional survey work was conducted on February 29 and March 4, 1996.

Sixteen properties were identified in this survey. Two properties, the Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House and the Mackay-Armstrong-Thorton House, are evaluated in this report. Both the Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House and the Mackay-Armstrong-Thorton House are considered not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In a meeting on



December 21, 1995, SHPO concurred with NCDOT's determination that the other fourteen properties are not eligible for the National Register and are not worthy of further evaluation. Photographs of these properties follow in the report. There are no properties in the APE listed on the National Register or the State Study List.

#### SUMMARY RESULTS

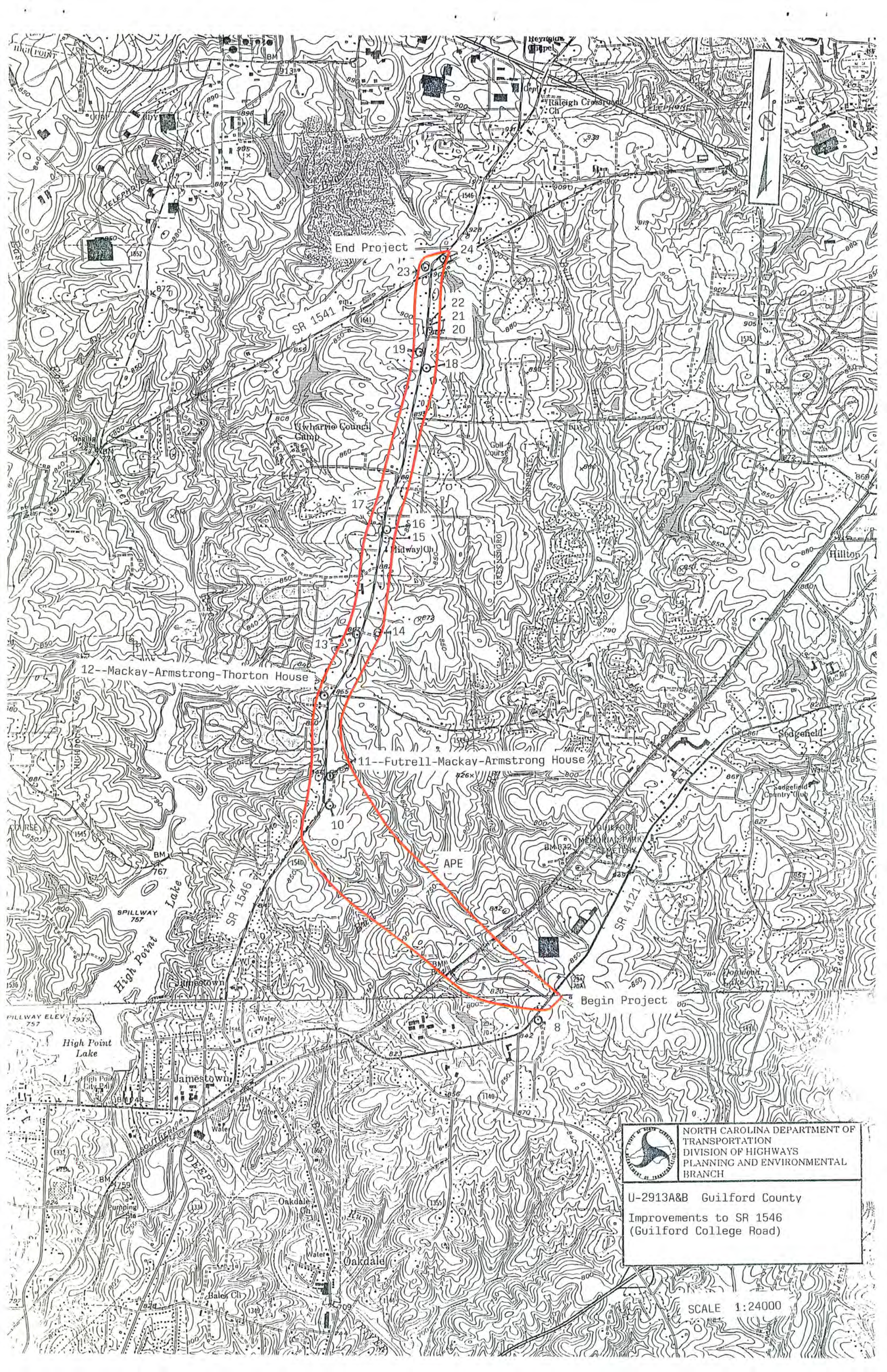
##### Properties Considered Not Eligible for Listing on the National Register.

The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House (Building #11)  
The Mackay-Armstrong-Thorton House (Building #12)

##### Properties Determined Not Eligible for Listing on the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Review.

Building #8--House  
Building #10--House (Associated with Building #11)  
Building #13--House  
Building #14--House  
Building #15--House  
Building #16--House  
Building #17--House  
Building #18--Bungalow  
Building #19--House  
Building #20--House  
Building #21--House  
Building #22--House  
Building #23--House  
Building #24--House





End Project

SR 1541

Wharrie Council Camp

Midway Ch

12--Mackay-Armstrong-Thorton House

11--Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House

High Point Lake

APE

SR 4121

Begin Project



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF  
TRANSPORTATION  
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS  
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
BRANCH

U-2913A&B Guilford County  
Improvements to SR 1546  
(Guilford College Road)

SCALE 1:24000



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#### IV. PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

This survey was conducted and the report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This report is on file at NCDOT and available for review by the general public. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.



## V. METHODOLOGY

This survey was conducted and the report compiled by NCDOT in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Phase II (Abridged) Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT dated June 15, 1994. This survey report meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

NCDOT conducted a Phase II (Abridged) survey with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and historical background research of the project area. The field survey was conducted by car and on foot on December 13 and December 18, 1995, and all structures over fifty years of age were photographed and keyed to a U.S.G.S. quadrangle map. Additional survey work was completed on February 29 and March 4, 1996. The survey covered 100 percent of the APE.

Background research concerning the project area concentrated on the architectural and historical development of Guilford County and the development of hunting lodges in the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Piedmont section of North Carolina. Survey files located at the SHPO were consulted as well. Lawrence S. Earley was also particularly helpful in providing information regarding the development of hunting lodges in Guilford, Davidson, and Randolph counties. There are no properties within the APE listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Study List.

## VI. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXTS OF THE PROJECT AREA

### Development of Guilford County, 1740-1920

Between the 1740s and the 1770s, Guilford County was settled by English, German, and Scotch-Irish settlers who moved south through the Piedmont valley from areas such as New England, the middle Atlantic states, and Virginia. These settlers were mostly yeoman or subsistence farmers who also frequently operated small-scale cottage industries to provide for their basic needs. The lack of east-west transportation routes not only hindered the more traditional east-west settlement pattern and made contact with the eastern part of North Carolina difficult, but was also a disincentive for area farmers to produce surplus goods for export.

These transportation problems eventually led to the War of Regulation and the creation of Guilford County in 1771. Backcountry farmers resented having to travel great distances through poor routes to conduct official, legal business. Consequently, they rebelled against county officials. To appease this portion of the population, the North Carolina legislature created several new counties, including Guilford County, to gain greater administrative control over the growing population in the Piedmont. As a result, Guilford County was created in 1771 from parts of Rowan and Orange Counties. In 1774 county commissioners bought land along the Salisbury Road to build a log courthouse and jail for the newly formed county. The site was called Guilford Courthouse until 1785, when a courthouse town was finally laid out and named Martinsville (after Alexander Martin, governor of North Carolina). In 1807, however, county commissioners chose a new site for the courthouse and purchased 30 acres of land near the center of the county. A year later the new county seat was named Greensborough (now Greensboro) in honor of Revolutionary-War hero Nathanael Greene.

The nineteenth century was a period of change for Guilford County. In 1826 William Swaim established a weekly newspaper entitled Greensborough Patriot. Swaim attempted to modernize the state by supporting changes in banking and agricultural practices as well as advocating improvements in education, industry, and transportation facilities. His efforts met with some success; Guilford County residents voted in 1839 to establish tax-supported schools, while a cotton factory was built in Greensboro between 1833 and 1834. Improvements in transportation also slowly developed. According to Alexander R. Stoesen, Swaim's efforts "helped awaken people to the need to solve the state's transportation problems and led to the construction of the North Carolina Railroad in the 1850s" (Stoesen, 11).

With the establishment of the railroad, many new activities and industries developed in Guilford County in the mid nineteenth century. The production of tobacco and other cash crops increased since the railroad provided farmers with new markets. Moreover, the town of High Point was established at the intersection of the railroad and the plank road from Fayetteville to Salem. Indeed, as Stoesen notes, "few developments since that time have had as profound an effect on Guilford County, and the rejoicing that took place when the first train appeared was fully justifiable" (Stoesen, 15).

The Civil War and its aftermath also brought change to Guilford County. Many of the county's residents did not own slaves, and secession was not strongly supported. In 1860 only 20 percent of the county's population owned slaves, due in part to the strong influence of the Society of Friends (Quakers), prominent early settlers of the county, and their stance against slavery. Although Guilford County voted against secession, transportation routes greatly improved under the Confederacy. In April of 1863, the Confederate Government began construction on the Piedmont Railroad, which ran from Greensboro to Danville, Virginia, to improve supply lines.

Between 1870 and 1920, part of Guilford County shifted from an agrarian economy and rural society toward a full-scale, urbanized, industrial economy. Indeed, in the late nineteenth century the first sign of modern industry in Guilford County appeared with the development of small furniture manufacturing plants in High Point. That industry drew upon local resources in terms of supplies, labor, and transportation systems. As their output increased, furniture manufacturers established an organized display system and built the Southern Furniture Exposition Building (currently the Home Furnishings Center) in High Point to compete with wider markets. Other changes toward an industrialized society occurred in 1895 when Moses and Caesar Cone, owners of the Cone Export and Commission Company which marketed textiles, began construction of the Proximity Mill. In 1905, the Cones established another mill, which was soon followed by additional mills established by other entrepreneurs.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, improvements in public services also occurred. As newcomers moved to the area for its economic advantages, a more diverse set of leaders emerged to direct local affairs. In 1877, these new civic leaders created a chamber of commerce as well as a series of new civic groups. The public support gathered by these groups led to the establishment of a number of public services, including the school board (1890), the board of health (1902), the fire commission (1906), the street commission (1907), and the water and light commission (1910) (Stoesen, 23-4).



## HUNTING LODGES IN PIEDMONT NORTH CAROLINA Late Nineteenth-Early Twentieth Century

### Development of Hunting Lodges in North Carolina

After the Civil War, hunting as a sport arose as a popular pastime among wealthy individuals. For many sportsmen, hunting became an expression of class as they sought to distinguish themselves from common tenant farmers or factory workers. Many also wanted to escape industrialized cities for the relatively undeveloped American countryside. In comparison to those who hunted professionally (market hunters) or to subsidize their diets, the way one hunted and the meanings behind the hunt were just as important to sportsmen as catching game. Although fox and pheasant also served as worthy quarries, quail hunting became the preferred sport among these men for its associations with class, leisure, and wealth.

The modern sport of quail hunting, however, did not appear until the 1880s. Advances in firearm technology in the mid to late nineteenth century, in particular the development of the modern shotgun and mass-produced cartridges, greatly contributed to the growing popularity of quail hunting. In addition, new breeds of dogs with skills particular to this form of bird hunting were raised. Improvements in transportation increased the popularity of this sport as well. With the expansion of the railroad system after the Civil War, many urban sportsmen now had access to rural hunting sites located in the South (Marks, 40, 171).

During this era, Piedmont North Carolina emerged as an ideal place for quail hunting. In 1894, J. P. Morgan and Company reorganized the Southern Railway and made North Carolina accessible by rail to northeastern cities. A trip from New York to Piedmont North Carolina now took only 17 hours. Businessmen could leave New York on Friday evening, travel by private railroad car, and arrive in North Carolina the following morning ready to hunt (Earley, 20-21).

The large tracts of woodlands and fields in Piedmont North Carolina created an ideal habitat for quail as well. Areas of Guilford, Randolph, and Davidson counties contained plenty of inexpensive, readily available land--a necessity for establishing quail preserves. Sportsmen did not have to even purchase this land for hunting purposes; they could lease hunting rights to the land from local farmers for only 10 cents an acre. Indeed, as Thomas Gilbert Pearson noted in 1905, 153,000 acres of farmland in Guilford County were leased to sportsmen for hunting preserves. The fees from this land totaled approximately \$7,500, which farmers used to pay property taxes on the land. In some cases the lessees paid the taxes on farm land in return for exclusive hunting rights on the land (Pearson, 105).



Railroads quickly understood the profits that could be gained by the influx of sportsmen to the South. Through pamphlets and advertisements in journals, railroad management sought to lure sportsmen to the area to hunt game. Information such as the names of guides, hotels and boarding houses, as well as summaries of game laws and types of game to be found, were included in these railroad ads. Indeed, North Carolina was advertised as a place where "quail shooting is of the finest" (Marks, 48-49).

The readily available land ideal for quail hunting, as well as convenient transportation by rail, led many wealthy northern businessmen to establish hunting clubs or estates in Piedmont North Carolina. These magnates included men such as William Gould Brokaw, George J. Gould, Pierre Lorillard, J. P. Morgan, Jr., John B. Cobb, and Clarence Hungerford Mackay, as well as many others.

The estates and hunting preserves established by these sportsmen also brought a great amount of wealth to Piedmont North Carolina. In addition to leasing or purchasing large quantities of land, they also employed many local people in the form of guides, dog trainers, stablemen, servants, valets, and assistants. The local economy was further stimulated by the large sums of money spent on railroad fares, hotel bills, food, guns, ammunition, hunting equipment, hunting licenses, and other necessary expenses (Pearson, 106-107).

#### Hunting Lodges in Piedmont North Carolina

It is unclear exactly when this influx of northern wealth came to the area, but in 1894 New York Stockbroker George W. Davis bought a twenty-room house in Thomasville, and, with the help of several other northern investors, established the Thomasville Shooting Club. The club then leased hunting rights on approximately 60,000 acres of land for a quail hunting preserve for its members. Many other northern businessmen quickly followed suit, for in 1894 Francis Bacon formed the Rich Fork Hunting Club in Davidson County. Other examples include Frank Fleeer (who made his fortune manufacturing chewing gum), a member of the Thomasville Shooting Club who eventually purchased his own estate in Davidson County called Cedar Lodge (Earley, 21).

Randolph County also had its fair share of hunting estates. Ben T. English and Merley English built an establishment in Archdale while John Payne Lodge had a house near Sophia. William Ziegler, who inherited the Royal Baking Powder fortune, purchased 150 acres of land and built a lodge south of High Point (Earley, 21). Furthermore, in 1896 William Gould Brokaw, a relative of railroad magnate Jay Gould, bought 2,600 acres of land southeast of High Point and established a lodge. This lodge, known as Fairview Park, was one of the largest lodges in the area, with hunting rights leased on approximately 30,000 acres of land. According

to Lowell Whatley, "by the time of World War I Gould [Brokaw] was virtually the feudal lord of most of the northwestern quarter of Randolph County" (Whatley, 52). His hunting estate included an enormous lodge (allegedly remodeled by Stanford White) with a gymnasium, shooting gallery, bowling alley, and indoor swimming pool and squash court, as well as a race track, polo field, golf course, and trap shooting facilities. The estate also had a thirty-five-stall barn, kennels, and cottages for gamekeepers and trainers. Unfortunately, fires over the years destroyed almost all of the estate (Whatley, 52).

#### Hunting Lodges in Guilford County

A great number of hunting estates were also located in Guilford County. Pierre Lorillard, for example, leased large quantities of land for a hunting estate. George Jay Gould, son of railroad magnate Jay Gould, originally leased land for a hunting retreat, but later purchased approximately 1,700 acres of land in Guilford and Randolph counties for a hunting preserve. Like several other hunting retreats, this Gould estate contained a number of buildings, including a lodge, a "rustic" manager's house, barns, stables, kennels, and a separate kitchen for preparing food for the dogs. In addition, O. W. Bright established a hunting lodge in the Whitsett vicinity around the turn of the century. His hunting estate included a lodge, a large guest house, servants quarters, and kennels, as well as approximately 1,000 acres of land. Other examples include John Blackwell Cobb, who made his fortune with the American Tobacco Company and built a Neoclassical Revival hunting lodge in Sedgefield, and Clarence Hungerford Mackay (president of the Postal Telegraph Company), who purchased between 1400 and 1500 acres of land north of Jamestown around 1905 (Smith, 133, 138). The Mackay hunting estate, which leased additional acreage from local farmers, contained a lodge reportedly designed by Stanford White, as well as a barn and stable, kennels, and several houses for his employees.

Like Davidson County, Guilford County also had a famous hunting club. In 1899, John Gill and James Swan Frick, two Baltimore millionaires, established a hunting club in Climax. J. P. Morgan, Jr. and several colleagues from J. P. Morgan and Company bought interests in the club after Gill sold his share in 1904. The club, known as Climax Lodge, owned only 4 to 6 acres of land for the lodge grounds, but leased over 20,000 acres of land from local farmers at 15 cents an acre for a quail hunting preserve. In addition to leasing the land, the lodge also provided the farmers with grain to plant food strips or to scatter for these birds (Venter, 27). Indeed, as Thomas Pearson notes, it was not unusual for lessees to furnish farmers with all the cowpeas they wanted to plant to increase the food supply for quail (Pearson, 105).

By the 1930s, however, the era of establishing hunting lodges in Piedmont North Carolina was over. The unprecedented wealth of these magnates declined due to the Depression, income tax, anti-trust laws, and other government controls established in the early twentieth century. In addition, increasingly mechanized agricultural practices altered quail habitat, and forced quail to adapt to a different environment (Venters, 27; Earley, 23). These changes, as well as their declining numbers, also forced the remaining quail to adopt new habits (Marks, 172-173). As a result, many sportsmen left the Piedmont and moved to other areas to hunt quail, such as the Sandhills region of North Carolina.

#### Guthrie and Dodge Hunting Lodges

Unfortunately, few of these large hunting lodges have survived in Guilford County. All that remains of the Guthrie Lodge, located outside of Whitsett, is the dog kennel and a few associated outbuildings from that time period. The kennels, a hipped-roof structure later converted into a dwelling, consists of a central block which possibly contained living quarters for the manager or guests and two flanking wings which served as kennels for the dogs. The site of the former lodge also contains an agricultural outbuilding and what appears to be a tenant house or servants' quarters. Even less survives of the former Dodge Hunting Lodge, located in southeast Greensboro on Rustic House Lane. A 1950s-1960s subdivision has replaced the site of the former lodge, and only one "rustic" dwelling of the original establishment remains.

#### Climax Lodge

Although the main lodge is no longer standing, several buildings formerly associated with the Climax Lodge still survive. The manager of the lodge, William Donnell, occupied a nine-room house provided by members of the lodge. For approximately forty-four years Donnell was in charge of the entire operation of the hunting lodge, which included maintaining the lodge and grounds, arranging hunting expeditions, training the dogs, and leasing land from local farmers (Venters, 25). His house and associated buildings, as well as remnants of an ornamental garden, still stand on the corner of Old Climax and Hunting Lodge roads in Climax. A garage, barn, and several outbuildings (possibly a tenant house and a wash house) lie by the former manager's house. The lodge itself, a two-story hipped-roof frame structure which stood near Donnell's house on present-day Hunting Lodge Road, was torn down in the 1940s for building supplies. The kennels, stables, and several other buildings associated with the main lodge have also been lost over the years.

### O. W. Bright Lodge

One of the most outstanding surviving lodges in Guilford County is the O. W. Bright Lodge, located near Whitsett. The lodge was established by wealthy Northerner O. W. Bright around 1900, and originally included approximately 1,000 acres of land. Although the main lodge burned sometime around 1920, the guest house, kennels, crib and cow shed (which was converted into a stable), as well as several agricultural outbuildings of the former lodge still remain. The employee (butler) who attended O. W. Bright's guests at the lodge, Guy Smith, lived in a neighboring house which still survives.

### Gould Lodge

The Gould Lodge, located near High Point off of NC 62, is also one of the few surviving hunting lodges which maintains a high degree of integrity. George Jay Gould originally leased a house and several acres of land in southwest Guilford County in the 1890s. Several years later, in 1910, Gould finally purchased almost 2,000 acres of land to establish a hunting estate and had a pre-fabricated lodge shipped from the northeast. In addition to the lodge, the Goulds also built a "rustic" log house, and a number of outbuildings, barns, and storage houses. John Armstrong, the estate manager, lived in the log house and helped Gould lease up to 30,000 acres from neighboring farmers. The estate also contained nine tenant houses for the farmers who worked the land, a large kennel which usually housed between 80 to 100 dogs (mostly pointers, setters, and a few retrievers), and a separate kitchen to prepare food for the dogs. In 1921, the Gould family sold the hunting estate. The Millis family purchased the property in 1935 and continues to use it as a hunting retreat (Jim Millis Interview). Although the kennels and kitchen have since been destroyed, the former hunting preserve still contains the lodge, the manager's house, a barn, a shed, as well as several tenant houses and one-room storage houses.





The Guthrie Lodge--Kennel



The Guthrie Lodge--Kennel





The Guthrie Lodge--tenant house/servant's quarters



The Guthrie Lodge--tenant house/servant's quarters





Site of the former Dodge Hunting Lodge



The Dodge Hunting Lodge





Climax Lodge--Manager's House and grounds



Climax Lodge--Manager's House



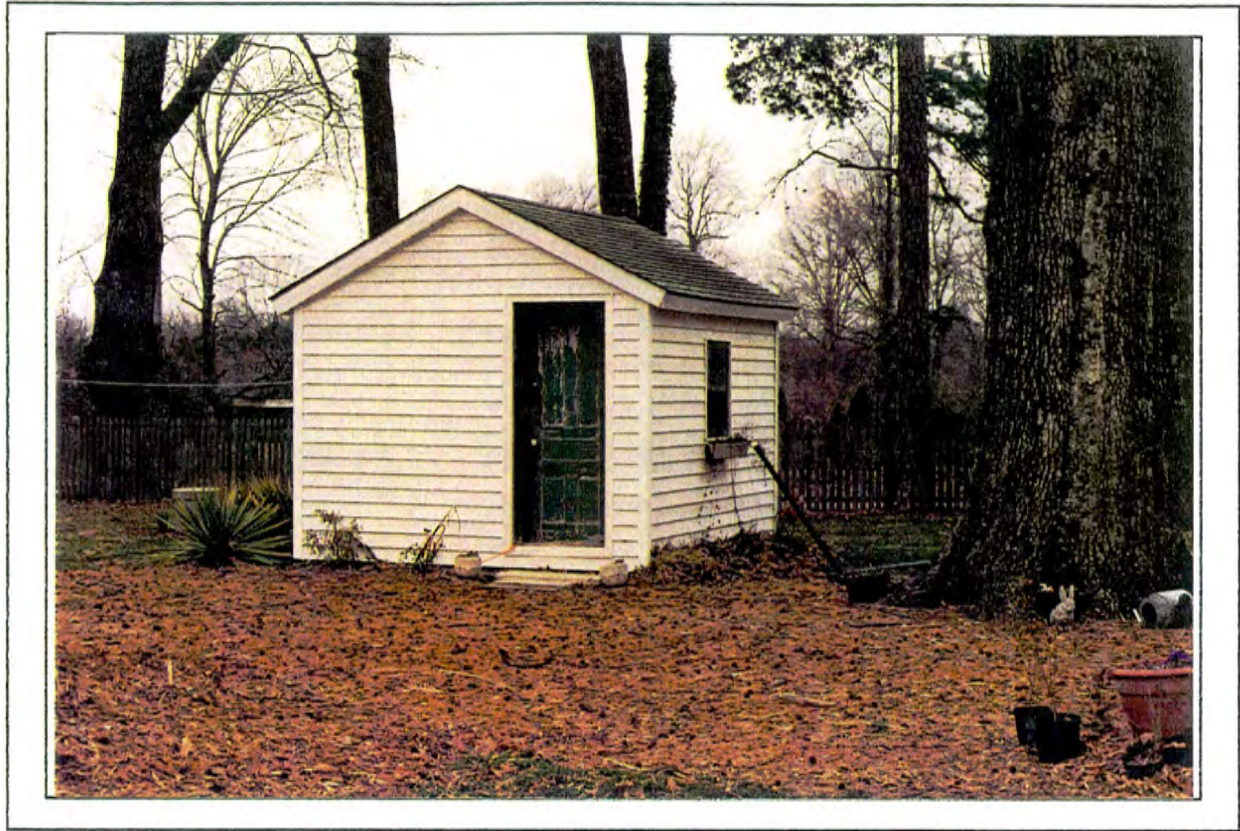


Climax Lodge--Garage



Climax Lodge--Barn





Climax Lodge--Outbuilding



Climax Lodge--Outbuildings





The O. W. Bright Lodge



The O. W. Bright Lodge--Guest House





The O. W. Bright Lodge--Guest House and grounds

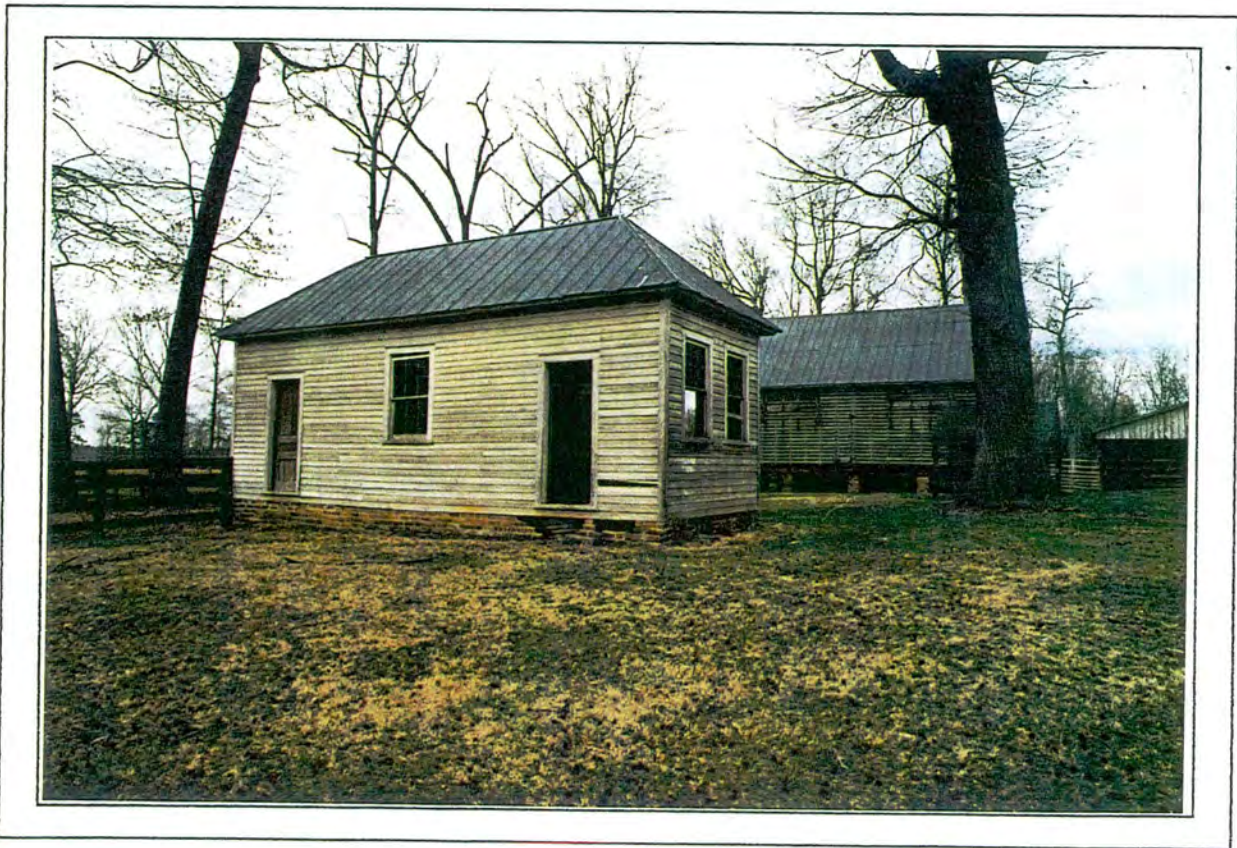


The O. W. Bright Lodge--Guest House and grounds





The O. W. Bright Lodge--Kennel



The O. W. Bright Lodge--Kennel and outbuildings





The O. W. Bright Lodge--Stable and grounds



The O. W. Bright Lodge--Butler's Quarters





The Gould Lodge--Cypress-lined road



The Gould Lodge--Manager's House





The Gould Lodge--Outbuildings and grounds



The Gould Lodge--Shed





The Gould Lodge--Outbuildings and grounds



The Gould Lodge--Barn





The Gould Lodge--tenant house



## ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

### Antebellum Architecture

The early architecture of Guilford County was plain and functional, serving the basic needs of yeoman and subsistence farmers. Since poor transportation routes discouraged contact and cultural exchange with other parts of North Carolina, the vernacular building practices established and developed by various cultural groups in the area survived into the mid nineteenth century. The majority of the settlers lived in simple log dwellings in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, although some constructed frame and brick buildings.

As the political power of the western counties of North Carolina increased in the early nineteenth century, these former barriers dissolved and current styles and ideas were introduced to the area. Greek Revival style architecture, a popular architectural style disseminated through the use of pattern books, began to displace early vernacular building traditions in Guilford County in the decades before the Civil War. However, even as the style spread in popularity, many structures built during this period reveal a local, vernacular interpretation of the style in their simplicity and fundamental elements. One such dwelling is the McLean House, located in northeast Guilford County (Smith, 16-17).

This effect is also seen in the adaptation of other architectural styles, such as the Italianate. For example, the unusual millwork of the Ingle-Kraus-Hodge House suggests the influence of Italianate architecture while the form of the dwelling is more traditional. Indeed, the millwork shows many similarities to examples from William Ranlett's pattern book The Architect, which was very popular in mid eighteenth-century Warren County. According to H. McKelden Smith, the house is "the most vivid example in the county of simplified stylistic trends merging with the imagination of the local builder to produce a distinctly vernacular design" (Smith, 17).

### Post-bellum Architecture

Although the Civil War caused minimal destruction in Guilford County, the economy recovered slowly and few structures were built in the period immediately after the war. Even those farmers who had additional income from grist mills, general stores, and other operations, built only small, simple structures. One structure built after the Civil War, however, had a profound effect on the architecture of Guilford County and the rest of North Carolina. In 1868, the "Baltimore Association

of Friends to Advise and Assist Friends of the Southern States" established The Model Farm to demonstrate improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry to local farmers. The original farmhouse [a two-story single-pile house with a center-hall plan and a center gable on the facade] set a precedent for simple farm dwellings constructed during the next thirty to forty years (Smith, 21-22). Indeed, the configuration of spaces and gables of the farmhouse became popular throughout Guilford County. Examples modeled after this farmhouse include the Jesse Lee Armfield House, the W. A. Boone House, and the R. B. Andrews House.

The wealth created by industry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries spurred urban and suburban growth in Guilford County and led to the introduction of other popular architectural styles. As individuals prospered from their industrial or commercial enterprises in the late nineteenth century, they built ornate dwellings in the then-current Queen Anne style. Queen Anne architecture, characterized by irregular massing, wraparound porches, and elaborate millwork, became popular in the late nineteenth century due to mass-produced millwork, new construction techniques, and architectural books and journals. By the turn of the century, Guilford County had numerous examples of the style, including Oakhurst, the Henry Clay Brittain House, and the J. Henry Joyner House.

Colonial Revival architecture developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as a reaction to the extravagant ornamentation of Queen Anne and other Victorian-era architecture. Sparked by the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the Colonial Revival marked a return to classically inspired details and forms. Many early examples of the style contain classical elements such as columns and pediments placed on Queen-Anne-style house forms. As Colonial Revival architecture gained popularity and spread through its appearance in expositions and magazines, designs for dwellings saw a renewed emphasis on symmetry and central porticos. The "restoration" of Colonial Williamsburg was also very influential in popularizing the style, and many Colonial Revival dwellings were inspired by the eighteenth-century structures built during the colonial period in America.

Another phenomenon of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was the development of the hunting lodge. Several wealthy northern industrialists established large estates in Guilford County by renting or purchasing hunting grounds. The area not only provided an ideal place for hunting pheasant, quail, and fox, but also furnished the necessary railroad connections. Like many wealthy Northerners, Clarence H. Mackay (president of the Postal Telegraph Company) travelled by private railroad car to his hunting preserve outside of Jamestown. Other



magnates who established hunting lodges in the area included William Gould Brokaw, John B. Cobb, George J. Gould, and Pierre Lorillard. The style of these buildings varied from simple, rustic structures (Dodge Hunting Lodge), to larger Neoclassical and Colonial Revival lodges (J. B. Cobb and O. W. Bright Lodges), to extravagant estates designed by well-known architects such as Stanford White (Gould Brokaw Lodge). Today, however, only a few of these lodges remain; portions of the Mackay Lodge, the Climax Lodge, the Dodge Hunting Lodge, and the Guthrie Lodge can still be seen. However, the O. W. Bright Lodge and the Gould Lodge, both on the State Study list, still retain a large collection of structures and are the most intact of the remaining lodges.



## VII. Summary Results and Findings

### A. Properties Under Fifty Years of Age

Criteria Consideration G, for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years, states that properties less than fifty years of age may be listed on the National Register only if they are of exceptional importance or if they are integral parts of districts eligible for the National Register. There are no properties in the APE that qualify for the National Register Under Criteria Consideration G.

### B. Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

#### The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House

- A. Location: The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House is located on the east side of SR 1546 (Guilford College Road), approximately 0.1 mile south of SR 1628 (Cedarwood Drive).
- B. Date: circa 1885.
- C. Description: The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House is a two-story frame structure with two interior chimneys and center gables on the front and rear faces of the structure. A hipped-roof porch with mass-produced turn-of-the-century-style millwork has been partially glassed in. The front doors contain a single panel of clear glass surrounded by smaller squares of colored glass--an element characteristic of turn-of-the-century Queen Anne architecture. Several additions have been built to the rear of the structure. Visual evidence also suggests that there may once have been a rear porch which has since been enclosed.

Marion E. Futrell, a farmer, apparently built the house around 1885. Like most farmers in Guilford County at this time, Futrell probably raised hay, wheat, oats, as well as small amounts of other grains, orchard products, and chickens (Census 1880, 1890). In 1905, Futrell sold the structure to Clarence Hungerford Mackay, a wealthy New York capitalist and president of the Postal Telegraph Company who wanted to establish a hunting lodge in the Jamestown vicinity.

Like many other wealthy Northerners, Clarence Mackay originally leased property for a hunting retreat and began purchasing land for a larger estate around 1904. Mackay



also brought Edward Armstrong from Scotland to manage his hunting estate and train the bird dogs (Johnson interview). [Edward Armstrong's brother, John Armstrong, managed the Gould estate in southwest Guilford County (Follmer, 5D).] With the help of Edward Armstrong, Mackay acquired between 1400 and 1500 acres of land, including the Futrell property, north of Jamestown for a preserve. Mackay also obtained hunting rights on several thousand acres of land in the surrounding area, and reportedly had Stanford White design the main lodge of the estate.

The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong house became the home of Edward Armstrong, who not only managed the estate, but also operated the dog kennel for Mackay's hunting preserve (Census, 1910). During this time period, Mackay and Armstrong apparently built several additions to the house, perhaps adding the turn-of-the-century center gable, front door, millwork, as well as some of the rear additions (Johnson interview and visual evidence). Mackay also added several houses for his employees, the barn and stable, and the kennels, which contained a kitchen for preparing food for the dogs on the property. Indeed, Jack Armstrong, a nephew of Edward Armstrong who worked as a dog handler and guide at the Mackay Lodge, remembers preparing food for the dogs and noted:

We cooked for them every day in big iron pots. We bought what they used to call 'sets' from the local slaughter house, and this was any part of the cow they didn't want. Mixed that in the pots with meal, bran and cracked rice, let it boil down and removed the bones. Dogs were fed according to their current fitness. If one was getting to heavy he didn't get to eat as long. I suppose the whole feeding operation took several men an hour or better (Follmer, 5D).

During the Depression, Clarence H. Mackay began to experience financial difficulties and sold the hunting preserve. The main lodge, described as "a beautiful rambling, frame lodge," was purchased by the Snow family in 1937. The building eventually burned in the 1950s, and the site has since been developed as the Cedarwood subdivision (Follmer, 5D). Edward Armstrong bought the Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House as well as 1200 acres of land from Mackay. Instead of continuing the kennel operations, Armstrong left the land relatively undeveloped, raising only a few chickens and turkeys as well as small amounts of corn and hay. The Armstrongs did, however, partially glass in the front porch of the house in the late 1940s or early 1950s (Johnson interview).



After Edward Armstrong's death in 1948, the family sold 600 acres of the 1200-acre tract purchased from Mackay for residential development. More recently, the family has agreed to have an additional 100 acres developed. Although some trees have been removed for timber, and two descendants of Edward Armstrong have dwellings built on the remaining 500 acres, the landscape appears to have changed little in the past fifty years.

Unfortunately, few outbuildings from the old farm or hunting lodge remain. Standing structures include a rapidly deteriorating barn/stable and a shed which lie to the rear of the house. The remnants of the former kennels can be seen slightly to the north of the barn and stable. The foundations of two structures, a wagon house and a furniture storeroom, also lie by the barn/stable. To the south of the house and barn/stable, off of Guilford College Road, stands the ruins of an old former house that served as quarters for Mackay's employees who helped train the dogs.

- D. Integrity: The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House has undergone some changes which have compromised its integrity. Several additions have been built to the rear of the dwelling, while the facade of the structure has been altered by enclosing part of the front porch with glass. Although the tree-lined paths to several structures still remain, few intact buildings of the former hunting lodge complex survive except this house and the barn and stable. More recently, 100 acres of the former hunting estate are scheduled to be developed. The remaining 500 acres of the original 1400-to-1500-acre parcel have undergone a few changes, such as the removal of some trees for timber and the addition of two modern dwellings.
- E. Evaluation: The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House is evaluated within the historical and architectural contexts as established in this survey report as well as in H. McKelden Smith's Architectural Resources, A Inventory of Historic Architecture and Alexander R. Stoesen's Guilford County, A Brief History.

Criterion A: Properties may be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. While the Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House property is a reminder of the era of hunting lodges in Piedmont North Carolina, it is not the sole surviving representative from this historic time period in Guilford County. Indeed, there are other hunting lodges in Guilford County, such as the O. W. Bright Lodge and the Gould Lodge, which still retain a large collection of buildings and landscape features that better represent this historic

period. The O. W. Bright Lodge property, which is on the State Study List, still consists of several hundred acres of relatively undeveloped land, as well as the guest house, kennel, butler's house, cow shed and corn crib (which were subsequently turned into a stable), and several other outbuildings. Moreover, these structures are more intact than the barn/stable and kennel associated with the Mackay Lodge, which are rapidly falling into ruin or are already in ruins.

The Gould Lodge property, which was placed on the State Study List in May of 1977, also includes a large number of buildings associated with the former lodge. The main lodge, barn, manager's house and several other outbuildings of the former Gould Lodge still survive and retain a higher level of integrity than the remaining manager's house and barn/stable of the former Mackay Lodge.

The degree of integrity required for all properties considered eligible for the National Register is relative to the number and condition of surviving examples of a certain type. When evaluating hunting lodges in Guilford County, there are several surviving hunting lodge complexes with which to compare the Mackay Lodge. These surviving examples, mainly the O. W. Bright and Gould Lodges, retain a higher degree of integrity and better represent this type of structure. Indeed, when compared to these other properties, the Mackay Lodge does not possess the requisite integrity necessary to be considered eligible for listing on the National Register. Therefore, since there are more intact examples of hunting lodges in Guilford County, the Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House is considered not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

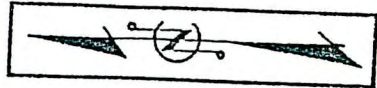
Criterion B: Properties may be eligible under Criterion B if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. According to National Register Bulletin 32, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons, important individuals must be directly associated with the property and the property must clearly represent the individual's significant contributions to history. Although Clarence H. Mackay, a wealthy New York capitalist and president of the Postal Telegraph Company, bought the Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House in 1905, the property is not directly associated with and does not reflect Mackay's significant contributions to history. As such, the property is considered not eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion B.


Criterion C: The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House is a typical example of late nineteenth century residential architecture.



The partial enclosing of the front porch in glass, along with other character-altering additions, has changed the visual appearance of the house. As such, it does not have the distinctive characteristics or integrity necessary for inclusion in the National Register. There are more outstanding examples of turn-of-the-century residential architecture throughout Guilford County, including the W. A. Boone House, J. Henry Joyner House, and the W. T. Whitsett House, that retain a higher level of integrity and better represent architecture of this period. The property, therefore, is not eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C, Design/Construction.

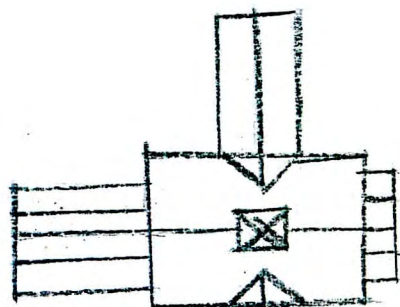
Criterion D: The architectural component of this property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D as an architectural example.



	NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BRANCH
	SITE PLAN Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House  NOT TO SCALE



Foundation of Structure  
(Wagon House)



Stable/Barn



Foundation of Structure  
(Furniture Storage)

Ruins--Kennel



House



Woods

Woods

Ruins--House  
(Employee's Quarters)



SR 1546 (Guilford College Rd.)



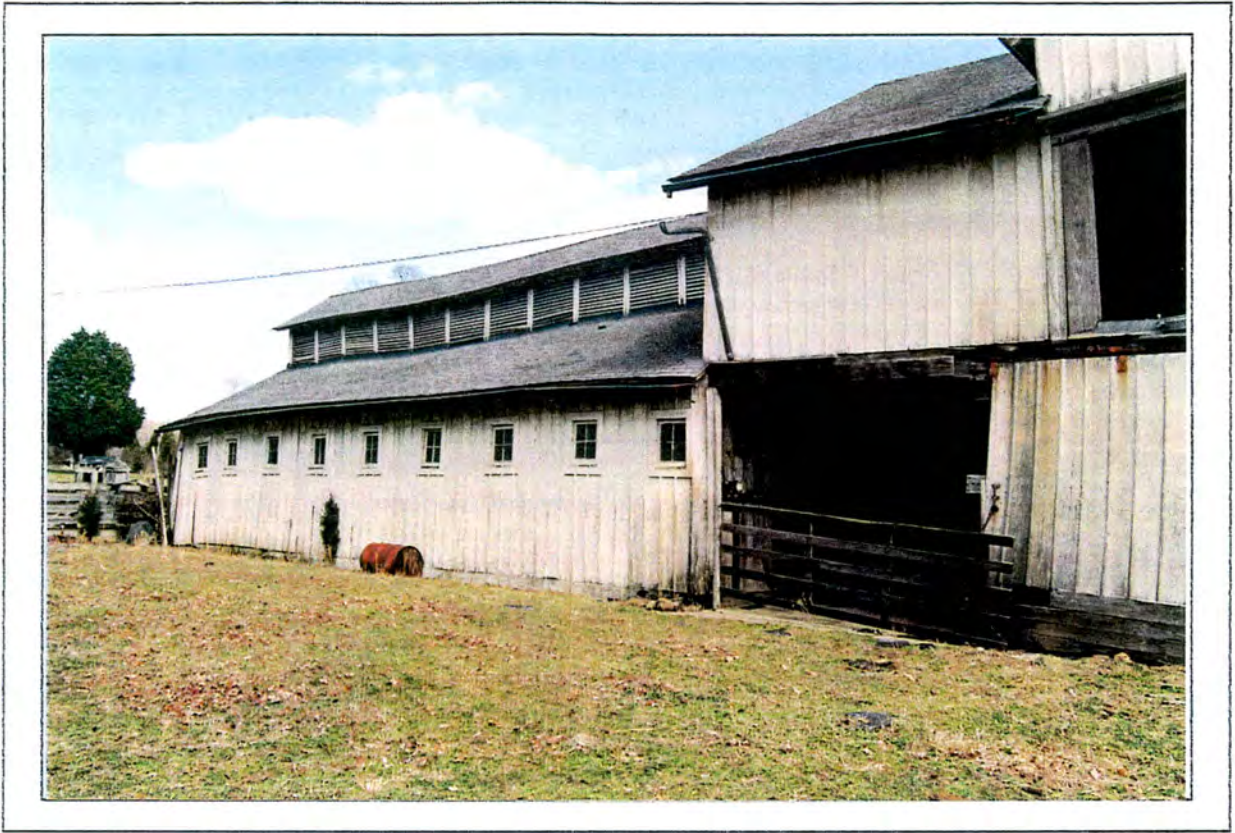


The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House--barn and stable

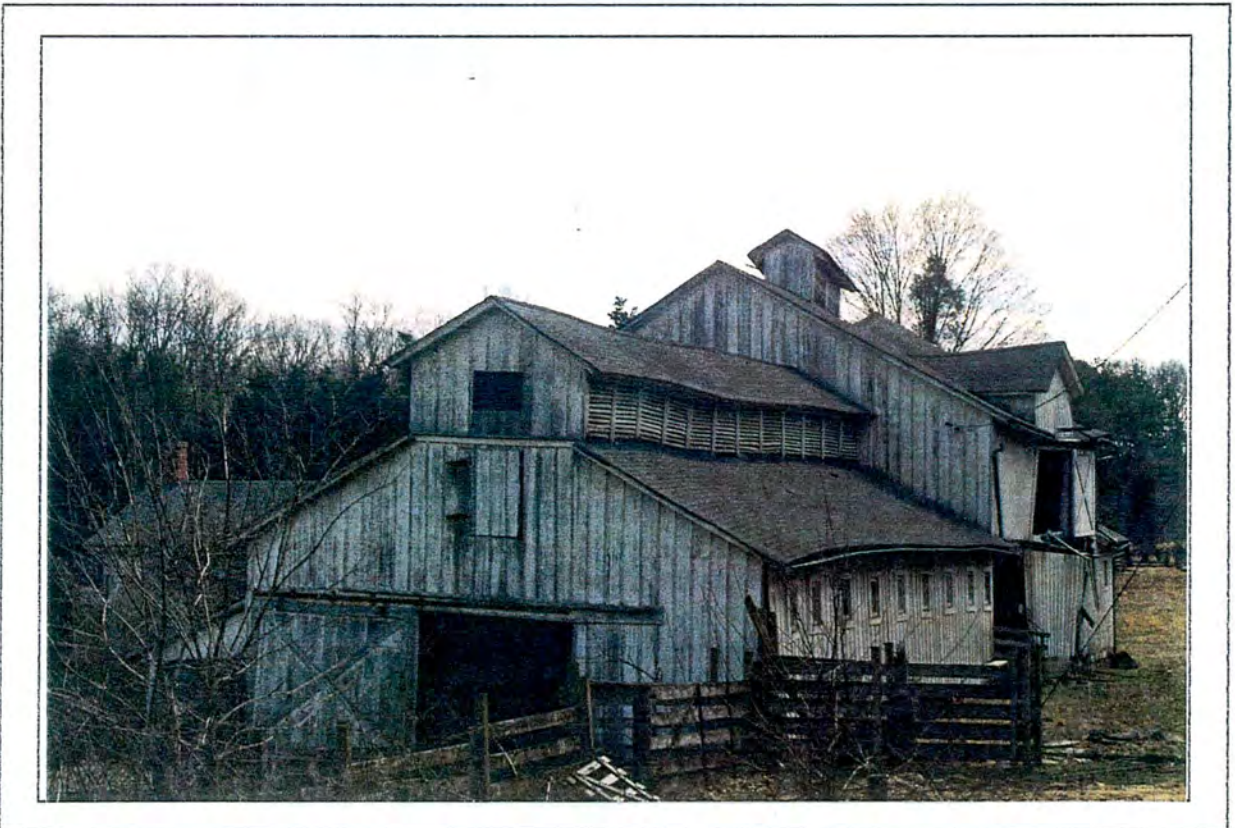


The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House--barn and stable





The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House--barn and stable



The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House--barn and stable





The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House  
Foudations of the Wagon House



The Furtell-Mackay-Armstrong House  
Employee's Quarters (Building #10)





The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House--former Kennels



The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House--former Kennels



## The Mackay-Armstrong-Thorton House

- A. Location: The Mackay-Armstrong-Thorton House is located on the west side of SR 1546 (Guilford College Road) at the intersection of SR 1546 and SR 1549 (Mackay Road).
- B. Date: Late Nineteenth/Early Twentieth Century.
- C. Description: The Mackay-Armstrong-Thorton House is a two-story, center-hall plan house with a hipped roof and center gable on the facade. A hipped-roof porch, possibly a new structure, spans most of the facade and contains mass-produced turn-of-the-century-style millwork. The brick foundation and chimneys of the house have been rebuilt, the roofing material has been replaced, and a small shed addition has been added to the rear of the structure. The interior of the dwelling has been altered as well; some windows and doors appear to have been moved to suit the placement of interior partitions.

Unfortunately, little is known about the history of the house. According to Edward A. Johnson, a descendent of Edward Armstrong, the building stood on part of Clarence H. Mackay's hunting reserve and probably served as housing for his employees. Mackay later sold approximately 1200 acres of land to Edward Armstrong, including the parcel this structure stood on. It appears that Armstrong leased the property to tenant farmers (the tenant house that once stood on the property has since been demolished). After Edward Armstrong's death in 1948, his heirs sold the house to the Thortons, as well as 600 acres of the 1200-acre tract (Johnson interview). It was probably at this time that the house was moved closer to Guilford College Road in order to develop a residential subdivision on the property.

- D. Integrity: The fabric of the house has been altered, and the structure was moved a considerable distance closer to the road (500 to 600 feet according to some accounts) when portions of the property were sold for development. As such, the dwelling has lost its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The structure's integrity of materials has been compromised by the rebuilt chimneys and foundation, as well as the new roofing material. Moreover, the building and site have lost their historical landscaping features. With these changes, the integrity of the structure has been severely compromised.
- E. Evaluation: The Mackay-Armstrong-Thorton House is evaluated within the historical and architectural contexts as established in this survey report as well as in H. McKelden



Smith's Architectural Resources, A Inventory of Historic Architecture and Alexander R. Stoesen's Guilford County, A Brief History.

Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties

According to National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, "a property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value or is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event."

Criteria A and B:

Moreover, the bulletin states that a moved property significant under Criteria A (Event) or B (Person) "must be demonstrated to be the surviving property most importantly associated with a particular historic event or an important aspect of a historic person's life. The phrase 'most importantly associated' means that it must be the single surviving property that is most closely associated with the event or with the part of the person's life for which he or she is significant" (Bulletin 15, 30). Though the property is associated with Clarence H. Mackay, it is not affiliated with his productive life and does not reflect his significant contributions to history, such as his involvement with the Postal Telegraph Company. Furthermore, while the property is remotely related to the era of hunting lodges in Guilford County, it is not the sole surviving property associated with this historic activity. Nor does this property contain structures such as a lodge, kennels, or other outbuildings characteristic of this historic activity. Indeed, there other structures in Guilford County which better reflect this historic activity and retain a greater level of integrity, such as the O. W. Bright Lodge or the Gould Lodge. As such, the Mackay-Armstrong-Thorton House is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for its association with a historic person or event.

Criterion C:

In addition, Bulletin 15 states that a moved property significant under Criterion C (Design) must "retain enough historic features to convey its architectural values and retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association" (Bulletin 15, 29). The property in consideration, the Mackay-Armstrong-Thorton House, was moved a considerable distance closer to the road, and, as such, has lost its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Furthermore, the structure has lost its chimneys, foundations, and historic landscape features, as well as the potential for associated archaeological deposits. The changes to the interior of the structure have

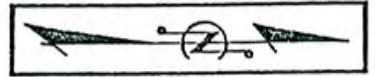


compromised its integrity of design and materials. Since there are more outstanding examples of turn-of-the-century architecture in Guilford County which retain a higher level of integrity such as the W. A. Boone House, the property is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural value.





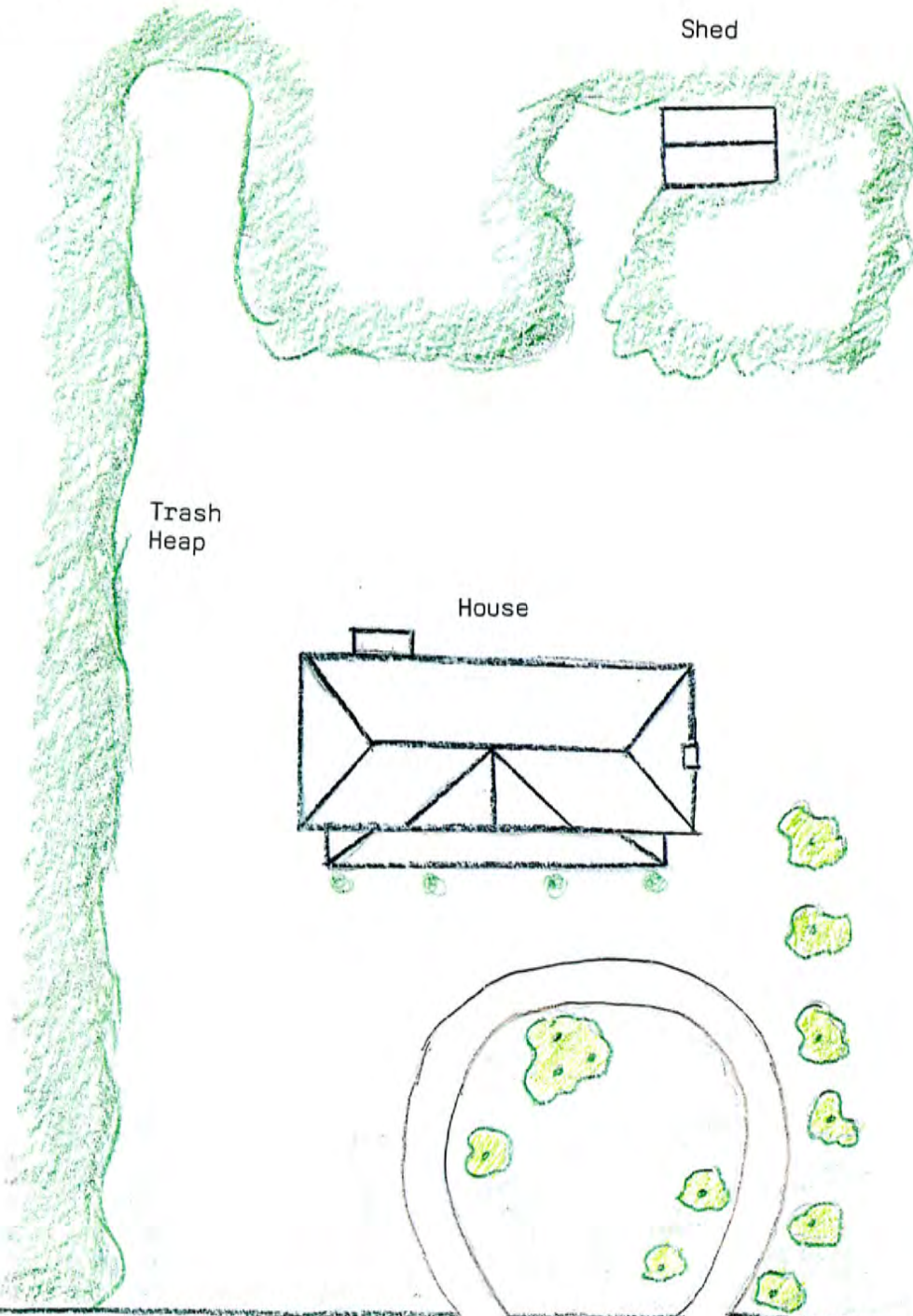
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF  
TRANSPORTATION  
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS  
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
BRANCH



SITE PLAN

Mackay-Armstrong-Thorton House

NOT TO SCALE



SR 1546 (Guilford College Rd.)

SR 1549  
(Mackay Rd.)





The Mackay-Armstrong-Thorton House



The Mackay-Armstrong-Thorton House





The Mackay-Armstrong-Thorton House



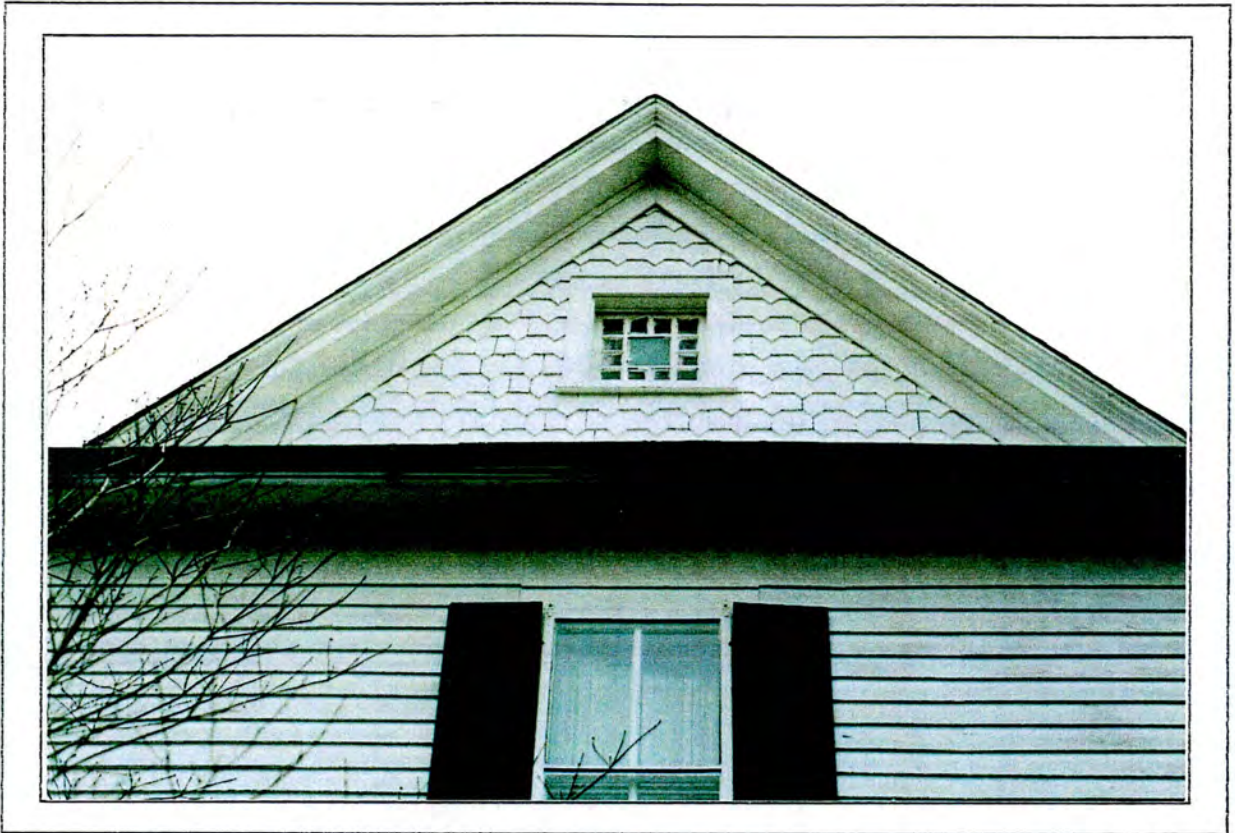


The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House

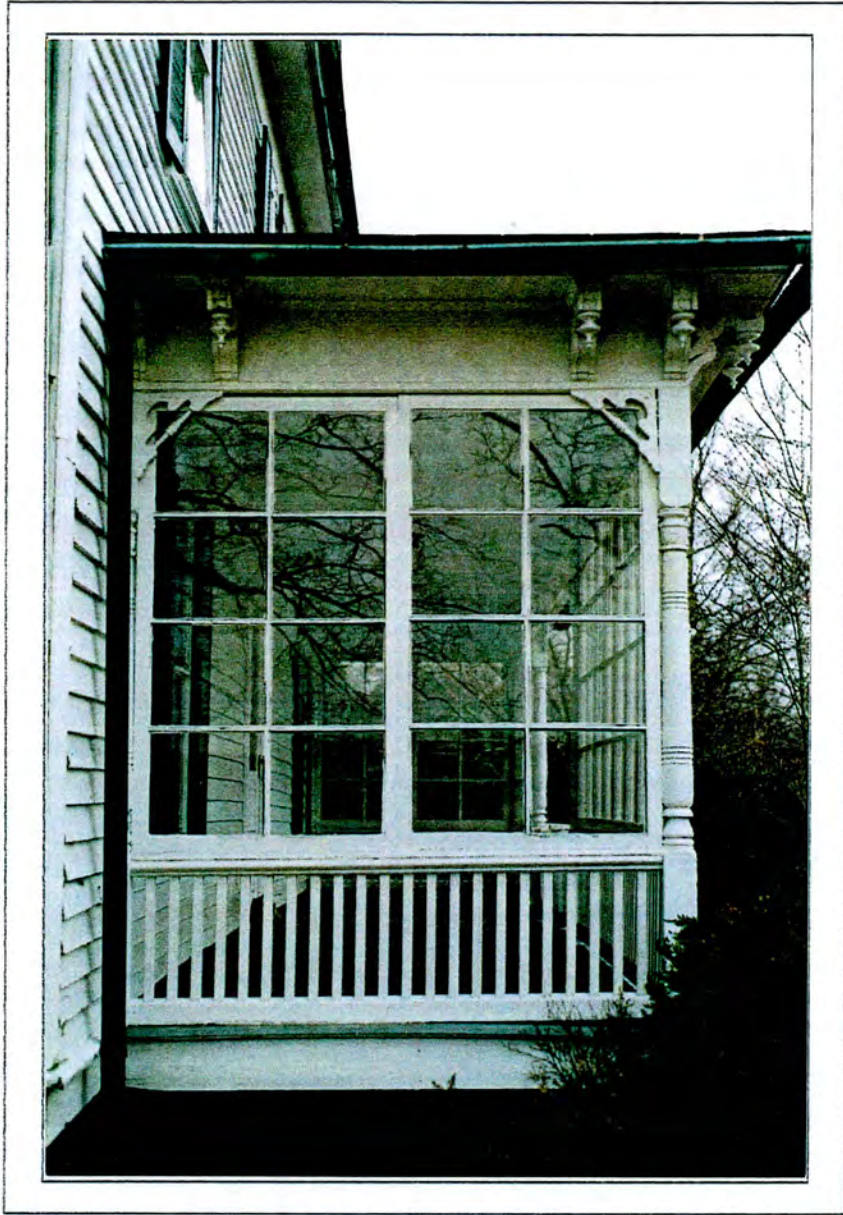


The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House



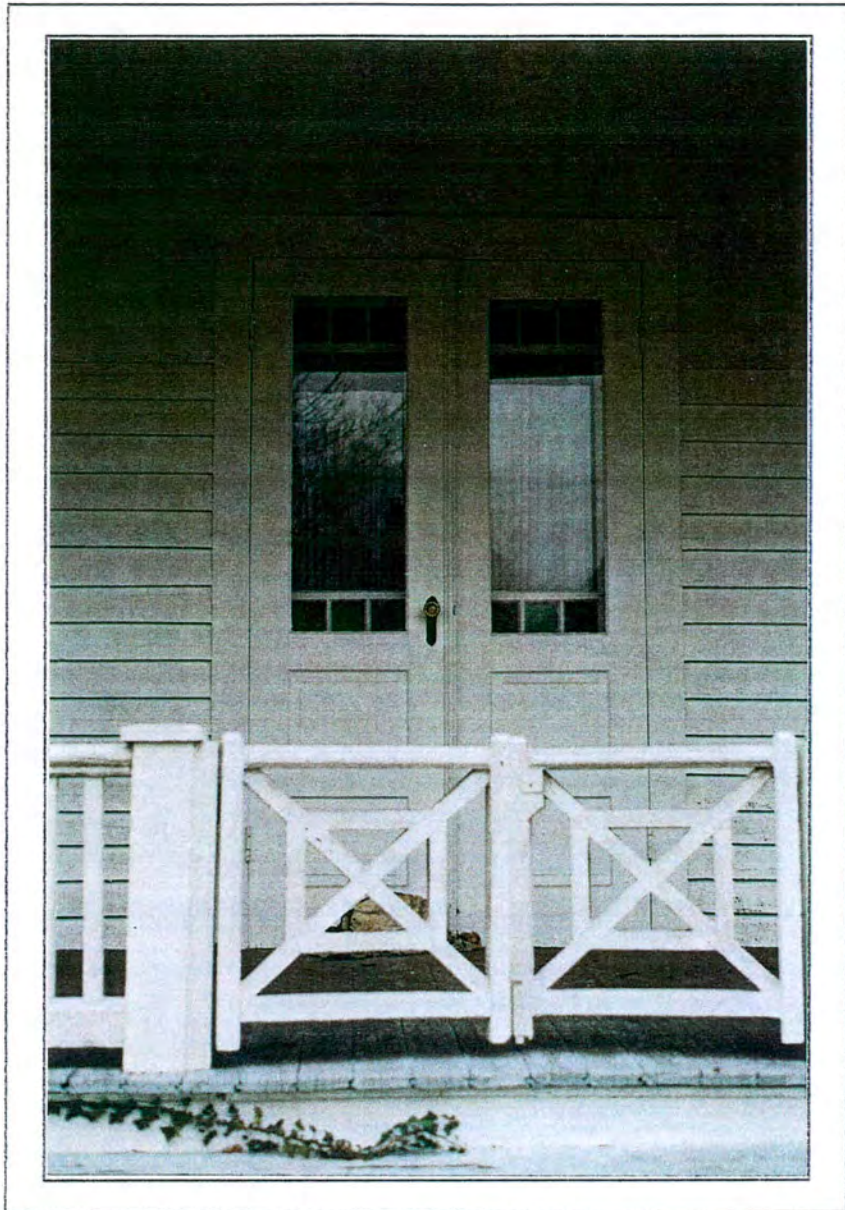


The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House--Detail of front center gable



The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House  
Detail of porch





The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House  
Detail of front door



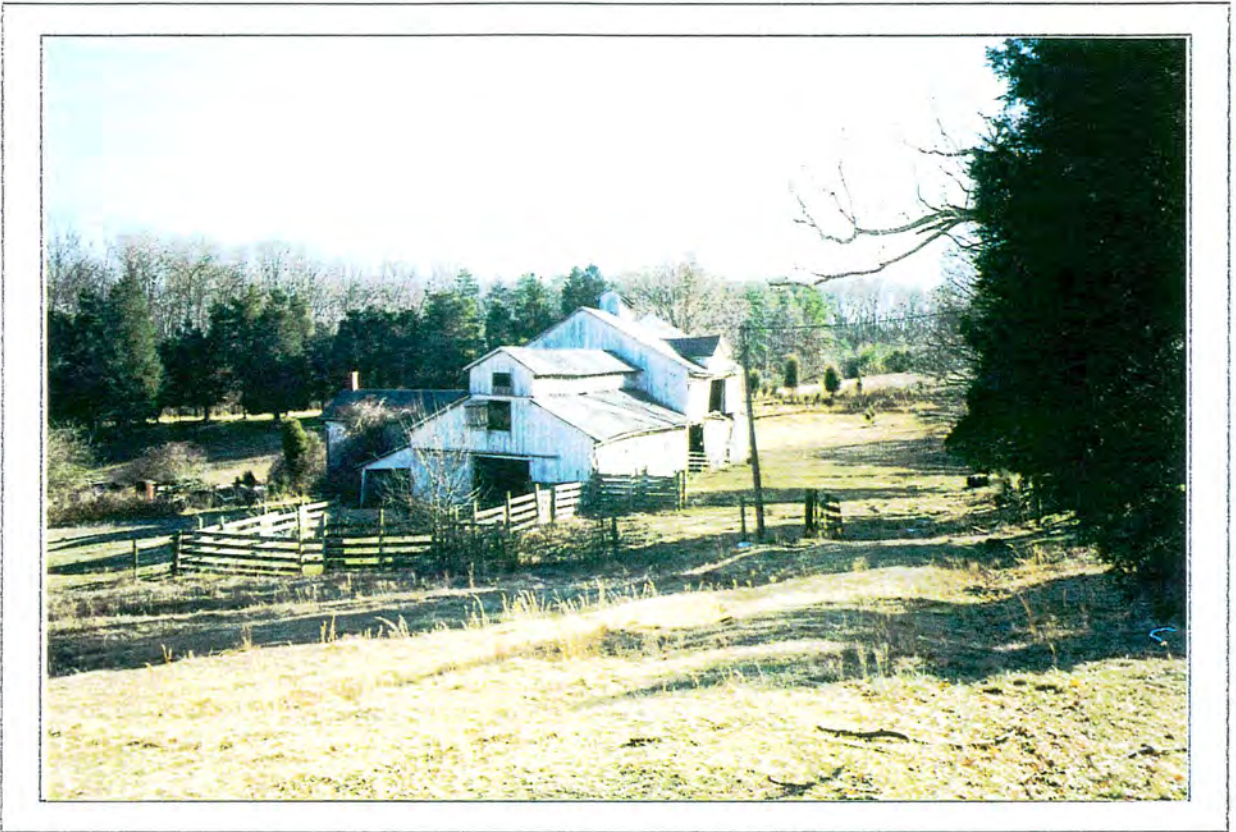


The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House--house, shed, and grounds

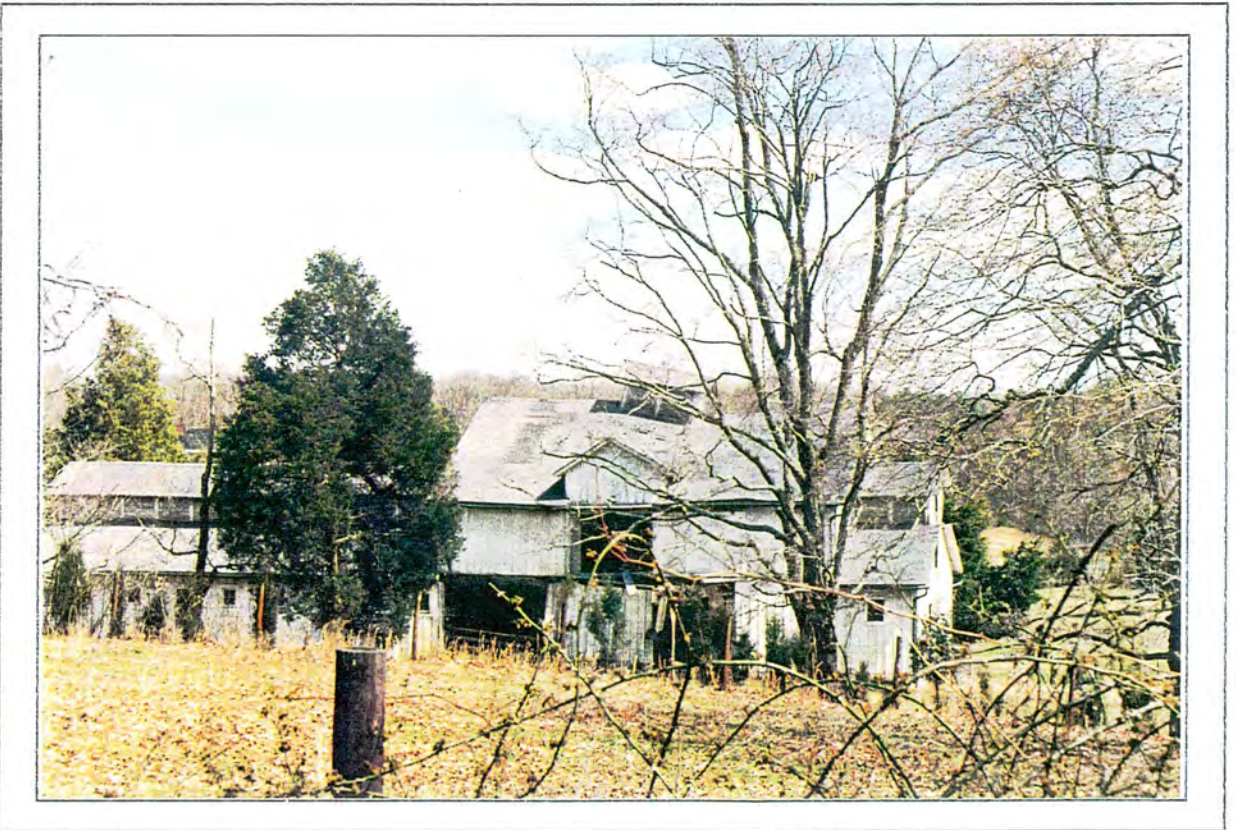


The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House--shed and grounds





The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House--barn and stable, grounds



The Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House--barn and stable

C. Properties Determined Not Eligible for Listing on the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

Building Number

- 8. House. No architectural or historical significance.
- 10. House. Associated with the Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House. Lack of integrity.
- 13. House. No architectural or historical significance.
- 14. House. No architectural or historical significance.
- 15. House. No architectural or historical significance.
- 16. House. No architectural or historical significance. Lack of integrity.
- 17. House. No architectural or historical significance. Lack of integrity.
- 18. Bungalow. No architectural or historical significance. Lack of integrity.
- 19. House. No architectural or historical significance.
- 20. House. No architectural or historical significance.
- 21. House. No architectural or historical significance.
- 22. House. No architectural or historical significance.
- 23. House. No architectural or historical significance.
- 24. House. No architectural or historical significance.





Building #8--House



Building #8--House





Building #10--House



Building #13--House





Building #14--House



Building #15--House





Building #16--House



Building #17--House





Building #18--Bungalow



Building #19--House





Building #20--House



Building #21--House



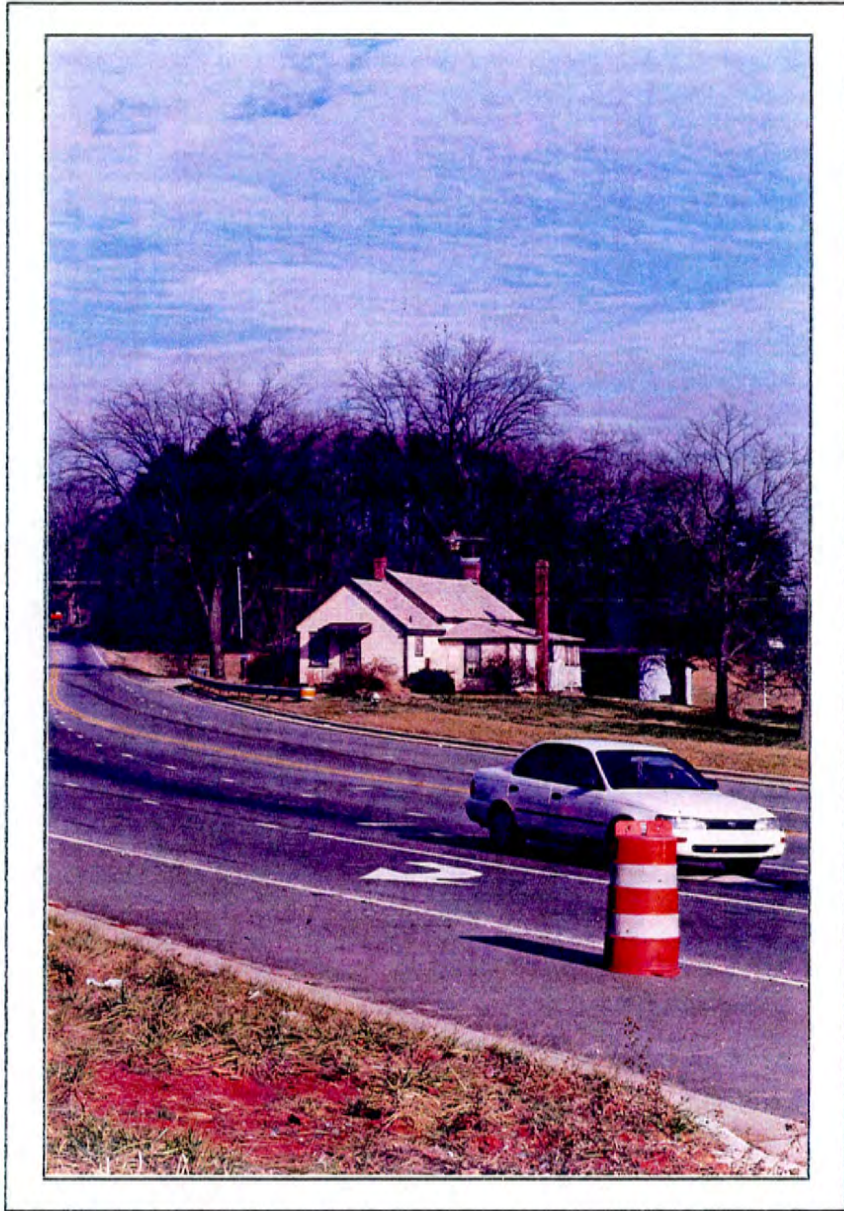


Building #22--House



Building #23--House





Building #24--House



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IX. Appendix A

Concurrence Form for Properties Not Eligible  
for the National Register



TIP # U-2913 A+B

Federal Aid # STP-1546(9)

County Guilford

State # 9.2492802

CONCURRENCE FORM  
FOR  
PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Brief Project Description

Part A: new location from SR 4121 to SR 1546 + widen segment

of SR 1546

Part B: widen SR 1546 from ~~SR 1549~~ to SR 1541

On 12-21-95, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

reviewed the subject project at

- A scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

All parties present agreed

- there are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criterion Consideration G within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are properties over fifty years old (list attached) within the project's area of potential effect but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as bldgs #9 #10, #13-24 [ #9 - marker ] are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.  
[ bldgs # 1-7 associated w/ U-2913C ]
- there are no National Register-listed properties within the project's area of potential effect.

Signed:

Charles Zeller 12-21-95  
Representative, NCDOT Date

Raye Shelton 12/27/95  
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

Delia Berin 12-21-95  
Representative, SHPO Date

David V. Pool, Deputy 1/5/95  
State Historic Preservation Officer Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.