

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

March 23, 2018

Matthew Johnson
Town of Jamestown
PO Box 848
Jamestown, NC 27282

mjohnson@jamestown.nc.gov

RE: Oakdale Road Sidewalk Improvement Project (C-5700), Jamestown, Guilford County,
ER 17-1717

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your February 23, 2018, letter transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and concur with the findings that the seven evaluated houses are not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and that collectively, they do not constitute an eligible historic district. Thus, no historic properties will be affected by the sidewalk improvement project.

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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Renee Gledhill-Earley".

for Ramona M. Bartos



Settled 1752
JAMESTOWN
NORTH CAROLINA

Received: 03/06/2018
State Historic Preservation Office

ER 17-1717

Due -- 3/28/18

February 23, 2018

Renee Gledhill-Early
State Historic Preservation Office
109 East Jones Street, Room 258
Raleigh, NC 27601

H-

Report to Jenn Brosz -- comments to RGE
by 3/23/18

*and Hannah
3/21*

*ERLE Hers
RGE
3/23*

RE: Oakdale Road Sidewalk Improvement Project (C-5700), Jamestown, Guilford County, ER 17-1717

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Early,

In response to your letter dated September 28, 2017, the Town of Jamestown hired New South Associates, Inc., to survey the subject project area for potential National Register eligible properties and a potential historic district along Oakdale Road. The report is included for your review and concurrence.

If you have any questions, you may contact me at 336-454-7386 or mjohnson@jamestown-nc.gov. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Matthew Johnson, AICP
Assistant Town Manager/Director of Planning

Town of Jamestown Oakdale Road Sidewalk Design Project, Norfolk Southern Railroad Tracks to Chimney Court (STIP C-5700)

Guilford County, North Carolina



New South Associates, Inc.

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**Town of Jamestown Oakdale Road Sidewalk Design Project,
Norfolk Southern Railroad Tracks
to Chimney Court (STIP C-5700)**

Guilford County, North Carolina

Report submitted to:
Mattern & Craig
206 Cooper Street, Suite 117
Statesville, North Carolina 28677

Report prepared by:
New South Associates, Inc.
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083


Mary Beth Reed – Principal Investigator

Ellen Turco - Historian and Author

February 21, 2018 – Final Report
New South Associates Technical Report 2804

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1.0 Management Summary

The Town of Jamestown in Guilford County has requested Federal Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ) funding to provide a walking and biking route from neighborhoods off Oakdale Road (SR 1352) to downtown Jamestown businesses on Main Street (U.S. 29/70A). This phase of the project includes preparing an environmental document and design development for pedestrian accommodations along the north side of Oakdale Road, from the Norfolk Southern railroad tracks (crossing ID 722355V, MP 294.25) to Chimney Court. This project has been assigned number C-5700 in the 2017-2028 State Transportation Improvement Plan. The project area is located in NCDOT Division 7.

Mattern & Craig, Jamestown’s environmental and engineering consultant for the project, retained New South Associates to assess the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for seven individual buildings and one potential historic district within the project area. New South conducted the fieldwork on January 2, 2018 and prepared this report. As a result of this study, for the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, New South makes the following recommendations:

Survey Site No.	PIN	Resource Name	Date (Est.)	Address	Recommendation
GF 8978	7821470803	George Johnson House	Circa 1900	209 Oakdale Rd.	Not Eligible
GF 1416	7821471717	Andrew Johnson House	Circa 1900	211 Oakdale Rd.	Not Eligible
GF 8979	7821473663	House	Circa 1955	301 Oakdale Rd.	Not Eligible
GF 8980	7821473572	Brown House	Circa 1920; 1960	303 Oakdale Rd.	Not Eligible
GF 8981	7821475332	Modlin House	Circa 1944	401 Oakdale Rd.	Not Eligible
GF 8982	7821560991	John Hodgkin House	Circa 1910	409 Oakdale Rd.	Not Eligible
GF 8983	7821468594	Hodgin House	Circa 1948	507 Oakdale Road	Not Eligible
GF 1447	multiple	Oakdale Road District	Circa 1900-1948	East and West Side Sides of Oakdale Road, South of railroad track to Chimney Court	Not Eligible

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APPENDIX A: SHPO CORRESPONDENCE

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2.0 Project Description and Methodology

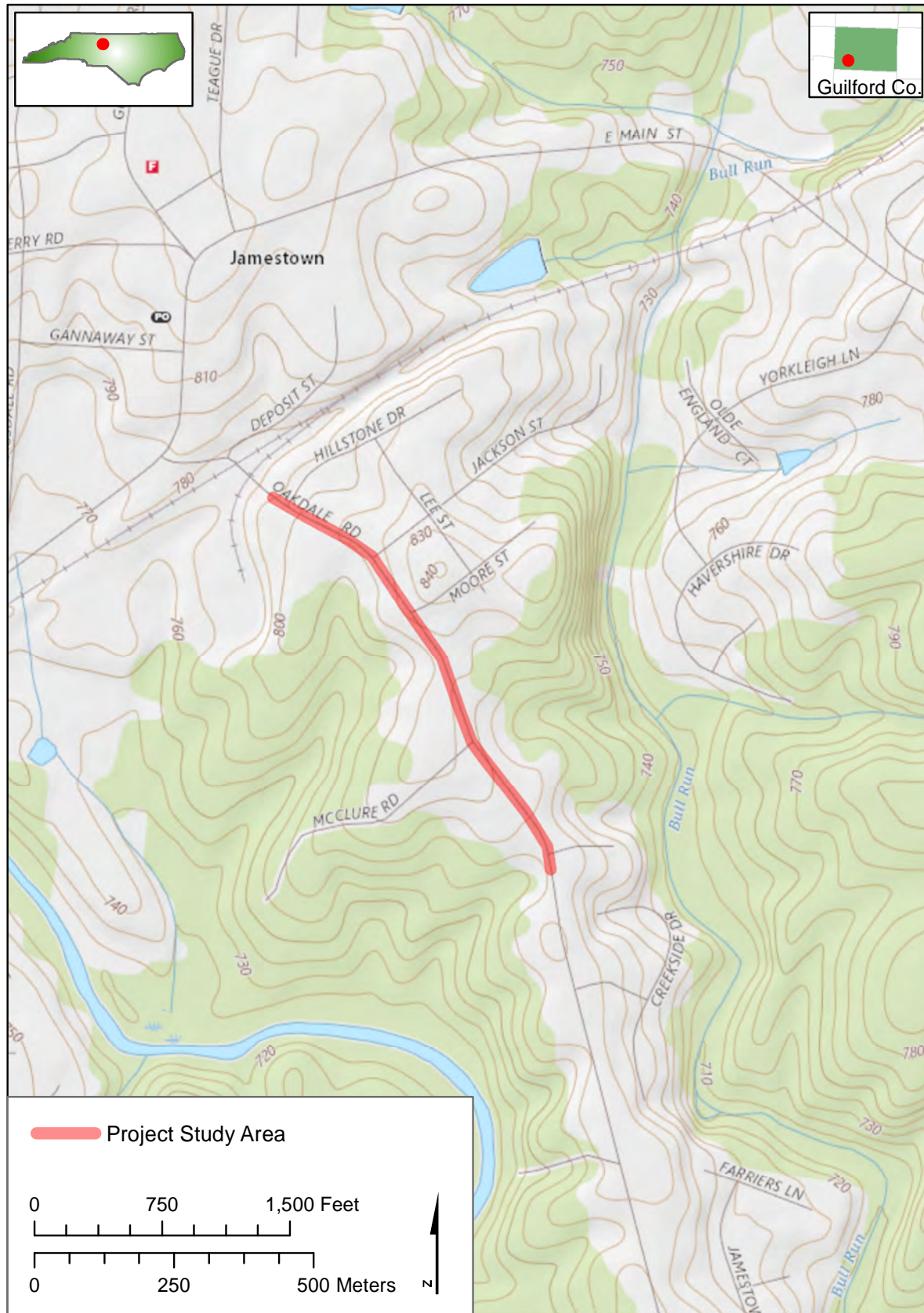
The Town of Jamestown (Town) has requested Federal Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ) funding to provide a walking and biking route from neighborhoods off Oakdale Road (SR 1352) to downtown Jamestown businesses on Main Street (U.S. 29/70A). The Oakdale Road sidewalk project (the project) will require multiple state and federal permits including: a Categorical Exclusion from the Federal Highways Administration; an encroachment permit from the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT); an erosion control permit from the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality; and a Nationwide 401/404 Preconstruction Notification from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Mattern and Craig is completing the environmental and design development documents for the project. It has been assigned number C-5700 in the 2017-2028 North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Plan. ER 17-1717 is the project review number assigned by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO).

The first phase of the project, Main Street to the Norfolk Southern railroad tracks (crossing ID 722355V, MP 294.25) is complete. The second phase will complete the improvements between the railroad tracks to Chimney Court, and the last segment will run from Chimney Court south to Jamestown Oaks Drive. This report addresses cultural resources within the phase two area, a distance of approximately 0.42 mile on the east side of Oakdale Road (Figure 2.1). Additional right-of-way will be acquired to accommodate the sidewalk. The planned sidewalk section includes a five-foot utility strip adjacent to the back of curb and a five-foot sidewalk on the east side of Oakdale Road, with the addition of cut or fill slopes beyond the sidewalk as necessary. Overall ground disturbance should be limited to no more than a 25-foot strip along the east side of Oakdale Road.

On August 2, 2017, the Town submitted a project review letter to the Historic Preservation Office (HPO) (Appendix A). As part of the submittal, the Town identified seven resources on the east side of Oakdale Road that were over 50 years of age. Maps of the project area and a photograph of each building over 50 years of age were provided by the Town to the HPO. As a result of the submission, the HPO issued a letter on September 28, 2017 recommending further evaluation of the resources by a qualified architectural history consultant. The HPO recommended that the consultant document the project area and assess the individual resources, as well as a potential district, for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (see Appendix A). The HPO's letter stated there were no known archaeological resources in or near the project area but noted that buried resources associated with historic buildings may become evident during construction.

Mattern and Craig, the Town's environmental and engineering consultant for the project, retained New South Associates to assess the NRHP eligibility for seven individual buildings and one potential historic district within the project area. New South recommended an Area of Potential

Figure 2.1. Project Area in Jamestown, Guilford County



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Effects (APE) for historic architecture consisting a 25-foot strip beginning at the back of the existing curb on the east side of Oakdale Road and any tax parcels that abut the strip. This APE takes into account areas that would be directly impacted by project activities plus those properties that may have a visual impact from the utility easement, sidewalk and slopes (Figure 2.2).

New South conducted the fieldwork on January 2, 2018. A literature search of HPO records conducted prior to fieldwork identified three resources recorded in or near the APE: the Jamestown Depot (GF 506); the Andrew Johnson House (GF 1416); and a “block”, or group, file containing miscellaneous resources along Oakdale Road (GF 1227). The Jamestown Depot could not be located during fieldwork and is assumed to be demolished. Seven individual resources and one district were intensively surveyed. These newly identified resources were assigned new HPO survey site numbers, GF 8978 through GF 8983, and were entered in to the HPO’s survey database. The Andrew Johnson House (GF 1416) retained its original survey site number, as did the Oakdale Road district (GF 1227). In addition to the intensive surveys, a windshield survey was conducted of resources on the west side of Oakdale Road between the railroad tracks and Chimney Court that appeared upon visual inspection to be over 50 years of age. These resources were added to the group file for the Oakdale Road District (GF 1447).

The Jamestown Historic District (GF 10) and the Ragsdale Farm (GF 1126), both nearby NRHP-listed historic districts, were visually inspected to determine if there were historic and/or visual linkages to the Oakdale Road resources. Based on differences in the land use patterns between the existing NRHP district and the Oakdale Road corridor, New South staff determined it was not appropriate to expand the boundaries of the Jamestown Historic District or the Ragsdale Farm District to encompass all or part of Oakdale Road.¹ No additional work was done within the existing NRHP districts. The New South architectural historian visually inspected the exteriors, associated outbuildings, and settings of each resource on the east side of Oakdale Road. These features were documented through written notes and digital photographs. The interiors of the houses were not accessed.

Vertical files and published resources at the Jamestown Public Library were examined. Guilford County tax parcel data and deeds were accessed online. The 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the project area was reviewed online. Historic topographic maps and aerial photos were viewed at historicaerials.com, nationalmap.gov, and the U.S. Geological Survey’s historical topographic map collection. U.S. Census records were reviewed at Ancestry.com. The architecture and ownership history of each resource was evaluated within its respective context according to the established NRHP criteria. The following references were referenced to develop a local context. Jamestown Historic District NRHP Nomination (Survey and Planning Unit, North Carolina Office of Archives

¹ The Jamestown Historic District consist primarily of twentieth-century commercial buildings where it abuts Oakdale Road. The Ragsdale Farm is a twentieth century agricultural landscape anchored by a Neo-classical Revival house.

Figure 2.2 Area of Potential Effects



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018

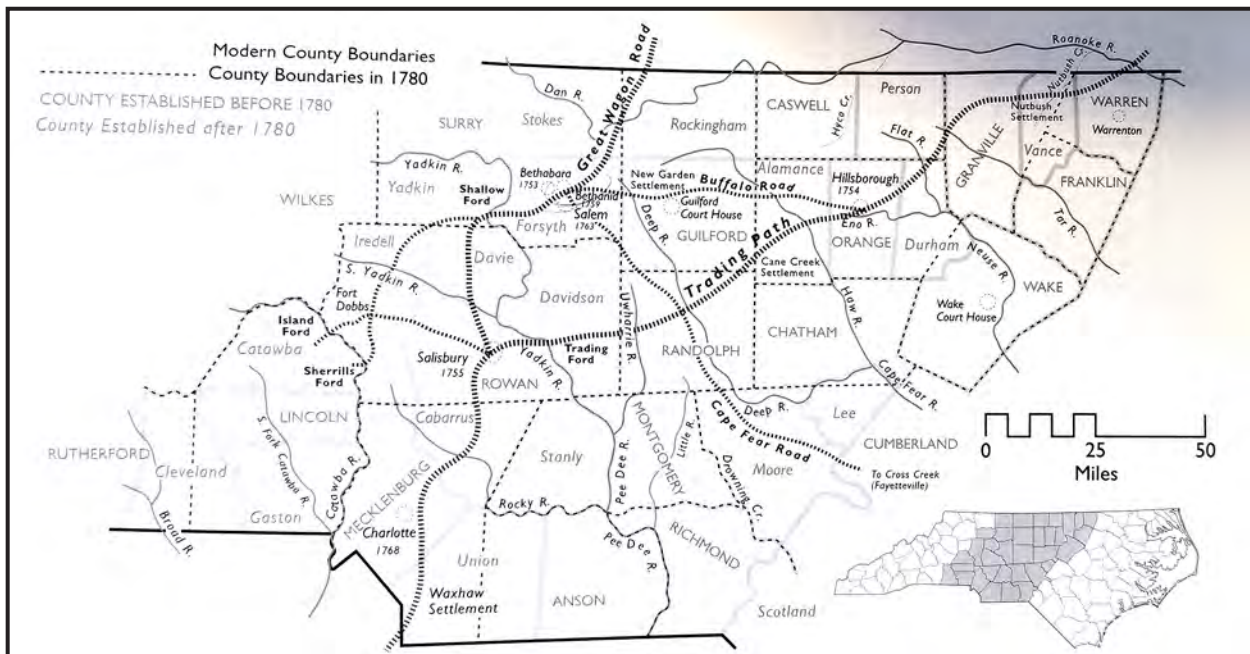
and History 1973) and the Oakdale Cotton Mill NRHP Nomination (Little-Stokes 1975). Alan Johnson, a grandson of the founder, supplied a verbal history of the Johnson Shoe Company.

The results of this intensive-level investigation and NRHP evaluation are presented in the following chapters of this report. This report complies with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's current Historic Architecture Group *Procedures and Work Products* and the NC HPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/ Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*.

3.0 Historic Context

Jamestown is located in southwest Guilford County in North Carolina's Piedmont region. Pennsylvania Quakers settled here beginning in the eighteenth century, migrating south along the Great Wagon Road that linked central Pennsylvania to the western Piedmont by way of Maryland and Virginia (Marshall III 2006). An offshoot wagon route ran southeast from the Moravian communities of Bethbara, Bethania, and Salem through the area that became Jamestown, to the Cape Fear region (Figure 3.1). Present-day Main Street (U.S. 29/70A) roughly follows the alignment of the eighteenth-century wagon road. The Quakers, including the community's namesake James Mendenhall, settled Jamestown around 1770. Architectural historian Catherine Bishir writes that Jamestown retains the "best collection of mid-Atlantic-influenced Quaker architecture in the state" (Bishir and Southern 2003:339). For this reason, the Jamestown Historic District (GF 10) was listed in the NRHP in 1973. The west end of the district contains three impressive Flemish-bond brick structures: the 1811 Mendenhall Planation, the 1824 Mendenhall Store, and the circa 1820 Jamestown Friends Meeting House.

3.1 Routes, Rivers and Early Settlements in Piedmont North Carolina



Source: Bishir and Southern 2003

Eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Jamestown was primarily a farming community, but also a progressive intellectual center with a law school, the state's first medical school, women's college, a Masonic Lodge, and a manumission society (Bishir and Southern 2003:339–340; Town of Jamestown 2013). It was also a stop on the Underground Railroad. In 1856, the North Carolina Rail Road (NCR) connecting Raleigh and Charlotte was built through Jamestown. This event precipitated the town's eastward expansion from the original village settlement. The east end

of the Jamestown Historic District is a collection of typical small town twentieth-century brick commercial buildings from this later period. Small industries benefited from the town's location along a major roadway and railroad, as well as the power provided by the nearby Deep River (Survey and Planning Unit, North Carolina Office of Archives and History 1973:8.C). There was also a woolen factory, a gun factory, and multiple grist and lumber mills. In 1871, the Oakdale Cotton Mill was established on the Deep River approximately 0.5 mile south of Jamestown and the project area. The site already had a 50-year industrial history, having been the location of an older gristmill, the previously noted gun factory, and the Logan Manufacturing Company, which produced cotton warps from 1865-1871. The Oakdale Cotton Mill Village District consists of a factory complex, a church, a school, and 36 worker houses (GF 0015 and GF 8721; NRHP-listed 1975, Expanded 2004).

Entrepreneur George Johnson opened a cobbler shop on Main Street on around 1879 (Figure 3.2). Around 1897, Johnson incorporated Johnson Brothers and Company, a wholesale shoe manufactory, with his brother, Andrew F. Johnson, and John R. Cook. The incorporation likely coincided with the establishment moving from its Main Street location to a new brick factory on the west side of Oakdale Road, south of the railroad tracks and adjacent to the project area. The Johnson brothers each built a home across Oakdale Road from their factory around 1900. The 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Jamestown depicts the two-story frame dwellings and a narrow three-story brick factory with a two-story rear section with a separate one-story office and warehouse building to the south (Figure 3.3). The factory

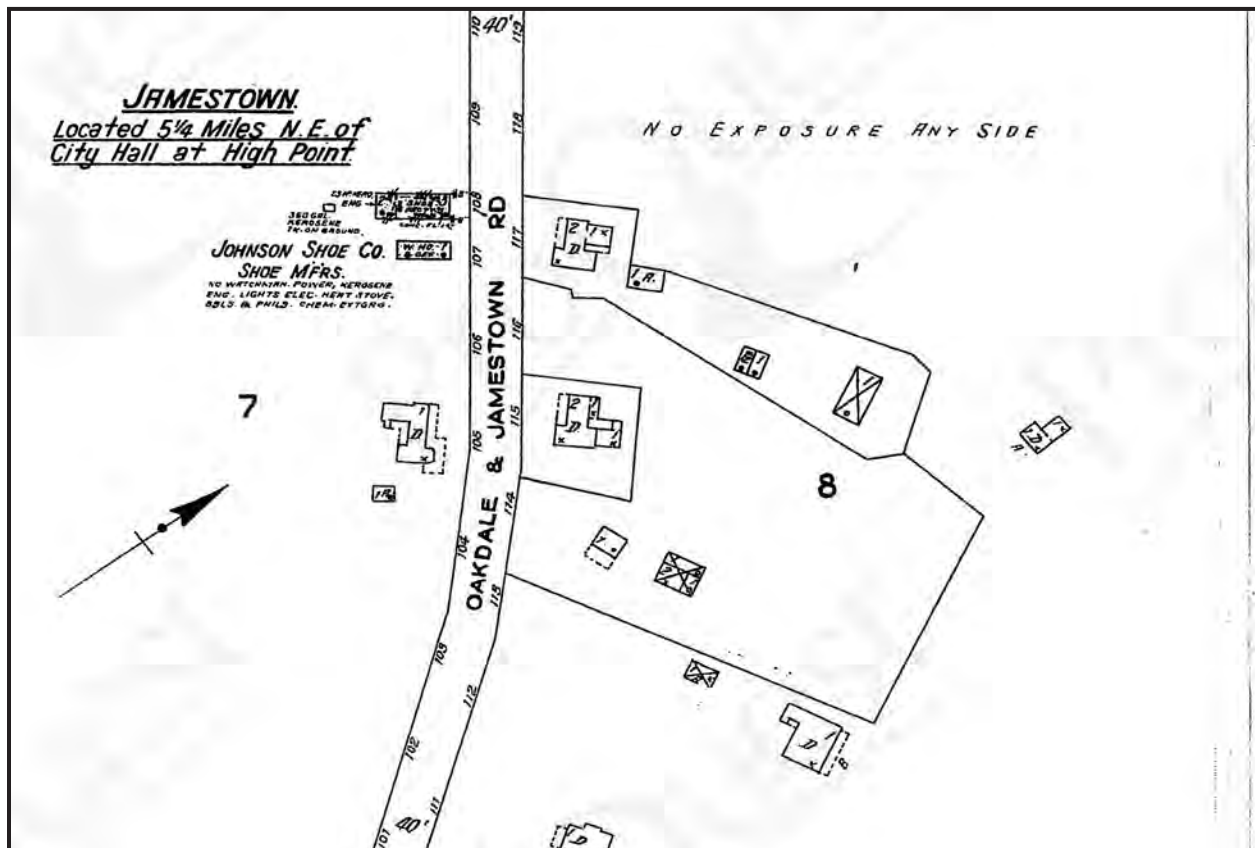
was powered by a kerosene engine and had the benefit of modern electric lights. It produced shoes for the wholesale market and was known for the "Johnson Brogan," a shoe with copper toes (Town of Jamestown, North Carolina 2018; Browning 2008:27; *The Greensboro Patriot* 1899, 1899). The brothers closed the factory around 1922 when it was no longer profitable, and subsequently the Oakdale Cotton Mill used the empty building for storage. The brick factory was demolished prior to 1980, the former site now occupied by 210 Oakdale Road, a residential quadraplex (Alan Johnson, Personal Communication).

Figure 3.2 First Johnson Shoe Factory on Main Street, Circa 1899



Source: *The Greensboro Patriot*

Figure 3.3 1924 High Point Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing Johnson Shoe Factory on Oakdale Road



**Note Homes of Owners Andrew F. Johnson and George Johnson on West Side of Oakdale Road Across from Factory

In the twentieth century, Jamestown lost momentum as nearby Greensboro and High Point attracted larger industries. Jamestown had lost its municipal status in 1893. It regained its charter in 1947, which enabled the town to enact zoning regulations and construct a municipal water and sewer system. By 1950, the town's population was 750 (Town of Jamestown 2013). The historic houses in the survey area date from after 1900 and for the most part were erected prior to the advent of zoning and land use regulations. The houses do not appear to have been part of a planned subdivision or other organized building effort. Rather, the area appears to have been developed after 1900 by private individuals who erected houses to suit their own needs and tastes. Recent satellite photography indicates that two new residential subdivisions, Bull Run Village and Jamestown Oaks, were built on the east side of Oakdale Road south of the project area around 1995 and 2000, respectively. The Oakdale Cotton Mill ceased operation in July 2009 after almost 130 years of production (Matthew Johnson, Personal Communication). In 2017, 3,300 resided in Jamestown (Town of Jamestown 2013).

4.0 National Register Evaluations for Oakdale Road Resources and District

SETTING

Oakdale Road runs south from Jamestown's historic commercial area to the Oakdale Cotton Mill Village. There are four non-historic commercial properties at the north end of Oakdale Road, just south of the Norfolk Southern railroad tracks. The largest of these is the Univar distribution plant on the west side of the road. South of Univar is a residential quadraplex, the former location of the Johnson Shoe Company. South of 209 Oakdale Road, the road transitions from mixed-use to residential. The landscape consists of one, one-and-a-half, and two-story single-family dwellings from 209 Oakdale Road to the Phase II project terminus at Chimney Court. Domestic outbuildings, such as garages and storage sheds, are present in some of the rear yards. The grass yards have hedges and other domestic plantings and mature trees. The lots are mostly level and are around one-half-acre in size, with the exception of 409 Oakdale Road which is on a five-acre lot.

Figure 4.1. View from Oakdale Road looking North to Downtown Jamestown



Figure 4.2. View from Oakdale Road looking South



Figure 4.3. Map of Surveyed Resources on Oakdale Road



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018

INVENTORY LIST AND INDIVIDUAL NRHP EVALUATIONS

GF 8978; George Johnson House, 209 Oakdale Road; Circa 1900; PIN 7821470803

The house at 209 Oakdale Road is also known as the George Johnson House (Figure 4.4). It faces Oakdale Road on a 0.37-acre lot. It is one of two similar and historically-associated houses on the east side of Oakdale Road that were built by brothers George and Andrew Johnson, proprietors of the Johnson Shoe Company. Although the precise date of construction was not determined, stylistic clues date the house to the turn of the twentieth century. East of the dwelling is a gravel driveway that leads to a garage. This one-story structure has a metal covered shed roof, two partially enclosed vehicle bays and a small, enclosed storage section. Current satellite photographs show a rectangular in-ground swimming pool behind the house.

The George Johnson House is an altered folk Victorian dwelling. Folk Victorian dwellings are simple frame houses defined by the presence of simplified decorative details, usually of Italianate or Queen Anne inspiration. The primary areas for the decorative trim are the porch and cornice (McAlester 2013:398). The George Johnson House retains its overall historical gable-and-wing form, one of the subtypes of the Folk Victorian house; however, many of its original decorative details and materials have been lost. The house has a two-story T-plan main block and a gabled one-story rear ell. The street facing gable is pedimented; the side and rear gables of the two-story section have eave returns. The broken roof plane on the ell's northwest side suggests a porch was added and enclosed. Across the front (southwest) elevation is a one-story partial-width hipped porch.

The exterior walls are presently covered with vinyl siding. The window trim, soffits and eaves are encased in vinyl. The windows are replacement one-over-one vinyl sashes. The porch has metal replacement posts, and any original decorative trim is now gone. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house sits on a foundation of continuous brick. There is a rebuilt single shouldered chimney on the northwest side of the two-story section.

Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The George Johnson House remains on its original site and retains its historic setting and feeling, and associations with the original builder, an owner of the Johnson Shoe Company. The house retains its historic form and massing. Its loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship is attributable to the vinyl siding, trim and windows; replacement porch posts, and rebuilt chimney. Due to these changes, the overall physical integrity of this resource is poor.

Figure 4.4 George Johnson House, 209 Oakdale Road



A. Southwest Side (Front); B. Northwest Side; C. Southeast Side; D. Garage

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The house was built by and for one of the owners of the Johnson Shoe Company, a local factory that made shoes for the wholesale market. The George Johnson House was not found to be associated with a specific historic event. *Therefore, the George Johnson House is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.*

Research conducted for this project identified brothers George and Andrew Johnson as local business owners; however, the men were not found to have made specific and identifiable contributions to local history beyond their roles as prominent business owners. Additionally, Criterion B is generally restricted to properties that illustrate a person’s important achievements, and Johnson’s

home does not convey his role in the family company in the same manner that the factory building would, had it survived and been proven to be significant to local history. *Therefore, the George Johnson House is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. Although its form and massing are substantially intact, modern materials have replaced the historic siding, trim, windows, and doors significantly eroding the historic appearance of the George Johnson House. The house no longer conveys its Folk Victorian style. It does not possess the level of architectural integrity and significance to distinguish it from Folk Victorian houses that abound in Guilford County and across the state. *Therefore, the George Johnson House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.*

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

GF 1416; Andrew Johnson House; 211 Oakdale Road; Circa 1900; PIN 7821471717

The house at 211 Oakdale Road is known as the Andrew Johnson House (Figure 4.5). It faces Oakdale Road on a 0.73-acre lot. The 2,281-square-foot house is one of two similar and historically associated houses on the east side of Oakdale Road, built by brothers George and Andrew Johnson, proprietors of the Johnson Shoe Company. Although the precise date of construction was not determined, stylistic clues date the house to the turn of the twentieth century. The HPO survey site file recorded Nathan Bales as the builder, but that reference was not sourced, nor was it confirmed through additional research. Today, the rear and side yards are enclosed within a wood privacy fence. Within the fence east of the house is a frame gabled shed with wood German siding and a metal roof.

The Andrew Johnson House is an altered folk Victorian dwelling, similar in form to the George Johnson House. Like its neighbor, it has lost a significant amount of original material. The house has a two-story T-plan main block and a one-story rear ell. The street-facing gable is pedimented; the side and rear gables of the two-story section have eave returns. Satellite photography indicates a one-story porch runs across the rear wall of the main block and wraps around the northwest side wall of the ell. A one-story partial-width hipped porch supported by three, square porch posts spans the front elevation. The house is covered with cementitious weatherboard siding, with the exception of replacement wood scalloped shingles in the front facing gable on the façade. The windows are three-over-one replacement sashes are set in classically inspired surrounds with flared caps, which are not original. The front door is also a recent replacement. The door has panels

Figure 4.5 Andrew Johnson House (GF 1416), 211 Oakdale Road



A. Southwest Side (Front)
B. Northwest Side
C. Southeast Side
D. Shed
E. 1979 Documentary
Photograph
Source: North Carolina State
Historic Preservation Office

surmounted by an oval window and is flanked by sidelights. The roof planes are covered with metal. The foundation was not visible. An exterior shouldered chimney rises up the northwest side of the two-story main block.

A 1979 documentary photograph in the HPO survey site file depicts the house's historical appearance. The original wood weatherboard siding was intact. Italianate brackets lined the roof and porch eaves. The porch was further embellished with turned porch posts and jigsaw brackets. The original windows were two-over-two sashes. The entry consisted of a solid, paneled door and a single lattice patterned sidelight. In addition to the removal and replacement of original materials and decorative details, the fenestration pattern of the façade has also been altered. The 1979 photograph shows four openings on the front of the side-gable section of the house: two windows on the second story, and a door and window aligned below. There was a triple window across second story of the front-facing wing and a set of paired windows on the north side. A single window was centered below the triple window. Today, the double window has been reduced to a single opening, and the triple window has been replaced by two window openings. A second window opening has been added on the first floor.

Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Andrew Johnson House remains on its original site and retains its historic setting, feeling, and associations with the original builder and owner of the Johnson Shoe Company. The house retains its historic form and massing, but has lost integrity of its design, materials, and workmanship as a result of the installation of cementitious weatherboard siding, gable shingles, and replacement windows. The house has lost its original Folk Victorian decorative trim, porch posts and front entry treatment. The façade has been altered even further by the rearrangement of the original fenestration. Due to these changes, the overall physical integrity of this resource is poor.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The house was built by and for one of the owners of the Johnson Shoe Company, a local factory that made shoes for the wholesale market. The Andrew Johnson House was not found to be associated with a specific historic event. *Therefore, the Andrew Johnson House is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.*

Research conducted for this project identified brothers George and Andrew Johnson as locally prominent business owners; however, the men were not found to have made specific and identifiable

contributions to local history beyond their roles as prominent business owners. Additionally, Criterion B is generally restricted to properties that illustrate a person's important achievements, and Johnson's home does not convey his role in the family company in the same manner that the factory building would have, had it survived and been proven to be significant to local history. *Therefore, the Andrew Johnson House is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. Due to extensive alterations, the Andrew Johnson House is no longer a representative example of a Folk Victorian dwelling. Although its form and massing are substantially intact, modern materials have replaced the historic siding, trim, windows, and doors, significantly eroding the house's historic appearance. The fenestration pattern has been changed. As a result of these changes, the house is not representative of any particular architectural style or time period. *Therefore, the Andrew Johnson House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.*

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

GF 8979; House; 301 Oakdale Road; Circa 1929; 1955; PIN 7821473663

The house at 301 Oakdale Road is 1,514 square feet in size and situated on a 0.46-acre lot on the east side of Oakdale Road (Figure 4.6). The lot spans the full depth of the block, from Oakdale Road to Lee Street. The house is positioned in the approximate center of the lot giving the property a much deeper front yard than its neighbors. A low stone retaining wall runs along the north property line from Oakdale Road to the paved driveway and parking pad on the northeast side of the house.

Both the tax record and the homeowner gave the year 1929 as the construction date. Although it is plausible that a portion of the house was built in 1929, today the dwelling has the visual profile of a mid-twentieth-century house. The main block of the house is a one-story, side-gable form. A gabled addition projects off the northwest side and there are two shed additions off the rear elevation. An enclosed shed porch spans the front of the main block. Most of the house is covered with a running bond brick veneer; one of the rear shed additions is sheathed with either wood or cementitious board siding. The windows are two-over-two vertical sashes with the exception of the front porch, which is enclosed with six-over-six wood windows. The roof is composite shingle. The foundation is brick. A brick exterior chimney flue rises from the north corner of the house.

Figure 4.6 House (GF 8979), 301 Oakdale Road



A. Southwest Side And Section Of Stone Wall



B. Northeast and Northwest Sides

Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house at 301 Oakdale Road remains on its original site and retains its historic setting and feeling. A historic association was not identified beyond it being one of a string of twentieth-century houses on Oakdale Road. Its historic form and massing was not determined, as the house appears to have evolved in size over a period of decades. Its current appearance is that of a very plain linear Ranch house. As such, its design, materials, and workmanship are appropriate for the style the mid-twentieth century time period, although these elements are not notable in any way.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The house appears to have historically been used as a residence, one in a series of unrelated twentieth-century houses built along Oakdale Road. It was not found to be associated with a specific historic event or pattern of events. *Therefore, 301 Oakdale Road is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.*

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with persons of demonstrated significance in local, state, or national history. Research conducted for this project did not identify the original owner or and/or early occupants of the house. The current owners have resided in the house since 2007. *Therefore, 301 Oakdale Road is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. 301 Oakdale Road is an example of a modest linear Ranch. It appears to date from the mid-twentieth century, although an older dwelling may be encapsulated inside. Other than its form, the only clues to its assumed mid-twentieth-century construction date are the vertical two-over-two windows on a portion of the building and its brick veneer exterior. This house does not embody the Ranch style, as it is lacking in features strongly associated with the type, such as a slab chimney, overhanging roof eaves and a carport. Ranch houses are ubiquitous in both rural and suburban areas across the state. This example does not possess the requisite level of design and workmanship to be eligible for the NRHP. *Therefore, 301 Oakdale Road is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.*

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. *Therefore, 301 Oakdale Road is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.*

GF 8980; Brown House, 303 Oakdale Road; Circa 1920; 1960; PIN 7821473572

The Brown House is a 1,615-square-foot house on a 0.58-acre lot on the east side of Oakdale Road (Figure 4.7). The front yard is enclosed by a wood picket fence. A driveway south of the house is marked with granite piers at the street. The driveway leads from Oakdale Road to an angled garage and circular parking pad behind the house. Tax maps indicate that the driveway may be on the adjacent vacant parcel (PIN 7821474422). Deeds indicate W.C. and Mosie Brown built this house around 1920. It remained in the Brown family until 1984 (Guilford County Deed Book (GFDB) Book 1019; Page 79).

The house at 303 Oakdale Road appears to have been built in two phases. The first phase, circa 1920, is a one-story hipped roof dwelling with hipped projecting window bays on the northeast and

Figure 4.7 Brown House (GF 8980), 303 Oakdale Road



A. Southwest Side



B. Northwest Side



C. Southeast Side

northwest sides. A hipped, one-bay front porch supported by metal posts is on the southwest side. The 1920 section of the house has six-over-six and four-over-four windows. Around 1960, a one-story, side-gable wing was appended onto the southeast side. The façade of the 1960 section has a three-part, multi-light picture window. Although built decades apart, a deep overhanging eave, tan vinyl siding, the composite shingle roof, and brick foundation now unifies both parts of the house.

Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Brown House remains on its original site and retains its historic setting and feeling. A historic association was not identified beyond it being one of a string of twentieth-century houses on Oakdale Road. Its original design was that of a one-story, hipped roof cottage. This form is still clearly evident, yet is overshadowed by the circa 1960 gabled addition that doubled the size of the building. Its original exterior materials and workmanship have been obscured by the application of vinyl siding and trim.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The house appears to have historically been used as a residence. It is one in a series of unrelated twentieth-century houses on Oakdale Road. It was not found to be associated with a specific historic event or pattern of events. *Therefore, the Brown House is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.*

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with persons of demonstrated significance in local, state, or national history. Research conducted for this project identified the Brown family as the long-term owners and occupants of this house. The family was not found to have played a historically significant role in local, state, or national events. *Therefore, the Brown House is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. The Brown House is an example of a modest vernacular dwelling, built in two distinct phases, that lacks stylistic embellishments. It does not represent any particular type, style or period of construction, nor does it possess artistic values. *Therefore, the Brown House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.*

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

GF 8981; Modlin House, 401 Oakdale Road; Circa 1944; PIN 7821475332

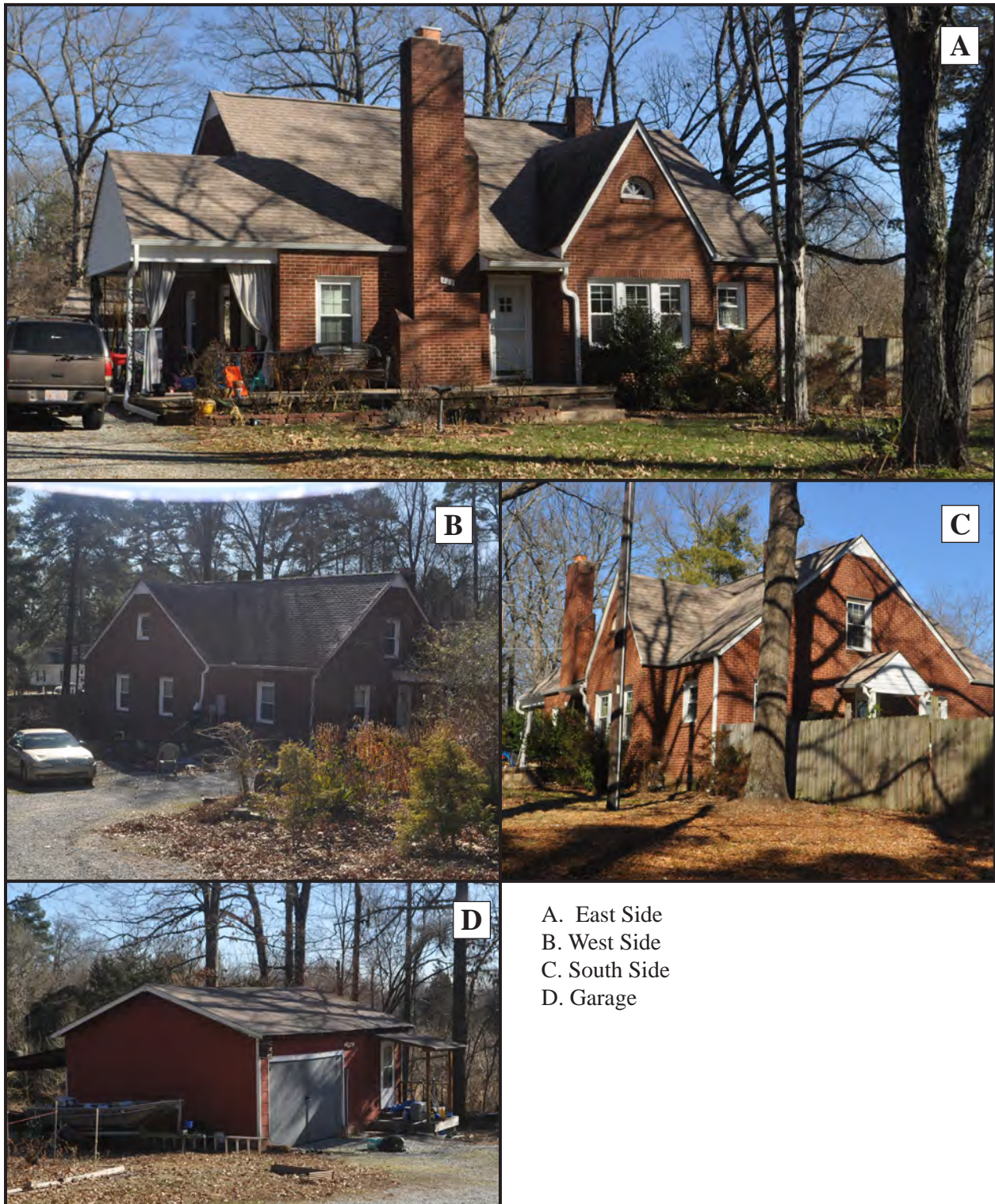
The Modlin House is a 1,732-square-foot Period Cottage on a 0.57-acre lot at the corner of Oakdale Road and Moore Street (Figure 4.8). A gravel driveway enters the property from Oakdale Road, runs past the north side of the house, and exits the property on Moore Street. East of the house is a one-story, side-gable garage. The structure has a garage bay and a workshop or storage section accessed by a door under one-bay shed porch. The garage has weatherboard siding of an undetermined material and a composition shingle roof. The house has been owned by the Modlin family since its construction around 1940. The first owners were Henry and Lucy Modlin (GFDB 1944; Page 468). The 1940 U.S. Census lists 39-year-old Henry, a white male, and his wife, Lucy, a 37-year-old white female, and the couple's four minor children. Henry was employed as railroad brakeman and owned his home, which was valued at \$1,000.

The Modlin House is an example of the Period Cottage style of architecture that was nationally popular in the 1930s and 1940s. The brick one-and-half-story house is primarily side-gable but has projecting gabled wings on the front and rear elevations. The front wing has a decorative lunette window high in the gable and a triple band of windows below. Most of the windows appear to be modern vinyl replacements in four-over-four or six-over-six configurations. The brick soldier window headers and brick header sills remain intact. North of the front wing is the main entry. The door is original and has four fixed panes at the top. It is sheltered by a one-bay unsupported pent. North of the entry is a façade chimney with paved front shoulders. A raised concrete terrace runs from the front entry, across the façade, and wraps around the side, where it is covered with a side-gable porch on metal porch posts and with vinyl siding in the gable. The house rests on brick foundation and has a composite shingle roof. An interior brick chimney flue projects from the ridgeline at the south end of the roof. On the south elevation is a secondary entrance sheltered by a single-bay gabled entry porch.

Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Modlin House remains on its original site and retains its historic setting and feeling. It retains its historical associations with the Modlin family, who built the home around 1940 and retains ownership today. The house has undergone very few physical alterations, the most significant being the replacement of the original windows. Overall, the historic building materials are predominantly intact and the house continues to convey its Period Cottage design and workmanship.

Figure 4.8 Modlin House (GF 8981), 409 Oakdale Road



- A. East Side
- B. West Side
- C. South Side
- D. Garage

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The Modlin family erected the home around 1940. Their descendants have occupied it since then. The house is one in a series of unrelated twentieth-century houses on Oakdale Road. It was not found to be the location of a specific historic event or pattern of events. *Therefore, the Modlin House is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.*

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with persons of demonstrated significance within community, state, or national historic contexts.. Research conducted for this project identified the Modlin family as the builders and long-term owners and occupants of this house. The family was not found to have played a historically significant role in local, state, or national events. *Therefore, the Modlin House is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. The Modlin House is an intact example of a brick Period Cottage-style dwelling. Despite the loss of its original windows, the house retains most of its physical integrity. However, the house is not a significant or notable example of the Period Cottage style, which was ubiquitous in both rural and urban settings across North Carolina in the 1930s and 1940s. This particular one does not possess the requisite level of design and workmanship to be eligible for the NRHP as a representative of the style. *Therefore, the Modlin House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.*

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

GF 8982; John Hodgin House, 409 Oakdale Road; Circa 1910; PIN 7821560991

The house at 409 Oakdale Road, also known as the John Hodgin House, is a 1,724-square-foot house positioned in the northwest corner of a five-acre parcel on the east side of Oakdale Road (Figure 4.9). The lot slopes south to an adjacent power transmission line easement. The gravel driveway, south of the house, has a low stone retaining wall on the north side. Behind the house is a red frame shed with board-and-batten siding and a gabled metal roof. A two-bay shed roofed storage shed projects from the south side.

Tax records date the house to 1910. The U.S. Census records John Hodgin² in this area in 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940. His birth year was recorded as 1877. In 1910, Hodgin resided on “Jamestons” Road with his wife Lille and three children under eight years of age. He was employed as a doffer

²

He is recorded as both John A. Hodgin and John H. Hogin

Figure 4.9 John Hodgin House (GF 8982), 409 Oakdale Road



in a cotton mill, almost certainly the Oakdale Cotton Mill approximately 0.75 miles south of the subject property. The census taker recorded Hodgin as a renter. It is not known why Hodgin and his family chose not to reside in the Oakdale Cotton Mill Village. By 1920, Hodgin owned his property on the “Oakdale to Jamestown Road,” had expanded his family to six children, and was employed as a dyer. The 1940, the 63-year old Hodgin was listed as a “dye foreman.” Hodgin died prior to 1976, leaving the house to his heirs, who retain ownership to this day.

The John Hodgin House is a vernacular dwelling with few stylistic references. It is two-stories high, one-room deep, and has a hipped roof. A two-bay partially enclosed shed extends off the south side. A one-story hipped roof rear ell projects from the east side. Aerial photographs show a porch on the south side of the ell. The three-bay front porch retains its original turned porch posts, decorative brackets and low balustrade of square pickets. The house has undergone alterations, including vinyl siding and shutters, replacement one-over-one windows and the reconstruction of two of the three chimneys, one positioned at the north end of the rear slope of the two-story section

and another one at the rear of the ell. The third chimney, visible from aerial photographs, was not visible from the right-of-way. The house sits on a brick foundation that has been infilled with concrete blocks. The roofs of both sections are covered with composite shingles.

Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The John Hodgkin House remains on its original site and retains its historic setting and feeling. It retains its historical associations with the Hodgkin family, who built the home around 1900 and retain ownership today. The house's original design, materials and workmanship have been negatively effected by changes and modernizations made over time, such as the vinyl siding and shutters, replacement windows and the reconstruction the chimneys. The house's hipped roof form and decorative front porch are intact.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The descendants of John Hodgkin have owned the residence since its construction around 1900. The house was not found to be the location of a specific historic event or pattern of events. *Therefore, the John Hodgkin House is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.*

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with persons of demonstrated significance within community, state, or national historic contexts. John Hodgkin built his house around 1900. Hodgkin was a long-term employee of the Oakdale Cotton Mill. He was not known to have played a significant role in local, state or national history. *Therefore, the John Hodgkin House is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. The John Hodgkin House is an altered vernacular dwelling. Surviving stylistic references are limited to the porch trim. The loss the original siding and windows have eroded the house's physical integrity. Due to these alterations, the house is not a significant or notable example of a twentieth century vernacular dwelling, a type of house that was ubiquitous across rural North Carolina. *Therefore, the John Hodgkin House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.*

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

GF 8983; Hodgin House, 507 Oakdale Road; Circa 1948; PIN 7821468594

The house at 507 Oakdale Road is on a 0.54-acre parcel that was cut out of a larger parcel owned by the Hodgin family in 2002 (GFDB 6966; 994) (Figure 4.10). The present owners of the property are William Wray and Lynette Owner Hodgin. A modern brick pier and metal rail perimeter fence parallels Oakdale Road. A paved circular driveway just north of the dwelling accesses the property, although an abandoned driveway south of the house is still visible. There is a one-story, one-bay brick outbuilding south of the house.

Figure 4.10 Hodgin House (GF 8983), 507 Oakdale Road



A. Perimeter Fence on Oakdale Road; B. West Side; C. South Side with Outbuilding and Abandoned Driveway

The one-story brick front-gable dwelling displays influences of both the Craftsman and Period Cottage styles of architecture. Tax records provide a 1948 construction date for the house, which is plausible given the expression of two architectural styles that were popularized in the 1920s and 1930s, and were still in use regionally in the 1940s. The house has a T-plan form, with the porch and primary entry in the south gable end. On the west side facing Oakdale Road are a gable containing a one-bay garage, and a second, more steeply pitched gable containing a window. The window sashes appear to be original metal casements with brick soldier lintels and brick header sills. Red metal awnings shelter the windows of the west elevation. The windows on the east side were not inspected. On the south side is a gabled front porch has an exposed frame reminiscent of half timbering. Metal posts with a geometric lozenge pattern support the porch roof. The house sits on continuous brick foundation and has a composite shingle roof.

Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Hodgin House remains on its original site and retains its historic setting and feeling. It retains its historical associations with the Hodgin family, who built the home around 1948 and retain ownership today. The house's original design, materials and workmanship remain intact.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The Hodgin family has owned the residence since its construction around 1948. The house was not found to be the location of a specific historic event or pattern of events. *Therefore, the Hodgin House is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.*

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with persons of demonstrated significance within community, state, or national historic contexts. Members of the Hodgin family built his house around 1948. U.S. Census records recoded a number of Hodgins in part of Guilford County between 1900 and 1940. The family is not known to have played a significant role in local, state or national history. *Therefore, the Hodgin House is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.*

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. The Hodgin House is intact and displays restrained elements of the Craftsman and Period Cottage styles of architecture, which were popular nationally and across the state in the 1920s and 1930s. Built around 1948, the house was built as the popularity of the styles was waning. The Craftsman and Period Cottage styles are not well-expressed on this dwelling and therefore

the house is not a pure representation of either style. The blending of the two styles does not impart any special significance. The Hodgkin House does not possess the requisite level of design and workmanship to be eligible for the NRHP. *Therefore, the Hodgkin House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.*

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

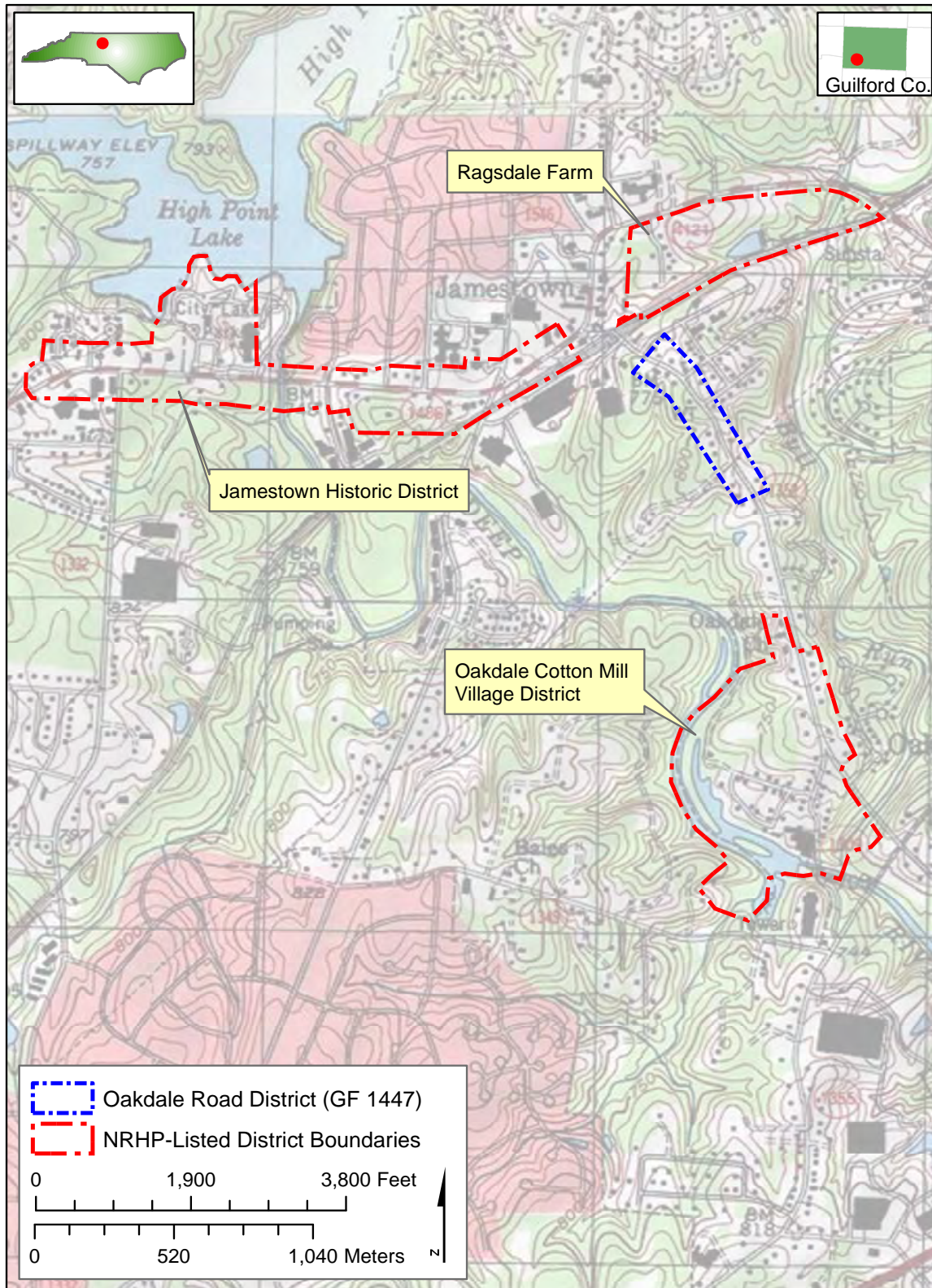
GF 1447; Oakdale Road Historic District, Multiple Properties; Circa 1900-1960

Oakdale Road runs south along a ridgeline from downtown Jamestown to U.S. 70 (Figure 4.11). The ridge is cut by the Deep River at the Oakdale Cotton Mill, approximately one mile south of downtown. As part of this study, a smaller area was evaluated as an NRHP district (Figure 4.12). The study area is approximately 0.5 mile in length. It begins at the Norfolk Southern Railroad tracks and runs south to the project terminus at Chimney Court. The area is more densely developed at the north end, and the buildings are more generously spaced and lot sizes larger as one travels south. On the southwest side of the road is a 30-acre wooded tract, which interrupts the residential rhythm of the streetscape.

Multiple building types exist within the study area. The north end is commercial in nature with a large industrial plant, a car wash, an office building, and a multi-unit apartment building. South of 209 Oakdale Road, the scenery transitions from mixed-use to residential. The residential section consists of one-and-two-story single-family houses built between circa 1900 and circa 1960. Because the houses were built over decades, no one particular architectural style is dominant. None have strong stylistic associations, either, because they were built in a vernacular, simplified manner, or because they have been altered.

Four Folk Victorian dwellings were observed within the study area. At the north end of the study area are 209 and 211 Oakdale Road (GF 8978 and GF 1416), the two-story residences of the Johnson Brothers, owners of an early twentieth-century shoe factory that is no longer standing (Figure 4.13a). Directly across the street from the Johnson Houses is an altered one-story, hipped-roof Folk Victorian (Figure 4.13b). Lastly, at the south end of the survey area, is one-story T-plan cottage with graceful sawn porch spandrels and original siding (Figure 4.13c). The Period Cottage, Ranch and Craftsman styles are also presented but not in a particularly robust fashion. At the south end of the survey area, on the west side of the road, is a cluster of three similar, one-story, hipped-roof cottages, 406, 408 and 410 Oakdale (Figure 4.13d) The houses, while more than 50 years of age, are simply vernacular dwellings without any identifiable style. Four houses that are less than 50 years of age were not photographed.

Figure 4.11. Topographic Map Showing Oakdale Road from Downtown Jamestown to the Oakdale Cotton Mill Village. Also Showing Area evaluated for the NRHP as a District.



Source: USGS Topographic Maps, High Point East (1979), North Carolina

Figure 4.12. Aerial and Tax Parcel Map Showing Area Evaluated for the NRHP as a District



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid 2018

Figure 4.13. Houses on West Side of Oakdale Road



A. 212 Oakdale Road; B. 506 Oakdale Road; C. 410, 408 and 406 Oakdale Road

Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a historic district must possess several of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Oakdale Road corridor does not strongly convey any of the seven aspects of integrity. The corridor is an old road bed that follows a ridgeline above the Deep River. It is a rural route that links a small early twentieth-century commercial downtown to a cotton mill village, both of which have been listed on the NRHP as districts. The dwellings are on their original sites. Due to the number of property types and architectural styles, as well as the variety of lot sizes, the scenery does not convey a strong sense of setting or feeling. The collection of houses was not found to be strongly associated with either the commercial or mill district, although it is known that at least a mill worker occupied one of them. The houses along the road were erected over a period of 60 years and were not found to have historical associations between one another, other than proximity. A number of the dwellings along the road have been altered and no longer possess integrity of materials. The intact dwellings are common examples of their styles and are not significant for their design or workmanship, even within the context of a district.

Evaluation

Collections of resources may be eligible for the NRHP if they are united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often composed of a wide variety of resources. A district must be significant, as well as being an identifiable entity. It must be important for historical, architectural, archeological, engineering, or cultural values.

Districts 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 area appears to have been developed between 1900 and 1960 in a piecemeal manner by private individuals. No unifying event or development theme was identified. Sandwiched between two historic districts, but belonging fully to either of them. The area is not associated with the commercial development north of it nor the mill or mill worker housing to the south *Therefore, the Oakdale Road District is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.*

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with persons of demonstrated significance within community, state, or national historic contexts. The Johnson Brothers, owners of the Johnson Shoe Company from 1897-1922, were the district's most locally prominent residents. Both of their residences have been changed significantly and the brick factory has been demolished. No other person of demonstrable local, state, or national significance was found to have resided on Oakdale Road during his or her productive life. *Therefore, the Oakdale Road*

District is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

Districts may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. Or they may qualify if their component resources have historic importance as a group. The built environment of the Oakdale Road District lacks visual cohesion and is not an “identifiable entity,” nor was it found to have significance in the areas of design or construction. The houses are commonplace and do not embody a particular type or style of building. The district has a smattering of stylistic examples from several twentieth-century time periods, but as a group the buildings do not illustrate the evolution of architectural styles and tastes. The lack of materials integrity is an issue on a number of the dwellings. *Therefore, the Oakdale Road District is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.*

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

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- 2018 Johnson Shoe Company Shoe Manufacturers, 1897-1922. Interpretive Sign marking former location of factory on the west side of Oakdale Road, Jamestown, North Carolina.

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Appendix A: SHPO Correspondence

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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

September 28, 2017

Matthew Johnson
Planning Director
301 E Main Street
Jamestown, NC 27282

mjohnson@jamestown-nc.gov

RE: Oakdale Road Sidewalk Improvement, (C-5700), Jamestown, Alamance County, ER 17-1717

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your September 11, 2017, email concerning the above-referenced undertaking, which is to be funded in part by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Based on the information provided there may be a National Register-eligible historic district along Oakdale Road that would be adversely affected by the proposal.

We recommend that Jamestown employ the services of a qualified architectural historian to survey the project area to evaluate the individual resources as well as the area, as a whole, and provide the resulting survey and evaluation to us for review. You may wish to contact Mary Pope Furr, Senior Architectural Historian with the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) for assistance in this matter. While small, local projects such as yours are not covered by the Programmatic Agreement we have with FHWA and NCDOT, Ms. Furr is an expert in what needs to be done to implement these kinds of projects and can be very helpful.

We would note that there are no known archaeological resources in the area. However, there may be sites associated with older buildings and/or district that may need to be considered as the project progresses.

The above comments are offered in accord with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at 36 CFR 800. Should you have questions concerning them, please contact me at 919-807-6579 or renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov. We also wish to apologize for the delay in our comments that has been caused by a severe staffing shortage.

Sincerely,

Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

mfurr@ncdot.gov

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Settled 1752
JAMESTOWN
NORTH CAROLINA

August 2, 2017

Renee Gledhill-Earley
State Historic Preservation Office
109 East Jones Street, Room 258
Raleigh, NC 27601

**Subject: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's (SHPO) Review of Town of Jamestown
Oakdale Road Sidewalk Design Project (STIP Project No. C-5700)**

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

We are submitting the following project to your office for review. If you have any questions, you may contact me at 336-454-7386 or mjohnson@jamestown-nc.gov. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Matthew Johnson, AICP
Director of Planning

Project Name

Town of Jamestown Oakdale Road Sidewalk Design Project (STIP Project No. C-5700)

Project Location

Town of Jamestown, Guilford County, north side of Oakdale Road from the Norfolk Southern railroad tracks (crossing ID 722355V, MP 294.25) to Chimney Court.

Project Contact Information

Matthew Johnson, AICP, Director of Planning

Town of Jamestown

P.O. Box 848

301 E. Main Street

Jamestown, NC 27282

336-454-7386

mjohnson@jamestown-nc.gov

Project Description

The project is located in the Town of Jamestown, along Oakdale Road, in a primarily residential area. The Oakdale Road Design Project includes planning for the construction of sidewalks along the north side of Oakdale Road from the Norfolk Southern railroad tracks (crossing ID 722355V, MP 294.25) to Chimney Court, a distance of approximately 0.45 miles. Additional right-of-way will be required on the north side of Oakdale Road to accommodate the sidewalk. The Town of Jamestown has requested Federal Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ) funding to provide a walking and biking route from neighborhoods off Oakdale Road to downtown Jamestown businesses. The large project is divided into three phases: Main Street to the railroad tracks (complete), railroad tracks to Chimney Court, and then on to Jamestown Oaks. The phases are subject to funding availability and are spread out over several budget years. This project covers the phase from the railroad tracks to Chimney Court.

Total Project Acreage: Approximately 2 acres

Licenses/Permits/Approvals/Grants/Funding Sought from Federal and/or State Agencies:

- Type IA Ground-Disturbing Categorical Exclusion (CE) from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) encroachment permit
- North Carolina Department of Environment Quality (NC DEQ) erosion control permit
- Nationwide 401/404 Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) as necessary and applicable
- Any required Town of Jamestown Permit

Description of Historic Properties:

According to the HPOWEB GIS Service, as of February 9, 2017, there are no properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places within the project study area. There are also no state Study List sites in the project study area.

Based on Guilford County parcel data, the following properties within the project study area are 50 or more years old:

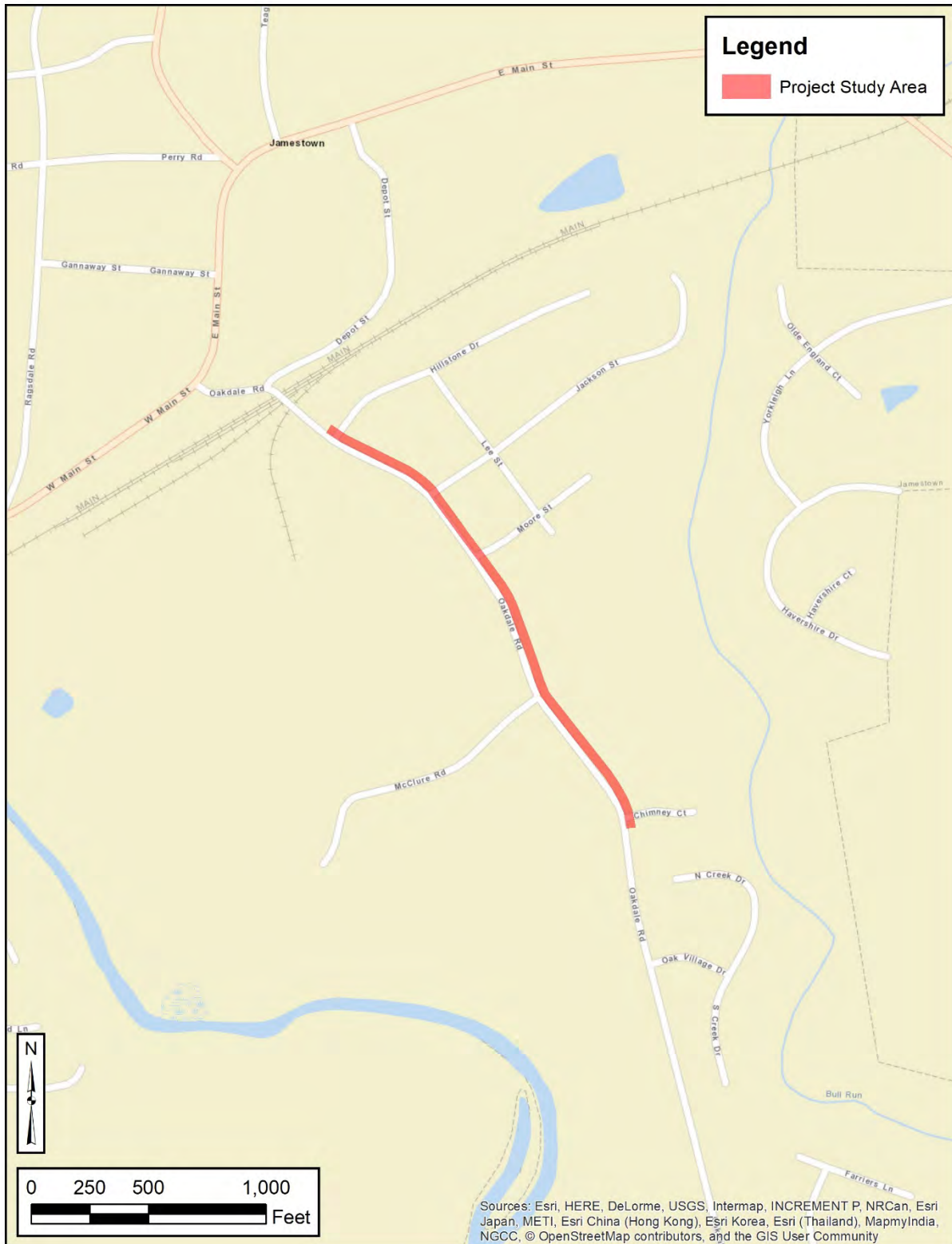
- 211 OAKDALE RD – 1887
- 303 OAKDALE RD – 1918
- 209 OAKDALE RD – 1892
- 301 OAKDALE RD – 1929
- 401 OAKDALE RD – 1952
- 505 OAKDALE RD – 1948
- 409 OAKDALE RD - 1910

Photographs of the above properties are provided below.

Description of Ground-Disturbing Activity in the Project Area

The sidewalk will be constructed along the north side of Oakdale Road, from the Norfolk Southern railroad tracks (crossing ID 722355V, MP 294.25) to Chimney Court. Additional right of way will be required to accommodate the sidewalk. The planned sidewalk section includes a 5-foot utility strip adjacent to the back of curb and a 5-foot sidewalk on the east side of Oakdale Road, with the addition of cut or fills slopes beyond the sidewalk as necessary. Overall ground disturbance should be limited to no more than a 25-foot strip along the east side of Oakdale Road, for a distance of approximately 0.42 miles.

Project Area Map



Topographic Map



Site Photographs



211 OAKDALE RD – Built 1887



303 OAKDALE RD – Built 1918



209 OAKDALE RD – Built 1892



301 OAKDALE RD – Built 1929



401 OAKDALE RD - Built 1952



505 OAKDALE RD – Built 1948



409 OAKDALE RD – Built 1910

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