

#### North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor Betty Ray McCain, Secretary Division of Archives and History Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

July 29, 1997

Andrea Spangler Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority Wilmington Building, Suite 207 2216 West Meadowview Road Greensboro, NC 27407-3480

Re: Phase II intensive architectural survey for

Randleman Lake Project, Guilford and Randolph

Counties, ER 97-9364

Dear Ms. Spangler:

Thank you for your letter of June 13, 1997, concerning the above project. We have reviewed the Phase II architectural survey report prepared by Kaye Graybeal of DSAtlantic Corporation and are very pleased with its high quality. We will incorporate the files and photographs generated for the report into the statewide architectural survey for future use. We will also incorporate the aerial photographs of the Coletrane Mill and Freeman-Bodie Mill Historic Districts once we receive them

Enclosed is a copy of the survey report's list of properties not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The reasons for non-eligibility include: loss of architectural integrity, lack of historical significance, or high frequency of occurrence. We concur the properties included on this list are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

We concur with the report's finding that the following properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places:

William Coletrane House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture as an intact farm that represents the late nineteenth/early twentieth century shift from crop to dairy farming. It is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with the locally significant Coletrane family, one of the most prosperous land owning families in the county. Lastly, it is eligible under Criterion C as an intact example of a Georgian-Federal transitional house.

Walton-Coletrane House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a rare, intact example of antebellum Federal/Greek Revival style house.

Cox-Dixon House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a particularly fine example of a triple-A style farmhouse that was prevalent in the region at the turn of the century.



The Freeman-Bodie Mill Historic District is eligible for the National Register. It contains the Freeman-Bodie Mill and Dam and the James Parsons Houses 1 and 2 as contributing resources. The district is eligible under Criterion A for its role in the history of water-powered industry in the Piedmont during the expansion period of textile manufacturing in North Carolina. We do not agree the property is eligible under Criterion C for architecture since the mill building is a ruin.

The Coletrane Mill Historic District is eligible for the National Register. It contains the Coletrane Mill and Dam and the John Coletrane House as contributing resources. The historic district is eligible under Criterion A for its ability to yield information about the operation of a small family-run grist mill of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district is also eligible under Criterion C as an example of a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival design uncommon in the area and for the stone dam construction, of which there are few surviving examples.

The William Coletrane House, the Walton-Coletrane House, and the Cox-Dixon House will not be affected by the Randleman Lake project. The Freeman-Bodie Mill Historic District and the Coletrane Mill Historic District will be adversely affected by the Randleman Lake project. One of the ways to mitigate an adverse effect is through comprehensive photographic and historical documentation of the property. The documentation provided in the survey report adequately documents both districts and no further mitigative measures are necessary.

The project will not adversely affect the James Parson House if the property is sold or transferred to a qualified preservation organization or another party willing to preserve the house. Please let us know the status of negotiations concerning the house as they develop.

Thank you for meeting with representatives of our office on July 1, 1997, in Wilmington. The meeting resolved several of the complicated issues that have arisen with this project.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,

David Brook

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Enclosure

cc: Barbara Wishy, Preservation North Carolina

Kaye Graybeal, DSAtlantic Corporation

bc:

File Brown Turco County RF

# PHASE II INTENSIVE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND EVALUATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR THE RANDLEMAN LAKE PROJECT AREA

## RANDOLPH AND GUILFORD COUNTIES

**ER NUMBER 93-8843** 

for

PIEDMONT TRIAD REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

June 5, 1997

Prepared by:

Kaye Graybeal Historic Resource Specialist DS*Atlantic* Corporation 7820 North Point Boulevard Suite 200 Winston-Salem, NC 27106 (910) 759-7400

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Maps and Site Plans	ii
Management Summary	iii
Introduction	1
Physical Environment	5
Architectural & Historical Background	10
Methodology	16
Property Inventory and Evaluations A. List of Recorded Properties Over 50 Years Old B. List of Recorded Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register	19 20 22
Potential Effects on National Register Properties	67
Bibliography	69
Appendices  A. Contract Agreement & Scope of Work  B. Inventory and Photographs of Properties  Considered Not Eligible for the National Register	70 71 73
	Introduction  Physical Environment  Architectural & Historical Background  Methodology  Property Inventory and Evaluations  A. List of Recorded Properties Over 50 Years Old  B. List of Recorded Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register  Potential Effects on National Register Properties  Bibliography  Appendices  A. Contract Agreement & Scope of Work  B. Inventory and Photographs of Properties  Considered Not Eligible for the National

#### I. LIST OF MAPS AND SITE PLANS



Figure A.	Location of Sites Recorded in Area of Potential Effect	Page No. inside cover leaf
1.	Project Location Map	2
2.	Area of Potential Effects Map	3
3.	Randleman Lake Dam Bridge Evaluation	4
4.	Guilford County Zoning Map	7
4a.	Guilford County Area Plan	8
5.	Randolph County Water Quality Critical Area Zoning Map	9
6.	(R 05) John Coletrane House Site Plan 12732	28
7.	(R 05) John Coletrane House Proposed NR Boundaries	29
8.	(R 07) Coletrane Mill and Dam Site Plan / Proposed NR Boundar	ies Ep3   36
9.	(R 07) Coletrane Mill District Boundaries RP 3 3	37
10.	(R 07) Coletrane Dam and Flood Gate Site Plan 2731	38
11, 🗸	(R 18) William Coletrane House Site Plan RDZ9	44
12. <i>J</i>	(R 18) William Coletrane House Proposed NR Boundaries	9 45
13.	(R 02) Walton-Coletrane House Site Plan 🗷 🗸 🕉	49
14.	(R 02) Walton-Coletrane House Proposed NR Boundaries	50
15.	(R 34) Cox-Dixon House Proposed NR Boundaries	55
15a. /	(R 34) Cox-Dixon House Site Plan 2028	56
16.	(G 07 & 08) Freeman-Bodie Mill, Dam and Related Houses Site P	lan 64
17.	(G 07 & 08) Freeman-Bodie Mill District Proposed NR Boundarie	s 65
18.	(G 07 & 08) Freeman-Bodie Mill & Dam Site Plan	66

#### II. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority (PTRWA) proposes to construct the Randleman Lake in Randolph and Guilford Counties, North Carolina. The PTRWA is comprised of the governments of Randolph County, the city of Randleman located within Randolph County, and the cities of High Point, Jamestown, and Archdale all located in adjacent Guilford County. The purpose of the Randleman Lake project is to develop a safe and dependable water supply for North Carolina's Piedmont Triad Region that will satisfy the projected water demand for a planning period of approximately 50 years. The project would require the placement of fill material to construct a dam on the Deep River just north of the city of Randleman. Recreational use is not a primary purpose of the project and PTRWA has no plans for the establishment of boat access or day visitor facilities; however, it would cooperate with Guilford and Randolph Counties in providing recreational access. The North Carolina Wildlife Commission could potentially stock the lake with fish and a 200-foot buffer zone surrounding the lake could provide green space.

The project area encompasses 6000 acres along Deep River and Muddy Creek in northwest Randolph County and southwest Guilford County. The total acreage includes a proposed flood pool of 3000 acres surrounded by a 200-foot buffer zone which includes 3000 acres of mitigation lands. The project area extends from U.S. Highway 29-70 / I-85 at its northwest terminus to the Randleman city limits at its southeast terminus. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is distinguished from the actual project area in that it is defined as the geographic area within which a Federal undertaking may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties. It encompasses approximately 10,000 acres was defined as property within the proposed flood and buffer zones, as well as property within up to 0.5 miles from the outer edge of the 200-foot buffer zone.

A Phase II intensive-level historic architecture survey within the APE associated with the proposed Randleman Lake and this subsequent report were necessary for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36CFR 800).

The methodology for conducting the Phase II survey and developing this report included the following approaches: (1) conducting general historical and architectural background research in order to develop contexts within which to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the identified resources; (2) conducting an intensive-level field survey of the APE including surveying, describing, evaluating, and proposing boundaries for resources assessed as National Register-eligible; (3) providing an historical background and architectural description of resources recorded at the intensive level; and (4) preparation of a summary report to serve as a technical addendum to the Environmental Impact Statement. This report was drafted pursuant to the above-mentioned laws, regulations and Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations issued by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The subsequent report provides herein an evaluation of each of the recorded properties resulting in a recommendation on the National Register eligibility of each.

A total of 58 sites were recorded within the APE: 11 in Guilford County and 47 in Randolph County. A locational map and a photographic inventory of these sites is included in this report. Five properties, 4 houses and 1 mill, were newly evaluated as eligible for the National Register. Two additional properties comprising an eligible historic district have been previously placed on the state's National Register Study List for a total of 6 National-Register sites.

The five newly identified eligible sites, all in Randolph County, are: the Walton-Coletrane House (R 02), the John Coletrane House (R 05), the Coletrane Mill and Dam (R 07), the William Coletrane House (R 18) and the Cox-Dixon House (R 34). Of these properties, the John Coletrane House and the Coletrane Mill and Dam, significant as individual properties, were additionally evaluated as contributing resources comprising an eligible historic district. The two previously study-listed resources, sited adjacently to each other in Guilford County, are the Freeman-Bodie Mill and Dam (G 07) and two related mill houses [joined together by a breezeway and herein referred to as the James Parson Houses 1 and 2 (G 08)]. These two properties have also been evaluated as contributing resources within an eligible historic district.

The survey findings indicate that three of these National Register-eligible sites would be adversely affected by the project. These sites are the Freeman-Bodie Mill Historic District including the James Parsons Houses 1 and 2 (G 08), the Coletrane Mill and Dam (R 07), and the John Coletrane House (R 05) (as a contributing resource in the Coletrane Mill District).

The remaining three National Register-eligible properties identified within the APE, the Walton-Coletrane House (R 02), the William Coletrane House (R 18), and the Cox-Dixon House (R 34) do not appear to be affected by the project.

#### III. INTRODUCTION

This Phase II intensive-level historic architecture survey was undertaken in conjunction with the Randleman Lake Project (ER Number 93-8843) in Randolph and Guilford Counties, North Carolina. The survey was necessary for compliance with and conducted in accordance with the basic requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800). The fieldwork for the survey and the compilation of results were completed by Principal Investigator Kaye Graybeal of DS*Atlantic* Corporation for the project applicant, Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority (PTRWA). The PTRWA is comprised of the governments of Randolph County, the city of Randleman which is located in Randolph County and the cities of High Point, Jamestown, Archdale all located in adjacent Guilford County. The purpose of the Randleman Lake project is to develop a safe and dependable water supply for North Carolina's Piedmont Triad Region that will satisfy the projected water demand for a planning period of approximately 50 years. The project would require the placement of fill material to construct a dam on the Deep River 1.7 miles upstream from the city of Randleman. The lake would reach 682 feet in elevation at its highest levels

The Randleman Lake project area encompasses 4500 acres in northwest Randolph County and 1500 acres in southwest Guilford County for a total of 6000 acres. This acreage includes 3000 acres for the proposed flood pool along Deep River and Muddy Creek and 3000 acres of mitigation lands within a 200-foot buffer zone along the lake shoreline. For the most part, the project area lies between U.S. 311 on the east and U.S. 220 Business on the west which converge just south the project area, and Interstate 85 on the north. At its southernmost terminus, the project area extends beyond U.S. 220 to the northwest corner of the Randleman city limits, where the dam is to be located on Deep River.

The project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) was determined by the Principal Investigator with the concurrence of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The APE is the area within which a Federal undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. A preliminary survey was conducted traveling by automobile as well as by foot to aid in defining the APE. The APE for the Randleman Lake project was defined as the 6000 acres of property within the proposed flood and buffer zones, as well as property within approximately 0.5 miles from the outer edge of the 200-foot buffer zone. The determination of the APE took into account areas that would be affected by road closings, new bridge construction, and changes in land use and utilities. The APE encompasses approximately 10,000 acres spanning the High Point East, Pleasant Garden, Glenola, and Randleman U.S. Geological Survey topographical quadrangles. The boundaries are delineated on the project map shown in Figure 3. The field work for 100-percent of the APE was completed during March and April 1997. The Contract Specifications and the Scope of Work are listed in Appendix A.

#### To Greensboro

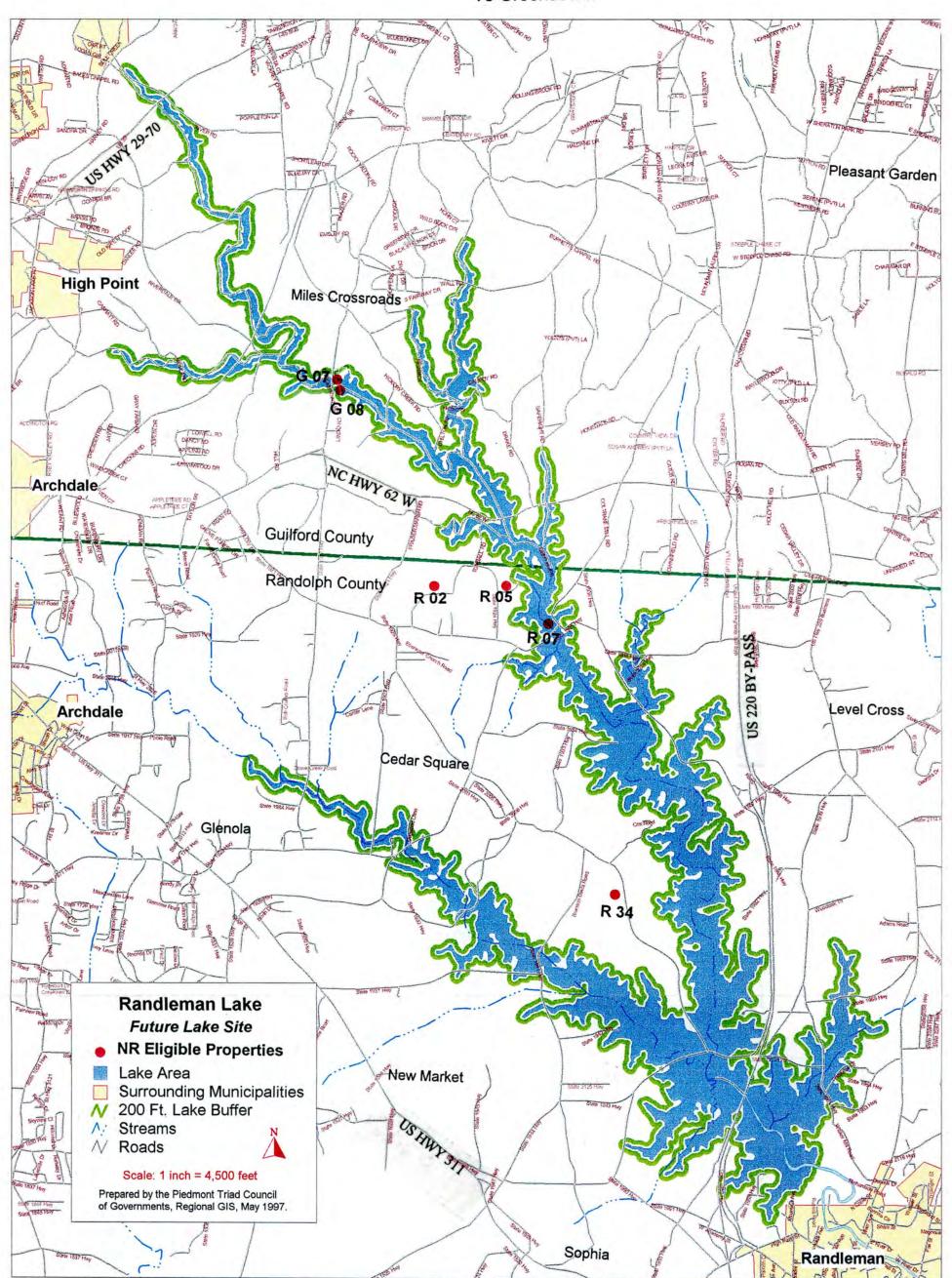
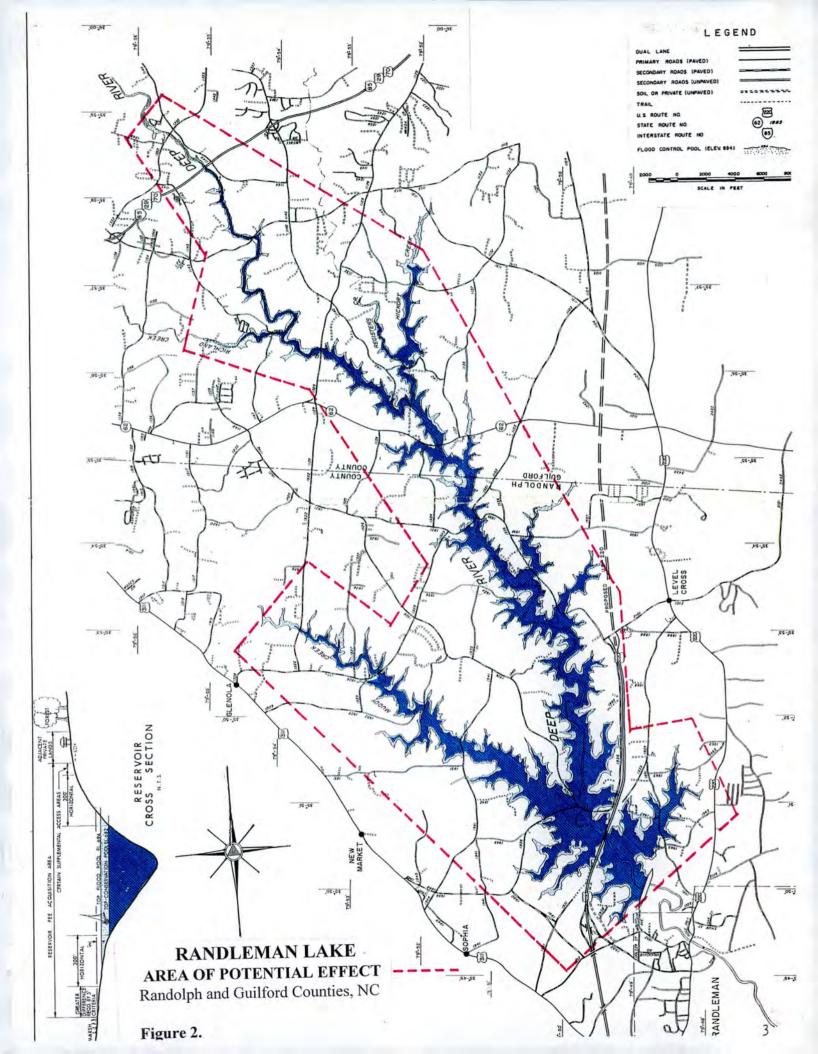
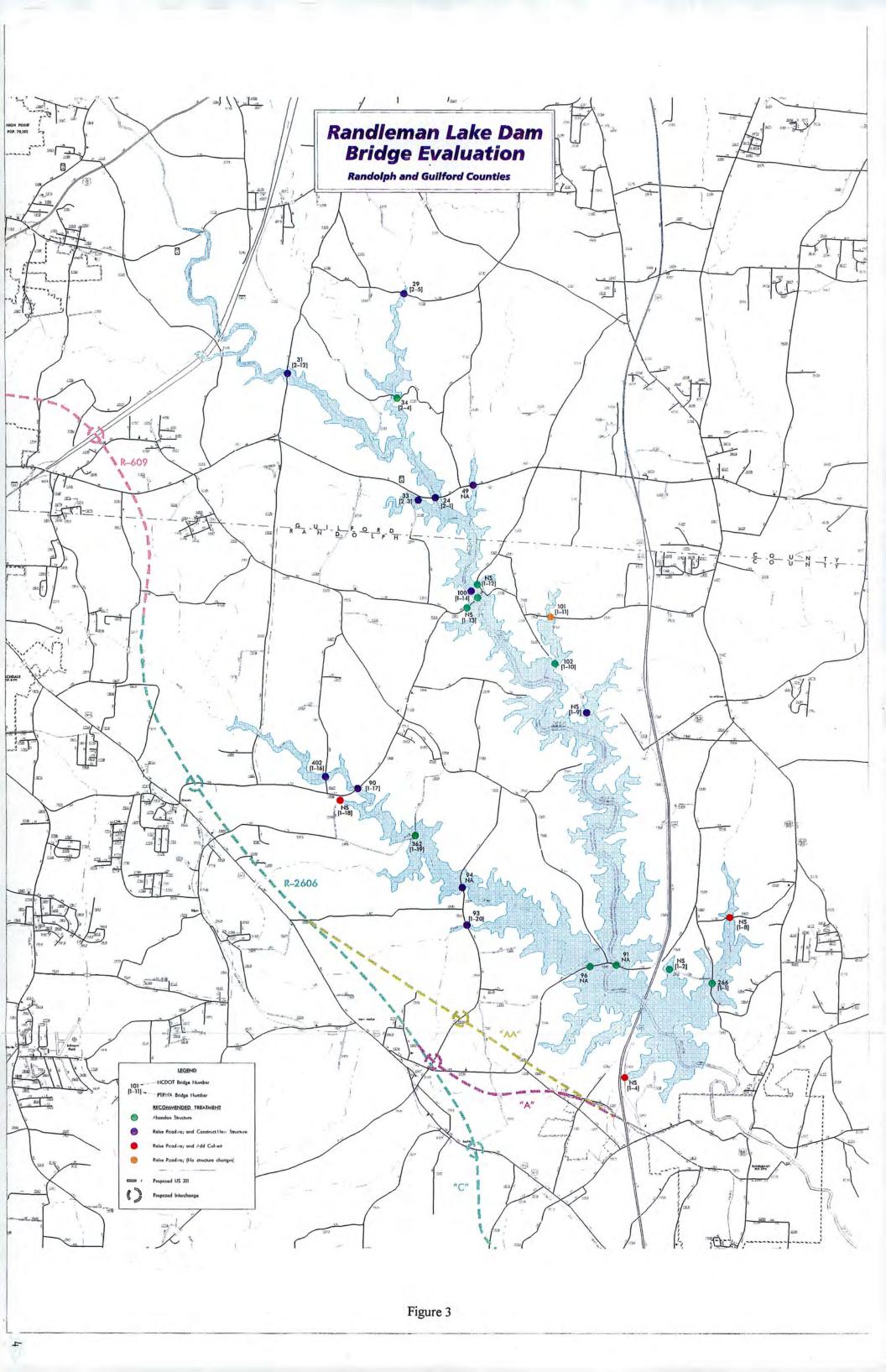


Figure 1. Project Location Map & National Register (NR) Eligible Properties





#### IV. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The Randleman Lake project area consists of 6000 acres including 3000 acres of flood zone along Deep River and Muddy Creek and 3000 acres of land set aside as a buffer zone adjacent to the proposed shoreline. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project encompasses approximately 10,000 acres spanning the High Point East, Pleasant Garden, Glenola, and Randleman U.S. Geological Survey topographical quadrangles. Mostly located in Randolph County, the APE covers land predominately in the New Market Township and includes land in the Level Cross and Randleman Townships as well. In Guilford County, land in the High Point and Pleasant Garden Townships are included. The mill Oakdale community in the Jamestown vicinity of Guilford is just northwest of the APE and the city of Randleman is to just southeast of the APE: each of these areas is sufficiently outside of the APE.

The counties are part of the of the state's piedmont plateau, characterized by rolling foothills and valleys sloping to the southeast. The Deep River stream system in the APE is one of three major systems in Randolph County which all flow to the south. Deep River and Muddy Creek are the two largest tributaries and provide the flood pool for the project. The average elevation in the northwestern portion of the Randolph County is between 650 and 800 feet. Forests blanket over half the county, consisting mostly of second-growth oak pine and timber (Whatley 1985:6)

Zoning in the APE in both counties is predominately agricultural and low-density residential (see Figures 4, 4a and 5). In Randolph County, the minimum lot size has increased in areas adjacent to the buffer zone from the 1987 zoning requirement of 30,000 square feet to 80,000 square feet. This change was a result of a 1988 county mandate to decrease development density in all water critical areas (1/2 mile outside of all reservoir flood pools). This mandate for the most part coincided with a 1993 state mandate for water critical area zoning.

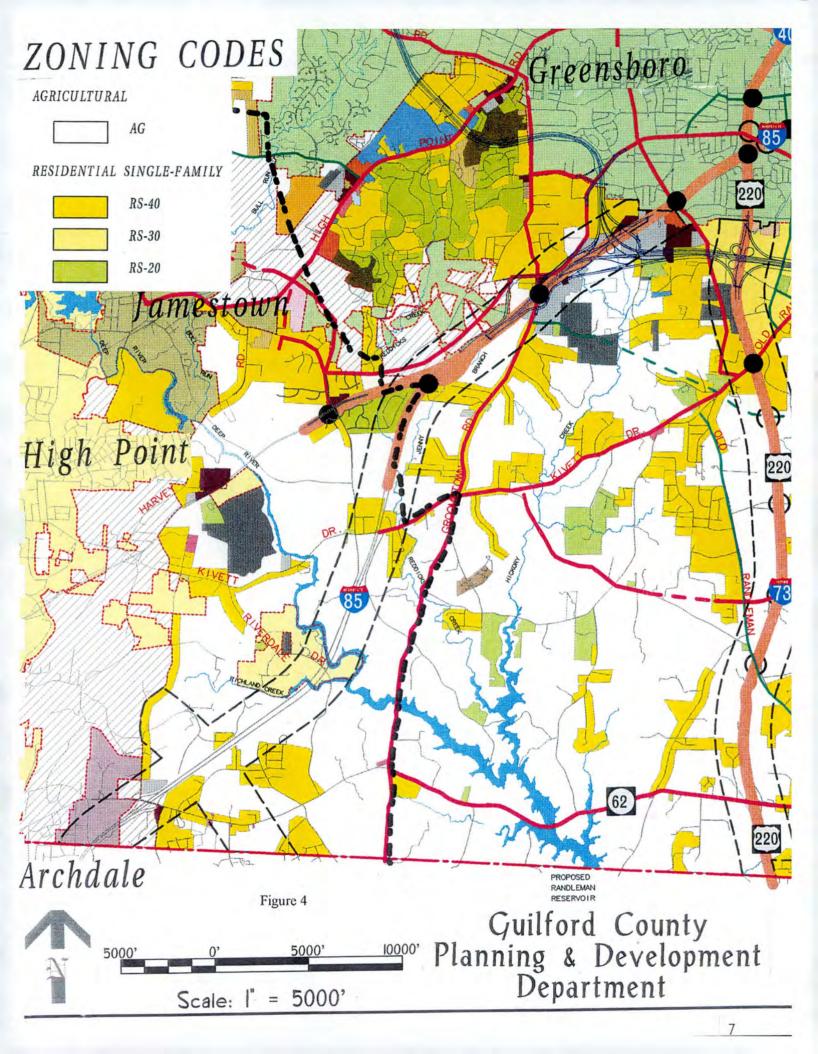
The region of the APE is mostly pastoral in character, with numerous dairy farms dotting the gently rolling land. The area is further characterized by fields and wooded areas interspersed by 19th and 20th-century houses and farmsteads. Although agricultural income is of great importance to the Randolph County, only 2 percent of the work force was characterized as farm laborers in 1979 (Brenner 1979:10). Corn is the major the crop in this area of Randolph, but income is also derived from poultry, dairy products, tobacco, hogs, beef cattle and lumber (Brenner 1979:44).

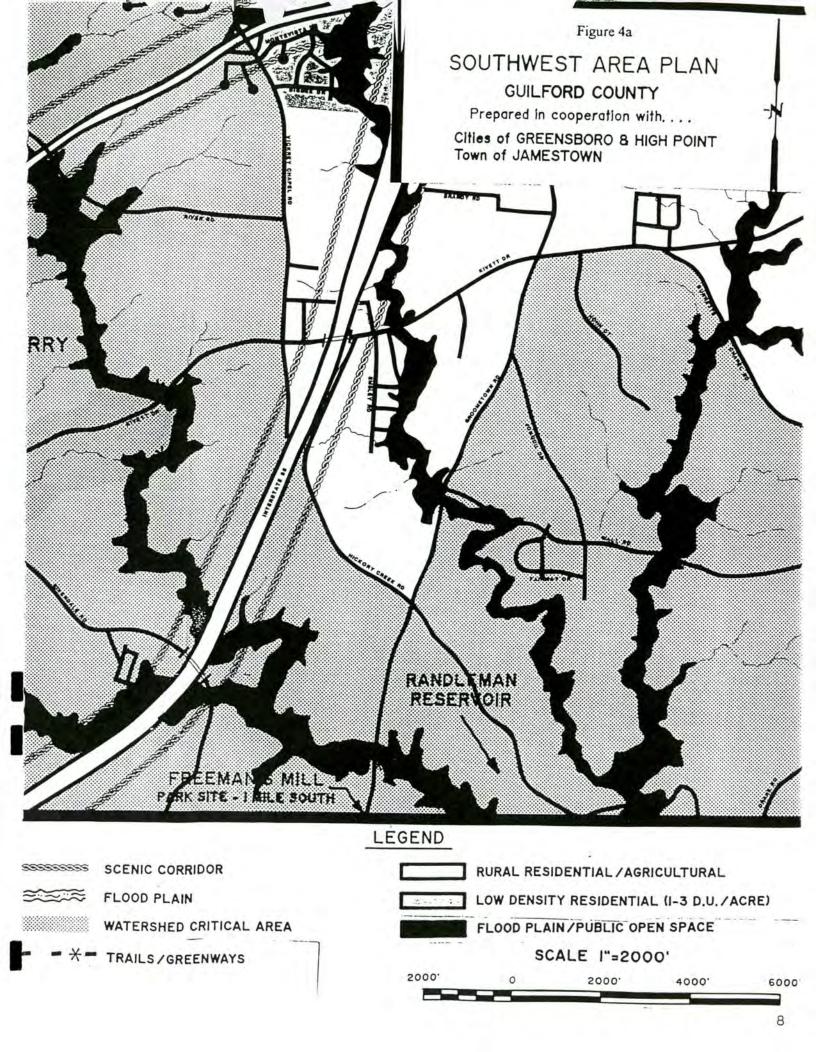
Buildings introduced into the landscape of the APE since the late 1910s include small frame houses, predominately Craftsman-style and post-World War II houses, as well as manufactured and brick ranch-style houses, dairy barns and silos, and long low livestock and poultry barns.

Along the western edge of the APE is US Highway 311, which was established before the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road which was built in 1849 along much of the highway's present route (Whatley 1985:11). Colonial burial dates of the nearby Welborn-Dougan family cemetery in the adjacent southwestern New Market Township indicate that the surrounding area in Randolph was settled by the mid-1700s. In Guilford County, the burial dates at the Centre Friends Cemetery indicate settlement in the Pleasant Garden Township in the mid-1700s as well (Smith 1979:12).

The establishment of the Western Plank Road as well as the High Point, Randleman, and Asheboro Branch of the North Carolina Railroad in 1889 parallel to the present route of US 311 apparently had little impact on the rural character of the area. Cultivated fields and dairy farms prevails across the landscape. The population of the area has only begun to expand in recent years with the growth of the nearby cities of High Point and Randleman (to the northwest and southeast of the APE respectively) along US 311 (Whatley 1985:11; Martin 1993:49, 66-67).

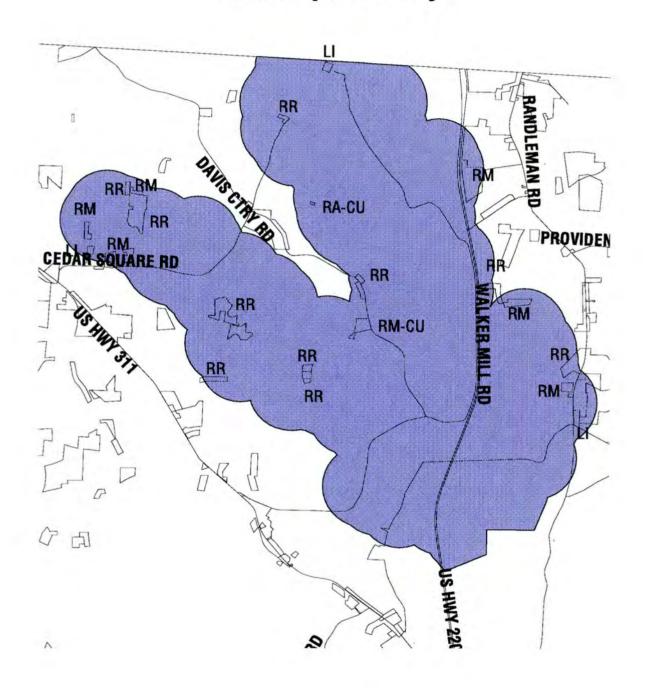
Along the eastern edge of the APE running north to south is the US Highway 220 By-Pass which runs parallel to old Highway 220 through Guilford's Pleasant Garden Township and Randolph's Level Cross Township. No significant amount of development has occurred along this corridor in the APE. Just north of the Guilford County line, NC Highway 62 traverses the APE. No significant development has occurred along this corridor as well.





# Randleman Lake Water Quality Critical Area

### **Randolph County**



Produced By: Randolph County Planning and Development

#### V. ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### Early Settlement in Northwest Randolph and Southwest Guilford Counties

By the mid-18th century, Europeans had migrated to the areas of Randolph and Guilford Counties. Many of these settlers were Germans and Quakers from Pennsylvania. Both groups settled in the northwest quadrant of Randolph County and the southwest quadrant of Guilford County where the project area is located. In 1770, Guilford County was divided in half with the southern half to become Randolph County which was formed in 1779 as population growth in the region was sufficient to merit its formation (Whatley 1985:6-9; Blair 1890:3).

During the latter part of the 18th century, this influx of Quakers into Guilford and Randolph Counties indicated a rise in prevalence of this group which continued until the Revolutionary War (Lefler and Newsome 1954). A number of Quaker meetings were established in these regions during this period: in High Point, near the APE in Guilford County, the Springfield Friends Meeting formed as early as 1772 of which the earliest meeting house was built in 1805. Also, in the Pleasant Garden Township of Guilford, was the Centre Friends Meeting formed in 1757, the only original vestige of which remains is the cemetery. At New Market in Randolph, a log house built in 1786 by William Bell known as Bell's Meeting housed what began as an inter-denominational meeting. Methodists were also among the county's early settlers and in 1802 Bell's Meeting became the Old Union Methodist Church (Randolph County Historical Society 1980:26-27).

There are several prominent families in Randolph County of Quaker descent, among them the Coletranes, some of whom were members of the Springfield Friends Meeting (Roberson and Swiggett 1985:30). The Coletrane family also branched into Methodism and became large landowners with holdings passed down through four generations. In the late 1700s, William Coletrane owned 2800 acres through Rowan, Orange and Randolph Counties (Roberson and Swiggett 1984:17). The Coletrane Mill (R 07) has been owned by descendants of the Coletranes since Daniel Coletrane purchased it from Elisha Mendenhall, another Quaker, sometime in the early 1800s. The Coletranes are of Scottish descent and came to Randolph from Edenton (Whatley 1985:65 & 67). The Hockett family, with land holdings spreading over areas in both Guilford and Randolph Counties, were also Quaker and were members of the Centre Friends Meeting (Smith 1979:116). Today the Herschel N. Hockett Farm (R 14) in Randolph is comprised of 300 acres. According to Roberson and Swiggett, the Cox's and the Davis' were also prominent Quakers in the Deep River area of Randolph County (1984:37). The Cox-Dixon House (SR 34) built in 1899 is located on State Road 1926. There were 6 Davis Houses recorded in this inventory including: the Branson Davis Houses I & II (R 32 & 33), the David S. Davis House (R 30), the Ross Davis House (G 02) and the Stanton Davis House (R 38). The Branson Davis Farm boasted the largest dairy barn in North Carolina at the time of its erection circa 1924 (personal communication w/Sonny Davis, April 4, 1997).

#### Transportation and Community Development in the Region

In 1849 the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road was established. Within a few years it was extended through Randolph and Guilford Counties, bisecting Randolph diagonally from the southeast to the northwest. The route of the wooden road to the west of the project area approximated the route of current US 311, with the exception of about a one-mile stretch northeast of the community of Sophia (Whatley 1985:11; Martin 1993:49). An earlier road appeared to have been in place at this time, running southeast from Archdale and High Point. A Randolph County history describes the Plank Road:

It was estimated that 20,000 wagons used the road to haul goods to market during its short lifetime. The southbound traffic to Fayetteville were loads of hay, dried fruit, tobacco, grain and whiskey. The northbound freight consisted of calico, salt, powder, tin, tea, coffee, molasses, and

various luxuries and necessities which had come to Fayetteville by steamboat from New England factories (Martin 1993:49).

Following prosperous years in 1854 and 1855, the decline of the road began in 1856 as farmers experienced crop losses in this year. Additionally, railroads were introduced into the area at that time and provided cheaper transportation. With the onset of the Civil War, the Plank Road began to wear out and by the 1860s the road was abandoned (Whatley 1985:11; North Randolph Historical Society, Spring-Summer 1971:8).

Following the Civil War, the rise of the textile and furniture industries began (Whatley 1985:17-19). This development was aided by the construction of a number of rail lines through Randolph and southern Guilford County. Among these was a branch line of the North Carolina Railroad, which was constructed in 1889 to run southeast from High Point to Randleman and Asheboro. Paralleling US 311, the High Point, Randleman, Asheboro and Southern Railway facilitated trade in lumber and manufactured products (Randolph County Historical Society 1980:111). It promoted the development of two small communities along US 311 including those of Glenola and Sophia, but may have caused the demise of a third: the community of New Market (Brown 1996).

Glenola, located on US 311 at the western limits of the project area, became a community in 1876, when a post office was established there. The community's development was encouraged by the railroad, which exported lumber and wood products from the area (Randolph County Historical Society 1980:131, 258). A county business directory described Glenola shortly after the advent of the railroad, as "a beautiful place for a new town" and estimated its population to beat 53 (Branson 1894:41). A modern county publication recently noted of Glenola that:

Despite the hubbub of commercialism encroaching on it, it is still holding on to some semblance of its rural-suburban character. It was once the home of a small brick yard, Tysinger's Store and the Wade Hill Service Station. A group of diverse businesses now line the short stretch of highway. These are in contrast to several large silos that rise in southern Glenola, silos that serve as a reminder that dairying is still a highly established vocation here (Martin 1993:68).

Sophia came into existence with the establishment of the railroad. It developed as a center for the shipment of timber products, and by 1891 had opened a post office (Randolph County Historical Society 1980:131,259). The community was an outgrowth of the New Market community, which it largely supplanted (Martin 1993:68-69). It was described in 1894 as a "new depot" on the rail line with a population of 123 (Branson:59).

The community New Market was located adjacent to the intersection of US 311 and SR 1528, southwest of the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). The area was settled by Quakers in the late 18th or early 19th century. In circa 1830 Shubal Gardner built the New Market Inn at the intersection of the two roads. The inn thrived, largely due to the heavy use of the Plank Road. The community included a blacksmith shop, stables, and a nearby campground for the wagoners (Martin 1993:66-67; Blair 1890:49) In 1894 the community's population was estimated at to be at 41 (Branson: 49).

#### The Early Milling Industry in Randolph and Guilford Counties

Randolph and Guilford Counties possess numerous streams and a plentiful water supply has greatly benefited the agricultural landscape (Whatley 1985:12/ Smith 1979:30). It is not surprising that the first substantial industries in the counties were grist mills in the mid-1700s, many along Deep River. This was an area heavily settled by Quakers, who were large farmers but had other entrepreneurial inclinations, turned to other sources of income, such as milling.

During the mid-1700s, riparian rights began to be regulated by the Randolph County courts. Court records indicate that the first mill privilege in the area was granted in 1756 for Walker's Mill on Sandy Creek. Thereafter, mills proliferated the creeks throughout the area. Among these were the mill located on Deep River owned by the Quaker Elisha Mendenhall which became known as Coletrane Mill (R 07). The Coletrane Mill is still in operation as a grist mill. Thomas Cox and William Bell also owned mills on Deep River (Blair 1890). Bell's (or Walker's) Mill was located at the mouth of Muddy Creek on the west side of Deep River. It was the headquarters for the Revolutionary militia troops assigned to guard the commissary. Although the abundance of mills on the waterways were beneficial to the economy, the dams were detrimental to the fish supply. In 1773, residents of the area of Randolph County that was formerly part of Guilford County petitioned the Colonial Assembly for a law to protect the passage of fish in Deep River. Nonetheless, the Assembly declined to regulate mill dam construction given that grist milling provided valuable commodities for trade in a cash-poor economy (Whatley 1985:13).

In Guilford County, the grist and saw mill were also a fundamental element of the rural community between the mid-18th and early 20th centuries and proliferated along the county's swiftly flowing streams. Only 6 early 19th to early 20th -century mills were recorded in Guilford County's 1995 historic resource survey (Graybeal 1995). The 1876 Freeman-Bodie Mill (G 07) and the related James Parsons Mill Houses (G 08) within the Guilford County APE comprise a rare rural site in the region with the relatively intact components of mill, house and dam. An earlier frame grist mill on the site was replaced by a large three-story brick structure (now ruinous) built as a woolen mill (NC NC-SHPO Survey Files).

The mills do not display an artistic quality of architecture or high craftsmanship, but according to H. McKeldon Smith (1985:30) nonetheless display "important expressions of patterns of economic and social organization in the [Guilford] county." The construction-type of the earliest grist mills is not documented; however, it is logical that the smallest mills powered by tub mills were built of logs, and the larger mills utilizing two or more stones were of heavy timber framing. These heavy timber frames would have been held together with wood pegs and necessary to withstand the vibrations from the grinding and gearing (Whatley 1985:13).

Later, the industry of saw milling was supported by another abundant natural resource, that of timber. Often the saw mills shared a site with the grist mills. Once a mill site was developed, there was potential for several different uses of the water power such as cotton and oil mills (Whatley 1985:13). In 1836, the first cotton mill was established along Deep River with the first at the community of Cedar Falls (Randolph County Historical Society 1969). In 1849 North Carolina ranked first in the south in the number of cotton mills, with Randolph County the second-leading county in the state. Five textile mills have been documented as operating in Randolph County during the 1850s (Sharpe, 1963:1016).

Thus, in addition to supplying energy for milling practices related to agriculture, waterpower provided the necessary energy for manufacturing. The rudimentary industry of ante-bellum Randolph later emerged as a major source of income for the county. Merchants of this period often engaged in manufacturing because of the difficulty and expense of transporting goods in the Piedmont (Whatley 1985:14/ Smith 1979: 11).

The Freeman-Bodie Mill (G 07) is exemplary of this trend in the evolutionary use of mill sites: it began as a grist mill, and at later points was used as a sawmill, a textile mill, and a battery manufacturing plant. Also the Coletrane Mill (R 07) in Randolph, which began as a grist mill, later added the function of an ice-making plant, (NC-SHPO Survey Files).

The population of the counties was by necessity dispersed, since people settled in areas conducive to supporting industry, such as in areas along the rivers and streams which provided water power. In 1906, Holland Thompson wrote of the mill workers in Randolph County:

Upon Deep River in Randolph County, where five mills were built before 1850, conditions were somewhat peculiar . . . . These mills were in a section where Quaker influence was strong. Slavery was not widespread and was unpopular. The mills were built by stock companies composed of substantial citizens of the neighborhood. There was little or no prejudice against mill labor as such, and the farmer's daughters gladly came to work in the mills. They lived at home, walking the distance morning and evening [Randolph County Historical Society 1980:78].

According to the 1860 Census of Manufacturing, Randolph County possessed an impressive 45 grist mills and 19 saw mills, most having been established in the 18th century. In 1880, there were nine cotton mills on Deep River employing 618 people (Sharpe 1954:1016). Documentation supports that there were 14 cotton mills on the Deep River in 1894 and according to Sharpe a contemporary wrote that they: "not only beautify and enrich, but they render musical the very air of the county." This same contemporary recorded that there were at least 122 flour, corn and saw mills.

The coming of the High Point, Randleman, Asheboro and Southern Railway in 1889 marked the advent of steam as a source of power for operating machinery, and water power was no longer essential. The small textile mills that once flourished along Deep River began to fail in the late 19th century as a result of the advent of the large-scale factory system of manufacturing (Whatley 1985). Other industries began to take hold, primarily those based on timber and textiles, such as furniture and hosiery (Randolph Historical Society 1969 / Smith 1979:24-27).

#### Early Agriculture in Randolph and Guilford Counties

The fertile land of Guilford and Randolph Counties has throughout history supported the growing of crops on many small farms and the areas have remained primarily rural since their settlement. Crops grown for food rather than for cash have always dominated the agricultural economy in both counties (Sharpe 1954:1020). This was due in large part because it was more economical for the eastern counties to import food from the north by water rather than by land from the Piedmont (Smith 1979:10-11). The waterways of the counties are narrow and shallow and not conducive to transporting goods. Therefore, economically self-sufficient extended families who lived off the land dispersed around the countryside conducting farming operations on a small scale. Both counties have historically had a low tenancy rate (Randolph County Historical Society 1969 /Smith 1979:10). Due to of the lack of labor-intensive cash crops such as tobacco and to the influence of a relatively large Quaker population, slavery was not prevalent. The slave population in Randolph was between only 6 and 7 percent during the late 18th century and grew to around only 10 percent before and during the Civil War (Sharpe 1954:1019).

In 1780, Randolph tax reports indicate that over 90 percent of landowners owned an average of 10 cattle each and 95 percent owned horses. The 1783 tax reports indicate that 95.7 percent of landowners owned cattle, a figure surpassed only by Orange County. The 1783 tax reports also indicate that 95.9 percent of

landowners possessed 200 hundred acres or less and 33 percent owned 100 acres or less. Only 10 landowners fell were classified as "planter class," owning over 1000 acres (Sharpe 1954:1021).

From the late 1700s into the 1920s, 90 percent of Randolph County's agricultural wealth was produced by food crops, particularly corn and wheat, and some oats (Whatley 1985:9-11). The land in the western part of the county has been particularly conducive to cultivating these grains. By 1850, Randolph County had become known as a major producer of wheat. Non-food crops included small amounts of cotton, flax and tobacco, the latter of which became most prevalent in eastern Randolph in the 1950s

Beginning around 1915 and mostly during the period between the 1930s and 1940s, dairy farming became prevalent in Guilford and Randolph County. However, as early as 1884 Randolph agricultural reports indicate that dairy production was growing and the products of the cheese processing industry were of high quality (Sharpe 1954:1020-1021). Evidence of this trend in agriculture is seen still today in the plethora of dairy barns and silos punctuating the undulating pasture land. One of the earliest dairy farms, established ca. 1915 in Randolph County, was the William Steed farm in the Level Cross community, historically the William Coletrane farm (*Archdale Trinity News*, 4/24/86). A 1940s dairy barn and several period outbuildings exist on the property along with the ca. 1785 house. The Branson Davis Farm in Randolph County on Branson Davis Road boasted the largest dairy barn, which is still in existence, in the state at the time it was built circa 1924 (personal communication w/Sonny Davis, April 4, 1997).

#### Early Architecture in Northwest Randolph and Southwest Guilford Counties

The countys' 18th and early 19th-century rural residential and farm architecture were comprised almost exclusively of log or frame construction. Log construction was most enduring building technique in the area, surviving even after the introduction of heavy frame construction in the early 20th century. It was utilized for modest as well as grander dwellings and for farm buildings as well as public buildings such as schools. Despite its widespread use, log construction was more often considered temporary in Randolph County, and permanent structures before 1860 were of heavy frame construction (Whatley 1985: 21-23). A congregation's first church building was almost always of log. According to H. McKeldon Smith, however, early log construction emerged as a respectable alternative to frame building and was often embellished with Georgian detail which lent a sense of sophistication and permanence (1979:11).

The most common notching types were the V-notch and half-dovetail notch, the use of each extending into the early 20th century (Whatley 1985: 21-23 / Smith 1979:11). The latest documented use of half-dovetail notching is found in the 1919 barn construction of the Jesse E. Swaim Farm (R41) in Randolph's New Market Township. The log houses recorded on State Road 1928 (R 25), on State Road (G 09), the Jess Cruthis House (R19), and the Farrington Log House (G 10) in Guilford County are sheathed in weatherboard or other modern materials; therefore, the notching type is not discernible. Some elements of the Farrington House suggest an early 19th-century date; however, it is not known if these elements are original. Log tobacco barns, mostly dating to between 1900 and 1940, employ the simple sattle or square notch construction.

Local clay was more often utilized for making bricks for chimneys and foundations rather than as a primary construction material. The English Quakers, however, commonly used brick to construct handsome and substantial houses embellished with late Georgian and Federal details. The Quakers settled most heavily in southwest Guilford County in the late 1700s (Smith 1979:10) A few pristine examples of brick Quaker architecture are extant in Jamestown and High Point, although outside of the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Three 19th-century brick dwellings built by Quakers, though not in the traditional Quaker three-room plan, were recorded within the APE: the James Parsons House I (G 08) and the Robert Holton House (G 04) both in Guilford, and the Walton-Coletrane House (R 02) in Randolph. The Parsons House

is a handsome common bond structure constructed circa 1780. Its stepped brick end chimneys are distinctively robust. The Robert Holton House was originally a one-story hall-and-parlor-plan house constructed in the late 1700s, was altered with a second-story frame addition at the turn-of-the-century (Smith 1979: 133-134). It is not known whether the bricks of these houses were made on the premises; however, the bricks of the 1840 Walton-Coletrane House are documented to have been made on the premises and are laid in common bond (Roberson & Swiggett 1984:31). Like the Holton House, the Walton-Coletrane House is laid out in one-story hall-and-parlor plan. The three-room Quaker plan, a variation of the hall-and-parlor plan was rarely implemented in Randolph County despite of the number of dwellings constructed by Quakers (Whatley 1985:39).

The Georgian style was prevalent at the time of settlement and founding of Randolph County, although the interpretation of the style was not evolved enough to be considered "high-style" Georgian. Vernacular interpretations are evident in plans, proportions, materials and details which are blended eclectically with other styles. The William Coletrane House in Randolph County is an example of such interpretation. The exterior has been heavily altered; however, the interior trim work is the county's finest example of the Georgian style with overmantels, chairrailing, and wood graining (Whatley 1984:39).

The influence of the Greek Revival style was highly evident during the 1830s. The Joseph Welborn House in the New Market Township, now in ruins, exhibited an eclectic blend of Federal, Greek Revival, and Georgian styles. The hall-and-parlor house may have been originally executed in the rarely found Quaker plan. Both the John Coletrane and the Walton-Coletrane Houses feature mantels embellished with a Greek key trim design published in Asher Benjamin's <u>Practical House Carpenter</u>.

Few houses of distinction were built in the county immediately after the Civil War, given that the economy was all but destroyed. During this period, farm houses built with the profits from agricultural pursuits were generally modest in size and detail unless farmers were able to yield additional income from grist mills, general stores or other businesses. During the late 19th century and into the 1920s, these simple farm houses constructed as two-story, one-room-deep, side-gabled frame structures became prevalent throughout the rural areas of both counties (Smith 1979:21). Houses with this type of plan are known as "I-houses, "because of their plan configuration and typically have two end chimneys. One example in Guilford County and numerous examples in Randolph County of the this plentiful house-type were recorded in both counties including the E.O. Cummings House (G 06), the Claude Coletrane House (R 03), the James Richardson House (R 06), the Beeson House (R 27), the Rez Johnson House (R 31), the Branson Davis House (R 32), the Cox-Davis House (R 34), the Hinshaw House (R 35), and the Stanton Davis House (R 38). The frame I-house gained in prevalence over the log house with the advent of the railroad which made lumber, the less labor-intensive building material, more accessible. According to Whatley (1980:24) the "post-and-beam" or "mortise-and-tenon" technique of heavy frame construction was commonly used in Randolph County until the late 19th century. The "balloon-frame" construction using smaller sized lumber and nails is not documented as being used in Randolph until after the Civil War. During the 1910s and 1920s, the Craftsman style also became prevalent in the rural counties, especially in the New Market Township in Randolph. (Whatley 1985:21-24, 37-42, 47). Examples of the one-and-ahalf-story, front-gabled Craftsman style are seen in the Herschel N. Hockett House (R 14) and the Joe Coletrane House (R 01) both constructed in the 1930s in Randolph County.

#### VI. METHODOLOGY

The survey methodology for this project consisted of historical background research, site-specific research, and an intensive-level field survey of the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The main sources of information were the survey files of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO); An Architectural History of Randolph County North Carolina (1985) by Lowell McKay Whatley, Jr.; the Guilford County survey publication of Architectural Resources (1979) by H. McKeldon Smith; Final Report of an Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Randleman Reservoir Area (1975) by J. Ned Woodall; and An Architectural Survey of US 311, Randolph County, North Carolina (1996) (TIP No. R-2606) by Marvin Brown. In addition, interviews with local residents and on-site inspection yielded further information. The purpose of the research and field survey was to understand the historical and architectural contexts of the APE and to develop specific developmental and architectural histories of significant individual resources. This information was essential to determine the eligibility of resources within the for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The fieldwork for the intensive survey Phase II of the project was conducted by Principal Investigator Kaye Graybeal in March and April 1997. The field survey was conducted traveling by automobile as well as by foot to traverse every observable road, driveway, and path within the APE in order to assess, photograph, map, and record onto North Carolina Historic Structures Forms resources 50 or more years old. For those structures that were considered eligible for National Register listing, attempts to gain permission for entry for interior evaluation were successful with all but one property.

The methodology for conducting the Phase II survey and developing this report included the following approaches: (1) conducting general historical and architectural background research in order to develop contexts within which to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the identified resources; (2) conducting an intensive-level field survey of the APE including surveying, describing, evaluating, and proposing boundaries for resources assessed as National Register-eligible; (3) providing an historical background and architectural description of resources assessed as National Register eligible; and (4) preparation of a summary report to serve as a technical addendum to the Environmental Impact Statement. This report was drafted pursuant to the above-mentioned laws, regulations and Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations issued by the State Historic Preservation Office.

The resources were evaluated using the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria (U.S. Department of the Interior). The NRHP is the official list of the nation's cultural resources that possess significance at the national, state, or local level. The NRHP criteria, specified in 36 CFR 60.4, provide a standard by which government agencies at each of these levels evaluate historic resources. These criteria are applied interchangeably throughout the nation and are broad-based in order to accommodate a wide range of property types. The criteria are generally used throughout the practice of historic architectural survey and planning work and thus provide uniform and unbiased standards with which to evaluate historic properties.

Potentially significant historic properties include districts, structures, sites, or objects which are typically at least 50 years old and which meet at least one of the NRHP criteria listed below. To be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, a historic property must possess "the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture [that] is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; or

that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

Age: Although historic survey practice typically only inventories buildings that are at least 50 years old, NRHP Criterion Consideration G applies to buildings less than 50 years of age but having exceptional significance. Under Criterion Consideration G, these properties may also be considered for listing in the NRHP.

Rarity: The relative quality of a surviving building type.

Integrity: The degree to which a property retains its original character and appearance. The NRHP recognizes the following 7 aspects of integrity:

Location - The site where the historic property was constructed or where the historic event occurred. A structure maintains integrity of location if it has not been moved and remains on its original site.

Design - The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Setting - The physical environment or context of a property.

Materials - The physical components that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a structure.

Workmanship - The physical evidence of the craft and construction skills of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling - The expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period in time.

Association - The direct link between an important historic event or person and historic property.

There are 7 criteria considerations which are further applied to evaluate properties. Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years, are not considered eligible for NRHP. However, such properties qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance, if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- a property primarily commemorative in intent, if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value, has invested it with its own historic significance; or
- a property achieving significance within the past 50 years, if it is of exceptional importance.

A total of 58 sites were recorded within the APE: 11 in Guilford County and 47 in Randolph County. A locational map and a photographic inventory of these sites is included in this report. Five properties, 4 houses and 1 mill, were newly evaluated as eligible for the National Register. Two additional properties comprising an eligible historic district have been previously placed on the state's National Register Study List for a total of 6 National-Register sites.

The five newly identified eligible sites, all in Randolph County, are: the Walton-Coletrane House (R 02), the John Coletrane House (R 05), the Coletrane Mill and Dam (R 07), the William Coletrane House (R 18) and the Cox-Dixon House (R 34). Of these properties, the John Coletrane House and the Coletrane Mill and Dam, significant as individual properties, were additionally evaluated as contributing resources comprising an eligible historic district. The two previously study-listed resources, sited adjacently to each other in Guilford County, are the Freeman-Bodie Mill and Dam (G 07) and two related mill houses [joined together by a breezeway and herein referred to as the James Parson Houses 1 and 2 (G 08)]. These two properties have also been evaluated as contributing resources within an eligible historic district.

#### VII. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Reson	NR Eligi		Location Description	Street Address.	Nearest Town
G 01	NO	George W. Varner House GF 3254	SW corner SR 1355 & SR 1144	5200 Riverdale	Oakdale/Jamestown
G 02	NO	Ross Davis House (GF 1979)	N Side SR 1113 0.2 Mi E of JCT w/ SR 1145	4151 Kivett Drive	High Point
G 03	NO	Jess Crater House GF 3259	S Side SR 1113 0.6 Mi. E of JCT w/ SR 1145	Kivett Drive	High Point
G 04	NO	Robert Holton House (GF 642)	N Side SR 1113 0.4 Mi. W of JCT w/ SR 1140	4238 Kivett Drive	High Point
G 05	NO	Vickery Chapel Methodist Church (GF 2100)	W Side SR 1140 N of JCT w/ SR 1113	5349 Vickery Chapel Road	High Point
G 06	NO	Dr. E. O. Cummings House ( F 3258	W Side SR 1129 0.6 Mi. S. of JCT w/ SR 1140	Groometown Road	High Point
G 07	YES	Freeman-Bodie Mill & Dam (GF 571)	E Side SR 1129 0.5 Mi. S of JCT w/ SR 1140	5707 Groometown Road	High Point
G 08	YES	James Parsons House 1& 2 (GF 571)	E Side SR 1129 0.6 Mi. S of JCT w/ SR 1140	5707 Groometown Road	High Point
G 09	NO	Log House (GF 1978)	End SR 1140 0.3 Mi. W of JCT w/ SR 1137	Chilton Road	High Point/Miles Crossroads
G 10	NO	Farrington Log House (GF 543)	E Side SR 1137 0.4 Mi. N of JCT w/ NC Hwy 62	5949 Drake Road	High Point/Sedgefield
G 11	NO	House GF 3257	S Side NC 62 0.1 Mi. W of Deep River	NC Hwy 62	High Point
R 01	NO		E Side SR 1923 0.6 Mi. N of JCT w/ SR 1921	6828 Field Marsh Road	Cedar Square
R 02	YES	Walton-Coltrane House	N Side SR 1924 0.4 Mi. N of JCT w/ SR 1921	6991 Branson Meadows Road	Cedar Square
R 03	NO	Claude Coltrane House & Farm	N Side SR 1924 0.1 Mi. W of JCT w/ SR 1138	7044 Tom Ball Road	Cedar Square
R 04	NO		N Side SR 1924 S of JCT w/ SR 1138	Tom Ball Road	Cedar Square
R 05	YES	John Coletrane House 12032	Entrance NE Side SR 1924 0.4 Mi. N of JCT w/ SR 1921	6608 Tom Ball Road	Cedar Square
R 06	NO	James Richardson House	E Side SR 1921 0.1 Mi. N of JCT w/ SR 1936	1339 Coltrane Mill Road	Level Cross
R 07	YES	Cotrane Mill & Dam	W Side SR 1921 0.1 Mi. N of JCT w/ SR 1935 at Deep River	1604 Coltrane Mill Road	Level Cross
R 08	NO	Daniel Coltrane House	N Side SR 1921 0.1 Mi. E of JCT w/ SR 1928	2060 Coltrane Mill Road	Level Cross
R 09	NO		S Side SR 1935 0.1 Mi. W of JCT w/ SR 1936	Lorien Charter Drive	Level Cross
R 10	NO	Robert Glenn Clark House	E Side SR 1936 at JCT w/ SR 1921	9390 Walker Mill Road	Level Cross
R 11	NO	Osborne House	W Side SR 1936 0.2 Mi. N of JCT w/ SR 1938	9397 Coletrane Mill Road	Level Cross
R 12	NO	James Albert Holder House	W Side SR 1936 0.1 Mi. S of JCT w/ SR 1938	Walker Mill Road	Level Cross
R 13	NO	Marion Osborne House	N Side SR 1938 0.1 MI. E of JCT. w/ SR 1936	1310 Hockett Dairy Road	Level Cross
R 14	NO	Herschel N. Hockett House & Farm	S Side SR 1938 0.6 Mi. E of JCT w/ SR 1936	1057 Hockett Dairy Road	Level Cross
R 15	NO	Herschel N. Hockett Tenant House 1	W Side SR 2024 0.2 Mi. S of JCT w/ SR 1938	6980 Baldwin Drive	Level Cross
R 16	NO	Hershel N. Hockett Tenant House 2	End SR 2024 0.5 Mi. S of JCT w/ SR 1938	6983 Baldwin Drive	Level Cross
R 17	NO	Barrier Hunting Lodge	E Side SR 1928 0.3 Mi. S of JCT w/ SR 1921	Cedar Square Road	Cedar Square
R 18	YES	William Coletrane House	N Side SR 1934 at JCT w/ SR 1933	1184 Steed Road	Cedar Square/Level Cross
R 19	NO	Jess Cruthis House	N Side Checker Road 0.2 Mi. W of JCT w/ SR 1922	Checker Road	Cedar Square

Vis.

Reson	NR Eligi	Site Name	Location Description	Street Address	Nearest Town
R 20	NO	Davis House 2748	E Side SR 1922 0.1 Mi. N of JCT w/ Muddy Creek	5980 Muddy Creek Road	Cedar Square
R 21	NO	Cantor House	S Side Cantor Ln. 0.4 Mi. W of SR 1927	2391 Cantor Lane	Cedar Square
R 22	NO	Spencer House 2070	W Side of SR 1927 0.4 Mi. N of SR 1928	5901 Cantor Road	Cedar Square
R 23	NO	R.W. Spencer House & Farm	E Side SR 1927 0.4 Mi. N of JCT w/ SR 1928	Cantor Road	Cedar Square
R 24	NO	DeWitt Coletrane House	N Side SR 1928 at end of SR 1932	Elmer Beeson Road	Cedar Square
R 25	NO	Log House	S Side SR 1928 0.4 Mi. E of SR 1922	6178 Cedar Square Road	Cedar Square
R 26	NO	Bramblewood Farm	S Side SR 1928 0.5 Mi. E of JCT w/ SR 1922	6257 Cedar Square Road	Cedar Square
R 27	NO	Beeson House 2736	E Side SR 1932 0.1 Mi. N of JCT w/ SR1929	5550 Elmer Beeson Road	Randleman
R 28	NO	House PD 58	S Side 1929 0.1 Mi. E of JCT w/ SR 1932	2623 Spencer Road	Cedar Square
R 29	NO	House ED59	S Side SR 1929 0.4 Mi. E of JCT w/ SR 1932	2455 Spencer Road	Cedar Square
R 30	NO	David S. Davis House & Farm	N Side1929 0.3 Mi. W of JCT. w/ SR 1926	2062 Spencer Road	Cedar Square
R 31	NO	Rez Johnson House RD 62	E Side SR 1944 0.1 Mi. N of Muddy Creek	5964 Branson Davis Road	Cedar Square
R 32	NO	Branson Davis House 1 2049	E Side SR 1944 0.3 Mi. S of JCT w/ SR 1926	Branson Davis Road	Cedar Square
R 33	NO	Branson Davis House 2 & Farm	E Side SR 1944 0.2 Mi. S of JCT w/ SR 1926	6391 Branson Davis Road	Cedar Square
R 34	YES	Cox-Dixon House RD 28	E Side SR 1926 0.6 Mi. S of JCT w/ SR 1944	6239 Davis Country Road	Cedar Square
R 35	NO	Hinshaw House 12055	E Side SR 1926 1.1 Mi. N of JCT w/ SR 1937	5840 Davis Country Road	Randleman
R 36	NO	John Beeson House	E Side SR 1926 0.8 Mi. N of JCT w/ SR 1939	5680 Davis Country Road	Randleman
R 37	NO	Thiterow Adams House 2034	Entrance E Side SR 1936 0.4 Mi. N of JCT w/ SR 1939	4713 Old Walker Mill Road	Randleman
R 38	NO	Stanton Davis House RD 52	S Side SR 1931 1.5 Mi. E of JCT w/ US 311	2129 Banner-Whitehead Road	New Market
R 39	NO	Crotts House 8046	E Side SR 1944 at JCT w/ 1931	Branson Davis Road	Cedar Square
R 40	NO	House 2060	E Side SR 1944 0.1 Mi. S of JCT w/ SR 1931	Branson Davis Road	Cedar Square
R 41	NO	Jesse E. Swain House & Farm	N Side SR 1942 0.2 Mi. E of JCT w/ SR 1944	1706 Will Coletrane Road	New Market
R 42	NO	Joseph Welborn House	Entrance N Side SR 1943 0.5 Mi. E of JCT w/ SR 1944	Earl Johnson Road	New Market
R 43	NO	Floyd Frazier House 1 & 2 2053-54	End SR 1922 .03 Mi. W of JCT w/ SR 1936	5893 Sartin Road	Randleman
R 44	NO	Guy Small House & Farm	N Side SR 1962 0.2 Mi.W of JCT w/ SR 1961	Walker Meadows Drive	Randleman
R 45	NO	House RD61	W Side SR 1961 0.7 Mi. N of JCT w/ US 220 Business	4785 Old Walker Mill Ext.	Randleman
R 46	NO	Robert L. Coltrane House 1 & 2	W Side SR 1950 at JCT w/ SR 1939	1539 Commonwealth Road	New Market
R 47	NO	Ross House ED 68	E Side SR 1950 0.3 Mi. S of JCT w/ SR 1936	1416 Commonwealth Road	New Market

#### B. List of Recorded Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register

No.	Property Name	Effect	Page #
R 05	Coletrane, John House*	adverse effect	23
R 07	Coletrane Mill & Dam*	adverse effect	30
R 18	Coletrane, William House	no effect	39
R 02	Walton-Coletrane House	no effect	46
R 34	Cox-Dixon House	no effect	51
G 07	Freeman-Bodie Mill & Dam (GF 571)**	adverse effect	57 •
G 08	Parsons, James House 1& 2 (GF 571)**	adverse effect	61 PMC

<sup>\*(</sup>considered individually as well as contributing resources in Coletrane Mill District)

<sup>\*\*(</sup>considered as contributing resources in Freeman-Bodie Mill District)

#### Evaluations of Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register

#### (R 05) JOHN COLETRANE HOUSE

#### Location

The John Coletrane House is located on the north side of a dirt road 275 meters east of State Road 1924. The junction of the dirt road with State Road 1924 is 625 meters north of the junction with State Road 1921 in the New Market vicinity of Randolph County.

The John Coletrane House, surrounded by a large yard and numerous large trees, is undisturbed by intrusions. No outbuildings remain except for a 1925 well house supported by a new brick foundation. Three slave houses and assorted farm buildings were demolished in the mid-20th century, as was a section of the main house. Two mounting stones are located in front of the porch. This extension of the house originally adjoined the northeast corner of the rear extension and was demolished around 1915 due to its deteriorated condition.

#### Architectural Description

#### The Exterior

The handsome house, its style heavily influenced by Greek Revival, was built in at least two phases that are evident in its elevation. The later (ca. 1840-60) western section which is 4- bays wide and 2 stories in height, while the earlier (ca. 1817-28) eastern section is 3-bays wide and 1 story high with an attic story. An entry door with heavy surround is found in each section of the main (south) facades and both appear original. The windows sash varies with 9/9, 9/6,6/9, and 4/6 lights within pegged frames. A stepped single-shouldered exterior end chimney stands at the east end of the house and an interior end chimney is centered between the earlier and later sections. Both chimneys appear original. The foundation is of handmade bricks.

A front porch extends across the entire front facade, the roof supported by chamfered posts with a lamb's tongue design. Although some 20th century alterations exist, they are predominately along the east end of the rear addition and on the second floor of the later section. The roof of the porch and main house were replaced in the late 1800s. At that time, the scrolled eave brackets of the roof of the western section were added. The (rear) north elevation of the structure possesses a 1-story, 1-bay wide shed ca. 1920s addition that has been remodeled.

#### The Interior

The interior of the dwelling retains much of the original fabric, although the stair has been relocated and a small entry foyer was added in the earlier section of the house in the 1920s or 30s. The two front rooms possess plaster walls with flushboard wainscoting, wide molded baseboards, chair rails, molded cornices and original pine floorboards with squarehead nails. The mantels in both rooms are Greek Revival influenced: the east mantel is of Asher Benjamin design with reeded pilasters, corner blocks, mirrored overmantel and a Greek key frieze. The window and door surrounds in the west room are crosseted at the top and the frames are crowned by shallow pediments. The entry door in this room double-leafed with 2-panels in each leaf and retains the original hardware. The door in the east front room exhibits 6 recessed panels and the original hardware.

The west end of the rear shed addition exhibits a high beaded baseboard, 3-part molded window and door surrounds, and the 6/9 window sash. The ceiling has been lowered and the floorboards replaced. At one time, stairs ascended from this room to the second floor; however, a later stairway with square balustrade

and molded rail now ascends along the north wall of the east front room. The remainder of the rear addition which houses the kitchen, has been remodeled, although two windows retain the original 6/9 sash.

A small room with a fireplace also exhibiting a Greek key frieze occupies the remaining space of the earlier section. Although the walls have been sheet rocked and a new floor and ceiling installed; the original window surrounds and sash, molded chair rail, and baseboard remain

The second floor was inaccessible at the time of the survey, but according to the current owner is less embellished than the lower level and retains original material.

#### Historical Background

The main source of information on the historical background of the house is J. Ned Woodall's 1975 survey report:

The early history of this site and that of the John Coletrane Mill appear closely intertwined since the same John Coletrane is alleged to have built both. Standing in close proximity to each other, the John Coletrane House and Mill presumably date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. D.F. Richardson, present owner of the John Coletrane House and the great-grandson of John and Mary Coletrane, dates the house and early portions of the mill from that period. The architectural style of the house and the birth and death date of John Coletrane, 1802-1879, coincide with this assessment. The division of the Daniel Coletrane estate on April 15, 1836, and the August 28, 1903 deed of purchase of the house and attached lands by D.F. Richardson's father also confirm the above information.

Daniel Coletrane, John Coletrane's father, died in 1835 leaving a 1573 -acre estate to be divided equally among ten heirs. John Coletrane's portion consisted of two hundred and sixty-five acres "where he now lives" plus a one-third interest in "the mills and land attached thereto." The assessed value of this inheritance was \$1,446.66-2/3. The remaining two-thirds interest in the mills were divided between his brother, William Coletrane, and his married sister, Rachel Coletrane Dicks.

James Bascum Richardson purchased two-fifths interest in the above property in 1903 from his father, Washington Boliver Richardson, for the sum of \$600.00. The deed specifically stated that the two hundred and seventy acres involved, lying both in Guilford and Randolph County, where "the same being known and designated as John Coletrane's home place . . . and the said being . . . the dower of widow Mary Coletrane."

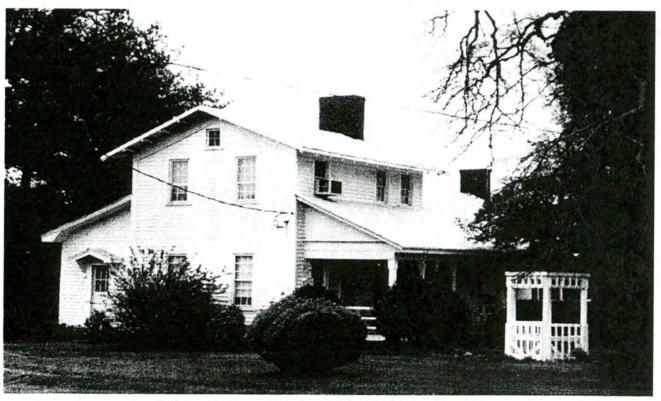
D.F. Richardson and a brother divided this part of their father's property among themselves around 1917. D.F. Richardson earlier had ensured that he received the house and one hundred thirty-five acres of land by paying his father \$1,000 for that portion of the estate.

#### Evaluation

The architectural and historic significance of this house is unquestionable. The fact that it has descended in the Coletrane family since its construction further enhances its historical association with the county. The altered mill, while architecturally unimportant, retains extensive evidence of the early Coletrane Mill and represents an historical archaeological site which needs further investigation. Its proximity to the John Coletrane house is of interest as an indication of the varied economic pursuits of the early settlers in the region. This entire district seems to have historical value, and its consideration by the State Review Committee is recommended



R 05 John Coletrane House Front Elevation



R 05 John Coletrane House West and Front Elevations

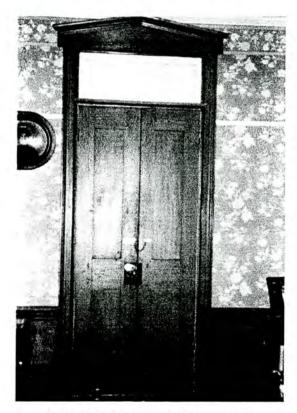




R 05 John Coletrane House Front and East Facades



R 05 John Coletrane House Stair



R 05 John Coletrane Entry Door

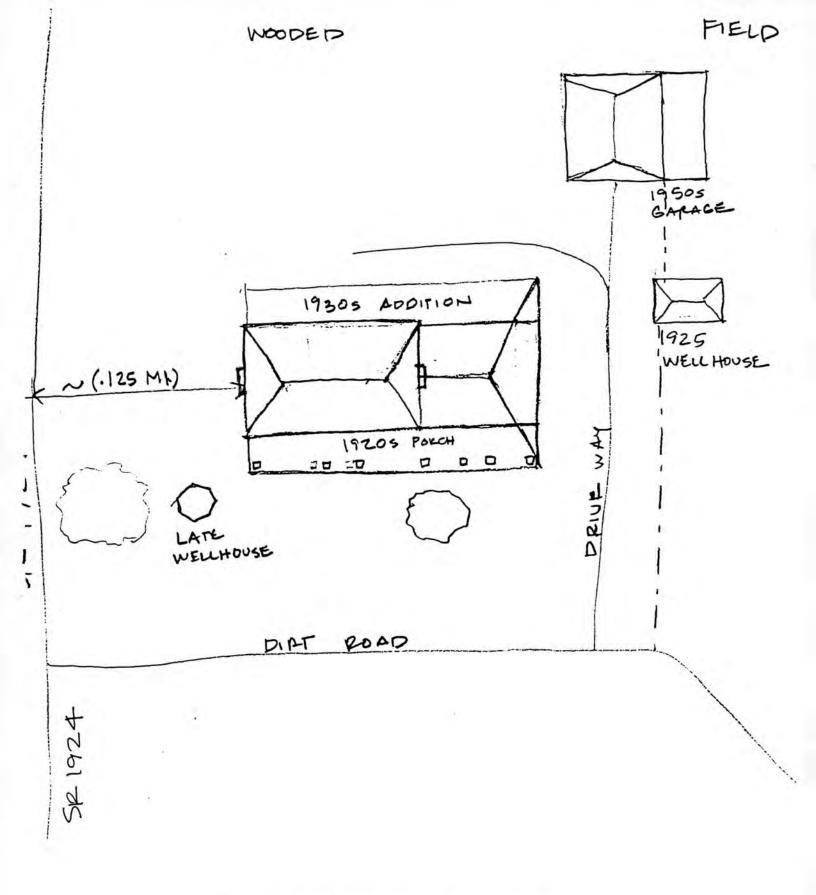


Figure 6. (R 05) JOHN COLETRANE HOUSE SITE PLAN (Not To Scale)

#### Randolph County GIS Inquiry 07 May 97 12:40 PM

Parcel Number: 7748562805 Map Scale: 504 FT/IN

User: dplrs



THIS MAP WAS PREPARED BY RANDOLPH COUNTY, NO FOR THE COUNTY'S INTERNAL USE. RANDOLPH COUNTY, ITS AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES MAKE NO WARRANTY AS TO THE CORRECTIVESS OR ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH ON THIS MAP, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IN FACT OR IN LAW, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

MAP IS BASED ON STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM IN 1927 DATUM.

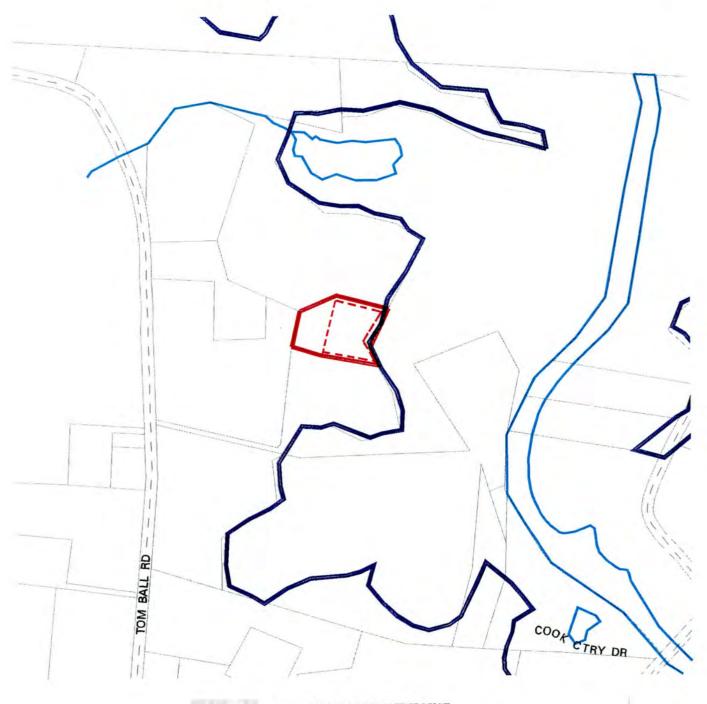


Figure 7

R5 JOHN COLETRANE HOUSE 6608 Tom Ball Road

--- Historic Property Boundary

## (R 07) COLETRANE MILL & DAM

#### Location

Coletrane Mill is located on the west side of State Road 1921, 275 meters west-northwest of the junction of State Roads 1921 and 1935 in the New Market vicinity of Randolph County.

Coletrane Mill is situated on the east bank of Deep River and was originally surrounded by the Coletrane-family lands. Twentieth-century intrusions have somewhat altered the rural character of the site.

## Architectural Description

The current mill structure is ca. 1920s; however, it is supported by the original mill foundation. Two bays wide by 6 bays deep, the mill building is a two-story, front-gabled post-and-beam structure sheathed in corrugated tin resting on a concrete-covered stone foundation. The roof, possessing exposed rafters, is also sheathed in tin. The front-gable exhibits two 4-light windows. A one-story late 19th-century shed addition stands along the west corner of the mill structure, perpendicular to the main facade.

The main facade, which faces north, opens onto the second floor of the mill. The first floor area of the mill, inaccessible at the time of the survey, once housed at least two 20-inch turbine wheels and related machinery. The turbine wheels were replaced in the 1920s when steam power was implemented to drive the later-added ice-making machinery.

Physical evidence of the earlier mill include the rubble dam, mill race, stone retaining wall, and scattered bits of machinery. Portions of the early mill race were incorporated into the concrete canal which once channeled water to the turbine wheels. Millstones, rusted saw blades, lay shafts, and sundry machinery parts are found throughout the site. A later dam extends to the west of the old stone dam. This dam, also of stone, dates from ca. 1925 when the gristmill was first converted to an ice plant.

#### Historical Background

The main source of historical background information is J. Ned Woodall's 1975 survey report:

Elisha Mendenhall, documented one of the county's 12 wealthiest men in 1779, built a grist mill on the site possibly around 1787, the estimated date of construction of the existing dam. The dam is constructed of massive granite blocks as large as 4 -feet square held in place by lead-sealed iron straps. Local tradition relates that original mill was also built of stone, hauled by oxen from Moore County; although several granite quarries are found in the immediate area and granite is not plentiful in Moore County. The dam is an 18th-century engineering landmark in the county and the Piedmont. The existing frame and reinforced concrete mill structures date to the early 20th century. Ice-making machinery of the period, which used ammonia as a coolant, and a turbine water wheel are extant, although not used since 1973. The mill is now known for its second owner, Daniel Coletrane, who bought it from Elisha Mendenhall. The last remaining covered bridge to cross Deep River stood at the site until it was demolished in 1950 (NC-SHPO Survey Files).

The Coletrane Mill came into existence some time after 1808 and before 1835. The Elisha Mendenhall Gristmill stood on this site from 1787 through the early years of the 1800s. This mill passed into the Coletrane hands at an early period, however, since the division of the Daniel Coletrane estate records this mill and possibly others as well.

John Coletrane inherited a third of his father's mill property and apparently expanded this industrial inheritance. The lands and mill he received in 1836 were valued at \$1,446.66-2/3. By 1872, his six

hundred and twenty-five acre farm and two mills, one a grist mill and the other a sawmill, were worth \$5,500.00. The present owner of the John Coletrane House often visited the mill as a child and remembers that the gristmill used turbine wheels and that the sawmill had a sash saw with a moveable carriage.

The Coletrane Mill remained in the family hands after John Coletrane's death in 1879. The 1880 Manufacturing Census for Randolph County listed the "John Coletrane Estate Mill" and noted that it had a nine foot fall and two Reynolds turbine wheels which generated ten horsepower.

An 1899 report on the mill described the site as well, but credited the Coletrane Mill with 4 turbines, 2 sets of corn stones, 1 pair of wheat burr stones, a fan-mill, smutter, and 8-foot rubble dam. No mention of a sash sawmill occurred.

The Coletrane Mill was inoperative by 1924 and apparently left Coletrane's ownership prior to this date. The mill structure was neglected and run down and the dam deteriorated. This period of disuse possibly accounts for the damage to the mill's frame exterior which forced the substitution of tin as the primary wall covering.

In 1925, Talton Cox acquired the mill and converted it into an ice plant. The turbine wheels are alleged to have been in good repair at this time and were briefly used to power the ice machinery after the construction of a new stone dam which still stands in good working order.

The uncertainty of Deep River's water power during periods of low rainfall eventually caused Cox to switch from water power to steam. A gasoline-driven Allis Chalmmers tractor motor generated the power for the steam, and this machinery remains intact in the present mill structure. The ice machinery installed by Talton Cox in the 1920s was manufactured by the York Ice Machinery Company of York, Pennsylvania.

The Pugh family acquired the Coletrane Mill around 1959 and operated it as an ice plant until 1974. The mill remained inoperative from 1974 until at least 1977.

#### Evaluation

Although the currently-standing mill building is an early 20th-century structure, the original mill foundation rubble dam, and mill race, and an early sluice gate and turbine wheels remain on the site. Although the mill building is later, the overall site and its appurtenances is significant as a contributing resource in an eligible National Register District which includes the John Coletrane House (R 05) as a contributing resource. The district is eligible under Criterion A for its ability to yield information about the operation of small family-run gristmills in the area in the 19th century and into the 20th-century. The mill and dam represent an ongoing milling operation on the site since ca. 1787, a rare span of time for an original land use. The district represents the rarely found intact spacial relationship of mill and mill house. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for the vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival design uncommon to the area exhibited by the house, and for the stone dam construction, of which there are few surviving examples in the county. The mill site may be eligible for the National Register under Criterion D; however, the surveyor was unable to make this assessment.



R 07 Coletrane Mill Front Facade



R 07 Coletrane Mill Sluice Gate



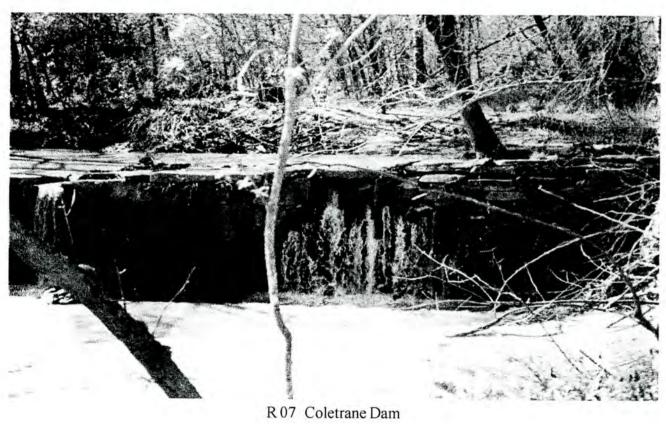
R 07 Coletrane Mill & Dam

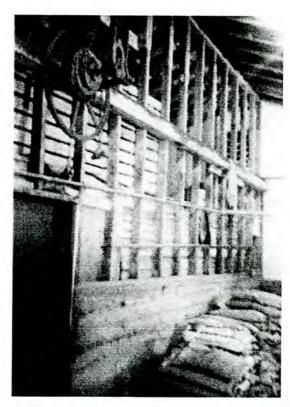


R 07 Coletrane Mill & Dam

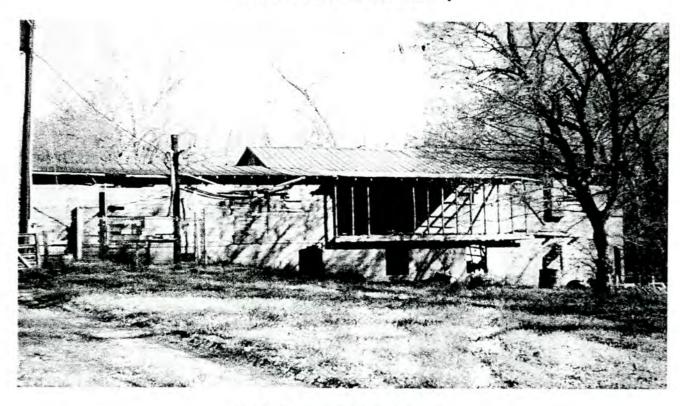


R 07 Coletrane Mill & Dam



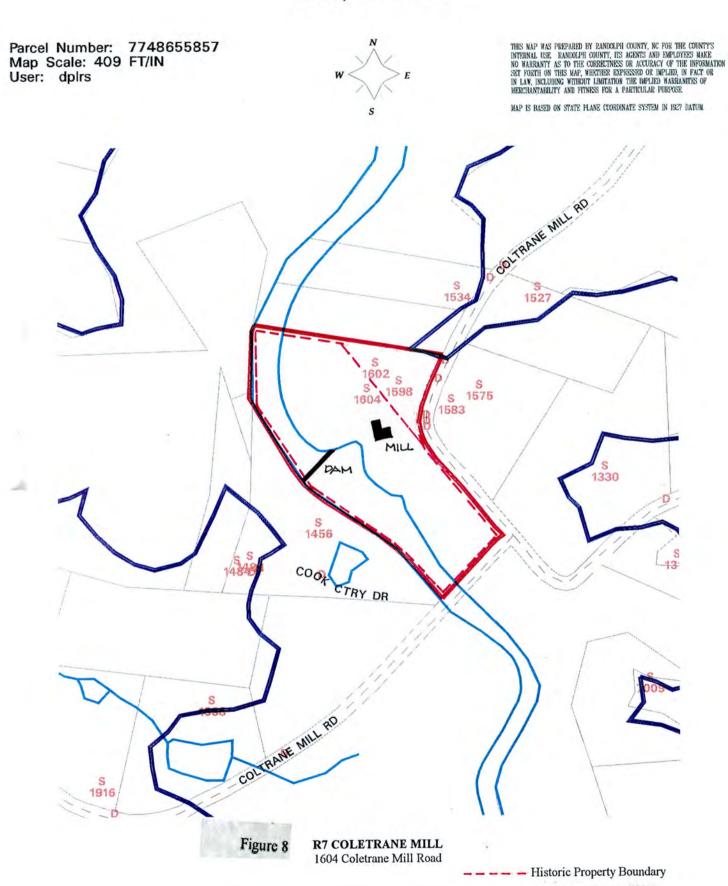


R 07 Coletrane Mill Ice Machinery



R 07 Coletrane Mill West Facade

# Randolph County GIS Inquiry 07 May 97 12:35 PM



## Randolph County GIS Inquiry 07 May 97 12:35 PM

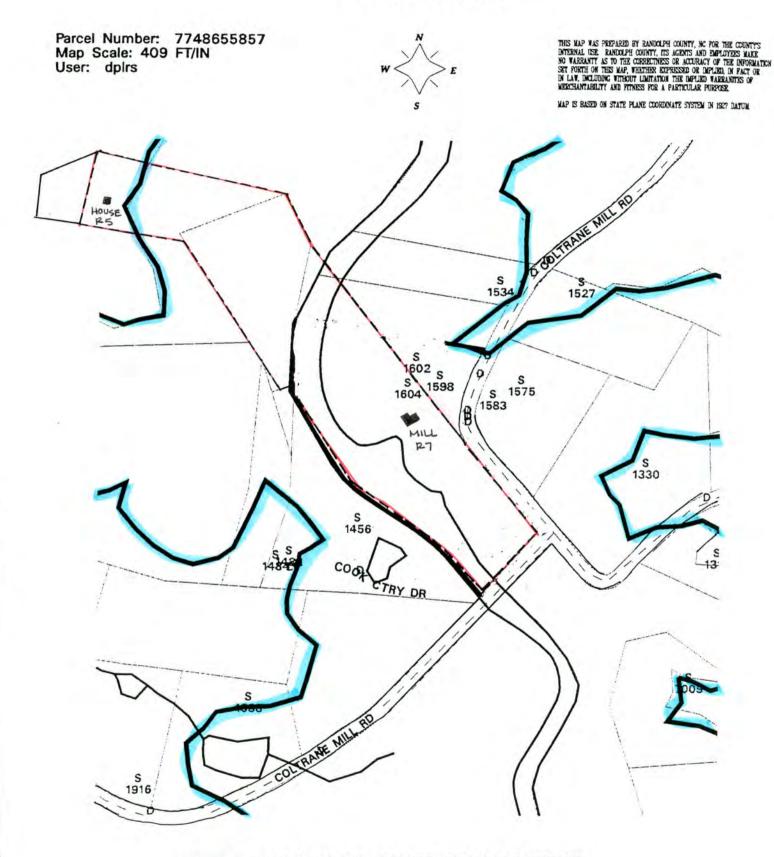


Figure 9 R5 & R7 COLTRANE MILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Between SR 1921 & SR 1924

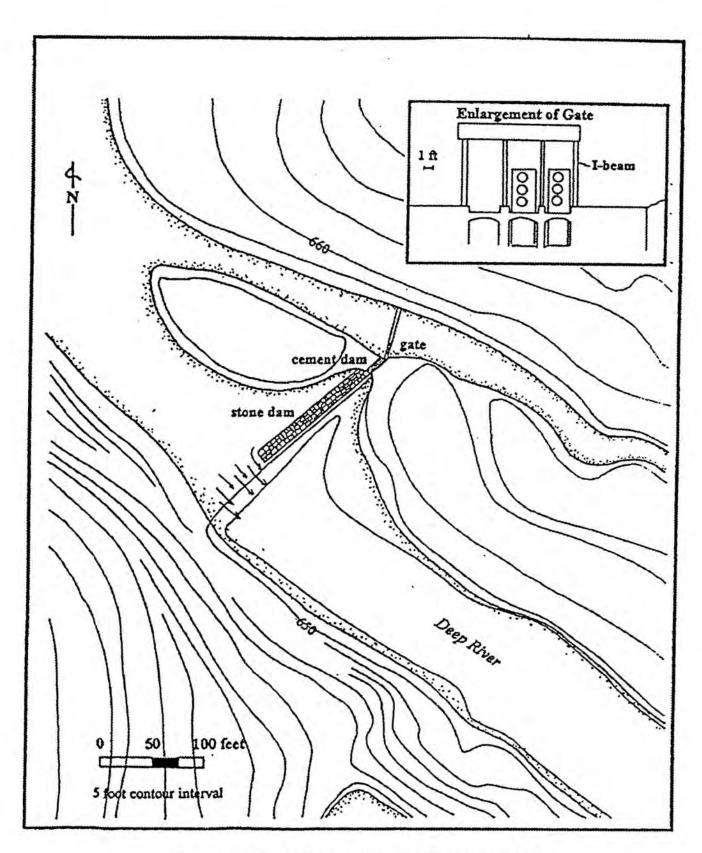


Fig. 10. Site Plan of Coletrane Dam and Flood Gate (R 07)

Excerpted from an Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Randleman Reservoir, NC

Volume I, Technical Report 1996.

## (R 18) THE WILLIAM COLETRANE HOUSE

#### Location

The William Coletrane House is located in the New Market vicinity and township of Randolph County on the northeast side of the junction of State Roads 1933 and 1934, facing State Road 1934.

## **Architectural Description**

One of Randolph County's most significant early structures, the ca. 1785 Georgian-Federal house retains much of its original fabric with some later modifications. The house faces south and is flanked on the east and south by several 1920s outbuildings including a large 1940s gambrel barn and a ca. 1930s Delco power plant shed. Earlier log outbuildings such as slave quarters, a kitchen, and a barn were demolished between 1915 and 1942 (personal communication with Vance and Angela Steed, March 25, 1997). The surrounding land is cultivated fields.

The porch may originally have been open, but it is now closed by double-leaf two-panel Greek Revival doors set in a side-lighted frame.

## The Exterior

The two-story, four-bay -wide, two-bay-deep frame dwelling is sited on a 100-acre tract. The side-gabled structure rests a stone foundation. The original clapboards on the exterior walls were replaced by German siding during the 1930s and the gable roof and the window sash were replaced as well during the 1930s. The windows are double-hung and 6/6 light. The two exterior end chimneys retain their original form and early or original material. The east chimney, probably predating the west chimney, has a massive double-shouldered stone base supporting a brick stack and cap. The uppermost shoulder is stepped while the lower shoulder is paved. The west chimney, stepped and single-shouldered, rests on a base that is composed partially of stone and partially of 5:1 common bond.

A late 19th-century one-story gabled kitchen addition projects from the rear of the house and wraps the northeast corner. A massive rock chimney which formed the rear wall of the kitchen collapsed in the 1920s. Another narrower one-story gabeled ca. 1915 addition projects from the kitchen and has been used as a storage room (NC-SHPO Survey Files). The roofs of these additions are sheathed in tin as is the main block roof.

An unusual feature of the front facade of the house is a two-story, full-facade engaged shed -roofed porch. Both levels of the porch are enclosed. At the lower level is an opening framing the recessed central entry which is filled with a pair of two paneled doors. The flush-sheathing on the walls and ceiling indicate that this unusual porch configuration is an early, if not original, part of the house.

An enclosed dogleg stair is located at the southeast corner of the porch leading to the enclosed second and provides the only access to the second floor. The stairway is concealed by an early fielded panel door supported on H-L hinges with leather washers. Two exterior doors lead from the porch into the hall and the parlor of the house, but only the 6-panel door to the west is original.

#### The Interior

The interior of the house was not accessed by the surveyor; however, in a March 25, 1997 interview with Vance and Angela Steed, parents of the current owner, Colvin Steed, it was confirmed that few had occurred on the interior since the 1985 Woodall report and that none of the remaining material had been removed. The following interior description information was obtained from the Woodall report and NC State Historic Preservation Office files.

The house exhibits occasional intrusions from the 19th and 20th centuries, but these alterations do not detract from the overall character of the house. The interior boasts the county's most stylish Georgian period molding. It is laid out in hall-and-parlor plan each of these two rooms featuring raised panel overmantels with molded shelves capped and an embattled frieze. Six-panel doors with strap hinges are found throughout the interior with those on the second floor exhibiting red and black faux-mahogany graining. The upper floors are accessible by an enclosed stair which rises from the porch.

The west room retains the early heavily molded chair rail, horizontal beaded board wainscoting with vertical beaded boards above, and a flush-sheathed ceiling. Those walls that were originally plastered have been covered by Victorian sheathing.

The east room, with a later-added entry from the front porch, has been altered to a greater degree with a replacement floor, lowered ceiling, and sheet-rocked walls. A wide molded baseboard and a mantel with arched hearth opening, molded shelf, and paneled overmantel with dogtooth dentil molding also appear to be original. The design of this mantel is the same as that of the west room except for the dentil molding and is higher.

The present kitchen, occupying the early rear addition, and the second- level rooms are sheathed in horizontal boards as is the enclosed stair in the southeast corner ascending to an unfinished attic.

## Historical Background

William Coletrane, a land surveyor, was born in Edenton to David Coletrane, who emigrated from Scotland ca. 1738 (Roberson and Swiggett 1975). William served as a constable and tax collector in the Randolph County court between 1780 and 1781, and was appointed deputy sheriff as well as county commissioner in 1782 (Whatley 1985 and NC-SHPO Survey Files). William's son Daniel (1780-1835) was the next owner of the property, and it was passed on through the generations to sons and daughters as follows: Daniel's son David (1811-1892), David's son James Ruffin (1845-1917) and finally James' daughter Emma Coletrane (1876-?) Emma Coletrane married her cousin, Allen Bailey Coletrane. The Sewards purchased property in 1916 from Allen Bailey (Whatley 1985 / Roberson and Swiggett 1975). The house is said to have taken 7 years to build (NC-SHPO Survey Files).

The Coletrane family have historically been prosperous and respected farmers and landowners in the county. An 1815 Randolph County tax list credited Daniel Coletrane with \$1900.00 worth of property in "Captain Smith's District." The division of Daniel Coletrane's estate among his ten heirs in 1836 listed an estate which totaled over 1500 acres, including mills, all worth \$9,960.00 (Randolph County Deed Books). The size of this estate, small in comparison with farms in the coastal plains, was typical of the North Carolina Piedmont.

From his father's estate, David Coletrane received 248 acres of land worth \$1800.00 which adjoined lands inherited by two of his sisters. This inheritance passed, in part, to his son James Ruffin Coletrane. James maintained the farming tradition of his family and raised three children, Emma (who later came to own the house along with her husband A.B. Coletrane) Eugene Jarvis, and David Stanton on the estate. David Stanton Coletrane (1893-1968) served as Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, Assistant Director of the Budget Commission, Director of the North Carolina Department of Administration, and ended his career as Chairman of the Good Neighbor Council of North Carolina. Eugene Jarvis Coletrane (1883-1960) worked in the field of higher education and served as president of Brevard College from 1934-1950.

William Steed bought the farm from A.B. Coletrane and T.O. Spencer in 1915. Steed became the first farmer in the Level Cross community to open a dairy farm (Archdale Trinity News, "Coletrane House is Georgian Gem" by Alice Todd, April 24, 1996, p. 6.

#### Evaluation

The William Coletrane House is significant under National Register Criterion A for agriculture given its contribution to the theme of the development of dairy farming in the area. The property is representative of the shift from crop farming in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to dairy farming in the early to mid-20th century. William Steed operated the first dairy farm in the Level Cross community of Randolph County between ca. 1915 and ca. 1940, and several period outbuildings and the ca. 1940 dairy barn are intact. The property is also significant under Criterion B for its long association with the locally significant Coletrane family, one of the earliest and most prosperous and respected farmers and landowners in the county. The high degree of integrity of the structure can be partially attributed to the fact that it remained in the possession of the Coletrane family over four generations. The property is additionally significant under Criterion C for architecture given its textbook Georgian-Federal features as well as the vernacular details of the house and given its relatively sizable quantity of original fabric dating to circa 1785. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology and is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property, see the archaeology survey report.



R 18 William Coltrane House Front Facade



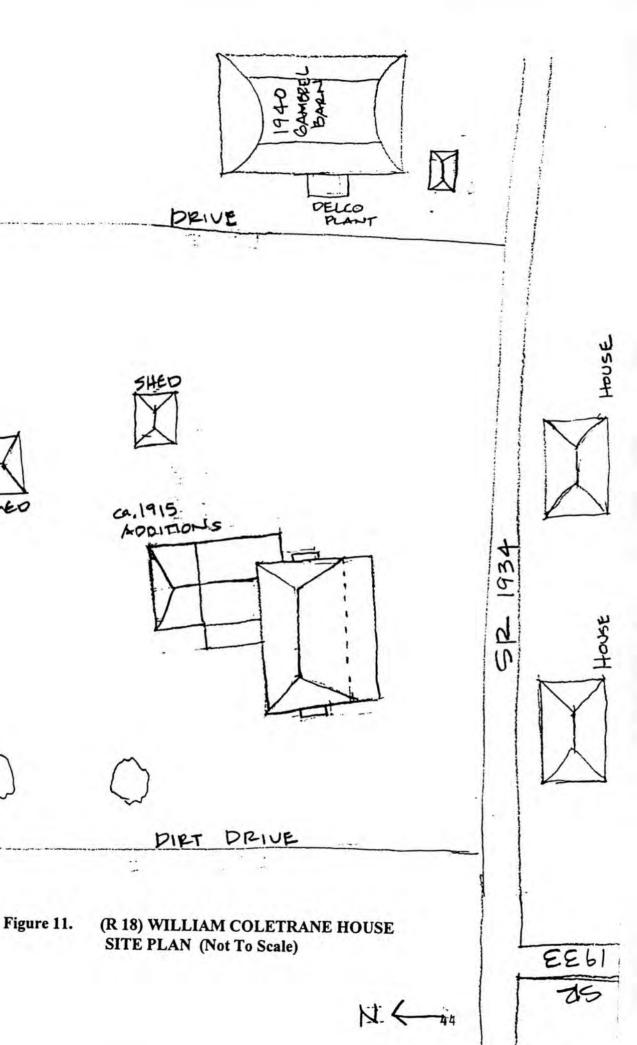
R 18 William Coltrane House Rear Facade



R 18 William Coltrane House

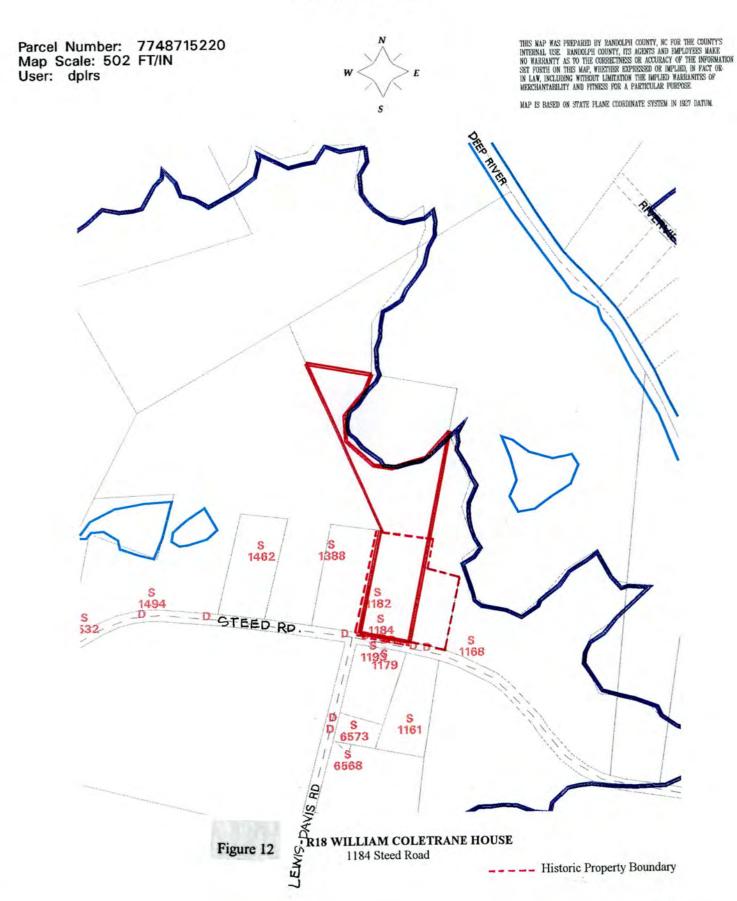


R 18 William Coltrane House



SHED

# Randolph County GIS Inquiry 07 May 97 12:54 PM



## (R 02) WALTON-COLETRANE HOUSE

Location: The Walton-Coletrane House is located on the north side of State Road 1924 0.4 miles east of the junction with State Road 1921.

The house is situated in a rural setting of pasture land on a dead-end road. The only recent intrusion is a 1973 brick ranch house on the adjacent lot. A large oak tree stands adjacent to the northeast corner. A ca. 1935 dairy barn are sited across the drive to the southwest in front of the house. Adjacent to the house on the west are a potato barn and another small barn. On the east side is a frame smokehouse and to the far rear (north) of the house is a log tobacco barn. All of these outbuildings appear to date to the 1930s and 40s.

## **Architectural Description**

## The Exterior

The 1-story, 3-bay-wide brick house was built ca. 1840 (Roberson and Swiggett 1984.) Brick chimneys with glazed headers flank the side-gabled ends and central entry is flanked by 6/9-light sash headed by brick jack arches--the ensemble creating a symmetrical Federal-style facade. The Craftsman-style full-facade porch with exposed- rafter shed roof supported by battered columns on brick piers was added ca. 1935. A 1-story, L-shaped frame addition was also added possibly at this time. The bricks of the house were fired in a kiln on the premises. The pegged, 8-panel entry door is original and is duplicated in the rear entry. The structure of the house is hand-hewn timber (Roberson and Swiggett 1984).

### The Interior

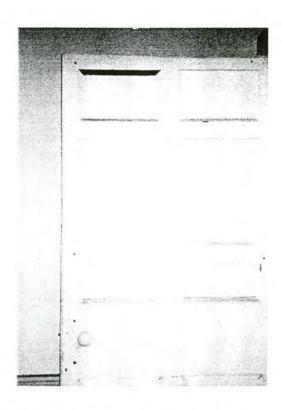
The interior detailing of the house is impressively intact. A 12-inch thick partition has been removed from the originally center hall plan, enlarging the west room. Both rooms exhibit Asher Benjamin-type mantels with Greek key frieze supported by reeded pilasters similar to those mantels found in the John Coletrane House (R05). At the northeast corner of the hall is an enclosed stair with three risers and a square balustrade outside the stair door. The walls are a textured plaster or stucco above a molded chairrail. The ceilings are of wide boards. Wide moldings surround the doors. The door to the east room is of vertical boards.

## Historical Background

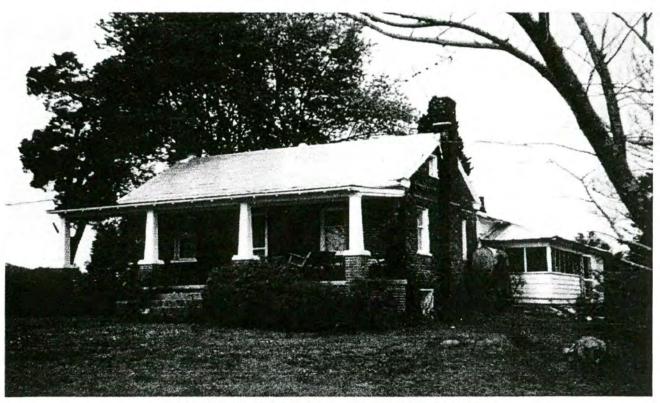
The house was built ca. 1840 by Lewis Walton (d. 1864). The Waltons were member of the Springfield Friends Meeting. Lewis' daughter Deida, married Lemuel Coletrane (1821-1879) in 1866 (Roberson and Swiggett 1984). The Coletrane family ran a dairy farm on the property beginning around 1935 (personal communication with Gail Coletrane, April 27, 1997). The house remains in the Coletrane family.

#### Evaluation

The Walton-Coletrane House appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its design and construction. The early date of its construction and the intactness of original materials make it a rare example of ante-bellum Federal style in the surrounding area and in Randolph County. The Federal /Greek Revival interior detailing is of exceptional significance because of its intactness and rarity in the area. The property does not retain period outbuildings and therefore does not appear eligible under Criterion A for agricultural development. Nor does the property appear eligible under Criterion B for its association with a significant person. The surveyor was unable to determine eligibility under Criterion D for information potential.



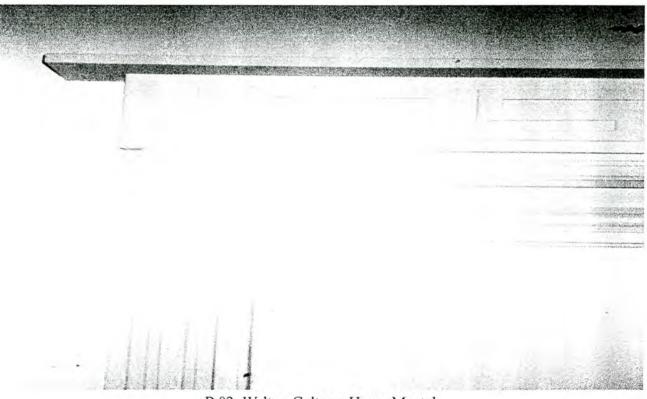
R 02 Walton-Coltrane House Paneled Door



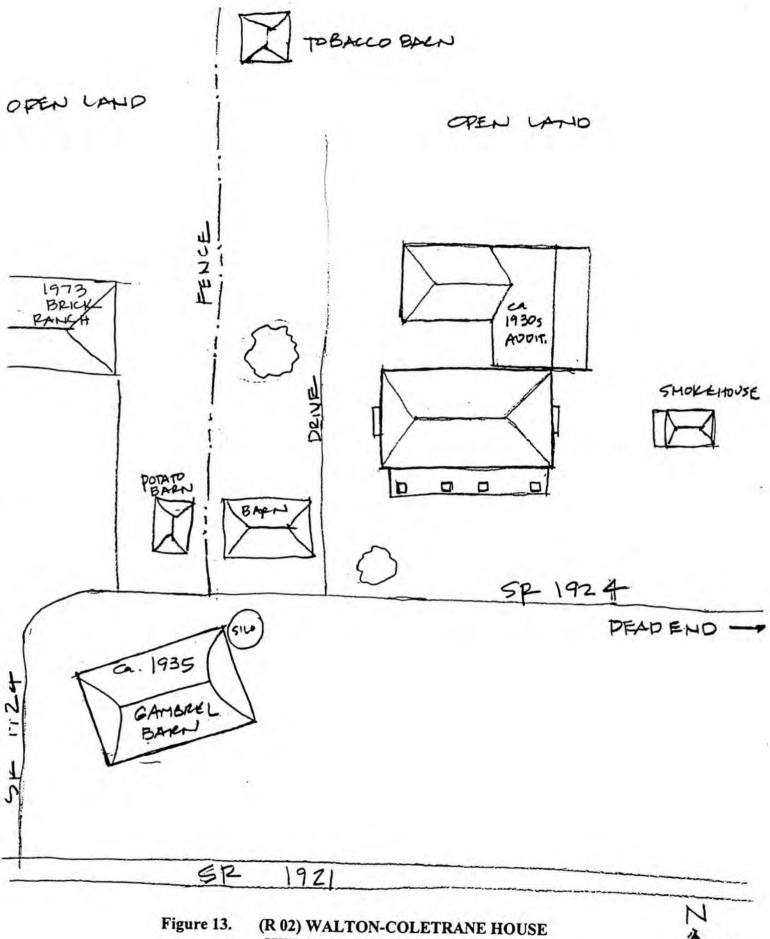
R 02 Walton-Coltrane House Front and East Facades



R 02 Walton-Coltrane House Stair



R 02 Walton-Coltrane House Mantel



SITE PLAN (Not To Scale)

# Randolph County GIS Inquiry 08 May 97 9:53 AM

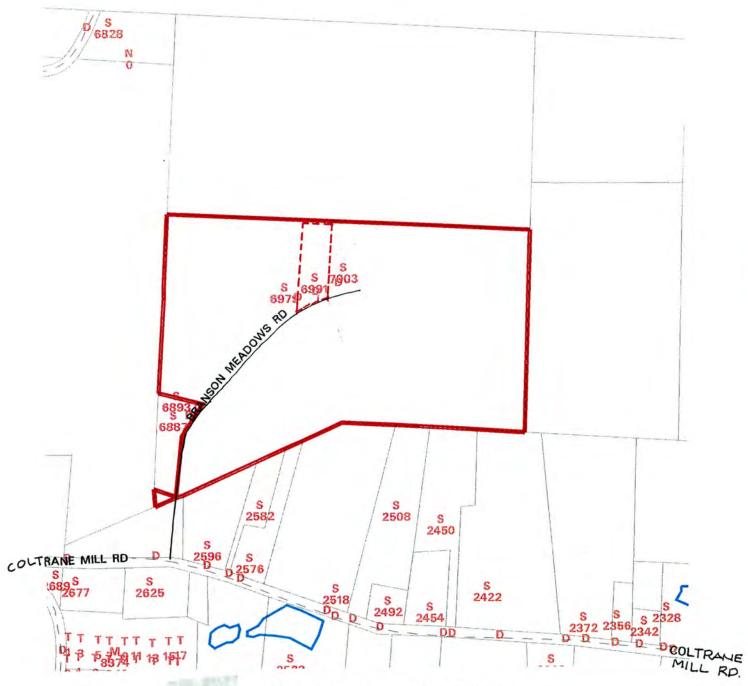
Parcel Number: 7748069773 Map Scale: 552 FT/IN

User: dplrs



THIS MAP WAS PREPARED BY RANDOLPH COUNTY, NO FOR THE COUNTY'S INTERNAL USE. RANDOLPH COUNTY, ITS AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES MAKE NO WARRANTY AS TO THE CORRECTIVESS OR ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH ON THIS MAP, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IN FACT OR IN LAW, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION THE INFLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPLISE.

MAP IS BASED ON STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM IN 1927 DATUM.



R2 WALTON-COLETRANE HOUSE & FARM Figure 14 6991 Branson Meadows Road

--- Historic Property Boundary

## (R 34) THE COX-DIXON HOUSE

#### Location

The Cox Dixon House is located in Randolph County in the Cedar Square vicinity on the east side of State Road 1926 0.6 miles south of the junction with State Road 1944.

## **Architectural Description**

The 2-story, 3-bay triple-A (side-gabled with central front gable) frame house exhibits Greek Revival influence. The 1899 structure is a particularly fine example of a common farm house-type in the county during the turn-of-the-century that is becoming increasingly rare. The returned cornice is molded as are the window surrounds of the 4-light sashes. The central gable exhibits a triangular-pedimented window. The hipped wrap-around porch roof is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The two exterior end chimneys are of stretcher and common bond. A 1 1/2-story saddle-notched log house which was first built on the property in ca. 1850 and later became the rear kitchen ell. It has been moved intact to the adjacent lot. A ca. 1850 and a ca. 1890 wellhouse remain.

The fully intact wood interior is the most impressive architectural feature of the center hall house. It exhibits a hand-crafted and fully paneled wood interior consisting of vertical reeded wainscoting with horizontal beadboard above. The open-well stair features a turned abacus balustrade and newel. The floor is tongue- and- groove and the doors feature raised panels. The door surrounds are embellished with bull's eye corner blocks. The mantels were obscured by stored items; however, were intact. Original gas-light fixtures remain.

## Historical Background

The log house which originally stood on the site was built by Thomas Vanderveer Crawford Cox who was a tax collector in Richmond County after the Civil War. He met his future wife Fanny McCalpin Long in the town of Rockingham where her father owned a hotel. The couple had 7 children, among them a daughter, Fanny Julette born in 1884. Thomas Cox died in 1887 and his wife Fanny continued to run the grain farm consisting of several hundred acres. She had the frame front portion of the house built in 1899 according to a brick in the chimney. The original log house became the kitchen ell. Sometime in the early 1900s, Fanny Julette attended the Womens' Normal School in Greensboro, and her mother and sister Betty lived there with her. It was in Greensboro that Fanny Julette met Charlie Dixon, originally of Snow Camp, who had come to Greensboro to work in an ice mill. After Charlie died as a result of a fall at the mill race, Fanny Julette, along with her mother and sister returned to the farm house in Randolph where they continued to farm corn and grains. Fanny Julette inherited 60 acres of the farm along with the house upon her mother's death. In the 1940s tobacco was raised with the assistance of sharecroppers. (personal communication with Elizabeth Dixon Welborn May 26, 1997).

The hand-crafted wood interior of the house was installed by a craftsman from nearby Randleman who lived onthe property for a year during the weekdays. Fanny Long had a brother who owned a sawmill which produced lumber from timber on the property for the house (personal communication with Elizabeth Dixon Welborn May 26, 1997).

#### Evaluation

The Cox -Dixon House appears to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture. It is a particularly fine example of a typical triple-A farm house-type that was prevalent in the regions at the turn-of the-century. Although slightly deteriorated, the house is exemplary because of its unaltered state and the intactness of original material on the exterior as well as the interior. The interior woodworking is an example of fine local craftsmanship.

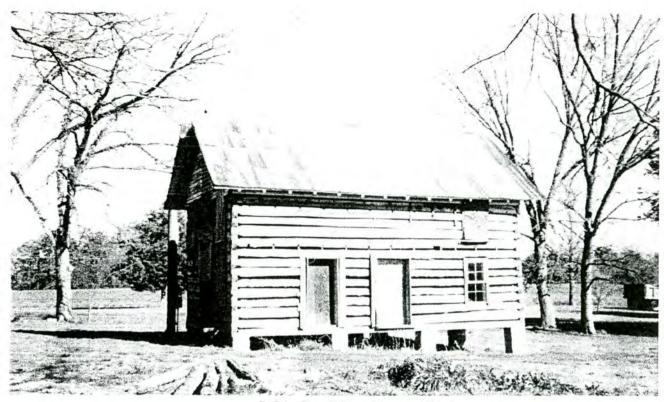
The property is also significant because it retains the log house originally built on the property in ca. 1850s as well as some period landscaping. The property does not appear to be eligible under Criterion A for its contribution to agricultural development because it does not retain original or later farm buildings. Nor does the property appear to be eligible under Criterion B for its association with a significant person. Eligibility under Criterion D may exist but was not evaluated by the surveyor.



R 34 Cox-Dixon House Front and South Facades



R 34 Cox-Dixon House Stair and Wainscot



R 34 Cox-Dixon House Kitchen



R 34 Cox-Dixon House Stair Balustrade

# Randolph County GIS Inquiry 07 May 97 12:59 PM

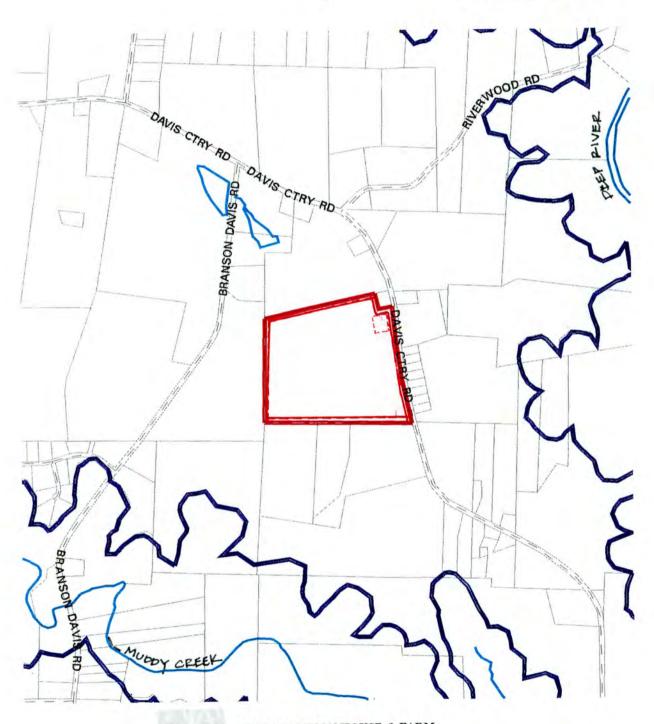
Parcel Number: 7747922165 Map Scale: 1207 FT/IN

User: dplrs



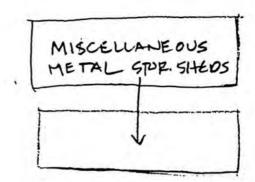
THIS MAP WAS PREPARED BY RANDOLPH COUNTY, NO FOR THE COUNTY'S INTERNAL USE. RANDOLPH COUNTY, ITS AGENTS AND EMPLOYERS MAKE NO WARRANTY AS TO THE CORRECTIVESS OR ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH ON THIS MAP, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IN FACT OR IN LAW, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION THE IMPLIED WARRANITES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

MAP IS BASED ON STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM IN 1927 DATUM.

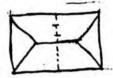


R34 COX-DIXON HOUSE & FARM Figure 15 6239 Davis Country Road

--- Historic Property Boundary



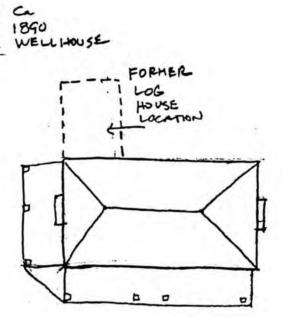




MOVED FROM PEAR EL 19901

SP 1926





CEDAR 1890 CIRCLE DRIVE

Figure 15a. (R 34) COX-DIXON HOUSE SITE PLAN (Not To Scale)

## (G7) FREEMAN-BODIE MILL AND DAM

#### Location

The Freeman-Bodie Mill site nd Dam is located on the east side of State Road 1129, one kilometer north of the intersection with NC 62, in the High Point vicinity of Guilford County.

## Architectural Description

The building is located on the south bank of Deep River and is situated with a southwest-northwest orientation. The adjacent stone dam is intact. A masonry wall runs along the base of a small knoll to the southwest. A brick and a frame house, now joined togther, overlook the mill site from a knoll on the south and appear to be historically related to the mill structure.

The two-story, rectangular brick mill with raised stone foundation is now is ruins, with only portions of its exterior walls standing. The roof and floor have collapsed causing mill machinery, lay shafts, wood flooring, and framing to fall through to the ground floor.

The brick facade, laid in 1:5 common bond is 12 bays long by 6 bays deep. The windows openings, filled with 6/6 wooden sash, are segmentally-arched. The main entrance, on the west (main) facade, is a single-leaf wood door in a segmentally arched opening and a deep architrave. A double-leaf service door exists on the second floor of the west wall along with remnants of what appear to be an iron loading ramp.

The side elevations, facing north and south, possess the same window fenestration of the main elevation. An interior end chimney with a diminutive stack projects above the north wall with mousetooth brickwork at the cap. The rear facade of the mill resembles the front, except for two arches, now brick infilled, punctuating the deep stone foundation. The arched openings apparently allowed water to flow under or through the mill (Woodall, 1985). A stone dam, approximately 130 feet long, extends across the river starting at the northeast corner of the mill. Due to the close proximity of the dam., a millrace was not necessary. A sluice-gate controlled the water flow to the now deteriorated vertical iron penstock Woodall 1975.

Intact evidence of the interior finishes of the mill includes whitewashed exposed brick walls, wood -strip flooring, and large chamfered columnar wood roof supports. Window sashes were set in deeply recessed splayed brick jambs.

## Historical Background

As of 1985, the date of the Woodall report, James Parsons of Jamestown, NC reportedly possesses a cornerstone from the Freeman -Bodie Mill dated 1876; however, the existence of a mill on this site possibly dates as early as 1808 (Woodall 1975). The *Price-Strother Map of North Carolina*, published in that year, located a "Parson's Mill" on Deep River below Richland Creek very near the site of the Freeman-Bodie Mill. The Freeman family settled in Guilford County at an early date, apparently with concentrated land holdings along Deep River, Richland Creek, Hickory and Reedy Creeks, and the present towns of High Point and Jamestown. John W. Freeman, the original owner of the mill, established extensive acreage in this area prior to 1859 -- his heirs maintaining possession of portions of this estate into the 20th century (Woodall 1975).

Freeman's farming practices contributed to a common pattern for industrial site development in the Piedmont section of North Carolina by combining agricultural operations with gristmilling operations. Gristmills were essential in the Piedmont where wheat, corn, and oats were heavily cultivated and the swift running waters of Deep River proved to be conducive to milling operations (Sharpe 1954). These mill sites

encouraged the growth of rural communities within their proximity. Freeman is thought to have begun milling just prior to 1872 and at this time, the size of the population surrounding his mill justified the establishment of a Post Office the community of "Freeman's Mills" (Woodall 1975).

The earliest mill (ca. 1872) owned by Freeman consisted of a flour and corn gristmill which remained in the family until 1908. Freeman expanded his industrial holdings in 1880 when he built a sawmill and woolen mill with a partner named Bodie. He also entered into partnership with Julius A. Gray by investing capital in "Faulk's Mill" located on Reedy Fork Creek in eastern Guilford County. John W. Freeman died in 1883, and his heirs eventually sold their inheritance.

Freeman and Bodie's construction of a small woolen mill in 1880 with a capital stock of \$20,000.00 and 12 looms proved to be an ambitious undertaking in 1880 within a context of large-scale industrial complexes gaining prevalence. Therefore, the Freeman-Bodie woolen mill business became bankrupt prior to 1896 and the partners sold the wool-making machinery. The structure was later converted into a gristmill by the surviving members of John W. Freeman's family (Woodall 1975).

The structure now standing on the Freeman-Bodie Mill site is the altered woolen mill. The gristmill equipment installed in the late 1890s remained in use throughout the 1930s and fragments possibly remain buried in the ruins. In 1899 the equipment in the mill included 2 pairs of corn and 1 pair of wheat stones, and a "smutter" (a device used to clean mold from the grain), each driven by a separate turbine. The three turbines connected with millstones ran at least 12 horsepower, while the turbine powering the smutter generated 8 horsepower. The stone dam possessed a 12- foot- fall and backed up water for 1 1/2 miles (Woodall 1975)..

The mill was plagued with silting problems and an erratic water supply caused by seasonal changes and disruption of water flow by dams located further upstream. These problems remained a challenge for subsequent owners of the mill and eventually contributed its abandonment.

The following historical background information is excerpted from the NC -SHPO Survey File entry by Terrell Armistead, 1977:

The John W. Freeman heirs, principally Elizabeth L. Freeman, his widow, and John Plato Freeman, his son, sold the mill and 16 acres in 1907 for \$20,000.00 to T.S. Groome and E. Caldwell, Jr. The deed of sale included 19 acres of land and "... the Mill house and Pen, with all the power that that contains." In 1908, the "old Freeman Mill Site" along with 19 acres were sold to T.S. Groome and M.T. Chilton for \$6,500.00 (Guilford County Land Deeds 1818-1934).

T.S. Groome, in debt to Joseph A. Chilton of Surry County, had used his half-interest in the mill property as security on the loan. Unable to pay this debt, T.S. Groome forfeited his claim to the mill to Joseph Chilton in 1910, and Joseph Chilton, at a public auction held in 1911, sold this half-interest to T.S. Chilton for \$1,600.00. The disposition of M.T. Chilton's interest is not clear, but presumably passed to T.S. Chilton as an inheritance. T.S. Chilton maintained sole possession of the mill until 1922 when Chilton negotiated a Deed of Trust with the Farmers Union Bank and Trust Company, the Citizen's Bank, and the Bank of Stokes County using the mill as security. Chilton later sold the mill to P.C. Sheppard of Guilford County, and Sheppard evidently assumed the \$14,000.00 debt incurred by Chilton through the Deed of Trust drawn on the three Stokes County banks.

Sheppard continued to operate the gristmill and a fuel and ice plant, the former Freeman's Mill, until the economic throes of the Depression forced him into bankruptcy. On January 27, 1933, E. Cummings and J.

Clyde Cummings purchased the "Freeman Mill Site" for \$3,500.00 from the Bank of Stokes County. This price included the mill structure and machinery as well as 15 acres of land, the same parcel of property first sold by the Freemans in 1907. The only major change in the mill property was the reduction of the masonry dam from twelve to eight feet in height.

Dr. E.O. Cummings, who obtained sole rights to the mill in the 1930s, anticipated using the building as a gristmill and ice and fuel plant but also planned to use part of the structure as a battery making plant. These plans were overturned due to the old problem of a fluctuating water supply. The unreliability of water power, aggravated by the construction of a large dam below High Point, made continuous operation impossible. Cummings attempted to run electrical lines down to the mill, with the cooperation of the Duke Power Electrical Company, as a substitute power source, but these efforts proved futile. Consequently, Dr. Cummings closed the mill in the 1940s and it has stood idle ever since.

See: Levi Branson, <u>Branson's North Carolina Business Directory</u> (Raleigh; 1872, 1878, 1884, 1896); W.P. Cummings, <u>North Carolina in Maps</u> (1966), Plate IX, Charles Emerson, <u>Charles Emerson's North Carolina Tobacco Belt Directory</u> (Greensboro: 1886); Guilford County Land Deeds, 1818-1934; Guilford County Manufacturing Census, 1880; Lefler and Newsome, <u>The History of a Southern State, North Carolina</u> (1973); Interview with E.O. Cummings, by Terrell L. Armistead, March 14, 1977; J.A. Holmes, <u>North Carolina Geological Survey</u>, Bulletin #8, (Raleigh, 1899); Thorndike Saville, <u>Water-Power Investigation of Deep River</u>, Economic Paper No. 54 (Raleigh, 1924).

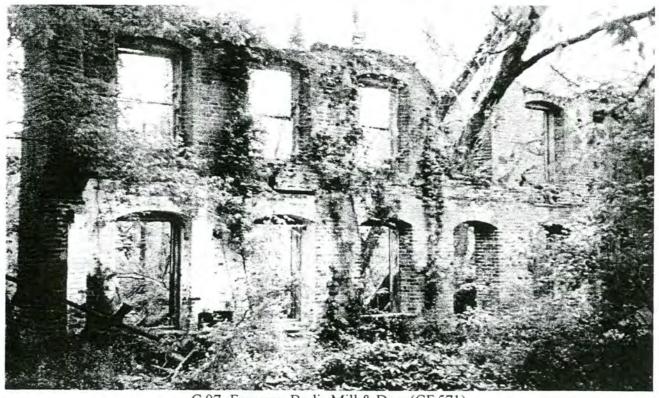
#### Evaluation

The State Historic Preservation Office has previously placed the mill site including the dam and 2 related mill houses [James Parsons Houses I & II (G 08)] on the state's National Register Study List. The site appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its place in the development of water-powered industries in the Piedmont during the expansion period of textile manufacture in North Carolina. The Freeman-Bodie Mill was determined by the 1975 Woodall/Armistead survey to be a late and rare-surviving example of the small textile mills that once flourished along Deep River but which began to fail in the late 19th century as a result of the advent of the large-scale factory system of manufacturing. It also appears eligible under Criterion C for its architecture given that it is an uncommon and rare-surviving example of a later and more architecturally elaborate mill building (Graybeal 1995). Further, the site has been evaluated as eligible under Criterion D by Coastal Carolina Research in the 1996 Technical Report for its potential to yield archaeological information important to the history of the region.

The mill ruins and dam are also contributing resources in an eligible National Register district, along with the James Parsons Houses 1 and 2. The Freeman-Bodie Mill District appears eligible under the same criterion as described above for the individual property.



G 07 Freeman-Bodie Mill & Dam (GF 571)



G 07 Freeman-Bodie Mill & Dam (GF 571)

## JAME PARSONS HOUSES 1 and 2

#### Location

The James Parsons Houses 1 and 2 located in the Jamestown vicinity of Guilford County, are on the east side of road 1129, 965 meters north of the intersection with NC 62. The two structures stand at the top of a small knoll overlooking Deep River to the east, and slightly rolling farmland to the west. The frame dwelling has a north-south orientation while the brick building perpendicular to the frame structure, faces west. Freeman -Bodie Mill is situated to the northwest at the foot of the knoll.

## Architectural Description

The following information on the architectural history of the house was obtained in a personal interview with Nancy Smith, former owner, on April 9, 1997:

Two distinct structures occupy this site, a two-story, three-bay Federal-style ca. 1880s frame dwelling, and a later two-story, four-bay brick building laid in a 1:5 common bond. The earlier brick structure (ca. 1780) was connected to the later frame house by an enclosed breezeway sometime in the 1970s.

The 2-story frame house displays an eclectic style due to alterations made during the late 1800s. Intact Federal elements of the house include the proportions, scalloped cornice, and two exterior brick end chimneys which rest on low stone foundations. Each chimney, laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers, possesses paved double shoulders and a blind oculus formed by headers near the top of the free-standing stacks. The original stone foundation remains with some later repair material.

Exterior replacements include the later gable roof with its deep overhang supported by stick brackets, weatherboards, window sash, Victorian window and door surrounds, and the porches covering the front and rear facades; however, some of these Victorian-era elements have acquired significance in their own right. The south porch was enclosed in the 1950s.

The interior of the frame dwelling had been heavily remodeled retains an original newel post and corner cupboard as original elements. A petition in the west room was removed and two corner fireplaces replaced with single brick fireplace in the 1950s.

The front (west) and rear facades of the ca. 1780 brick building are irregular in fenestration with some alterations to window sash. Exterior end chimneys stand at each end of the house. The southern chimney has an outsized, stepped base in common bond which may be rebuilt. The northern chimney, stepped, single-shouldered, and laid in common bond, maintains the traditional form and has a stepped weathering on its face at the base of the stack.

A low concrete platform exists to the north of the brick dwelling, and another one, slightly ramped, exists along the east facade. It may have been the foundation of another room.

The interior of the brick building was altered in the 1950s -70s by the removal of the central petition and the rebuilding of the fireplace with new brick.

## Historical Background

According to a letter dated and the last owner George Parsons built both houses. However, given that John W. Freeman owned hundreds of acres around the mill site, there is the strong possibility that the James Parsons Houses I & II are historically related to the Freeman-Bodie Mill. A post office was established at "Freeman's Mill" and when the Freeman family sold the mill in 1908 along with 15 acres of land, a specific mention was made of a stone wall near the "old Post Office" as one of the boundaries near

the mill. An early stone wall currently surrounds the houses, and various mapped references to the Post Office at Freeman's Mill appear to match this locality (Woodall 1975).

The following is excerpted from a December 23, 1995 letter from Jon W. Goodman to Claudia R. Brown located in NCDAH files:

George Parsons (1740-1833) settled on Deep River along what is now the Guilford County/Randolph County line in the 1760s. The earliest land record is 1778.

State records of North Carolina, Volume 14, 1779-1780 show continental army troops camped on the Parson's Farm in August 1780. Letters from General Edward Stevens to General Horatio Gates 21 & 23 in August. Following the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, Major Charles Magill writes to Governor Jefferson, 19 March 1781, from his headquarters at "Parson's Iron Works" with "further particulars of the action at the Guilford Courthouse."

Parson's son James, (1771-1857) bought adjacent land running along Deep River Northwest in 1793.

In an undated letter, a great-grand-daughter of James, Nora Parsons Fisher (1891-1968) writes, she was told by her father, Murat Wellington Parsons, (who was born and raised there) that, James built "Parson's Mill" on the site 15 March 1812. (Groometown Road now runs through the property). In 1836, James built a stone bridge across Deep River. The bridge is gone, but the anchor blocks remain on the North and South sides of the river adjacent to the mill. In 1845, a new addition of red brick was built in the front of the old mill. The Parsons built dam remains in good condition.

Local and family lore relates that the abolitionist Parsons Family used a "secret room" under the mill as a "station" on the Underground Railroad. The head of the Underground Railroad in Guilford County was a Parson's neighbor, Addison Coffin.

On 23 June 1870, James' widow, Mary Bernard Parsons, sold the last 150 acres, of what had been a vast plantation prior to his death, to John W. Freeman for \$700.00.

#### Evaluation

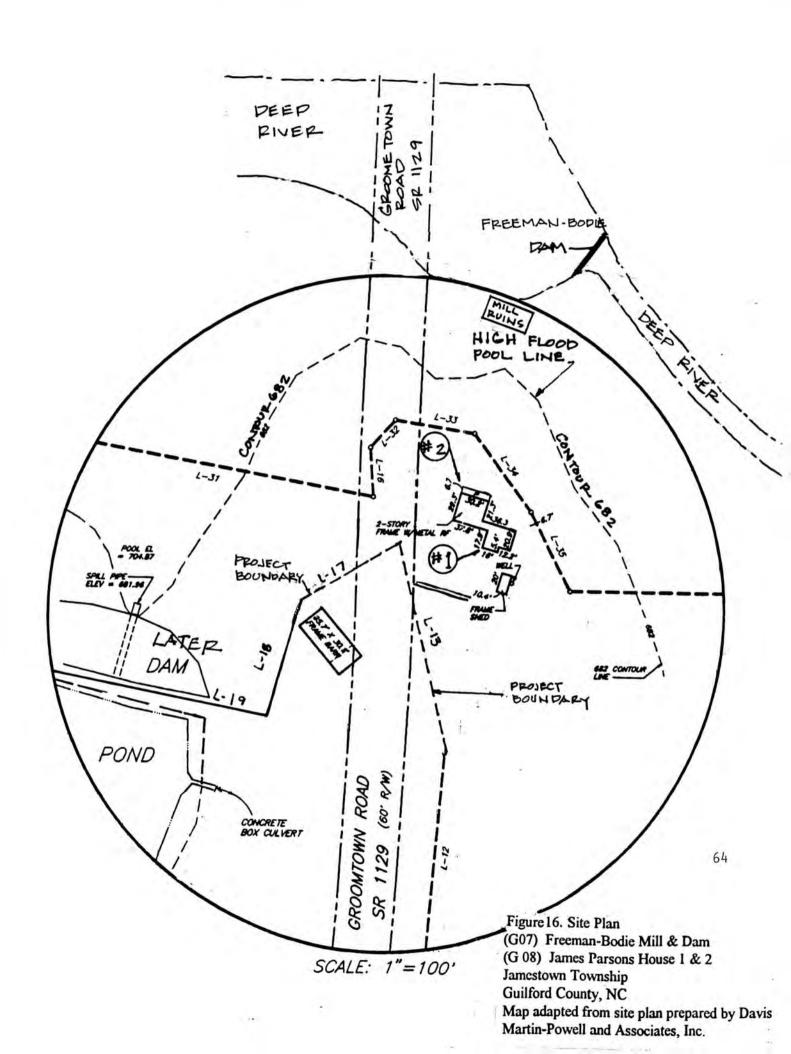
The James Parsons Houses 1 and 2 are contributing resources in the National Register-eligible Freeman-Mill district. The State Historic Preservation Office has previously placed the mill site including the dam and 2 related mill houses [James Parsons Houses 1 and 2 (G 08)] on the state's National Register Study List. The houses contribute to the site's eligibility for the National Register under Criterion A for its place in the development of water-powered industries in the Piedmont during the expansion period of textile manufacture in North Carolina.

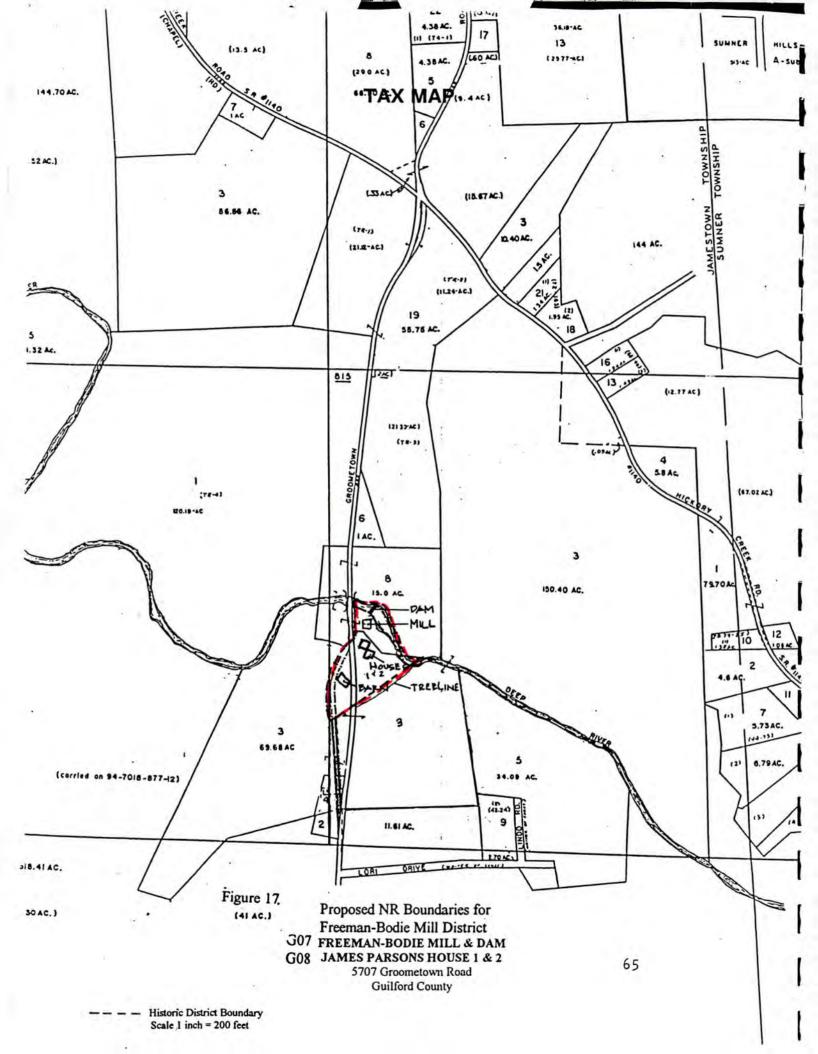


G 08 James Parsons House 2 (GF 571) North Facade



G 08 James Parsons House 1 & 2 (GF 571) South Facade





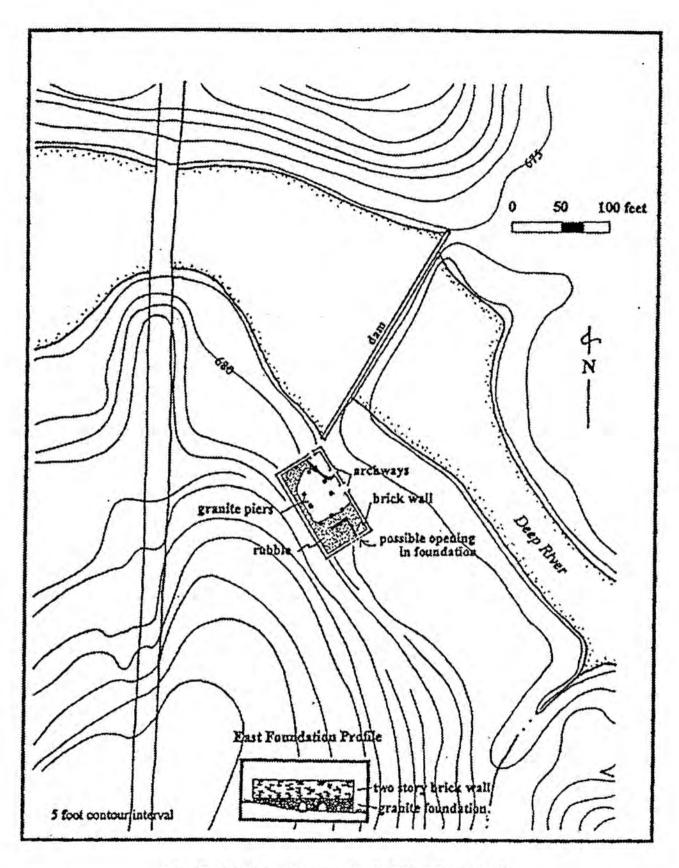


Fig. 18. Site Plan of Freeman-Bodie Mill & Dam (G 07)

Excerpted from an Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Randleman Reservoir, NC

Volume I, Technical Report 1996.

#### VIII. POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

The Area of Potential Effect in both Guilford and Randolph County is currently zoned as predominately agricultural with dispersed low-density residential. Although a greater inducement may potentially exist for residential development in the area to take advantage of lake-view property, the minimum lot size has been increased in all Randolph County water critical areas (delineated as the land 1/2 mile outside of reservoir flood pools) from 30,000 square feet to 80,000 square feet as a result of a 1988 county mandate (personal communication with Hal Johnson, Randolph County Planning Department, May 27, 1997). In Guilford County the minimum lot size in areas between 200 and 750 feet outside of reservoir flood pools is 1 unit per 5 acres and for areas between 750 and 3000 feet the minimum lot size is 1 unit per 3 acres (Guilford County Development Ordinance). Additionally, no construction with the exception of that of unoccupied structures would be allowed within the 200-foot buffer zone of the proposed flood pool.

The Coletrane Mill and Dam site (R 07) would be adversely affected given that it lies within the proposed project flood pool. The dam and original mill foundation would remain intact but submerged and the later mill building would be dismantled and removed from the site. Thus, the project would adversely affect the Coletrane Mill Historic District of which the contributing resources are the dam, the original mill foundation, the existing mill building, and the John Coletrane House (R 05). The siting of these resources relative to Deep River and each other is an important component of the district that would be lost. Although the John Coletrane House property is located approximately 500 feet outside of the proposed project buffer zone, its significance would be adversely affected by the loss of its spatial relationship to the mill site and dam. The flood pool would be somewhat visible from the house.

The William Coletrane House (R 18) is located outside the project buffer zone and although the contemporary property lines coincide with the 200-foot buffer zone perimeter line, the portion of the property retaining historical integrity as shown on the accompanying tax map (Figure 12) is approximately 1/4 mile from the buffer zone and the lake will not be visible from the property. The property is located on a road which would remain a dead-end as it is currently. Therefore, it appears that the project will have no effect on the historic integrity of this property.

The Walton-Coletrane House (R 02) is located approximately 3/8 mile outside the project buffer zone. There are no planned changes to the roads in the proximity and the flood pool would not be readily visible from the property. It appears there will be no effect on the historic integrity of this property.

The Freeman-Bodie Mill and Dam (G 07) are located within the proposed project flood pool. As with the Coletrane Mill, the dam would remain intact but submerged and the mill ruins would be demolished and removed from the site. The James Parsons Houses 1 and 2 (G 08), situated on the knoll above the site to the south at the 767-foot topographic contour line are out of the project flood pool (at the 682 topographic contour line) but are within the 200-foot buffer zone. Though not eligible as individual resources, the houses, along with the mill ruins, dam, and context comprise the National Register-eligible Freeman-Bodie Mill District which would be adversely affected by the loss of the mill ruins and dam as contributing resources. The spatial relationship that now exists between the resources as an integral component of the district would be destroyed. The Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority (PTRWA) is currently the leasor of the houses.

The Cox-Dixon House (R 34) is located 0.5 mile outside of the project buffer zone on State Road 1926. The flood pool would not be visible from the property. It appears that their will be no effect on the historic integrity of this property.

### IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blair, J.A.	1890	Reminiscences of Randolph County. Reece & Elam, Greensboro, NC.
Branson, Levi	1894	Randolph County Business Directory. Branson. Raleigh, NC.
Brown, Marvin A.	1996	An Architectural Survey of US 311 from Proposed High Point East Belt to US 220 Randolph County, NC. Federal Aid Project No. NHF- 311(3). State Project No. 8.1571501. Tip No. R-2606.
Graybeal, Kaye	1995	Historic Architecture Resource Survey of Guilford County, North Carolina. Guilford County Planning and Development Department, Greensboro, NC.
Martin, Cheryl Lynn	1993	The Heritage of Randolph County, North Carolina, Volume I - 1993.  Randolph County Heritage Book Committee, Asheboro, NC.
NC-SHPO Survey Files	1984	North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office Survey Files.  Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History.  155 E. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC.
North Randolph Historical Society	Spr/Smr 1971	Quarterly Publication: The Old Plank Road. Volume 5, Number 1, page 8.
Randolph County Historical Society	1969	Randolph County, Established 1779: In the Historic Northern Central Piedmont NC. (Promotional Pamphlet).
Randolph County Historical Society and Arts Guild	1980	Randolph County, 1779-1979. Hunter Publishing Company, Winston-Salem, NC.
Roberson, Minnie Hohn and Jean Davis Swiggett	1984	The Earth Abideth: A Portrait of the Davis and Coletrane Families in Randolph County, North Carolina. Wooten Printing Company, Welcome, NC.
Sharpe, Bill	1954	A New Geography of North Carolina. Volume 2. Sharpe Publishing Company, Raleigh, NC.
Smith, H. McKeldon	1979	Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture: High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County. NC Depart. of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.
U.S. Department of the Interior	1991	National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resource Division, National Register Branch, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
Whatley, Lowell McKay, Jr.	1985	The Architectural History of Randolph County, North Carolina. City of Asheboro, County of Randolph, and North Carolina Division of Archives and History.
Woodall, J. Ned	1975	Final Report of an Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Randleman Reservoir Area. Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC. In accordance with National Park Contract No. CX 5880-7-0069.

### X. APPENDICES

- A. Contract Agreement and Scope of Work
- B. Inventory and Photographs of Properties Recorded Not Considered Eligible For the National Register

#### APPENDIX A: CONTRACT AGREEMENT AND SCOPE OF WORK

December 17, 1996

Mr. John Kime, Executive Director Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority Suite 207 2216 W. Meadowview Road Greensboro, NC 27407-3480

SUBJECT:

PHASE II INTENSIVE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND HISTORIC EVALUATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR THE RANDLEMAN RESERVOIR PROJECT AREA RANDOLPH AND GUILFORD COUNTIES ER NUMBER 93-8843

\* REVISED

Dear Mr. Kime:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this proposal for the Phase II Intensive Historic Architecture Survey for the Randleman Reservoir Project Area in Randolph and Guilford Counties. I have reviewed the maps provided by Davis-Martin-Powell & Associates and the information in the State Historic Preservation Office Archaeology Branch files. I am particularly interested in this project because of my previous experience in providing Guilford County with an Historic Architecture survey update in 1995.

This letter, if the terms are accepted, would serve as a formal letter of agreement between the Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority and DS*Atlantic* Corporation and includes the following:

- I. PROJECT UNDERSTANDING
- II. SCOPE OF SERVICES
- III SCHEDULES
- IV. LETTER OF AGREEMENT ACCEPTANCE

#### I. PROJECT UNDERSTANDING

This proposal addresses systematic and comprehensive historic architecture survey services for the Randleman Reservoir project area encompassing 6000 acres, 4500 of which are in Randolph county and 1500 of which are in Guilford county. This area includes 3000 acres for the proposed flood pool with a 200 foot wide buffer. The buffer zone encompasses 3000 acres including mitigation lands and land adjacent to the 200 foot buffer.

The requirement for this survey is pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106, codified at 36 CFR Part 800, and to Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment."

#### II. SCOPE OF SERVICES

The consultant shall provide all elements required for Phase II Intensive Historic Architecture Survey and Historic Evaluation of Eligibility for the Randleman Reservoir Project Area in Randolph and Guilford Counties as follows:

- Management Summary
- \* Introduction
- Physical Environment Description
- Historical Background Information and Historic Contexts
- Methodology
- Property Inventory and Evaluations including: properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places properties considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places properties over 50 years old evaluated but considered not eligible for the National Register properties locally designated properties on the North Carolina State Study List
- Potential Effects on Properties
- \* Bibliography
- · Photographs (black and white) of properties over 50 years old

Property locations indicated on USGS Maps provided by Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority.

#### APPENDIX B

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

The following photographs represent recorded properties over 50 years old that were considered not eligible for the National Register. The reasons for non-eligibility included loss of architectural integrity along with a lack of historical significance, or high frequency of occurrence. In cases where numerous examples of these property-types exist, the property was not considered to be exemplary among those examples.

## B. LIST OF RECORDED PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Resource #	Site Name
R 37	Adams, Thiterow House
R 17	Barrier Hunting Lodge
R 27	Beeson House
R 36	Beeson, John House
R 26	Bramblewood Farm
R 21	Cantor House
R 10	Clark, Robert Glenn House
R 24	Coletrane, DeWitt House
R 01	Coletrane, Joe House
R 03	Coltrane, Claude House & Farm
R 08	Coltrane, Daniel House
R 46	Coltrane, Robert L. House 1 & 2
G 03	Crater, Jess House
R 39	Crotts House
R 19	Cruthis, Jess House
G 06	Cummings, Dr. E. O. House
R 20	Davis House
R 32	Davis, Branson House 1
R 33	Davis, Branson House 2 & Farm
R 30	Davis, David S. House & Farm
G 02	Davis, Ross House (GF 1979)
R 38	Davis, Stanton House
G 10	Farrington Log House (GF 543)
R 43	Frazier, Floyd House 1 & 2
R 35	Hinshaw House
R 14	Hockett, Herschel N. House & Farm
R 15	Hockett, Herschel N. Tenant House 1
R 16	Hockett, Hershel N. Tenant House 2
R 12	Holder, James Albert House
G 04	Holton, Robert House (GF 642)
G 11	House
R 28	House
R 29	House
R 40	House
R 45	House
R 31	Johnson, Rez House
R 25	Log House
G 09	Log House (GF 1978)
R 11	Osborne House
R 13	Osborne, Marion House
R 09	Parham, Rita House
R 04	Richardson- Shackleford House

# B. LIST OF RECORDED PROPERTIES <u>NOT</u> ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

Resource #	Site Name
R 06	Richardson, James House
R 47	Ross House
R 44	Small, Guy House & Farm
R 22	Spencer House
R 23	Spencer, R.W. House & Farm
R 41	Swaim, Jesse E. House & Farm
G 01	Varner, George W. House
G 05	Vickery Chapel Methodist Church (GF 2100)
R 42	Welborn, Joseph House



G 01 George W. Varner House



G 02 Ross Davis House (GF 1979)





G 04 Robert Holton House (GF 642)



G 05 Vickery Chapel Methodist Church (GF 2100)







G 10 Farrington Log House (GF 543)





R 01 Joe Coltrane House



R 03 Claude Coletrane House & Farm



R 04 Richardson-Shackleford House



R 06 James Richardson House



R 08 Daniel Coletrane House



R 09 Rita Parham House



R 10 Robert Glenn Clark House



R 11 Osborne House



R 12 James Holder House



R 13 Marion Osborne House



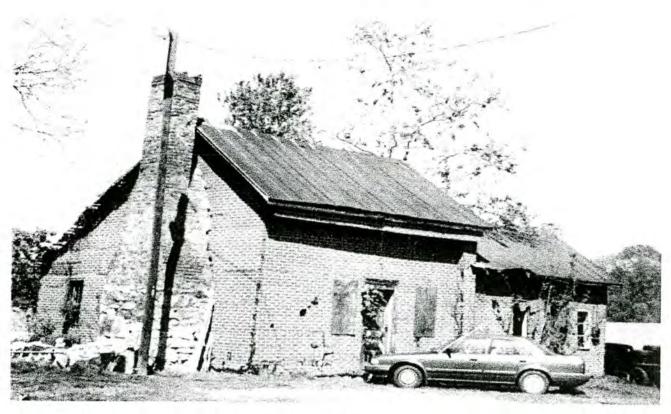
R 14 Herschel N. Hockett House & Farm



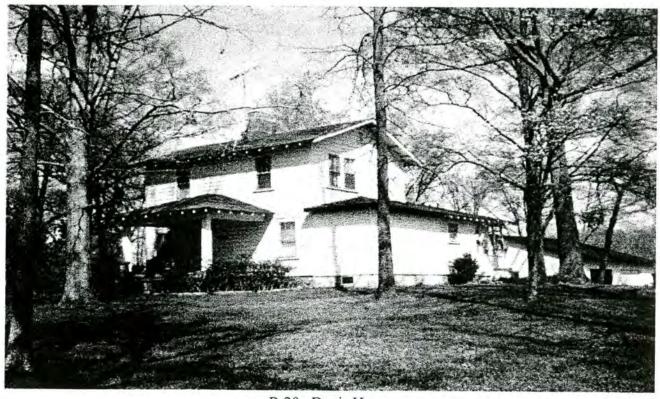




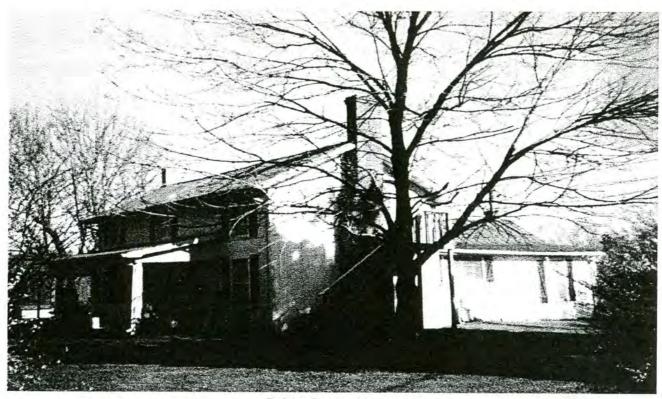
R 17 Barrier Hunting Lodge



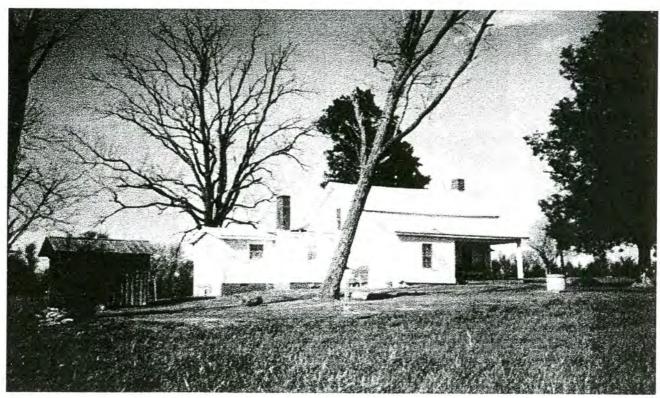
R 19 Jess Cruthis House



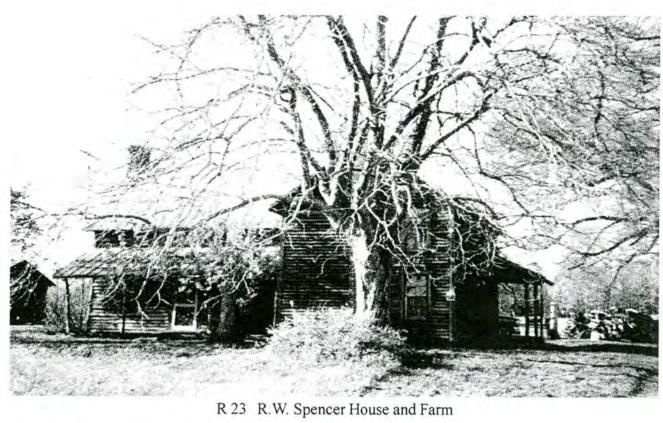
R 20 Davis House

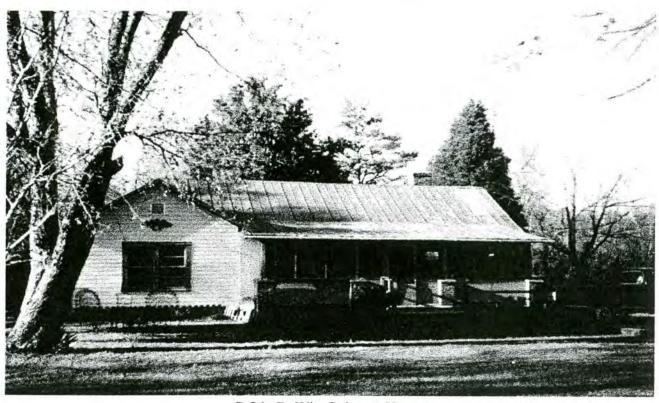


R 21 Cantor House



R 22 Spencer House

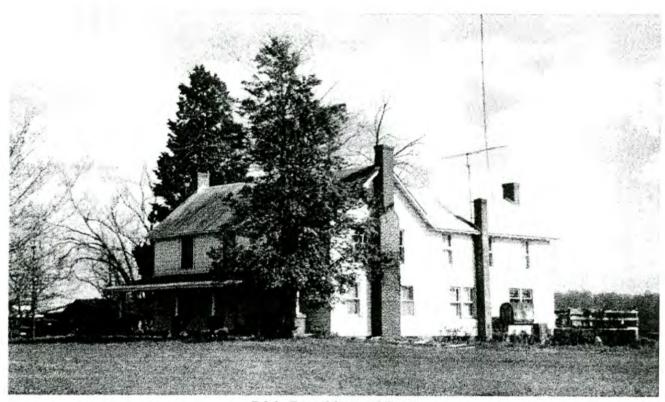




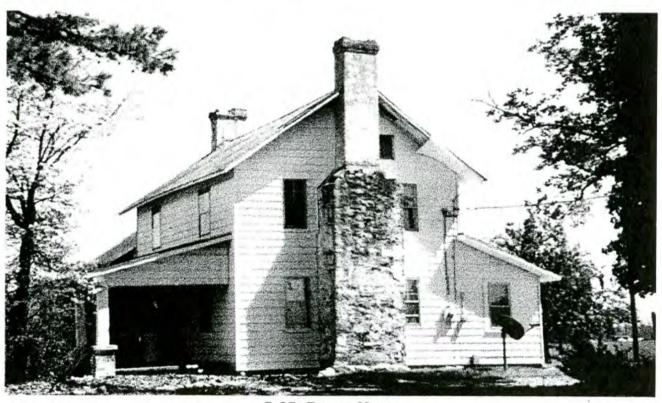
R 24 DeWitt Coltrane House



R 25 Log House



R26 Bramblewood Farm



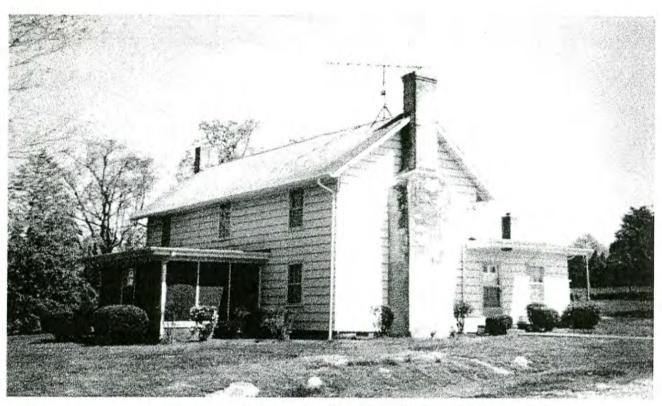
R 27 Beeson House



R 28 House



R 29 House



R 30 David S. Davis House



R 31 Rez Johnson House



R 32 Branson Davis House I



R 33 Branson Davis House II



R 35 Hinshaw House



R 36 John Beeson House (Barn/silos)



R 36 John Beeson House



R 36 John Beeson House



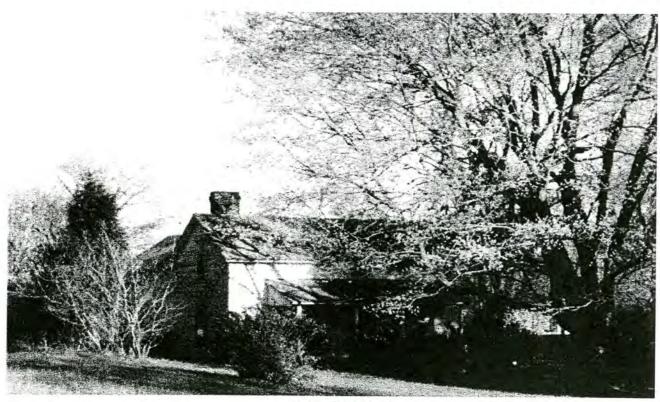
R 37 Thiterow Adams House



R 38 Stanton Davis House



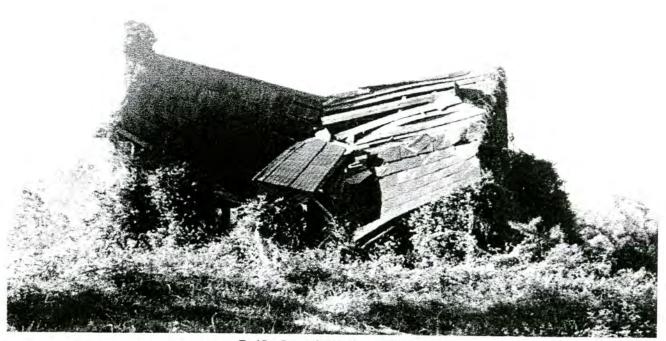
R 39 Crotts House



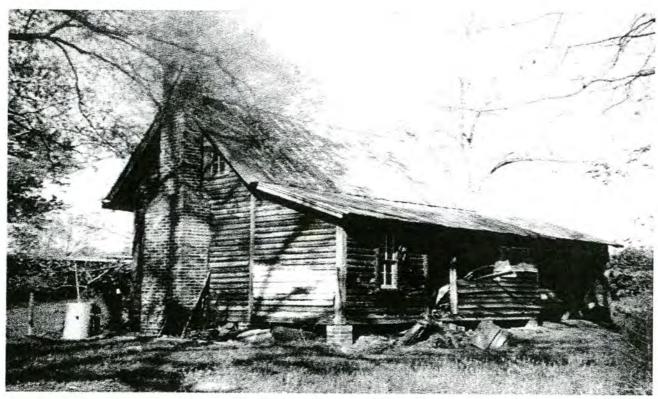
R 40 House



R 41 Jesse Edwin Swaim House and Farm



R 42 Joseph Welborn House



R 43 Floyd Frazier House I



R 43 Floyd Frazier House II



R 44 Small Farm



R 45 Log House



R 45 House



R 46 Robert L. Coltrane House #1



R 46 Robert L. Coltrane House #2



R 47 Ross House

