



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

June 4, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Grade Separation of RR Crossing 73472W and
SR 1211, P-5717, PA 18-01-0053, Durham County, ER 17-1241

Thank you for your May 3, 2018, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a fully expressed example of the International Style designed by a local master, Milton Small, and for which sufficient context and documentation is provided.

We do not agree that the property is eligible under Criterion A. The report states that it is eligible under Criterion A in the area of industry because its Modernist design "represents the modernization of a decades-old professional organization and its technical functions in the industry." Because no context is given to establish the validity of this claim, the question cannot be answered.

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: 05/07/2018
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 17-1241

May 3, 2018

MEMORANDUM

Due -- 5/30/18

TO: Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

*ER letters
H- 5/22/18*

FROM: Kate Husband
Architectural Historian
NCDOT Division of Highways

SUBJECT: P-5717, Grade Separation at Railroad Crossing 73472W and SR 1211
(Cornwallis Road), PA 18-01-0053, Durham County

Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report, survey site database, and additional materials for the above referenced project for your review and comment per 36CRF.800.. Please contact me by phone (919-707-6075) or email (klhusband@ncdot.gov) if you have any additional questions or comments. We look forward to hearing from you.

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1020 BIRCH RIDGE RD
RALEIGH NC 27610

**Historic Architecture Eligibility Study
Grade Separation at Railroad Crossing 73472W and SR 1211 (Cornwallis Road)
Durham County, North Carolina
TIP# P-5717
WBS# 46929.1.1
PA# 18-01-0053**

Prepared for:
Environmental Analysis Unit
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1598

Prepared by:
MdM Historical Consultants Inc.
Post Office Box 1399
Durham, NC 27702
919.906.3136

April 23, 2018

**Historic Architecture Eligibility Study
Grade Separation at Railroad Crossing 73472W and SR 1211 (Cornwallis Road)
Durham County, North Carolina
TIP# P-5717
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Prepared by:
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Post Office Box 1399
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April 23, 2018

Cynthia de Miranda, Principal Investigator
MdM Historical Consultants, Inc.

Date

Jennifer F. Martin, Principal Investigator
MdM Historical Consultants, Inc.

Date

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

Historic Architecture Eligibility Study
Grade Separation at Railroad Crossing 73472W and SR 1211 (Cornwallis Road)
Durham County, North Carolina
TIP# P-5717
WBS# 46929.1.1
PA# 18-01-0053

Survey Site Number and Property Name	Address and PIN	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	NRHP Criteria
DH3963 American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building	1 Davis Drive, Durham, North Carolina PIN: 7873273613	Eligible	A and C

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to complete a grade separation at railroad crossing 73472W and SR 1211 (Cornwallis Road) in Durham County, North Carolina. The project is at the east edge of the Research Triangle Park in the southeast corner of Durham County. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project is delineated on a map on page 5 of this report.

In April 2018, MdM conducted a historic architecture eligibility study of the property located in the APE. MdM principal Cynthia de Miranda conducted the fieldwork on April 13, 2018, photographing and mapping all the built resources and landscapes associated with the subject property located within the APE. Ms. de Miranda conducted research at the AATCC headquarters, the Durham County Register of Deeds website, the Durham County GIS website, the HPOWEB GIS Service of the Historic Preservation Office, and on the

North Carolina Architects & Builders website. She also reviewed National Register nominations and an MPDF that related to the work of Milton Small. Ms. de Miranda authored this report.

After an intensive evaluation following the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for eligibility, the American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building at 1 Davis Drive is recommended eligible under Criterion A in the area of Industry and Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

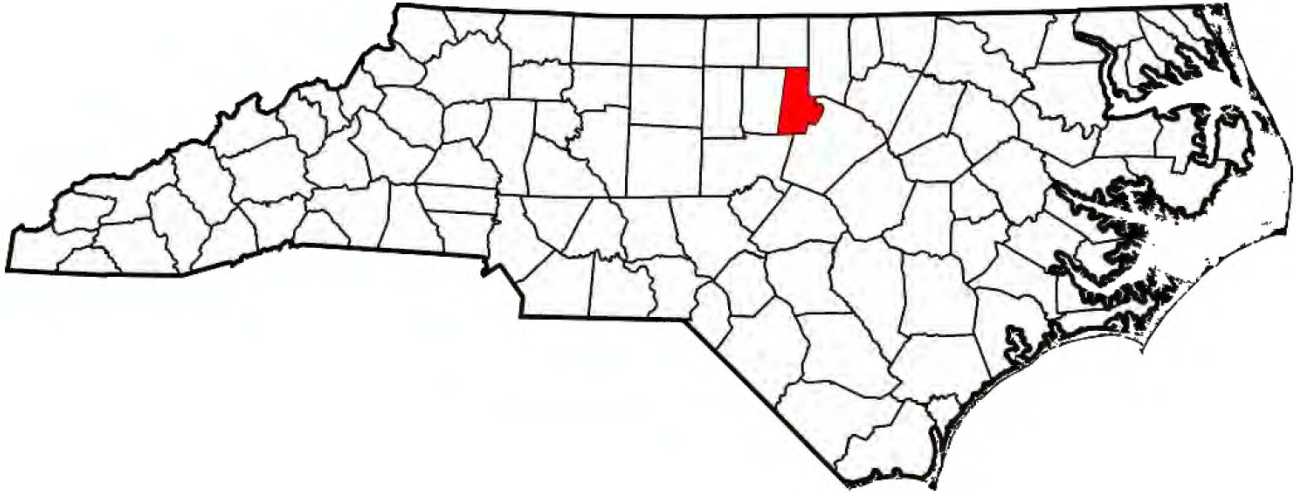
The historic architecture survey within the APE associated with the proposed grade separation at railroad crossing 73472W and SR 1211 (Cornwallis Road) in Durham County, North Carolina, was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines (2003). This evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

In order to meet the requirements of the above laws, regulations, and guidelines, the work plan for the intensive-level survey included the following items: (1) conducting general historical and architectural background research in order to develop contexts within which to evaluate the potential National Register eligibility of the resource located within the APE; (2) an intensive-level survey of the identified property, including surveying, describing, and evaluating the property and proposing specific National Register boundaries if the property is believed to be eligible for the National Register; (3) specific historical and architectural research on the resource; and (4) preparation of a report developed pursuant to the above-referenced laws, regulations and guidelines. The report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

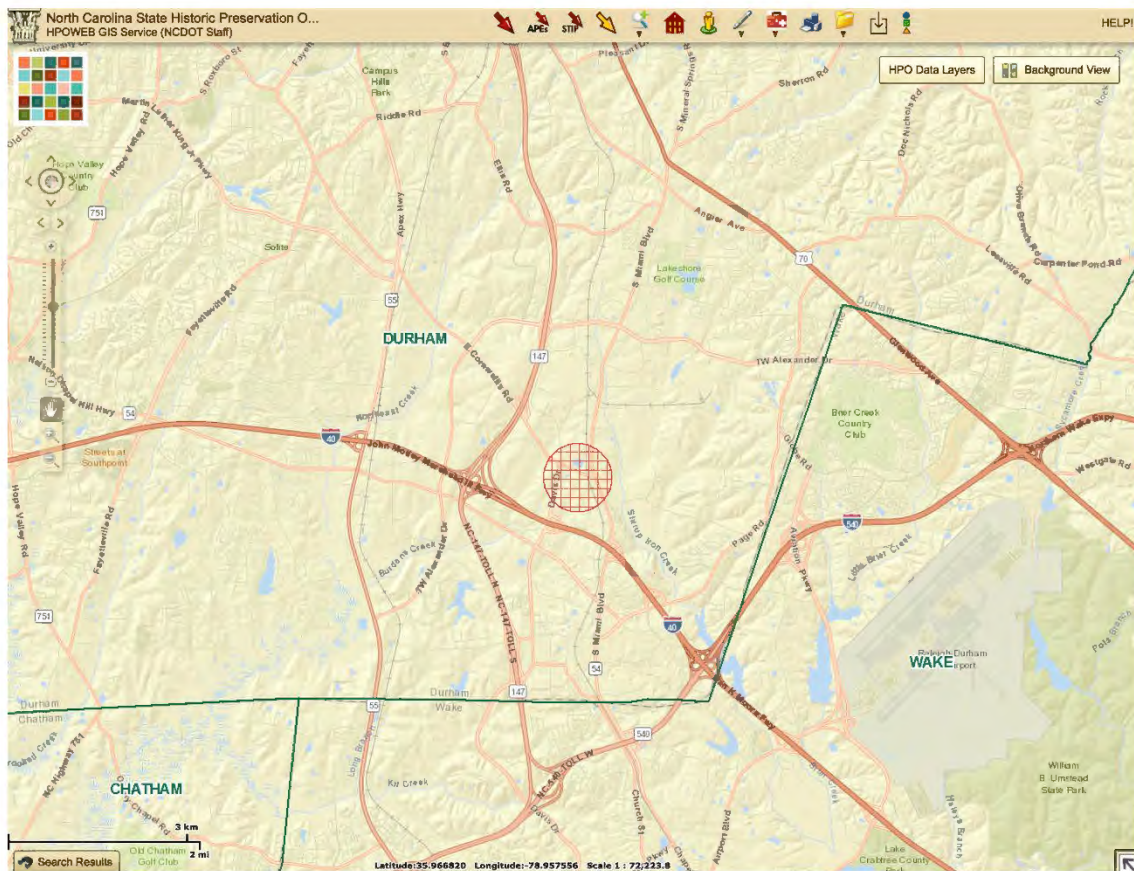
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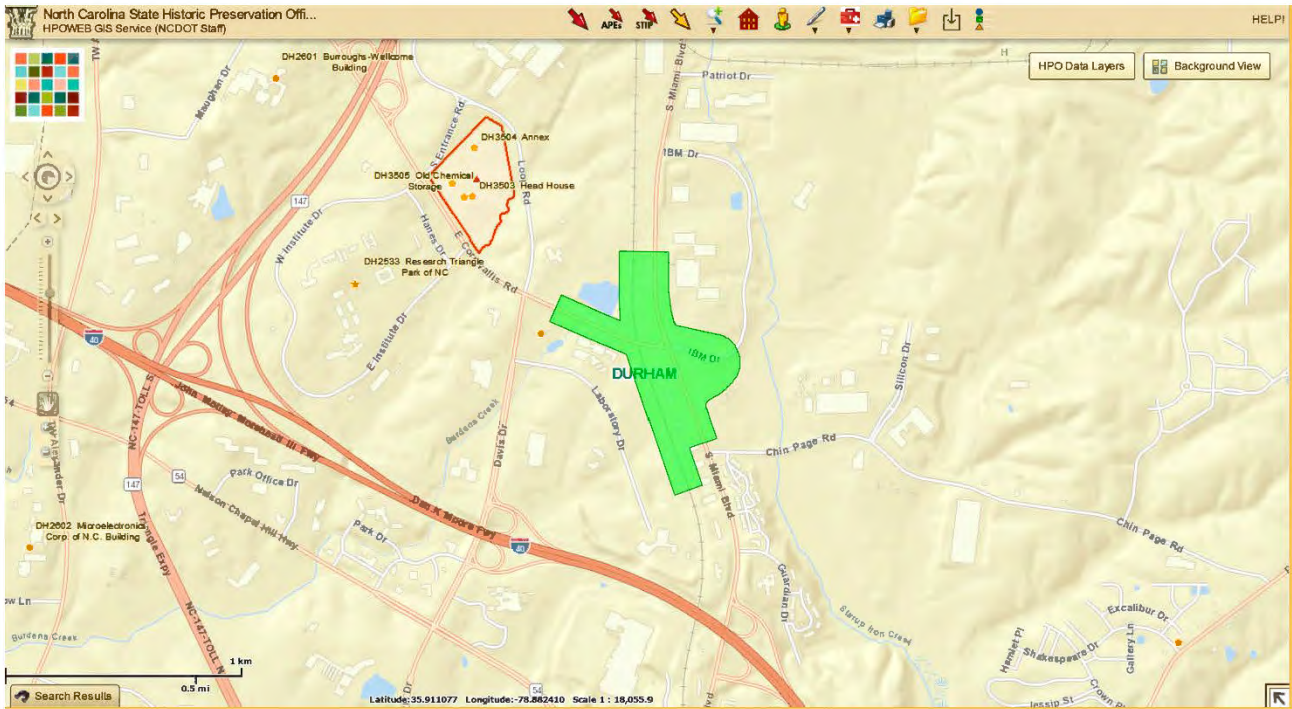
I. Project Location Maps



*Location of Durham County in North Carolina
(image by David Benbennick [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons)*



Project location shown on vicinity map



Map showing project APE in green. Adapted from HPO Web.

II. Introduction

The project area for P-5717 is located in southeast Durham County, North Carolina, at the east edge of the central area of the Research Triangle Park. In the project area, SR 1211 (Cornwallis Road) crosses Davis Drive, the rail line, and S. Miami Boulevard as it extends to the east. SR 1211 terminates at S. Miami Boulevard; the roadway that extends on the other side of S. Miami Boulevard is a loop road named IBM Drive. Cornwallis is a two-lane paved road in this area.

A single property was evaluated for this report: the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963), an International Style office building.

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT Architectural Historian defined an APE and requested a building inventory to identify and assess all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. The results of the inventory were presented to all NCDOT architectural historians and they concluded that one resource warranted an intensive National Register eligibility evaluation, the American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists, and it is the subject of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties and districts in the APE are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

III. Methodology

The field survey was conducted on April 13, 2018. All resources historically associated with the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963) located at 1 Davis Drive were photographed and recorded. Ms. de Miranda conducted research at the AATCC headquarters, the Durham County Register of Deeds website, the Durham County GIS website, the HPOWEB GIS Service of the Historic Preservation Office, and on the North Carolina Architects & Builders website. She also reviewed National Register nominations and an MPDF that related to the work of Milton Small. Ms. de Miranda authored this report.



American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963). View NW.

IV. American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building
HPO Survey Site #	(DH3963)
Location	1 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park
PIN	074803233266
Construction date	1964
Recommendation	Eligible under Criterion A (Industry) and Criterion C (Architecture)



American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963). View S.

Description

Setting

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963) stands near the east edge of the Research Triangle Park in southeast Durham County. Its ten-acre parcel is heavily wooded at three sides, but lawn at the north end allows views of the building from Cornwallis Drive.

An asphalt drive enters on the parcel’s west side from Davis Drive. Just southwest of the building, the drive branches to the north and southeast. The north branch passes a visitor parking lot and the building to the east, then loops to the west. The southeast branch leads away from the building then turns sharply north into the service and employee parking lot next to the south elevation. A brick path extends north from the sidewalk in front of the building into the lawn and terminates at a patio with a sundial on a concrete stand. A dry creek bed passes through the woods in the southeast corner of the parcel and a gully through the lawn at the north end. The creek was dammed to form a lagoon as part of the building’s original sewage treatment. That system was discontinued in 1986 when a new sanitary sewer was installed. The lagoon area was infilled and is now a lawn, but the concrete retaining wall at the edge of the lagoon remains.



Entrance at American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963). View W.



*South elevation, American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963).
View N.*



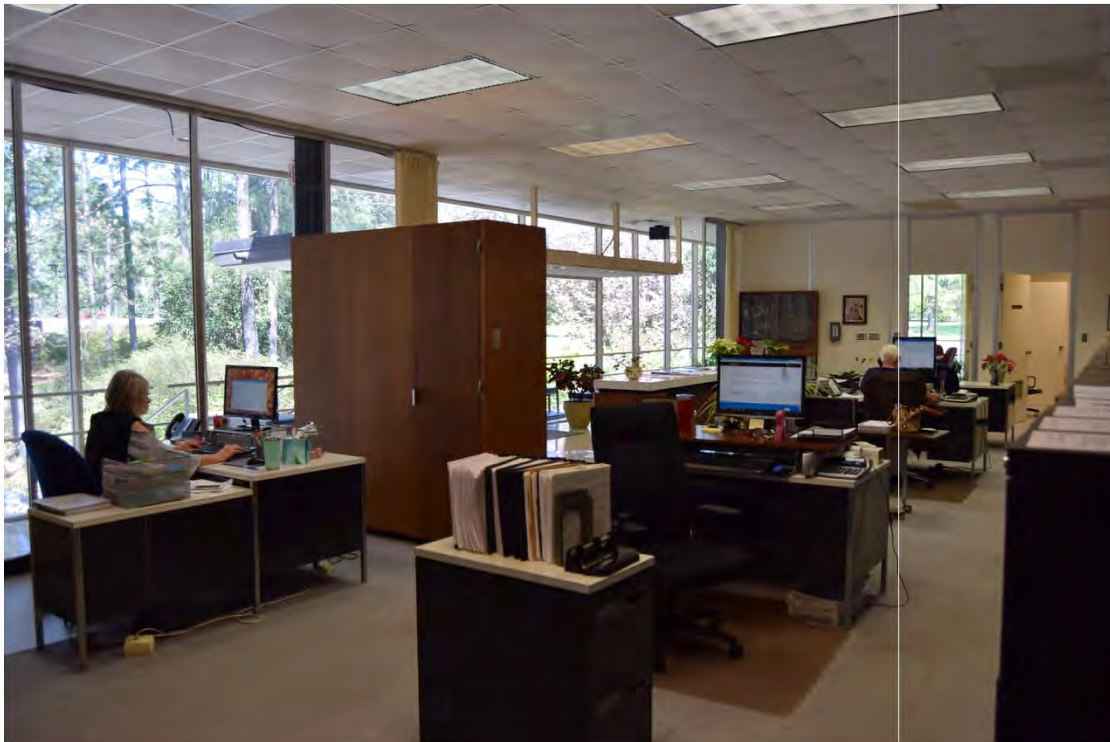
Rear and north elevations, American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963). View SE.



North elevation, American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963).



Interior at entry, American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963).



Interior at front office area, North elevation, American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963).



Council Room, American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963).



Council Room, American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963).



SW corner at corridor, American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963).



Lab corridor, American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963).



Basement, American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963).



Path to sundial, American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963).



Sundial, American Association of Textile Chemist and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963)

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building

1964, 1969

G. Milton Small and Associates, architect

Target Construction Corporation, builder

Lewis Clark Associates, landscape design

The single-story-on-raised-basement building is rendered in the International Style and organized around four-foot-square modular units. The building has a flat roof, glass curtain walls, porcelain enamel cladding, structural steel, and a recessed concrete-block base. It is roughly square in plan, measuring 24 units by 25 units, or 96 feet by 100 feet. The minimalist main floor consists of a dark gray glass curtain wall between that story's base and roof, both with fascia sheathed in porcelain enamel steel. The enamel is mottled gray and white and resembles granite. The building's modularity is expressed at the exterior by the bright silver aluminum muntins that connect the four-foot-wide glass panels of the curtain wall. The building's concrete-block raised basement is recessed and painted brown, downplaying its presence. A garage door is in the basement wall at the south elevation and some fixed-sash windows are in the south and east sides of the base.

A double-leaf glazed door centered at the façade provides the building's only real entry at the main level. Side elevations lack any means for egress, and a door set off-center in the rear elevation fits into one panel of the curtain wall. Because no accommodations are made for reaching grade from this back door, it appears to have been installed in the event of later expansion or for emergency egress.

At the front entrance, however, an open-riser concrete stair with sawtooth stringer, metal railings, and concrete supports leads to the glazed double-leaf doors; the stair has landings midway and at the main floor level. Concrete benches line the north and south sides of the upper landing. A flat concrete canopy with bronze fascia shelters the upper landing and the front entrance. The canopy is cantilevered at the exterior but also extends into the building. Inside, it is suspended from iron supports reaching down from the roof through the original acoustic-tile ceiling.

An unusual interior arrangement is designed to allow circulation for those times when a large volume of members are visiting the headquarters, particularly the laboratory at the rear. A "visitor's corridor" encircling the entire interior space of the building is defined by the exterior curtain wall and a second, interior curtain wall. A metal railing matching that at the entry stair lines the exterior side of the corridor. Panels composing the interior curtain wall are glass in some areas, walnut in others and also organized on the four-foot module. An additional corridor separates the office areas from the laboratory at the back of the floor plan. From these corridors, one can enter any office, the restrooms, a breakroom, meeting rooms, and even the paneled council room at the center of the floor plan.¹

A concrete-block off-center core houses bathrooms and a janitor's closet at the main level, and the concrete is painted but left exposed. Concrete block houses the stair to the basement as well. Other interior walls are demountable partitions of gypsum wall board in four-foot sections. The basement level includes a loading dock, a storage area, and offices.

¹ "National Headquarters Building, Research Triangle Park," *Southern Architect* (April 1965), 8.

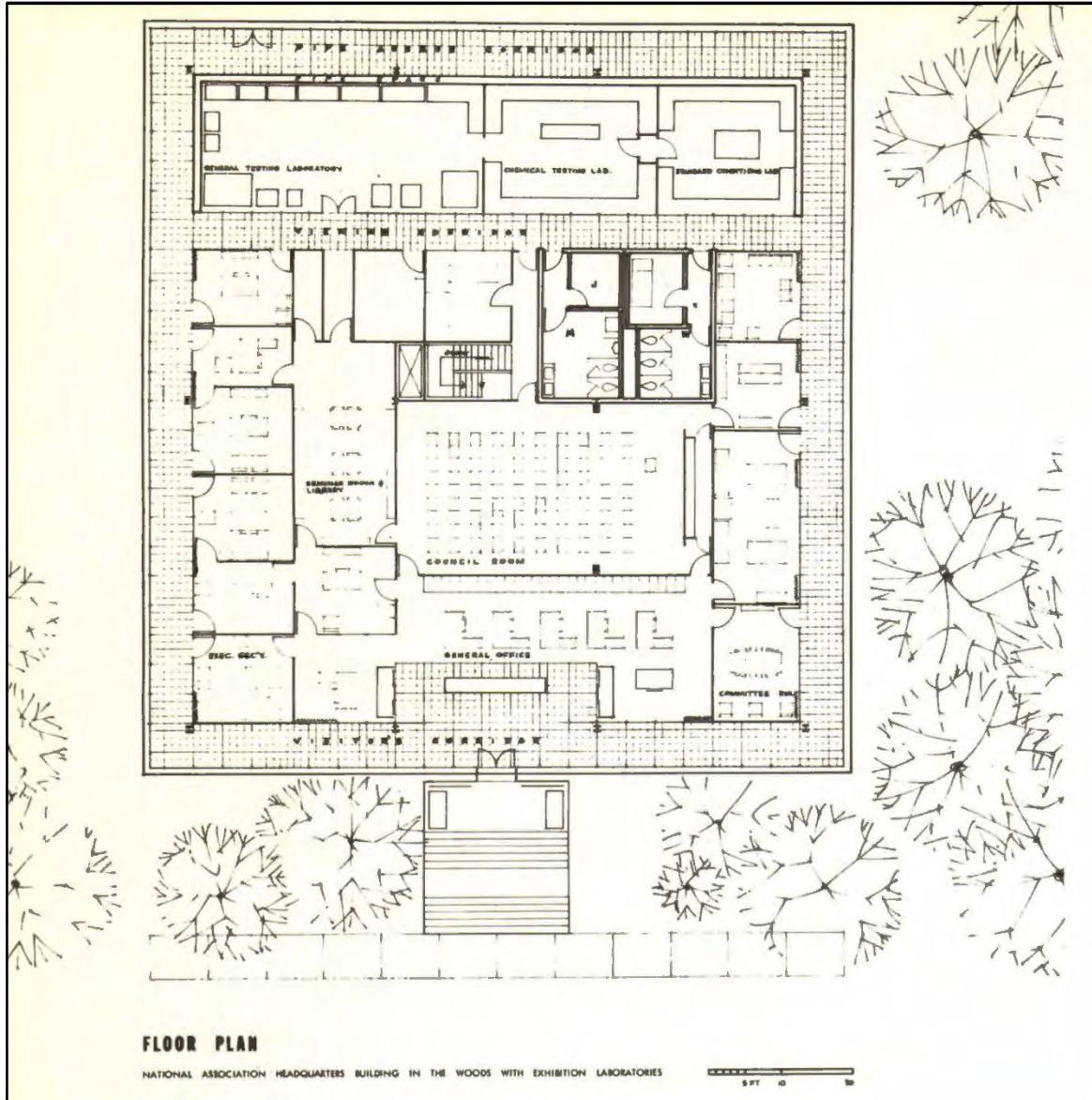
Sundial and brick path
Ca. 1971 and ca. 2010

A recently installed path of red bricks, some inscribed as commemorations, leads north from a concrete sidewalk in front of the building north into the lawn. A small concrete bridge crosses a gulley in the lawn. The path terminates at a brick plaza with a bronze sundial mounted on a hexagonal concrete base. Three sides of the base hold bronze plaques that honor the founder and charter members of the society and mark the fiftieth anniversary of the organization in 1971.

Alterations

Partition walls in the offices at the south side do not match the plan published in *North Carolina Architect* in 1965; whether that is a change or if the original arrangement differed from the published plan is not known. Virtually everything else in the building remains intact. In 1969, the organization upfitted the office area of the basement level, requiring the installation of windows at the east and south elevations.

The site has seen only slightly more change. Azaelas and other plantings have been donated by members over the years, and the sundial was installed in the lawn in 1971. The brick path was installed more recently. The original sewage system was changed in 1986 when a new sanitary sewer was installed. The lagoon was subsequently drained, infilled, and converted to lawn.



AATCC Headquarters Building Floor Plan, published in North Carolina Architect, April 1965

History

The building has been the headquarters of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (AATCC) since 1964. The building architect was G. Milton Small and Associates of Raleigh and the builder was Target Construction Corporation of Durham. Lewis Clark Associates of Raleigh created the landscape design.²

The AATCC is a professional organization founded in 1921 by Louis Olney, a professor of textile chemistry and dyeing at Lowell Textile School in Massachusetts (now the University of Massachusetts at Lowell).

² "National Headquarters Building, Research Triangle Park," *Southern Architect* (April 1965), 8-10.

Olney envisioned a scientific consortium that would carry out theoretical research and testing in the field as well as an association that would elevate the professionalism and stature of the dyeing industry. The association's later functions included publishing trade journals and providing a social and networking function for members, which eventually expanded to include salespeople and vendors. The organization's initial headquarters were at the Lowell Textile School. That school was prominent in the field, and Olney had been teaching there since 1897, only two years after its establishment. Olney was also the organization's first president.³

The association's founding was a reaction to a significant disruption in the supply chain for textile dyes during World War I. In the nineteenth and very early twentieth centuries, both natural and synthetic textile dye producers were overwhelmingly based in Europe, and by the 1910s German companies provided American textile manufacturers with nearly all their dyes. The German companies worked closely with American distributors. The war not only ended the trade but also prompted American distributors to sever ties with German contacts. A few small American dyemaking firms began production during the war, in some cases including the distributors who had formerly worked with and learned from German dye makers. Wanting to protect their new industry, American producers successfully lobbied the federal government to impose tariffs on imported dyes both during and after the war.⁴

Having secured the market, dyemaking firms next needed to address inconsistency and often inferiority of their product as compared to dyes that American customers had been used to before the war. Consequently, another important function of the AATCC was development of testing methods for dyes and provision of technical expertise to its members.⁵

When Olney retired in 1944, he successfully lobbied the school to continue hosting the association on its campus. The arrangement had been mutually beneficial, as the school's name appeared on all the correspondence of the association, keeping its prestige and profile as the preeminent textile school in the United States. However, as the century progressed, the center of the American textile industry shifted from the northeast to the south, particularly North Carolina. Some association members began to express a preference for a more centrally located association headquarters. The host school's curricula shifted as well, moving toward a broader science and engineering focus. By midcentury, the association began making exploratory studies to evaluate relocating its headquarters.⁶

Concurrent with deciding about a new headquarters location was long-range planning for the organization itself, in particular if it would continue operating a testing laboratory or focus more on producing trade publications. The dichotomy was reflected in the two leading contenders for a new location: New York, a publishing center, or the Research Triangle Park (RTP), an emerging science and technology campus near the center of the textile industry and three major North Carolina universities. Officials from the growing textile school at North Carolina State College (now North Carolina State University) had attempted to woo

³ Mark Clark, *Dyeing for a Living: A History of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, 1921-1966* (RTP: AATCC, 2001), 9-10, 14, 18-20, 129.

⁴ Clark, 3-9.

⁵ Clark, 12.

⁶ Clark, 129-131.

association leaders to move the headquarters to Raleigh, and the state was a major producer of American textiles.⁷

The debate over whether and where to relocate the headquarters was contentious and drawn out, but ultimately, in 1961, the Executive Committee of the AATCC decided to move to the Research Triangle Park. The decision resulted from the lower cost of operations in North Carolina versus New York, better enabling the association to set up a new laboratory and continue that scientific work. The association acquired an option to purchase ten acres in the park from The Pineland Company of North Carolina in 1962.⁸

Next, the AATCC turned to the task of deciding what sort of headquarters to build. Notes from a meeting in April 1962 considering the matter discuss the need to consider both the “aesthetic concept” and the “functional concept.” The association was proud of its international standing in both the textile industry and among other technical and scientific organizations. It was aware that the building would to some extent represent its members and should strive to be something of which they would be personally proud. And it must do these things while providing both office and laboratory space to continue the work of the association. “From an aesthetic standpoint,” the unsigned notes point out, “the Association is conservative by virtue of its historical development as well as that of the textile industry. If AATCC were in solid-fuels technology, the aesthetic concept might give way to considerably more latitude.” At the same time, the group at work apparently concluded that the association could push the boundaries somewhat. “Any association should be slightly ahead of its membership and...industry...and ahead of its time. This is so with the AATCC, but with restraint.”⁹

Three prominent, Modernist Raleigh firms vied for the job in the spring of 1962: Leif Valand and Associates, Holloway-Reeves and Associates, and G. Milton Small and Associates. If the association was uncertain about a cutting-edge headquarters building in April, they seem to have resolved the question in the affirmative shortly thereafter. Representatives of RTP may have nudged the association a bit by contacting at least Valand and Holloway-Reeves and encouraging them to go after the commission. Information from each of the firms was reviewed at a meeting in June. Notes examined for this report do not reveal why Milton Small’s firm was ultimately chosen, but correspondence does indicate that his firm charged the lowest architect’s fee.¹⁰

Small began designing the building right away. The association exercised their option to buy the land in January, 1963, and a groundbreaking ceremony was held a few months later. At the April, 1964, dedication, speeches highlighted the history of the association, the appropriateness of its move to North Carolina, the importance of the textile industry to the state, and the importance of research to the future of the organization. Speakers included association president Ernest Kaswell and North Carolina Governor Terry Sanford, the latter a strong proponent of developing and raising the national profile of Research Triangle Park. Later that year, Kaswell, in his presidential address to the association, noted that the building’s laboratory, library, and other facilities underscored the solidified role of the association as a technical organization. The design of the building and its location in the business park dedicated to scientific and

⁷ Clark, 132-139, 158.

⁸ Clark, 132-143; “Memorandum: Relocation of AATCC National Headquarters,” June 8 1962, in the collection of the AATCC, RTP.

⁹ Memorandum.

¹⁰ Memorandum.

technological development were both symbolic of this restated goal of the organization. In 1965, when the building earned an NC AIA Merit Award and was published in the journal *North Carolina Architect*, the text—likely written by Small’s firm—described the client’s needs for the building. “A national textile research group required a building which would be a visible, physical image of their national and international reputation for technical and scientific excellence in their field.”¹¹

RTP’s development had just begun in this period. Roughly five thousand rural acres composed the park, a generally rectangular area that fit into the triangle formed by the locations of Durham, Raleigh, and Chapel Hill in North Carolina’s piedmont. Standards for developing the area were incorporated into the zoning ordinances for Durham and Wake counties, and City Planning and Architectural Associates of Chapel Hill developed an overall plan. Buildings could not occupy more than fifteen percent of any parcel, and 150 feet of “yard” must surround each building. The result was an expansive, landscaped, rural-looking area that housed research and technical entities in buildings and complexes half-hidden in the North Carolina pines.¹²

The move was successful, and AATCC’s membership grew substantially in the next decade. The association also decided to begin an in-house publication system, rather than continuing to outsource that work. AATCC built out the unfinished lower level of the building in 1969, creating offices for the publication staff and additional storage. The laboratory, meanwhile, focused on test methods for dyes and methods of ensuring quality control. By 1970, there were eighteen research companies or organizations in RTP, four of them relating to textiles. Other industries including electronics and information technology firms like IBM; pharmaceutical and medical electronics firms, such as Burroughs-Wellcome; and government research entities like the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.¹³

Architectural Context

A 1932 Museum of Modern Art exhibition and subsequent book detailing significant architectural trends of the young century coined the term “International Style.” The curators, architects Henry Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson, identified common elements of the work as architecture with a focus on volume over mass, regularity over symmetry, and materials over applied decoration. Around the same time, architects and artists at Black Mountain College near Asheville explored Modernism. While the average North Carolinian of the time was not familiar with that work, it was well known to architects and artists throughout the United States. The Modernist work at Black Mountain College informed Henry Kamphoefner’s decision to move from Oklahoma and take a new job as Dean of the North Carolina State College (now University) School of Design in 1949. His involvement at the School of Design would result in a great body of Modernist work in North Carolina and would bring G. Milton Small (1916-1992) to Raleigh.¹⁴

When in town to interview for that job, Kamphoefner met with established Raleigh architect William Henley Deitrick, who worked in a variety of styles that included Modernism. Kamphoefner suggested Deitrick

¹¹ The Pineland Company of North Carolina to AATCC, January 25, 1963, Durham County Deed Book 290, page 83, viewed online at rodweb.co.durham.nc.us, April 10, 2018. Clark, 145-148; “National Headquarters Building, Research Triangle Park.” *Southern Architect*, April 1965, 8-10.

¹² Pearson H. Stewart, “A Letter to Virginia,” *Southern Architect* (July/August 1970), 11.

¹³ Clark, 151-161; and Archie K. Davis, “Science Center without Parallel,” *Southern Architect* (July/August 1970), 12-17.

¹⁴ David Black, “Early Modern Architecture in Raleigh Associated with the Faculty of the North Carolina State University School of Design, Raleigh, North Carolina,” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1994, E1-5.

hire Small, whom he knew from Oklahoma. Small had trained there and then studied with Modernist master Ludwig Mies van der Rohe at the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT) in Chicago in 1946-1947. Mies was one of the most influential Modernist architects. He began his career in his native Germany and emigrated to the United States in 1938. The style that emerged in this second half of his career was heavily influenced by the hidden steel frames of Chicago's early skyscrapers. His later work involved showcasing those structural elements at the exterior. The resulting elevations combined the minimalism of his earlier style with the glass-and-steel materials of his later work. He designed a number of buildings at IIT that incorporated a minimalist Classicism, elevating buildings on plinths, planning around modular elements, and, as Louis Sullivan had done with early skyscrapers, highlighting a building's vertical elements as Greeks and Romans organized the column: base, shaft, and capital.¹⁵

Small was fresh from his time in Chicago when he came to Raleigh to take the job offered by Deitrick. In 1949, he started his own practice. He taught briefly in the early 1950s at the School of Design, and he was very active in the city. Small served on the Planning Commission, on the Board of Adjustment, and as President of the Design Foundation at the School of Design. By the early 1960s, when AATCC would have been selecting an architect for their new headquarters, he had a high profile in Raleigh as well as in wider architectural circles. A number of commissions he had designed or worked on had been built around town, including the clubhouse of the Carolina Country Club, a number of buildings on the campus of NC State, the showroom and sales office of the Gregory Poole Equipment Company, and a new Municipal Building for Raleigh. Several houses of his design stood in Raleigh as well. Those expressed the Miesian interpretations of the Classical as seen in his work at IIT. The house he built for himself in 1954 had been published in *Architectural Record* and was nationally known.¹⁶

Architectural historian David Black, who authored the NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) "Early Modern Architecture in Raleigh Associated with the Faculty of the North Carolina State University School of Design," includes the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building as one of "two commercial buildings designed by Small in the Raleigh area in the mid-1960s [that demonstrates] the deftness with which Small could handle the Miesian vocabulary." The other was the 1962 Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Building on Glenwood Avenue in Raleigh, demolished in 2016. That flat-roofed building was also a single-story on a raised, recessed basement that acted as a plinth. The floor and ceiling plates extended well beyond the grey-glass curtain walls. Bright aluminum muntins contrasted with the dark glass, just as the black I-beam supports rising from the floor plate to the roof contrasted with the white of those elements. This arrangement created a sheltered exterior "corridor" surrounding the office space within the walls. The building appeared on the front page of the *New York Times* in 1965.¹⁷

Small's work has long been highly regarded within the state as well. Ten of his designs won Awards of Merit from the North Carolina chapter of the American Institute of Architects (NCAIA), including the AATCC Headquarters Building, and the national AIA conferred fellowship upon Small in 1963. *Southern Architect*, in reporting on the honor, listed his commissions, including the AATCC Headquarters Building, and noted that fellowship was conferred due to his exceptional design work. The AATCC Headquarters Building meets the

¹⁵ Black, E31-32; Marvin Trachtenberg and Isabelle Hyman, *Architecture from Prehistory to Post-Modernism* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall Inc., 1986), 531-534, 537-540.

¹⁶ Black, E8-9, 12, 31-33.

¹⁷ North Carolina Modernist Houses, "3515 Glenwood, Raleigh," viewed at <http://www.ncmodernist.org/3515.htm>.

registration requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places laid out in that MPDF, which was, however, written to address properties in Raleigh.¹⁸

In Durham County, there are four nice examples of the International Style identified in the City of Durham. The first is the 1959 Home Security Life Building at 505 W. Chapel Hill Street, another commission with Milton Small's involvement. He was the local architect on a project by New York firm Raymond and Rado. The building is an early local example of the International Style. In 1962, the first section of the Jack Tar Motel went up in the heart of downtown, at 202 N. Corcoran Street. A seamlessly integrated addition dates to 1966, following the 1964 First Union National Bank at 301 W. Main Street. All three buildings feature glass curtain walls with slender projecting muntins, like those Mies employed in his midcentury designs. The Home Security Life building also has a recessed masonry basement, exposed only at the rear elevation. The Jack Tar combines International Style upper stories with a more humanistic strain of Modernism at the ground level, where rugged-looking random ashlar contrasts with the smooth planes of plate-glass storefronts. Similarly, the bright blue spandrel panels at the Jack Tar and the green versions at the First Union National Bank speak more to general mid-century color trends than to the Miesian vocabulary. The third building is north of downtown, near the 1966 Croasdaile Country Club. The Garden View Office Building at 2726 Croasdaile Drive is a low-slung, two-story building of structural steel and glass curtain walls organized into two blocks. At the ground floor, the U-shape of the office areas forms three sides of a courtyard, while a separate stair and elevator block forms the fourth side and allows two exterior entry points to the courtyard. The second floor is rectangular with a cutout in the middle for the courtyard, creating overhangs supported by exposed I-beams at the northeast and southeast corners. Like the other examples, the Garden View Office Building has slender projecting muntins in the glass curtain walls. The city's GIS system lists the building date as 1973.¹⁹

¹⁸ Marlita H. Gillam, "Mae and Phillip Rothstein House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2004; and "Fellowship Conferred on G. Milton Small," *Southern Architect* (April 1963), 21.

¹⁹ "Home Security Life Insurance Company Building Study List Application," January 2017, on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh; Cynthia de Miranda, "Downtown Durham Historic District National Register of Historic Places Additional Documentation," December 2011, <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/DH1692ad.pdf>.



Home Security Life Insurance Building, 505 W. Chapel Hill Street, Durham



Jack Tar Motel, 202 N. Corcoran Street, Durham



First Union National Bank, 301 W. Main Street, Durham



Garden View Office Building, 2726 Croasdaile Drive, Durham



Courtyard at Garden View Office Building, 2726 Croasdaile Drive, Durham

Evaluation

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building (DH3963) stands in its original location near the east edge of the Research Triangle Park, set back on its roughly square parcel with its original landscaping basically intact. The property therefore retains its integrity of location and setting. The building has been very little altered since construction. The very early build-out of the ground floor was both initially intended and completed with a design by the original architect. It required new windows cut into the concrete block walls of the south and east basement elevations. Original materials, including porcelain enamel cladding, gray-glass curtain walls, aluminum muntins, and structural steel and concrete block—all remain at the exterior. Even the interior exhibits remarkable integrity. Moveable office partitions of gypsum wallboard or walnut are in place, as is original vinyl flooring, original acoustic-tile ceilings, and original architect-designed furniture. The building therefore retains integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. The combination of intact surroundings and building contribute to the building's integrity of feeling and association.

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. The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building represents the modernization of a decades-old professional organization and its technical functions in the industry in its Modernist design. Its location in Research Triangle Park reflects the same, as well as the industry's geographical shift from the Northeast United States to the South. It is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of Industry.

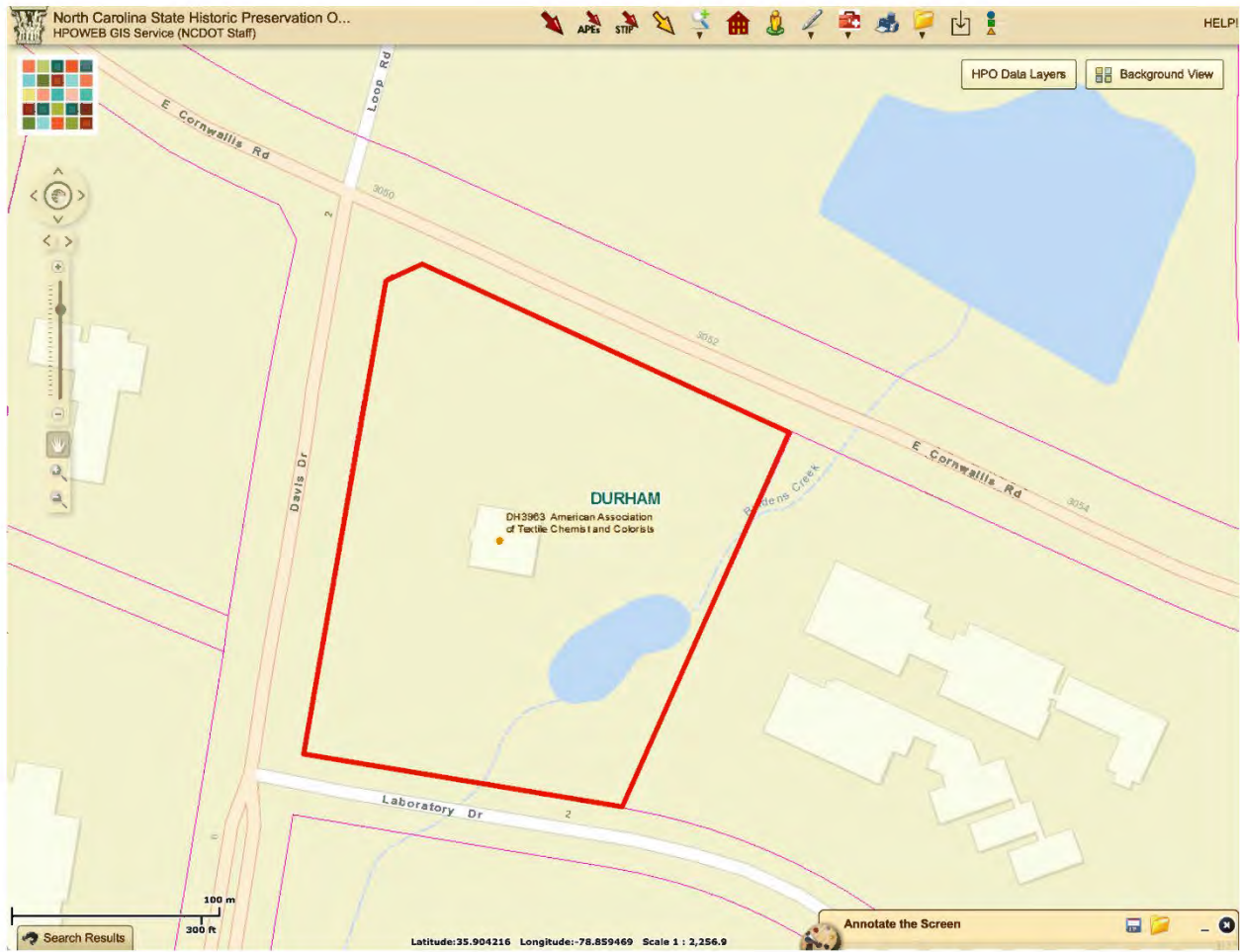
The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building is not strongly associated with any individual and therefore is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building is an intact International Style office building, with concrete ground floor, steel-framed main floor with glass curtain walls, and floating entrance stair, all set into a naturalistic landscaped setting. The building features a modular design reflected in both the regularity of the façade and elevation appearance and the organization of interior space on a four-foot-square unit. The raised but recessed basement in heavy masonry roots the building while the lightness of the glass structure it supports emphasizes the space enclosed rather than the heft of the building. The building therefore embodies the distinct characteristics of a Modernist building, highlighting materials and structure over applied ornament, regularity over symmetry, and volume over mass. The building also represents the work of a North Carolina master and is one of his ten commissions that won an NC AIA honor award. This property is recommended eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews, building technology, and documentary sources. Therefore, the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

The proposed NRHP boundary for the property would be the entire parcel with the PIN 074803233266. This is the full parcel historically associated with the AATCC headquarters in RTP. It is shown in the figure below.

The right-of-way for Cornwallis Road and Davis Drive coincides with the north and west parcel lines, respectively.



*American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Headquarters Building
Site Plan and Proposed NRHP Boundary (adapted from HPO Web)*

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