



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

August 21, 2017

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick, Architectural Historian vepatrick@ncdot.gov
NCDOT/PDEA/HES

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley 

RE: Historic Structures Survey Report, Interchange Improvements at the Intersection of I-85 and SR1993 (Main Street) in Archdale, U-5770, PA 16-08-0014, Randolph County, ER 17-1346

We have reviewed the above-referenced Historic Structures Survey Report and offer the following comments.

For all resources evaluated, comparable properties do not need to be limited to National Register listed properties. They should instead be local, similar examples either from Archdale or elsewhere in Randolph County. This will build a local context and strengthen the case for eligibility and must be addressed in the evaluation of all resources. For example, compare Hazel Williams Florist shop (RD0927) with other commercial buildings built around that time in Archdale.

RD0926 – There is not sufficient information to determine NR eligibility for the Craftsman house at 10233 N. Main Street. It has been recommended eligible under Criterion C. Without a good comparison to other local Craftsman buildings, it is not clear whether the building is indeed eligible. A context for Craftsman homes in Archdale is needed to make this assessment. Additionally, the integrity of the interior would need to be assessed to determine whether it is eligible for C. If there is no access to the interior, stipulate that it is eligible for C, pending an assessment of the interior's integrity.

RD0927 – We agree with the consultant's recommendation that the Hazel Williams Florist shop is not eligible. However, we have additional comments.

- On page 19, the building is referred to as "the house" at the beginning of each paragraph. It should be instead referred to as "the building" or "the commercial building."
- In the discussion of the Criterion C evaluation, the report mentions that it does not have sufficient integrity for a C claim, but the rest of the report suggests that there is nothing wrong with the building's integrity. The material integrity is not the reason it does not meet Criterion C. The comment about insufficient integrity should be removed.

RD0228 -- There is not sufficient information to determine NR eligibility for the house at 110 Marshall Street. The report notes that the resource is not eligible. However, the evaluation of Criterion C notes that it is eligible for its design and construction. This needs to be addressed. As with the Craftsman house at 10233 N. Main Street, a comparison with other local examples and an assessment of the interior's integrity are needed to support a Criterion C claim.

RD0929 – We concur with the consultant’s recommendation that the house is not eligible.

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 919-807-6579 or renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

mfurr@ncdot.gov



July 2017

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION REPORT

TIP# U-5770 INTERCHANGE IMPROVEMENTS AT THE INTERSECTION OF I-85 AND SR 1993 (MAIN STREET) IN ARCHDALE, RANDOLPH COUNTY

**10233 N. Main Street
10219 N. Main Street
110 Marshall Street
10320 S. Main Street
WBS# 54036.1.1**

Prepared for:

North Carolina Department of Transportation

Prepared by:

JMT
1130 Situs Court
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Sara B. McLaughlin
Senior Architectural Historian



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Date

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

Management Summary

JMT prepared this report in November of 2016 as part of an environmental study undertaken in support of North Carolina Department of Transportation's (NCDOT) proposal to improve the interchange at the intersection of I-85 and SR 1993 (Main Street) in Randolph County. The project area is located in the northwestern portion of the county within Archdale. According to the Project Vicinity map provided by NCDOT, the Area of Potential Effects extends 2640 feet from the center of the I-85/SR1993 Interchange along SR1993 (S. Main St) and I-85 and 200 feet to either side of the center lines of these roadways (Figure 1). NCDOT identified four properties: 10233 N. Main Street (PIN 7718565034) (RD 926), 10219 N. Main Street (PIN 7718566055) (RD 927), 110 Marshall Street (PIN 7718562093) (RD 928), and 10320 S. Main Street (PIN 7728025569) (RD 929) within the APE as requiring further evaluation.

Investigations comply with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, other state and federal regulations, and NCDOT's current "Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's (HPO) Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/ Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina".

Resource Name	NC SHPO Survey Number	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	NRHP Criteria
10233 N. Main St	RD 926	Eligible	C
10219 N. Main St	RD 927	Not Eligible	N/A
110 Marshall St	RD 928	Not Eligible	N/A
10320 S. Main St	RD 929	Not Eligible	N/A

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Project Description and Methodology

North Carolina Department of Transportation requested an intensive-level investigation and eligibility evaluation of the properties located at 10233 N. Main Street, 10219 N. Main Street, 110 Marshall Street, and 10320 S. Main Street, Archdale, Randolph County (Figures 1-6). Sara McLaughlin, Senior Architectural Historian at JMT, completed this report.

Fieldwork was completed on November 16, 2016. The interior of the properties, two of which serve as private residences and two of which serve as commercial properties, were not accessed and all photos were taken from the public right-of-way. Historical research was conducted at the Randolph County Public Library's Randolph Room in Asheboro, North Carolina, the Randolph County Register of Deeds and online database, the Randolph County online Land Records service, and Ancestry.com. JMT also reviewed site architectural survey and National Register of Historic Places records held at HPO for other nearby properties similar to the subject property to provide further context. Approximate dates of construction were found via tax records.

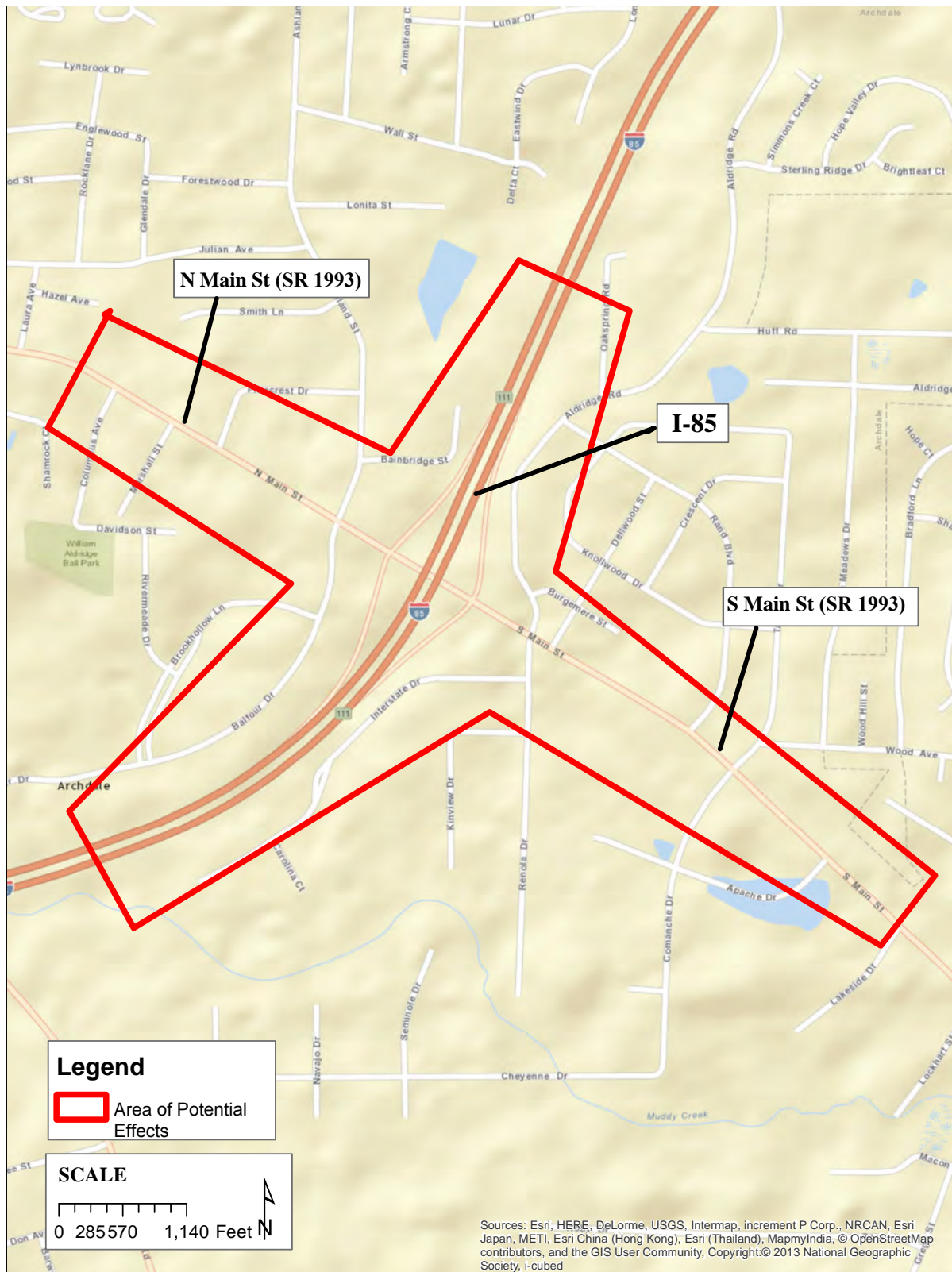


Figure 1: Project area showing APE (Source: ESRI)

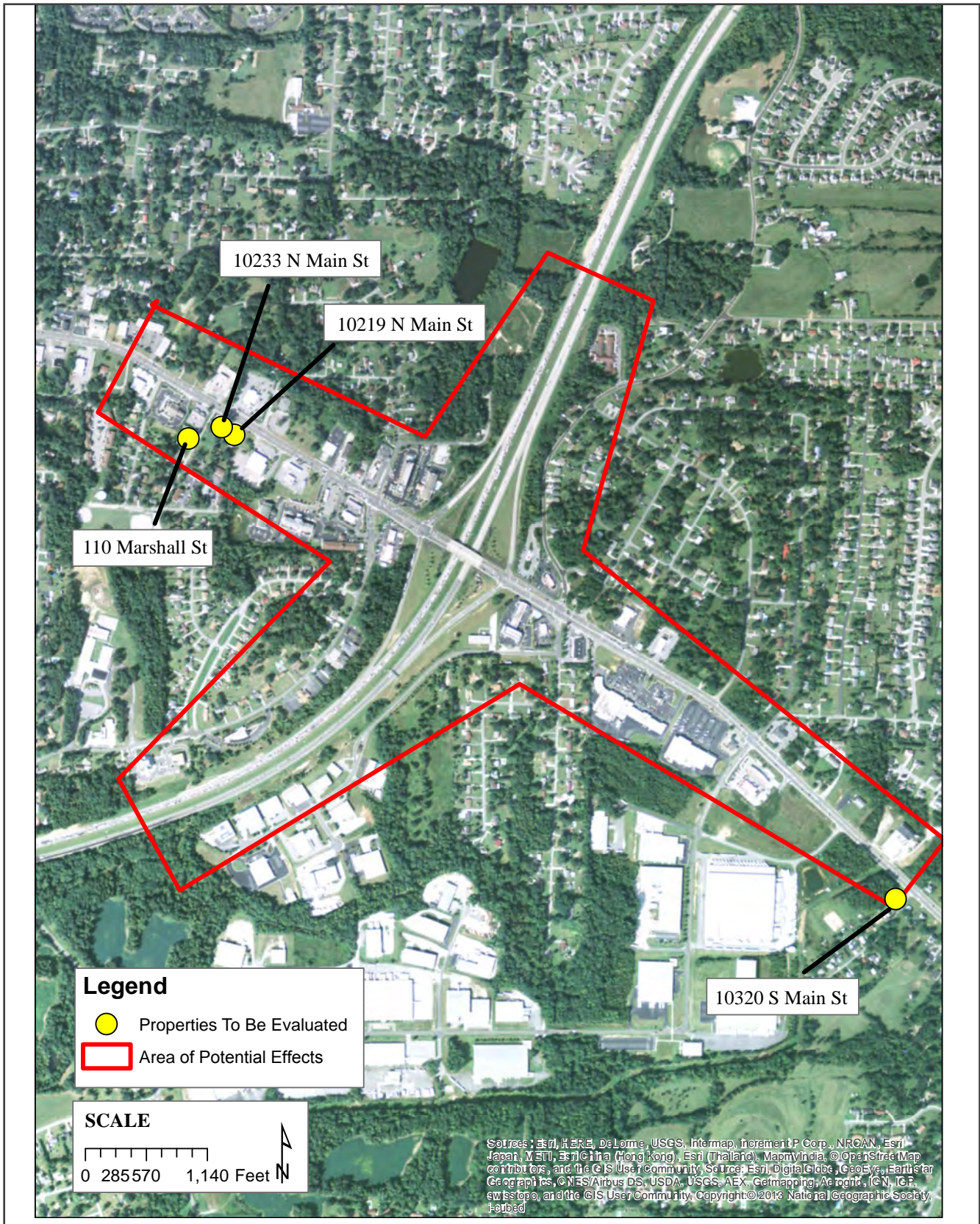


Figure 2: Project area and APE with Properties to be Evaluated (Source: ESRI)

General History

All four properties surveyed are located in the town of Archdale. Archdale is located within Trinity Township in the northwest corner of Randolph County. The town of Archdale was founded by Quakers from Bush River, South Carolina, who came to North Carolina in 1786. They named their settlement Bush Hill, and it was referred to as such until 1887 when the town was renamed Archdale in honor of John Archdale, a Quaker and Colonial Governor. The community members were widely known for their hospitality, which they extended to those traveling through Bush Hill on their way from Salem to Fayetteville (Randolph County Historical Society 1980: 119). Many of the community members were craftsmen who made a variety of wood and leather goods. In its early days, Bush Hill (later Archdale) was known for its industry and high-quality products, and people came from all around to purchase these goods. Industries such as tanning and woodworking flourished until the railroad drew industry and residents to the newly established High Point (Randolph County Historical Society 1980: 120). Since 1969, the population of Archdale has continued to grow. According to the 2010 Census, Archdale had a population just shy of 11,500 people. In 1979, Highway 311 was widened and Interstate 85 was constructed through the township (King 1980: 1C).

**House (currently IDK Coffee)
10233 N. Main Street**

Description

Located along the south side of North Main Street, east of the intersection of Marshall Street and N. Main Street, the house at 10233 N. Main Street sits on a 1.48-acre site. The property is located in the central part of Archdale and is privately owned. Originally constructed as a private dwelling, the building currently serves a commercial purpose as a coffee shop.

The surrounding area is a combination of commercial and residential development. The topography is characterized by flat land and mature trees.

Constructed around 1929 as a private dwelling, the Craftsman style house at 10233 N. Main Street is a one-and-a-half story, balloon-frame structure. It is clad in brick and stucco and is capped by a cross-gable roofed with asphalt shingles. The roof features overhanging eaves supported by wood brackets. An original one-story porch runs half of the length of the façade, is supported by brick piers, is capped by a front-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and can be reached by a set of brick steps. All window openings visible from the public right-of-way appear original and consist of a combination of



Photograph 1: Façade (northeast elevation) of 10233 N. Main St.; looking southwest. (2016)

Resource Name	House (currently IDK Coffee)
HPO Survey Site #	RD 926
Street Address	10233 North Main Street
PIN	7718565034
Construction Date(s)	C. 1929
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible



Photograph 2: Detail of façade (northeast elevation) of 10233 N. Main St.; looking southwest. (2016)



Photograph 3: Northwest elevation of 10233 N. Main St.; looking southeast. (2016)

fixed and double-hung wood sash windows, some of which are covered with modern storm windows. The structure sits on a continuous brick foundation. Three exterior end chimneys pierce the gable ends on the northwest, southwest, and southeast elevations.

The façade (northeast elevation) features a centered entrance consisting of an original multi-light wood door. A set of three, six-over-one double-hung wood sash windows are located to the northwest of the door and are covered by modern



Photograph 4: Northwest elevation of 10233 N. Main St.; looking southeast. (2016)



Photograph 5: Rear (southwest) elevation of 10233 N. Main St; looking northeast. (2016)

storm windows. A large wood picture window runs along half of the façade to the northeast of the main entrance. It is flanked on both sides by a ten-light fixed window and has a eleven-light transom across the top. The front gable ends are adorned with half timbering and vergeboards (Photographs 1 & 2).

The side, northwest elevation features two small bays projecting from the main block. They each contain a pair of evenly spaced eight-over-one double hung wood sash windows . The northeast bay features a large, brick exterior end chimney situated between the windows. A small one-story porch is centered on the elevation between the projecting bays. It is topped by a shed roof clad in asphalt shingles which shelters a set of eight-light wood French doors flanked by eight-light sidelights. Directly above the shed roof, centered above the door is a set of eight-over-one double-hung wood sash windows and a diamond-shaped vent located just below the gable peak. All windows on the northwest elevation are covered by modern storm windows. The side elevation also contains access to the front porch which can be reached by a set of brick steps (Photographs 3 & 4).

The rear, southwest elevation contains a centered, rear entrance. Although the opening appears to be original, the door and window appear to be modern aluminum or vinyl replacements. The door is reached by a set of modern replacement wood steps that lead to a large landing/deck. Two, eight-over-one double hung wood sash windows of different heights are evenly spaced on either side of the rear entrance and are covered by modern storm windows. An eight-over-one double hung wood sash window is located directly above the rear entrance near the peak of the gable end. An exterior brick chimney is located between the rear entrance and northwest window and pierces the gable overhang. The basement level sits almost entirely above grade and can be accessed by an original multi-light wood door located directly below the rear landing/deck. Two, eight-over-one double hung wood sash windows are positioned evenly on either side of the basement entrance (Photograph 5).



Photograph 6: Oblique view of facade and southeast elevation.; looking southwest. (2016)

The side, southeast elevation contains a small central projecting bay with a shed roof and a pair of eight-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. A set of three, eight-over-one double-hung wood sash windows are located to the northeast of the central bay. One, eight-over-one double hung wood sash window is located southwest of the central bay. Centered directly above the central bay, is a set of eight-over-one double-hung wood sash windows and a diamond-shaped vent located just below the gable peak. All windows on the southeast elevation are covered by modern storm windows. An exterior brick chimney is located northeast of the central bay and pierces the gable overhang (Photograph 6).

A one-story garage is located to the rear (southeast) of the main structure and is only partially visible from the public right-of-way. The structure is clad in brick veneer and capped by a front-gable standing-seam metal roof. A large, wood garage door is centered on the façade. Five small vents are located on the façade near the gable peak. (Photograph 7).

Two, one-story modern sheds, are located south and southeast of the main structure. The structures are clad in vinyl siding and capped by front-gable standing-seam metal roofs. Door opening are centered on the façades. (Photograph 8).

The main dwelling appears to have been minimally altered since its construction. Most windows, doors and primary exterior materials are original. However, the rear entrance has been modified with a modern aluminum/vinyl door and window, as well as a modern wood landing/deck. In addition, modern storm windows have been added to most windows, and the asphalt shingle roof is a later replacement. No major additions or changes appear to have been made to the structure.

Tax records state that the garage was constructed around 1950 and appears to have been minimally altered since its construction. The sheds were added around 2002 and are therefore non-contributing resources.



Photograph 7: Brick Garage at 10233 N. Main St; looking east. (2016)



Photograph 8: Shed 1 looking south (2016)

History

According to tax records, the house at 10233 North Main Street in Archdale was constructed around 1929. In 1927, H.C. Royals, Commissioner, granted a deed to Asa M. (A.M.) Smith and his brother, J.M. Smith for 19.04 acres of land. This took place in a "Special Proceeding entitled 'In the Matter of Laura I. Smith et. Al., Ex-Parte.'" (Laura I. Smith was the mother of A.M and J.M. Smith.) A.M. Smith was the highest bidder and asked that half of the interest be transferred to his brother J.M. He also asked that the deed be recorded in both of their names. This most likely means that their father had passed away, leaving the land to their mother who then had to sell the land at public auction. The land in question also includes the lots that now contain 10219 N. Main Street and 110 Marshall Street in addition to 10233 N. Main Street.

In 1928, A.M. and J.M Smith along with their wives Mary J. and Effie F., sold the 4.80 acres of the land referred to above to Alexander Eugene (A. Eugene or A.E.) Williams and Hazel T. Williams. At the same time, A. Eugene purchased one additional lot from the Swaim Family (Pheobe, L.L., Ola, and E.E.) (Randolph County 1928, 1250:1746). It was at this point that A. E. and Hazel Williams constructed the dwelling at 10233 N. Main Street. Nothing is known about who designed or constructed the home, but it most likely served as the family home for the Williams.

In 1958, A.E. Williams subdivided his lot and gave land to two of his sons, keeping the rest including the house at 10233 N. Main Street. When Hazel Williams died in 1995, the land transferred to her sons and grandsons. They in turn sold the property to Andorbar, Inc. in 2006. The former dwelling now serves as a coffee house named IDK Coffee, which, according to their website, has been in business since 2012.

Architectural Context

The Craftsman bungalow style home was popular in Randolph County as it was throughout the nation. According to Whatley's *The Architectural History of Randolph County*:

...dwelling styles such as the "American Foursquare," bungalow and the Colonial Revival were almost entirely nationwide in scope and popular appeal. Accelerated by improved mail service, magazine, newspaper and catalogue distribution (Whatley 1985: 47).

No National Register listed or comparative examples of Craftsman bungalow style dwellings were found in Archdale or Randolph County. However, the National Register listed Bollinger-Hartley House, constructed in 1914 and improved around 1932 serves as an example of a Craftsman bungalow style dwelling. Located in Blowing Rock, North Carolina, approximately 115 miles west of Archdale, the Bollinger-Hartley House features "native stone and chestnut, weatherboards, and wood shingles in its construction and finish" (Hood 1994: 8-8). The one-and-a-half-story dwelling is important in the architectural history of the area and serves as an intact example of the Craftsman bungalow style that developed as a traditional house form for local residents as a response to its use by the resort community. The dwelling also represents "the cross-influence between stylistic innovations brought to Blowing Rock by stylish summer residents and the local building tradition" which features the use of local/native materials (Hood 1994 8-8).



Photograph 20: Bollinger-Hartley House (Source: 1994 National Register of Historic Places Nomination)

The National Register listed John Marion Galloway House, constructed in 1919, serves as another archetype example of a Craftsman bungalow style dwelling. Located in Greensboro, North Carolina, approximately 20 miles northeast of Archdale, the John Marion Galloway House shows the combination of the Tudor Revival and bungalow styles. This two-story dwelling was constructed by Greensboro architect Harry Barton and features projecting bays and a one-story porch. As described in the *National Register Nomination for the John Marion Galloway House*:

It is built with a veneer of random-coursed granite with half-timbered gable ends, gable-roofed dormers, and a red tile roof. The mortar of the house is chocolate colored, as is the wood trim. The area between the half timbering is filled with ochre colored stucco (Moore 1983: 7).

Comparatively, the house at 10233 N. Main Street is equally intact and serves as an archetype example of the Craftsman bungalow style. The dwelling features the massing and shape of the typical Craftsman bungalow. However, it features Tudor Revival style elements and possesses an interesting and unique cross-gable roof with projecting bays which gives it architectural distinction.



Photograph 21: John Marion Galloway House (Source: 1983 National Register of Historic Places Nomination)

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

Based on research completed for this report, JMT recommends the house at 10233 N. Main Street as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The resource maintains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The dwelling embodies distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman bungalow style of architecture.

The house at 10233 N. Main Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a resource must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.* The house at 10233 N. Main Street does not appear to possess any special historic significance or sufficient integrity to be considered eligible in the areas of Community Planning and Development.

The house at 10233 N. Main Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *To be eligible under Criterion B, a resource must be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.* The house at 10233 N. Main Street does not appear to be associated with the lives of any significant individuals.

The house at 10233 N. Main Street is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *To be eligible under Criterion C, a resource must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.* The house at 10233 N. Main Street is a c. 1929 1.5 story, Craftsman style dwelling that embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style of architecture. Original doors, windows, exterior cladding and architectural details such as vergeboards and half-timbering all remain intact. These materials and details are all characteristic of the Craftsman style and mean the dwelling possesses both architectural distinction and sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its design and construction. Comparatively, the Bollinger-Hartley House and John Marion Galloway House, constructed in 1914 and 1919, respectively, possess architectural distinctiveness equaled by the house at 10233 N. Main Street.

The house at 10233 N. Main Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *To be eligible under Criterion D, a resource must yield or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.* The twentieth-century dwelling site is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

**Hazel Williams Florist
10219 N. Main Street**

Description

Located along the south side of North Main Street east of the intersection of Marshall Street and N. Main Street, the resource at 10219 N. Main Street sits on a 0.38-acre site. It is directly adjacent to 10233 N. Main Street. The property is located in the central part of Archdale and is privately owned. The commercial property was constructed as a flower shop, which remains in business today.

The surrounding area is a combination of commercial and residential development. The topography is characterized by flat land and mature trees.

Constructed around 1958 as a commercial property, this one-story building is clad in brick and capped by a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The roof features large overhanging eaves. The main entrance is centered on the façade (southeast elevation) and features a pair of metal and glass doors. The entrance is flanked by narrow brick piers. Spanning between the piers and each corner of the façade, are two large metal and plate-glass storefront windows which abut an identical pair of windows on each side (northwest and southeast) elevation. The southeast elevation also features a three-light wood paneled door located towards the rear (southwest)



Photograph 9: Oblique view of 10219 N. Main St.; looking south. (2016)

Resource Name	Hazel Williams Florist
HPO Survey Site #	RD 927
Street Address	10219 North Main Street
PIN	7718566055
Construction Date(s)	C. 1956
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Photograph 10: Façade (northeast elevation) of 10219 N. Main St.; looking southwest. (2016)



Photograph 11: Oblique view of 10219 N. Main St.; looking west (2016)

elevation. A large, original sign that reads “Hazel Williams Florist” is located northwest of the building. The southeast elevation was not visible from the public right-of-way (Photograph 9, 10 & 11).

A non-contributing, one-story concrete block shed (circa 1979) is located to the south of the building. The structure is capped by a front-gable roof of asphalt shingles. The shed also contains one-story frame and one-story shed additions located off of the southwest elevation (Photograph 12).

The main structure appears to have been minimally altered since its construction. It is possible that the door located on the southeast elevation is a later alteration, however all other windows, doors and primary exterior materials are original. No other additions or changes appear to have been made to the structure.



Photograph 12: Shed at 10233 N. Main St.; looking southwest. (2016)

History

According to tax records, the commercial building at 10219 North Main Street in Archdale was constructed around 1958. It shares much of the same history as 10233 N. Main Street. Both properties were part of the A.M and J.M. Smith lands in 1927 and one year later were deeded to A.E. and Hazel T. Williams. Both properties became part of the "A.E. Williams Home Lot." The building at 10219 N. Main St. is known as the "Hazel Williams Florist." According to city directories, Hazel Williams opened her own flower and gift shop between 1940 and 1944. The shop was originally located on East High Street in Archdale, however around 1958 A.E. and Hazel Williams constructed a new building. This building sat adjacent to their home on N. Main Street and by 1960 was jointly owned by Hazel and her son Joel. Hazel Williams died in 1995, and in 2000 the property was sold by her heirs (sons and grandsons) to Thomas Hayden Ratledge and Janet C. Ratledge. The property is still operated as a florist/flower shop.

Architectural Context

Modernist architecture came slowly to North Carolina. According to the *National Register Multiple Property Nomination for Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, NC, 1945-1965*:

After World War II, modernism quickly gained widespread acceptance in major metropolitan areas as the most appropriate architecture for the new age, but it came to North Carolina very gradually. Its first significant appearance had been at an experimental arts school, Black Mountain College, near Asheville, designed by immigrant European architects and built in the early 1940s. Modernist architecture did not take root in the state, however, until the establishment of the School of Design at North Carolina State College (now NCSU) in Raleigh in 1948 (Little 2009: E-11).

Many modernist commercial buildings in North Carolina were constructed in the International Style or by using elements of the International or Moderne Styles (Little 2006: 9). The commercial property at 10219 N. Main Street, however, is a vernacular commercial building with modernist elements. No vernacular examples were found listed on the National Register. However, the National Register listed Occidental Life Insurance Company Building constructed in 1956 serves as a comparison. Located in Raleigh, North Carolina, approximately 90 miles east of Archdale, this four-story, 68,000 square-foot steel frame structure encapsulated in concrete is an example of the “austere” International Style (Little 2003: 7-1).



Photograph 22: Occidental Life Insurance Company Building (Source: 2003 National Register of Historic Places Nomination)

The National Register listed Scott and Roberts Dry Cleaning Plant, Office, and Store constructed in 1948 serves as another example of modernist architecture in North Carolina. Located in Durham, North Carolina, approximately 68 miles northeast of Archdale, this one-story brick Moderne style commercial building features a slightly pitched roof hidden by parapet walls with concrete coping. As described in the *National Register Nomination for the Scott and Roberts Dry Cleaning Plant, Office and Store*:

The three-bay façade features a projecting center bay, plate-glass storefront windows, and a centered front entrance. Wide, continuous cast-stone bands at the foundation and above the fenestration introduce a bold horizontal element, and curved corners at the slightly projecting center bay convey the Streamline [Moderne] aesthetic (de Miranda 2011: 7-1).

Comparatively, the commercial property at 10219 N. Main Street, is a simple, vernacular commercial building with modernist elements such as the wrap-around plate-glass storefront windows the low-pitched hipped-roof with wide overhanging eaves and an obvious focus on horizontal rather than vertical. This building lacks the architectural distinction found in the Scott and Roberts building.



Photograph 23: Scott and Roberts Dry Cleaning Plant, Office and Store (Source: 2011 National Register of Historic Places Nomination)

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

Based on research completed for this report, JMT recommends the commercial building at 10219 N. Main Street not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. While the resource maintains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association, the structure lacks architectural distinction necessary to make it eligible for the National Register.

The house at 10219 N. Main Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a resource must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.* The commercial building at 10219 N. Main Street does not appear to possess any special historic significance or sufficient integrity to be considered eligible in the areas of Commerce.

The house at 10219 N. Main Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *To be eligible under Criterion B, a resource must be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.* The commercial building at 10219 N. Main Street does not appear to be associated with the lives of any significant individuals.

The house at 10219 N. Main Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *To be eligible under Criterion C, a resource must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.* The commercial building at 10219 N. Main Street is a single story, brick clad commercial building with a hipped roof and does not appear to possess any special architectural distinction or sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its design and construction. Comparatively, the *Development of Modernism in Raleigh, 1945-1965*, discusses commercial buildings constructed in the International or Modernist style, such as the Occidental Life Insurance Company building possess special architectural distinction.

The house at 10219 N. Main Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *To be eligible under Criterion D, a resource must yield or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.* The mid-twentieth-century commercial site is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

House
110 Marshall Street

Description

Located along the northwest side of Marshall Street along a slight rise, southwest of the intersection of Marshall Street and N. Main Street, the house at 110 Marshall Street sits on a 0.53-acre site. The resource is located in the central part of Archdale and is privately owned. The property was constructed as a residential property and remains as such.

The surrounding area is a combination of commercial and residential development. The topography is characterized by relatively flat land and mature trees.

Constructed around 1963 as a private dwelling, this one-story ranch style house is clad in brick and is capped by a low-pitched, front-gable, asymmetrical roof clad in asphalt shingles. The dwelling is built low to the ground and has an asymmetrical façade. Beginning at the ridgeline of the roof and continuing southwest, the center of the façade is recessed approximately four feet where the roof is supported by a wrought-iron post with modern design. The majority of the façade fenestration is located here sheltered by the large overhang.



Photograph 13: Façade of 110 Marshall St.; looking northwest (2016)

Resource Name	House
HPO Survey Site #	RD 928
Street Address	110 Marshall Street
PIN	7718562093
Construction Date(s)	C. 1963
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Photograph 14: Oblique view of 110 Marshall St.; looking west. (2016)



Photograph 15: Oblique view of 110 Marshall St.; looking north (2016)

The façade (southeast elevation) features an off-center front entrance covered by a modern storm door and sheltered under the roof overhang. The door is surrounded by board-and-batten (vertical wood) siding. Windows on the façade include two sets of three vinyl casement windows. One set of windows is located southwest of the entrance sheltered beneath the overhang. A small, single-pane fixed sash window is located southwest of this grouping. The other picture window is centered on the wall northeast of the front entrance. (Photograph 13).

The side, northeast elevation is partially concealed by a brick half-wall that extends out from the façade. It contains a pair of single-pane vinyl casement windows located southeast of center. Two, evenly spaced fixed-sash windows identical to the window located on the façade are located northwest of center (Photograph 14).

The southwest and northwest elevations contain an attached carport that faces the rear (west-northwest). Details on these elevations were not visible from the public right-of-way (Photograph 15). A small, non-contributing shed (circa 2000) is located at the southwest corner of the lot.

The dwelling appears to have been somewhat altered since its construction. Doors and exterior cladding are original; however, some windows appear to be later, vinyl replacements. No major additions or changes appear to have been made to the structure.

History

According to tax records, the house at 110 Marshall Street was constructed around 1963. The property was part of the 19.04 acres of land deeded to A.M. and J.M. Smith in 1927, which they held until 1940. Referred to in records as the Asa M. Smith, et.al. Subdivision, the land was subdivided and sold off starting in 1940. The Smiths sold six lots (approximately 0.75 acres) to W.I. Brunson and Grace O'Neal Brunson in 1940. In 1943, the Smiths sold six more lots (approximately 0.60 acres) to L.H. Kinney and Hilda V. Kinney. The same year the Kinneys purchased the 0.75 acres from the Brunsons and combined it with the 0.75 acres they had purchased from the Smiths. They held this land until they sold all 1.35 acres (approximately) to Jack L. and Dorothy F. Hall in 1953. The Halls still own most of the property today. In approximately 1963, they constructed the dwelling at 110 Marshall Street on 0.53 acres of this land. Before constructing the house on Marshall Street, the Halls lived and worked in High Point (High Point City Directory 1960). No specific information about the construction of the house was uncovered during the research process.

Architectural Context

No National Register listed or comparative examples of ranch homes were found in Archdale or Randolph County. However, the National Register listed Paul and Ellen Welles House constructed in 1956 serves as a good comparison. Located in Raleigh, North Carolina, approximately 90 miles east of Archdale, the Paul and Ellen Wells House was designed by Durham architect Kenneth McCoy Scott and remains a “dramatic and intact” example of a Modernist Split-Level house. As described in the *National Register Nomination for the Paul and Ellen Welles House*:

The approximately 3,000 square foot house is generally rectangular in form, with an asymmetrical side-gable roof with wide overhanging eaves. At the east end of the house stands two stories tall, with a brick-veneered lower level that is partially sunken into the ground at the rear and a slightly cantilevered upper level sheathed with board-and-batten siding (Little 2009: 7-1).

The Wachovia Building Company Contemporary Ranch House, constructed in 1951 serves as another example of Contemporary Ranch style dwelling. Also located in Raleigh, North Carolina, the Wachovia Building Co. House is located in the single-family section of Raleigh’s 1950’s Cameron Village mixed-use development. According to the *National Register Nomination for the Wachovia Building Company Contemporary Ranch House*:

The single-story, double-pile Ranch house is compact and has spare clean detailing that complements the rustic feel of its wide, painted, wood-shingle siding. Its low-pitched, asphalt-covered hipped roof has broad boxed eaves, creating a horizontality that grounds the small dwelling to its hill above the roadway (de Miranda 2014: 7-1).

Comparatively the house at 110 Marshall St. is a smaller, yet equally interesting example of the Contemporary Ranch style dwelling. Its asymmetrical front-gable roof with wide overhanging eaves and board-and-batten siding give the dwelling architectural distinction.



Photograph 24: Paul and Ellen Wells House (Source: 2009 National Register of Historic Places Nomination)



Photograph 25: Wachovia Building Company Contemporary Ranch House (Source: 2014 National Register of Historic Places Nomination)

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

Based on research completed for this report, JMT recommends the house at 110 Marshall Street as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The resource maintains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The dwelling embodies distinctive characteristics of the Contemporary Ranch style of architecture.

The house at 110 Marshall Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a resource must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.* The house at 110 Marshall Street does not appear to possess any special historic significance or sufficient integrity to be considered eligible in the areas of Community Planning and Development.

The house at 110 Marshall Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *To be eligible under Criterion B, a resource must be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.* The house at 110 Marshall Street does not appear to be associated with the lives of any significant individuals.

The house at 110 Marshall Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *To be eligible under Criterion C, a resource must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.* The house at 110 Marshall Street is a c. 1963 1 story, Ranch style dwelling that embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Contemporary Ranch style of architecture. Original exterior cladding and architectural details such as wide overhanging eaves and porch supports all remain intact. These materials and details are all characteristic of the Contemporary Ranch style and mean the dwelling possesses both architectural distinction and sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its design and construction. Comparatively, the Paul and Ellen Welles House and Wachovia Building Company Contemporary Ranch House, constructed in 1956 and 1951, respectively, possess architectural distinctiveness equaled by the house at 110 Marshall Street.

The house at 110 Marshall Street is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). To be eligible under Criterion D, a resource must yield or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory. The mid-twentieth-century dwelling site is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

House
10320 S. Main Street

Description

Located along the south side of South Main Street west of the intersection of Lakeside Drive and S. Main Street, the house at 10320 S. Main Street sits on a 1.65-acre site. The property is located in the central part of Archdale and is privately owned. The building was originally constructed as a private dwelling and currently serves in the same capacity.

The surrounding area is a combination of commercial and residential development. The topography is characterized by relatively flat land and mature trees.

Constructed around 1950 as a private dwelling, this house is a late example of the Craftsman bungalow Style. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and is capped by a cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The roof features overhanging eaves and triangular knee braces. A one-story full-width front porch is contained under an engaged shed roof and is supported by tapered wood columns atop brick piers. A one-story, side gable carport is located off of the side (southeast) elevation and is also supported by tapered wood columns on top of brick piers. The house rests on a brick foundation. Windows are three-over-one double hung wood sash windows covered



Photograph 16: Façade of 10320 S Main St.; looking southwest (2016)

Resource Name	House 10320 S. Main Street
HPO Survey Site #	RD 929
Street Address	10320 S. Main Street
PIN	7728025569
Construction Date(s)	C. 1950
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Photograph 17: Oblique view of 10320 S Main St.; looking northwest. (2016)



Photograph 18: Oblique view of 10320 S Main St.; looking north (2016)

by storm windows. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the roof.

The façade (northeast elevation) features a centered entrance sheltered by the one-story porch and flanked on either side by a pair double-hung wood sash windows. The front entrance contains a replacement, circa 1960 single-panel, three-light wood door. A centered, front gable dormer pierces the roof and features three, three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows; the center of which is wider than the others (Photograph 16).

The side, southeast elevation features a side entrance located southwest of center beneath the carport. The side entrance features a replacement door. The door is flanked on either side by three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. A pair of three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows is located to the right (northeast) of the carport with an additional pair located at the half-story near the gable peak (Photographs 17 & 18). A pair of smaller three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows is located southwest of the carport on the rear ell. One brick chimney pierces the roof ridge near the southeast gable end, and the other brick chimney pierces the roof of the rear ell.

The rear, southwest elevation features a centered entrance sheltered by a small shed-roofed overhang. The door type was not visible from the public right-of-way, but is flanked on either side by a single three-over-one double-hung wood sash window. An additional three-over-one double-hung wood sash window is located at the half-story near the gable peak (Photograph 18).



Photograph 19: Southeast elevation of 10320 S. Main St; looking west (2016)

The side, northwest elevation features a small projecting bay with a shed roof. The bay features a small, wood sash window and is flanked on either side by a pair of three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. An additional pair of windows is located directly above the projecting bay at the half-story near the gable peak (Photograph 16).

The dwelling appears to have undergone some material alterations since its construction. Although windows appear original, the doors and primary exterior materials are later replacements, and most windows have been covered with modern storm windows. No major additions or changes appear to have been made to the structure. Overall the dwelling is in fair condition, however some maintenance and repairs are necessary. The roof is in poor condition and needs to be replaced. Some windows are also in need of maintenance (Photograph 19).



Figure 6: 10320 S Main Street parcel boundary and site plan (Source: ESRI)

History

According to tax records the house at 10320 South Main Street was constructed around 1950. Until 1928, the land was part of Lee Aldridge's plantation/farm which contained 137.32 Acres (Randolph County 1927: Plat Bk 1, Pg 185). In 1928 after Lee Aldridge's death, the land was subdivided and sold by his widow, Annie Aldridge. Lot 1 (now 10320 S. Main St.) consisted of 15 acres and was purchased along with Lot 7 (25.75 acres) by Primrose and E.H. Welch. Primrose Welch was Lee and Annie Aldridge's daughter (Aldridge, 1916). In 1929, Primrose and E.H. Welch signed a Deed of Trust granting Lot 1 (15 Acres) to Z.I. Walzer and W.C. Hammer, both Guilford County Commissioners. In 1930, they sold the 15 acres to E.M. Macon and Gertrude Hayworth Macon. In 1933 the Macons sold it to John W. and Ardilla Miller who deeded it to Charles O. and Verna Bean in 1938. The Bean family owned the land in 1950 when the house at 10320 S. Main St. was constructed. In 2014, L. Scott Bean, grandson of Charles and Verna Bean, sold the property to Rodney Bailey. No specific information about the construction of the house was uncovered during the research process.

Architectural Context

As previously stated, no National Register listed examples of Craftsman bungalow style dwellings were found in Archdale or Randolph County. However, this late example of a Craftsman bungalow dwelling can be compared to the National Register listed Sunnyside (R.B. Whitley House) located in the town of Wendell, Wake County, North Carolina. Constructed in 1918, Sunnyside is typical in its form, but distinctive in its mixing of Craftsman and Colonial Revival elements. The two-story brick house features a slate-shingled hip roof, a one-story front porch, patio terraces, and a two-tier back porch (Narron and Pezoni 2001: 7-1).

The National Register listed Dr. Elmo N. Lawrence House, constructed around 1922, serves as another archetype example of a one-and-a-half story Craftsman bungalow. Located in Raleigh, NC, the Dr. Elmo N. Lawrence House is constructed of concrete blocks sheathed in cement stucco. As described in the *National Register Nomination for the Dr. Elmo N. Lawrence House*:

Asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof and shed dormers punctuate the center of both the front and rear roof slopes. Triangular knee braces occur along the eaves of the side gables and the sides of the dormers. Rafter tails punctuate the overhanging shed roofs of the dormers (Martin 2004: 7-1).



Photograph 26: Sunnyside (R.B. Whitley House)
(Source: 2001 National Register of Historic Places Nomination)

Comparatively, the house at 1320 S. Main Street is a relatively simple, unadorned version of the Craftsman bungalow style. The dwelling is in poor condition and there have been multiple material alterations to the structure. There is nothing that sets it apart architecturally and 10233 North Main Street is a far better example of this style remaining in Archdale.



Photograph 27: Dr. Elmo N. Lawrence House
(Source: 2004 National Register of Historic Places Nomination)

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

Based on research completed for this report, JMT recommends the house at 10320 S. Main Street not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. While the resource maintains its integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, or association, it does not maintain its integrity of materials and workmanship. The material alterations such as doors and siding minimize its integrity. It is also in fair condition and is in need of maintenance, including extensive roof repairs on the carport.

The house at 10320 S. Main Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a resource must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.* The house 10320 S. Main Street does not appear to possess any special historic significance or sufficient integrity to be considered eligible in the areas of Community Planning and Development.

The house at 10320 S. Main Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *To be eligible under Criterion B, a resource must be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.* The house at 10320 S. Main Street does not appear to be associated with the lives of any significant individuals.

The house at 10320 S. Main Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *To be eligible under Criterion C, a resource must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.* The house at 10320 S. Main Street is a one-and-a-half-story, Craftsman bungalow dwelling and does not appear to possess any special architectural distinction or sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its design and construction. The dwelling has undergone multiple material alterations including replacement of doors and siding, and the house is also in need of maintenance including extensive repairs to the carport roof. These elements minimize its integrity. Comparatively, Sunnyside and the Dr. Elmo N. Lawrence House, constructed in ca. 1918 and 1922, respectively, possess special architectural distinction and their integrity has not been compromised by material alterations or deferred maintenance.

The house at 10320 S. Main Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *To be eligible under Criterion D, a resource must yield or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.* The mid-twentieth-century dwelling site is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

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