



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James G. Martin, Governor
Patric Dorsey, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

December 28, 1990

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
U.S. Department of Transportation
P. O. Box 26806
Raleigh, N.C. 27611

Re: Section 106 Consultation
Historic Structures Survey, High Point Road
(US 29A/70A) Improvements, Guilford County
State Project 8.2491601, Federal Aid Project
M-RS-00S(5), ER 91-7588, CH 90-E-4220-0731

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of November 30, 1990, concerning the above project. We have reviewed this report and would like to note that it is one of the best historic structures reports we have received under our new guidelines.

We concur with the subconsultant, Laura W. Phillips, that the following properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons given:

- John Hampton Adams House ✓
- Chamblee-Brannan House ✓
- Guilford Memorial Mausoleum ✓
- Harper and Welch Houses ✓
- Jamison-Ward House ✓
- Mill and Miller's House ✓
- George T. Penny House ✓
- Celia Phelps Methodist Episcopal Church ✓
- Ragsdale Farm ✓
- Sedgefield Historic District ✓
- Sedgefield Stables ✓
- Standard Oil Stables Station ✓
- William G. Wiley House ✓
- Orville Williard House ✓

With regard to the aforementioned Celia Phelps M.E. Church, we feel the attachment of the 1974 building by the breezeway needs to be addressed more specifically. Simply noting that the 1974 building has not altered the

Nicholas L. Graf
December 28, 1990, Page Two

original fabric of the earlier building except by the attachment of the breezeway roof should be sufficient. The church may also be eligible under Criterion A as a reminder of the development of the local black community.


We also concur that the Modern Upholstery Company is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places given that it is less than fifty years old and not of exceptional importance (Criteria Consideration G).

The eligibility of the High Point Waterworks (considered not eligible by the report's author) is problematic. The remains may be eligible under Criterion A and/or C, but we need additional information to make this determination. Are there any other waterworks in Guilford County? This information will assist in our determination with regards to Criterion A and/or C. If determined not eligible under Criterion A and/or C, the High Point Waterworks may be eligible under Criterion D as a property likely to yield information about earlier water treatment and handling processes. If so, the waterworks may be the kind of property that merits research and recordation rather than being preserved in place.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 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 Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: State Clearinghouse
L. J. Ward
Kay Simpson, Louis Berger & Associates
Laura Phillips

bc: 106
Southern/Stancil
County
RF

Historic Architectural Resources

Greensboro - High Point Road (US 29A / 70A)

Guilford County, North Carolina

Draft Report

Laura A.W. Phillips
Architectural Historian

August 31, 1990

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D R A F T R E P O R T
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT ROAD (US 29A/70A)
Guilford County, North Carolina
TIP U-2412

Laura A. W. Phillips
Architectural Historian

August 31, 1990

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II. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Project Name and Summary:

Greensboro-High Point Road (U.S. 29A/70A); TIP U-2412
The project consists of improvements to the Greensboro-High Point Road from Deep River Road northeast to Hilltop Road (approximately 7.8 miles) and includes a bypass around (south of) Jamestown. The project is planned as a multi-lane facility with partial access control on existing and new location.

State Clearinghouse Number:

90E42200731

Project Purpose:

The purpose of the project is to improve traffic flow and safety conditions in the project area through improvements to the Greensboro-High Point Road (on existing and new location) between Deep River Road and Hilltop Road and through the construction of a bypass around (south of) Jamestown.

Summary of Survey Methodology:

Survey methodology for the project consisted of background research, field activities, analysis, and report preparation. Background research included a review of the survey and National Register files for southwest Guilford County at the Division of Archives and History in Raleigh; a review of documentary resources pertaining to the area's history and architecture at repositories in Jamestown, High Point, and Greensboro; and interviews with local resource people. Field activities included an overall review of the project area and development of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project, preparation of a photographic inventory of the project setting and of all properties which appeared to be at least fifty years old, and full recording--with photography, mapping, and the completion of North Carolina Historic Structures Data Sheets--of all properties which appeared to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Following the background research and field survey, the recorded properties were evaluated in terms of National Register eligibility and potential project impacts.

Description of the Area of Potential Effect (APE):

The APE consists of an area encompassing the project study area and bounded by a line located between 750 and 3750 feet beyond the boundary of the project study area. The irregularity of the distance of the APE boundary from the project study area is due to the consideration of geographic features (topography, waterways, woodlands), man-made features (intervening roads and density of development), and the location of historically and/or architecturally significant properties. (See maps on pp. 8-10 for a graphic depiction of the APE.)

Percentage of Project Area Covered by Survey and Level of Survey Coverage:

One hundred percent of the APE, and thus one hundred percent of the project study area, was surveyed. All properties which appeared to be at least fifty years old (292) within the APE were photographed and keyed to the USGS and project field maps. Only those properties previously listed in or which appeared to be potentially eligible for the National Register (32) were recorded with additional photography, mapping, and the completion of North Carolina Historic Structures Data Sheets. The intensity of the survey was determined on a property-by-property basis in response to the relative significance or complexity of the property. Site plans were drawn for all, interiors were recorded for nearly half, and the number of photos per individual property ranged from eight to forty-nine.

Summary of Survey Results:

A total of thirty-two individual properties and districts were recorded during the survey, representing one district of early to mid-nineteenth-century Quaker buildings; one district comprised of a late nineteenth-early twentieth-century cotton mill village; one district of 1920s-1930s buildings of affluence: a corporate headquarters campus, a resort/country club, and a luxury residential development; four early to mid-nineteenth-century Quaker dwellings; one early twentieth-century school; one late nineteenth-early twentieth-century grist mill and miller's house; five late nineteenth-early twentieth-century farmsteads; six late nineteenth-early twentieth-century houses; five 1920s' houses; one 1920s' church; one 1930s'-1940s' horse complex; one 1930s' mausoleum; two 1920s-1930s' gas stations; one 1950s' commercial building; and one early twentieth-century municipal water works. Six of these are currently listed in the National Register (though three of the six are in the present Jamestown Historic District, recommended for a revision which would leave the three outside the reduced district). Fourteen of those properties recorded in the survey are considered eligible for the National Register, and twelve more are considered not eligible. Following is a breakdown, by National Register eligibility, of the thirty-two properties recorded in the survey, along with the page numbers in the text where each is described:

Listed in the National Register

1. Stephen Gardner House and Gardner Hill Gold Mine Site, pp. 44-48
Jamestown Historic District (current)
2. Jamestown Historic District (revision/reduction), pp. 49-54
3. Shubal Coffin House II, pp. 55-59
4. Jamestown Public School, pp. 60-64
5. Potter House, pp. 65-68
Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District (current)
6. Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District (revision/enlargement), pp. 69-75

Eligible for the National Register

7. John Hampton Adams House, pp. 76-78 GF1139
8. Chamblee-Brannan House, pp. 79-83 ~~GF1138~~ GF1158
9. Guilford Memorial Mausoleum, pp. 84-87 GF1185
10. Harper and Welch Houses, pp. 88-93 GF119D
11. Jamison-Ward House, pp. 94-98 GF1207
12. Mill and Miller's House, pp. 99-102 GF1221
13. George T. Penny House, pp. 103-106 GF1232
14. Celia Phelps Methodist Episcopal Church, pp. 107-110 GF1233
15. Ragsdale Farm, pp. 111-117 GF1236
16. Sedgefield Historic District, pp. 118-128 GF1239
17. Sedgefield Stables, pp. 129-133 GF124
18. Standard Oil Station, pp. 134-137 GF1246
19. William G. Wiley House, pp. 138-143 GF1259
20. Orville Williard House, pp. 144-148 GF126D

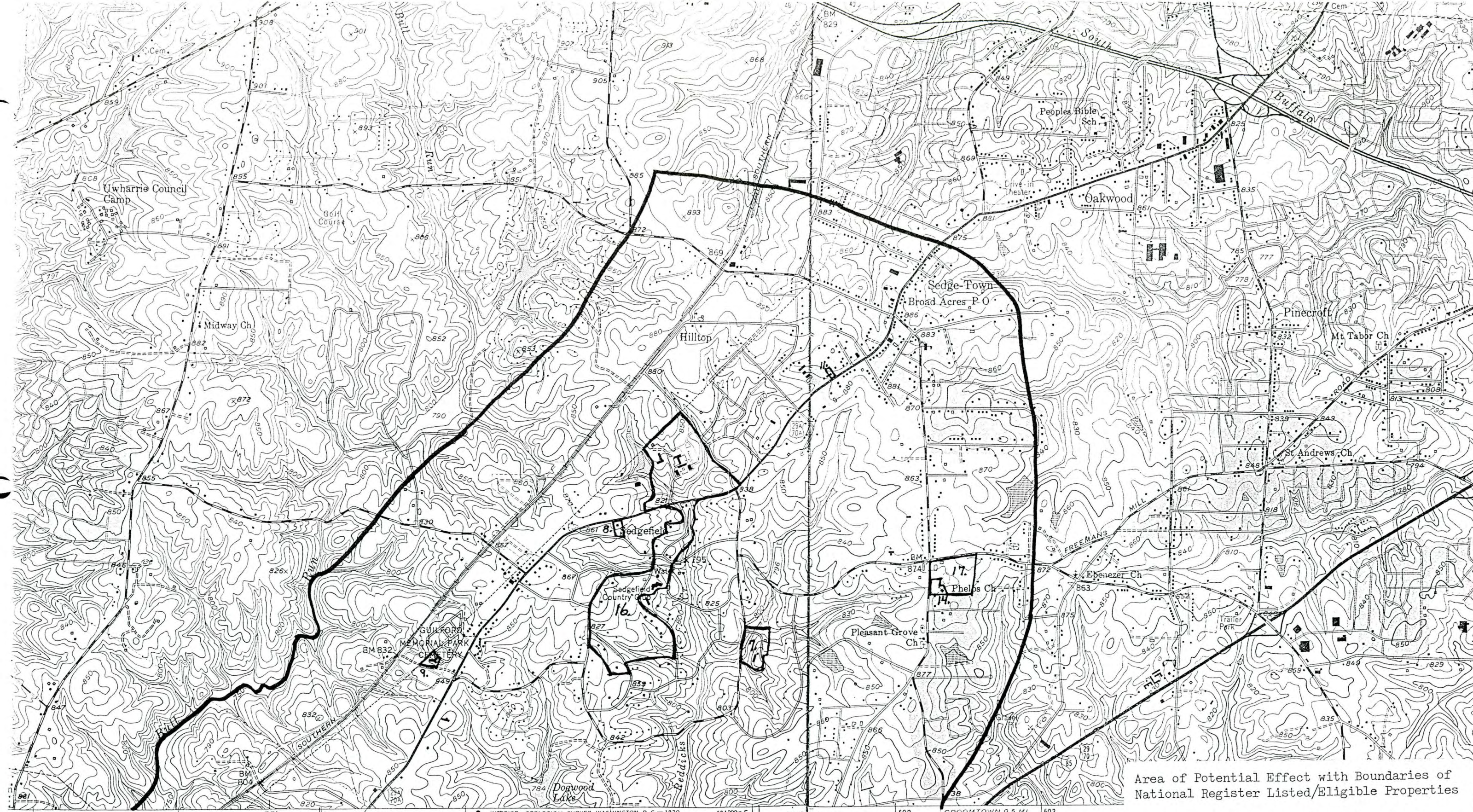
Not Eligible for the National Register

21. Armfield-McLean House, pp. 149-151 GF1147
22. Bundy House, pp. 152-154 GF1155
23. Dillon Farm, pp. 155-157 GF1168
24. Garrett-Moore House, pp. 158-160 GF1177
25. Gas Station, pp. 161-162 GF1178
26. High Point Waterworks, pp. 163-166 GF1194
27. House (4831 Harvey Road), pp. 167-169 GF120D
28. House (516 Oakdale Road), pp. 170-172 GF1201
29. Mark Iddings House, pp. 173-176 GF1204
30. Modern Upholstery Company, pp. 177-179 GF1222
31. Suits House, pp. 180-182 GF1249
32. Wharton House, pp. 183-184 GF1257

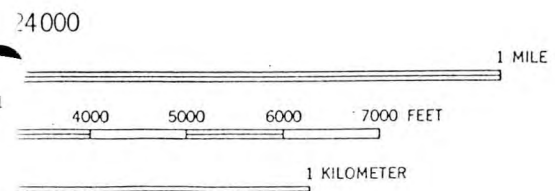
The maps on pp. 8-10 illustrate boundaries for all National Register listed and eligible properties within the project APE.

Summary of Potential Effects:

Information presently available (8/90) on project corridors suggests that the proposed project will have no effect on four properties which are listed in or eligible for the National Register and may have an effect on sixteen National Register listed or eligible properties or districts. The nature of the potential effects cannot be determined at this time.



79° 23' 00" EAST
 1597 55' 1598
 HIGH POINT (P.O.) 6.3 MI.
 LEXINGTON 25 MI.



VAL 10 FEET
 SEA LEVEL



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Heavy-duty ————— Light-duty —————
 Medium-duty ————— Unimproved dirt = = = = =
 Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

Control by USGS, USC&GS and North Carolina Geodetic Survey
 Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1948.
 Topography by plane-table surveys 1951

GUILFORD, N. C.

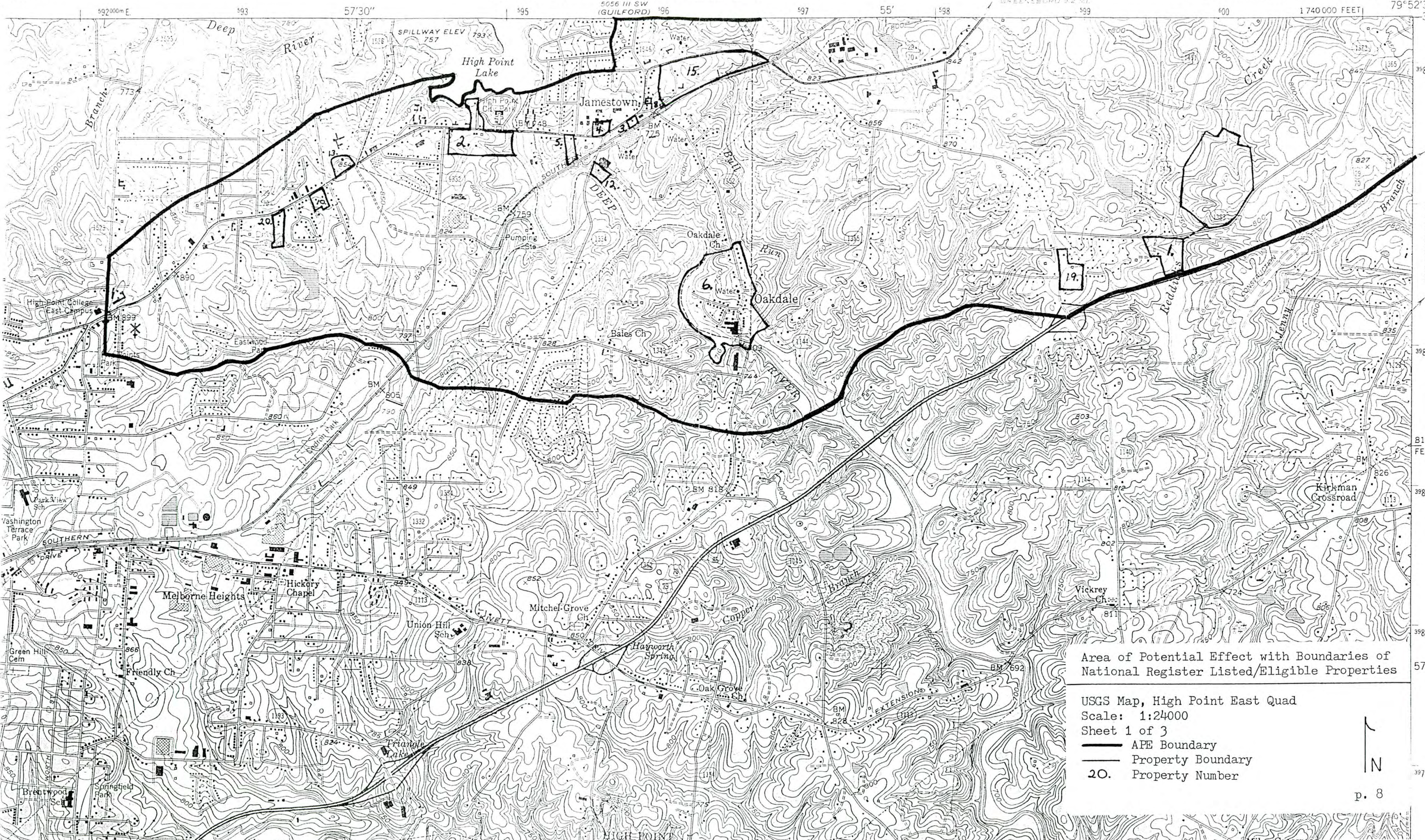
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina coordinate system
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 17, shown in blue

Area of Potential Effect with Boundaries of National Register Listed/Eligible Properties

USGS Map, Guilford Quad/Greensboro Quad
 Scale: 1:24000
 Sheet 2 of 3

— APE Boundary
 — Property Boundary
 20. Property Number

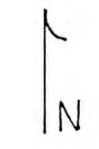
UTM GRID AND 1968 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



Area of Potential Effect with Boundaries of
National Register Listed/Eligible Properties

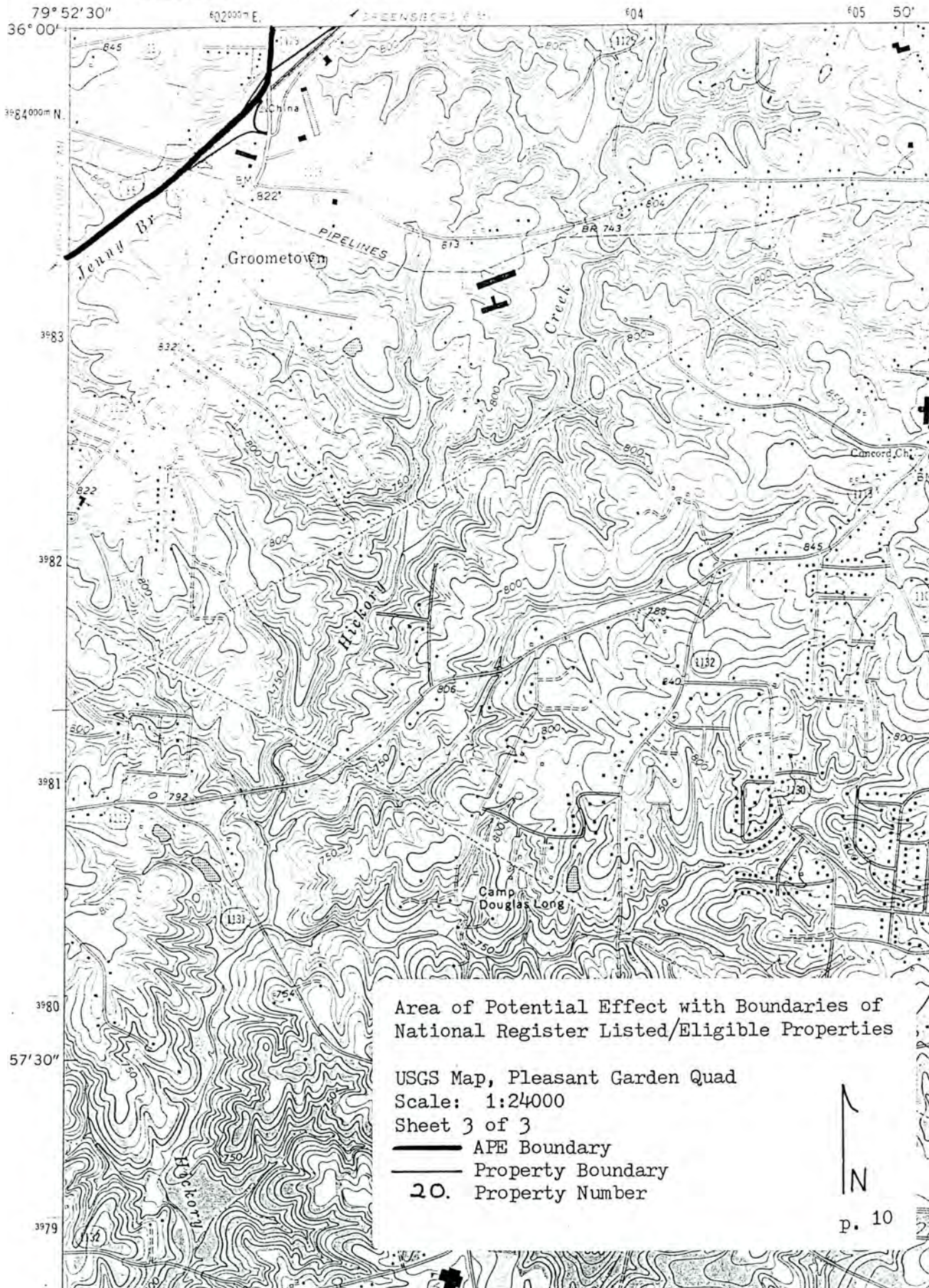
USGS Map, High Point East Quad
Scale: 1:24000
Sheet 1 of 3

- APE Boundary
- Property Boundary
- 20. Property Number



50°56' 11" SW
(GUILFORD)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



III. INTRODUCTION

Name of Project:

Greensboro-High Point Road (U.S. 29A/70A); TIP U-2412

State Clearinghouse Number:

90E42200731

Location of Project:

The project is located along the Greensboro-High Point Road (U.S. 29A/70A) and in the vicinity of the Greensboro-High Point Road between Deep River Road in High Point and Hilltop Road in Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina.

Map of General Project Location:

See p. 13.

Map of Project Study Area, APE, Corridors, and Locations of Recorded Historic Properties:

See map on p. 14 and key to properties on p. 15. See additional maps of APE on pp. 8-10.

Determination of Area of Potential Effect (APE):

The APE was designed to encompass the project study area (as presented to the consultant prior to February 1, 1990) and to extend far enough beyond it to ensure that properties beyond the boundary of the APE would not be affected by project activities within the project study area. The exact placement of the APE boundary was influenced, additionally, by the consideration of geographic features (topography, waterways, woodlands), man-made features (intervening roads and density of development), and the location of historically and/or architecturally significant properties. Consequently, the boundary of the APE is an irregular line varying widely from 750 to 3750 feet beyond the boundary of the project study area but generally ranging from 1500 to 2000 feet beyond the study area. The southern boundary of the APE between Scientific Street and Vickrey Chapel Road extends particularly far beyond the study area in order to address the area formally requested by the Guilford County Joint Historic Properties Commission as the location of the Jamestown Bypass.

Sponsoring Agency:

Federal Aid Project # M-RS-000S(5)
State Project # 8.2491601

Principal Investigator/Survey Team:

The architectural and historic structures survey was conducted solely by architectural historian Laura A. W. Phillips.

Date of Survey:

February-April 1990

Summary of Scope of Work:

According to the contractual scope of services, the historical/architectural consultant agreed to conduct background research, field activities, and analysis and prepare reports in accordance with the requirements of "Description of Services Required for Consideration of Cultural Resources in the Preparation of Environmental Documents," Section VII - Historic Architectural Resources, August 22, 1989. The consultant agreed to prepare draft and final survey reports to conform with "Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office." In addition to the draft and final survey reports, the consultant agreed to provide a project area photographic inventory with accompanying map and completed North Carolina Historic Site Survey Forms with accompanying documentation. (See Appendix, p. 187, for copy of scope of work from contract between the historical/architectural consultant and the engineer.)

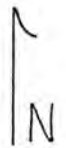
Purpose of Report:

This report has been prepared to assist the planners in their compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (regulations codified at 36 CFR Part 800) and with Section 4 (f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 regarding the potential use or effects of any federally funded, licensed, or assisted project on properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.



General Location of Project

Scale: 1 inch = approx. 13 miles
 (from 1990-1991 North Carolina
 Transportation Map)

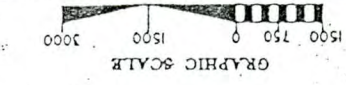
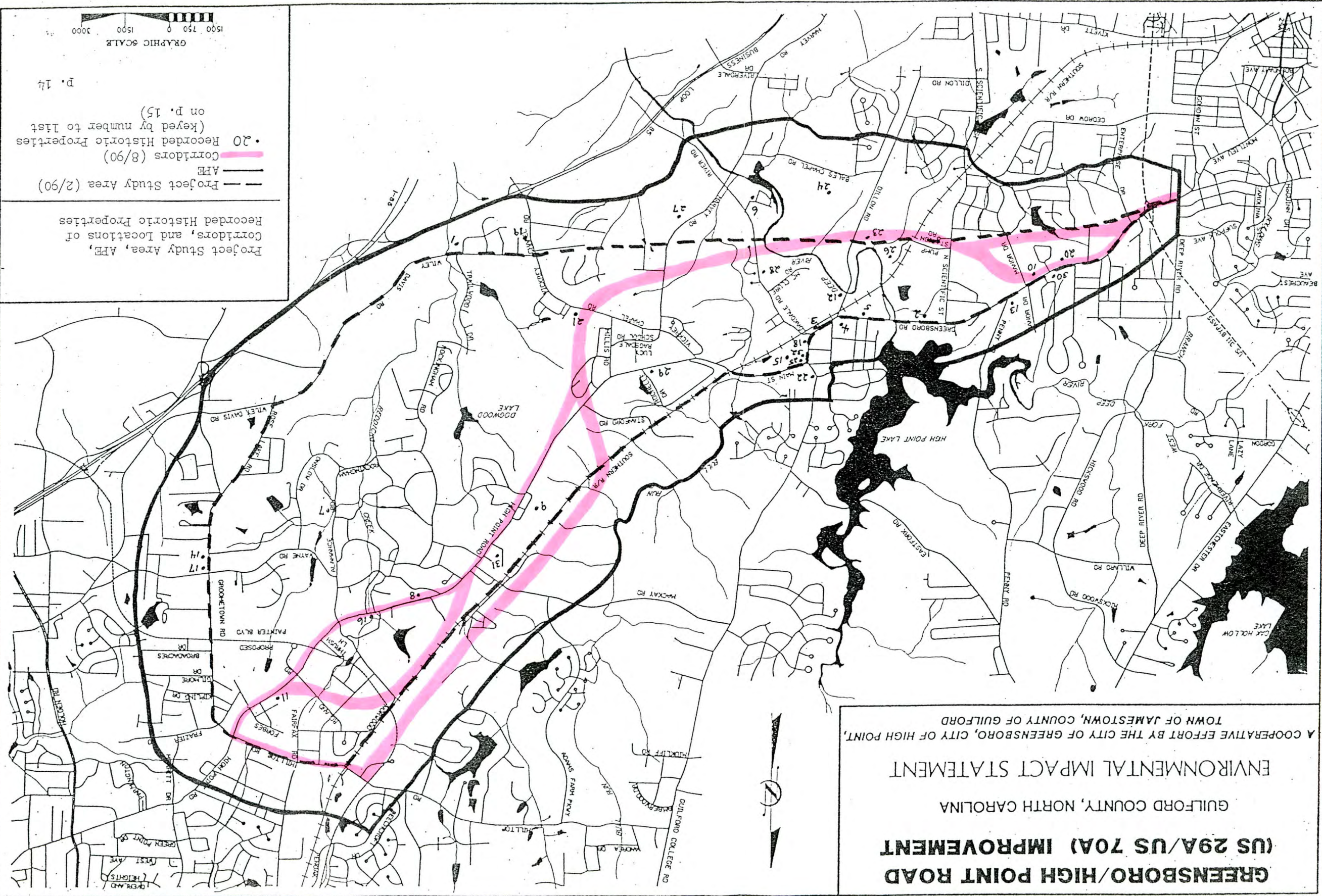


**GREENSBORO/HIGH POINT ROAD
(US 29A/US 70A) IMPROVEMENT**

GUILFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

A COOPERATIVE EFFORT BY THE CITY OF GREENSBORO, CITY OF HIGH POINT,
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, COUNTY OF GUILFORD



Project Study Area, APB, Corridors, and Locations of Recorded Historic Properties

Project Study Area (2/90)

APB

Corridors (8/90)

• 20 Recorded Historic Properties (keyed by number to List on p. 15)

p. 14

KEY TO RECORDED PROPERTIES

Listed in the National Register

1. Stephen Gardner House and Gardner Hill Gold Mine Site
2. Jamestown Historic District (revision/reduction)
3. Shubal Coffin House II
4. Jamestown Public School
5. Potter House
6. Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District (revision/enlargement)

Eligible for the National Register

7. John Hampton Adams House
8. Chamblee-Brannan House
9. Guilford Memorial Mausoleum
10. Harper and Welch Houses
11. Jamison-Ward House
12. Mill and Miller's House
13. George T. Penny House
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19. William G. Wiley House
20. Orville Williard House

Not Eligible for the National Register

21. Armfield-McLean House
22. Bundy House
23. Dillon Farm
24. Garrett-Moore House
25. Gas Station
26. High Point Waterworks
27. House (4831 Harvey Road)
28. House (516 Oakdale Road)
29. Mark Iddings House
30. Modern Upholstery Company
31. Suits House
32. Wharton House

IV. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Total Square Miles of Project Study Area and of APE:

The project study area includes approximately nine square miles. Approximately fifteen square miles were surveyed in the APE.

Effective Environment:

Historically, the rolling hills and flat terrain of the project area served as the scene of prosperous development from at least the early nineteenth century until well into the twentieth century. Of particular importance in this development was the Deep River, which meanders through the southwestern section of the project area. From the earliest days of Quaker settlement it provided power for a variety of industrial pursuits and became a central factor in the development of Jamestown and the surrounding area. Mineral deposits in the area provided another source of wealth, and for some years during the nineteenth century rich gold and copper deposits were mined here. In the twentieth century the area's rolling hills, streams, and woodlands offered a beautiful setting for country estates and luxury resort and corporate development. Roads criss-crossed the area from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, further encouraging development. The Greensboro-High Point Road, in particular, became the major conduit for traffic between the burgeoning cities of Guilford County. In the nineteenth century, as now, land use included residential, commercial, institutional, agricultural, and industrial uses.

The Deep River remains a major geographic feature of the project area, and numerous other streams--Reddicks Creek and a variety of branches--trace their way through this southwestern area of Guilford County. These waterways have enabled the creation of numerous ponds and small lakes, and High Point Lake forms a small portion of the northern boundary. The major road in the area remains the Greensboro-High Point Road, running NE/SW. Not far south of the project area is business Loop 85 (US 29/US70). Among other primary roads in the project area are Enterprise Drive, Penny Road, Scientific Street, Guilford College Road, Dillon Road, Oakdale Road, Bales Chapel Road, Harvey Road, Vickrey Chapel Road, Wiley Davis Road, and Hilltop-Groometown Road. Density of development varies tremendously, with some areas highly congested and other areas consisting of woodlands and pasture land. Tangible evidence of older settlement is found primarily along the Greensboro-High Point Road and along Oakdale Road but is scattered elsewhere in the project area.

Present Land Use:

Current land use includes single and multi-family residential, commercial, office/institutional, industrial, agricultural, and recreational uses. Mixed-use development characterizes the Greensboro-High Point Road with particular concentrations of residential and commercial/office/institutional uses. Areas of

heavy commercial use are found between Penny Road and Scientific Street, Dillon Road and Guilford College Road, around Mackey Road, and from the vicinity of Roland Road to Hilltop Road. Scattered industrial development is also found along the Greensboro-High Point Road as well as just north of the intersection of Oakdale Road and Harvey Road. Schools are located along the Greensboro-High Point Road in Jamestown and between Vickrey Chapel and Millis Roads. (Another school is at Groometown and Frazier.) The Southern Railway tracks run along the northern border of three-fourths of the project area. From the crossing with Main Street to Hilltop Road, the railroad is surrounded primarily by undeveloped woodlands. Agricultural uses occur primarily along Wiley Davis Road and Harvey Road. Most of the remaining land is residential in use, developed in linear patterns along roads or in subdivisions. Housing ranges in date from the early nineteenth century to the present and in scale from the large and affluent to the small and low-income.

The north end of the project area overlaps the proposed Painter Boulevard (Western Urban Loop) project area.

A map of existing land uses is on page 18, and photos providing an overview of the physical environment of the project area are on pp. 19-24.



1. High Point Rd. at jct w/Hilltop Rd., view to SW



2. High Point Rd. at Alamance Rd., view to W



3. High Point Rd. just W of Millis Rd., view to W



4. High Point Rd. just W of RR overpass, view to NW



5. Main St. at Oakdale Rd., view to N



6. Main St. at City Lake Park, view to E



7. Greensboro Rd. E of Enterprise Dr., view to NE



8. Groometown Rd. at Broadacres Dr., view to N



9. Wiley Davis Rd. bet. Rose Lake Rd. & Bismark Rd., view to SW



10. Harvey Rd. at Hethwood Dr., view to S



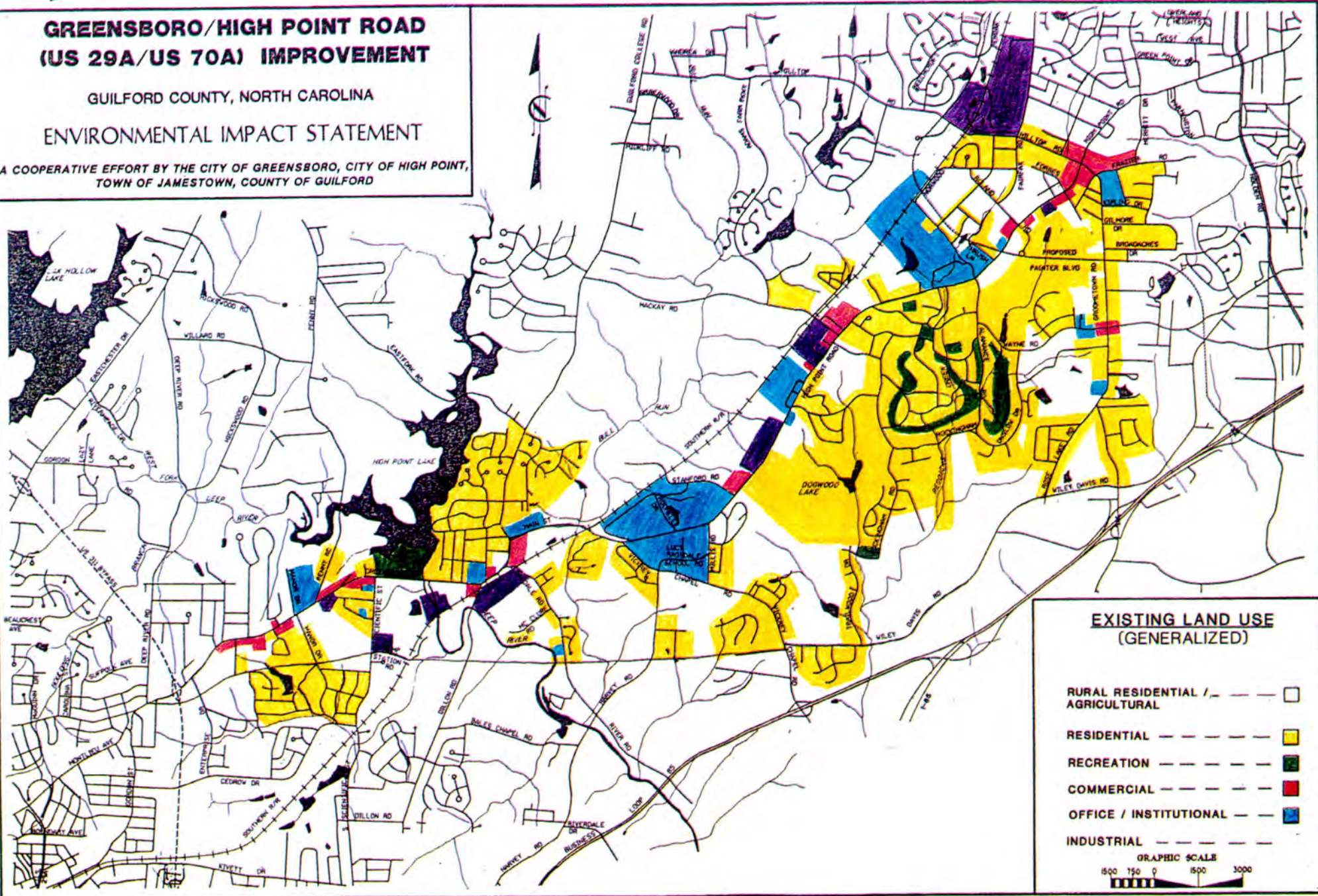
11. Dillon Rd. just N of Bales Chapel Rd., view
to NE

GREENSBORO/HIGH POINT ROAD (US 29A/US 70A) IMPROVEMENT

GUILFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

A COOPERATIVE EFFORT BY THE CITY OF GREENSBORO, CITY OF HIGH POINT,
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN, COUNTY OF GUILFORD



EXISTING LAND USE (GENERALIZED)

- RURAL RESIDENTIAL / AGRICULTURAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- RECREATION
- COMMERCIAL
- OFFICE / INSTITUTIONAL
- INDUSTRIAL

GRAPHIC SCALE
1500 1500 3000

V. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL BACKGROUND

Historical Development of Project Area:

Located in the southwestern section of Guilford County, the project area encompasses a broad and diverse history centered on several themes of significance from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. The early history of the area revolves around the development of Jamestown and its sphere of influence, while the twentieth-century history is more closely tied to the expansion of Greensboro and High Point and to the development of Sedgewfield.

Settlement of Area and Role of the Quakers

Beginning in the mid-eighteenth century, southwestern Guilford County was settled by those of English extraction, and particularly by Quakers, who came from Pennsylvania, Nantucket, and eastern North Carolina. The Deep River Meeting, located several miles north of the project area, was established in 1754 in response to the presence of numerous Quaker families. One of these families, the Mendenhalls, played a leading role in the development of the area. Jamestown, which became a focal point of the Quaker community, was laid out by George Mendenhall, who named the place for his father. George's son, Richard, built the early nineteenth-century brick house, store, and meeting house which remain in the town. By 1807 Jamestown had become one of only three voting places in the county. A decade later a small meeting house was erected so that Jamestown residents would not have to travel so far to attend meeting.

The Quakers farmed but were also involved in a variety of trades--including milling, tanning, shoemaking, potting, blacksmithing, carpentry, cabinetmaking, hat making, and later gunsmithing--as well as the professions of medicine, law, and teaching. Their particular way of life and their particular concerns had a significant impact on the area, especially during the first century of development.

A primary concern was for education, intellectual pursuits, and the nurturing of the professions. In a generally backward state, the Quakers were among the few progressive elements. From the earliest days they were distributing books and advising parents on the proper education of children. For sixteen years Richard Mendenhall operated a night school in his tannery, furnishing books and tuition free of charge. In 1816 he was instrumental in establishing a girls' school at Jamestown. Richard's brother, George C. Mendendall, was involved in the 1820s with the education of his slaves. In 1835 he established a law school, Tellmont, on his farm in Jamestown, and in 1855 he took part in the creation of the Female College at Jamestown. The community also had three physicians who held medical schools in their homes during the early to mid-nineteenth century. The educational interests continued, spurring additional schools and colleges in

Guilford County.

Some Quaker causes were not so popular. One such cause was pacifism. During the Revolutionary War, the Quakers refused to take sides or bear arms. They assisted the injured on both sides. Another unpopular cause was the manumission movement. Quakers played a leading role in the North Carolina Manumission Society which was founded in 1816. One branch was located in Jamestown and included seventy-five members. Again the Mendenhalls were leaders and provided advice on freeing slaves by transporting them to a free state or territory to set them free, since they could not be freed legally in North Carolina. The Mendenhalls also trained slaves (some of whom were their own) in various crafts and provided them with some education before freeing them. As the pro-slavery sentiment grew in the South, the North Carolina Manumission Society declined and had, for all practical purposes, disappeared by 1834. Nevertheless, the Underground Railroad for transporting slaves to freedom continued to function, and Jamestown apparently was an important link in this system. While North Carolina in general was plagued with an exodus westward of many inhabitants in the decades prior to the Civil War, the unpopularity of the Quakers' stand on slavery may have been an added encouragement for many of them to migrate to "free" territory, such as Indiana, Minnesota, and Ohio. In any case, many Quakers had left the Jamestown area by the mid-nineteenth century, and Quaker dominance over local development diminished after the Civil War.

The Quakers left a strong legacy of buildings in the project area, among which are the Mendenhall House and Barn, the Mendenhall Store, the Jamestown Friends Meeting House, the first and second houses of Shubal Coffin, the Potter House, the Stephen Gardner House, and the Mark Iddings House.¹

Transportation

Transportation facilities have played an instrumental role in the development of the project area from the earliest years of settlement.

Although there were earlier roads in the area, the Petersburg (Va.) to Salisbury stage road, completed through Jamestown in 1789, became a major conduit for people, goods, and ideas which encouraged industrial pursuits and had a significant impact on

¹This section on Jamestown and the Quakers was derived from: Charles Blume, Jr., and Catherine Cockshutt, "Jamestown Historic District" National Register Nomination, January 1973, Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh. Other sources listed in the bibliography provide much the same information.

the economy of the community.² Tradition claims that the Mark Iddings House served as a stagecoach stop on this road during the nineteenth century.

On January 30, 1856, the eastern section of the long-awaited North Carolina Railroad from Raleigh and the western section from Charlotte joined near Jamestown, providing a huge impetus to industrial and commercial growth.³ The railroad crossed the old stage road just east of Jamestown, precipitating the growth of the town in that direction. Symbolic of this shift eastward from the old Quaker community on the west side of the Deep River is the second house of Shubal Coffin, built ca. 1855 adjacent to and oriented toward the railroad.⁴ (The depot no longer stands.)

Late nineteenth and early twentieth-century maps of Guilford County reveal a thick network of roads in this section of the county.⁵ Several of these roads, including the Greensboro-High Point Road, remain in much the same locations today. As the twentieth century progressed and automobile traffic became common, the road joining the burgeoning cities of Greensboro and High Point became densely settled with residential, commercial, small industrial, and institutional buildings. Of necessity, gas and automobile service stations sprang up along the road. Two ca. 1920s stations remain in Jamestown, one (with later additions) at the intersection of Main Street (Greensboro-High Point Road) and Guilford College Road and the other, a former Standard Oil station, at 118 E. Main Street.

Industry

The Deep River was conducive to industrial development, and from the earliest years of settlement a variety of small and not-so-small industries developed in this area of the county. Early industrial endeavors included a hat-making shop, a tanyard, a pottery, and numerous grist mills.⁶ One such grist mill, this one probably dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, survives on the north bank of Deep River near its

²John J. Bivins, Jr., Longrifles of North Carolina (York, Pennsylvania: George Shumway, 1968), p. 43.

³Bill Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina, Vol. II (Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Co., 1958), p. 813.

⁴Blume and Cockshutt, "Jamestown Historic District."

⁵Prof. L. Johnson, "Map of Guilford County," ca. 1895; C. M. Miller, "Map of Guilford County," November 1908.

⁶Blackwell P. Robinson and Alexander R. Stoesen, The History of Guilford County, North Carolina, U.S.A. to 1980, A.D. (n.p.: Guilford County Bicentennial Commission and Guilford County American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, n.d.), p. 57.

crossing by the Ragsdale-Dillon Road.

Among the nineteenth-century Deep River industries was the Jamestown Woolen Mill, operated by James R. Mendenhall and Duncan A. MacRae. During the Civil War they had a contract to make uniforms for the Confederate Army. This factory was burned in 1865 by a contingent of General Stoneman's raiders who were in search of the Confederate Gun Factory two miles down the river where the Oakdale Cotton Mill now stands.⁷

Jamestown, in fact, became a nineteenth-century center for gunsmithing, and by 1850 the Jamestown-Deep River school comprised one of the largest groups of gunsmiths in the South. At that time Jamestown gun products were being shipped all over piedmont North Carolina by mail-order, and they were also carried in great numbers to the midwest by Quaker families moving into that area after 1820.⁸

Gold and copper mining also played a role of some significance in the industrial history of the project area. Several gold mines were located in southwestern Guilford County during the nineteenth century, and the Gardner Hill Gold Mine was one of the most important. It was discovered during the late 1820s and was most extensively developed prior to 1856. In 1854 it was reported that \$100,000 in gold had been produced. Copper ore was also mined, at one time producing forty tons per week. The mine was abandoned in the mid-1870s.⁹

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the Deep River was a leading manufacturing region for textiles in North Carolina, and this held true for Guilford County. The Oakdale Cotton Mill south of Jamestown is the oldest textile firm in continuous operation in Guilford County. The site of the mill was used for other industrial purposes even before its development as a cotton factory in 1865. Prior to the Civil War, a two-story frame grist mill, owned and operated by Isaac and Henry Potter, was located at this site. Then, during the Civil War, Cyrus P. Mendenhall and his associates, Ezekial Jones and Nathan Gardner, converted the grist mill to a gun factory. Between 1862 and 1864, when the company shut down, between 1,500 and 3,000 rifles were produced at the factory. In February,

⁷Robinson and Stoesen, History of Guilford County, p. 57.

⁸Bivins, Longrifles of North Carolina, p. 43.

⁹P. Albert Carpenter, III, Gold Resources of North Carolina (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources, 1972), pp. 38, 40; Robert Topkins and Charles Greer Suttlemyre, Jr., "Gardner House," National Register Nomination, May 1974, Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

1865, the Logan Manufacturing Company was organized and began producing cotton warps on the site. In 1871 the company's name was changed to Oakdale Mills, and its cotton twine found a ready market in Baltimore. In 1885 Joseph Ragsdale became manager of the mill, and when it was incorporated in 1896, he was listed as secretary-treasurer. Typical of cotton mills of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in North Carolina, Oakdale developed a village for its workers with housing, a company store, a school, and other amenities. Oakdale Cotton Mill continues to operate under the leadership of the Ragsdale family.¹⁰

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the smaller-scale industries centered around Jamestown were surpassed by the larger-scale industrial developments of both Greensboro and High Point. The shift toward an urbanized industrial economy in the late nineteenth century was the beginning of a fundamental change in Guilford County lifestyles and society. In Greensboro more than forty factories were built between 1884 and 1904, and in 1908 High Point reported sixty-three manufacturing plants.¹¹ Greensboro's industry has centered on textiles, though an impressive variety of other industries has been, since the nineteenth century, a part of its economy. Furniture and hosiery manufacturing concerns have dominated the industrial economy of High Point.¹²

Agriculture

Although overshadowed by the drama of the area's industrial development, agriculture has been an ever-present facet of the lifestyle and economy of southwest Guilford County. Most of this has consisted of small-scale subsistence farming.

Prior to the Revolution, most farming took place in the rich lowlands. Wheat, corn, buckwheat, flax, cotton, fruit, and livestock were produced, and Fayetteville was the chief market. The opening of the tobacco factories in Winston in the late nineteenth century led to the introduction of tobacco as a cash crop. At the same time, even tobacco farmers supplemented their cash crop with subsistence farming.¹³

¹⁰Brent Glass and Ruth Little-Stokes, "Logan Manufacturing Company," National Register Nomination, August, 1975, Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

¹¹H. McKelden Smith, Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture: High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1979), p. 24.

¹²Sharpe, A New Geography, pp.820, 824.

¹³Sharpe, A New Geography, p. 818.

Of particular significance to regional agriculture after the Civil War was the development of the Model Farm, located in southwest Guilford County, though outside the project area. After the war, the Baltimore Association of Friends to Advise and Assist Friends of the Southern States established a working farm. Improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry were demonstrated at the farm and through local meetings. A barn, dwellings, and a mill were constructed in the late 1860s, and the farm reportedly was a success which influenced many farmers in the Piedmont region.¹⁴

Representative of farming within the project area are the Stephen Gardner farm (early nineteenth century), the Dillon and Garrett-Moore farms (late nineteenth-early twentieth centuries), the William G. Wiley and Armfield-McLean farms (early twentieth century), the Orville Williard farm (1920s), and the Ragsdale farm (late nineteenth-twentieth centuries).

World War II brought a movement away from farming, and farms decreased in number and size, although production increased due to improved farming methods. With the increasing development of Guilford County after mid-century, farmers simply could not afford to farm choice locations which they could otherwise sell for thousands of dollars an acre.¹⁵

The Hunting Lodge Phenomenon and the Development of Sedgefield

An unusual phenomenon, which ultimately had a significant impact on the future development of the project area, occurred in Guilford County, particularly in the southwest section of the county, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Wealthy individuals with names like Mackay, Gould, Lorillard, and Cobb established large estates by renting and purchasing hunting grounds and building hunting lodges for their personal use.¹⁶

Within the project area was the hunting lodge and country estate of John Blackwell Cobb, a vice president of American Tobacco Company. Cobb, who was a resident of Connecticut, began purchasing large tracts of land (eventually 3,800 acres) south of Greensboro just after the turn of the century, and in 1905 he built an impressive Neo-Classical Revival-style "hunting lodge" which he called "the Manor." The estate was called "Sedgefield." Cobb visited the property often, frequently entertaining "glamorous" people and thereby creating a great deal of local

¹⁴Smith, Architectural Resources, p. 22.

¹⁵Robinson and Stoesen, History of Guilford County, p. 210.

¹⁶Smith, Architectural Resources, p. 32.

interest.¹⁷

After Cobb's death in 1923, his daughters sold the property in October of that year to Sedgefield, Inc. The prime mover behind Sedgefield, Inc. was A. W. McAlister, president of Pilot Life Insurance Company and one of Greensboro's earliest and most avid golfers. Complete with a golf course, the Sedgefield development was hailed as perfection itself and was the subject of a special Southern Railway brochure. In 1925 the Sedgefield Country Club was incorporated, again led by McAlister. In 1927 the luxurious Sedgefield Inn was built. Thus, Sedgefield offered country homes for the wealthy, a country club, and a luxury resort where residents and visitors could play golf, ride horses, fox hunt, fish, or partake of other activities and numerous social functions. Complementing the facilities of the Sedgefield development were the nearby Sedgefield Stables where horses and hounds were boarded. Sedgefield Stables became the center for horse-related activities in the Sedgefield community.¹⁸

Meanwhile, again through the leadership of A. W. McAlister, Pilot Life Insurance Company moved its headquarters from downtown Greensboro to Sedgefield, where in 1928 it occupied a handsome Georgian Revival complex in a well-landscaped, park-like setting. This move not only complemented the planned Sedgefield environment of the ideal country setting for living, working, and playing, but also pioneered a trend for building a major corporate center on a highly visible suburban site. The Pilot Life headquarters also foreshadowed the urbanization of the Greensboro-High Point corridor.¹⁹

Effect of Growth of Greensboro and High Point on Project Area

As exemplified by the Sedgefield development, the 1920s were prosperous years in Guilford County. Greensboro, at the northeast end of the project area, grew from a town which had been created as the county seat in 1808 to a city which thrived on manufacturing, distribution, retail trade, and finance and service. At the southwest end of the project area, High Point, which developed because of its location at the crossing of the plank road between Salem and Fayetteville and the North Carolina Railroad, established itself in the 1920s as a permanent

¹⁷Jim Sumner, "Cobb House/The Manor House - Statement of Historical Significance," September 13, 1979, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, pp. 2-3.

¹⁸Sumner, "Cobb House/The Manor House," pp. 4-5; Robinson and Stoesen, History of Guilford County, p. 209.

¹⁹Smith, Architectural Resources, pp. 35, 137; Ethel Stephens Arnett, Greensboro North Carolina: The County Seat of Guilford (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1955), p. 232.

industrial and marketing center for furniture and hosiery.²⁰

With the growth of Greensboro and High Point during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Jamestown could not maintain the momentum of its early years and lost its municipal status in 1893 (it had been incorporated in 1859), not to regain it until 1947.²¹

Another growth spurt occurred after World War II, at which time the relatively compact cities of Greensboro and High Point began to sprawl into the countryside.²² This continued sprawl is particularly evident along the Greensboro-High Point Road corridor, where farmlands share space with suburban houses, businesses, small-scale industries, and shopping centers.

Architectural Development of Project Area:

Like many counties in the piedmont and western sections of North Carolina, Guilford County nurtured its own ethnic architectural traditions with indigenous materials and artistic skills until the late nineteenth century. Then, improved communications facilitated the expression of mainstream stylistic trends. Southwest Guilford County and the project area in particular possess some of the best examples of various periods of building and building types which compose the county's rich architectural history.

Log Buildings

Most Guilford County settlers in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries initially lived in log structures, and a congregation's first church was also usually built of logs. Log construction was quick, relatively easy to build, utilized readily available materials, and provided simple, practical structures. Fundamental characteristics of these early log houses were few if any windows, a single room (pen) with loft above, and a large fireplace for cooking and heating. The Potter House in Jamestown, believed to date from the 1820s, was originally such a house. Typical of many log houses, it was later enlarged with frame additions.

While many log houses were built simply to provide initial shelter, others were intended from the beginning to be permanent dwellings. These were often larger structures with a two-room hall-and-parlor plan, sometimes with a second story, and often

²⁰Smith, Architectural Resources, p. 33; Sharpe, A New Geography, pp. 810, 820.

²¹Blume and Cockshutt, "Jamestown Historic District."

²²Robinson and Stoesen, History of Guilford County, p. 210.

with weatherboard siding.²³

Log construction continued to be utilized long after other forms of construction had become prevalent. Even after the turn of the twentieth century, small log houses, such the Suits House off Metals Drive, continued to be built. By the early twentieth century, however, this survival period of log construction met with a revival period, and log houses were built intentionally as romanticized, rustic dwellings. The Jamison-Ward House at 4826 High Point Road is an excellent early example of this revival form of log building.

Early Brick and Frame Construction in the Quaker Community

The English, Scotch-Irish, and Germans all built log buildings in Guilford, but the English dominated brick construction. The most significant collection of early Guilford County buildings consists of the brick structures of late Georgian and Federal style built primarily for Quaker families. The Quaker buildings form an arc around Greensboro, from the north central part of the county around to the southwest, but the bulk is concentrated in the southwest and much of it is within the project area. All of the Quaker buildings are related in one or more ways--material, plan, stylistic features, proportion, and method of construction--and are closely tied with their Pennsylvania sources. The Mendenhall House in Jamestown is one of the most Pennsylvanian of the Quaker houses.

The standard plans for domestic buildings in brick or frame were the hall-and-parlor (two-room) plan and the so-called Quaker (three-room) plan. Not all buildings followed these plans, however. Two examples are the Mendenhall Store in Jamestown with its unusually arranged Quaker plan, and the Stephen Gardner House on Wiley Davis Road, a typical Quaker-plan variation with an inserted center hall. The Mark Iddings House on the GTCC campus was one of the best examples of Quaker design in frame construction. It originally had a typical three-room plan, and, even after having been heavily remodeled in the mid-twentieth century, its interior retains some unusual design motifs which attest to the individualistic artistic vitality present during the early nineteenth century in this part of Guilford County.²⁴

Early Churches

Early church buildings in Guilford County are rare, because congregations continually replaced them with larger and more modern structures. No log or frame churches survive from pre-Civil War Guilford County, but three brick churches from the Federal period remain, one of which is in the project area. The Jamestown Friends Meeting House is probably also the oldest,

²³Smith, Architectural Resources, pp. 11-12.

²⁴Smith, Architectural Resources, pp. 12-15.

dating from the 1810s. It is a one-story structure with Flemish bond brickwork and a gable roof and is simple, functional, and domestic in scale, appearance, and plan. The Jamestown Friends Meeting House is consistent with Quaker worship, which eschewed liturgy, hierarchy, and all formal trappings of ritual. Instead, the Quakers were interested in constructing a utilitarian shelter for community meetings and meditation.²⁵

Mid-Nineteenth-Century Revival Styles

Although Quaker-dominated southwest Guilford County was the area most deeply rooted in traditional design, it was also the center of Guilford County intellectual life. It was here that the eclectic styles popular elsewhere in the nation began to displace the early building styles. The most distinctive example of Greek Revival architecture in Guilford County, the first Shubal Coffin House, is located in the Jamestown Historic District. Renovated to its present appearance around 1840, the Coffin House is fundamentally plain, but its facade is decorated with a showy Greek Revival porch and elaborate window surrounds that constitute the high-water mark of the style surviving in the county. Other houses were chaste, restrained Greek Revival structures in form, plan, and detail and thereby more expressive of the Guilford preference in architecture for simplicity, modesty, and practicality. Shubal Coffin's second house, in fact, was a much more vernacular example built in the 1850s. Although its form is somewhat unusual, as is its board-and-batten siding, its details are basic Greek Revival. The biggest change, in fact, between Greek Revival houses and houses from earlier periods was the use of the center-hall plan, which almost completely replaced the hall-and-parlor and Quaker plans.

Surviving examples of other romantic styles, such as the Italianate and the Gothic Revival, are rare in southwest Guilford County. Where they exist, they are simple and conservative. Though altered, the Wharton House at the junction of Main Street and Guilford College Road in Jamestown appears to have been a handsome example of the Italianate style. Its classical main cornice, bracketed porch cornice with paneled frieze, paneled doors, and bay window are all suggestive of the style. The only surviving example of the Gothic Revival style from the antebellum period in Guilford County is the McCulloch Rock Engine House of the North State Gold Mine (near to, but not within the project area).²⁶

Post Bellum and Late Nineteenth-Century Domestic Architecture

Few buildings of distinction were erected in Guilford County in the years immediately following the Civil War. Throughout the next several decades, in fact, most farm houses were not large or

²⁵Smith, Architectural Resources, pp. 15-16.

²⁶Smith, Architectural Resources, pp. 16-20.

richly detailed. The most important post-war farmstead was the Model Farm, built in the Springfield community of southwest Guilford County (near but not within the project area). After the war, the Baltimore Association of Friends to Advise and Assist Friends of the Southern States established a working farm to demonstrate improved methods of agriculture to the impoverished farmers of the area. Built in the late 1860s, the two-story frame model farm house with its "triple-A" roof served as a precedent for countless simple farm houses built throughout the area during the following half century.²⁷ A typical example in the project area of farm houses built during the late nineteenth-early twentieth century period is the Dillon Farm House on Dillon Road. It is a two-story, three-bay structure with a gable roof, gable-end brick chimneys, a center-hall plan, and a one-story rear ell.

The Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, which were often intermixed, appeared in the late nineteenth century, continuing on into the early twentieth century in Guilford County. The best examples of these styles predominated in the dwellings of the most prosperous people, while watered-down examples proliferated.²⁸ The Ragsdale House in Jamestown is among the best examples in the project area. The large, two-story structure is primarily Colonial Revival in style, but has decorative shingled gables and other features which reflect a Queen Anne influence. Simpler reflections of these styles within the project area include the two-story Bundy and Garrett-Moore houses and the William G. Wiley House, the Armfield-McLean House, the house at 4831 Harvey Road, and the house at 516 Oakdale Road--all one or one-a-half-story dwellings.

Industrial and Commercial Buildings

The most important construction that occurred in Guilford County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century--in terms of economic importance and volume--was the factory building. Most of the county's industrial growth took place in Greensboro and High Point, but on rare occasions factories were constructed in rural areas. One of these, the Oakdale Cotton Mill in Jamestown, is the most architecturally significant industrial complex surviving in Guilford County and is among the most important in North Carolina. Dating from the 1880s, the brick mill features well-executed Italianate detailing typical of mills of this period. During the next several decades, the Oakdale complex developed into a relatively autonomous, archetypal mill village with housing, a store, a school, and other community amenities available for the workers on site. Typical of mill housing, the Oakdale housing was built in rows of identical, no-

²⁷Smith, Architectural Resources, pp. 21-22.

²⁸Smith, Architectural Resources, p. 23.

nonsense dwellings.²⁹

The growth of industry in Guilford County was accompanied by parallel commercial development, with both Greensboro and High Point growing into regional wholesale and retail centers. Both cities contain numerous significant commercial buildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The project area, however, contains no notable commercial structures from this period.³⁰

Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth-Century Rural Buildings

Despite the trend in Guilford County toward urbanized industrial and commercial development during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, much of the county retained its agricultural nature. The rural farmsteads were supported by churches, grist mills, schools, stores, and other community buildings.

The church was particularly important for the role it played in community life. One of the most architecturally significant rural churches of the period is the Deep River Friends Meeting House, several miles north of the project area. The 1875 church continued the Quaker preference for brick, but unlike the earlier meeting houses, it adopted the more mainstream longitudinal axis. Other rural churches constructed during the period for both black and white congregations were primarily frame.³¹ An example in the project area is the Celia Phelps Methodist Episcopal Church, a well-preserved 1924 frame structure distinguished by its modified Palladian windows on front and rear.

Grist and saw mill were essential to rural life from the mid-eighteenth century to the early to mid-twentieth century. Mills proliferated on Guilford County's streams, and though they were not great architectural achievements, they nevertheless served as an expression of the patterns of economic and social organization in the county. Most surviving mills appear to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, but in many cases the present sites have been occupied by previous mill structures.³² Such is apparently the case with the mill on Deep River at its crossing with Ragsdale/Dillon Road in the project area. Although tradition claims that the mill was erected in the 1850s, architecturally it appears more likely to have been built in the late nineteenth century. This mill is particularly significant because the well-preserved miller's house survives on the hill above the mill.

²⁹Smith, Architectural Resources, pp. 24-26.

³⁰Smith, Architectural Resources, p. 28.

³¹Smith, Architectural Resources, p. 29.

³²Smith, Architectural Resources, p. 30.

Rural schools generally contained from one to three or four rooms shared by several grades. Though dozens were built, few survive in something close to their original form. An excellent example is the well-preserved Oakdale School (in the Oakdale Cotton Mill Village), with its recessed entrance, belfry, and row of windows along the north side. In the second and third decades of the twentieth century, larger brick schools, like the Jamestown Public School, were erected. Although most of these were later abandoned when replaced by larger facilities, the Jamestown school functioned as such until recent years and was then converted to a local library and community center. Built in 1915, it is a monumental Neo-Classical Revival-style structure with a tetrastyle portico and handsome brickwork detailing.³³

Crossroads general stores proliferated in order to supply the rural population. Though a few stores were brick, the majority were functional, one-story frame buildings, often with false fronts.³⁴ No stores of significance from this period remain within the project area.

Twentieth Century Urban and Suburban Development

There was much prosperity in Guilford County during the 1920s as both Greensboro and High Point developed into industrial cities. Numerous handsome commercial buildings were erected in both, and large and well-designed houses were built with the money made from commerce and industry. While most of the best buildings of the period were concentrated in the cities, this was not entirely so. Some of the most impressive commercial and residential structures were built along the Greensboro-High Point Road.³⁵

Pilot Life Insurance Company's corporate headquarters was completed at Sedgefield in 1928. Designed by Philadelphia architects Zantzinger, Borie, and Medary, the Georgian Revival complex set in a park-like setting was architecturally monumental and also served as a forerunner of suburban corporate headquarters.³⁶

Across the road from Pilot Life, the Sedgefield residential and resort development also took shape in the 1920s. Growing out of John Blackwell Cobb's hunting estate (Cobb's Neo-Classical Revival "Manor House" was demolished in the early 1980s), Sedgefield became the home of some of the county's wealthiest citizens, and numerous significant houses in the Tudor Revival

³³Smith, Architectural Resources, p. 31.

³⁴Smith, Architectural Resources, p. 31.

³⁵Smith, Architectural Resources, pp. 33-34.

³⁶Smith, Architectural Resources, p. 35.

and Colonial Revival styles were built. The largest was the Norman Revival mansion designed by the Winston-Salem architectural firm of Northup and O'Brien for John Hampton Adams and completed in 1930. Adams was a High Point industrial giant of the Adams-Millis hosiery manufacturing firm. Adams's two daughters also built fine houses in the neighborhood--one in the Norman Revival style and the other in the Colonial Revival. Smaller-scale, architect-designed houses were also built in the area, such as the Colonial Revival Chamblee-Brannan House on the Greensboro-High Point Road. It was designed by prominent Greensboro architect Charles Hartmann. At the center of the Sedgefield development, the monumental Tudor Revival-style Sedgefield Inn was erected in 1927. Originally built as a luxury resort, it remains the focal point of the neighborhood as the Sedgefield Country Club.

Closer to High Point, another major suburban residence was erected on the Greensboro-High Point Road for George T. Penny in 1927. The two-story brick house was lushly ornamented on the exterior with brick and stone and on the interior with fancy carved wood, stone, and plaster. Although Penny lost his house through financial difficulties, it remains a landmark at one of the entrances to High Point.

Not everyone, of course, lived in houses such as the Penny House or those in Sedgefield. A wide range of other types and styles were built during this period, providing much more visual variety than Guilford's architecture had previously expressed. Just down the Greensboro-High Point Road from the Penny House are the Harper and Welch Houses, a delightful pair of 1920s stuccoed dwellings of Spanish Colonial Revival and Mediterranean influence. Both houses are exotic in their use of material, texture, and detail. Continuing southwest along the same road is one of the finest bungalows in the area, the Orville Williard House. Its asymmetrical form, broad sweeping porches, use of both brick and stucco, expansive lawn, and collection of outbuildings make it an excellent 1920s period piece.

Other buildings of the 1920s and 1930s contribute to the architectural character of the project area. As the twentieth century progressed, automobile use became more and more popular. The use of automobiles, of course, necessitated the building of gasoline service stations, and several of these remain in the project area. The most significant, because of its intactness, is the former Standard Oil Station in the center of Jamestown. This small, stuccoed, Spanish-style building is typical of those built by Standard Oil during the period. Another significant building of the period is the Guilford Memorial Mausoleum, a monumental Romanesque Revival-style stone structure erected in 1939.

By mid century, more and more commercial buildings were stretching along the Greensboro-High Point Road, changing forever

the character of the place. A particularly good building of the 1950s is Modern Upholstery Company in the 1100 block of Greensboro Road. It is a wonderfully modern two-story brick structure of streamlined design with an attached one-story apartment at the rear.

The project area today retains an amazing number of buildings from earlier periods of Guilford County's history intermingled with the many residential, commercial, and other buildings erected since mid century. Together, they help relate the historical and architectural development of the county.

VI. METHODOLOGY

Primary and Secondary Sources Reviewed:

Documentary research was conducted at the Survey and Planning Branch of the Division of Archives and History, the State Library, and at the Greensboro, Jamestown, High Point, Guilford College, and Forsyth County libraries. Documentary resources can be categorized into four groups: 1) the Guilford County architectural/historical survey; 2) National Register nominations; 3) histories of Guilford County, Greensboro, High Point, and Jamestown; and 4) miscellaneous articles, maps, and other documentary sources on the area in general and on specific properties and districts. Of particular usefulness in the study of this project area were H. McKelden Smith's Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture: High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County, along with the accompanying survey files, and the various National Register nominations and other research reports prepared by the staff of the Division of Archives and History on several properties and districts within the project area. For a list of the sources utilized in the historical and architectural background section of the report, refer to the bibliography on p. 186.

Previous Architectural and Historic Structures Surveyed:

Previous survey and research work has contributed significantly to an understanding of the historic and architectural resources of the project area and to the historic contexts within which they fit. H. McKelden Smith conducted a survey of Guilford County in the late 1970s which resulted in the publication in 1979 of Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture: High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County. This provided an excellent overview of the historic resources of the county as a whole and organized into separate sections the recorded resources of High Point, Jamestown, and southwest Guilford County--the location of the project area. Smith recorded thirty-four properties within the project's area of potential effect.

Other surveys and research reports added to the cumulative knowledge of the history and architectural development of the area. The Historic American Building Survey recorded the Jamestown Friends Meeting House, the Mendenhall Plantation, the Mendenhall Store, and the Dr. Madison Lindsey House. The Historic American Engineering Record recorded the Oakdale Cotton Mill Village and the Pony Truss Bridge (which was also formally determined eligible for the National Register). Included in the National Register of Historic Places are the Jamestown Historic District, the Mendenhall Plantation (listed individually and as part of the Jamestown Historic District), the Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District (also known as the Logan Manufacturing Company), and the Stephen Gardner House and Gardner Hill Gold Mine Site. Although not listed in the National Register, a

nomination research report was prepared for the John Blackwell Cobb Lodge ("The Manor"). The George T. Penny House and the Mark Iddings House are included on North Carolina's National Register Study List (as was the John Blackwell Cobb Lodge before its demolition). The Jamestown Public School, the Dr. Shubal Coffin House I, and the Mendenhall Plantation have all been locally designated as historic properties.

With any survey of historic and architectural resources, time can alter the make-up of what might be considered historic. With intervening years, recorded properties can be substantially altered or destroyed, and new perspectives can broaden the view of what is "historic." Thus, in the decade since McKelden Smith's county survey, seven of the properties recorded have been lost to new development, and the character of the Jamestown Historic District has been compromised. At the same time, other properties of historic significance--six of which appear to be eligible for the National Register--have been identified, and the need for boundary revisions to the two National Register historic districts has been noted.

Local Authorities and Historical Groups Contacted:

The following local authorities and representatives of historical groups were consulted--some more than once--during the course of the project survey. They provided information concerning both local history in general and individual property history in particular.

Melinda Faley - staff, Guilford County Joint Historic Properties Commission

Jack Perdue - chairman, Guilford County Joint Historic Properties Commission

Dorothy Miller - local historian, Jamestown

Steve Carihfield - president, Sedgefield Association

John M. Beam III - staff, High Point Historical Society/High Point Museum

In addition, numerous property owners shared information not only about their own properties but about others in the project area.

Description of Survey Techniques and Intensity:

The survey of historic and architectural resources in the project area included background research, field activities, analysis, and report preparation.

Background Research

Background research began with a review of H. McKelden Smith's Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture: High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County (1979). This provided an overview of Guilford County's architectural history as well as information on specific properties and districts recorded in Jamestown, High Point, and southwest Guilford County located within the project area. A list was compiled of all

properties previously recorded, those listed in the National Register, and those designated locally as historic properties. Research on all these properties was then conducted in the files of the Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History.

Background research continued with a search of documentary resources related to the project area, and contact was established with key local resource people. From then until the completion of the field activities, the review of documentary sources continued, and additional contacts with local resource people were made.

Field Activities

The project area was first explored in a manner sufficient to gain an understanding of the general physical character of the place. Based on a combination of natural and manmade features, a preliminary area of potential effect (APE) was determined that was larger than and encompassed the engineers' project study area. As the survey progressed, the APE was refined. One hundred percent of the APE was surveyed.

Next, a photographic inventory was compiled of the project setting and of all properties which appeared to be at least fifty years old. These were keyed to the USGS and project maps and to an inventory list with property locations.

From the 292 properties included in the "over fifty year" photo inventory, thirty-two individual properties and districts were selected for closer inspection. These included current National Register listings and any other properties and districts which appeared to be potentially eligible for the National Register. The thirty-two were then recorded using North Carolina Historic Structures Data Sheets. Additional photographs were made and site plans were sketched. Interiors were inspected for more than half the properties and were photographed for fourteen. Boundaries were determined for all properties considered eligible for the National Register.

Analysis

Following the background research and field survey, the significance of each of the thirty-two recorded properties or districts was evaluated using the National Register criteria and the historic contexts for the project area to determine which properties/districts were eligible for the National Register. Twenty were determined eligible by this process.

Then, using available information (as of 8/90) on reasonable and feasible corridors for the project, preliminary observations were made as to the potential effects of the project on the twenty properties and districts listed in or eligible for the National Register.

VII. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Total Properties Recorded:

Listed in the National Register

1. Stephen Gardner House and Gardner Hill Gold Mine Site *GF7*
Jamestown Historic District (current)
2. Jamestown Historic District (revision/reduction) *GF10*
3. Shubal Coffin House II
4. Jamestown Public School
5. Potter House
- Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District (current)
6. Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District - *GF15*
(revision/enlargement)

Eligible for the National Register

7. John Hampton Adams House
8. Chamblee-Brannan House
9. Guilford Memorial Mausoleum
10. Harper and Welch Houses
11. Jamison-Ward House
12. Mill and Miller's House
13. George T. Penny House
14. Celia Phelps Methodist Episcopal Church
15. Ragsdale Farm
16. Sedgfield Historic District
17. Sedgfield Stables
18. Standard Oil Station
29. William G. Wiley House
20. Orville Williard House

Not Eligible for the National Register

21. Armfield-McLean House
22. Bundy House
23. Dillon Farm
24. Garrett-Moore House
25. Gas Station
26. High Point Waterworks
27. House (4831 Harvey Road)
28. House (516 Oakdale Road)
29. Mark Iddings House
30. Modern Upholstery Company
31. Suits House
32. Wharton House

Property Descriptions and Evaluations: National Register Properties

1. Stephen Gardner House and Gardner Hill Gold Mine Site

5003 Wiley Davis Road

The Stephen Gardner House, along with the Gardner Hill Gold Mine Site, was listed in the National Register in 1974. The ca. 1827 house is an architecturally significant two-story brick dwelling with an unusual arch-linked double chimney, a modified Quaker plan, and Federal-style detailing. Along the drive northwest of the house are a brick spring house and a log loom room. The house is historically significant for its association with the Gardner Hill Gold Mine (the site of which is northeast of the house), a highly profitable gold mine during the mid-nineteenth century which later operated as a copper mine.

The property retains the significance for which it was nominated. However, the current nomination should be amended to define the boundary of the listed property. The nomination states that sixty acres are included, but the nomination map (see Map B-1A, p. 47) does not clearly delineate the location of those sixty acres. Map B-1B (p. 48) depicts what appears to be an appropriate boundary--at least for the house--with the remainder being the mine site. However, archeological investigations could revise the eligible boundary of the mine site or even determine that the site has lost its integrity and is no longer eligible for the National Register.



12. (A) Stephen Gardner House and Gardner Hill Gold Mine Site, overall view to S

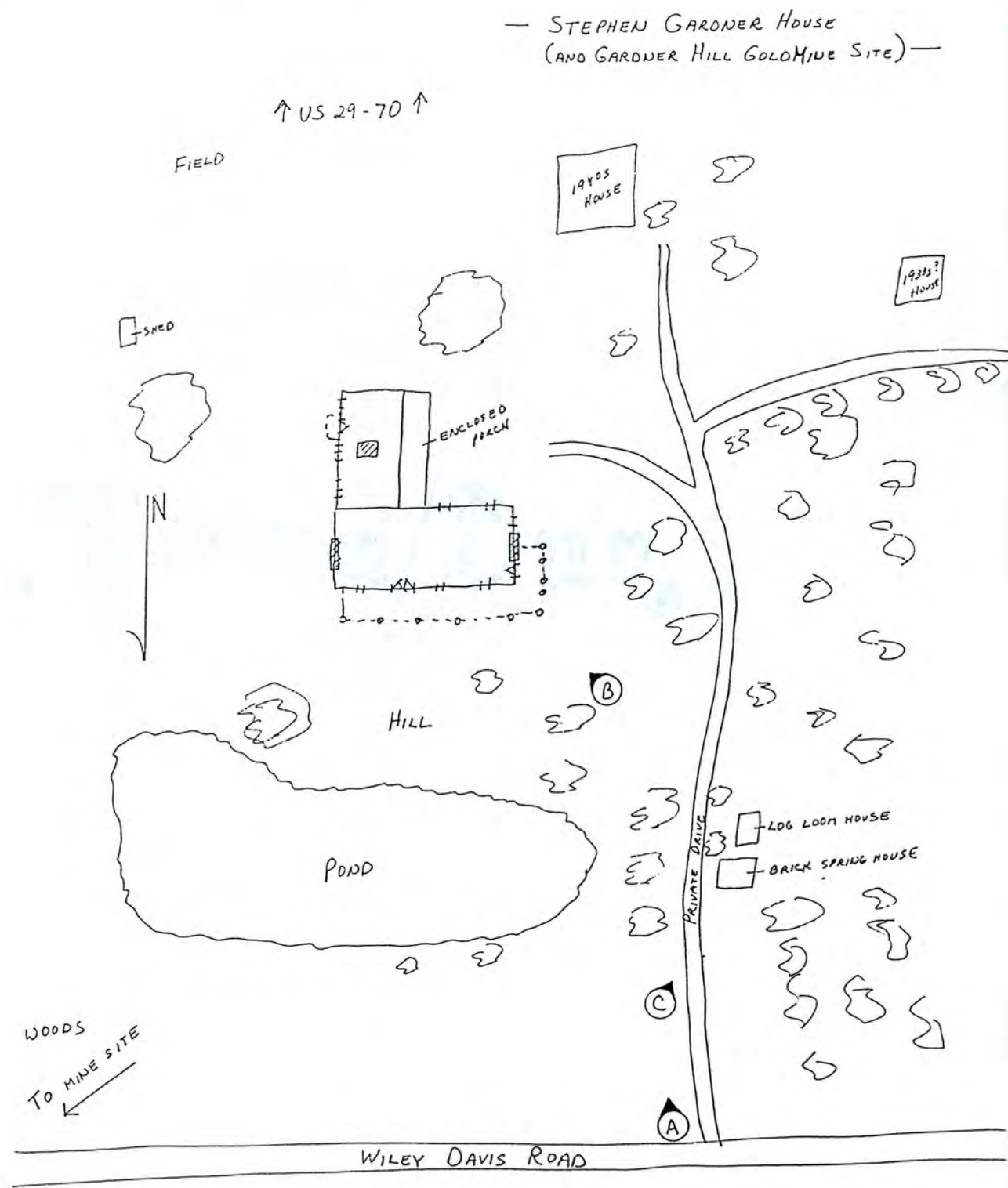


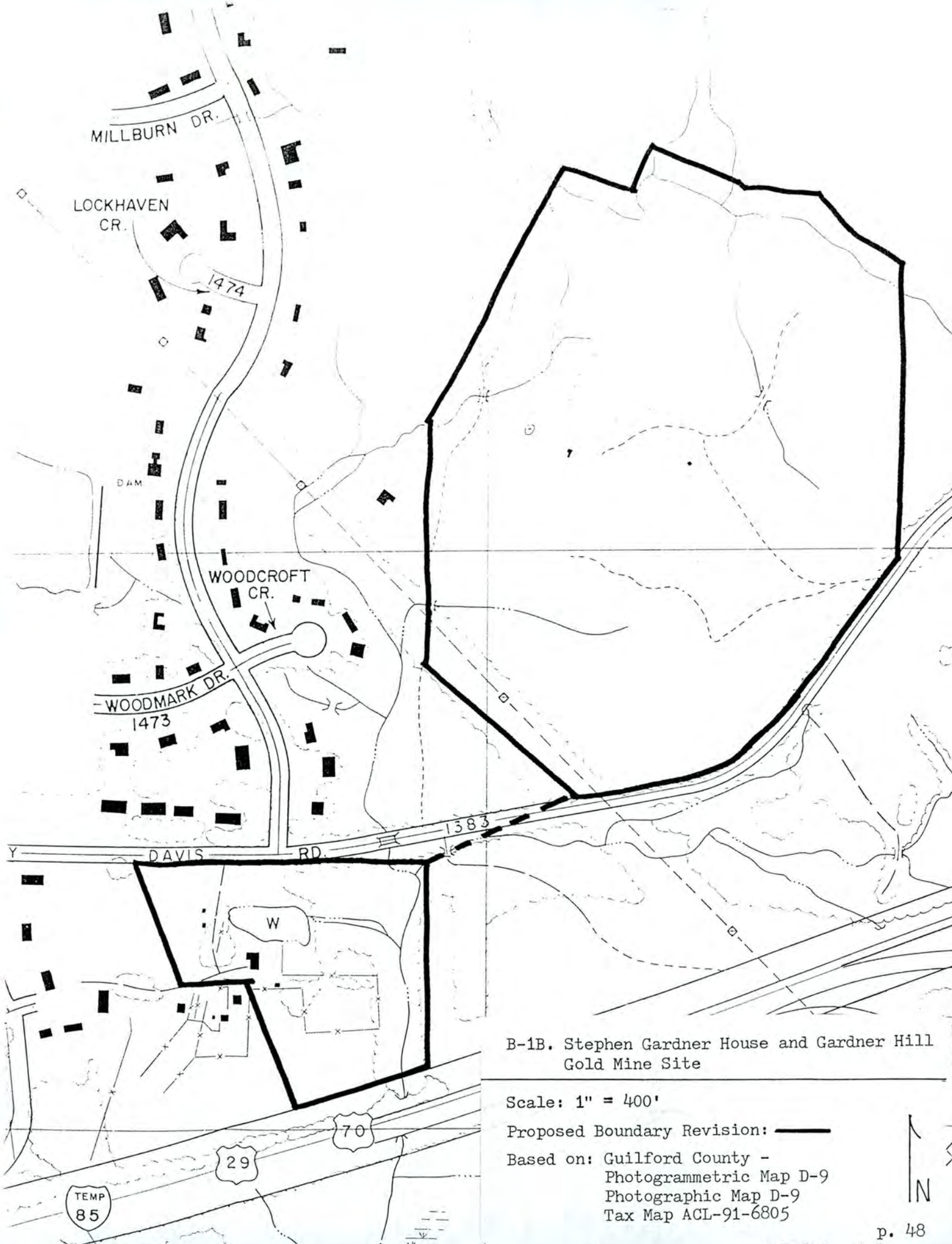
13. (B) Stephen Gardner House and Gardner Hill
Gold Mine Site, house, view to SE



14. (C) Stephen Gardner House and Gardner Hill
Gold Mine Site, outbuildings, view to SW

S-1. Stephen Gardner House (and Gardner Hill Gold Mine Site)



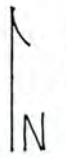


B-1B. Stephen Gardner House and Gardner Hill Gold Mine Site

Scale: 1" = 400'

Proposed Boundary Revision: **——**

Based on: Guilford County -
 Photogrammetric Map D-9
 Photographic Map D-9
 Tax Map ACL-91-6805



2. Jamestown Historic District (revision/reduction)

S side Main St. from just E of Scientific St. to Deep River, and N side Main St to include Mendenhall Store and Jamestown Friends Meeting House

The Jamestown Historic District is historically and architecturally significant as perhaps the most complete vestige in North Carolina of the important contribution made by Quakers to the state's cultural, political, and intellectual history. The brick Friends Meeting House, Mendenhall House, and Mendenhall Store--the core of the district--are associated with the outstanding family who founded Jamestown and provided leadership to that and other Quaker communities for decades.

The Jamestown Historic District was placed on the National Register in 1973. The boundaries of that district are depicted on map B-2B (p. 54). Since 1973, of the ten buildings listed in the nomination as "contributing," two have been destroyed, one has lost its integrity, and one has been moved to another location within the district. The Jamestown Public School, whose inclusion in the district is not certain from the map and the verbal boundary description, is at least not considered "contributing" within the context of the district period of significance. In addition, there has been a tremendous amount of new development in the district, introducing a high number of "non-contributing" buildings and thereby breaking up the continuity of the district. (See photo # 20, p. 52.) In short, the district as constituted in 1973 has lost its integrity and should be revised/reduced accordingly to retain eligibility for the National Register. The proposed revised district (see map S-2/B-2A on p. 53) includes the original core of the district which retains its integrity--the Mendenhall House, the Mendenhall Store, the Jamestown Friends Meeting House, the Shubal Coffin House I, and the Dr. Madison Lindsey House. Among those contributing buildings originally listed but not included in the proposed revision, the Thad McInnis House and the Joyner House are gone, the Harper-Johnson House has lost its integrity, and the Shubal Coffin House II and the Potter House are considered individually eligible (see inventory entries # 3 and 5, pp 55-59 and 65-68). The significant Jamestown Public School, whose status is left ambiguous by the original nomination, is also considered individually eligible (see inventory entry # 4, pp. 60-64).



15. (A) Jamestown Historic District, overall view to E along Main Street



16. (B) Jamestown Historic District, Shubal Coffin House I, view to SE



17. (C) Jamestown Historic District, Mendenhall House, view to SW



18. (D) Jamestown Historic District, Mendenhall Store, view to NE

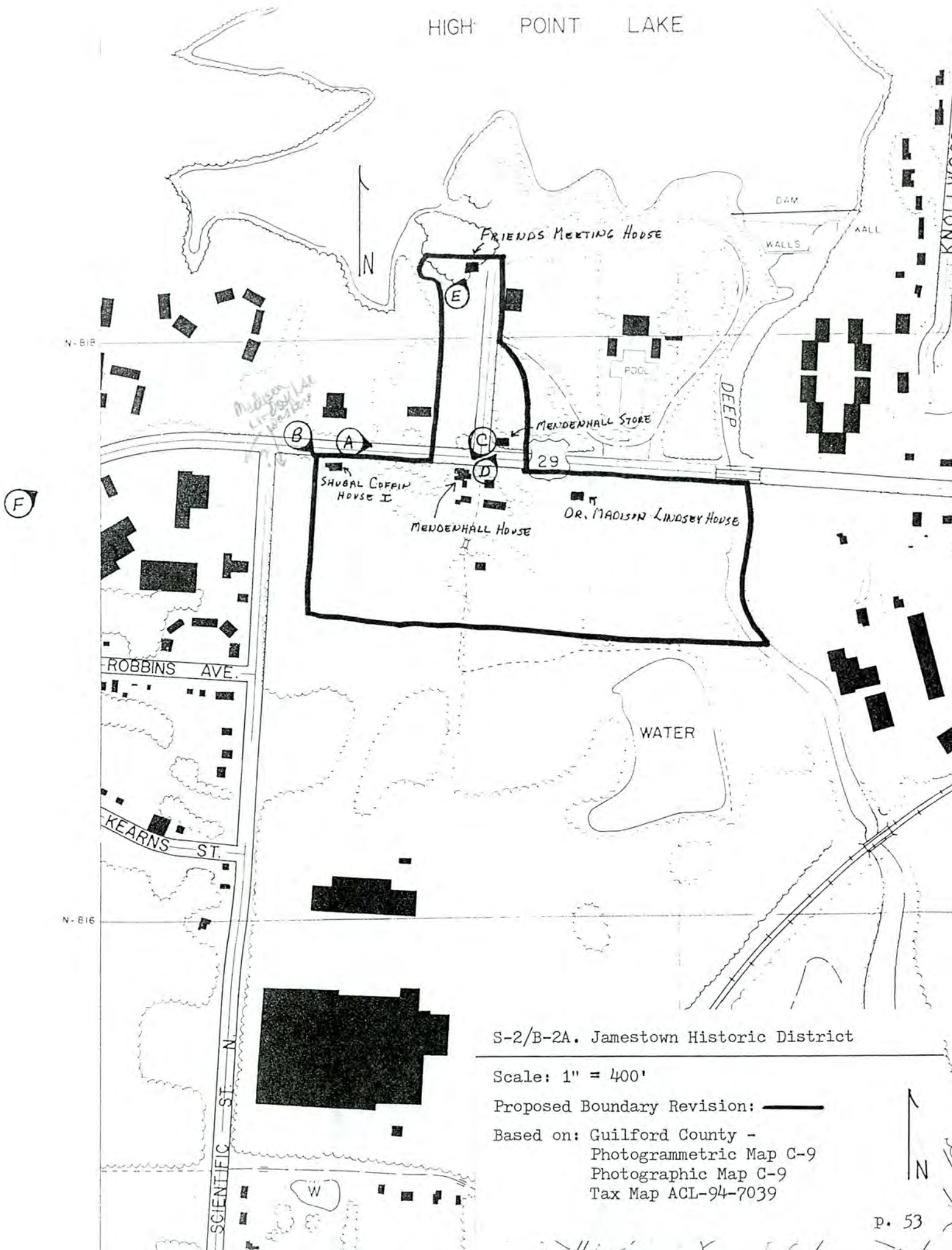


19. (E) Jamestown Historic District, Jamestown Friends Meeting House, view to NE



20. (F) former Jamestown Historic District, Main St., vicinity of Harper-Johnson House, view to E (excluded from proposed district)

HIGH POINT LAKE

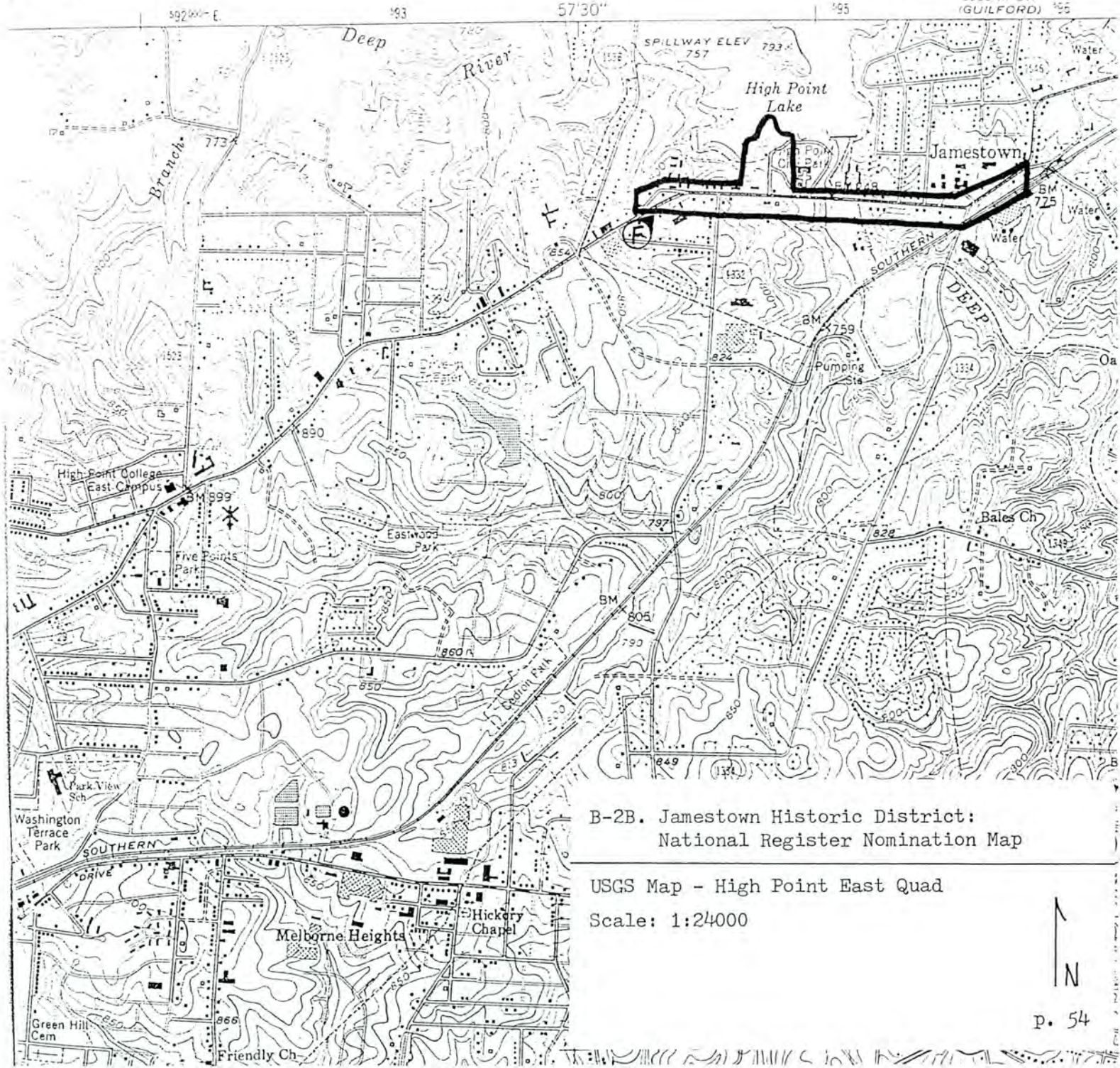


S-2/B-2A. Jamestown Historic District

Scale: 1" = 400'

Proposed Boundary Revision: **————**

Based on: Guilford County -
Photogrammetric Map C-9
Photographic Map C-9
Tax Map ACL-94-7039



B-2B. Jamestown Historic District:
National Register Nomination Map

USGS Map - High Point East Quad

Scale: 1:24000



3. Shubal Coffin House II

109 W. Main Street

The Shubal Coffin House II is currently listed in the National Register as a contributing building within the Jamestown Historic District. However, the proposed revision/reduction of that district (see inventory entry #2, pp. 49-54) excludes the Coffin House because of the substantial number of non-contributing buildings which separate it from the core of the district. Nevertheless, the Coffin House is herein considered eligible on its own merits.

The ca. 1855 Coffin House is an unusual two-story vernacular dwelling--a romantic cottage of sorts. The exterior features a "saltbox" form, board-and-batten siding, floor-to-ceiling nine-over-six sash windows, a raised basement with a scored stucco finish, gable-end chimneys, and a full-length front porch. The interior has an unusual three-room plan with an enclosed lateral stair and vernacular Greek Revival details. The house is situated on a wedge-shaped lot with a circular drive in front and scattered shrubs. Bamboo borders the south side of the property along the railroad tracks. The house was the second built by Dr. Shubal Coffin in Jamestown, the first being west of Deep River within the historic district. Tradition claims that Coffin operated a "medical school" here as he had at his first house. The siting of the second Shubal Coffin House is unusual in that it is oriented away from Main Street and toward the railroad which was completed from Raleigh to Charlotte (the two sections meeting at Jamestown) in January, 1856. Coffin's dramatic move signaled the shift of Jamestown from the conservative Quaker center west of the Deep River to the new commercial center that was closely tied to the railroad and which remains Jamestown's center.

The Shubal Coffin House II is an architecturally significant mid-nineteenth-century vernacular dwelling of unusual form and detail and, as such, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria C. Associated with the settlement of Jamestown, the role of the Quakers, and the impact of the development of transportation in the project area, the Coffin House also meets Criteria A for its symbolic historic association with the shift eastward of Jamestown from the Deep River toward the North Carolina Railroad during the mid-nineteenth century.



21. (A) Shubal Coffin House II, overall view to SW

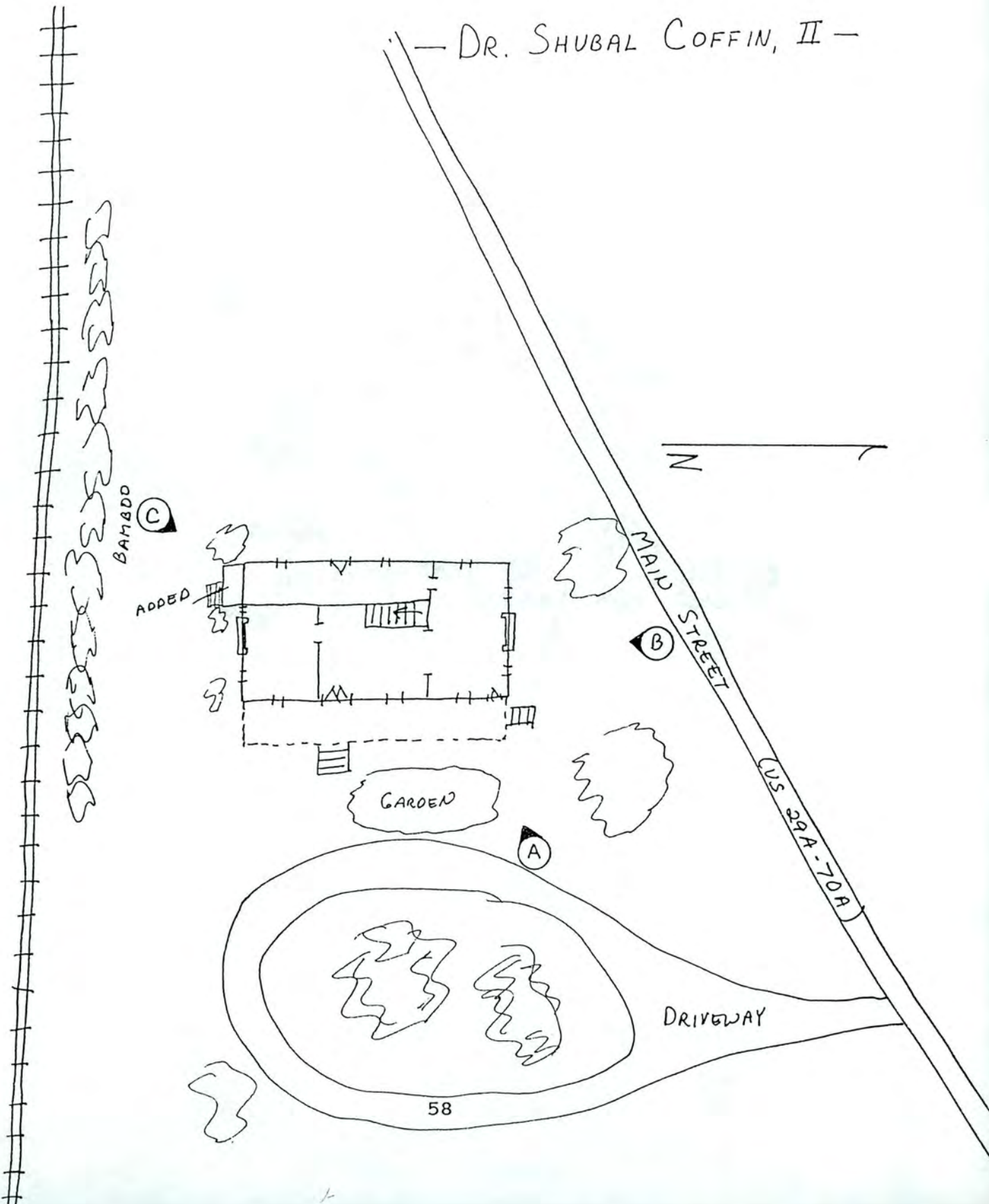


22. (B) Shubal Coffin House II, north elevation,
view to S



23. (C) Shubal Coffin House II, rear and south elevations, view to NE

S-3. Shubal Coffin House II





B-3. Shubal Coffin House II

Scale: 1" = 400'

Eligible Boundary: **—————**

Based on: Guilford County -
Photogrammetric Map C-9
Photographic Map C-9
Tax Map ACL 94-7039

MCCLURE



4. Jamestown Public School

200 W. Main Street

The Jamestown Public School is currently included within the Jamestown Historic District, but it is not considered a "contributing" building because it does not fit within the Quaker-dominated period of significance--the first half of the nineteenth century. The proposed revision/reduction of the district (see inventory entry #2, pp. 49-54) would eliminate the school entirely. It is herein considered eligible on its own merits.

The 1915 Jamestown Public School is a monumental Neo-Classical Revival-style brick building impressively sited on a knoll near the center of Jamestown. The two-story-with-raised-basement building has a symmetrical design with a nine-bay facade, decorative brickwork--some in a contrasting color--and a truncated hipped roof with hipped dormers and a small cupola. The facade boasts a two-story, tetrastyle, Ionic portico with a balustraded roof deck. Round-arched front and side entrances lead to the neat interior with its lateral hall with Colonial Revival stair at either end. The school is located on approximately three acres adjacent to the Jamestown Elementary School campus. It stands at the head of a circular drive, and other than a few trees, has little landscaping at present.

Jamestown, with its Quaker influence, was the location of a variety of schools during the entire nineteenth century. At the same time, Guilford County was the first in the state to establish graded schools, and in 1885 the Guilford County Board of Education was organized. After the General Assembly in 1907 enacted a law providing for the creation and maintenance of public high schools in each county, two high schools were immediately established in Guilford County--one of which was in Jamestown. When the frame high school was destroyed by fire in February of 1915, work on the present building was soon begun. It was completed at a cost of \$18,117 in October, 1915. Additions were built in 1926 and later, but these were removed during the 1980s rehabilitation. The school became an elementary school in 1959. After serving the Jamestown community as an educational institution longer than any other building, the school ceased operation in 1980. The Guilford County Board of Education donated the structure to the Town of Jamestown, and a campaign of interested alumni and friends raised money for the building's rehabilitation. In 1988 the Jamestown Public School opened as a community library supported by private donations.

The Jamestown Public School is architecturally significant as an outstanding and well-preserved example of the Neo-Classical Revival style. It is thereby eligible for the National Register under Criteria C. For its significant role in the development of education in Jamestown, the building is also eligible under

Criteria A.



24. (A) Jamestown Public School, view with setting, to NW



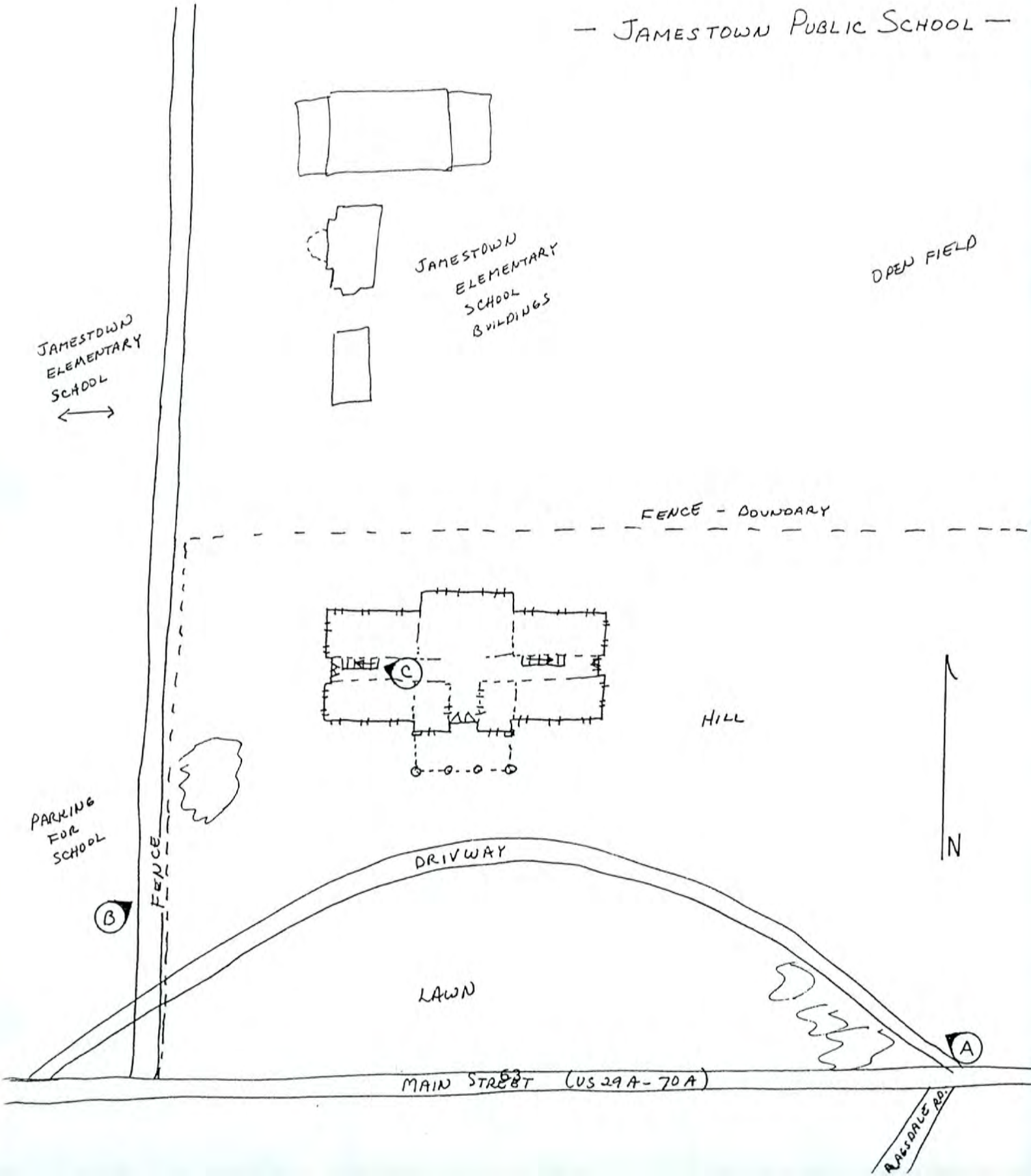
25. (B) Jamestown Public School, overall view to NE

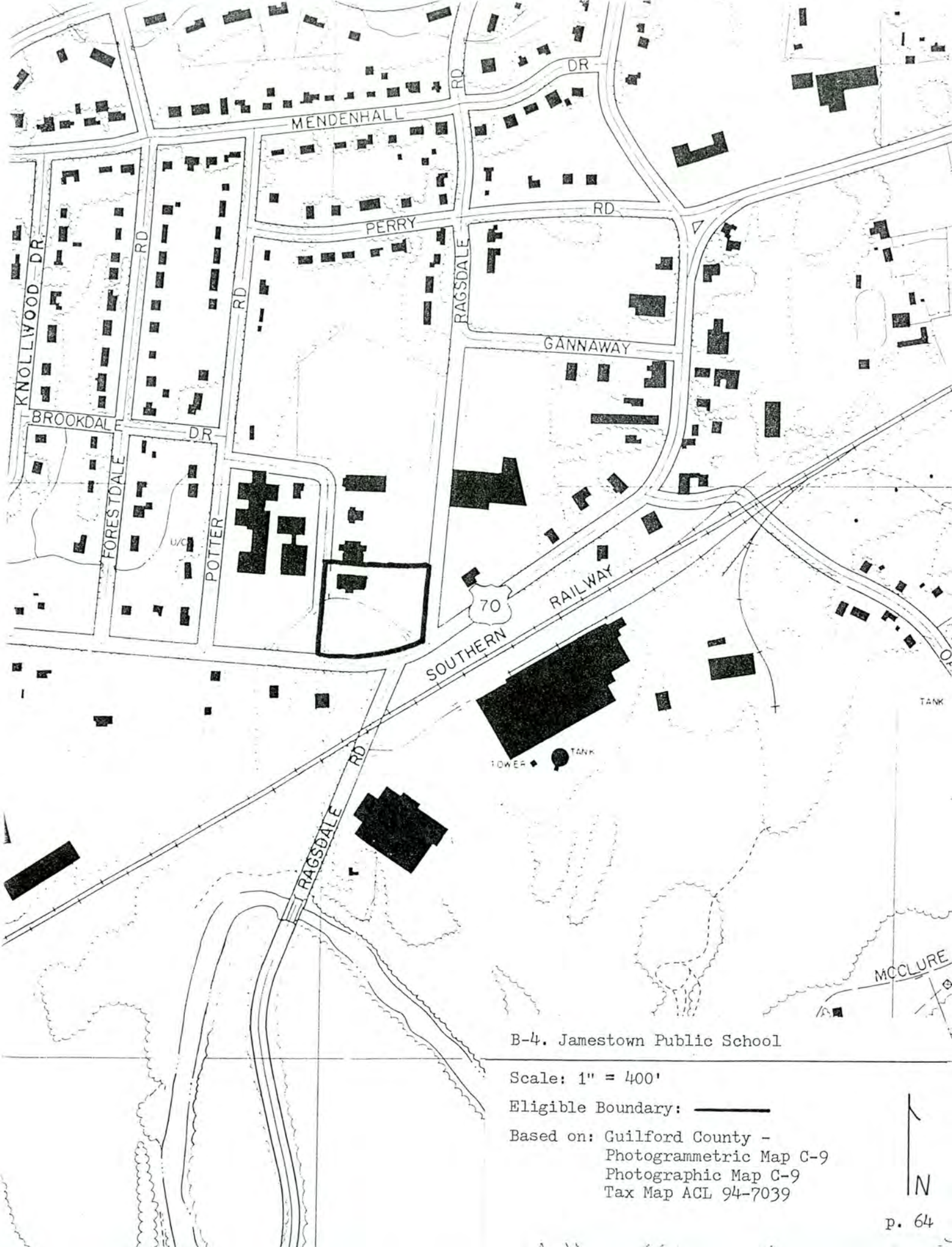


26. (C) Jamestown Public School, west stair

S-4. Jamestown Public School

— JAMESTOWN PUBLIC SCHOOL —





B-4. Jamestown Public School

Scale: 1" = 400'

Eligible Boundary:

Based on: Guilford County -
Photogrammetric Map C-9
Photographic Map C-9
Tax Map ACL 94-7039



5. Potter House

211 W. Main Street

The Potter House is currently listed in the National Register as a "contributing" building within the Jamestown Historic District. However, the proposed revision/reduction of that district (see inventory entry #2, pp. 49-54) excludes the Potter House because of the substantial number of non-contributing buildings which separate it from the core of the district. Nevertheless, the Potter House is herein considered eligible on its own merits.

The Potter House grew and evolved during a century of ownership by the Potter family. The V-notched log section, apparently dating from the early nineteenth century, is the oldest part of the house, though family tradition suggests that it may originally have been attached to an earlier brick store. This one-room section has a massive stone chimney (reworked) with a correspondingly large fireplace and a hipped roof (originally gabled). Sometime later in the nineteenth century, the house was doubled by the addition of a one-room frame section with a gable roof. The two were joined by a brick chimney, creating a saddlebag plan, and the spaces to the front and rear of the chimney were enclosed shortly after the Civil War, according to family tradition. In the 1890s a frame shed room was added to the rear of the frame portion of the house. The simple vernacular structure has been well maintained. It stands on an embankment overlooking Main Street (Greensboro-High Point Road) and is surrounded by several trees, shrubs, and flowering plants. Behind the house is a field, and between the field and the railroad tracks are woods. Isaac Potter purchased property from David Beard in Jamestown in 1819, and it is family tradition that the log section of the house already stood at that time as part of a store building. Several generations of Potters lived in the house thereafter and enlarged it to suit their needs. Isaac's son, Henry (b. 1829), was a miller, and Isaac's daughter, Mary, who died in 1913, taught school for thirty-one years. During the first decade of the twentieth century she operated a subscription school in the house. In 1911 Mary Potter sold land across the road from the house for the Jamestown School. Much later, the house served as headquarters for the Historic Jamestown Society and the Guilford County Bicentennial Commission.

The Potter House appears to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, for its association with the settlement and development of Jamestown, and under Criteria C, as a good example of an early nineteenth-century vernacular house which evolved through the years in response to the simple needs of several generations of the Potter family. The eligible property includes 3.8 acres of landscaped yard, open field, and woods--that part of the original property which survives with the house and provides its setting.



27. (A) Potter House, overall view to SW

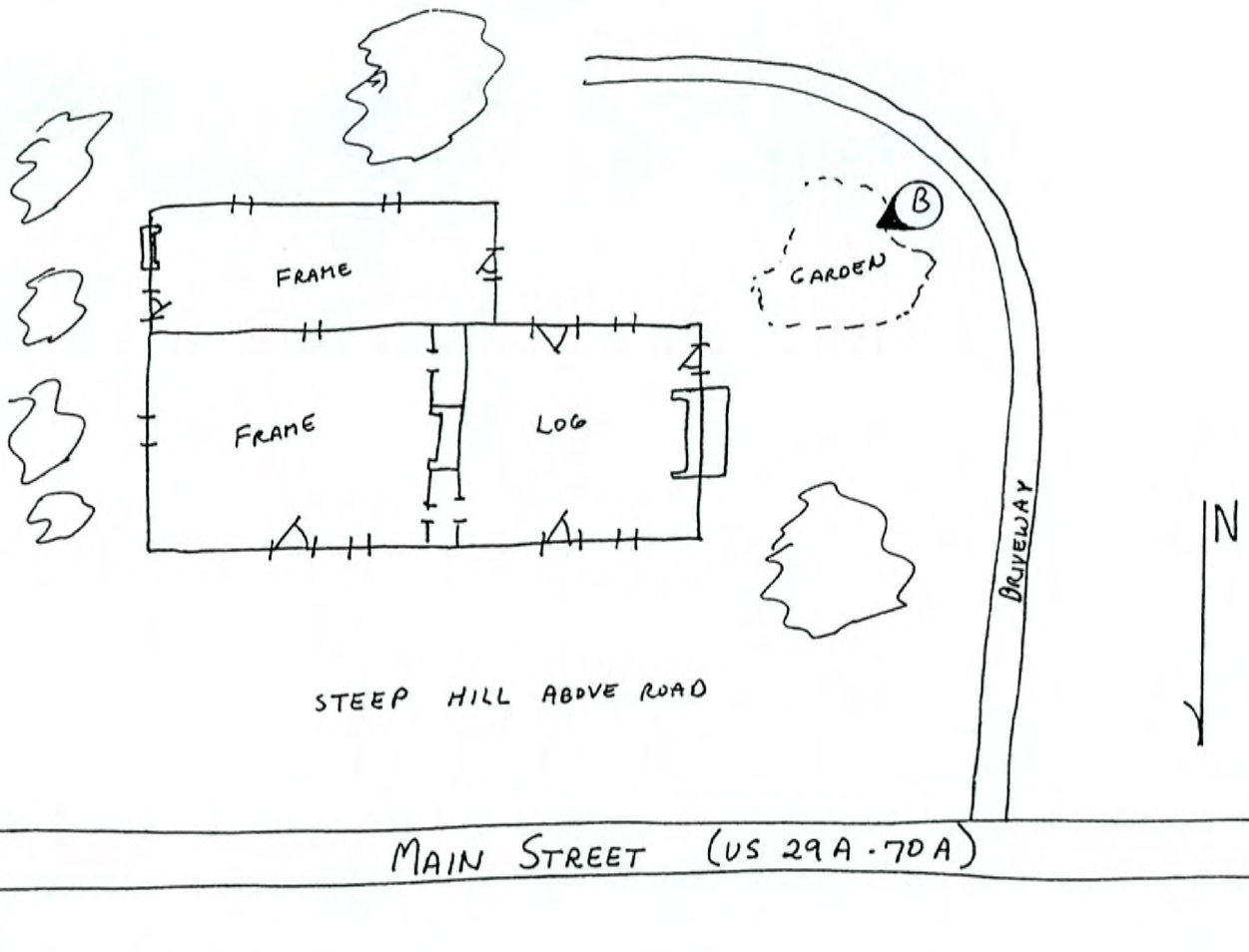


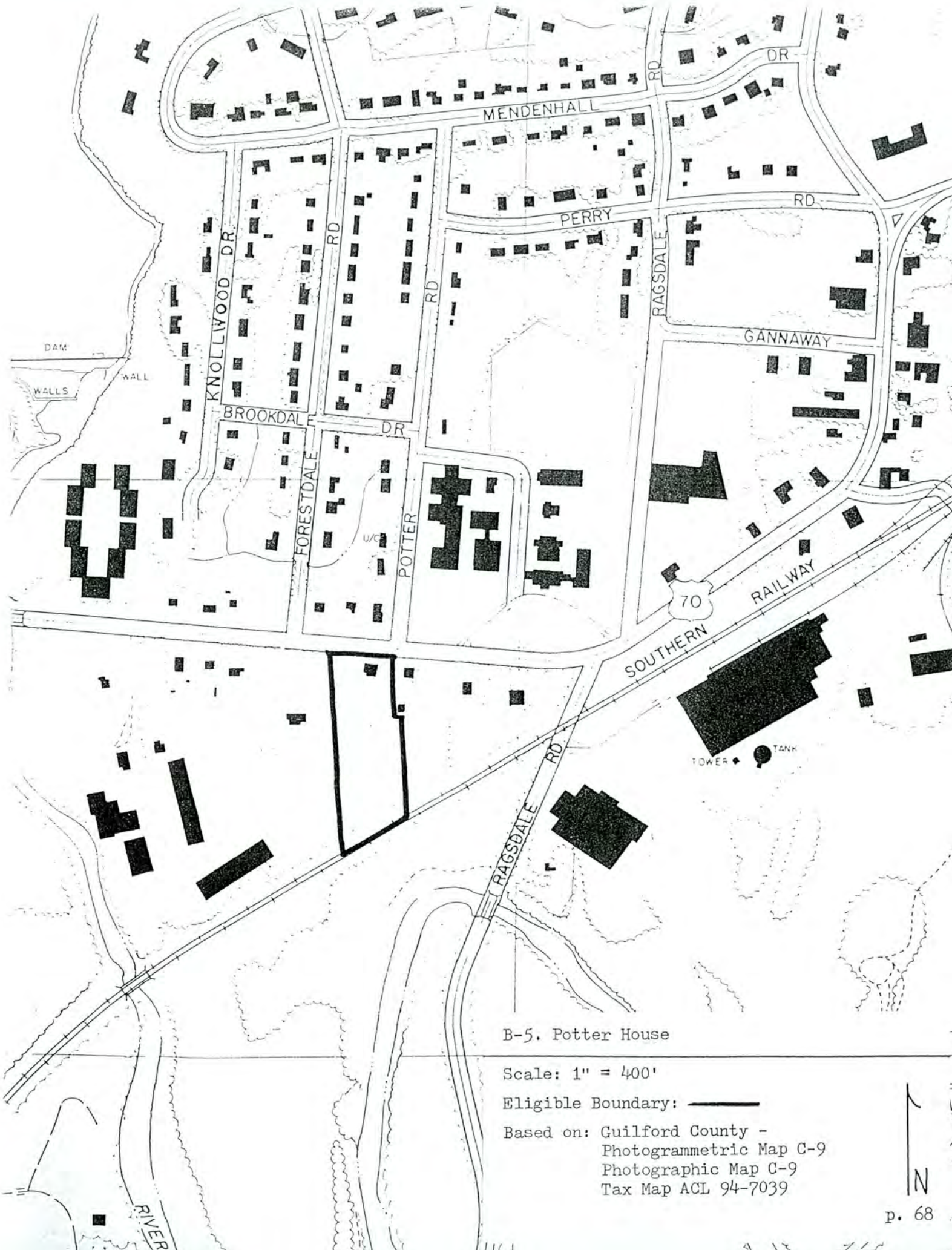
28. (B) Potter House, west side and rear, view to NE

S-5. Potter House

- POTTER HOUSE -

FIELD





B-5. Potter House

Scale: 1" = 400'

Eligible Boundary: **————**

Based on: Guilford County -
 Photogrammetric Map C-9
 Photographic Map C-9
 Tax Map ACL 94-7039

6. Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District
(revision/enlargement)

Located on NE side of Deep River, including Oakdale Mill Rd., Oak St., Logan Circle, and Oakdale Rd. from Oakdale Mill Rd. to Oakdale United Methodist Church property

The Oakdale Cotton Mill, producer of cotton twine and yarn, is the oldest textile firm in continuous operation in Guilford County, one of North Carolina's major industrial centers. Before its development as a cotton mill in 1865 (Logan Manufacturing Company), the site on Deep River functioned first as a grist mill and second as the Mendenhall, Jones, and Gardner Gun Factory during the Civil War. In 1871 the Logan Manufacturing Company was renamed Oakdale Mills. In 1885 Joseph Ragsdale was hired as manager, and by 1889 a brick factory complex had been built to replace the earlier frame building. After more than a century, Oakdale Mills continues to be managed by members of the Ragsdale family. The Oakdale Cotton Mill Village is historically significant, not only as the oldest textile firm in continuous operation in the county, but also because it retains the essential characteristics of nineteenth century industry in North Carolina: a small, family-owned and operated mill along a water power site surrounded by a mill village with its housing and essential services. (Criteria A) It is architecturally significant as an unusually intact rural cotton mill village dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (Criteria C)

The Oakdale Cotton Mill Village (Logan Manufacturing Company) was listed in the National Register in 1975. At that time only properties south of Oakdale Road (SR 1352) were included in the nomination, as shown on the nomination site plan and boundary map (S-6B/B-6B, p. 75). The village as nominated consisted of the brick factory complex dating from the 1880s with subsequent alterations, the one-story brick store probably dating from the late nineteenth century, thirty-six one and two-story frame houses built during the first quarter of the twentieth century, and the village well and well shed dating from the early twentieth century.

The current site investigation reveals that while the nominated village has changed little in the last fifteen years (though five of the thirty-six houses have been lost and a couple appear to have been moved within the village), the boundary should be expanded to include additional properties--primarily along Oakdale Road--whose histories are integrally tied with Oakdale Cotton Mill. The proposed district revision/expansion is shown on the current site plan/boundary map (S-6A/B-6A, p. 74). Added properties deemed important to the understanding of the Oakdale Cotton Mill Village are located primarily along Oakdale Road from its intersection with Oakdale Mill Road to (but not including) the Oakdale United Methodist Church property. These properties

include the large, two-story frame, Colonial Revival-style mill superintendent's house at 600 Oakdale Mill Road; the tall, cylindrical water standpipe just south of the superintendent's house; the remarkably well preserved Oakdale School building, a one-story frame structure with recessed entrance, belfry, and windows along the north side; and ten one-story frame mill houses of several types. All these properties were built during the early years of the twentieth century. Both historically and visually they are tied to the rest of the mill village. (Note: Although there are other early twentieth-century houses located farther north on Oakdale Road, they do not appear to be directly related to the mill--other than that they were built along the road leading from Jamestown to the mill. There is also a perceptible difference in the general character of Oakdale Road north of the proposed boundary expansion (starting with the church). In addition to the Oakdale Road properties, the National Register district boundary should be changed to include the entire Pratt truss bridge which crosses Deep River next to the mill. Constructed in 1922 by the Atlantic Bridge Company of Charlotte, it is the largest and finest metal truss bridge surviving in Guilford County. (The current boundary line runs down the center of the river.) The expanded boundary also includes additional land owned by the mill along Deep River and between the river and Oakdale Road.



29. (A) Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District, overall view of Mill to SW



30. (B) Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District, Oakdale Store, view to N



31. (C) Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District, Oak Street, view to NW



32. (D) Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District, Mill Superintendent's House, view to W




33. (E) Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District, Oakdale School, view to S



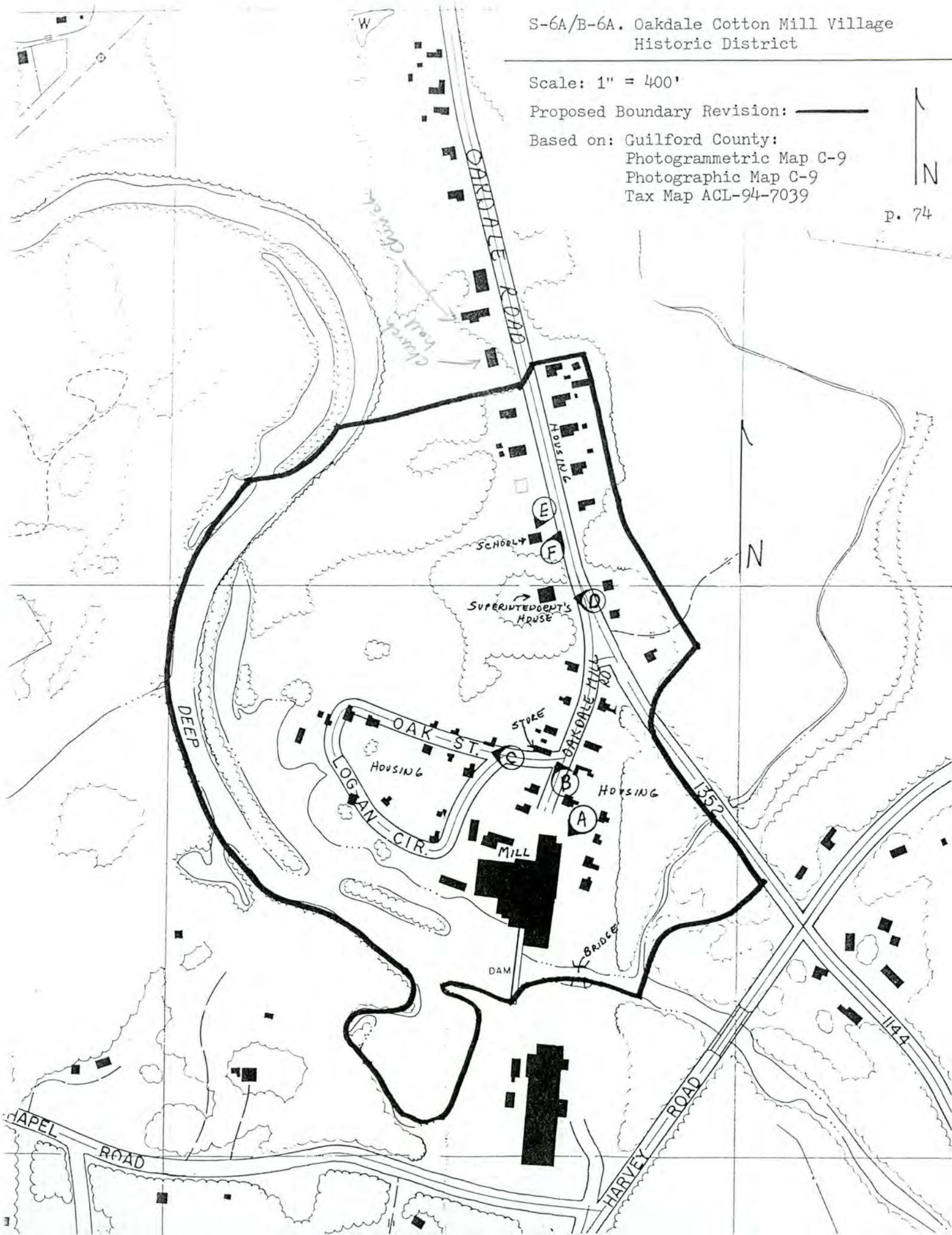
34. (F) Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District, Oakdale Road housing, view to N

S-6A/B-6A. Oakdale Cotton Mill Village
Historic District

Scale: 1" = 400'



Proposed Boundary Revision: 

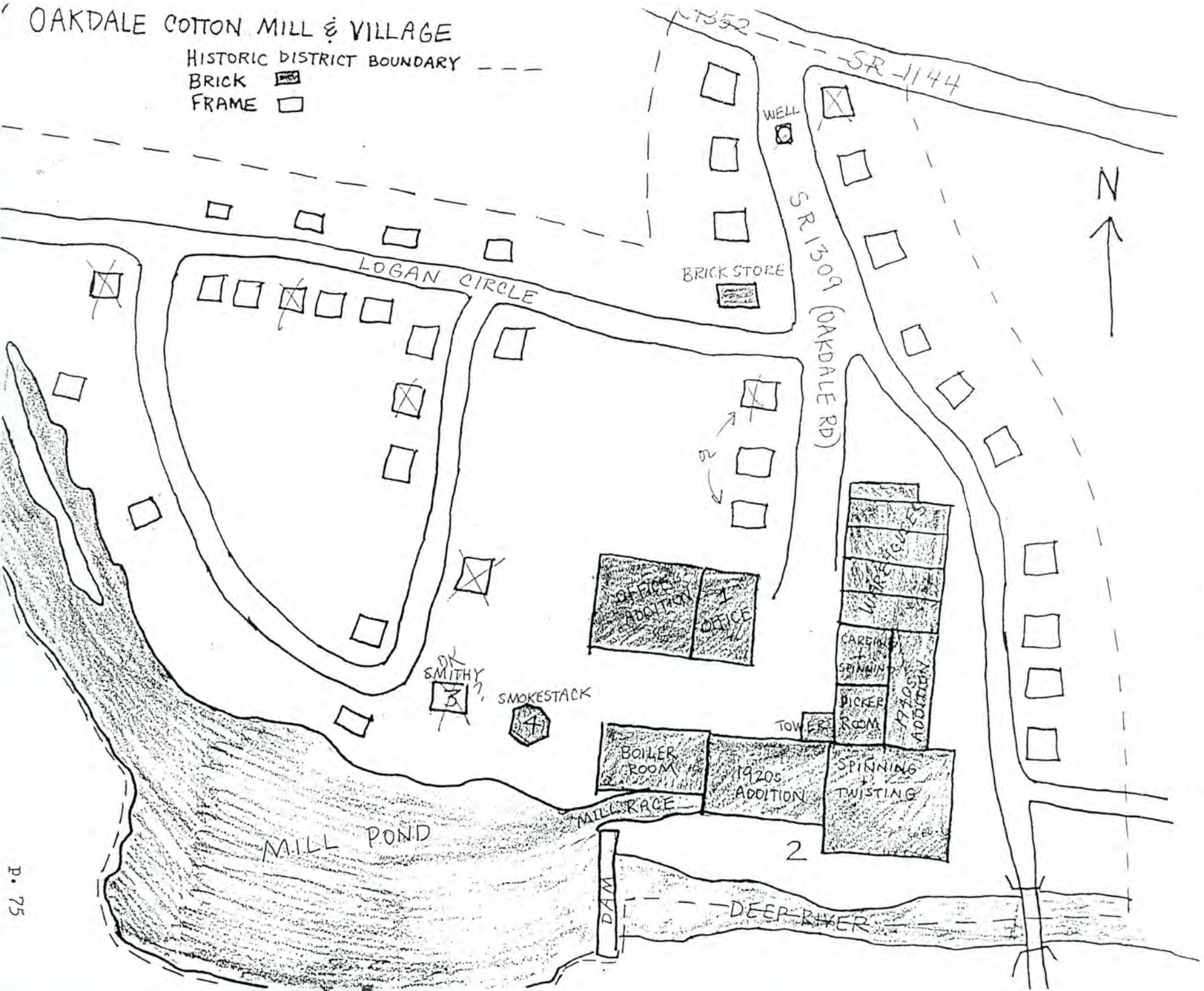
Based on: Guilford County:
Photogrammetric Map C-9
Photographic Map C-9
Tax Map ACL-94-7039



OAKDALE COTTON MILL & VILLAGE

HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY - - - -

BRICK 
FRAME 



S-6B/B-6B. Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District:
National Register Nomination Map

Property Descriptions and Evaluations: Eligible Properties

7. John Hampton Adams House

3301 Alamance Road

The John Hampton Adams House is a two-and-a-half-story brick veneered mansion in the Norman Revival style erected 1930-1931 in the Sedgefield development. One of the largest and most outstanding period houses in Guilford County, the Adams House was designed by Luther Lashmit of the prominent Winston-Salem architectural firm of Northup and O'Brien. (Lashmit also designed the comparable Graylyn in Winston-Salem.) William F. Lotz was the contractor, R. B. Cridland was the landscape architect, and Joseph Barton Benson fabricated the decorative ironwork. All were Philadelphia firms. The Adams House features a five-part facade with projecting pavilions, a steeply pitched hipped roof, a two-story tower, a generously proportioned porte-cochere, and a large servants' wing/garage. The richly detailed interior was built with all the latest conveniences, including a dial phone system, a dial radio system, and a weather-controlled heating system. The thirteen-acre estate includes a lake, a boat house, two pools, several gazebos, and a stable. A long drive leads to the house, which is set far back from the road and is sheltered from it by numerous trees and shrubs. The east side of the property backs up to the Sedgefield Country Club golf course. The house and its surroundings have seen some alterations since mid century, but as a whole retain a high degree of integrity.

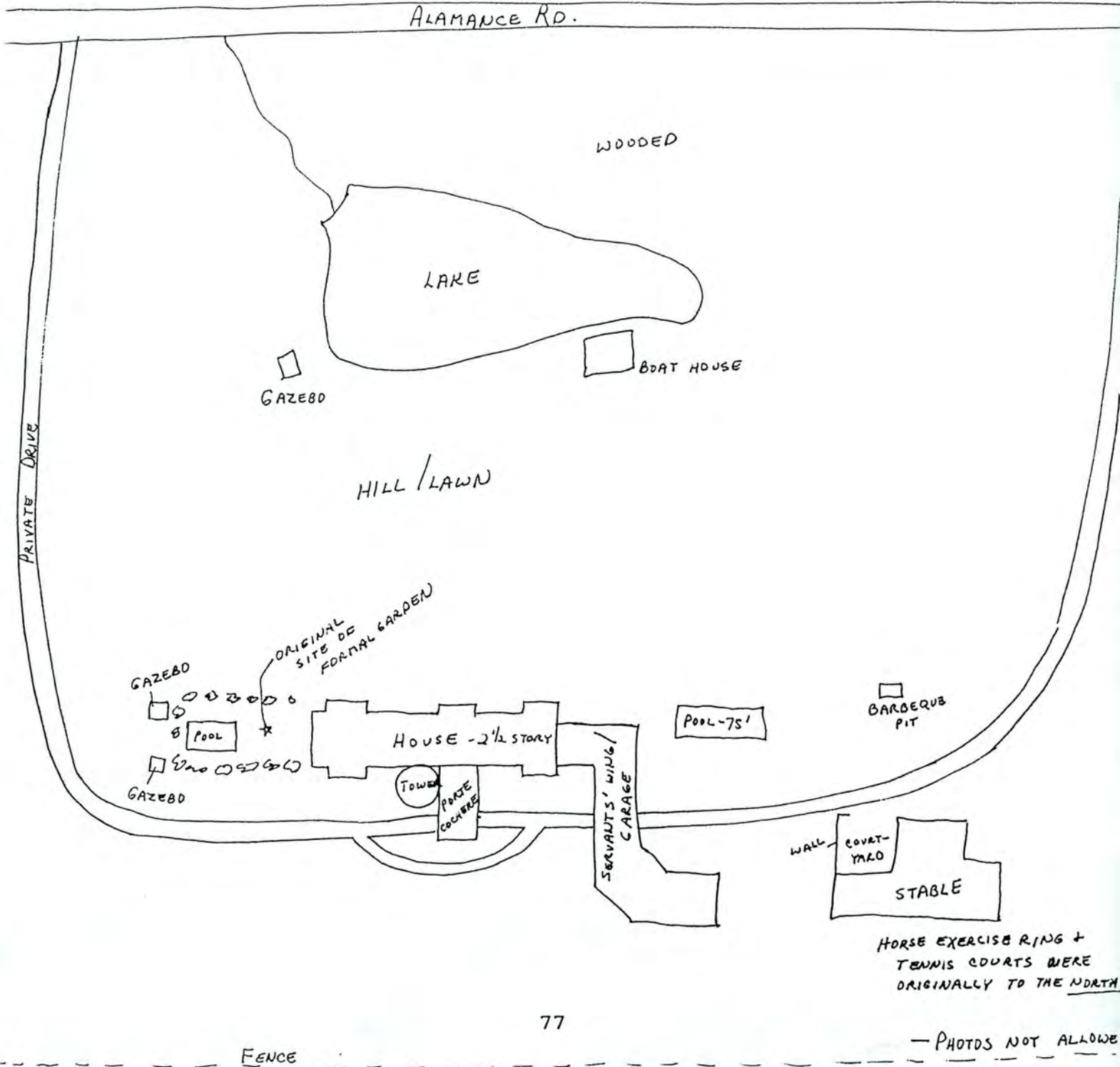
John Hampton Adams (1875-1935) was a textile giant who is said to have initiated, nurtured, and advanced the manufacture of hosiery in High Point. He formed the High Point Hosiery Mill in 1904 and started numerous subsequent mills. Some of these merged to form the Adams-Millis Corporation, which then became one of the nation's leading hosiery manufacturers. Adams served as an executive or on the board of numerous industrial concerns and local institutions and organizations. The house that he was able to occupy for only a few years remains in family ownership and occupancy.

Prominently associated with the early development of Sedgefield, the Adams House is eligible for the National Register under Criteria C for its architectural significance as an excellent and well-preserved example of the major period houses built for Guilford County's industrial and commercial leaders during the late 1920s and early 1930s. The house and its surrounding estate form an outstanding period piece. The house is also eligible under Criteria B for its association with John Hampton Adams, a leader of major significance in High Point's hosiery industry.

(The present owner, Allen H. Watkins, Sr. was generous with information about the estate, but would not allow photographs.)

S-7. John Hampton Adams House

— JOHN HAMPTON ADAMS HOUSE —



ALAMANCE RD.

WOODED

LAKE

GAZEBO

BOAT HOUSE

HILL / LAWN

ORIGINAL SITE OF FORMAL GARDEN

GAZEBO

POOL

HOUSE - 2 1/2 STORY

POOL - 75'

BARBEQUE PIT

GAZEBO

TOWER

PORCH

COACHES

SERVANTS' WING / GARAGE

WALL

COVERED

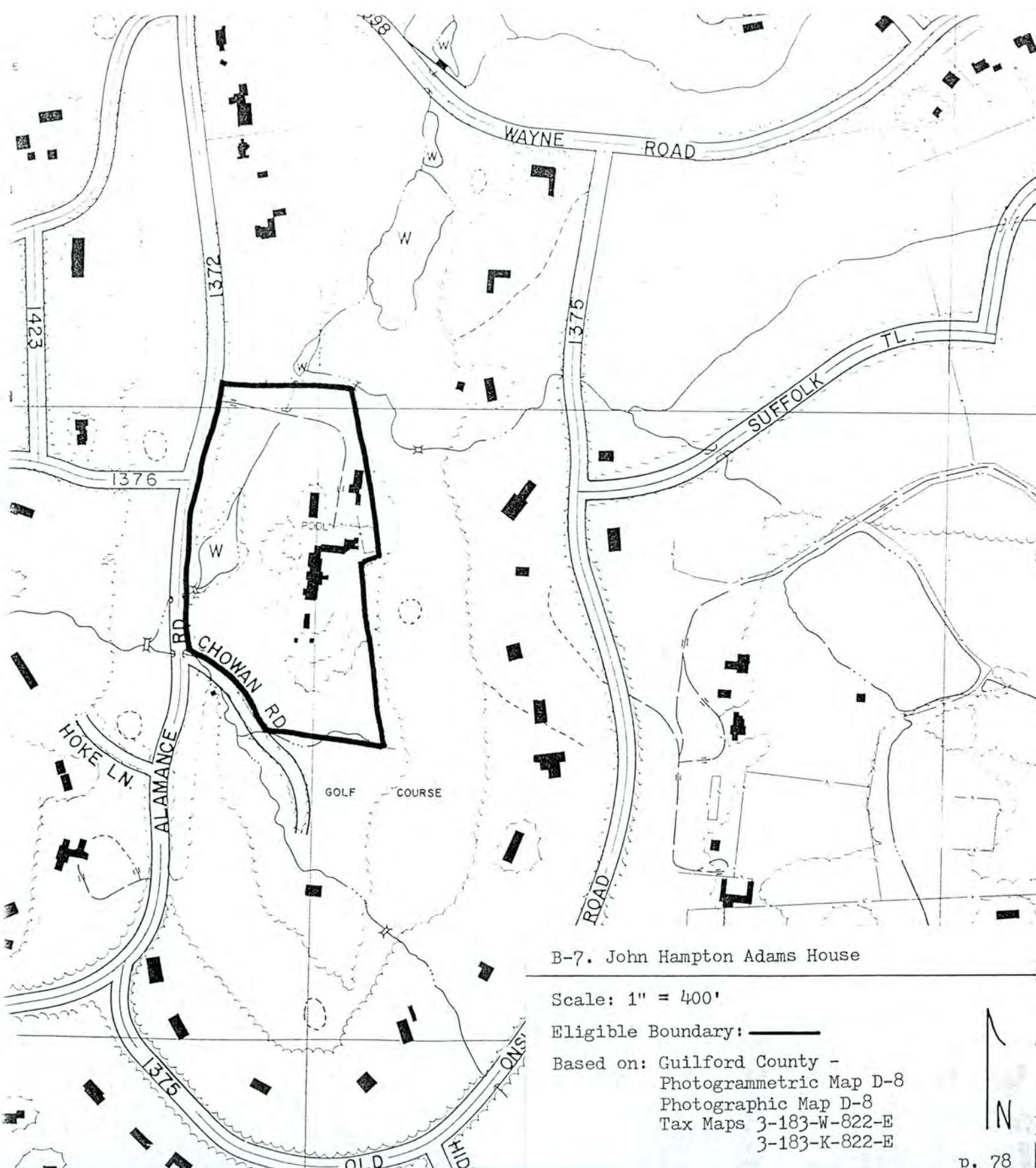
AREA

STABLE

HORSE EXERCISE RING + TENNIS COURTS WERE ORIGINALLY TO THE NORTH

FENCE

— PHOTOS NOT ALLOWED —

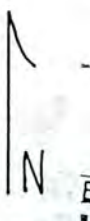


B-7. John Hampton Adams House

Scale: 1" = 400'

Eligible Boundary: **—————**

Based on: Guilford County -
 Photogrammetric Map D-8
 Photographic Map D-8
 Tax Maps 3-183-W-822-E
 3-183-K-822-E



8. Chamblee-Brannan House

5505 High Point Road

The Chamblee-Brannan House is a two-story frame Colonial Revival-style dwelling built in 1926. It was designed by Greensboro architect Charles C. Hartmann, who design numerous prestigious buildings in the area, including one of Greensboro's most prominent commercial landmarks, the Jefferson Standard Building. The symmetrical design of the Chamblee-Brannan House includes a five-bay facade centered on a handsomely detailed classical entrance with Doric columns and full entablature with a segmental-arched broken pediment. Flanking the main body of the house--with its weatherboard siding, steep gable roof, and gable-end chimneys--are one-story, flat-roofed, side wings fronted by classical porches with Doric columns and other stylistic details. The interior features a Colonial Revival open-string stair in the center of the house and classically inspired Colonial Revival mantels. The Chamblee-Brannan House, whose lot is wedged between High Point Road and Wayne Road, is comfortably landscaped with numerous large trees and a variety of shrubs. Behind the house is a gable-roofed frame garage and a basketball court. The house is historically associated with the Chamblee family, but has been owned and occupied by the Brannan family for thirty years.

The Chamblee-Brannan House is associated with the 1920s Sedgefield development with its high-quality, architect-designed houses reflecting the burgeoning wealth of the Greensboro-High Point area. The house is architecturally significant because it is a well-developed and carefully preserved 1920s example of the Colonial Revival style designed by one of Greensboro's most prominent architects of the period. It is therefore eligible for the National Register under Criteria C.



35. (A) Chamblee-Brannan House, facade view to S



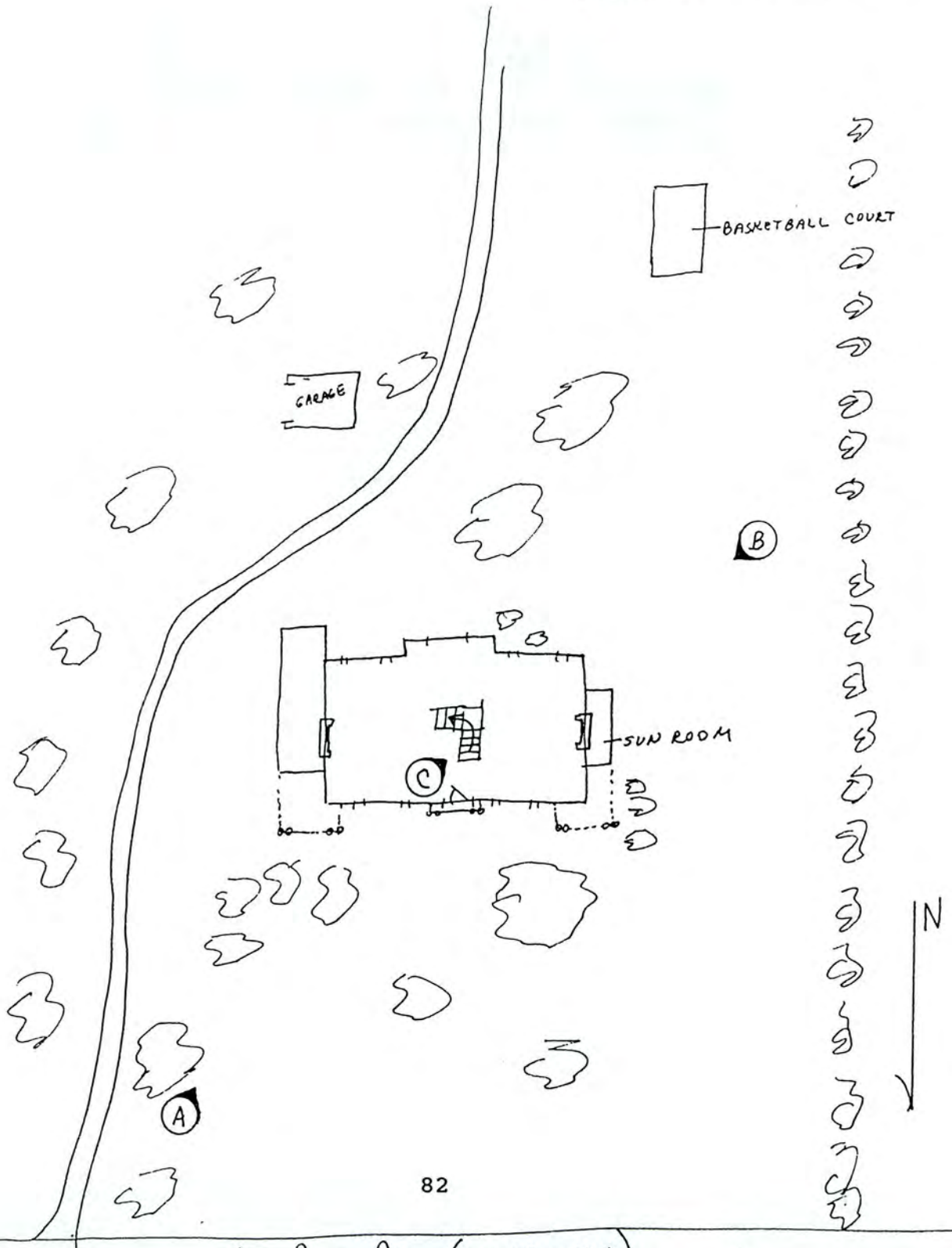
36. (B) Chamblee-Brannan House, side and rear view to NE

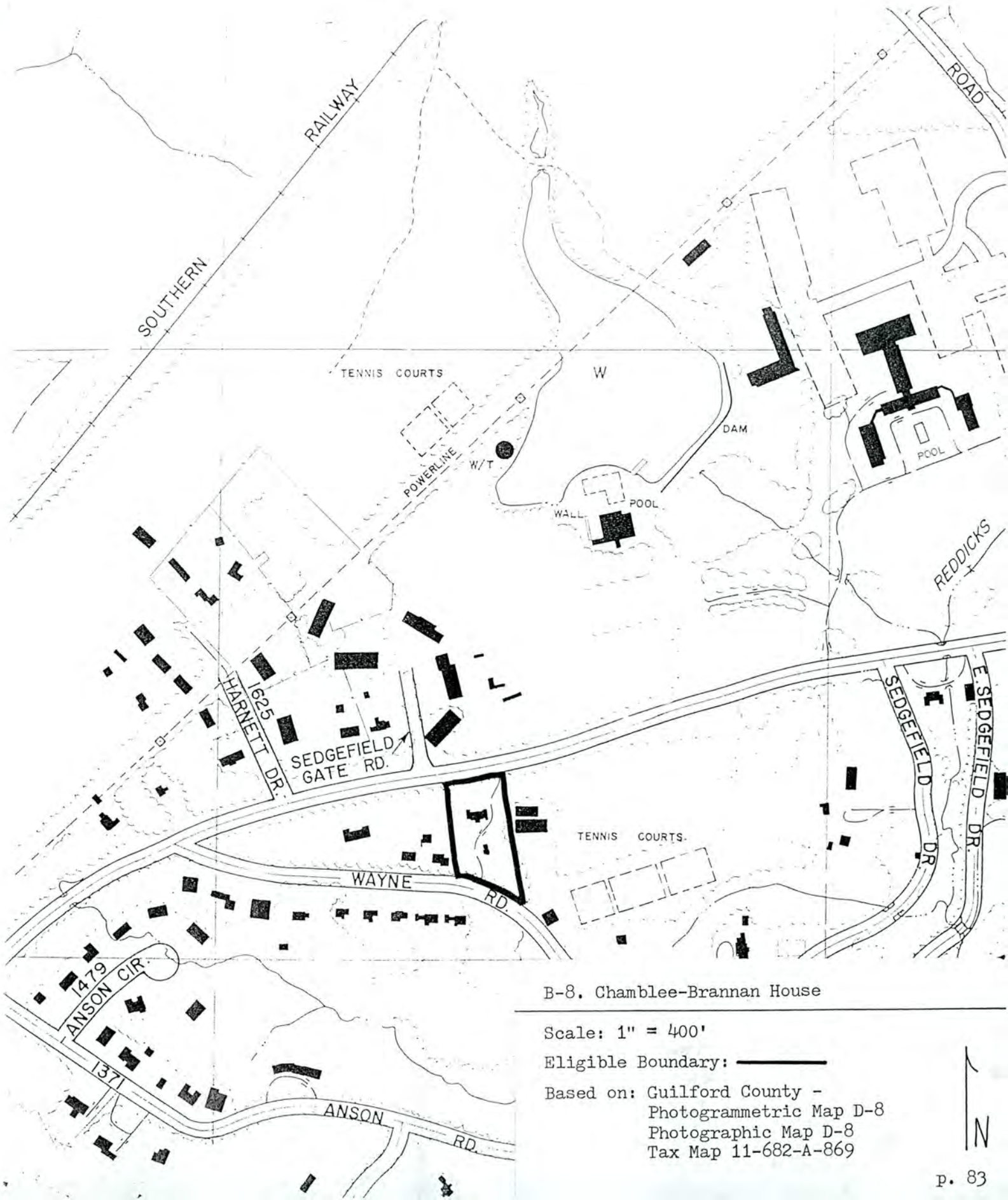


37. (C) Chamblee-Brannan House, Colonial Revival
stair

S-8. Chamblee-Brannan House

— CHAMBLEE - BRANNAN HOUSE —





B-8. Chamblee-Brannan House

Scale: 1" = 400'

Eligible Boundary: **—————**

Based on: Guilford County -
 Photogrammetric Map D-8
 Photographic Map D-8
 Tax Map 11-682-A-869

9. Guilford Memorial Mausoleum

5900 High Point Road

The Guilford Memorial Mausoleum is a large, one-story structure in the Romanesque Revival style, the front portion dating from 1939 and the rear "T" built between 1946 and 1949. It is boldly designed (architect unknown) with rusticated cut-stone surfaces, a Spanish-tile roof, and an unusual form that suggests a long rectangle but angles forward at each end and has a long central ell attached to the rear by a narrow hyphen. The facade centers on a slightly projecting pedimented entrance bay crowned by an anthemion. A three-bay, segmental-arched blind arcade extends outward from either side of the entrance bay. The rear wing continues the use of rusticated cut stone and tile roofing but omits most detailing. The simple interior is lined with marble. The mausoleum stands in the center of a large cemetery which is divided by narrow roads into a series of blocks. It is associated with the prosperity of Greensboro and High Point and their physical growth toward each other during the twentieth century.

The Guilford Memorial Mausoleum is an unusually fine example of funerary architecture, exemplifying a sense of security and permanence with its boldness of design and quality of detail. The mausoleum, in its immediate cemetery "block", is eligible for the National Register under Criteria C for its architectural significance.



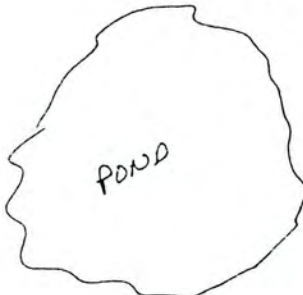
38. (A) Guilford Memorial Mausoleum, facade, view to NW



39. (B) Guilford Memorial Mausoleum, overall view
to N

S-9. Guilford Memorial Mausoleum

— GUILFORD MEMORIAL MAUSOLEUM —



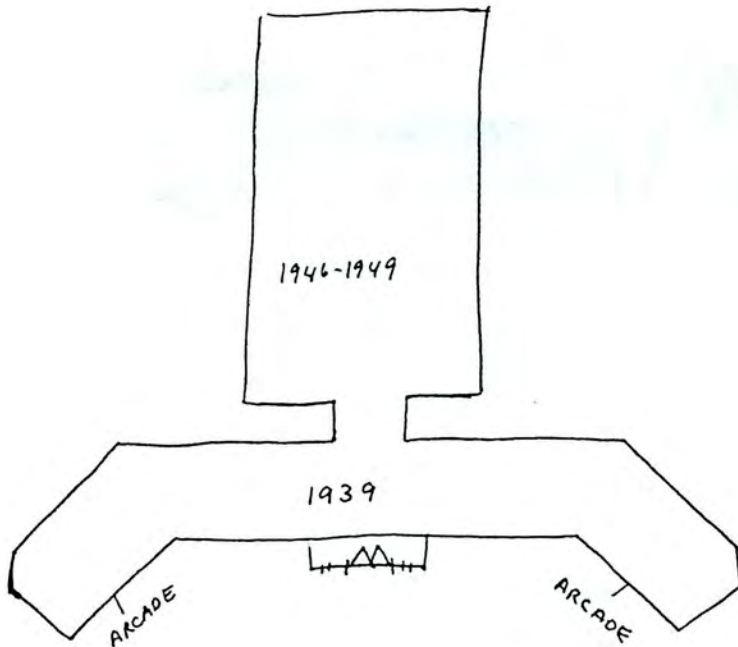
CEMETERY

CEMETERY

CEMETERY

CEMETERY

CEMETERY



(B)

CEMETERY

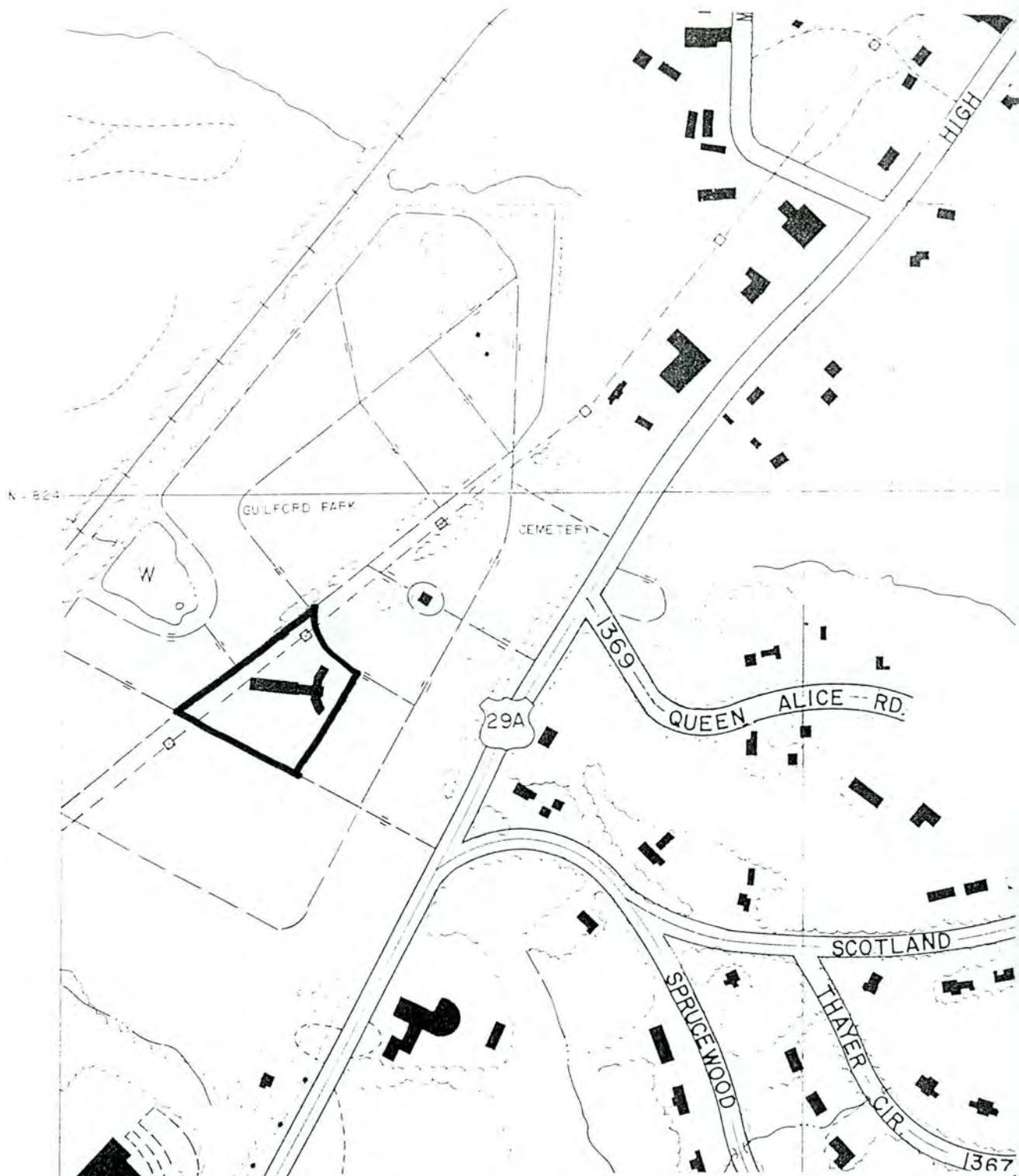
CEMETERY

86

N

(A)

To High Point Rd.
(US 29A-70A)



B-9. Guilford Memorial Mausoleum

Scale: 1" = 400'

Eligible Boundary: **—————**

Based on: Guilford County -
 Photogrammetric Map D-8
 Photographic Map D-8
 Tax Map ACL-11-682



10. Harper and Welch Houses

1214-1212 Greensboro Road

The Harper and Welch Houses are mid-1920s Spanish Colonial Revival-style dwellings related by history and design. The history associated with the houses is somewhat sensational. Local tradition asserts that they were built by friends Terry Harper and J. C. Welch, who married dancers (who were also friends) who supposedly were in the Ziegfield Follies. The story continues that in the late 1920s Harper shot and killed Charles Holton, whom he caught in an affair with his wife. Next door, Mrs. Welch left her husband after only a few years of marriage.

Architecturally, both houses are stuccoed white with Spanish-tile roofs. Both are set back from the road and are beautifully landscaped with a variety of shrubs and large trees which help to shelter the houses from the street traffic. The back yards feature terraced lawns. Plans and specifications for the Welch House dated 1925 indicate that it was designed by Clarence P. Tedford, Designing Engineer, of Glendale, California. The Harper House may also be a Tedford design, but there is no available documentary evidence to prove this. With all their similarities, the two houses are quite individualistic. The Harper House is more unusual on the exterior, and the Welch House is more unusual on the interior.

The Harper House is a two-story structure with a gable roof, a one-story front porch, a northeast side addition (1940s or 50s?), and a south corner attached garage. Exterior details of particular significance include the northwest corner semi-circular porch with its spiral columns and onion dome, the Moorish arch enframing the front entrance, the small second-story facade windows set in arches, and the tall chimney with arched caps and decorative terra cotta flues. The interior of the Harper House is a fairly conventional center-hall plan, but the living room mantel with its decorative tilework and Spanish (California?) scenes is exceptional.

The Welch House is a one-story structure which initially appears much smaller than it is. The main block of the house is a three-bay rectangle, but large wings angle backward from it, resulting in a complex U-shaped design with both gabled and flat roofs. A tile border enframes the inset front entrance. The interior exhibits well-preserved Spanish Colonial Revival styling. Many floors are tiled. The large central living room has dramatically exposed dark-stained roof rafters with decorative ironwork bars which create a delicate "truss" system. The living room mantel is designed with stucco and tiles and a heavy wood shelf. An ironwork wall sconce and a decorative iron gate set within a round arch lead to the dining room. Outbuildings include a matching garage and a small frame servant's house. Landscape features of particular note include the Spanish fountain and pool

within the "U" formed by the rear wings of the house and a naturalistic "grotto" area with goldfish pond located between the two houses.

The Harper and Welch Houses are associated with the growth northward of High Point during the 1920s which resulted in much development along the Greensboro Road. As a pair, they are architecturally significant as well-designed and little-altered examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. They are eligible for the National Register under Criteria C.



40. (A) Terry Harper House, facade, view to SE



41. (B) Terry Harper House, living room mantel



42. (C) J. C. Welch House, overall view to S



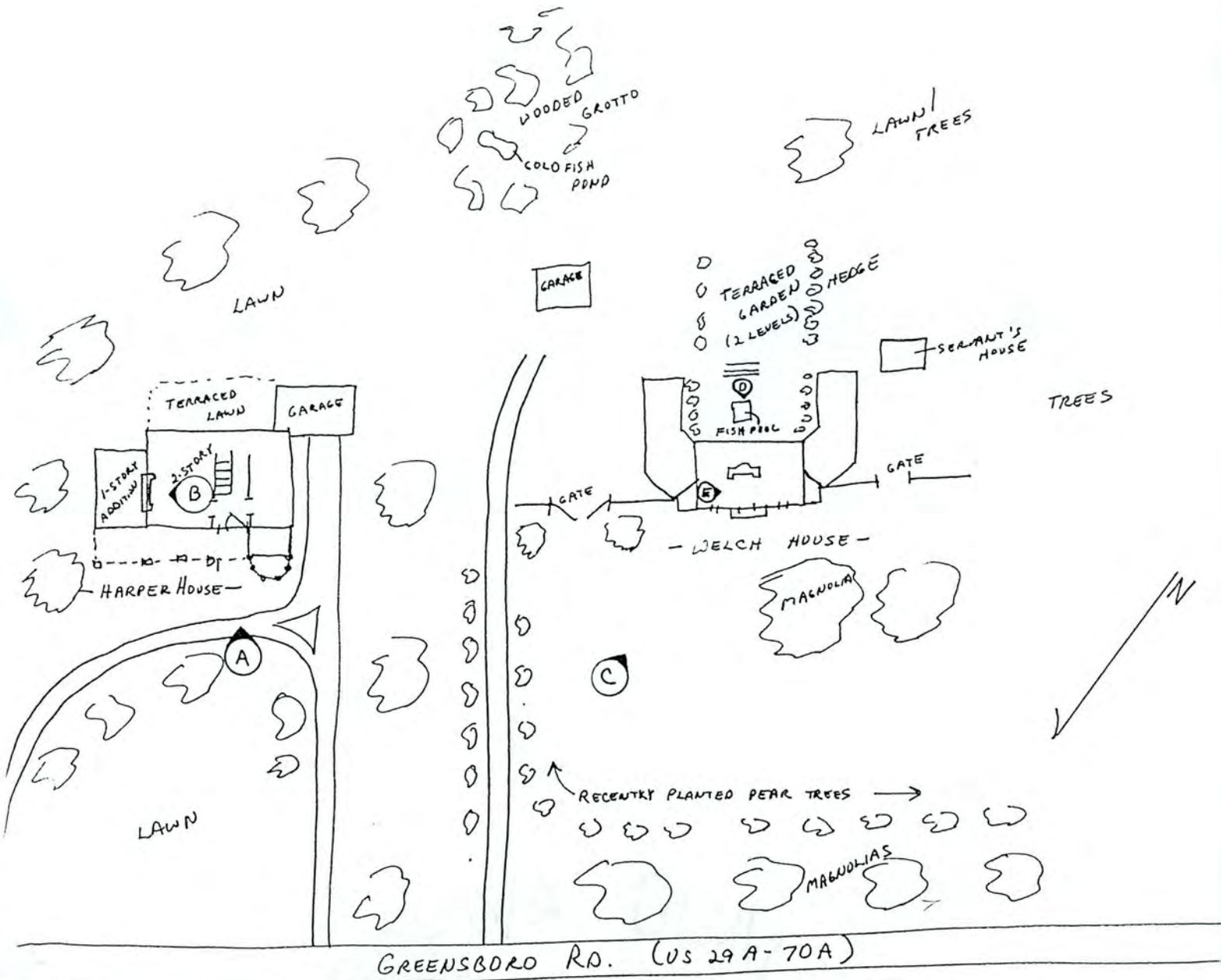
43. (D) J. C. Welch House, rear view to NW

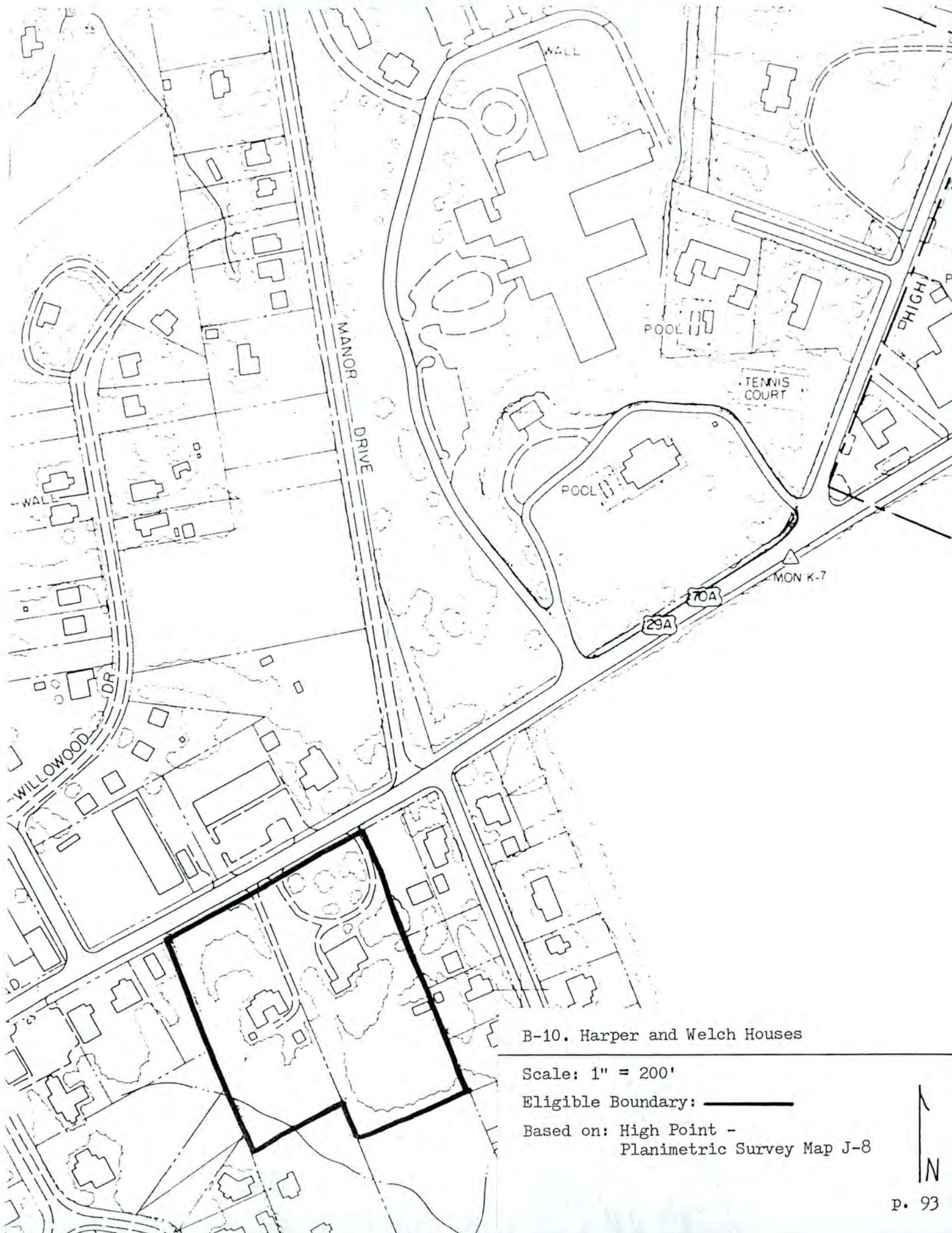


44. (E) J. C. Welch House, living room ceiling

S-10. Harper and Welch Houses

- HARPER AND WELCH HOUSES -



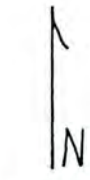


B-10. Harper and Welch Houses

Scale: 1" = 200'

Eligible Boundary: **—————**

Based on: High Point -
Planimetric Survey Map J-8



11. Jamison-Ward House

4826 High Point Road

Nestled among towering pines, cedars, and dogwood trees, and bordered on two sides by hedges, the Jamison-Ward House is a quiet refuge in the midst of what has become a congested mixed-use commercial/residential area of High Point Road just southwest of the Greensboro city limits. The Jamison-Ward House is an outstanding 1910s one-and-a-half-story bungalow. First owned by the Jamison family, it was sold in the mid-1950s to the Thomas A. Wards and remains in Ward family ownership and occupancy. The form of the Jamison-Ward House is typical of countless bungalows--an asymmetrical plan, a broad front porch which extends on one side to form a porte-cochere, a wood-shingled upper half story, large gabled dormers on front and rear, and a gable roof of broad pitch with widely overhanging bracketed eaves. It is the overall style and detailing of the Jamison-Ward House which make it exceptional. The house is an exemplary rustic, camp-like bungalow, a romanticized log cabin. Although the upper story is shingled like so many bungalows, the first story is constructed with round logs of uneven length, saddle notched and with rock-studded chinking. Large logs also form the porch posts and railing. The rustic theme continues with the use of river rocks for the porch and porte-cochere foundations and for the interior chimney. Pairs of large, eight-light casement windows flank the central entrance. The interior has a massive rock mantel and a transverse Craftsman-style stair with groups of three narrowly spaced plain balusters per tread. Behind the house, in line with the porte-cochere, is a matching garage with log walls, rock chinking, shingled gables, and overhanging, braced eaves.

The Jamison-Ward House is associated with the growth of the Greensboro and High Point areas during the twentieth century and, in particular, the rapid twentieth-century development along the Greensboro-High Point Road connecting the two burgeoning cities. The Jamison-Ward House is eligible for the National Register under Criteria C because of its architectural significance as an outstanding example of a rustic bungalow.



45. (A) Jamison-Ward House, setting, view to NW



46. (B) Jamison-Ward House, overall view to W



47. (C) Jamison-Ward House, side and facade, view to N

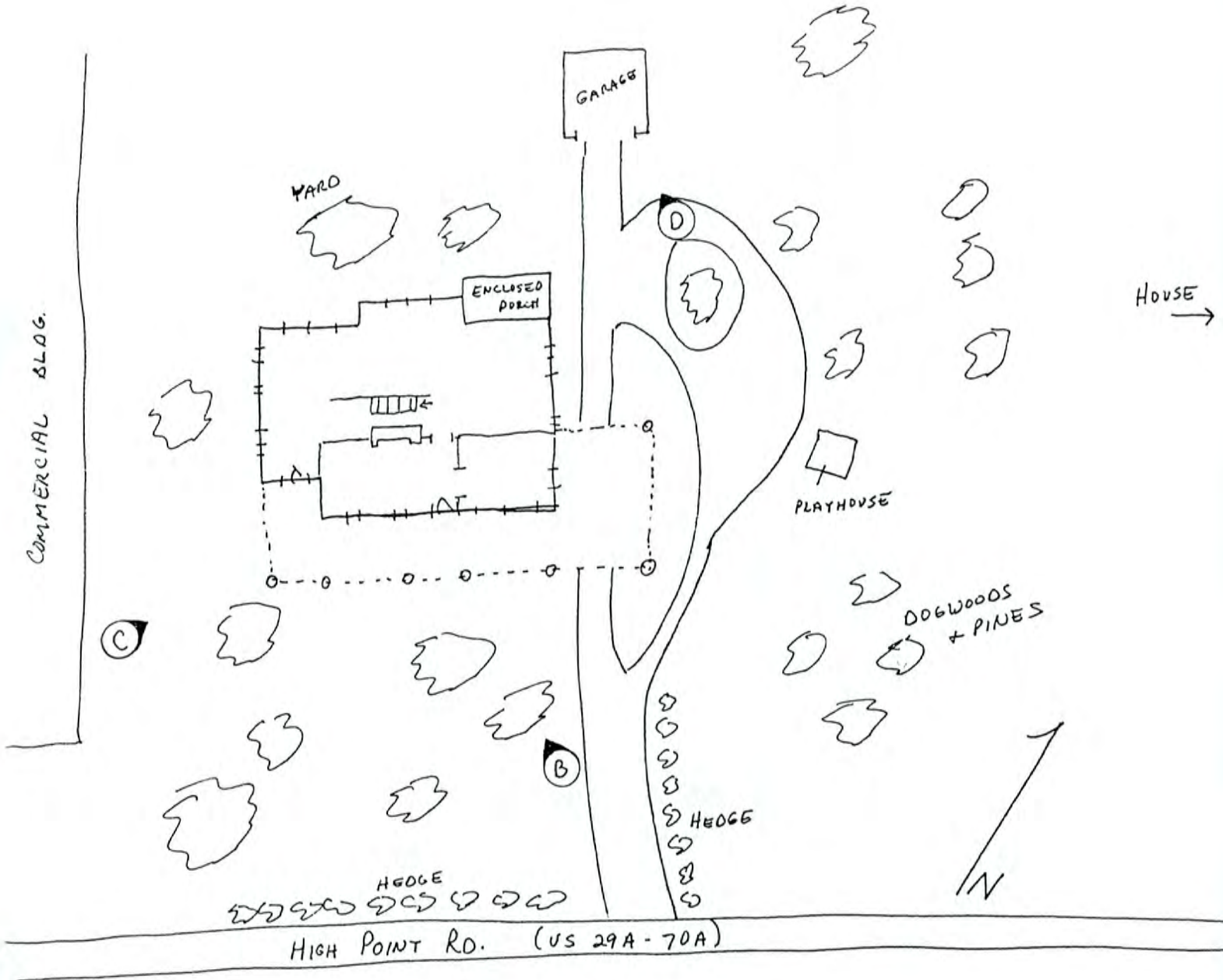


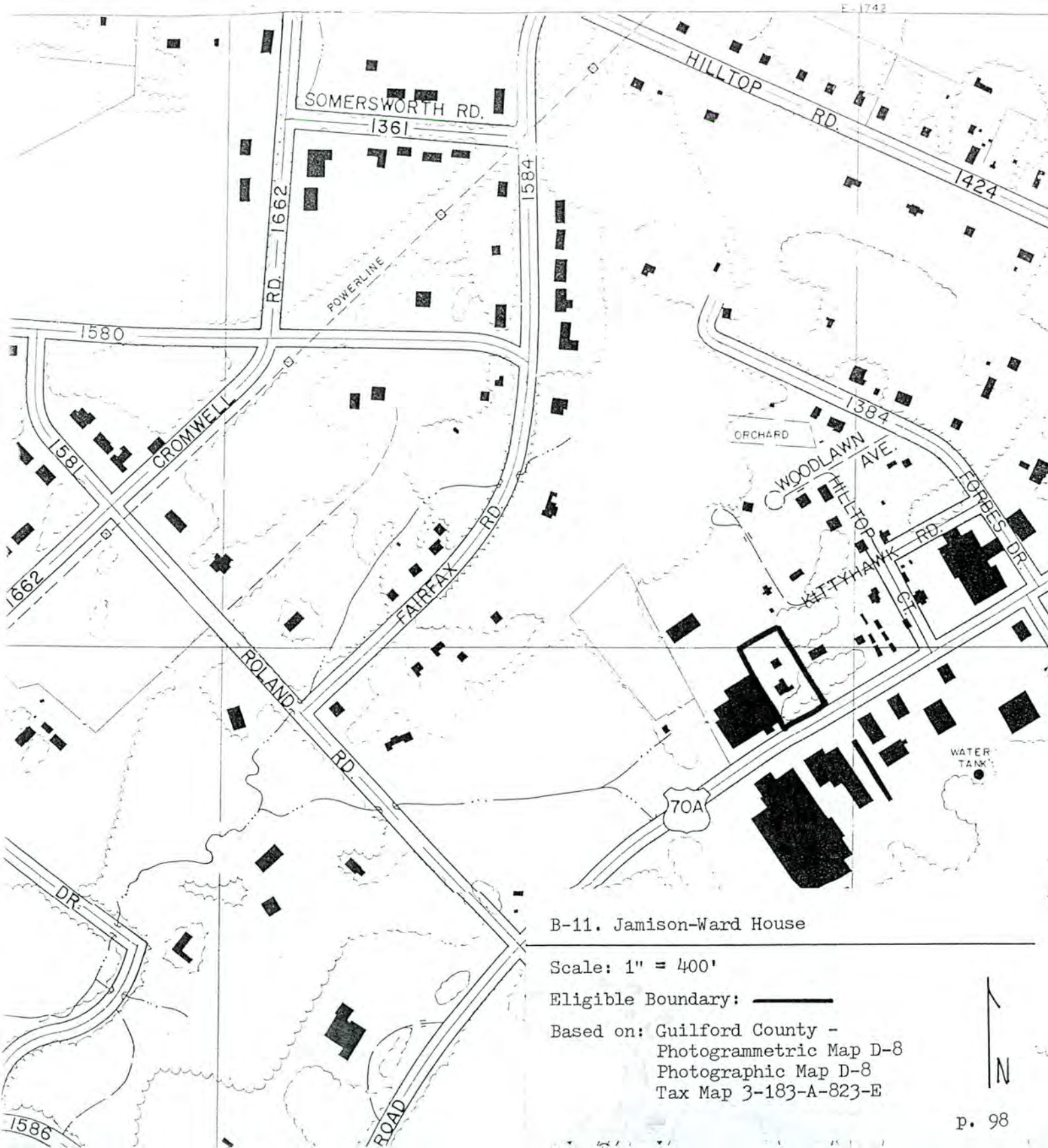
48. (D) Jamison-Ward House, garage, view to NW

S-11. Jamison-Ward House

BACK LOT

- JAMISON-WARD HOUSE -





E-1742

B-11. Jamison-Ward House

Scale: 1" = 400'

Eligible Boundary:

Based on: Guilford County -
 Photogrammetric Map D-8
 Photographic Map D-8
 Tax Map 3-183-A-823-E

12. Mill and Miller's House

107 Ragsdale Road

Picturesquely located on the north bank of Deep River at Ragsdale Road, this grist mill and miller's house appear to date from the late nineteenth century. The mill itself is a two-story, weatherboarded frame structure with a fieldstone foundation, a gable roof, and a variety of loading doors and small windows. It is located at water's edge. Up a steep hill from the mill is the miller's house. It consists of a two-bay two-story section, a one-story side wing, a shed-roofed porch which encompasses both, and a one-story rear ell with an enclosed porch. The house features a gabled roof with overhanging eaves, gable-end chimneys, and very plain detailing. West of the house are a small German-sided shed and a board-and-batten structure, possibly a smokehouse, with attached shed. A drive from Ragsdale Road encircles the house. Small trees line the drive behind the house and others form a wooded area west of the house. Otherwise, a combination of large trees, fruit trees, boxwoods, and a large red-top hedge are scattered around the house. The grassy knoll in front of the house visually connects it with the mill. East of the site and southward across the river are woodlands.

The history of the mill is unclear. There is some local tradition which asserts that it dates from the 1850s. Names associated with it are Potter's Mill, Holton's Mill (from 1860s to 1880s), and Moore's Mill. There is also a tradition that the Oakdale Cotton Mill purchased the property in the late nineteenth century for the water rights. The present mill and miller's house, however, do not appear likely to predate 1880. Like many mills, they may have replaced earlier structures on the site.

Nevertheless, the mill and miller's house are significant as important survivors of one aspect of the industrial development along Deep River. Grist mills were essential components of the rural community and economy from the eighteenth century until well into the twentieth, and they proliferated along the county's streams and rivers. Frequently the same site was occupied by a succession of mills making research more difficult. A decade ago, McKelden Smith recorded less than a dozen examples surviving in various conditions in the county, mostly in the southern half. Today there are probably less examples, and this appears to be the only surviving example of a largely intact mill with associated miller's house. Together, the mill and miller's house are eligible for the National Register under Criteria C because of their architectural significance as a rare surviving example of these interrelated industrial building types. They are also eligible under Criteria A for their association with the industrial development of the Deep River area of southwest Guilford County.



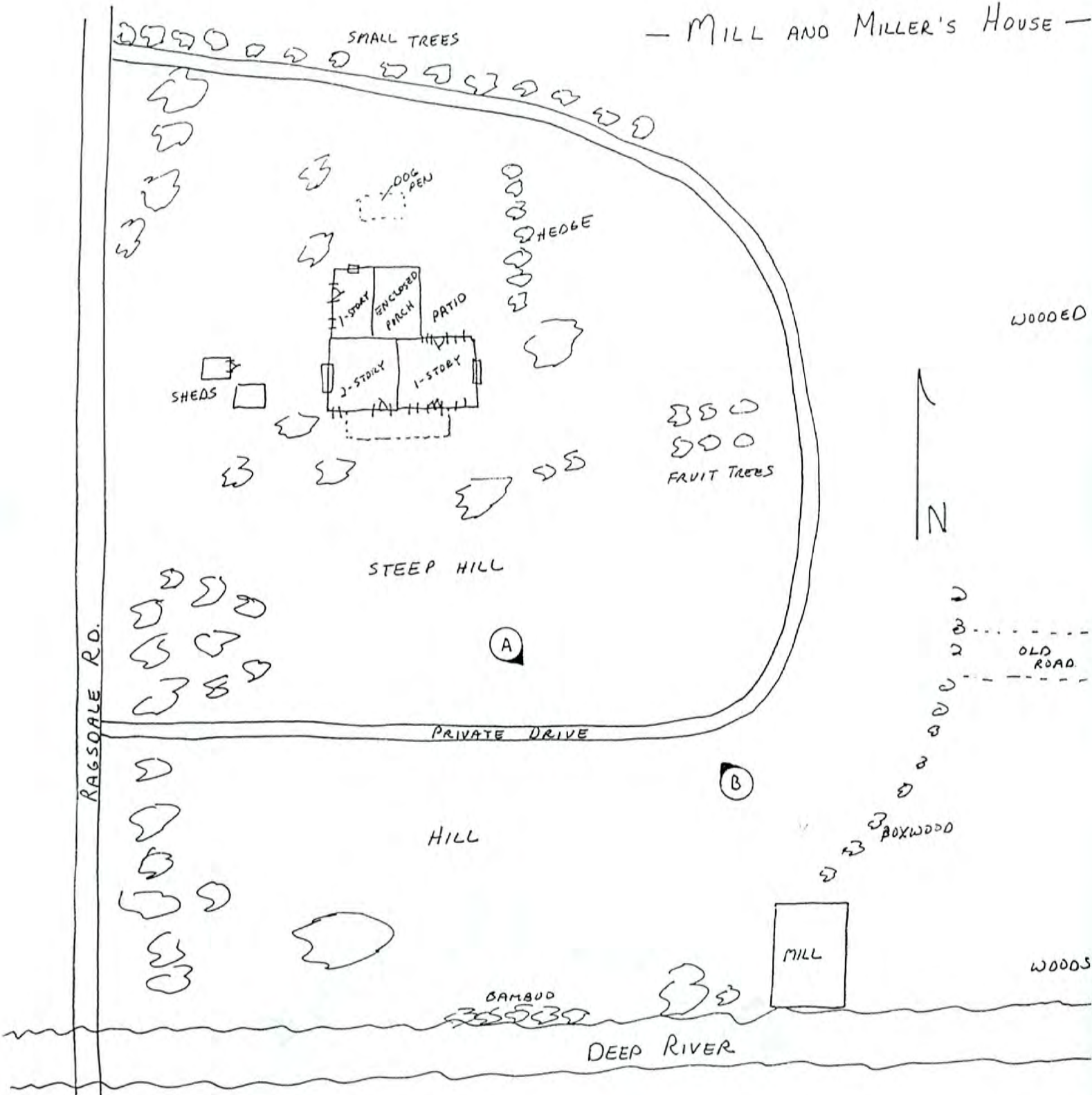
49. (A) Mill and Miller's House, mill, view to SE



50. (B) Mill and Miller's House, house, view to NW

S-12. Mill and Miller's House

- MILL AND MILLER'S HOUSE -





B-12. Mill and Miller's House

Scale: 1" = 400'

Eligible Boundary: **—————**

Based on: Guilford County -
 Photogrammetric Map C-9
 Photographic Map C-9
 Tax Map ACL-94-7039



13. George T. Penny House

1315 Greensboro Road

Architect Brawley J. Hughes designed the 1927 George T. Penny House. Associated with the expansion of High Point and Greensboro toward each other during the 1920s, it is an expression of some of the substantial wealth generated in those cities during the period. The Renaissance Revival-style house is one of the most elegant of those built in the 1920s and 1930s in the project area. The symmetrical design of the two-story yellow brick-veneered house includes a five-bay facade with a central entrance, sun rooms at either end of the house, and two shallow ells on the rear helping to enframe the classical porte-cochere. Other exterior features include a low hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves suggestive of the Prairie style, three symmetrically placed interior chimneys, a tiled terrace with balustrade which runs the length of the facade, French doors enframed with round arches, and second-story balconies. The exterior is lushly decorated with a wealth of classical ornamentation. The interior is as grand in its scale and detailing as the exterior. Here there is rich wood paneling, a decoratively painted beamed ceiling, an ornamental carved stone mantel, and a multitude of French doors set beneath round arches carved with cartouches and garlands. Although the house has had minor alterations, they do not detract from the overall integrity of the place. Set far back from the road, an expansive lawn leads to the house, though the main entrance is in back where the circular drive detours to loop through the porte-cochere. Side gardens and a cedar-lined drive complement the high quality of the place. Northwest of the house stands a one-story guest house which matches in simpler form the main house.

George T. Penny was a well-known financier and real estate dealer in High Point. Financial difficulties forced him to lose his grand house, and after a variety of interim uses, it became in 1947 a nursing home operated by the Poor Servants of the Mother of God. They purchased the house and about forty acres in 1950 and still use it as living quarters for the nuns. The Maryfield Nursing Home now occupies modern buildings located north of (behind) the house.

The Penny House is eligible for the National Register under Criteria C because it is an exceptionally fine example of 1920s domestic building at its best in Guilford County. The eligible property consists of that part which is located within the drive which circles north of the house plus the guest house adjacent to the drive.



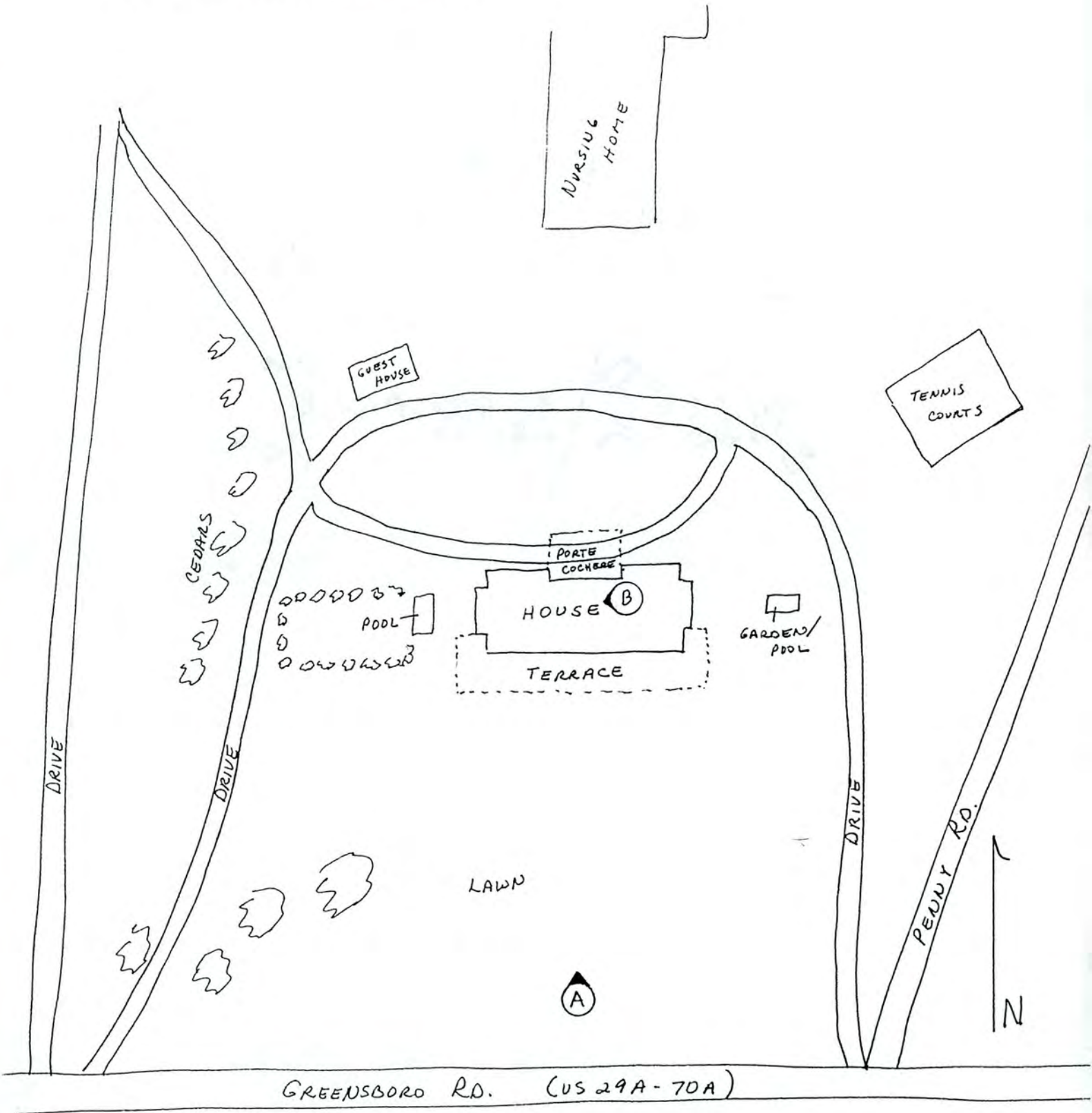
51. (A) George T. Penny House, facade, view to N

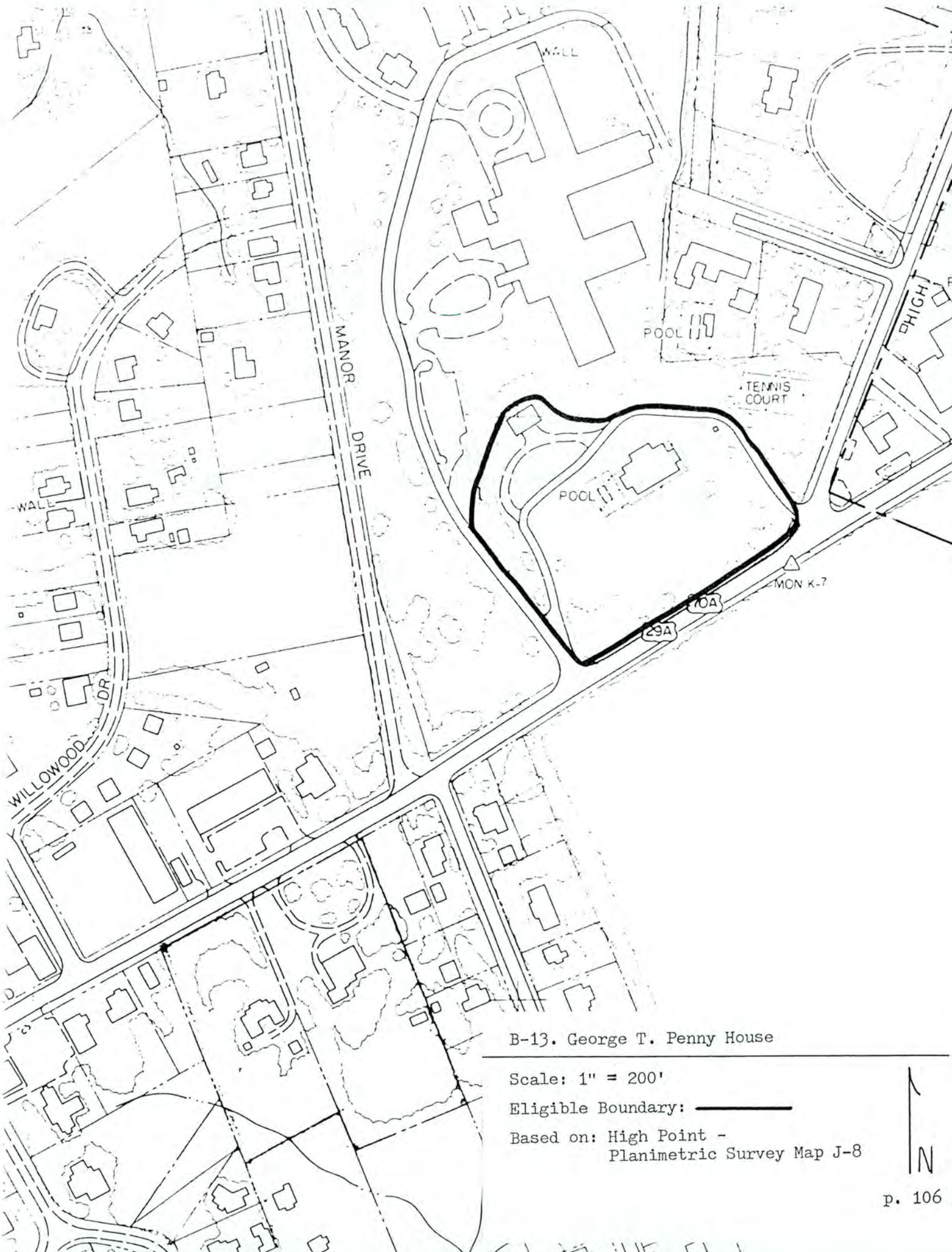


52. (B) George T. Penny House, living room, view to W

— GEORGE T. PENNY HOUSE —


S-13. George T. Penny House





B-13. George T. Penny House

Scale: 1" = 200'

Eligible Boundary: 

Based on: High Point -
Planimetric Survey Map J-8



14. Celia Phelps Methodist Episcopal Church

3709 Groometown Road

The 1924 Celia Phelps Methodist Episcopal Church is a pristinely simple example of early twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style church architecture. The weatherboarded building with its gable roof and wood-shingled belfry is distinguished architecturally by its colored-glass Palladian windows on front and rear. The side elevations are lined with colored glass sash windows. Attached by a breezeway to the south side of the church is a 1974 brick veneered modern addition. A circular drive leads to the church which is set back from the road. The front lawn is studded with large trees, and in the rear is a small yard with play equipment and a metal shed. The property lies just south of the Sedgefield Stables property.

This black Methodist congregation was founded in 1864, with the present building being the fourth church site. The 1924 church was named in memory of "a faithful servant and friend" of the John B. Cobb family, who made a substantial contribution toward its construction. The rear Palladian window is dedicated to Cobb, who, prior to his death in 1923, owned the land upon which the Sedgefield residential development, country club, and resort were built.

Celia Phelps Church is significant as a well-preserved, rare surviving example of early twentieth-century black churches in this section of Guilford County and as such is eligible for the National Register under Criteria C.



53. (A) Celia Phelps Methodist Episcopal Church, overall view to E



54. (B) Celia Phelps Methodist Episcopal Church,
facade and side view to SE



55. (C) Celia Phelps Methodist Episcopal Church,
rear and side, view to NW

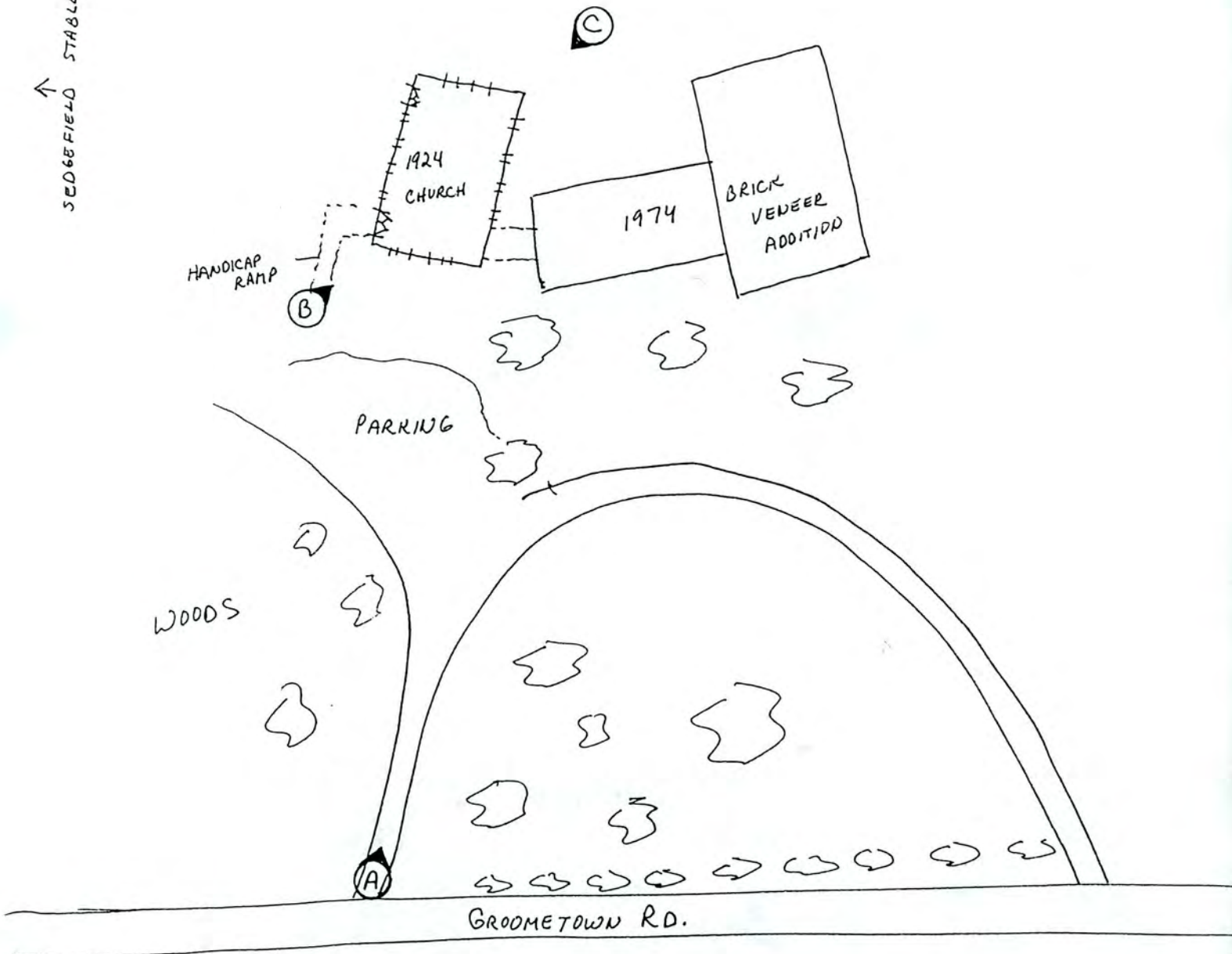
S-14. Celia Phelps Methodist Episcopal Church

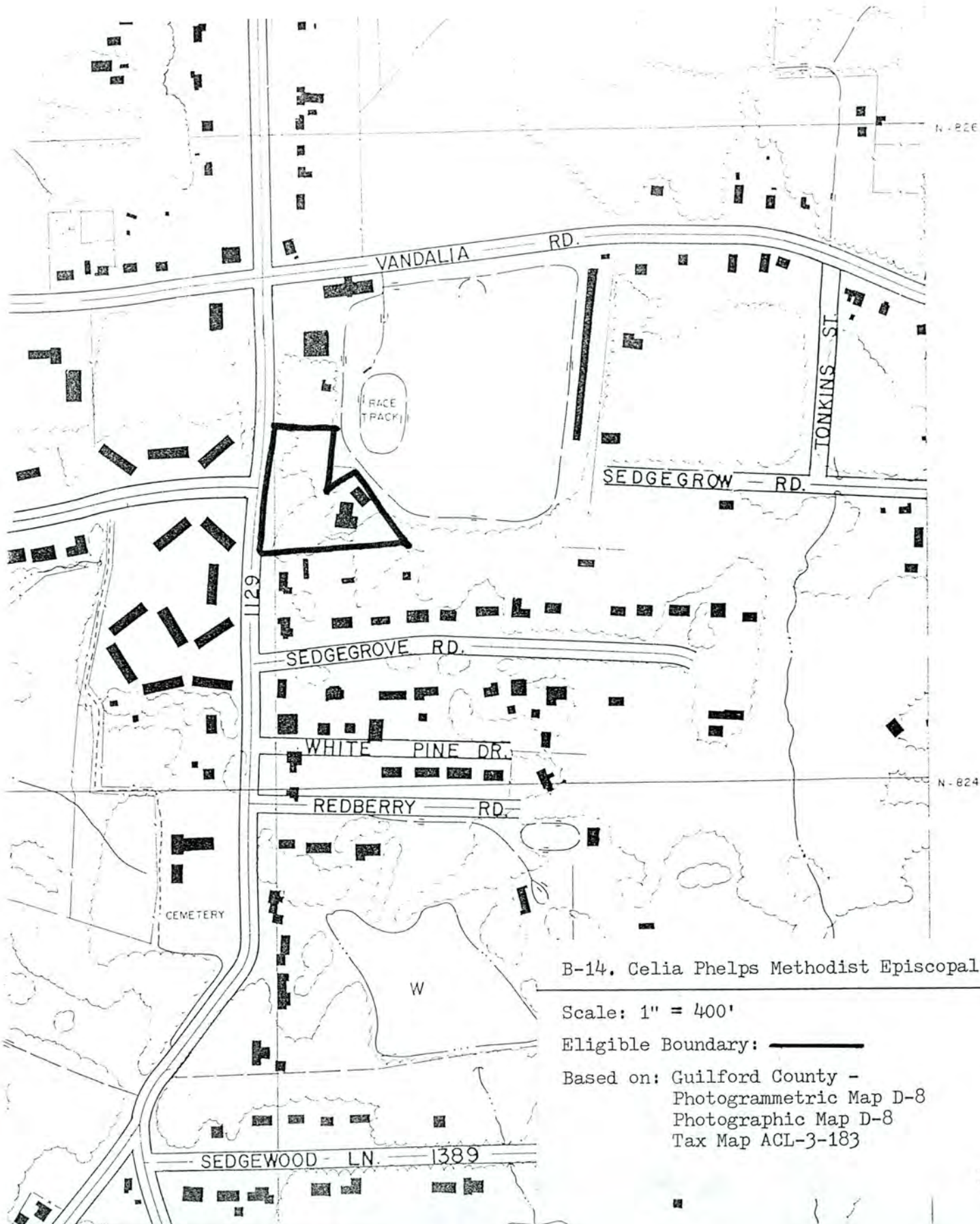
WOODS

— CELIA PHELPS M.E. CHURCH —

☐ METAL SHED

↑
SEDGEEFIELD STABLES





B-14. Celia Phelps Methodist Episcopal Church

Scale: 1" = 400'

Eligible Boundary:

Based on: Guilford County -
 Photogrammetric Map D-8
 Photographic Map D-8
 Tax Map ACL-3-183



15. Ragsdale Farm

404 E. Main Street

The Ragsdale Farm is an outstanding complex of main house, tenant houses, farm outbuildings, and landscape features located on 38.15 acres wedged between Main Street (Greensboro-High Point Rd.) and the Southern Railway tracks just east of the center of Jamestown. Buildings appear to date primarily from the third quarter of the nineteenth century through the second quarter of the twentieth century.

The landscape itself, composed of woodlands, pastures, a farm pond, lawns, and gardens, is one of the most impressive features of the farm and contributes substantially to its overall significance. Bucolic rolling pastures bordered by woods and white fences provide a spectacular vista of the house and outbuildings from the east and clearly establish the prominence of the place. A hedgerow lines the road in front of the house and lawns, a brick walk forms a horseshoe from the road in front of the house, and a variety of large magnolias and other trees as well as flowering plants and shrubbery create a quiet and stately setting for the house. Southeast of the house is a boxwood garden, and at the rear of the property the farm lane is bordered by tall pine trees. There is also a swimming pool and a horse exercise ring.

The Ragsdale House is a large, two-story frame, Colonial Revival-style dwelling. The original part was a relatively simple, two-story, triple-A farmhouse built ca. 1865 by Joseph Sinclair Ragsdale. It was enlarged with four front rooms and remodeled ca. 1900 shortly before Ragsdale's death. In 1940 the house was again enlarged and remodeled by the William G. Ragsdales, Jr. Its overall appearance still strongly reflects the early twentieth-century period of development. The house is characterized by a five bay facade, a hipped and gabled roof, a wrap-around porch with slender Tuscan columns, multiple rear wings, and a generously proportioned center-hall plan interior with a Victorian stair.

Tenant houses on the property are themselves architecturally interesting. One may date from the third quarter of the nineteenth century and is a vernacular gable-roofed form with flush sheathing under the shed-roofed porch. The other appears to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century and has a gable roof, a hip-roofed porch, and a separate rear kitchen (?) building now attached by a frame hyphen to the front of the house.

Approximately fifteen outbuildings are closely grouped around the lane leading from the back of the house to the tenant houses near the rear of the property. This remarkable collection of white frame--weatherboarded and board-and-batten--outbuildings includes

a large horse stable, a cow barn, large and small sheds, a well house, a corncrib, chicken houses and animal pens, an office, garages, a granary, a guest house, and a playhouse.

The Ragsdales have been the most prominent family in Jamestown since the late nineteenth century. Joseph Ragsdale--first owner of the house--became manager of the Oakdale Cotton Mill in 1885 and later became owner. The family retains ownership of the mill, owns a significant amount of property in the Jamestown area, and has provided leadership in the community in a variety of ways (including terms as mayor) for several generations. The Ragsdale house grew with the evolving needs of this family and the estate--a gentleman's farm--provided an appropriate seat for their activities and reflected the wealth generated by local industry.

The Ragsdale Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criteria C for the architectural and physical significance of the combined house, outbuildings, and landscape. It is also eligible under Criteria B for its association with Jamestown's prominent Ragsdale family. The eligible property of 38.15 acres includes both the immediate setting for the Ragsdale house, tenant houses, and outbuildings as well as the landscape of pastures, pond, and woods which are essential to the agricultural context of the property and which are remarkably well-preserved for a location so close to the center of Jamestown.



56. (A) Ragsdale Farm, overall view to SW



57. (B) Ragsdale Farm, house, view to S



58. (C) Ragsdale Farm, horse barn and exercise ring, view to SE



59. (D) Ragsdale Farm, outbuildings, view to N



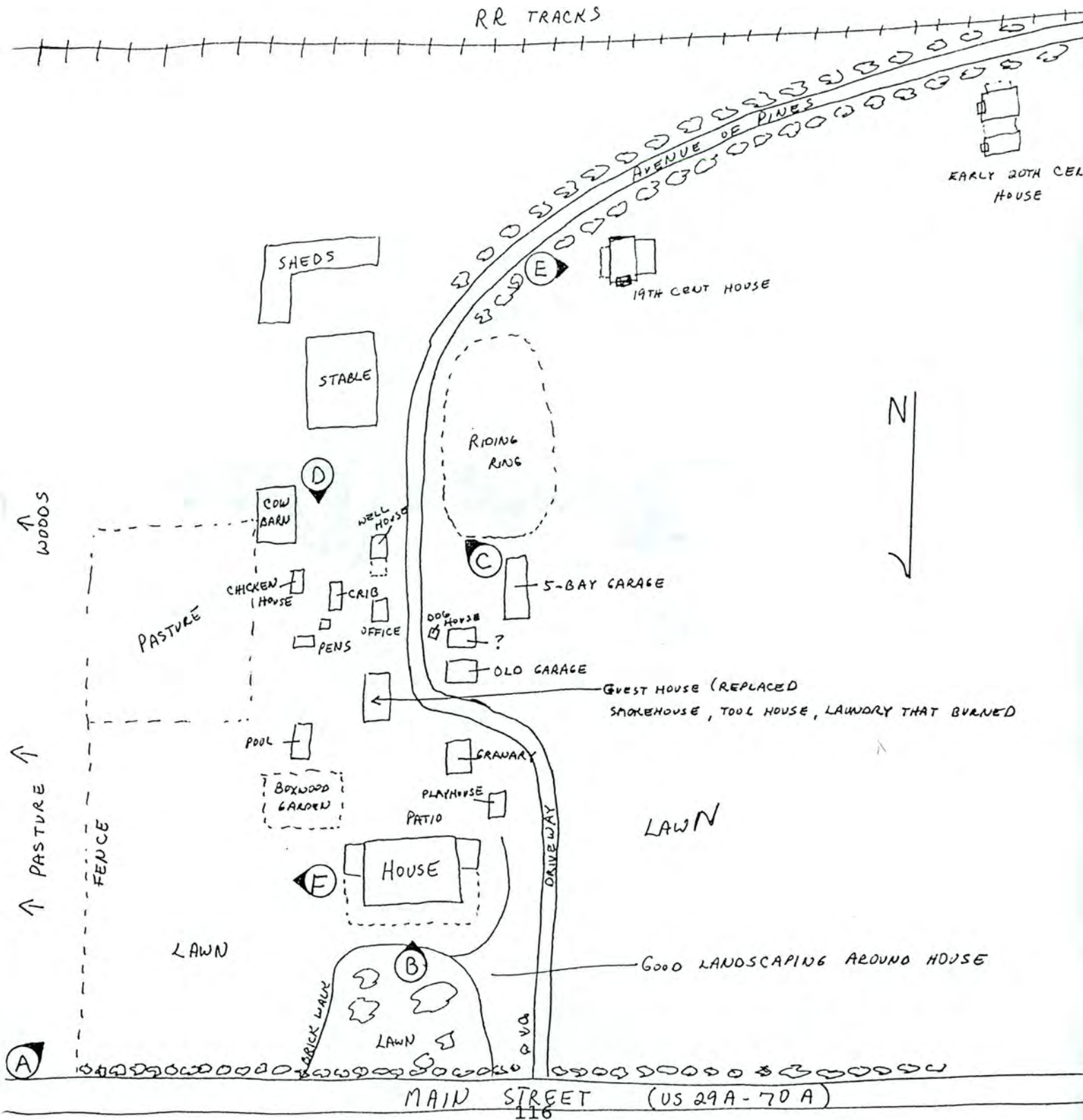
60. (E) Ragsdale Farm, tenant house, view to W

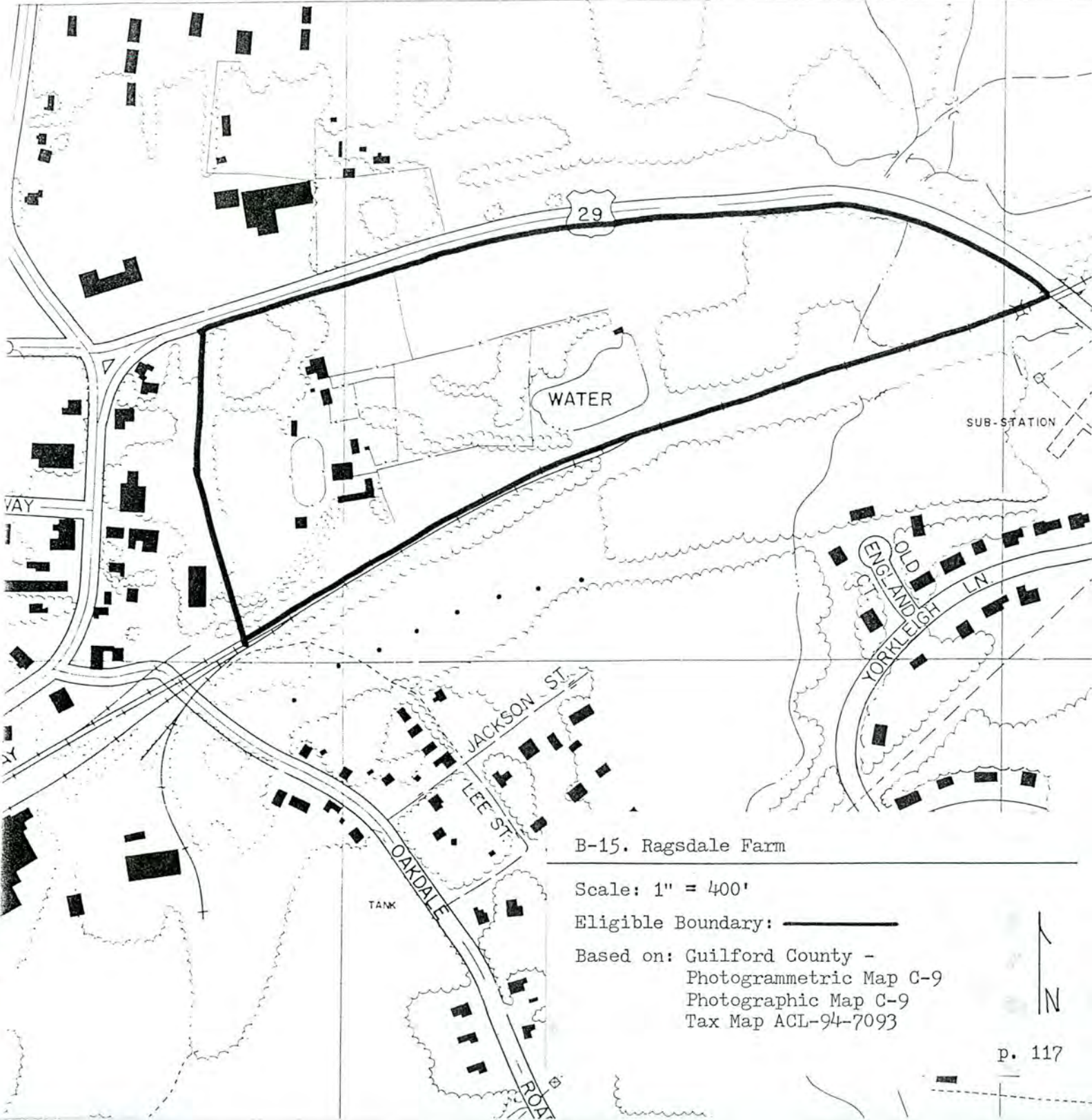


61. (F) Ragsdale Farm, pastures, view to E

S-15. Ragsdale Farm

— RAGSDALE FARM —





B-15. Ragsdale Farm

Scale: 1" = 400'

Eligible Boundary:

Based on: Guilford County -
 Photogrammetric Map C-9
 Photographic Map C-9
 Tax Map ACL-94-7093



16. Sedgefield Historic District

N and S sides High Point Road at the Sedgefield Drives

The proposed Sedgefield Historic District is composed of the Sedgefield Inn, a portion of the Sedgefield residential neighborhood, and the main body of the former Pilot Life Insurance Company Headquarters. (See district map, p. 128.) Stretching across both sides of High Point Road, the various parts of the district are interrelated historically and architecturally. (Note: There are other houses within the Sedgefield neighborhood which are also of some architectural interest or significance but which are not included within the district because they are separated from the historic core by a high percentage of more recent housing. The Sedgefield neighborhood developed over a period of several decades, and many of the earliest houses were scattered around the neighborhood, so that they are now interspersed with more numerous houses which date from the period subsequent to World War II. Thus, the boundary of the proposed district was drawn to include only the central core of development which includes the highest concentration of 1920s and 1930s houses along with the Sedgefield Inn. Likewise, the boundary was drawn around the Pilot Life section of the district to include that portion of the Pilot Life property which best represents the historic, architectural, and landscape integrity of the place.)

The Sedgefield development grew out of the 3,800-acre hunting estate of John Blackwell Cobb, a vice-president of American Tobacco Company. His own impressive Neo-Classical Revival-style house, "The Manor," stood near the Sedgefield Inn (country club) until it was demolished in the early 1980s. Cobb died in 1923, and later that year the property was sold to Sedgefield, Inc. The prime mover of Sedgefield, Inc. was A. W. McAlister, president of Pilot Life and also of Southern Real Estate Company. McAlister, a golf enthusiast, was also the leader of the Sedgefield Country Club, which was incorporated in 1925. In 1927 the Sedgefield Inn was built, and the Sedgefield Hunt Club was organized. Sedgefield quickly became known as a luxury resort and residential area, and in addition to the impressive Sedgefield Inn, many large private homes were built. Golf and fox hunting were among the most popular activities in this affluent development. During the depression, Sedgefield, Inc. and the Sedgefield Country Club were dissolved, and Pilot Life Insurance Company took a mortgage on most of the property. Much of Sedgefield was eventually sold at auction and the residential development continued. The country club was later revived. In 1953 the Sedgefield Inn was the site of a meeting which resulted in the formation of the Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC). Today Sedgefield remains an affluent suburban community with country club amenities. (The Sedgefield Country Club is housed in the Sedgefield Inn.) A. W. McAlister's development dreams continued north of High Point Road, where Pilot Life Insurance Company

(later Jefferson-Pilot) was building its corporate headquarters at the same time that Sedgefield was being developed. Completed in 1928 (and later enlarged), the outstanding Georgian Revival complex both pioneered a trend for building a major corporate center on a highly visible suburban site and foreshadowed the urbanization of the Greensboro-High Point corridor. Thus, through his interwoven associations, A. W. McAlister was able to realize the development of a suburban community of ideal work, living, and recreational environments.

The physical character of the proposed Sedgefield Historic District clearly denotes the prestige of this 1920s development. Manicured lawns and golf course combine with wooded areas, brooks, and winding roads to establish a beautiful environment for the buildings. Primary entrances to the residential area on the south side of High Point Road are dramatically defined by curved stone gates, while across the road, brick and cut stone gates with "ship's pilot" piers announce the entrances to the Pilot Life complex. Architecturally, Sedgefield displays some of the period's best design. The Sedgefield Inn, believed to have been designed by prominent Greensboro architect Harry Barton, is a large, rambling, two-and-a-half-story structure of Tudor Revival design. This picturesque building combines irregular brickwork, stucco, half timbering, multiple gables, and ornate chimneys on the exterior with half-timbered walls, exposed-beam ceilings, parquet floors, and carved stone fireplaces on the interior. Houses in the proposed district represent primarily the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Among the examples of the Tudor Revival are the houses at 3212, 3218, and 3220 Forsyth Drive, and Colonial Revival examples include the "Duck Room," a former tea room turned house at the southeast corner of High Point Road and W. Sedgefield Drive, the Cobb-Gilmour House at 3018 W. Sedgefield Drive, and the Alan Watkins House on Gaston Road. One of the grandest houses in the district is the 1934 Nathan Ayers House at 3215 Rockingham Road, designed by Atlanta architect Sanford McNeil Ayers (Nathan's brother) in the Norman Revival style. Though smaller than most houses in the district, the bungalow at 3020 W. Sedgefield Drive is another handsome architectural example of the period. On the north side of High Point Road, the Pilot Life Insurance Company Headquarters is a monumental collection of formally designed and arranged Georgian Revival office buildings in Flemish bond brick and limestone. Resembling a well-planned college campus in a park-like setting, the buildings bear such names as Fackler, Mebane, and the Commons. The buildings are meticulously detailed in a combination of classical and Art Deco styling. Symbolic scenes of sowing and reaping and details such as owls and bees figure prominently in the design of the elaborate main entrance and in the main lobby with its lush wood and metalwork. Zantzinger, Barie, and Medary of Philadelphia with Greensboro architect Harry Barton designed the three original 1927-1928 buildings, while architects McMinn, Norfleet, and Wicker designed matching additions in 1952, 1962, 1965, 1968, and 1974. R. B. Cridland, a

Philadelphia landscape architect, designed the grounds.

The proposed Sedgefield Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A because of its significant role in the affluent development of the Greensboro-High Point area in the 1920s and under Criteria C for the consistently high quality of its architectural and landscape design representing the best of the period in Guilford County.



62. (A) Sedgefield Historic District, High Point Road, view to E at W. Sedgefield Dr.



63. (B) Sedgefield Historic District, Sedgefield Inn, view to SE



64. (C) Sedgefield Historic District, Nathan Ayers House, view to E



65. (D) Sedgefield Historic District, 3220 Forsyth Dr., view to W



66. (E) Sedgefield Historic District, "Duck Room," view to SE



67. (F) Sedgefield Historic District, Forsyth Dr.,
view to W across golf course



68. (G) Sedgefield Historic District, gate and
stone seating, entrance to E. Sedgefield Dr.,
view to SE



69. (H) Sedgefield Historic District, Pilot Life, entrance gate, view to W



70. (I) Sedgefield Historic District, Pilot Life, overall view to N



71. (J) Sedgefield Historic District, Pilot Life, facade of Fackler, view to NW



72. (K) Sedgefield Historic District, Pilot Life, entrance to Fackler, view to NW



73. (L) Sedgefield Historic District, Pilot Life,
Fackler lobby



74. (M) Sedgefield Historic District, Pilot Life,
facade of Commons, view to SW



75. (N) Sedgefield Historic District, Pilot Life, additions to Fackler, view to SE

Scale: 1" = 400'
 Eligible Boundary: -
 Based on: Guilford County -
 Photogrammetric Map D-8
 Photographic Map D-8
 Tax Maps AGL-11-684
 11-682-A-869
 11-682-B-869
 11-682-C-869

S-16/B-16, Sedgfield Historic District



17. Sedgefield Stables

3701 Groometown Road

Located on eighteen acres at the southeast corner of Groometown and Vandalia Roads, Sedgefield Stables is a horse-related complex dating from the second quarter of the twentieth century. The main stable parallels Groometown Road and is a massive German-sided frame structure with a monitor roof. It was built prior to 1940. The second stable, dating from ca. 1945, is a long German-sided frame structure with a broad gable roof and a heavy-timbered, gabled entrance. It parallels Vandalia Road. Both stables feature handsome equestrian weathervanes. Several exercise and jumping rings are laid out southeast of the stables. Beyond the rings to the east and south are rows of perimeter stalls used during horse shows. The east row has approximately one hundred stalls set back-to-back, while the smaller, single south row has approximately thirty-four stalls. South of the main stable along Groometown Road is a deteriorated frame concession stand, once used during horse shows. Beyond it to the south are the remains of a small cemetery unrelated to the stable complex.

When the Sedgefield development was laid out in the mid-1920s, there were plans for two golf courses and a polo field. Neither the second golf course nor the polo field was ever built. However, on the site where the polo field was planned, the Sedgefield Stables were built. Most people in Sedgefield who had horses boarded them here. (A few, such as John Hampton Adams, had their own stables.) The stables are the home of the Sedgefield Horse Show, a big horse and social event now in its fifty-fourth year. This was also the central location of the Sedgefield Hunt, where the hunts would start. The hunts covered much of the local countryside, and every October a barbecue was held at the stables for the farmers who had allowed their land to be used in the hunts. Horse-related activities were a big part of the recreational and social life of many who lived in Sedgefield. (Now the hunts must take place elsewhere to have enough undeveloped land to conduct the sport.) Today the stables are used routinely for the boarding of horses and for riding lessons.

Associated with the recreational and social life of the affluent Sedgefield development during the second quarter of the twentieth century (and continuing today), the Sedgefield Stables complex is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A. It is also eligible under Criteria C as an unusual example of a twentieth-century horse-related complex.



76. (A) Sedgefield Stables, main stable, view to SE



77. (B) Sedgefield Stables, overall view to N



78. (C) Sedgefield Stables, entrance to second stable, view to N



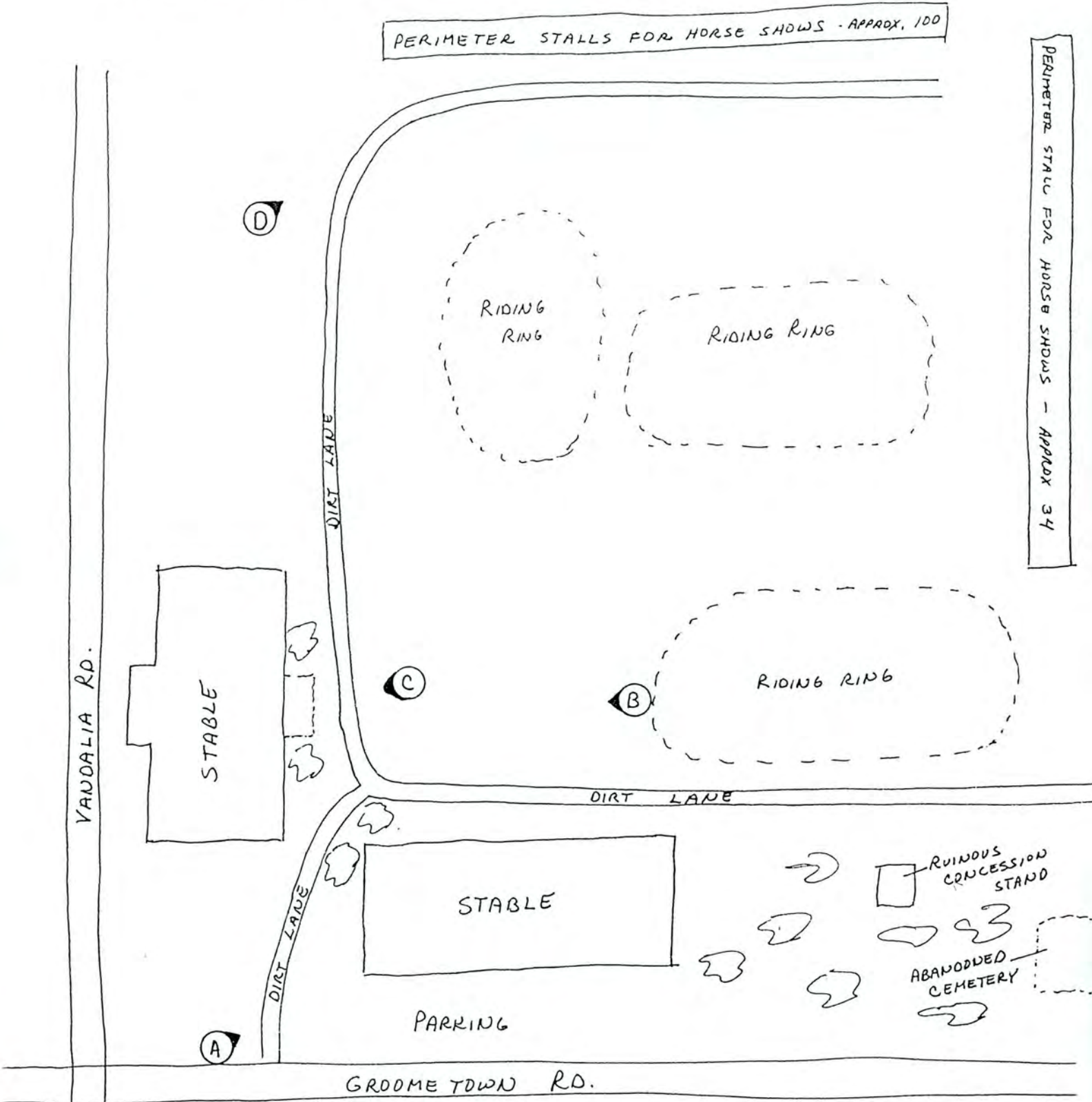
79. (D) Sedgefield Stables, perimeter stalls, view to SE

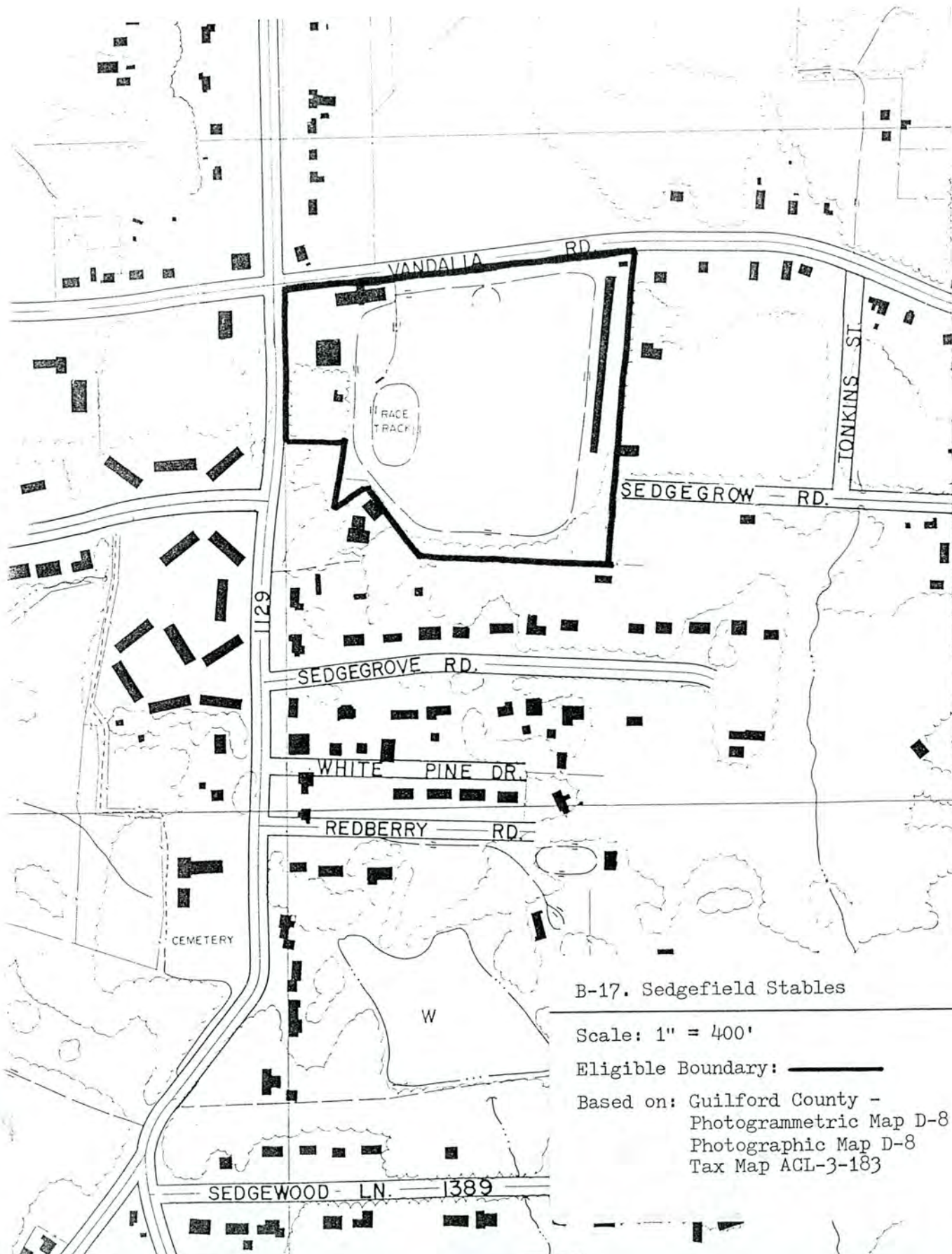
S-17. Sedgefield Stables

WOODS

PERIMETER STALLS FOR HORSE SHOWS - APPROX. 100

PERIMETER STALL FOR HORSE SHOWS - APPROX 34





N-826

N-824

B-17. Sedgefield Stables

Scale: 1" = 400'

Eligible Boundary: **—————**

Based on: Guilford County -
 Photogrammetric Map D-8
 Photographic Map D-8
 Tax Map ACL-3-183



18. Standard Oil Station

118 E. Main Street

Located in the center of Jamestown's commercial district, this former Standard Oil Station is an usually well-preserved example of the type. Countless stations like this were built by Standard Oil during the second quarter of the twentieth century (1930s?), but few remain in such a little-altered state. The station is a one-story stuccoed brick structure with Spanish-style shaped pilasters and a Spanish tile false roof. The facade is divided into two main sections, with the office and storage sections on the north side and two vehicle bays on the south side.

The station was built and operated by George Matthews, who lived in a turn-of-the-century cottage on the rear of the lot (not part of the eligible property). He was also Jamestown's fire chief, and when he grew older and no longer wanted to run the station, he rented it to the town (1956-1966) for use as the town hall and fire station. The town government moved to its new (and present) quarters in 1966. The old gas station is now used as a car care center.

Associated with changing transportation needs in the project area, the former Standard Oil Station is architecturally significant as an excellent representative of an early type of gas station. As such, it is eligible for the National Register under Criteria C. (Only the front half of the lot on which the gas station stands is eligible.)



80. (A) Standard Oil Station, overall view to SE



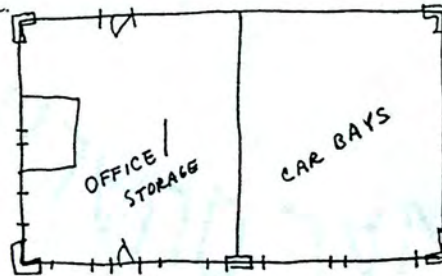
81. (B) Standard Oil Station, setting, view to NE

S-18. Standard Oil Station

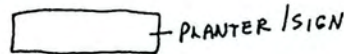
— STANDARD OIL STATION —



FENCE



PARKING



(A)

(B)

MAIN STREET (US 29A-70A)

← COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS →

E-1722

E-1724



B-18. Standard Oil Station

Scale: 1" = 400'

Eligible Boundary: —————

Based on: Guilford County -
 Photogrammetric Map C-9
 Photographic Map C-9
 Tax Map ACL-94-7039

19. William G. Wiley House

4909 Vickrey Chapel Road

The William G. Wiley House was built, with only minor modifications, from House Design No. 509 of The Radford American Homes, a 1903 mail-order publication out of Riverside, Illinois. (See plan and rendering from book reproduced on p. 143.) Constructed in 1908, it cost \$1,800. The well-preserved house remains in the ownership and occupancy of William G. Wiley's daughter. It is a one-and-a-half-story late Victorian-Colonial Revival-style weatherboarded frame dwelling with a steep hipped roof with multiple cross gables, a wrap-around porch, and a south side bay window. At the rear of the house is an attached board-and-batten well house. The interior features an irregular plan, a closed-string Colonial Revival stair, a beaded board wainscot, Colonial Revival mantels, and molded door and window surrounds. Outbuildings include a board-and-batten smokehouse behind the house, a German-sided garage and a board-and-batten shop south of the house, and a horse barn and shed southeast and farther from the house. The house and yard are sheltered by large cedars, firs, hollies and other trees, and shrubs are planted around the house. The remaining land of the 10.21-acre tract consists of horse pastures south and southeast of the house which continue the Wiley family tradition of maintaining horses on the farm.

The William G. Wiley House meets Criteria C for listing in the National Register. It is architecturally significant as an example of a well-preserved and little-altered early twentieth-century farmhouse--still in the same family ownership--which can be tied directly to a mail-order architectural design book of the period. The fact that this is an agricultural property makes its documented association with a design book all the more significant, for there are few such examples in the state. The eligible property includes the house, outbuildings, and 10.21 acres of landscaped yard and pastures--all that remains of the early twentieth-century Wiley farm tract--which preserve the agricultural setting of the place.



82. (A) William G. Wiley House, overall view to NE



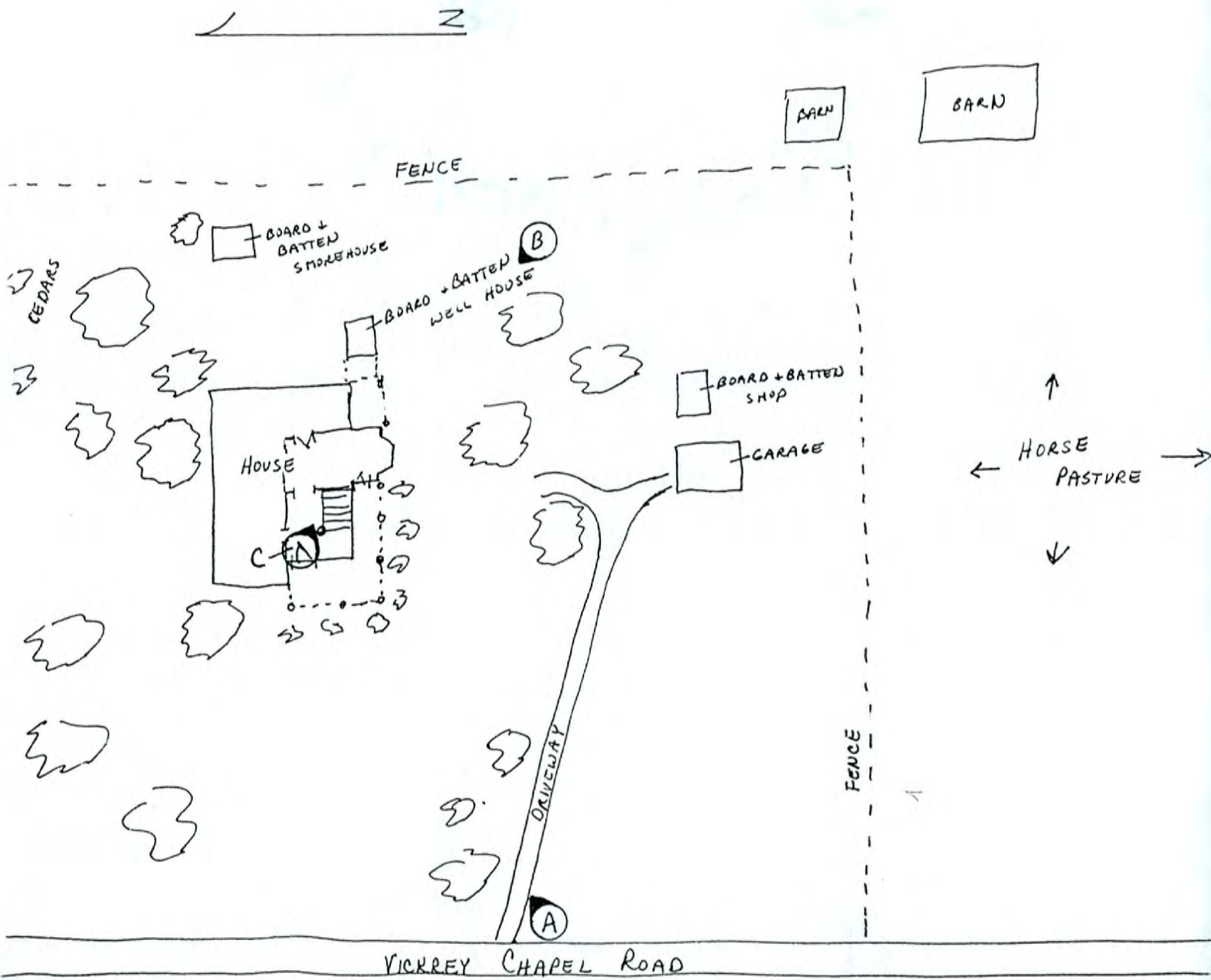
83. (B) William G. Wiley House, south side, view to NW

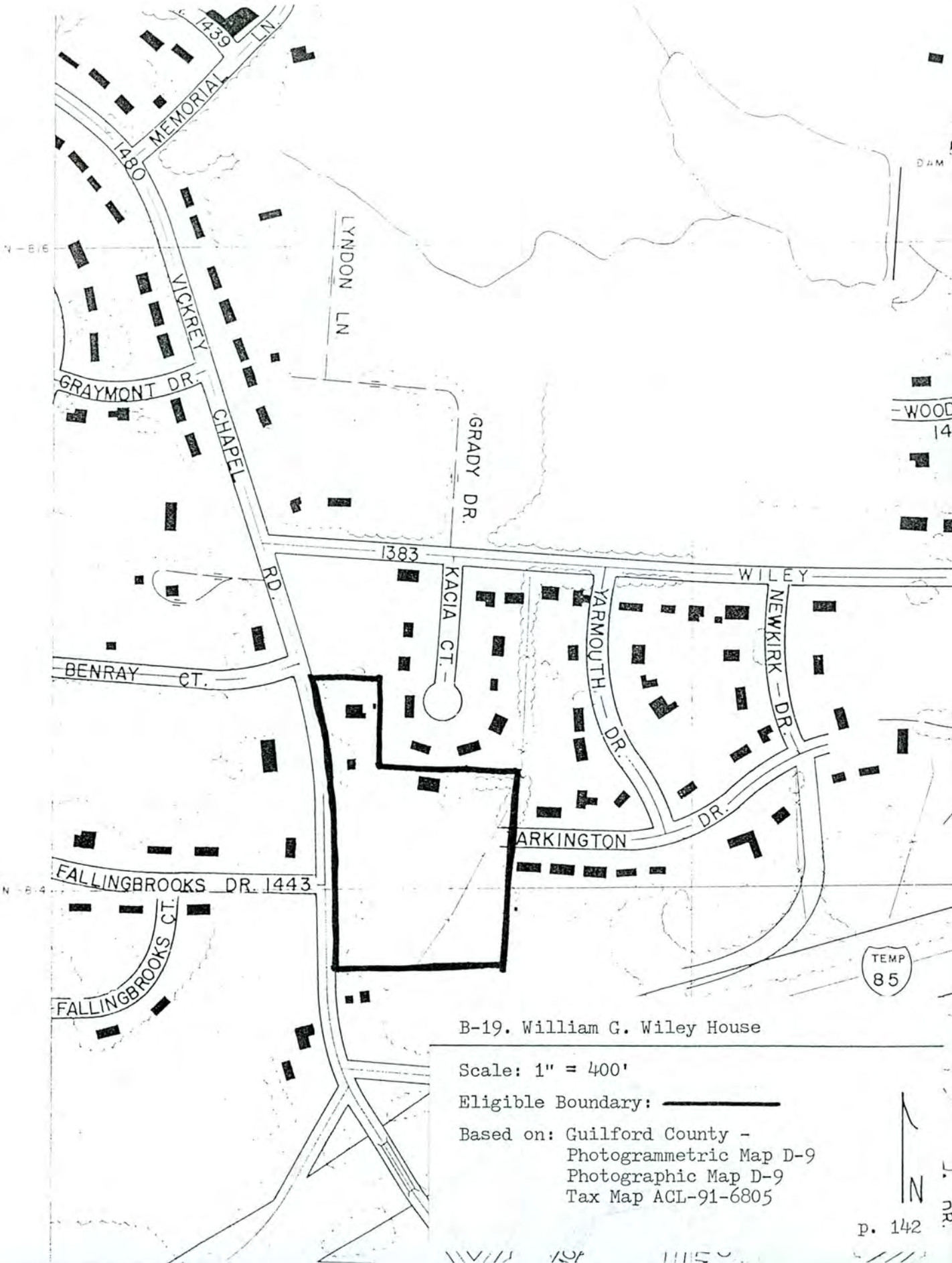


84. (C) William G. Wiley House, stair hall

S-19. William G. Wiley House

— WILLIAM G. WILEY HOUSE —





B-19. William G. Wiley House

Scale: 1" = 400'

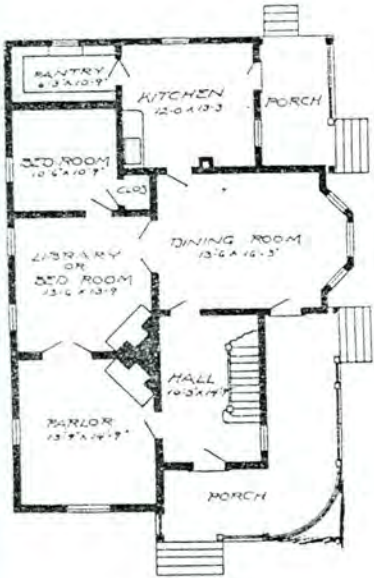
Eligible Boundary:

Based on: Guilford County -
 Photogrammetric Map D-9
 Photographic Map D-9
 Tax Map ACL-91-6805

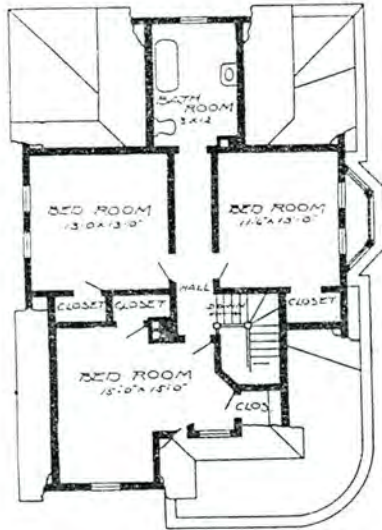


Every Radford plan will work out

Floor Plans of Design No. 509



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

Size: Width, 30 feet; length, 45 feet, exclusive of porches

See opposite page for perspective of this house

Blue prints consist of cellar and foundation plan; roof plan; first and second floor plans; front, rear, two side elevations; wall sections and all necessary interior details. Specifications consist of about twenty pages of typewritten matter.

If a plan in this book pleases you, if the arrangement of the rooms is satisfactory, and if the exterior is pleasing and attractive, we claim that it can be built as cheap or cheaper than if any other architect designed it.

Our house built 1908

There will be no embarrassing mistakes

Price of Plans and Specifications
\$5.00



House Design No. 509

See opposite page for floor plans of this house

Full and complete working plans and specifications of this house will be furnished for \$5.00. Cost of this house is from about \$1,400.00 to about \$1,600.00, according to the locality in which it is built.

We have studied economy in construction, and our knowledge of all the materials which go into a house qualifies us to give you the most for your money. Can any architect do more, even at seven to ten times the cost?

20. Orville Williard House

1000 Greensboro Road

The ca. 1923 Orville Williard House is a well-designed bungalow which, with its outbuildings and surroundings, creates an exceptional period piece. Although now within the city limits of High Point, the house when built was actually the seat of a small dairy farm operated by Williard. The house and the approximately four-and-a-half-acres which remain with it have been owned and occupied by the E. H. Burrows family for the last forty years. The Williard House is a one-and-a-half-story bungalow, brick veneered on the first story and stuccoed on the upper story. Classic bungalow features include an irregular configuration with broad gabled rooflines on the first story with widely overhanging braced eaves, an offset front porch and west side porte-cochere with massive tapered posts set on brick pedestals, a northeast corner terrace next to the porch, exterior chimneys, and grouped sash windows. Projecting from the center of the house, the upper story is surrounded by windows and has a low hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves. According to the present owners, the house was known to many as the "airplane bungalow" for its broad, sweeping lines. Although there have been some interior changes, many original period features remain, such as the beamed ceiling and the high paneled wainscot with plate rail in the dining room. The Williard House is complemented by an expansive lawn with shrubbery around the house, a garden and a hedge on the east side, and a circular drive enframing numerous tall trees on the west side. Directly behind the house is a row of three outbuildings, including a stuccoed garage which matches the house, a board-and-batten storage building, and a German-sided dairy building, each with a broad gable roof. Other outbuildings include a well shed and a wood shed. In the midst of the outbuildings is a small orchard and further south is overgrowth leading down to a lake (not on the property).

Associated with early twentieth-century agricultural life in the project area, the Orville Williard House is an exemplary 1920s bungalow that demonstrates that farmhouses of the period were sometimes as stylish as the most fashionable of city houses. It is eligible for the National Register under Criteria C.



85. (A) Orville Williard House, overall view of property to the SE



86. (B) Orville Williard House, facade, view to S

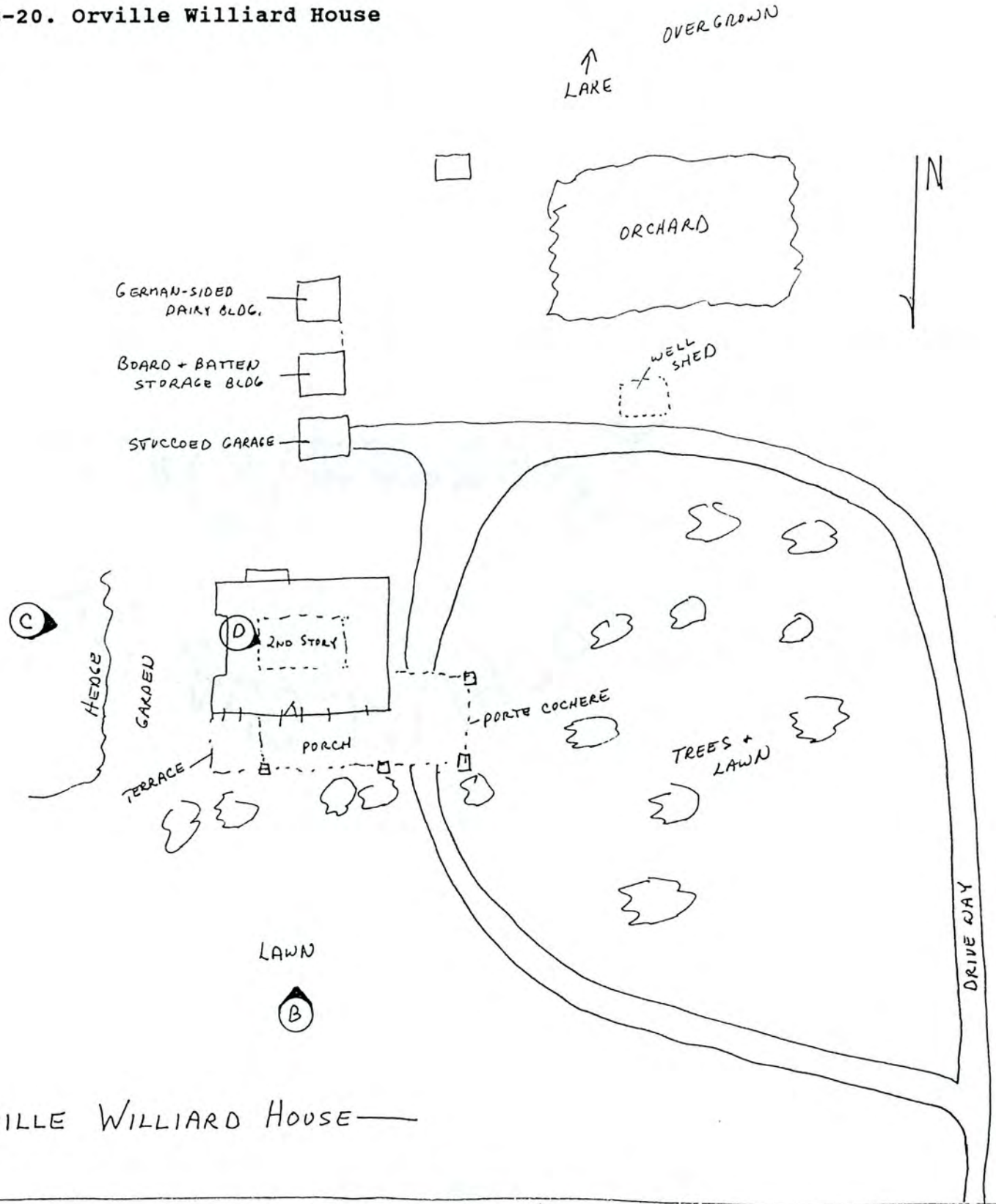


87. (C) Orville Williard House, east side, view to W



88. (D) Orville Williard House, dining room

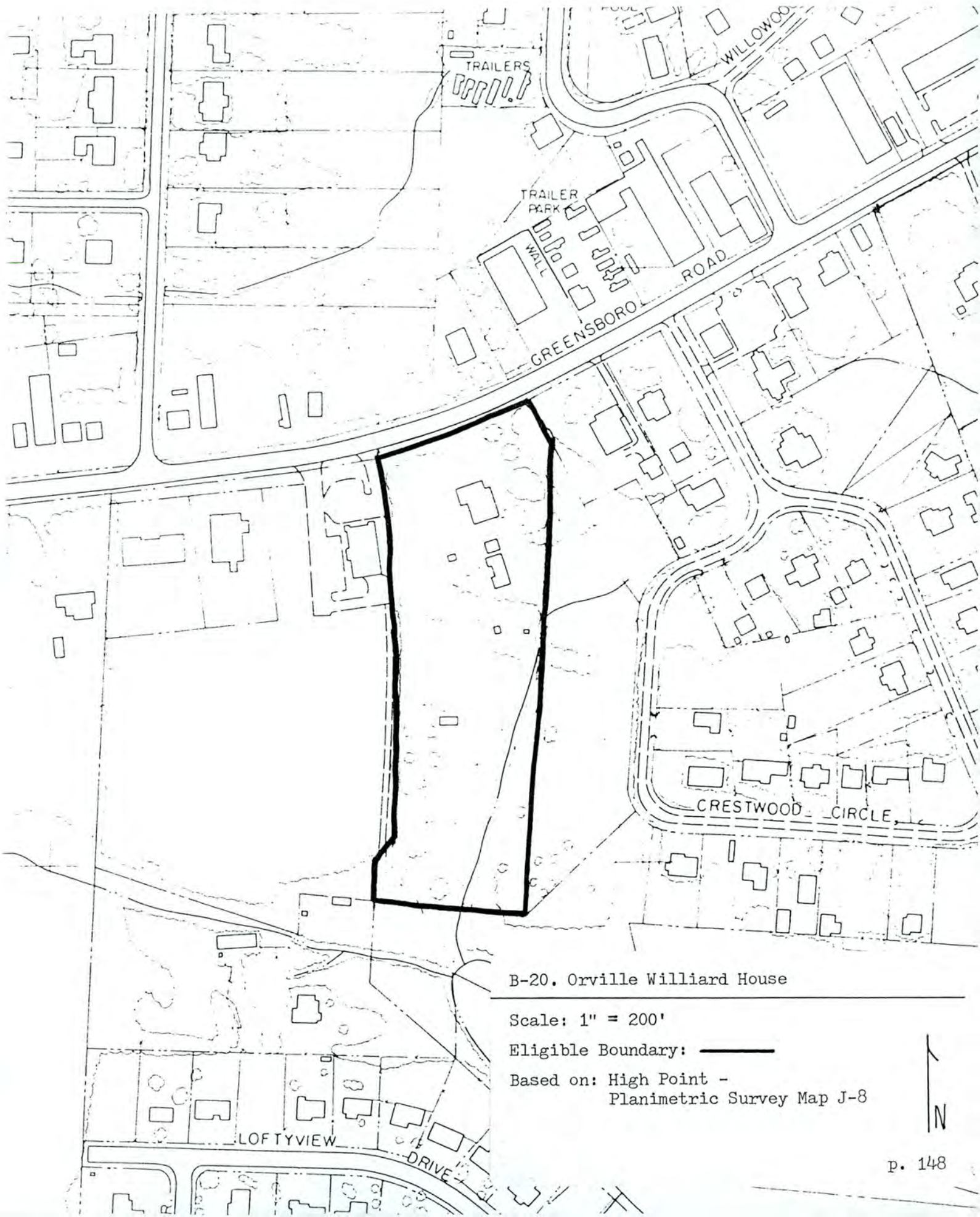
S-20. Orville Williard House



—ORVILLE WILLIARD HOUSE—

GREENSBORO RD. (US 29A-70A)

(A)



B-20. Orville Williard House

Scale: 1" = 200'

Eligible Boundary: **—————**

Based on: High Point -
Planimetric Survey Map J-8

Property Descriptions and Evaluations: Non-eligible Properties

21. Armfield-McLean House

4621 Vickrey Chapel Road

The ca. 1910 Armfield-McLean House is a one-story frame cottage typical of its early twentieth-century construction date. The house features a steep pyramidal roof with front and side cross gables, tall brick interior chimneys with corbeled caps, a three-bay symmetrical facade with a shed-roofed front porch, a rear porch, and a center-hall plan interior. Although the form of the house remains substantially unchanged, there have been many alterations on both exterior and interior. Exterior changes include the addition of asbestos shingle siding, the replacement of front porch posts with iron posts, the replacement of shutters and doors with modern ones, and the enclosure of the rear porch. Interior alterations include the removal of the front hall wall to enlarge the parlor, removal of the parlor fireplace, sheathing of most of the vertical and horizontal beaded board walls with sheetrock and modern paneling, and covering of the original pine flooring with hardwood flooring. At least two original Colonial Revival mantels remain along with some original door and window molding. Other than the well, no outbuildings remain with the house, though originally there was a smokehouse, horse stable, several barns, a milk house, and a privy. Approximately eight acres remain with house, including the house lot, which is nicely landscaped with a variety of trees and shrubs, and pasture land northwest of the house along Vickrey Chapel Road.

Local tradition claims the house was originally the seat of a dairy farm owned by Earl Armfield. Lindsey Shelley, who built several churches in the area, is believed to have constructed the house. W. W. McLean purchased the house in the 1940s and ran a small hardware store across Clarfield Dr. southeast of the house. The house remains in McLean family ownership and occupancy.

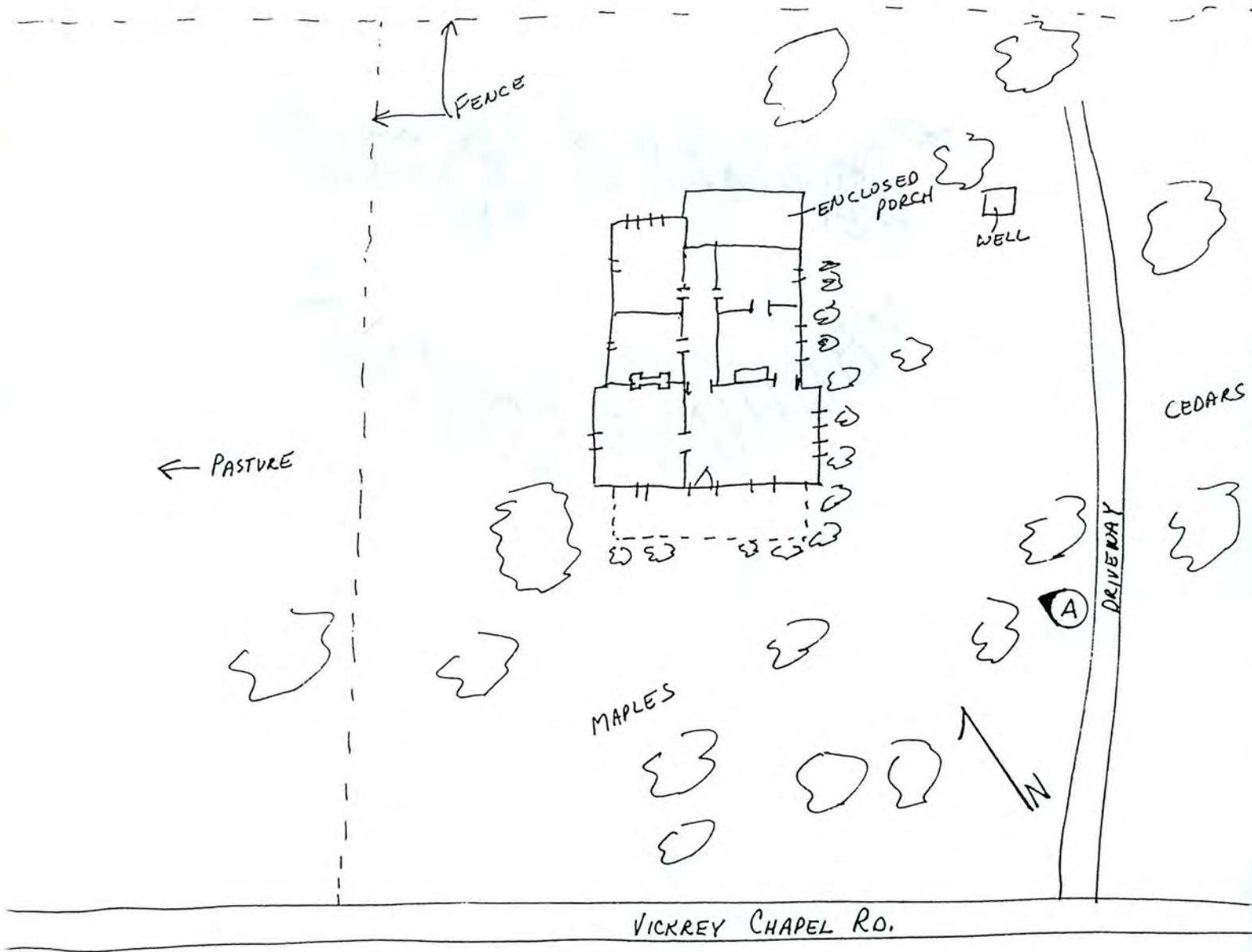
The Armfield-McLean House is a simple late Victorian cottage. While not particularly distinctive, it is representative of the early twentieth-century period in which it was built. The numerous alterations on both exterior and interior have compromised the architectural integrity of the house, and there appear to be no historical associations of significance. For these reasons, the Armfield-McLean does not fulfill the criteria for listing in the National Register.



89. (A) Armfield-McLean House, overall view to N

S-21. Armfield-McLean House

COW PASTURE
(NO LONGER w/HOUSE)



22. Bundy House

200 Guilford College Road

Typical of simple late Victorian houses, the ca. 1900 Bundy House is an L-shaped, two-story frame dwelling with a hipped roof, an interior chimney, and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets. A one-story ell and an enclosed porch project from the rear of the house. The plain weatherboarding on the exterior has been sheathed with vinyl siding, and part of the front porch has been enclosed. The interior retains the original stair and one original mantel, but the original beaded board walls have been covered with wall board and modern paneling. Large trees in a grove-like arrangement dominate the front yard, and the rear contains a patio and a large fenced yard. Outbuildings include a small barn, a garage, and a modern workshop. The house is associated with the Bundy family, who owned it until the 1960s.

Although the Bundy House is one of only a few two-story late Victorian dwellings surviving in the project area, it does not possess stylistic distinction and its architectural integrity has been compromised by a variety of exterior and interior alterations. Neither historically significant people nor events are known to be associated with the house. For these reasons it does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.



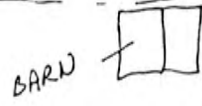
90. (A) Bundy House, overall view to SE



91. (B) Bundy House, rear view to NW

S-22. Bundy House

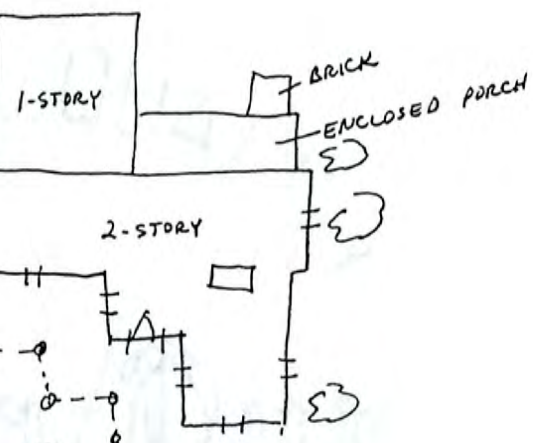
- BUNDY HOUSE -



CHAIN LINK FENCE



(B)



154

GUILFORD COLLEGE RD.

23. Dillon Farm

3423 Dillon Road

The ca. 1900 Dillon Farm house is representative of one of the most common farm house types built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in piedmont North Carolina. It is a two-story, weatherboarded frame dwelling with a gable roof, gable-end brick chimneys, a three-bay facade with a plain one-story porch, a one-story rear ell (with porch enclosed), and a center-hall plan interior. The interior retains simple late Victorian mantels, but the walls have been sheathed with modern paneling and the ceiling is covered with celotex tiles. Set back from Dillon Road, the house is surrounded by several large trees. Behind the house are a vegetable garden, a frame upholstery shop, a frame barn with sheds, a playhouse, and woods.

The house was built by James Dillon, a farmer, prior to 1908, when his daughter (and the present owner), Annie Dillon Welborn, was born. Dillon Road is named for this family. The present outbuildings were constructed after she and her husband, Walt Welborn, moved back to the house around the 1930s. He operated the upholstery shop. A major addition was added to the barn in recent years.

While the exterior of the Dillon house has seen relatively few alterations, the integrity of the interior design has been compromised by the extensive use of modern materials. The house, therefore, is not a noteworthy example of what was a very common house type of the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century period, and it appears to have no historical associations of significance. Consequently, the Dillon Farm does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.



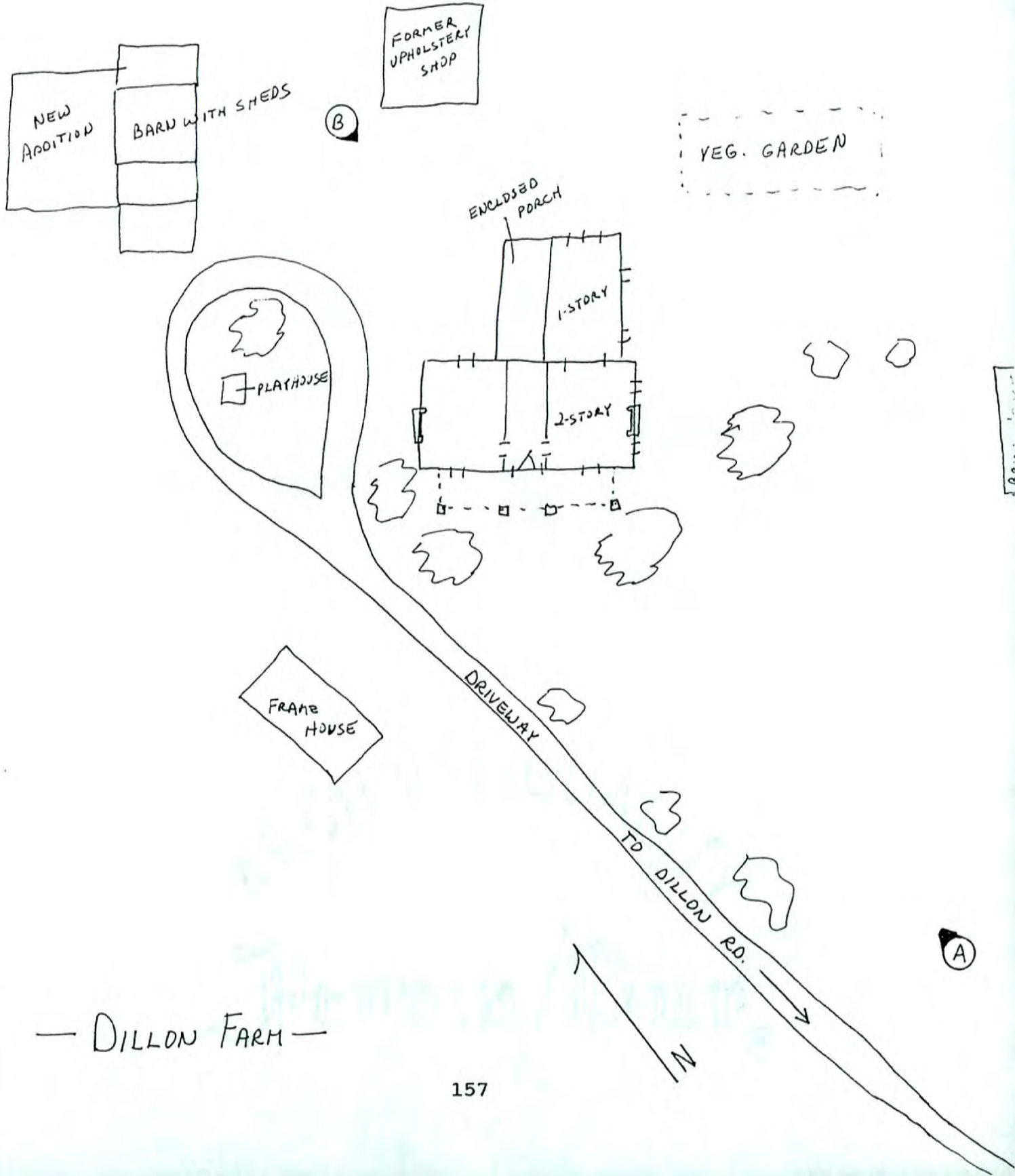
92. (A) Dillon Farm, overall view to N



93. (B) Dillon Farm, rear view to S

WOODS

S-23. Dillon Farm



24. Garrett-Moore House

E end 900 block Bales Chapel Road

The Garrett-Moore House was built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. It is a two-story frame, L-shaped farmhouse with German siding, a hipped roof, interior chimneys, a two-bay front porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets, and a one-story rear ell with porch. The center-hall-plan interior features horizontal beaded boarding, a closed-string stair, and a Colonial Revival mantel with three-dimensional frieze panels. A collection of twentieth-century frame outbuildings remains on the property, including a pack house, a well shed, a smokehouse, a wood shed, a work shop, two sheds, a tobacco barn, and a center-passage barn. A fence surrounds the house lot with the house and several of the outbuildings, and beyond the fence are pastures. The house is fronted by several large trees. The property, the house, and the outbuildings are overgrown, deteriorated, and abandoned. The Garrett family is believed to have built the house. Prior to 1920, however, Eli Damascus Moore purchased the property, and it is still owned by his son.

Although in its day the Garrett-Moore House displayed a little more stylistic sophistication than some farmhouses (such the Dillon Farm house), it is of no particular architectural significance, and its outbuildings are typical early-to-mid-twentieth-century fare. The present condition of the buildings and land further diminishes the physical integrity and significance of the property. In addition, the property does not appear to be representative of people or events of significance. It does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register.



94. (A) Garrett-Moore House, overall view to SE

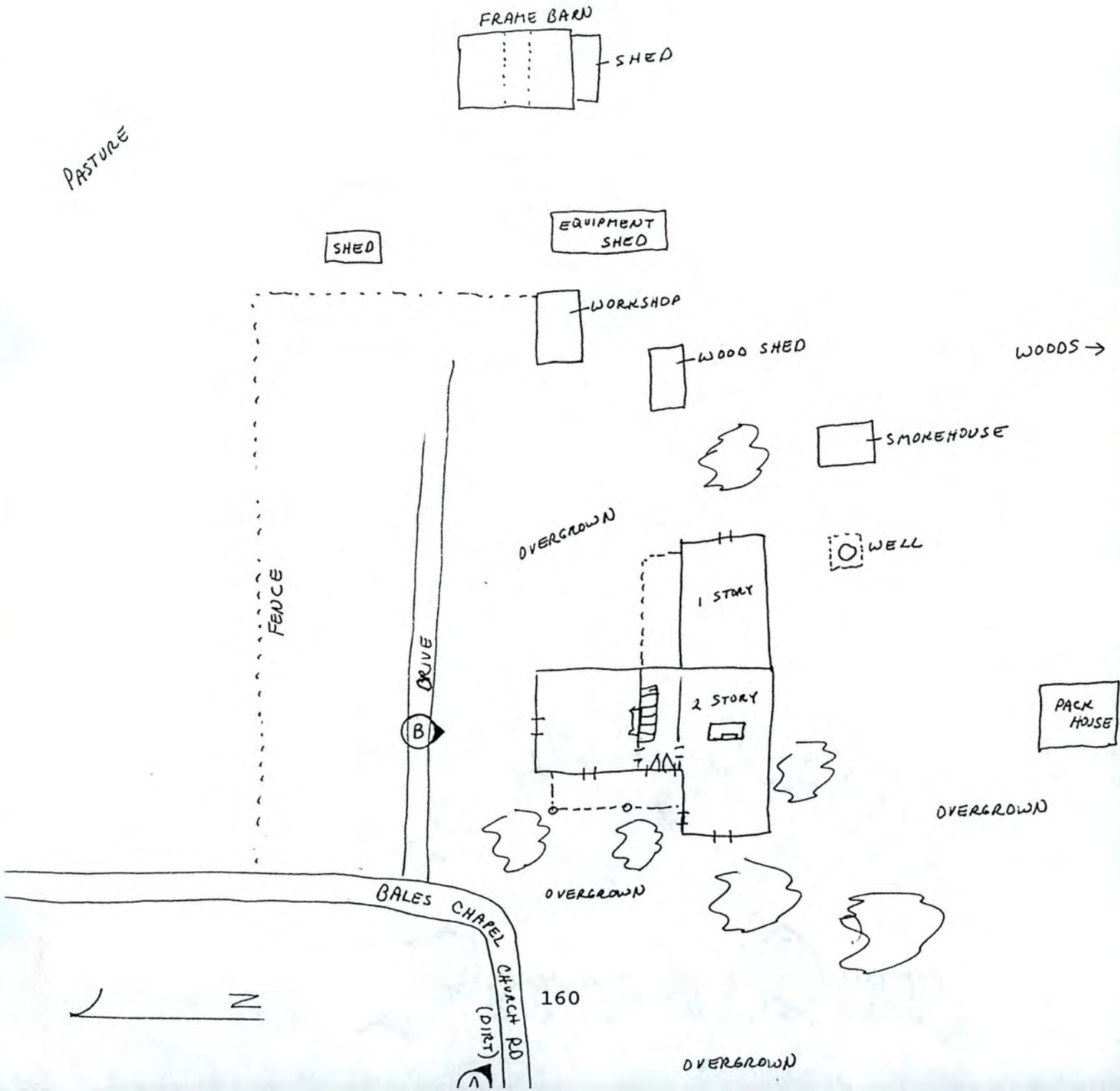


95. (B) Garrett-Moore House, side view to S

S-24. Garrett-Moore House

☐ TOBACCA BARN

— GARRETT - MOORE HOUSE —



25. Gas Station

302 E. Main Street

This gas station appears to have been built in the 1920s and is located at the main intersection in Jamestown. The original brick building had a single room fronted by a large porte-cochere supported by heavy brick corner posts. The whole was covered by a Spanish tile hipped roof. Large cinderblock bays flanking the original structure and a shed addition on the rear have compromised the architectural integrity of the place. No known people or events of historical significance are associated with the gas station. It therefore does not meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.

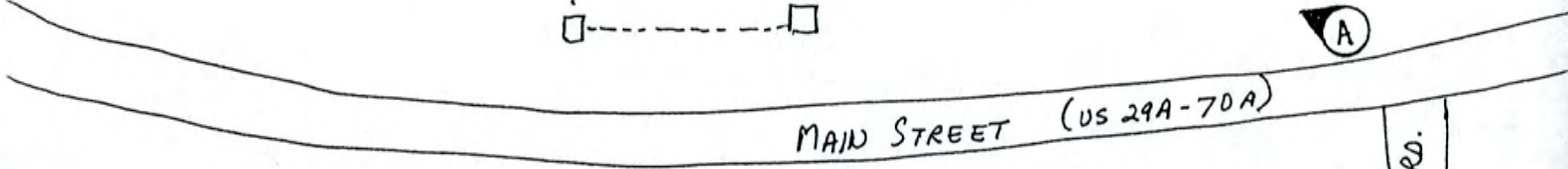
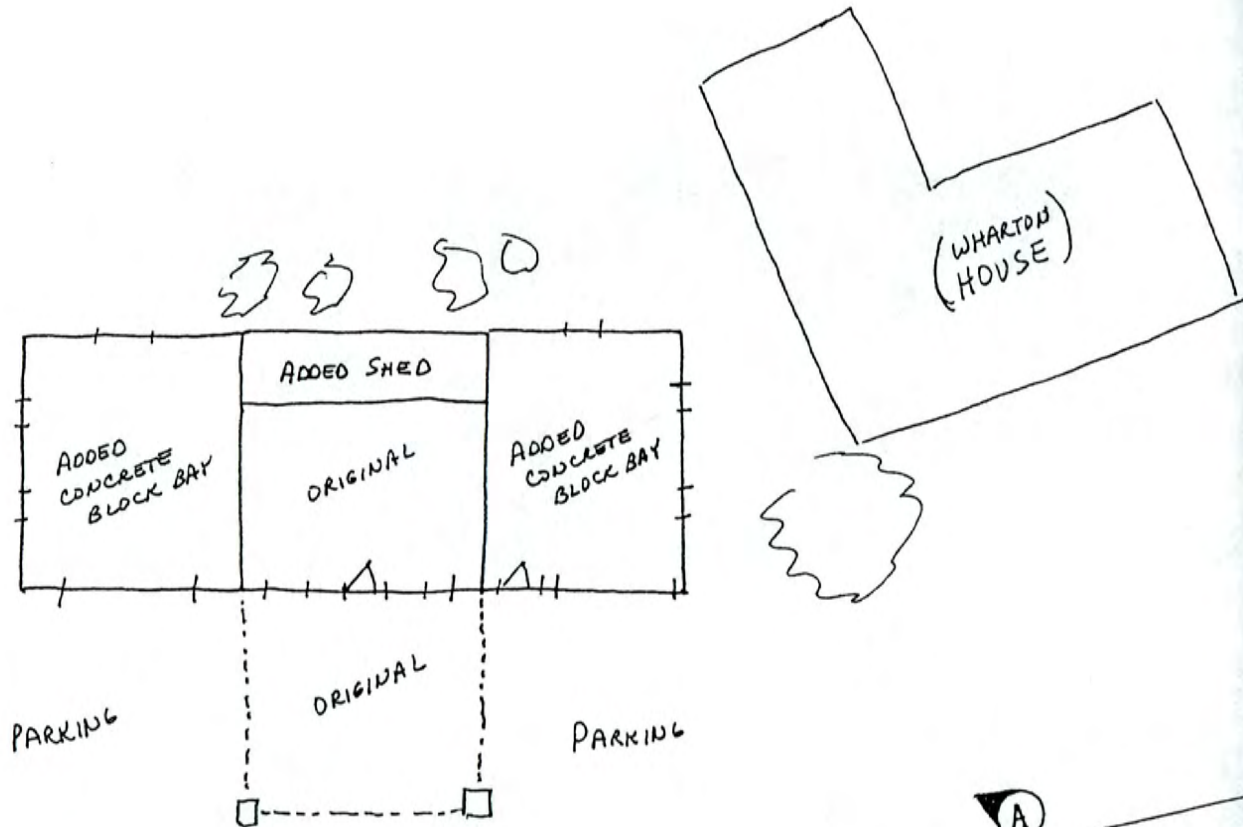


96. (A) Gas Station, overall view to E

S-25. Gas Station

ARCHIVAL QUALITY

— GAS STATION —



GULFPORT COLLEGE RD.

26. High Point Waterworks

End of Pump Station Road

This site consists of structural remains of High Point's first water treatment facility which began operation in 1902. It served as the city's sole water treatment facility until 1919, when the Kearns plant was built and the first phase of the present raw water pumping station was constructed on the site. Remains which survived at the time of the survey (5/7/90) included the brick and concrete basement of the original steam-powered pumping station, a brick basin (filter building?), a stone and concrete dam which originally impounded a spring-fed pond, a small unidentified brick structure, an underground concrete reservoir tank, a 1920s/1950s pump house, and a pipeline. Much of the site is heavily overgrown, and the area along Pump Station Road at the entrance to the site is under heavy construction by the City of High Point. It is the city's intent to demolish a portion of the site this year, with remaining clearance to follow as soon as possible.

There is insufficient information on surviving early twentieth-century water treatment facilities in North Carolina to enable a complete comparative evaluation of this site. However, a preliminary review of surveys from other parts of the state indicates that there are other, more complete, early twentieth-century water treatment facilities elsewhere. Based on this and on the present condition and site encroachments, this property does not meet Criteria A, B, or C for National Register eligibility. It has, however, been defined as an archaeological site and, as such, may be considered eligible under Criteria D for its potential to reveal information concerning early twentieth-century water treatment facilities. Its potential eligibility status under Criteria D is treated within the archaeology report prepared by Brockington and Associates.



97. (A) High Point Waterworks, new construction, view to S



98. (B) High Point Waterworks, remains of steam-powered pumping station, view to SW



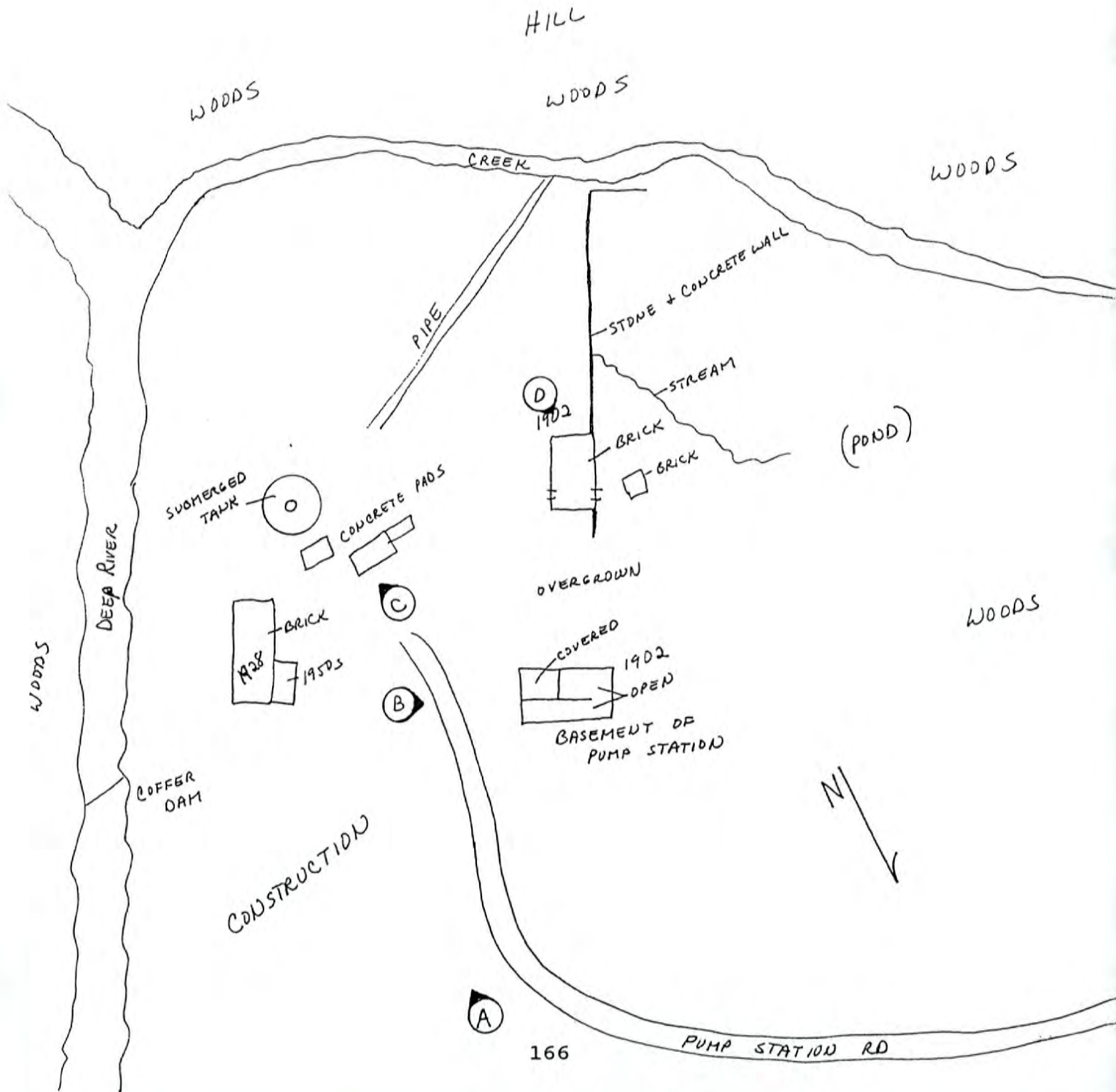
99. (C) High Point Waterworks, underground reservoir tank, view to S



100. (D) High Point Waterworks, basin wall, view to N

S-26. High Point Waterworks

(FORMER) HIGH POINT WATER WORKS



27. House

4831 Harvey Road

Set on a knoll overlooking the road, this house is a typical early twentieth-century late Victorian farm cottage. The one-story weatherboarded structure of irregular configuration has a steep hipped roof intersected by four gables and two hipped dormers. Porches on front, side, and rear have been partially or totally enclosed, and a shed addition has been built on the rear of the house. A large deck extends from the rear and encircles a large tree. Several outbuildings accompany the house. Southwest of the house is a well, a frame shed, and a partially-underground brick spring house. South of the house is a small frame barn, and southeast of the house is a frame garage/shed. Several large trees surround the house, and behind it and the outbuildings are woods.

Though characteristic of its period, the house is of no particular architectural significance and there are no known historical associations of significance. It does not, therefore, meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

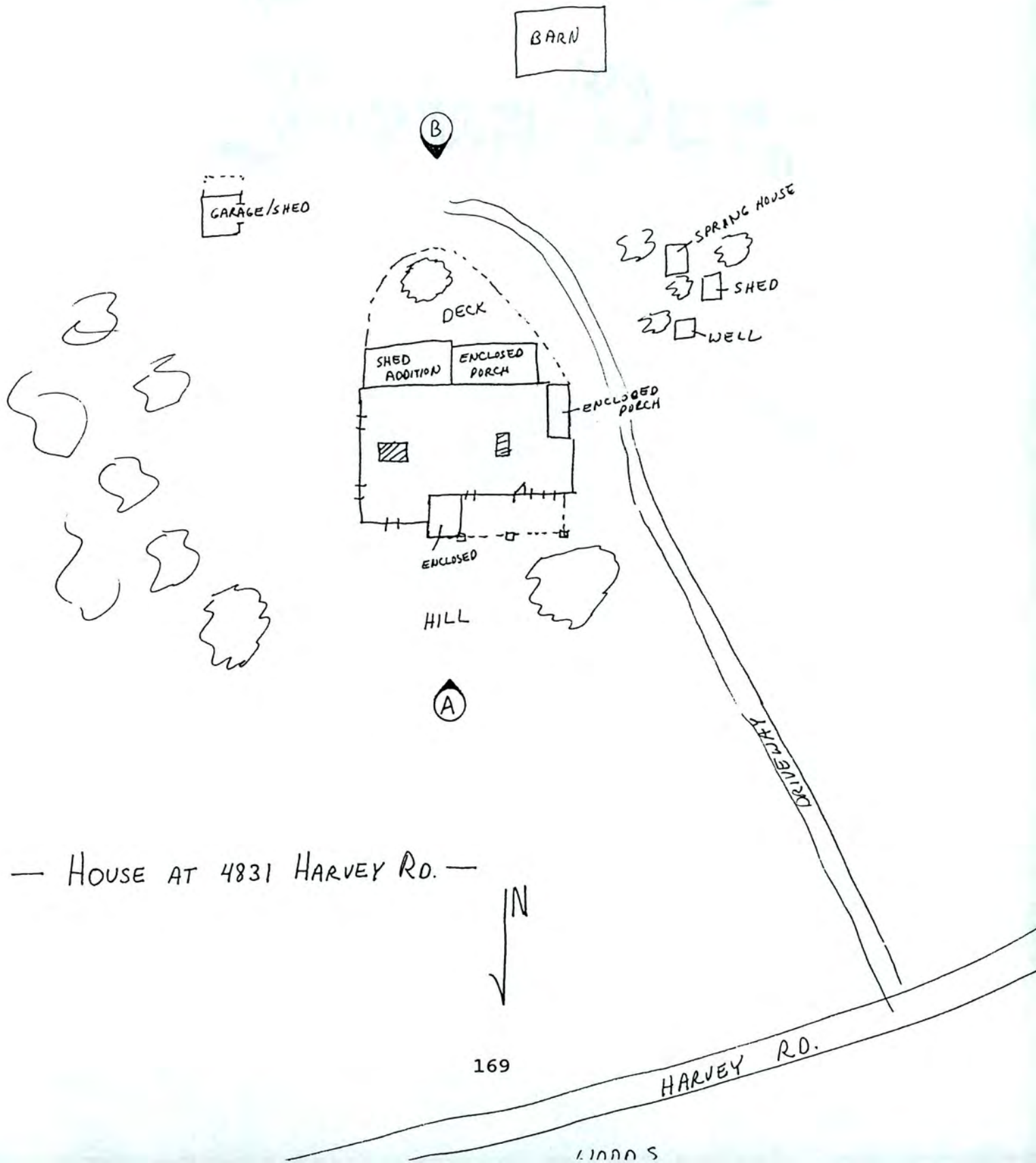


101. (A) House, facade, view to S



102. (B) House, rear, view to N

S-27. House (4831 Harvey Road)



28. House

516 Oakdale Road

Dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, this one-story frame cottage has weatherboard siding, a triple-A gable roof, a facade porch, and a saddlebag plan with a central chimney and a front door to each of the two rooms. A one-story rear ell with a gable-end chimney and an enclosed side porch projects from the rear of the house. Late Victorian exterior details include turned porch posts with simple sawnwork brackets and a decorative wood shingled front gable. The interior features a combination of machine-planed flush-sheathed walls and beaded boarding, stock molded door and window casings of the period, robust Colonial Revival mantels, and an enclosed stair which rises along the front wall to the loft rooms. The interior also includes the use of modern paneling and celotex tiles in the ell and alterations to the partitions in the ell and in the north front room. The north front room has also suffered significant deterioration. The house is surrounded by a variety of trees and shrubs and a small shed is located northwest of the house. Behind the house is an overgrown field, and beyond that are woods. Local tradition claims that the house was constructed by the same builder who erected the adjacent turn-of-the-century cottage to the north, but his name and the name of the original owner are not known.

The house at 516 Oakdale Road is not known to be associated with any people or events of historical significance and is not eligible for the National Register under Criteria A or B. Though it is of some architectural interest (enough to record it), that interest, particularly considering the interior alterations and deterioration, is not of a significance that fulfills Criteria C. The house is not eligible for the National Register.

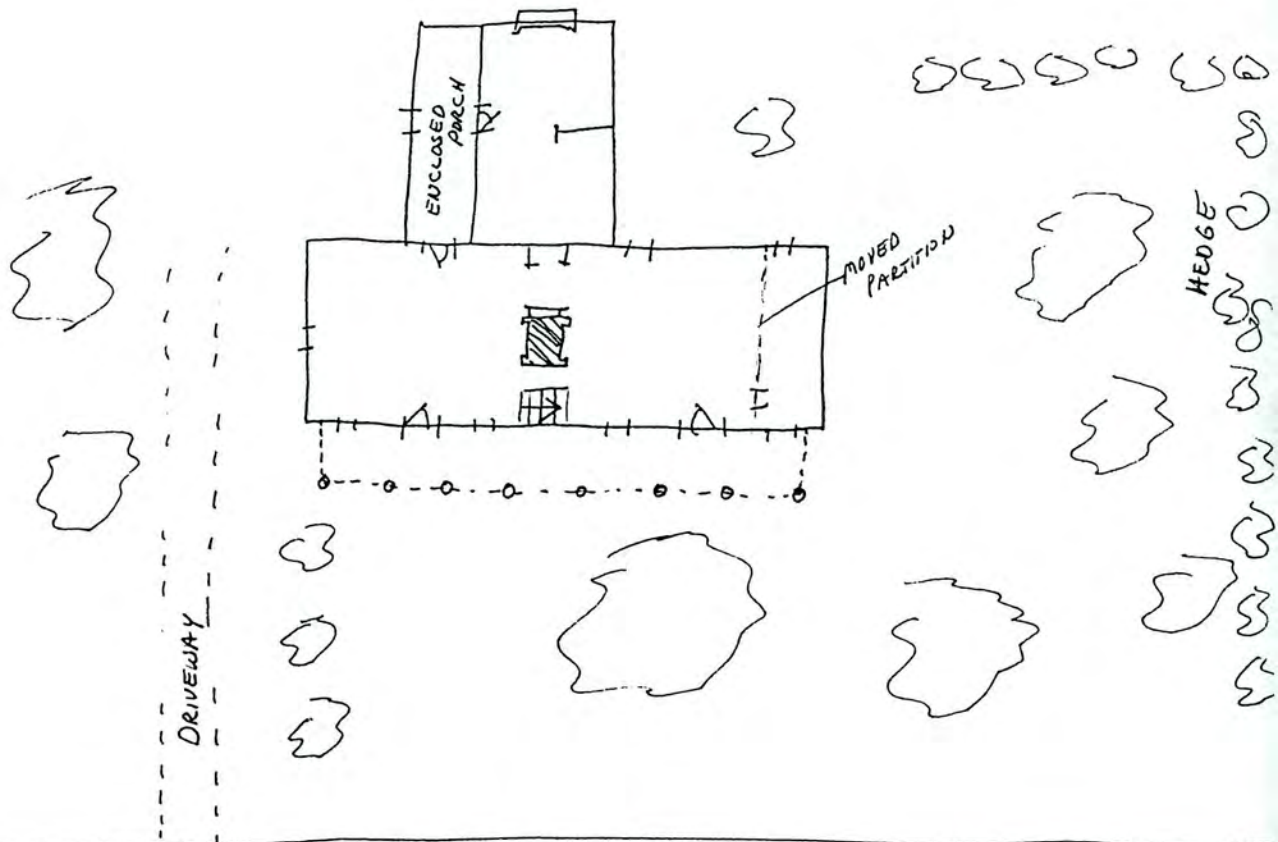


103. (A) House, overall view to NW

S-28. House (516 Oakdale Road)

WOODS — HOUSE AT 516 OAKDALE RD. —

OVERGROWN FIELD



OAKDALE RD.

(A)



29. Mark Iddings House

N side High Point Rd., 0.2 mi W of jct w/Millis Road

Local tradition claims that this house was built ca. 1825 and was first owned and occupied by Quaker farmer Mark Iddings and his wife, Elizabeth Ballinger Iddings. There is much local lore about the house, including that it was a stagecoach stop during its early years on the Salisbury-Danville Road.

The Iddings House is a two-story, timber-framed structure with a gable roof, a massive interior chimney, a one-and-a-half-story side wing, and added shed rooms on the rear. Originally it had a three-room Quaker-plan interior, hand-planed flush-board interior partitions, large segmental-arched fireplaces set in exposed brick walls, and batten doors with unusual lozenge-shaped central lock rails. The house is surrounded by low-cropped shrubbery. Located on its original site close to the road, it is now a part of the campus of Guilford Tech Community College. Parking lots and modern buildings now comprise the background setting for the house. Ragsdale High School is across the road where the large Iddings barn once stood.

Despite the fact that the Mark Iddings House was once one of the most architecturally significant houses in this section of Guilford County, and that it still retains some significant interior details from the early nineteenth-century, and that it still is of local historical interest, its integrity has been so compromised by extensive twentieth-century alterations that it is not eligible for the National Register. Photographs in Johnston and Waterman's The Early Architecture of North Carolina (1941) show that the weatherboard siding has been replaced with beaded siding, the doors and windows have been changed in a variety of ways, the front porch has been replaced, the roofline of the one-and-a-half-story wing has been modified, the rear shed kitchen has been enlarged or replaced, and, on the interior, the Quaker-plan partitions have been removed, and the fireplace wall has subsequently been sheathed with vertical and horizontal sheathing. Waterman comments that while the ceiling joists were originally exposed, by 1941 they had been sheathed. They are now once again exposed. An interior inspection of the house reveals numerous other unfortunate alterations, among which are the apparent re-use of the board partitions to sheath the outer walls of the main room, the use of modern pine paneling in the first-floor wing room, the installation of hardwood flooring and carpeting, and the extensive use of a circular sander and heat gun or torch to remove paint, damaging the wood surfaces. In addition to the architectural changes to the house itself, the integrity of the setting has been somewhat compromised by the construction of the institutional facilities surrounding it. Because the integrity of the property has been seriously compromised in so many ways, it does not meet the criteria for the National Register.



104. (A) Mark Iddings House, overall view to NW



105. (B) Mark Iddings House, side and rear view to SE



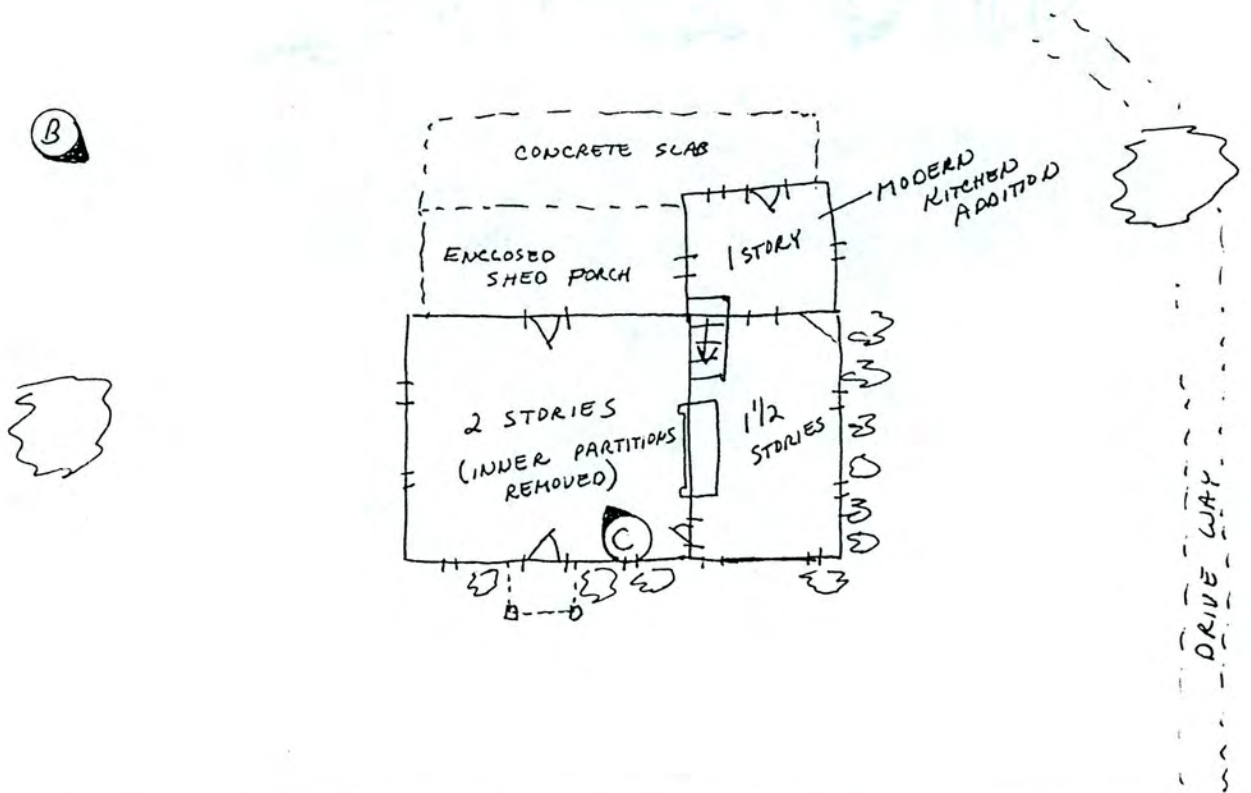
106. (C) Mark Iddings House, main room, view to NW

S-29. Mark Iddings House

(GUILFORD TECH COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

PARKING

— MARK IDTINGS HOUSE —



HIGH POINT RD. (US 29 A-70A)



RAGSDALE HIGH SCHOOL

30. Modern Upholstery Company

1101-1105 Greensboro Road

Built between 1946 and 1954, the Modern Upholstery Company building is a handsome late example of the Art Moderne style. The large two-story brick structure features a flat roof and a streamlined design in yellow and red brick. The yellow brick facade has rounded corners, vertical stiles of glass tile, a recessed entrance, and large first and second-story showroom windows. Along the sides of the building are uniformly-spaced windows and bands of yellow brick which contrast with the red brick walls. On the rear is a brick and concrete-block one-story addition and a detached frame shed. The interior contains a plain showroom space in the front and warehouse space in the rear. Extending southwest from the rear of the building is a one-story wing, consisting of a storage room, the owner's apartment, and a garage. Constructed of concrete and steel, it is sheathed in yellow brick veneer, has a flat roof, and large picture windows. While the front of the furniture store is close to the road, the apartment is set back with a grassy lawn and driveway leading to it.

Present owner J. E. Trexler built the structure along with his sons. (He did not use an architect.) They first manufactured furniture at the place but within a few years added the showroom for their own and other furniture. The main center portion of the building was erected in 1946. The yellow brick front showroom area was added in 1951, and the rear was built in 1954. The apartment wing was constructed over a period of some years--between 1954 and 1975. The different sections of the building are visually well integrated.

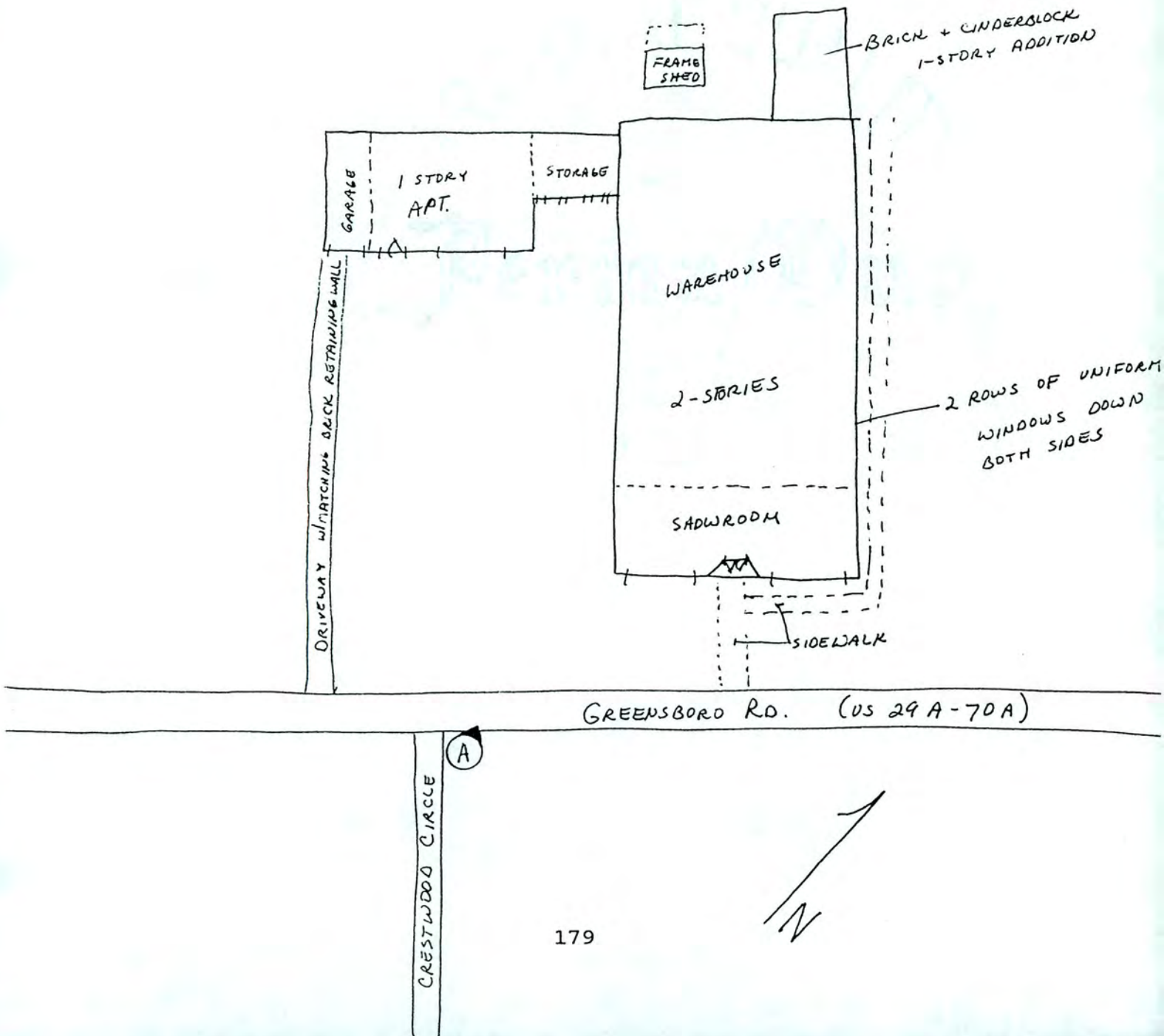
Although the Modern Upholstery Company building is an unusual example of the Art Moderne style in this area, it is less than fifty years old and therefore does not meet, at present, the criteria for listing in the National Register. After it is at least fifty years old (post 2004), its significance should be re-evaluated.



107. (A) Modern Upholstery Company, overall view
to N

S-30. Modern Upholstery Company

— MODERN UPHOLSTERY COMPANY —



31. Suits House

E side Metals Dr., facing High Point Road

The Suits House is an early twentieth-century single-pen log dwelling with log and frame additions and a frame outbuilding. The original single-pen section is constructed with half-dovetailed logs and has a gable roof, an off-center door, and a window on the front and side. The addition on the northeast side of the house is constructed of saddle-notched logs. This section has a low-pitched gable roof and windows on front, side, and rear. Both log sections are chinked with cement. Projecting from the rear of the original part of the house is a dilapidated frame shed addition sheathed with both vertical and horizontal boards. A simple porch shelters the exterior door here. Behind the Suits House is a small frame outbuilding with weatherboard siding and a gable roof which is constructed of timbers from an earlier structure. South (in front) of the house are two modern sheds, and east and west of the house are unoccupied mobile homes. The Suits House is surrounded by several large trees. It is set far back from High Point Road and is approached by a dirt lane from Metals Drive. The house and surrounding property are historically associated with the Suits family, one of whose members is said to have occupied the house during the early twentieth century. For at least thirty years now it has been used as rental property, and the present owner, who has the property for sale, expects it to be sold and demolished for commercial use.

The Suits House is of some architectural interest as a traditional log dwelling in a largely roadside commercial and light industrial area. The house, however, appears to be a very late example of its type with even later additions which, along with other alterations and general deterioration, greatly diminish the architectural integrity of the house. It does not, therefore, meet Criteria C for listing in the National Register, and since the house has no known historical associations of significance, it also does not meet either National Register Criteria A or B and is, therefore, not eligible for the National Register.

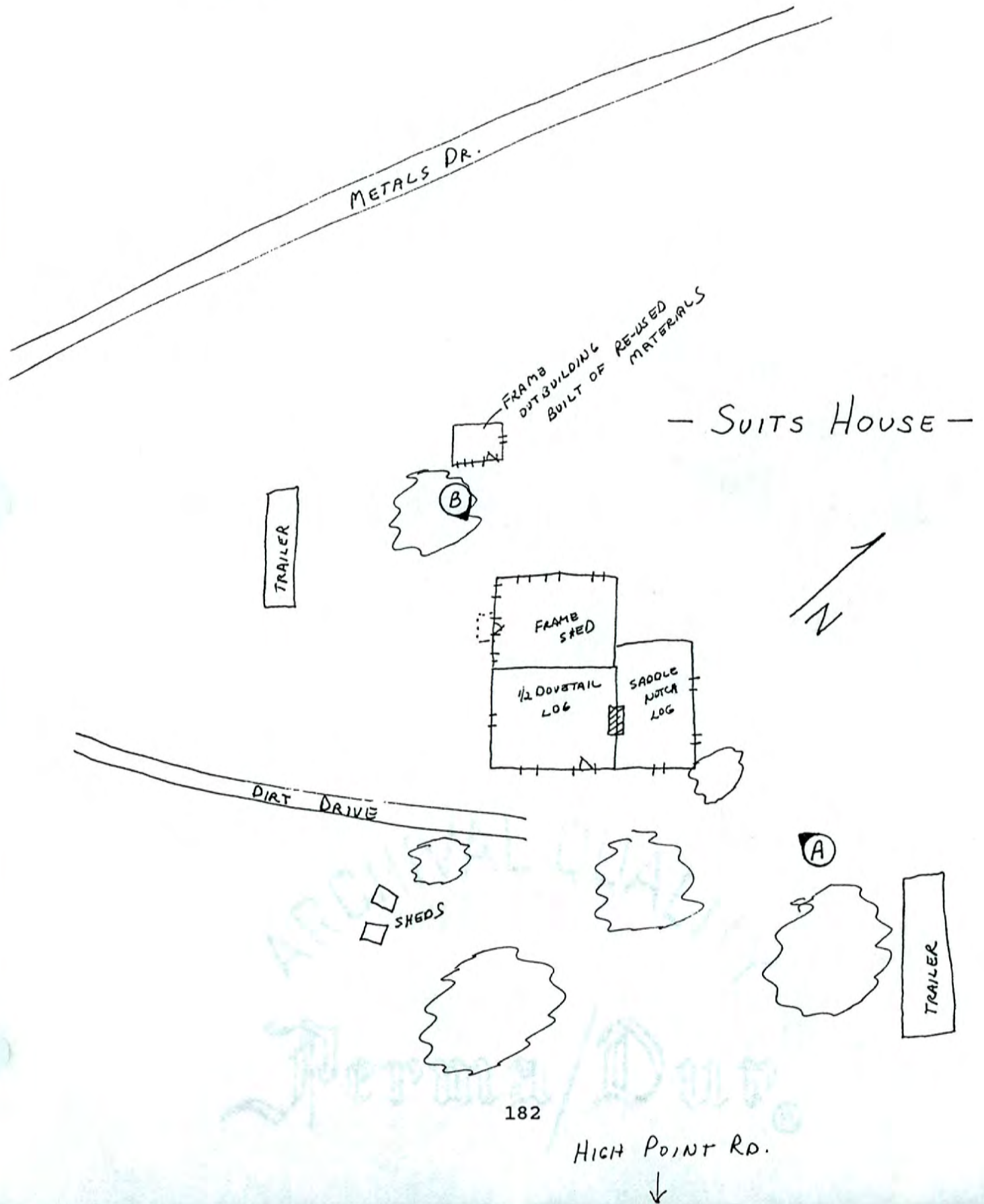


108. (A) Suits House, overall view to W



109. (B) Suits House, rear and southwest side,
view to E

S-31. Suits House



182

HIGH POINT RD.

32. Wharton House

302 E. Main Street

[The Wharton House bears the same address as the adjacent gas station (#25) because the two are on the same property.] The Wharton House is a two-story, L-shaped frame dwelling with one-story rear shed rooms and ell and both exterior and interior chimneys. The house appears to date from the late nineteenth century, and a late Italianate-style influence is seen in the paneled and bracketed frieze of the porch cornice and in the northeast side bay window. The beaded board siding suggests a Colonial Revival influence, and ornate late Victorian mantels are found in the northeast side of the house. A chain link fence which runs diagonally across the front yard separates the house from a parking area and Main Street, and a variety of trees otherwise surround the house. It is historically associated with the Wharton family. It was moved back from the street to its present location when the adjacent gas station was constructed.

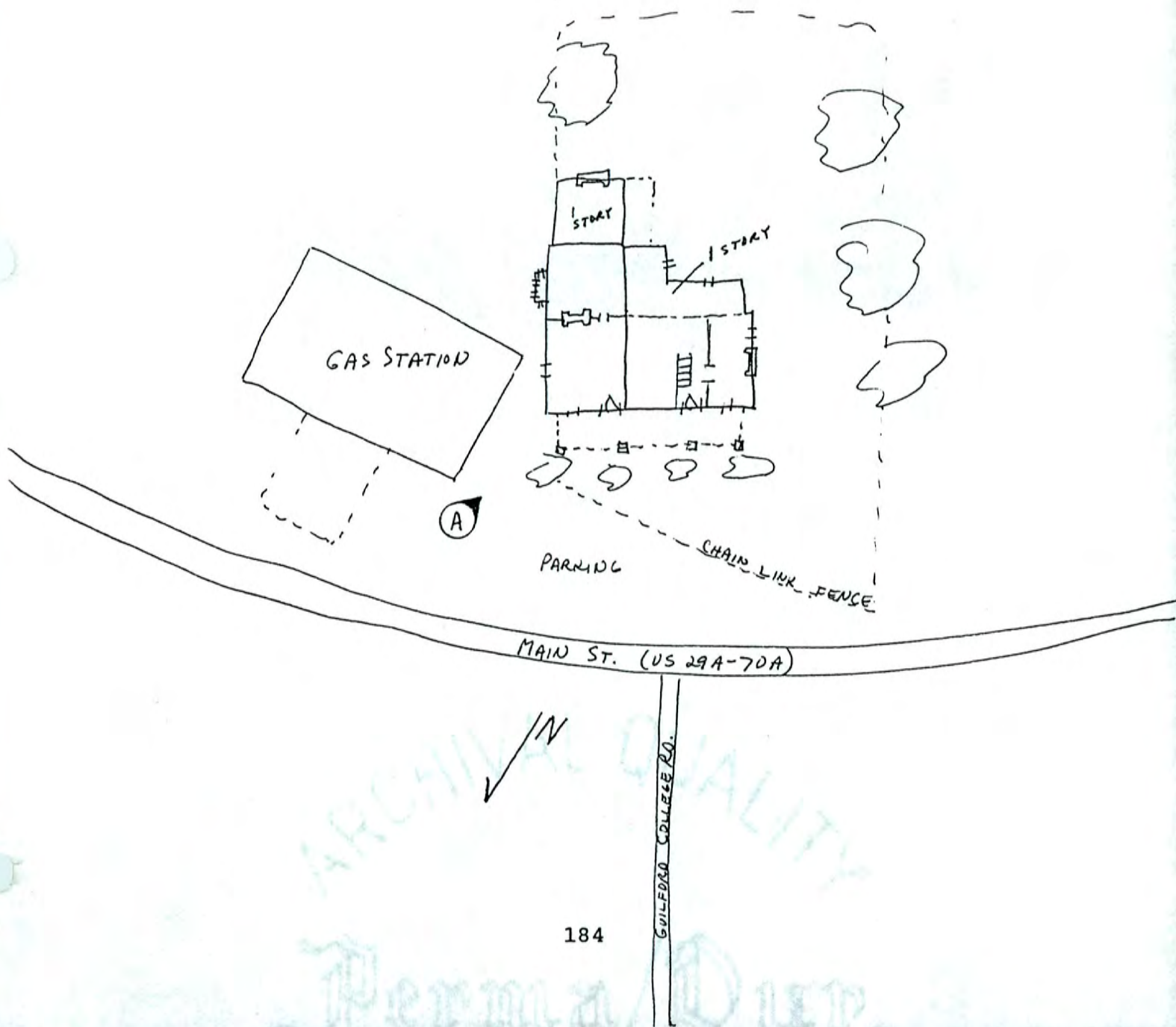
Although the Wharton House retains some architectural features which suggest that it was a fine residence during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, its architectural and site integrity have been so compromised--by extensive remodeling (particularly on the interior) and by its move and subsequent placement within a few feet from the west wing of the gas station--that the house cannot be considered eligible for the National Register.



110. Wharton House, overall view to S

S-32. Wharton House

- WHARTON HOUSE -



VIII. POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON PROPERTIES

Information presently available (8/90) on project corridors suggests the following observations concerning potential effects of the proposed project on properties listed in or eligible for the National Register. A more detailed analysis is not possible at this time because the precise locations of the proposed alignments are still in the planning stages.

It appears that the proposed project will have no effect on the following properties:

1. Stephen Gardner House and Gardner Hill Gold Mine Site
7. John Hampton Adams House
14. Celia Phelps Methodist Episcopal Church
17. Sedgefield Stables

It appears that the proposed project may have an effect on the following properties:

6. Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District
8. Chamblee-Brannan House
10. Harper and Welch Houses
11. Jamison-Ward House
12. Mill and Miller's House
13. George T. Penny House
16. Sedgefield Historic District
20. Orville Williard House
2. Jamestown Historic District
3. Shubal Coffin House II
4. Jamestown Public School
5. Potter House
9. Guilford Memorial Mausoleum
15. Ragsdale Farm
18. Standard Oil Station
19. William G. Wiley House

The nature of the potential effects, however, (adverse, not adverse, etc.) cannot be determined at this time.

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X. APPENDIX

SECTION 1 - BASIC SERVICES OF CONSULTANT

CONSULTANT shall provide for ENGINEER the following basic consulting services:

- 1.1 Conduct background research, field activities, analysis, and prepare reports in accordance with the requirements of "Description of Services Required for Consideration of Cultural Resources in the Preparation of Environmental Documents," Section VII - Historic Architectural Resources, dated August 22, 1989. (Attachment B)
- 1.2 Prepare a formal Survey Report (Draft and Final) of the results of the CONSULTANT's work conforming to "Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office." (Attachment A)
- 1.3 Products of This Part of the Project will include:
 - a) A Project area photographic inventory and accompanying map; and,
 - b) Completed North Carolina Historic Site Survey Forms and accompanying documentation.
- 1.4 Submit four copies of the Draft Survey Report (one set with original photographs) for review and approval.
- 1.5 The CONSULTANT shall incorporate revisions from the Draft Survey Report review and submit to the ENGINEER eight copies of the Final Survey Report (five with original photographs).
- 1.6 Assist the ENGINEER in recommending to CLIENT a specific preferred alternative with regard to Historic Architectural Structures.
- 1.7 Coordinate with all Federal, State and local agencies as required in performing these services.

Basic services will be paid for by ENGINEER as indicated in Section 4 hereof. The CONSULTANT shall at CONSULTANT's own expense obtain all data and information (other than that referred to in Paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2) necessary for the performance of CONSULTANT's services. CONSULTANT is responsible to see that the documents prepared by CONSULTANT and the services CONSULTANT renders hereunder conform to the applicable laws, rules, regulations, ordinances, codes, orders and special requirements of the place where the Project is located. All of CONSULTANT's communications to or with CLIENT or ENGINEER's other independent professional associates and consultants will be through or with the knowledge of ENGINEER.