



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

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Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

August 8, 2007

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *Re: for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Addendum, Improvements to SR 4112. (High Point Road),
U-2412, Guilford County, ER 90-7159

Thank you for your letter of July 25, 2007, transmitting the report addendum by Sarah Woodard David for the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Armfield-McLean House, 4621 Vickery Chapel Road, Guilford County, is not eligible for the National Register because with the loss of its associated outbuildings and cultivated fields, it no longer conveys a dairy farm historical context.

The house does not stand alone for architectural merit because it has been altered and does not retain original detailing and fabric to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or possess high artistic value.

Simultaneously, the house's 1940s alterations do not represent the architecture or distinctive characteristics from that era. Other representative examples of the house type in the area retain better integrity.

The property is not associated with any known person significant to our past and is unlikely to yield important information about life in early twentieth-century Guilford County.

The Armfield-McLean House does retain integrity of location and feeling with its overall form.

We are providing a copy of our letter to William W. McLean, Jr. and Susan S. McLean along with a copy of the above report for their records.

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-4763/733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763 ext. 246. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, PDEA-HEU
Sarah Woodard David, PDEA-HEU
William W. McLean, Jr. and Susan S. McLean

bc: McBride
County

Historic Architectural Resources Addendum

Improvements to SR 4112 (High Point Road) Guilford County

U-2412
State Project No. 8.2491601
Federal Aid No. STP-4121(1)
WBS No. 34802



July 2007

Sarah Woodard David
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Historic Architectural Resources Addendum

**Improvements to SR 4112 (High Point Road)
Guilford County**

U-2412

State Project No. 8.2491601

Federal Aid No. STP-4121(1)

WBS No. 34802

Principal Investigator Date
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Supervisor Date
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

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Project Description

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes widening SR 4121 (High Point Road) to a multi-lane facility from Deep River near High Point, to Hilltop Road, a distance of approximately 8.5 miles. Most of the project will occur on new location.

Project History

Laura Phillips conducted an architectural survey of this project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) in 1990. In 2002-2003, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. resurveyed the APE, reviewing the determinations of eligibility made in 1990 and evaluating additional properties. As part of that survey process, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. photographed the Armfield-McLean House at 4621 Vickery Chapel Road. The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) did not request additional research concerning the Armfield-McLean House. On July 5, 2002, the HPO concurred with the Mattson and Alexander report and the Armfield-McLean House was determined not eligible for the National Register.

In June 2007, the owners of the Armfield-McLean House contacted the HPO because they believe the dwelling is eligible for the National Register. HPO in turn requested that NCDOT architectural historians revisit the property.

Purpose of Survey and Addendum

The purpose of this survey and addendum is the reevaluation of the Armfield-McLean House at 4621 Vickery Chapel Road in Guilford County.

On July 5, 2007, an NCDOT historian visited the house and met with the property owners. NCDOT compiled this addendum in order to reevaluate historic architectural resources located within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). This addendum is prepared as a technical appendix to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment. This addendum is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

Methodology

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this addendum in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716);

36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and addendum meet NCDOT and the National Park Service guidelines.

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

On July 5, 2007, NCDOT historians surveyed the portion of the APE adjacent to the Armfield-McLean House on foot. Historians photographed the house and conducted historical research at the HPO's office. The owners of the Armfield-McLean House provided extensive documentation of the property's history and therefore NCDOT historians did not explore other sources, such as the Guilford County Register of Deeds or libraries.

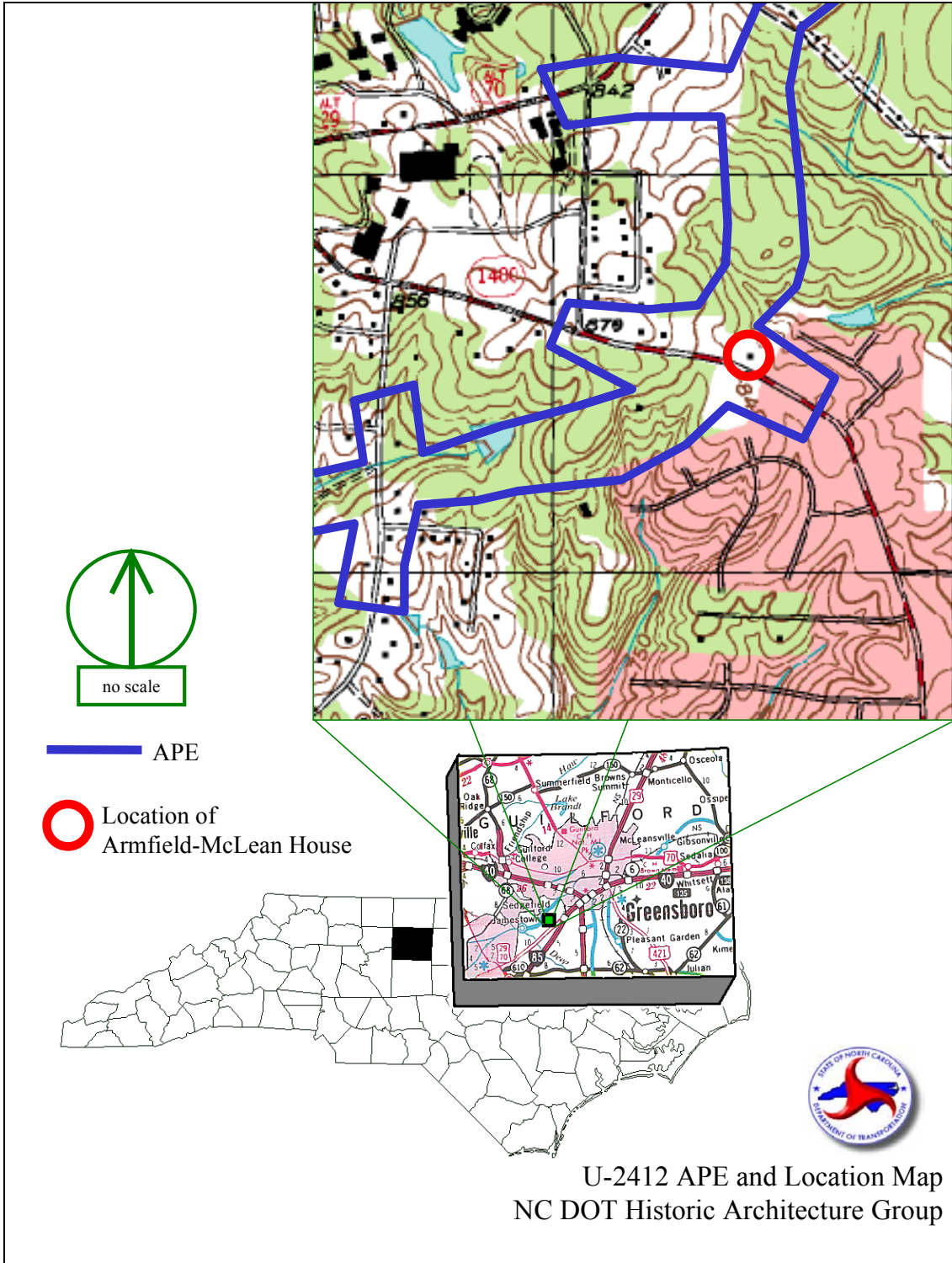


Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map and Area of Potential Effects

Summary of Survey Findings

Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (DOE)

Orville Williard House (DOE in 1990, please see 2003 report for location)

Harper and Welch Houses (DOE in 1990, please see 2003 report for location)

George T. Penny House (DOE in 1990, please see 2003 report for location)

Guilford Memorial Mausoleum (DOE in 1990, please see 2003 report for location)

Chamblee-Brannan House (DOE in 1990, please see 2003 report for location)

Sedgefield Historic District (DOE in 1990, please see 2003 report for location)

Modern Upholstery Company Building (DOE in 2003, please see 2003 report for location)

Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Oakdale Cotton Mill Village Historic District (1975 with DOE revision/enlargement in 1990; please see 2003 report for location)

Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List

None

Locally Designated Properties

None

Properties Reevaluated and Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Armfield-McLean House (reviewed by HPO in a concurrence meeting in 2002 but not considered worthy of further research; determined not eligible in 2003 report in which it is identified as property 33; in this report, it is located on Figure 1, APE Map)

Properties Evaluated and Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

None

Properties Reevaluated and Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Property Reevaluation: Armfield-McLean House

The Armfield-McLean House is indicated on Figure 1, APE Map of this report; documented in the 2003 report as property 33; HPO survey site number GF 1147

Location

4621 Vickery Chapel Road

Property Description

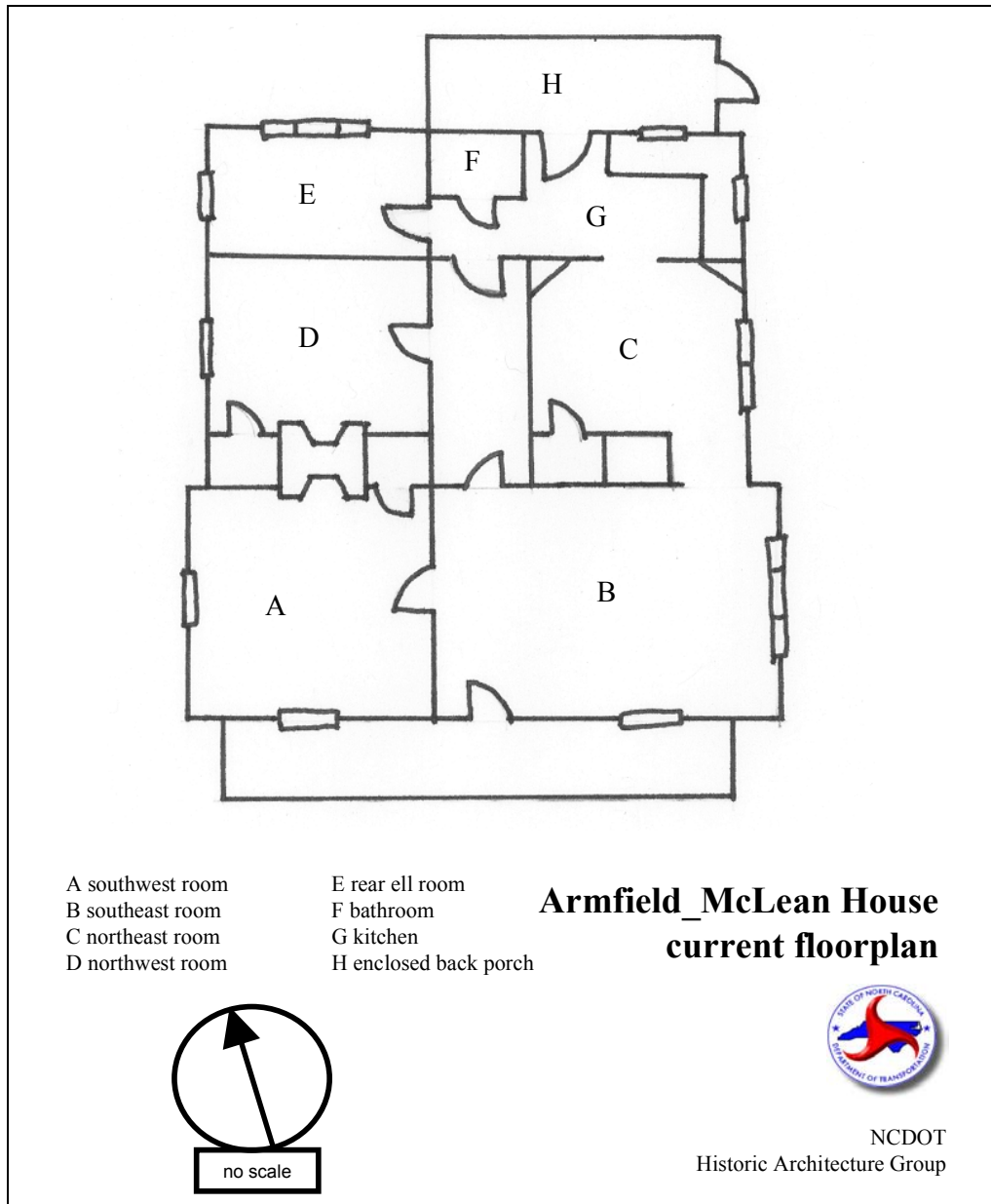


Figure 2

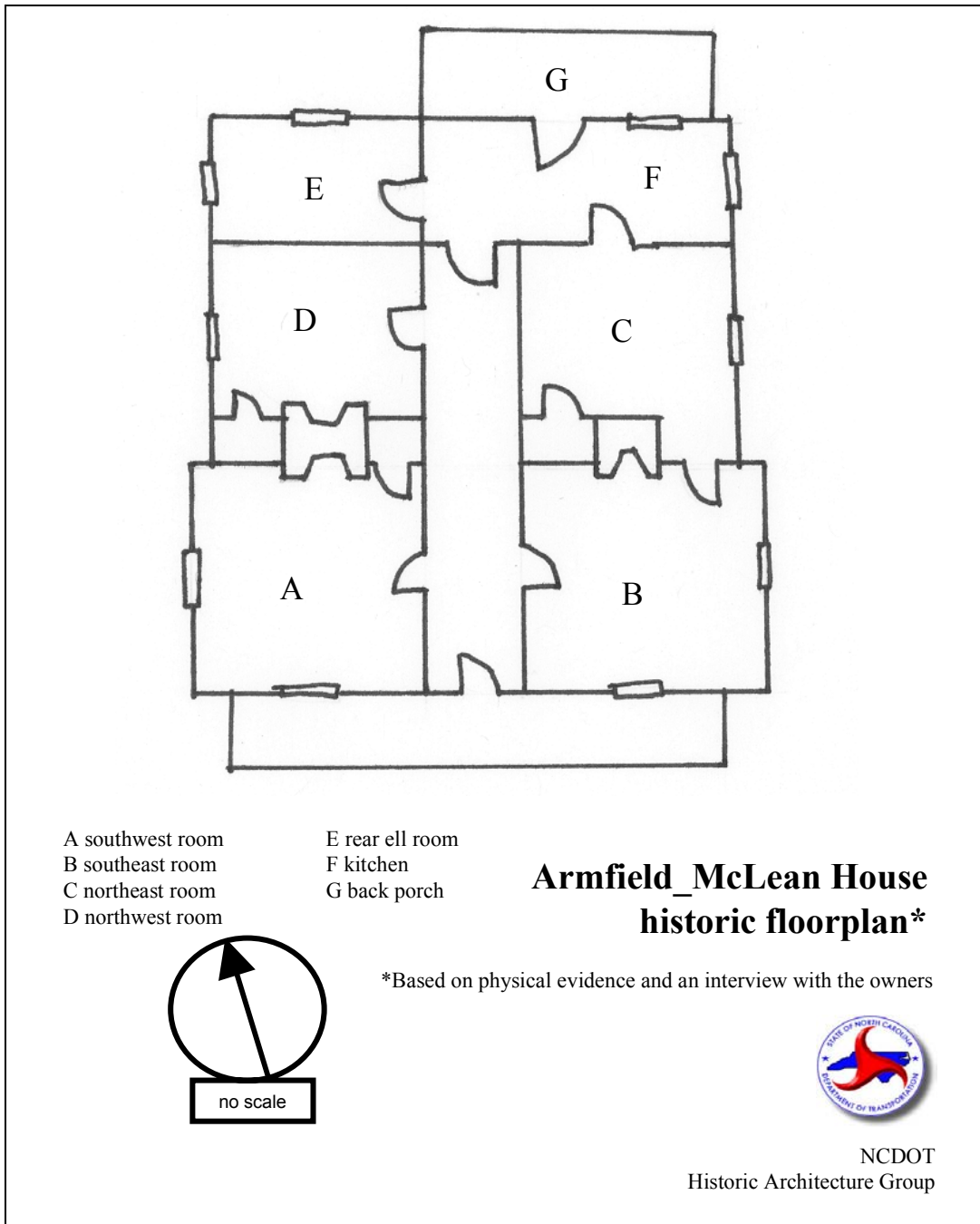


Figure 3

The Armfield-McLean House is a one-story, pyramidal-roof cottage from which three gabled wings project (one on each side elevation and a longer ell on the rear elevation). A fourth gable is centered on the front roof slope. Each gable features gable returns. Tall corbelled brick chimneys rise from the side roof slopes. Between the main block and the north ell is a shed-roof section that houses the kitchen and may have been an early addition. This shed roof extends over a now-enclosed back porch.

The symmetrical façade (south elevation) is composed of a central single-leaf door and one-over-one sash windows in the outer bays. The six-panel front door is a modern replacement. A shed-roof porch with square posts and a beaded board ceiling extends across the front elevation. The existing porch posts replaced mid-twentieth-century iron posts after 1990. Long, modern inoperable shutters flank the door and windows. A rectangular attic vent occupies the gable above the front door. On the east elevation, a bank of three windows installed in the 1940s punctuates the east-facing gable. A shuttered attic window is centered in the gable about this bank of windows. A pair of 1940s replacement windows is located to the north of the east-facing gable and farther north along the east elevation is a pair of small replacement kitchen windows.

On the north elevation, the enclosed back porch features storm windows above vertical siding. A bank of three 1940s replacement windows occupies the gable end of the north-facing ell. A small rectangular attic vent is situated in the gable's peak. Three original one-over-one sash windows are symmetrically spaced along the west elevation; two occupy the rear ell and one is centered in the west-facing gable. A shuttered attic window is located in the west gable end.

The house stands on brick piers with brick fill between the piers. The house retains its cornice and molded eaves but asbestos siding covers the exterior. German siding remains under the asbestos siding.

Inside, the Armfield-McLean House's original plan followed a center-hall, double-pile layout (Figures 2 and 3). Today, the wall between the center hall and the southeast room has been removed so that the front two rooms create a hall-parlor plan. A single-leaf French door connects the larger front room with the remaining portion of the center hall. At the back of the house, the kitchen (G on Figure 2) has been totally renovated, although the top half of original window surrounds trim the modern, shorter windows that now light the room. The back porch (H on Figure 2) has been enclosed with storm windows. While groups of windows were installed throughout the house in the 1940s, original molded window surrounds with bulls-eye corner blocks remain where the one-over-one sash windows are located. Molded door surrounds with bulls-eye corner block and molded plinths also remain. Rooms retain molded baseboards, narrow crown molding, and very high ceilings. A variety of historic and non-historic doors are found throughout the dwelling: two-panel doors probably dating to the 1940s, six-panel doors that are likely original, modern six-panel doors, one modern four-panel door, and a single-leaf French door. Floors in most of the house are pine milled from lumber on the property and installed in the 1940s. Vinyl flooring is found in the kitchen and bathroom. Carpet covers the floor in the rear ell (E on Figure 2). Ceilings are clad in ceiling tiles or sheetrock. Most walls are clad in sheetrock. The current owner reports that beaded board remains under the existing wall sheathing. The attic is unfinished.

In the southwest room (A on Figure 2), thin wood paneling from the 1970s covers the north wall, surrounding the fireplace. Sheetrock covers the other walls. The original mantelpiece consists of narrow fluted pilasters from which fluted brackets spring to support a narrow mantelshelf. An applied scroll ornament occupies the panel between the

shelf and firebox. The fireplace features a soapstone hearth. Original one-over-one sash windows stand in the west and south walls.

In the southeast room (B on Figure 2), into which the front door now opens, the fireplace has been removed; a wood patch covers the location of the original hearth. Sheetrock covers the walls in this room and a molded chair rail extends around the room. An original window occupies the south wall; a bank of three windows was added to the east wall in the 1940s.

The northeast room (C on Figure 2) is also finished with sheetrock, a chair rail, and 1940s windows. Additionally, built-in corner cupboards with glazed, arched panels in the upper cabinet doors occupy the room's two north corners. These were also added in the 1940s. A wood stove originally served this room. A small closet stands in the northwest corner of the room, adjacent to the chimney.

The northwest room (D on Figure 2) retains an original window and mantelpiece. The mantel is composed of thin, half-round pilasters from which shallow fluted brackets spring to support a narrow mantelshelf. A narrow molded panel extends across the space between the mantelshelf and the firebox. The firebox opening has been enclosed. Behind the northwest room is the north ell's only room. This space is finished with one original window, a bank of 1940s windows, and carpet.

Many of the most detrimental changes to the Armfield-McLean House occurred in the 1940s, which means that the alterations themselves are greater than fifty years in age. However, the alterations are not architecturally or historically significant, and they subtract from the building's original character. Unlike some examples of older buildings renovated to a different style and eligible for the register for the later style, the Armfield-McLean House's alterations are substantial, but do not qualify for the register.

The Armfield-McLean House stands on a seven-and-a-half-acre tract. The yard around the dwelling is notable for its informal but planned landscape. The drive is lined with an alley of mature cedar trees. Maple trees and boxwoods were carefully arranged around the dwelling and originally a stone wall separated the front yard from the road, but past road-widening projects destroyed the wall. A large magnolia stands at the house's southwest corner and dogwoods and lilacs are scattered throughout the grounds. A substantial pecan tree stands behind the house and a mature pear tree stands at the yard's southwest corner. To the west, beyond the pear tree, an uncultivated field, presumably used as pasture during the property's use as a dairy farm, slopes gently towards the house. To the north of the house, the terrain drops significantly down to a pasture dotted with cedar trees. Farther north, beyond the pasture areas, woods shelter several natural springs.

Historic Background

According to research compiled by the current owners, Earl Vinsett and Jessie Cansey Armfield purchased fifty-three acres of land from J.E. and Vera M. Foscue (Earl Armfield's sister and brother-in-law) in 1910. Family tradition holds that Earl and Jessie

Armfield hired local builder Lindsey Shelley to construct this house at that time. The building's design supports this construction date, but Earl Armfield's father had purchased the land in 1899 and the Armfield family had been in possession of the land since the mid-1880s.¹

Earl and Jessie Armfield operated a dairy farm on the property, and in 1933, Earl Armfield gave two tracts of land, including this house, to his children. Also in the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps constructed terracing in the pastures behind the house; this work, however, has been obliterated. In 1942, the Armfield children sold the house and 110 acres to L. Russell and Leah Helen Clark. Mr. Clark was a retired hardware merchant in High Point, and he and his son, L. Russell Clark Jr., a graduate of North Carolina State University, continued dairy operations on the farm. During this period, the Clarks made numerous changes to the dwelling, including window additions and installing new pine floors. In 1945, the elder Clark opened a general store next to the house. Formally named Pine Ridge, the store was commonly known as the Jot-M-Down Store. Clark Sr. closed the store in 1956 and the family converted the building into a house. The house passed to the current owner through a daughter of Russell and Helen Clark.²

Agriculture and Architecture Contexts

Please see the 2003 Historic Architectural Resources Report for more extensive historical contexts.

Like other Southern locales in the post-Civil War years, North Carolina and Guilford County adopted New South ideals that championed railroads, industry (particularly textile factories), and education as the way to recovery. As a result, the state's rail network thickened, brick cotton mills sprang up along the tracks, and towns boomed in places where previously there had only been fields, trees, or a small crossroads. Across the state, towns swelled into cities and a competitive spirit of booster-ism and civic pride permeated even the tiniest of villages. Greensboro, on the route of one of the state's few antebellum railroads, became a hub with rail lines extending in eight directions by 1892.³

As industry expanded, farmers dropped subsistence agriculture in favor of a cash crop system that supplied mills and factories with raw materials. In North Carolina's Piedmont, the crop of choice was tobacco, but many farmers also turned to dairying. Dairy farming grew steadily across the state in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Many Guilford County farmers raised dairy cattle, particularly in the western half of the county. In 1912, Samuel and Georgiana Coble moved into their Friendly

¹ The Federal Land Bank of Columbia, Abstracts and Analysis of Title and Deed, compiled in 1926 and attached to the Federal Land Bank of Columbia Amortization Note, September 21, 1926, cancelled by the Guilford County Register of Deeds in 1943.

² William W. and Susan S. McLean, interview with the author, July 5, 2007, and report on the house's history compiled by William and Susan McLean.

³ Alexander R. Stoesen, *Guilford County: A Brief History* (Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1993), 26-27 and 31, and Greensboro City Directory 1892-1893, (Greensboro: Stone and Kimbell, Publishers, 1892), 3.

Avenue house and established Sunny Hill Dairy. The Coble operation and several other Quaker family dairies constituted Guilford Dairy Cooperative, which became part of the Flav-O-Rich Corporation.⁴

Today, the history of dairy farming in the county is still evident on the county's landscape. A windshield survey⁵ on July 18, 2007 revealed over a dozen gambrel-roof dairy barns dating from the early twentieth century to the mid-twentieth century. The Coble farm is among the best-maintained while an unidentified farm at 4226 Williams Dairy Road (see Appendix, Barn E) includes several barns, a clay tile silo, and a clay tile milking parlor.

Cash-based farming created a number of problems including an increased dependence on share cropping and a vulnerability to market fluctuations, but many small-scale farmers enjoyed liquid assets for the first time and they expanded or replaced earlier, one or two-room dwellings.⁶ The I-house, a two-story, single-pile, three-bay dwelling proved extremely popular among farmers on the rise, but many farmers chose one-story cottages. Less tall and wide than the I-houses, these cottages had square-footage and ornamentation similar to the I-house, but builders constructed more complex hip roofs, often incorporating dormers or gables. Most of these cottages took the form of a center-hall, double-pile dwelling. As with the I-house, sawnwork, turned porch posts, and decorative balustrades enriched porches and gables.

The July 18, 2007 windshield survey yielded many I-houses and seven turn-of-the-twentieth-century hip-roof cottages. Most of the cottages had undergone exterior alterations similar to those seen at the Armfield-McLean House. Synthetic siding, altered or replaced windows, and inoperable modern shutters were common, but half the examples retained original porch posts. The most intact example was the Gladson House at 1448 Wiley-Lewis Road (see Appendix, House F). The Gladson House features a hip roof with gables finished with decorative shingles. The wrap-around porch has Tuscan columns and weatherboards cover the exterior. Original one-over-one sash windows punctuate the elevations and corbelled chimneys rise from each of the side roof slopes. The house also retains its original front door with a glazed oval panel. Another example on NC Highway 150 in northeastern Guilford County has undergone some alterations but it retains an extensive collection of agricultural buildings, including a large dairy barn. Additionally, cultivated fields are located to the north (across NC 150) and to the east of the house, providing it with a notable agricultural setting (see Appendix, House and farm H).

⁴ Langdon Edmunds Oppermann, "Historic and Architectural Resources in the Area of Potential Impact of the Proposed Construction of the Greensboro Western Urban Loop in Guilford County," TIP U-2524, report filed with NCDOT and North Carolina HPO, 1991, 16 and 176; and Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 43.

⁵ Surveyors concentrated on the southeastern quarter of the county, but also traveled through portions of northeastern and southwestern Guilford County.

⁶ Bishir and Southern, 42.

National Register Evaluation

The Armfield-McLean House retains integrity of location and feeling. It retains integrity of setting in the immediate yard around the house but its larger setting, within an agricultural landscape has been compromised. While the Armfield-McLean House retains its overall form and much of its design, workmanship, and materials, it has been significantly and negatively altered. Additionally, the property's historic agricultural associations have been lost.

Most of the changes made to the Armfield-McLean House were undertaken in the 1940s, meaning the alterations themselves occurred more than fifty years ago, which is the usual cut-off date for National Register consideration. These changes to the house, however, represent substantial alterations rather than architecturally historic modifications that could be considered eligible for the National Register. In some cases, the HPO and the National Register have recognized alterations to an older house as historic. For example, a nineteenth century house thoroughly "colonial revival-ized" in the 1920s could be eligible for its Colonial Revival architecture rather than its nineteenth century design. Similarly, a building composed of an original section and addition could be eligible for the register for architecture embodying two different architectural styles and time periods. The Armfield-McLean House, however, has been altered in such a way that it no longer retains enough original detailing and fabric to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or possess high artistic value. Simultaneously, the changes from the 1940s do not represent the architecture or distinctive characteristics from that era. Thus, the Armfield-McLean House stands as neither a significant representative of a house built in the early 1900s nor a significant representative of a house built in the 1940s.

The Armfield-McLean House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event) in the areas of agriculture. *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* The Armfield-McLean House does not retain any historic agricultural buildings. Most of the acreage originally associated with the dairy farm, of which the house was the center, has been separated from the dwelling and no dairying or cultivation occurs on the remaining 7.5 acres. Terracing executed by the CCC in the 1930s no longer exists. Open fields are located to the north and west of the dwelling, but these are not actively farmed. Therefore, no built remnants of the property's association with agriculture remain. Additionally, during a windshield survey conducted on July 18, 2007, historians noted twelve dairy barns and numerous other turn-of-the-twentieth-century farms retaining notable outbuilding collections. The appendix at the end of this report contains photos of several, but not all, the barns and houses noted during the windshield survey.

The Armfield-McLean House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* The Armfield-McLean House is not associated with any known person significant to our past.

The Armfield-McLean House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The Armfield-McLean House represents the one-story cottages built in the late 1800s and early 1900s across rural Guilford County, however, numerous changes to the exterior and interior of the dwelling have compromised its architectural integrity. Although these changes occurred more than fifty years ago, they do not constitute historically or architecturally significant components of the building. These changes include asbestos siding, the addition of banks and pairs of windows, enclosure of fireplaces and removal of one fireplace, introduction of sheetrock and other wall sheathing, the removal of the center-hall plan, and changes to the original porch materials. While original materials may remain under modern fabric, the introduction of different windows, the alteration of the plan, and the changes to the front porch are detrimental given that the form of the Armfield-McLean House is common, despite rapid development in Guilford County. Historians noted seven similar houses during a windshield survey and many more examples of hip-roof, turn-of-the-century houses executed in a two-story plan. Many of these had undergone exterior changes similar to those at the Armfield-McLean House, but the Gladson House on Wiley-Lewis Road appeared to be nearly unaltered. Because another, better example exists, because the house form is fairly common (although not as common as the I-house and more common in towns rather than rural settings), and because the house has undergone so many alterations, the Armfield-McLean House cannot be considered to embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor can it be considered to possess high artistic value. While the builder's name and work are documented, it also does not represent the work of a master. Similarly, the landscape of the yard around the house, while obviously undertaken with a specific, albeit informal, plan in mind, does not possess the artistic merit or distinctive characteristics that make it eligible for the National Register.

The Armfield-McLean House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to*

contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important. The Armfield-McLean House is unlikely to yield important information about life in early-twentieth-century rural Guilford County.

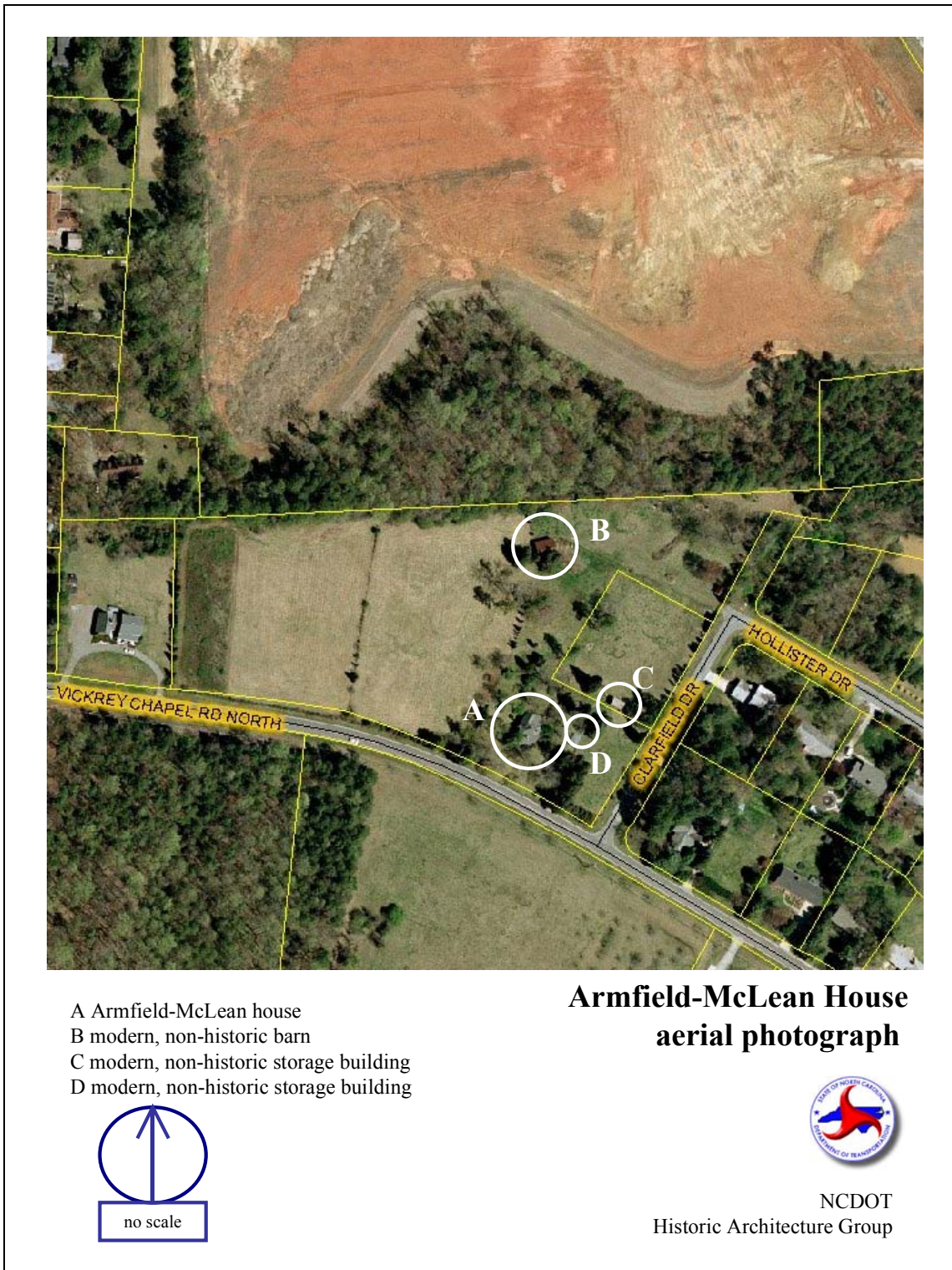
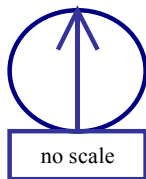


Figure 4: Armfield-McLean House, Aerial Photograph



- a maple
- b dogwood
- c magnolia
- d boxwood
- e pecan



Armfield-McLean House landscape



NCDOT
Historic Architecture Group

Figure 5: Armfield-McLean House Landscape



Armfield McLean House
figure 6, above: south elevation figure 7, below: southeast corner





Armfield McLean House
figure 8, above: north elevation figure 9, below: northwest corner





Armfield McLean House

figure 10, above: west elevation

figure 11, below: southwest corner





Armfield McLean House
figure 12, above: front yard,
facing east

figure 13, at right: cedar tress
lining drive on the east edge of
the yard





Armfield McLean House
figures 14 and 15, above and below: facing north from the backyard





Armfield McLean House
figure 16, above: facing west from side yard
figure 17, below: side yard, facing south from backyard





Armfield McLean House
figure 18, above: facing east towards house



Armfield McLean House
figure 19, above: southeast room,
facing northeast corner



figure 20, at left: northeast room,
facing south into southeast room



Armfield McLean House
figure 21, above: southwest room,
facing east

figure 22, at right: southwest room,
facing north





Armfield McLean House
figure 23, above: northwest room,
facing south

figure 24, at right: typical original
window





Armfield McLean House
figure 25, above: center hall,
facing north towards kitchen and
bathroom

figure 26, at right: center hall,
facing north towards kitchen and
bathroom



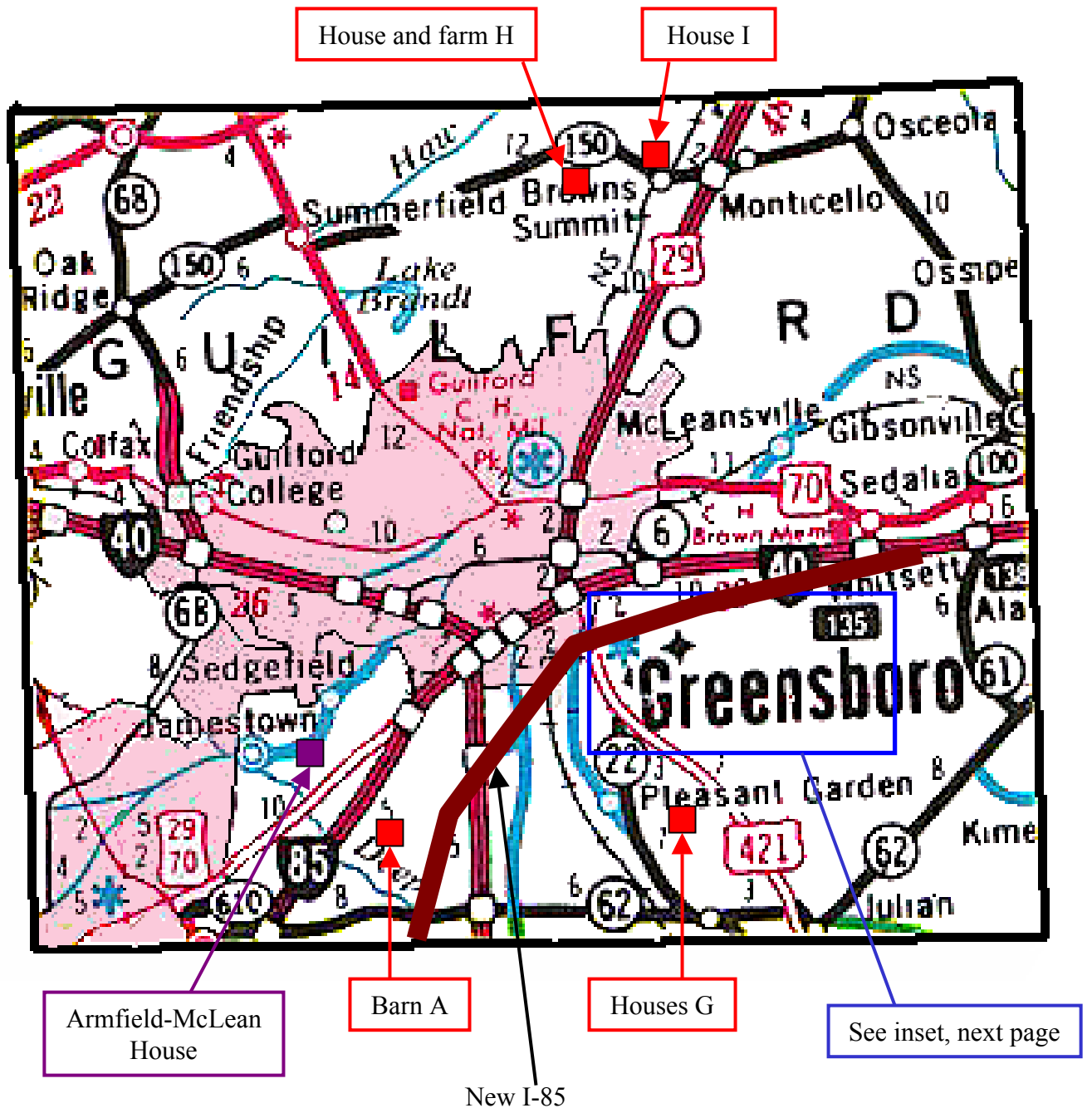
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- McLean, William W. and Susan S. Interview with the author, July 5, 2007.
- Opperman, Langdon Edmunds. "Historic and Architectural Resources in the Area of Potential Impact of the Proposed Construction of the Greensboro Western Urban Loop in Guilford County." TIP U-2524. Report filed with NCDOT and North Carolina HPO, 1991.
- Stoesen, Alexander R. *Guilford County: A Brief History*. Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1993.

Appendix

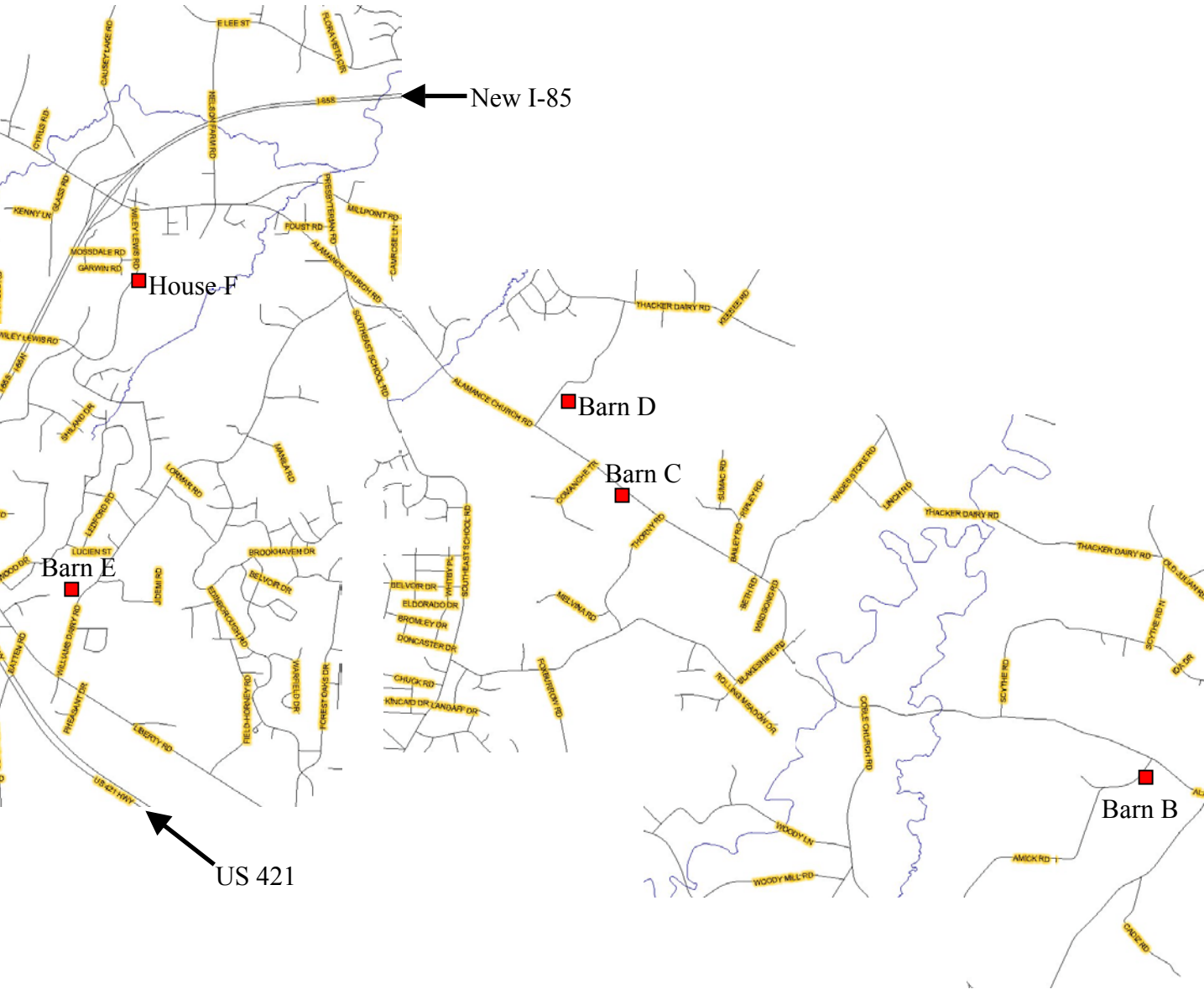
A Selection of Houses and Barns
to Compare to the Armfield-McLean House

Locations of Photographed Comparable Resources Included in this Appendix



Locations of Photographed Comparable Resources Included in this Appendix

Inset





Above: Barn A, on River Road, Jamestown vicinity
Below: Barn B, at the corner of Amick Road and Alamance Church Road





Above: Barn and farm C, on Alamance Church Road
Below: Barn D, behind the Kirkman Log House, 3658 Andrews Dairy Road





Above: Barn E, at unidentified farm on Williams Dairy Road
Below: House F, Gladson House, 1448 Wiley-Lewis Road





Above and Below:Houses G, hip-roof cottages on Steeple Chase Road, Pleasant Garden





Above and Below: House and farm H,
Dairy farm with hip-roof cottage on NC 150, Brown Summit vicinity





Above: House and farm H, Dairy farm with hip-roof cottage on NC 150, Brown Summit vicinity
Below: House I, hip-roof cottage on NC 150 at Brown Summit

