

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name A. E. Taplin Apartment Building

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 408 West Parkway Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town High Point N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Guilford code 081 zip code 27262

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey J. Cross SHPO 1/18/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

A.E. Taplin Apartment Building
Name of Property

Guilford County, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stucco

walls stucco

roof asphalt

other wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1920

Significant Dates

1920

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

A. E. Taplin Apartment Building
Name of Property

Guilford County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.21

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7
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5	8	8	3	8	0
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3	9	8	0	6	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

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Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kaye Graybeal

organization N/A date 10/8/95

street & number 5618 Tower Road telephone (910) 292-5177

city or town Greensboro state NC zip code 27410

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. DESCRIPTION

The Exterior

The A. E. Taplin Apartment Building, a three-story, stuccoed frame structure, embodies the solidity and permanence of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Prominently situated at the head of a three-point street intersection and framed by three large red cedar trees, the building is a focal point on the southern periphery of Emerywood, High Point's most prestigious 1920s residential neighborhood. The main building block is rectangular in form—approximately 24 feet wide by 48 feet deep—with a central bay projecting two feet on on each of the east and west elevations. A low-pitched, hip roof covers the main building block. All of the elevations, remarkably intact, are finished in a textured stucco typical of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The stucco, applied to wood lathe, is texturized using a “punk-and-skip” technique in which the stucco is daubed on and then skimmed over to create a uniformly raised texture. At front-center of the deep, narrow lot (60 feet by 155 feet) that slopes upward away from the street, a sunken garden area bordered by concrete stone pavers alludes to the courtyards that are also typical of the style.

The building retains its original layout of five apartment units, one unit on each side of the first and third levels, and one unit occupying the entire second level. The west side first-level apartment is partially below ground on the west and rear elevations. A one-story gabled addition and a shed-roof sunroom and integral deck and garage extend to the rear (north elevation) at the second level.

The near-symmetry of the vertically-oriented front elevation is a stylistic divergence from the Spanish Colonial Revival prototype; nevertheless, architectural features that evoke the style are concentrated on this facade. A pair of arched entry doors within a semi-circular arch comprise the centrally located front entry. The wood doors, to be returned to their original green color, are three-paneled: the bottom two panels having a textured finish and the top panel being windowed and following the line of the arch. A pair of wood-framed screen doors are probably later additions. Flanking the front entry are two original black wrought iron wall sconces with gold-colored marbled glass panels. Crowning the front entry doors is a second-level balcony of black wrought iron. The centrally located balcony over the arched entry provides a strong focal point on the front facade. The balcony banisters are of a straight, square section while the balcony floor is supported by flat-scrolled triangle braces. Opening onto the balcony are three pairs of narrow leaf, wood-framed, seven-light French doors. Corresponding with the height of the balcony floor, a slight, chamfered offset in the building facade provides a water table.

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Sheltering the balcony is a canvas awning complementing the black balcony railing and the beige stucco of the facade: the awning is typical of that which might have been original. The third-level facade is perforated by four centrally located and closely spaced casement windows with eight lights each. These windows are vertically oriented, wood-framed, and side-hinged as are all the windows in the building.

Above the row of third-level windows, the enclosed eaves of the hipped roof are accented by squared, false rafters. The hip roof was originally covered in straight barrel, terra cotta Mission tiles, which were replaced in 1980 with reddish-brown asphalt shingles. The attic of the building is insulated with goosedown.

A minor deviation from the centrally located elements on the front facade is the window opening on each side of the front entry door. The left opening contains a pair of casements and the right contains only a single casement. The only other divergence from the front-facade symmetry is a set of stucco-encased concrete steps with a curved iron balustrade wrapping the southwest corner and leading to a former west entrance at the second level. Another set of concrete steps lead up the west bank of the front lot to a slate walkway the extends down the side and around the rear of the building.

The windows of the front facade (with the exception of the French door lights), are few and small relative to those on the remaining three elevations. The third-level side and rear elevations generally exhibit the largest windows—paired casements with eight lights in each leaf. The second-level casements have only four lights in each leaf, with the exception of those in the front bay of the east elevation. Here, a group of four larger proportioned, eight-light casements are a welcome feature capturing eastern light for the second-level apartment. Most of the second-level windows have red canvas awnings. Of the building's 39 windows, eight have been altered or replaced.

A six-foot wide, stuccoed brick chimney capped with one course each of soldier and rowlock is located on the west elevation at the south corner of the building; therefore, that bay has only two windows— one eight-light casement located on each side of the chimney at the third level. A set of concrete stairs engage the chimney and lead to a now filled-in entry door opening at the second level. The straight wrought iron stair balustrade is punctuated by five stuccoed, square pillars. In the projecting bay wall at the head of the landing is a narrow, five-light casement. Underneath the landing is a stuccoed arched opening allowing access to the fireplace ash pit.

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At the northwest corner of the building, extending to the rear, is a gable-roofed breakfast-room addition built in the early 1940s. Six concrete steps lead up to a door in the west elevation of the addition, providing access from the exterior of the building directly into the second-level apartment. A second set of steps perpendicular to these steps lead downward into a garage which also was added in the early 1940s along with the breakfast room (Jim Rones, personal communication, October 9, 1995). Located at the northeast corner of the building, the garage has an east-facing opening and is constructed of oversized brick faced with stucco. The garage provides the foundation for a stucco-faced deck accessible only from inside the second-level apartment. A narrow, shed-roofed sunroom addition projecting from the rear center of the building was added onto the western portion of the deck in 1988. The sunroom, accessed through the aforementioned and adjacent breakfast-room addition, has a row of five French doors which open east out onto the deck. The sunroom and deck overlook a grassed and rock-terraced back yard sloping eastward and shaded by a large pin oak. A low brick wall separates the lot from the neighboring lot on the east and north sides.

The Interior

The ground-level main entrance off the sunken courtyard leads into a central entry hall six feet wide and paved with six-inch square terra cotta quarry tiles that are also used to form wall skirting. The entrance to the stairwell at the end of the hall is framed by a plastered, semi-circular, engaged arch opening. The wall plaster contains horsehair and has a troweled, stucco-like finish. The walls are bordered with a beaded quirk chairrailing that continues up the walls of the stairwell. The half-turned staircase exhibits a turned newel with a squared base resting on a scroll step at the foot of the balustrade and another at the third-level landing. The second- and two intermediate -floor landings exhibit a turned and ball-topped newel. These Victorian-style stair newels are an interesting juxtaposition to the Spanish-originated features of the rest of the building. The newels, rectangular-sectioned banisters, molded handrail, and finished open string are dark-stained. The slightly recessed entry doors to each apartment on opposite sides (east and west) of the ground-level entry hall are faced with eight equally sized, molded and sunken panels. These doors, as well as the building entry door, retain their original brass hardware. The three-armed, scrolled, wrought-iron, shaded chandeliers in the ground-level entry hall and at the second-level stair landing, and one of heart-shaped design at the third-floor landing, are chain-hung and original to the building.

The ground level of the building was originally a basement storage area that was unfinished except for the central hallway. A small apartment was constructed on

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each side of the the central hall in the 1950s (Jim Rones, personal communication, October 9, 1995). These two apartments, a studio unit on the west and a one-bedroom on the east, are smaller than the two on the third floor and exhibit fewer architectural details. From the front to the rear of the building, the one-bedroom apartment contains a living room, kitchen, bedroom and bathroom. The western ground-level apartment bedroom, which is on the front of the building and has a bricked fireplace, was utilized as an office prior to its renovation as a studio apartment.

The second- and third-level apartments are enhanced with more refined architectural features and finishes than are the two ground-level apartments. They are larger, lighter, and feature ten-foot high ceilings. They retain their original tongue-and-groove maple flooring, fine-textured plaster walls and ceilings, eight-panel doors with brass hardware, steam radiators, and plastered arched openings leading from the living room to the dining room.

The layouts of the two third-level apartments are basically unaltered with a living and dining room at the front end of the apartment, a kitchen in the middle section, and a bedroom and bathroom in the rear section. These two apartments additionally retain original features such as single-paneled entry doors and picture molding. The bathrooms feature the original bathtub and fixtures, recessed and mirrored medicine cabinet, 3/4-inch ceramic tile on the floor and wainscot, and wrought-iron candlestick light sconces. Similar sconces are found in the living room and bedroom. The east apartment living room is pleasantly lit with two eight-light casement windows on the east side. The west apartment features a fireplace on the west living room wall. The plastered chimney breast contains a small recessed, arched niche. The hearth is of three-inch square, greenish-gold glazed ceramic tiles. The fluted and denticulated classical-style mantelpiece was added during the late 1940s (Virginia Zenke, personal communication, September 21, 1995; Jim Rones, personal communication, October 9, 1995).

The second-floor apartment is the most spacious and accommodating since it covers the entire second floor. It also retains its original floor plan except for a breakfast room added in the early 1940s on the northern-most end to the rear of the kitchen, and a half-bathroom added into the kitchen's original pantry. The breakfast-room addition contains a pantry and a cedar-lined closet. A door which formerly led out onto the deck to the east of the breakfast room now opens into a sunroom addition which was added to the deck in 1988. A door on the west side of the breakfast room opens outside providing access to stairs leading down into the garage.

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The center section of the apartment layout includes two bedrooms and a full bathroom, which contains no original fixtures. The plan utilizes angled wall openings as transitions between the back hallway and master bedroom and between the dining room and kitchen. The kitchen, like the bathroom, contains no original fixtures. The living room, at the front of the building, takes advantage of natural light from a group of four large casement windows on the east wall, and on the north wall, the three pairs of French doors overlooking the front balcony. A fireplace with stuccoed chimney breast is located on the west wall. The fireplace opening surround and glazed tile hearth have been replaced with Verde marble. These replacements and other cosmetic additions occurred during the late 1940s when a Greensboro, North Carolina interior designer of international fame, Otto Zenke, was retained to decorate the second floor apartment. Among the embellishments added by Mr. Zenke are a classical-style mantelpiece (also added to the third-level west apartment fireplace), crown molding and chairrailing throughout the apartment, and a four-armed crystal chandelier in the dining room (V. Zenke, personal communication, September 21, 1995; Jim Rones, personal communication, October 9, 1995).

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The A. E. Taplin Apartment Building fulfills *Criterion C* for National Register listing because of its local architectural significance. It is a well-preserved example of an early twentieth-century rendition of an architectural style that is uncommon in High Point as well as in North Carolina, that of Spanish Colonial Revival. The A. E. Taplin Apartment Building is additionally significant under *Criterion C* because it is the only apartment building erected in the prestigious Emerywood subdivision of High Point and one of few surviving examples of upper middle-class apartment buildings dating to the 1920s in High Point. The building also represents the apparent need during this period for housing for upwardly-mobile professionals. The period of significance for the building is the year 1920, the date of its construction.

Historical Background

During the first decades of the early twentieth century, High Point was fast becoming a very prosperous city and one of the fastest-growing in North Carolina. This prosperity and growth was the result of a successful furniture manufacturing industry which began as early as 1888, and the introduction of the High Point Hosiery Mill in 1904. One apparent result of the city's success was the installation of tracks in 1905 for an electric streetcar system. The system did not begin operating until 1910, however, and only covered a one mile-stretch between North and South Main Street (Hanchett, T.W. as cited in Phillips, 1990a). Nevertheless, this new form of transportation rendered the undeveloped farmland north of the central business district more accessible and therefore more appealing to the middle- and upper-class industrialists, who began to migrate north from south High Point. As a result of this migration during the first two decades of the century, fashionable upper-class suburbs emerged along the larger lots of North Main Street, while new "streetcar suburbs" along branch lines provided housing for middle- and upper middle-class working professionals such as mill managers, entrepreneurs, merchants, newspaper workers, doctors and attorneys.

Two of the first early twentieth-century upper middle-class "streetcar suburbs" to emerge were those of Johnson Place and Johnson Place West which began along North Main Street in 1907. The largest and most desirable lots of the subdivision were those along North Main Street. This portion of Main Street became a showcase of impressive residential architecture as large, stylish houses were erected on these prestigious lots sold to wealthy factory owners and businessmen (Hanchett, T. W. as cited in Phillips, 1990b). The two Johnson Place suburbs were laid out in a grid pattern of rectangular lots with service alleys. This geometric pattern was a design transition

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between the downtown street plan created earlier, and the later, circular and organically-shaped layouts implemented in the 1910s and 1920s for neighborhoods such as Roland Park (Brantley Circle) to the northwest of Johnson Place (Clark as cited in Little, 1993). Between 1913 and 1915 a development called "The Parkway" was begun, running east-west from then King Street (now Hillcrest Drive) which was parallel to and a block west of North Main Street (High Point City Directories; City of High Point Subdivision Plats). Later in the 1920s another impressive subdivision emerged—that of Emerywood, which has survived mostly intact to the present day because of its relative seclusion from the adjacent Main Street commercial encroachments (Phillips, 1990a). The Emerywood subdivision exhibits large, impressive homes and well-landscaped lots in a park-like setting. The street that was originally called "The Parkway" is now considered a part of Emerywood.

These new suburbs for professionals somewhat alleviated an acute housing shortage caused by a population boom in High Point in the 1920s (Hanchett as cited in Little, 1993). According to a January 1, 1920 article in the High Point Enterprise more building was expected to take place in 1920 than in any previous year. By the mid-1920s, High Point's suburbs were expanding even further north into the countryside. This expansion was enabled by the increased use of the automobile which caused the streetcar to cease operation by 1925 (Hanchett as cited in Little, 1993).

The A. E. Taplin Apartment Building was erected in 1920, at the beginning of the population boom in High Point and the development of the prestigious Emerywood subdivision (Guilford County Tax Records). Its location on West Parkway Avenue, formerly "The Parkway" subdivision, is two blocks from the section of North Main Street that retains a few of the large, early 1920s homes (now occupied by businesses) of the former Johnson Place neighborhood. Although there were boarding houses in the area, the A. E. Taplin Apartment Building was at the time of its construction and continues to be the only apartment building in Emerywood. The builder was Arthur Ernest Taplin, a civil engineer, builder, and real estate entrepreneur. He assisted Stephen C. Clark, a prominent High Point developer, with the layout of lots, streets, sidewalks for Emerywood (M. L. Joyce, dau. of S. C. Clark, personal communication, October 7, 1995). Taplin, originally from Vermont, resided in High Point from as early as 1913 until 1943. He and his wife Ruth lived in the apartment building from 1920 until 1927, when they moved a few blocks away to a large house constructed by Taplin at 1208 (now 1214) Woodland Place, then on the edge of Emerywood (High Point City Directories). This impressive mansion, on which construction was begun in 1923 (Guilford County tax records), is prominently-sited Colonial Revival with classical detail. It exhibits a hipped roof and stuccoed walls as does the apartment building.

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By the time of his move to the large home on Woodland Place in 1927, Taplin had become vice-president of a plumbing, heating, and supply company (High Point City Directory). Besides this position and his work as a civil engineer, Taplin was contractor for several buildings in High Point, including the First Presbyterian Church erected in 1928 and still standing on the corner of North Main Street and East Parkway Avenue (Catherine Ebert, niece of Taplin's wife Ruth, personal communication, October 7, 1995). The elegant, Gothic Revival stone church was designed by nationally-known architects Hobart Upjohn of New York and Harry Barton of Greensboro (Smith, 1979).

Taplin also speculated successfully in residential real estate, but as did many entrepreneurs, suffered financial setbacks during the 1930s depression (Catherine Ebert, personal communication, October 7, 1995). In 1939 the apartment building sold for \$8,000 to Dr. Max Roness, a respected optometrist, whose family took up residence in the second-floor apartment until 1979 (High Point City Directory -1939; J. Roness, son of Dr. Max Roness, personal communication, October 9, 1995). According to Dr. Roness' son, his father did not buy the building from Mr. Taplin, indicating that there was at least one other former owner.

The A. E. Taplin Apartment Building was home to many professionals including architects, attorneys, salespersons, mill foremen, teachers, and doctors who most likely took advantage of the convenient transportation provided in the early 1920s by the nearby streetcar line on Main Street (High Point City Directories). Some of these professionals later became prominent and influential citizens in High Point.

Architectural Context: Upper-class domestic architecture in High Point; 1915 to 1930 (Phillips 1990b).

The prosperity of High Point's upper-class during the first two decades of the twentieth century was reflected in the impressive architecture of the emerging residential neighborhoods north of the city. The prominent residential architectural styles were those of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical (Farriss, 1916). Many of these upper-class homes in the 1907 Johnson Place/North Main Street neighborhood and later in the 1920s Emerywood subdivision were designed by prominent architects from Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and High Point (Phillips, 1990b). Most of the stately homes along of the Johnson Place neighborhood along North Main Street have been demolished; however, the homes of the Emerywood subdivision are well-preserved and relatively protected from commercial encroachment. Situated among the impressive homes of Emerywood, the A. E. Taplin

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Apartment Building was the only multi-family dwelling erected in the subdivision and has continued until the present day to enable rising professionals and middle-managers to live in an established, prestigious neighborhood.

The Spanish Colonial Revival style of the Taplin building is unique among the few Colonial Revival-style, brick apartment buildings remaining in High Point from the later 1920s and the Art Deco apartment buildings of the 1930s and 1940s. No records exist to evidence the number of Spanish Colonial Revival-style structures that were built in High Point and later destroyed; however, an authoritative pictorial history of High Point published in 1916 exhibits only one dwelling of Spanish-influenced design. This 1914 Spanish Mission-style house, formerly in the 200 block of North Main Street and now demolished, was the home of Mayor (Dr.) W. G. Bradshaw (Farriss, 1916). Given that the Spanish-influenced styles originated in and are most common in the southwestern states such as California, Arizona, and Texas, as well as in Florida, it is rather unusual that these styles were executed in areas such as High Point where traditional Colonial Revival was the preferred style in the early twentieth century. However, as transportation modes improved in the 1910s facilitating cross-country travel for those who could afford it, the Spanish Colonial Revival style was introduced eastward by the upper-class. The landmark examples of the style began to be duplicated by the elite in many areas of the country, and as a result scattered vernacular examples can be found today in neighborhoods throughout the United States (McAlester, 1991, p. 418).

Although there are houses in Emerywood that exhibit Spanish-style elements such as stucco or tile roofs, there are only three examples dating to the early twentieth century in High Point other than the A. E. Taplin Apartment Building that are a literal translation of the Spanish Colonial Revival-style. These examples are single-family houses and differ in form from the Taplin building. These houses, all with stuccoed elevations and tiled roofs, are located at 111 W. Farriss Avenue: a one-story house dating to 1918 with a balustraded, flat roof; at 420 Edgedale Drive: a two-story, cross-gabled house dating to 1924; and at 718 W. Farriss Avenue: a one-plus two-story front-gabled house dating to 1923. Also worth noting are two Spanish Mission-style structures exhibiting stuccoed elevations and tiles roofs: a 1928 two-story house with a shaped parapet located at 205 Edgedale Drive which is similar in its rectilinear form to the Taplin building; and the circa 1924 Hardee Apartment Building which was listed in the National Register in 1991. Prominently sited at 1102 North Main Street, the Hardee Building is located near but not in the Emerywood subdivision. Exhibiting twin, shaped parapet roofs and projecting two-tiered porches, it was home to upper-class citizens exclusively (Phillips, 1990b).

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By comparison, the Taplin Apartment Building is smaller and less pretentious in its inviting neighborhood context. Historically, it has provided and continues to provide housing for middle- to upper middle-class professionals in an established, prestigious neighborhood (High Point City Directories). The Hardee and Taplin Apartment Buildings are the only two Spanish-influenced apartment buildings evidenced in High Point by the Guilford County Historic Resource Inventory Update (Graybeal, 1995).

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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A. E. Taplin Apartment Building
Guilford County, NC

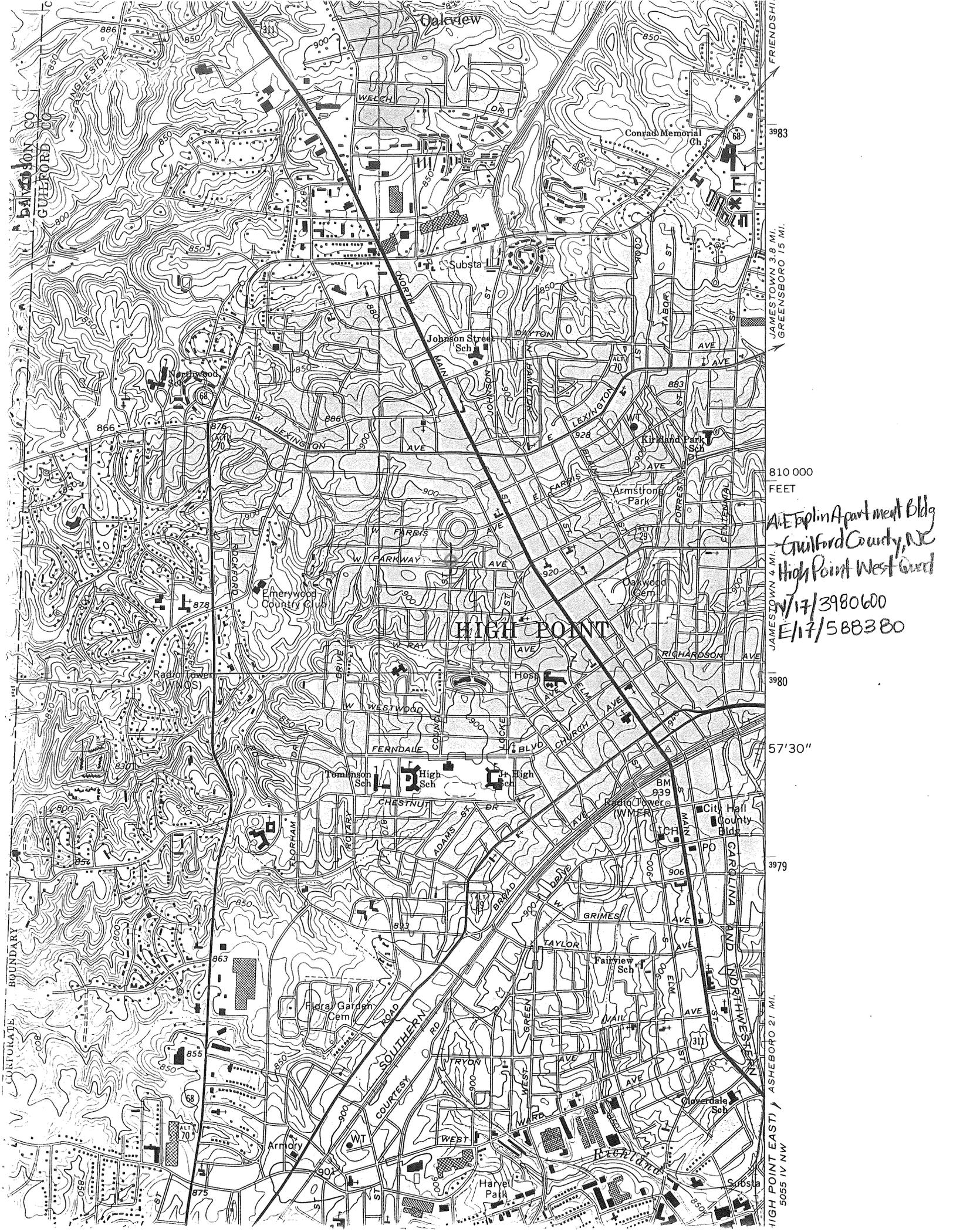
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is block 6, lot 23, tract 1, on sheet number 218 of the City of High Point Tax Maps.

Boundary Justification

The approximately one-fifth acre lot is the entire parcel associated with the house during its period of significance, the year 1920.



3983
3980
3979
57'30"
5055 1V NW
ASHEBORO 21 MI.
HIGH POINT (EAST)
CAROLINA AND NORTHWESTERN
JAMES TOWN 4 MI.
JAMES TOWN 3.8 MI.
GREENSBORO 15 MI.

810 000
FEET
A/E Expl in Apartment Bldg
Guilford County, NC
High Point West Ward
W/17/3980600
E/17/588380

