

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Moses Hammond House  
other names/site number Ragan House

### 2. Location

street & number 118 Trindale Road n/a  not for publication  
city, town Archdale n/a  vicinity  
state North Carolina code NC county Randolph code 151 zip code 27263

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register -0-

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

William S. Park, Jr. 4-20-89  
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial institution

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls weatherboard

wood

roof asphalt

other metal

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

Situated on a tree-shaded rise facing south towards Trindale Road in the town of Archdale, the Moses Hammond House occupies a large lot of approximately two-and-one-half acres with its barn at the rear. A two-story frame Victorian structure with decorative wood ornamentation, the house was built ca. 1880<sup>1</sup> for Moses Hammond, Sr.<sup>2</sup>

The quiet, rural town of Archdale has changed rapidly in recent years due to vigorous development pressures from nearby High Point. Once flanked by similar houses, the Moses Hammond House remains today one of the few survivors of nineteenth-century residential construction in Archdale, surrounded now by open space and late twentieth-century structures. The siting of the house and its large tree-shaded lot help it to retain its integrity; its new neighbors also sit on large lots with expansive front lawns. Nearby building uses include a Friends church, funeral home, residences, school, and open space.

The house recently ceased its function as a residence; in 1986 it was sold to the Archdale Friends Meeting Church and subsequently leased to the American Bank. Sensitively adapted for use as a branch bank in 1988, it serves that purpose today.

The two-story frame building has a cruciform plan with intersecting gable roofs. It is an energetic, sophisticated design more typical of a dwelling in an urban setting than a rural nineteenth-century town whose population in 1890 was only slightly over 200.<sup>3</sup> The house is the only survivor illustrating the apex of Victorian styling in Archdale and the extent to which manufactured design elements could be, and were, employed to produce the lavish designs typical of the era.<sup>4</sup>

**Exterior**

The symmetrical front facade (south elevation) has a two-story central projecting bay with flanking decorative one-story frame porches. The first floor of the central bay is dominated by a polygonal bay window with three 1-over-1 sash, raised wooden panels below the sash, and paired Italianate brackets with drops

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Moses Hammond House, Archdale, Randolph County

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visually supporting the metal roof above the windows. On the second floor are paired 1-over-1 windows with a molded wood pediment. In the gable is a round wood-louvered vent. The gable itself has molded boxed cornices braced by paired brackets similar to those found below, though larger. Windows in the house are large and have louvered shutters; all are 2-over-2 sash with the exception of these in the front projecting bay.

Each of the two end bays has a single 2-over-2 window on each level. Wide wooden steps lead to each porch. (Although originally open, the porches are now enclosed to comply with code by a simple metal railing.) Elaborate tapered corner posts and pilasters support an open second level decorated with a simple wood balustrade. A four-panel door with transom opens from each side of the central bay onto the porches. The pedimented lintel of the second-story windows are the same as those found on the central bay and side facades of the house.

A pair of tall interior chimneys rise from the peak of the gabled east-west roof; these are brick, corbelled and crenelated. Roofs are composition shingle with concealed gutters.

The east side facade is four bays wide with a one-story addition at the back. The first bay has a door at each level opening onto the front porch and porch roof. The second bay, which projects as a part of the cruciform plan of the house, has a 2-over-2 window at each level with pedimented lintel over each. In the gable is a round louvered vent, cornice, and brackets matching those of the front facade. An earlier one-story porch was enclosed in the 1940s or 1950s<sup>5</sup> and during the bank's rehabilitation was further altered to include a handicap ramp to serve as a bank entrance. At the northern end is a one-story gabled ell; its single 2-over-2 window has a gabled molded lintel. On the second floor are two 2-over-2 windows. Paired brackets with drops are along the roof line.

The west side facade has also seen alterations both in the mid-twentieth century and during the recent rehabilitation. The most significant alteration to the house is here: the one-story hip-roofed pavilion for the bank's drive-in teller operation. The front two bays of this facade are identical to those of the east side: doors opening onto the porch and porch roof, and 2-over-2 windows in the projecting gable of the cruciform. The next bays had been altered in the mid-twentieth century by the addition of a two-story frame tower for bathrooms.<sup>6</sup> Projecting from that addition is the hip-roofed shingled gable extending to create

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three car bays. As a result of review under the Secretary's Standards (the owners used the rehabilitation tax credit), the addition was designed in a contemporary "Georgian" style so as not to be confused with the original structure.

At the rear of the building is a one-and-one-half story gable ell housing the kitchen. Paired small 6-over-6 windows are on the first level and a large 2-over-2 sash with peaked molded lintel is found above. Behind this gable rises the two-story gable of the cruciform plan with exterior end chimney projecting above.

The building has a brick foundation.

### Interior

The interior arrangement of the Moses Hammond House reflects its cruciform plan. The original front entrances open on either side of the bay window to a central hall which extends northerly to the staircase. In the hall are ornamental plaster brackets supporting the arch in front of the bay windows, and a molded plaster cornice. The mantelpiece on the west wall is supported by carved brackets. As with the exterior, most if not all of the wood ornamentation on the interior of the house was made by the W.C. Petty Sash and Blind Company.

One room fills each side transept of the cruciform. The easternmost room is used as the office of the assistant vice president of the bank and retains its wooden mantle and plaster cornice as well as the large 2-over-2 windows described earlier. The westernmost contains a teller counter. The mantelpiece in this room has been removed and is stored in the house; windows and cornice remain. Behind the staircase, on the lower level of the two-story ell, is another office with decorative wooden mantle and woodwork, and beyond that the kitchen area. Along the eastern side is the enclosed porch and main bank entrance.

A striking feature of the house is the original curved staircase with turned balusters and newel and decorative wooden step ends.

On the second floor, the three front rooms are used as offices and a conference room, all retaining their decorative wood mantles, four-panel doors, large 2-over-2 windows and trim. The second-floor mantles are less ornamented than those of the first floor, and the rooms have no crown moldings. Doors from the two corner front rooms lead to the roof balconies of the front porches. The bank has donated the rear section of the second

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floor for use by the local historical society as space for a local history museum. A small winding boxed stair in the northeast corner leads down to the first-floor kitchen.

Barn

Behind and well away from the house is an early twentieth-century unpainted frame barn in poor to fair condition. The barn is rectangular in plan and two stories in height with metal gable roof and ventilation slats beneath the eaves; it has horizontal siding in the upper gable ends and vertical siding on all four sides below the level of the eaves. A wide double door in each of the long sides opens to the interior, which has stalls in the southern end, equipment storage area in the northern end, and hayloft areas above both. The barn is a contributing building. It is now used for light storage.

Storage Shed

Immediately south of the barn is a small frame storage building with metal gable roof and beveled (German) siding. The building appears to postdate the period of significance of the Moses Hammond House and is not a contributing building.

Endnotes

1. Whatley et al, p.62.
2. Randolph County Deed Book 170, page 19, deed of September 11, 1916. See also Archdale-Trinity News, "House Changes Little as Century Passes," February 7, 1985, p. 1. See also Whatley, p. 62.
3. 1890 census, as cited in Randolph County, 1779-1979, p. 249.
4. Written statement of N.C. State Historic Preservation Office in its review of Evaluation of Significance (Certification Application Part 1) for the Moses Hammond House, May 15, 1987.
5. Evaluation of Significance and Description of Proposed Rehabilitation (Certification Application Parts 1 and 2) for the Moses Hammond House, April 3, 1987.
6. Ibid.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE  
COMMERCE  
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

ca. 1880-ca. 1914

Significant Dates

ca. 1880

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

Hammond, Moses

Architect/Builder

Petty, W.C., Sash & Blind Company

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Moses Hammond House, ca. 1880, is representative of the heyday of Victorian residential architecture in Randolph County and illustrates an important late-nineteenth century trend in building practice and processes which was universal throughout the county. The move away from the more academic Gothic Revival style began in Randolph County ca. 1870, when Gothic details were replaced by Victorian decorative elements which afforded the standard building shapes and massing an overall exuberance.

The lavish decoration of standard forms was the result of technological advances in the late nineteenth century which made possible the mass production of building supplies and architectural elements. In Randolph County, as elsewhere in the state, this standardization of process, materials and forms replaced the more individualized designs of local builders but made possible the elaboration of design so typical of the later nineteenth century. In Randolph County the use of more ornamental modes was nurtured and promoted by the W.C. Petty Sash and Blind Company of Archdale, identified as the area's major milling company. The impact of this company on Randolph County's architecture is notable, and evidence of the firm's myriad of building products and ornaments is found throughout the county to varying degrees.

The Hammond House is the only survivor illustrating the height of Victorian styling in Archdale and the extent to which manufactured design elements could be, and were, employed to produce the lavish designs typical of the era. Other examples of this in the county have been lost; indeed, the Hammond House itself once stood in a grouping of three similar houses, two of which are gone. The Hammond House remains the best evidence in Archdale (and, perhaps, the entire county) of the influence and importance of the Petty Company and its contributions to the development of standardized architecture in Randolph County. Its

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use of lavish ornamentation and its interpretation of style illustrate the extent to which the mass production of building materials and elements affected stylistic development in the county during the period ca. 1870-1900.

The Moses Hammond House is also significant for its associations with Moses Hammond, an active local politician and civic leader who was involved in the Temperance and Prohibition movement on both state and national levels and who once ran for the office of lieutenant governor as the Prohibition candidate.

(The above paragraphs of Section 8 are taken from the SHPO Statement on the Review Sheet of the "Historic Preservation Certification Application--Significance" (Part 1) for the Moses Hammond House. This review statement was prepared by Beth Thomas for the State Historic Preservation Office in May of 1987.)

### Historical Background

The Moses Hammond House is an outstanding example of the work of the W.C. Petty Sash and Blind Company. It was built ca. 1880 as the residence of Moses Hammond and his wife. Hammond was one of the three owners of the Petty Company. He and his two brothers-in-law, W.C. Petty and D.M. Petty, came to the community of Bush Hill, now called Archdale, about 1855<sup>1</sup> and began the manufacture of furniture and of sashes, doors, blinds, mantels, and other wooden building materials. They also built houses.<sup>2</sup>

The W.C. Petty Company is said to have been the only enterprise of the kind in this part of the state;<sup>3</sup> it consequently had a major impact on the ornamentation of late nineteenth-century architecture in Randolph County.

The company also had a major impact on the participation of Bush Hill in the War Between the States. There were other successful industries in this Quaker community long known for its crafts—one of these was the Tomlinson tannery which made shoes. W.C. Petty (of the Petty Co.) invented a machine for making shoe pegs and one for making lasts; these machines were indispensable to the making of shoes, and Bush Hill became a center for the manufacture of shoes during the war.<sup>4</sup> The Quaker workers of the W.C. Petty Co., who were opposed to bearing arms, were put under detailed enrollment by the Confederate government to produce shoes as a condition of their exemption from actual war duty.<sup>5</sup>

After the war the W.C. Petty Sash & Blind Company continued to

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prosper. Despite a fire in 1880 which burned the plant and damaged much of its machinery, Hammond and the Pettys rebuilt and continued their thriving business.<sup>6</sup>

After W.C. Petty's death in 1885, Moses Hammond managed the company. The plant burned a second time in 1889 and was again rebuilt and continued for some time under Hammond's management.<sup>7</sup> (In May, 1889, Articles of Incorporation were executed for the Hammond Manufacturing Company.) During this time the railroad, which had bypassed Archdale, was drawing industry away to the new village of High Point.<sup>8</sup> Although a branch line was run through Archdale in 1889, the branch alone was inadequate to stop the movement of industry and workers,<sup>9</sup> and Archdale's population began to decline.<sup>10</sup>

**Moses Hammond**

The Moses Hammond House is also significant for its association with Moses Hammond. Born in 1836, he moved to Archdale from southern Randolph County. He built this fine frame house when he was in his mid to late 40s and remained there until he was almost 80 years old. His earlier house is not known but because so few nineteenth century buildings remain today in Archdale, this is likely the only extant structure associated with him. It was certainly his residence during the most productive years of his life.

In addition to his success with the W.C. Petty Sash & Blind Co., Hammond was a prominent resident of his community. He was one of the first officials of the town of Bush Hill when it was chartered as a municipality in 1874.<sup>11</sup> He was also a trustee of Guilford College<sup>12</sup> and one of six men appointed to the school district.<sup>13</sup> He is perhaps more well known as a state and national leader of the temperance and prohibition movements, serving as president of the North Carolina Temperance Union for many years and in 1888 nominated as the candidate for lieutenant governor on the Prohibition Party ticket.<sup>14</sup>

It has not been determined to whom the Hammonds sold the house, but it appears from deeds that the house was sold at foreclosure sale in 1914<sup>15</sup> and transferred several times until H.S. Ragan and his wife bought the house in 1916.<sup>16</sup> It remained in Ragan family ownership until its sale in 1986 to the Friends Meeting Church next door.

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Endnotes

1. Whatley et al, p.62. Note that some sources (Randolph County, 1779-1979 and newspaper article of February 7, 1985) report their coming in about 1845, but Hammond would have been only nine years old.
2. Randolph County, 1779-1979, p.119. See also Whatley et al, p.62.
3. High Point Enterprise, fiftieth anniversary edition, 1935.
4. Randolph County, 1779-1979, p. 120.
5. "Bush Hill Saga: Early Days of Archdale," Greensboro Daily News, July 24, 1978.
6. High Point Enterprise, fiftieth anniversary edition, 1935.
7. Wilson, as re-published by Brown, p. 15.
8. Bush Hill was renamed Archdale by act of the Legislature in 1887. The name commemorated John Archdale, the Quaker Governor of the Colony in 1694.
9. Ibid. See also Randolph County, 1779-1979, p 120.
10. Census of the United States, 1890 to 1930, as cited in Randolph County 1779-1979, p. 249.
11. Randolph County, 1779-1979, p. 120.
12. Wilson, as republished by Brown, p. 32.
13. The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C., February 7, 1840, as cited in Randolph County, 1779-1979, p. 55-57.
14. Randolph County 1779-1979, p. 120. See also Whatley et al p. 62, and Wilson, as republished by Brown, p. 28.
15. Randolph County Deed Book 155, page 155; book 159, page 270; book 159, page 592; book 170, page 19.
16. Randolph County Deed Book 170, page 19.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Branson, Levi, The Randolph County Business Directory, 1894.

Census of the United States, 1890 to 1930, as cited in Randolph County 1779-1979.

Randolph County Historical Society and the Randolph Arts Guild, Randolph County 1779-1979: Winston-Salem, N.C., 1980, Hunter Publishing Company.

Whatley, Lowell McKay, Jr., Dawn McLaughlin Snotherly and Dr. Jerry L. Cross, The Architectural History of Randolph County, North Carolina: 1985, Published by the City of Asheboro, the County of Randolph and the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property approx. 2.39 acres

UTM References

A 

1	7	5	9	2	4	7	0
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3	9	7	4	7	2	0
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Zone      Easting      Northing

B 

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Zone      Easting      Northing

C 

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D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is outlined in red on the enclosed Randolph County Tax Map (Taxing District: Trinity; Map No. H-1, Photo No. 108). The property is the remaining 2.39 acres of parcel No. 86. (Note that the tax map has not been updated to reflect reduced acreage of the Moses Hammond House tract. Red outline is approximate current boundary.)

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes the remaining intact tract historically associated with the Moses Hammond House tract.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Langdon Edmunds Oppermann date January 27, 1989  
 organization Preservation & Planning Consultant telephone 919/721-1949  
 street & number 1500 Overbrook Avenue state NC zip code 27104  
 city or town Winston-Salem

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Wilson, W. M., in collaboration with Mary M. Petty, Archdale: A History of the Settlement and Growth of a Quiet Little Quaker Village, 1912, republished 1986 by Betty Leach Brown.

Worth, Laura, undated typed manuscript including brief summary of Archdale history, located in files of the Randolph County Public Library, Asheboro, N.C.

Evaluation of Significance and Description of Proposed Rehabilitation (Certification Application Parts 1 and 2), Moses Hammond House, April 3, 1987.

Written statement of N.C. State Historic Preservation Office in its review of Evaluation of Significance (Certification Application Part 1) for the Moses Hammond House, May 15, 1987.

#### Deed Books:

Randolph County Deed Book 155 Page 155, 2/27/1914.

Randolph County Deed Book 159 Page 270, 4/15/1915.

Randolph County Deed Book 159 Page 592, 6/26/1916.

Randolph County Deed Book 170 Page 19, 9/11/1916.

Randolph County Deed Book 585 Page 516, 5/8/1969.

Randolph County Deed Book 2585 Page 529, 11/19/1969.

Randolph County Deed Book 1164 Page 916, 5/31/1985.

Randolph County Deed Book 1183 Page 2142, 5/9/1986.

#### Articles:

The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C., February 7, 1840, as cited in Randolph County, 1779-1979.

"Archdale, in Randolp [sic] Co., Near Guilford Line, a Very Old and Interesting Hamlet; Village was Founded by Tomlinson Family in Late 1700s, Quaker Settlement, Was Originally Known as 'Bush Hill'," Greensboro Daily News, February 7, 1932.

"Archdale, Pioneer Settlement; This Randolph County Community Was One of Earliest in Piedmont Section and Has Played a Prominent

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Part in History of the State," Greensboro Daily News, February 7, 1932.

"Quakers Settled Bush Hill, Now Archdale, in Year 1786; Was Prohibition Center," High Point Enterprise, fiftieth anniversary edition, 1935.

"Randolph 'Hot Spot' of Robbery and Lawlessness in War Between States," High Point Enterprise, January 23, 1938.

"Bush Hill Saga: The Early Days of Archdale," Greensboro Daily News, July 24, 1978.

"Newest City Has Colorful History; Archdale has Growth Pains," undated, unidentified newspaper article located in files of Randolph County Public Library, Asheboro, N.C.

"Developer Preserves Archdale Heritage," Archdale/Trinity News, January 10, 1985.

"House Changes Little as Century Passes," Archdale-Trinity News, February 7, 1985.

"Archdale Celebrating 'her' 200th Birthday," The Courier-Tribune, August 28, 1986.

#### Telephone Interviews:

Mrs. H. S. Ragan, Jr., recent past owner.

Betty Leach Brown, local historian. Mrs. Brown republished W. M. Wilson's booklet.

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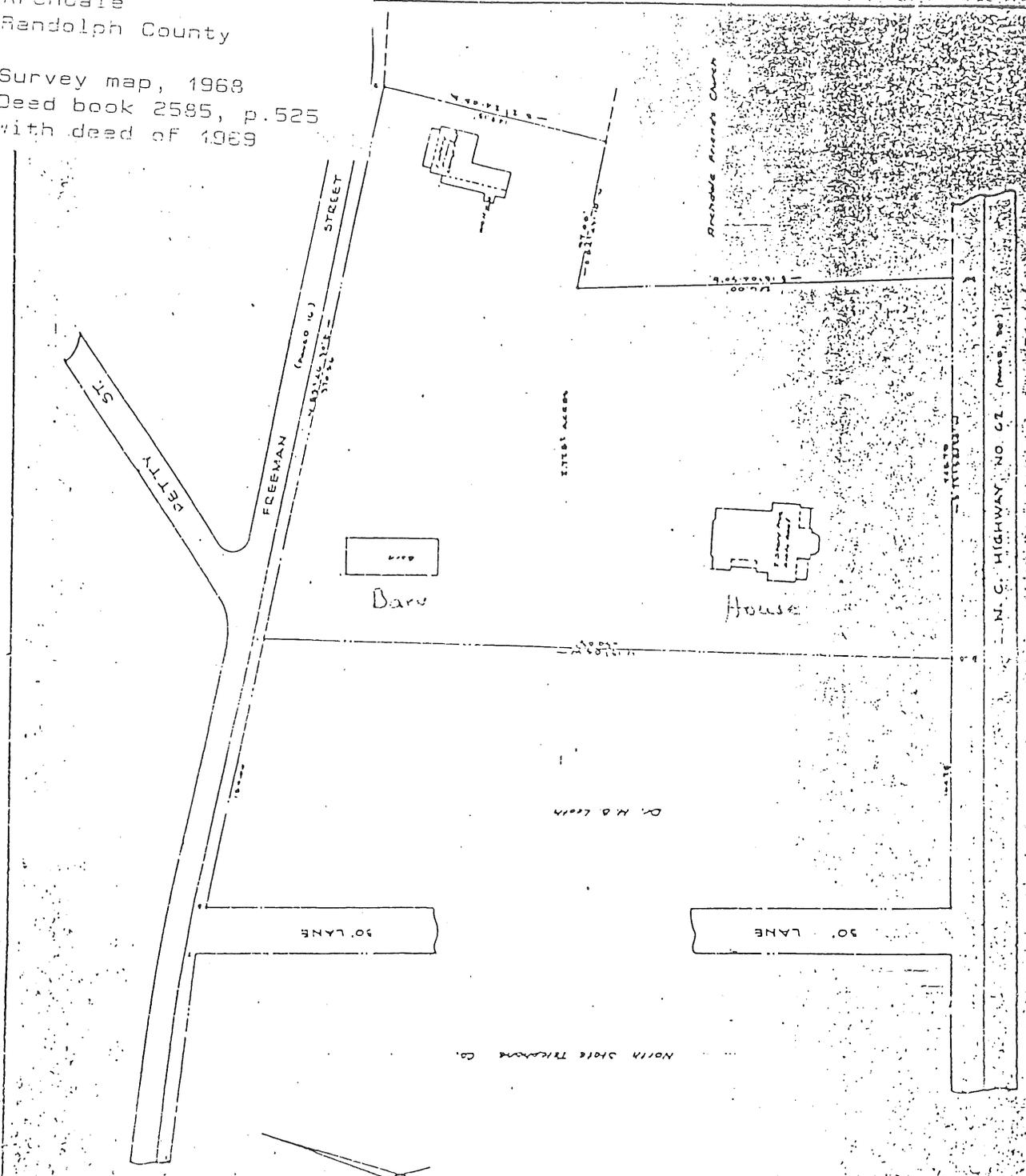
All photographs:

Moses Hammond House  
Archdale, Randolph County  
Photographer: Langdon Edmunds Oppermann  
November and December, 1988  
Negatives in files of North Carolina Division of Archives & History  
Raleigh, N C

- A- Overall view of house, looking NW
- B- Side view, looking W
- C- Rear view, looking SE
- D- Interior view, stair
- E- Interior view
- F- Overall view of barn, looking SE
- G- side view of barn, looking SW

Moses Hammond House  
Archdale  
Randolph County

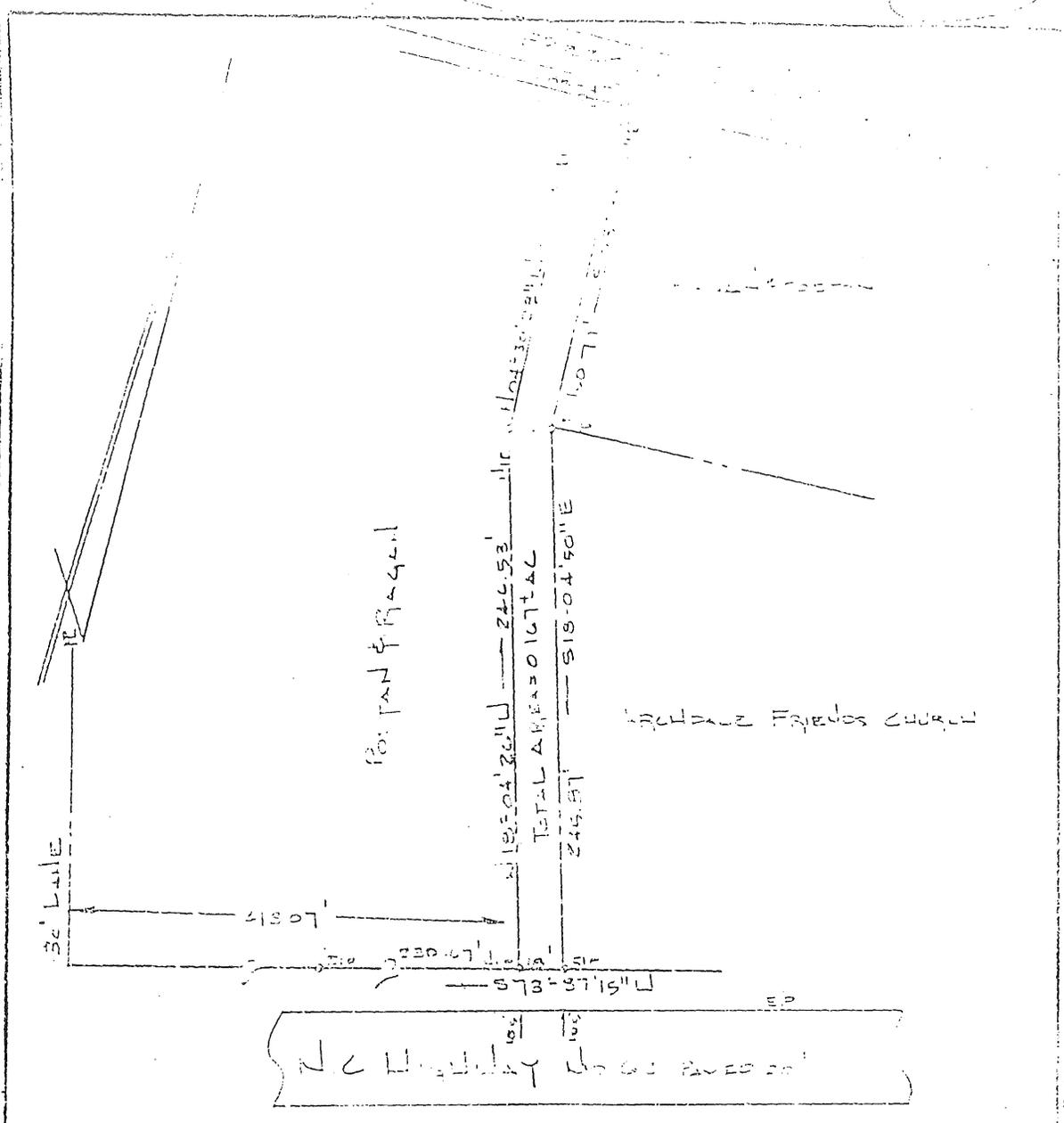
Survey map, 1968  
Deed book 2585, p. 525  
with deed of 1989



TRACY AND  
DORIS E. PAXTON  
ARCHDALE  
RANDOLPH COUNTY

000517

1985



610588V3

SURVEYED BY  
 DAVIS - MARTIN - POWELL & ASSOC., INC.  
 ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING  
 HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA  
 DATE 12-25 SCALE 1"=40' JOB NO. R-1182A  
 SURVEYED M. MOORE PLATTED BY J. D. [unclear]

PROPERTY OF  
 ARCHDALE FRIENDS  
 ARCHDALE, N. C.  
 28004

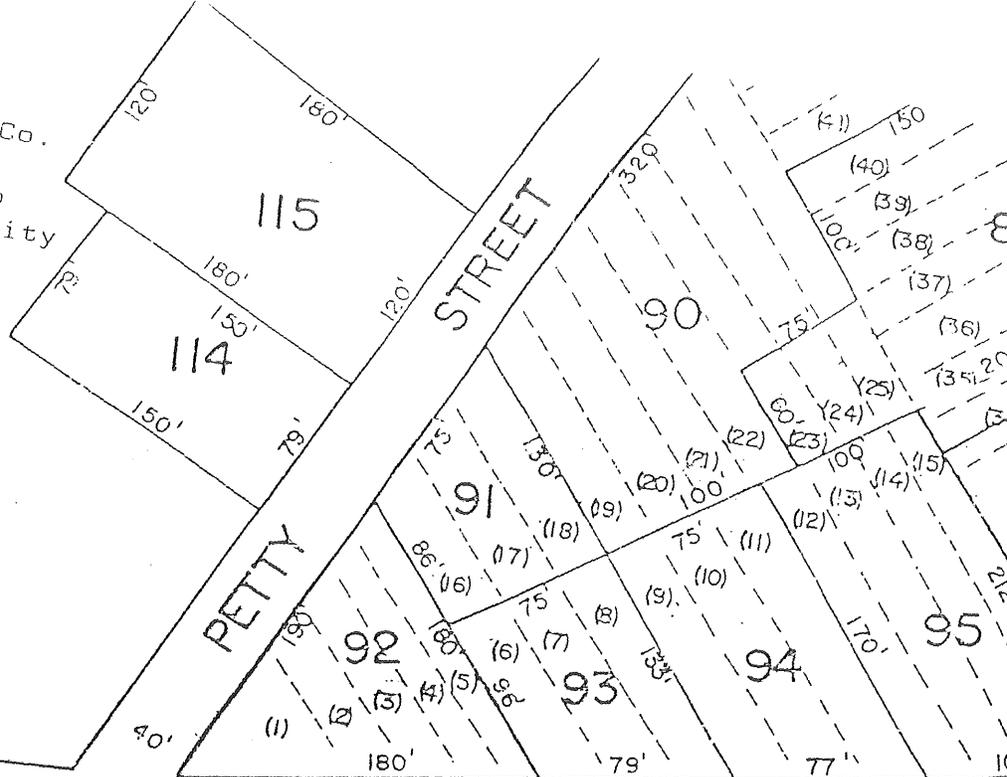
TRACCO-10-713B

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 Archdale  
 Randolph County

Survey map, 1985  
 Deed book 1164, p. 917

Moses Hammond House  
Archdale, Randolph Co.

Randolph Co. Tax Map  
Taxing District: Trinity  
Map No. H-1  
Photo No. 108  
Scale: 1"=100'



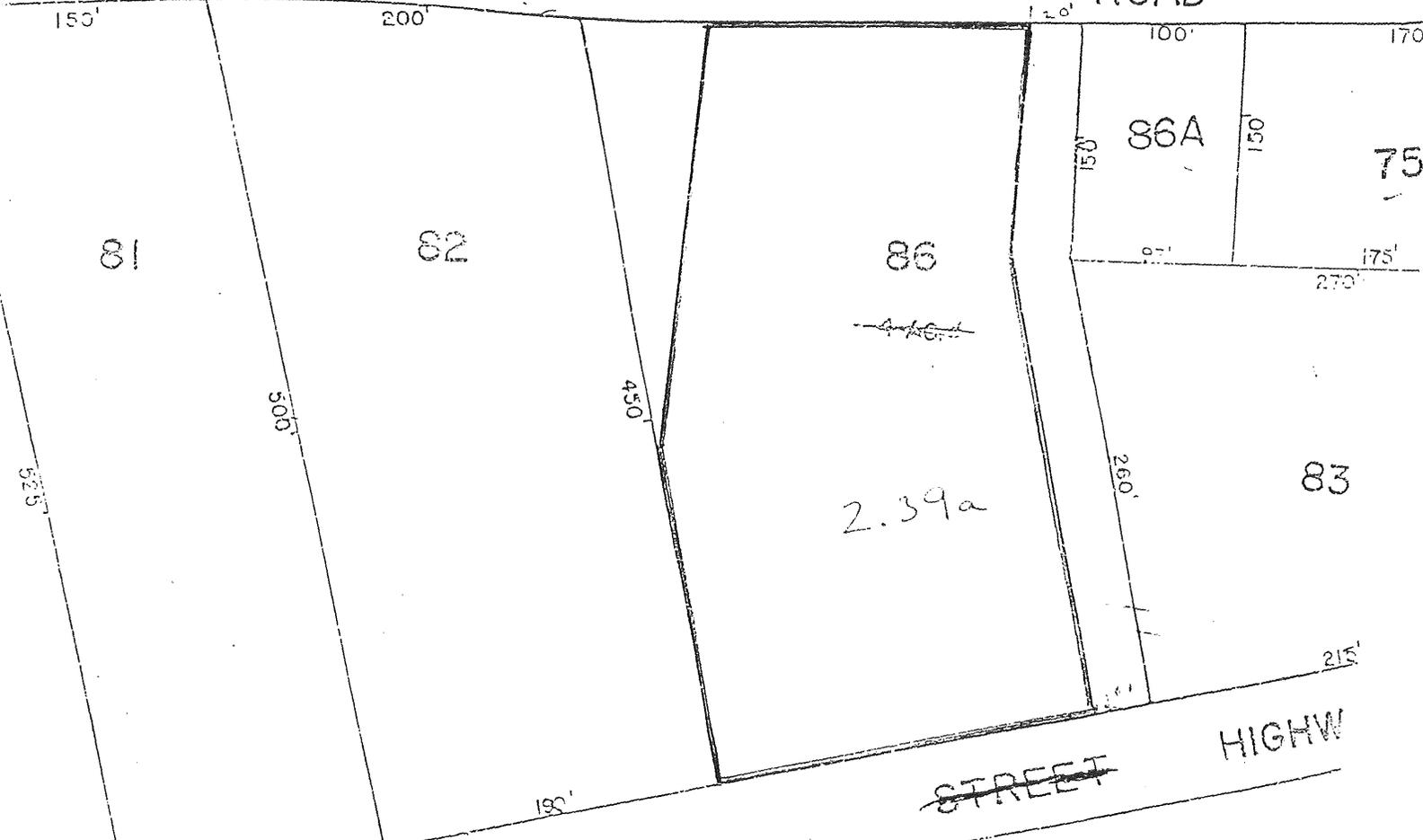
113

115

114

340'  
FREEMAN ROAD

ROAD



81

82

86

86A

83

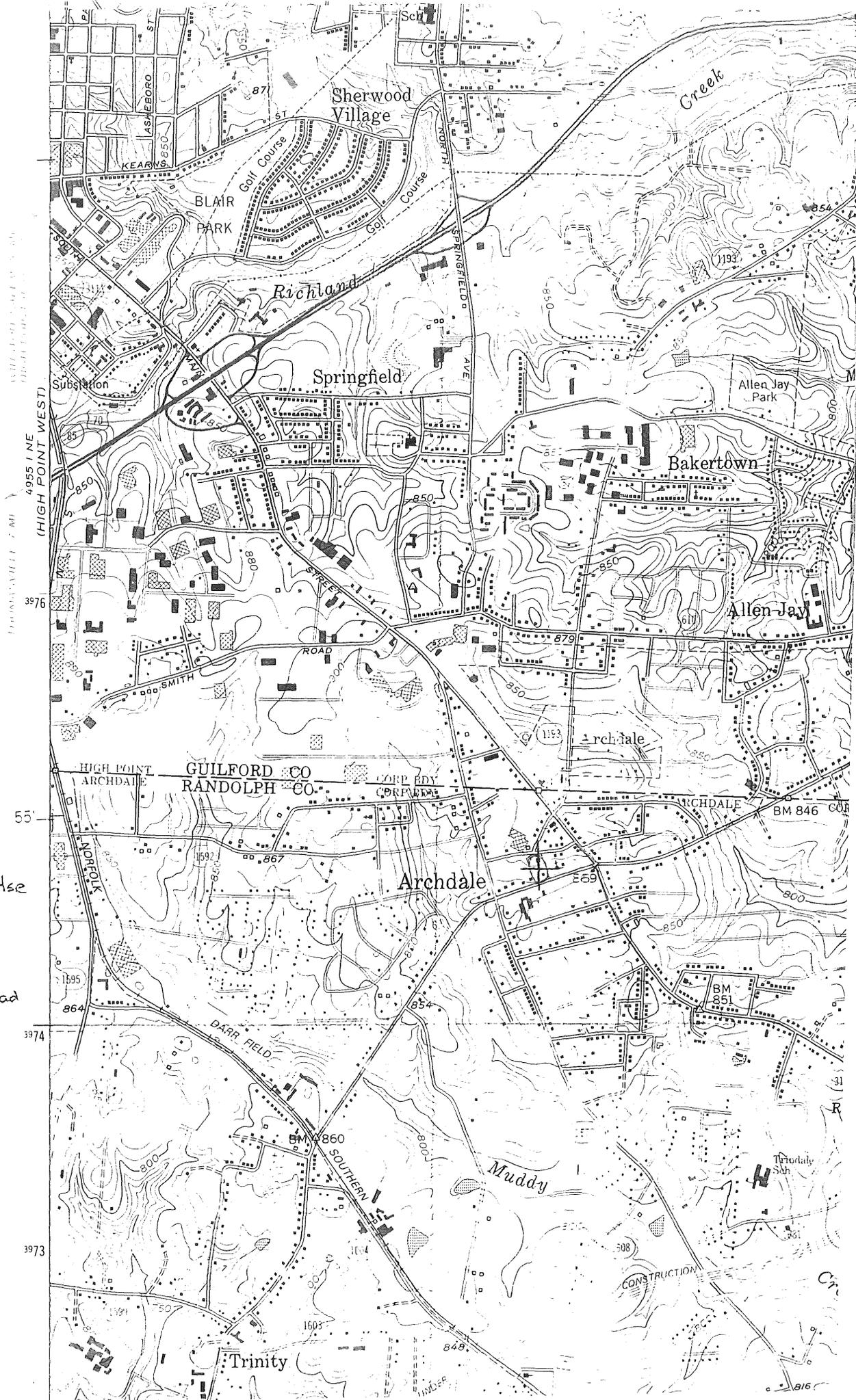
75

~~STREET~~

HIGHWAY

RINDALE ROAD

69



Moses Hammond Hse  
 Archdale  
 Randolph Co.

USGS map  
 High Point E. quad

ZONE 17

N 3974720

E 592470

RD 20

