

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 Randle House

other names/site number Randall House

2. Location

street & number South side of SR 1802 at its Junction with SR 1743 not for publication

city or town Norwood vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Stanly code 167 zip code 28128

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.)

William S. Phipps SHPO 7-22-92
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): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Randle House
Name of Property

Stanly Co., North Carolina
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	
1	1	buildings
	1	sites
		structures
	1	objects
1	3	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/ Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Vernacular Federal/Greek

Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof Wood Shingles

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

Randle House
Name of Property

Stanly Co., North Carolina
County and State

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.

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

Second quarter nineteenth century

Significant Dates

Second quarter 19th century

ca. 1835

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Randle House
Name of Property

Stanly Co., North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 14 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7
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5	8	1	3	3	0
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3	9	0	2	4	3	0
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3

1	7
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5	8	1	6	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	0	2	2	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2

1	7
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5	8	1	6	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	0	2	4	4	0
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4

1	7
---	---

5	8	1	3	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	0	2	2	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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 Mary Lou Harned

organization _____ date 5/15/92

street & number Route 3, Box 275 telephone (704) 474-5610

city or town Norwood state N.C. zip code 28128

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 Mary Lou and Harold H. Harned

street & number Rt. 3, Box 275 telephone (704) 474-5610

city or town Norwood state N.C. zip code 28128

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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Randle House - Stanly County, NC

DESCRIPTION

On a country road approximately four miles northeast of Norwood, N. C., the John Randle House sits amid trees, lawns, and cultivated fields, an environment largely unchanged since the Randles acquired the property in 1778. Lake Tillery on the Pee Dee River and some of its coves can be glimpsed across meadows from three sides of the house. In woods to the west lies a portion of the Kings Highway which ran between Cheraw, S. C. and Salisbury, N. C. To the east across a wide field stands a simple frame house with a gable end slate chimney. Held to have been a slave dwelling, this house faces a wooded area where there is evidence, as yet unexplored, of the ruins of at least two more such structures. In the shadow of a gigantic magnolia tree in front of the Randle House lies the 1824 grave of John Randle, marked by a four-and one-half foot carved and signed headstone and a simple footstone. Of more than 850 acres known to have been acquired from 1778 to 1792 by the first John Randle (spelled "Randall" by the twentieth century) who lived here, twenty-eight acres remain with the house. Approximately fourteen are included in this nomination. The remainder of the acreage, on the west side of the property, is now devoted to a plant nursery operated by the current owners. Although no outbuildings typical to plantation maintenance survive, the main house has been carefully restored.

1. Randle House. Contributing.

The Randle House is a handsome frame house with restrained detailing in the transitional Federal/Greek Revival style. Facing north, it is a gable-roofed, weatherboarded I-house fronted by a hipped roof porch. Sometime after the main block was built, a gable-roofed ell was added to the east end of the south side, and later the two-room side kitchen/dining building was joined to the south end of the ell. An engaged and partially recessed porch wraps around the kitchen's south and west sides. The roof of this wing is hipped with flared eaves at the west end and gabled at the east end. A second-story sleeping porch, later enclosed, extends from the west side of the ell, and a later bathroom addition underneath has been screened by a brick courtyard. Two large, single-shouldered brick chimneys flank the gable ends of the main block and another stands at the kitchen's gable end.

The two-story single pile main block rests on four twelve-inch square, hand hewn timbers, the corners mortised and tenoned and secured with wooden pins. These are supported on piers of handmade bricks. Limbed and debarked tree trunks at thirty-inch centers extend the full width of the frame as joists. A brick hearth box built under a first level fireplace remains. Joists above the second story are hand hewn beams four-and-one-half inches by eight inches by twenty feet. Roof rafters are logs five inches in diameter. The foundation enclosure of brick was built when the house was restored in 1970 after becoming quite

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Randle House - Stanly County, NC

DESCRIPTION (continued)

deteriorated. A small, glassed cut-away in the weatherboarding on the rear elevation exhibits a section of the heavy timber frame construction.

The facade displays three bays on the first story and two bays above. Fenestration is symmetrical except that one of the upper windows is placed about six inches higher than the other, extending into the frieze board. Persons familiar with the house in the first quarter of this century remember a room appended to the east end of the front porch. One maintains the Parkers added this as a playroom for their children.¹ It is possible that the roof configuration of this addition necessitated the raising of the upper story window. The center front entrance has a transom and sidelights around a four-panel door. The less-than-full-facade porch, a reconstruction based on ghost marks, covers all three bays and has square support posts and a simple turned balustrade. Three modern semi-circular brick steps rising to the porch will soon be replaced by more appropriate plain wood ones.

The facade's only ornamentation is provided by narrow pilaster cornerboards topped with a flat scroll motif beneath the capitals. These are repeated on the other corners. A wide unembellished frieze board tops the siding under the eaves: gable eaves are extended with pronounced returns and boxed cornices. The original brick chimneys had deteriorated and were replaced during the 1970 restoration. Windows in the main block are nine-over-nine on the first floor and six-over-six on the second floor, all in plain surrounds.

The two-story weatherboarded ell is an addition as revealed by differences of structural members below the first floor and in the attic. The ell is finished with the same plain frieze and corner boards as on the main block. The kitchen/dining wing appears to have been attached later still, along with the porch which wraps around this wing and the west side of the ell. The kitchen chimney rests on a slate base. The second-story sleeping porch, added to the west side of the ell in the late nineteenth century and converted into a master bedroom in 1970, is readily visible on the exterior only from the rear. In 1970, a screened porch along the ell was enclosed as a hall, and a bathroom was added beneath the former sleeping porch and screened by a brick alcove.

Flooring throughout the main block is random width pine. In 1970, heavily deteriorated plaster was replaced throughout the first level with wallboard that was papered or painted. On the second floor, the walls are plaster. Walls of the enclosed stairway are flush boards. Ceilings on the first floor are flush boards; second story ceilings are plaster. Baseboards range from six inches to seven-and-a-half inches tall and are crowned with simple moldings. Doors are of two designs: some have four raised panels, others have two vertical flat panels.

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Randle House - Stanly County, NC

DESCRIPTION (continued)

The Randle House retains much of its transitional Federal/Greek Revival style finish. A doorway with transom and side lights at the rear of the center passage replicates the front entrance. (This was an exterior doorway until 1970 when the porch on the west elevation of the ell was enclosed to form a back hall.) An enclosed stairway turns and rises from a transomed opening beside this rear doorway. The central passage has simple, flat-panel wainscoting and slightly recessed, paneled door and entrance surrounds with panelled corner blocks. The unusually wide mantelpieces of the rooms flanking the passage have paired pilasters supporting a plain frieze and simply molded shelves reflecting the influence of the Greek Revival style. Woodwork in these rooms echoes that in the passage. Windows on the west wall of the main block are set ten inches higher from the floor than those on the east. The stairway rises to a center passage which separates the two upper rooms of the main house. Their fireplaces and mantelpieces are slightly smaller than the ones below, the mantels having single, plain pilasters on each side and thinner shelves. The smaller east room has a simple chair rail in the Federal style. The door to this chamber has a Georgian hand-forged lock with small knob.

The first floor room of the ell contains a similar chair rail with simple molded crown and random width pine flooring. Two baths were installed on the upper level in 1970.

The interior of the kitchen/dining wing has been remodelled to adapt to modern needs. The ceilings and partition between the rooms were removed, creating a large space with modern kitchen appliances at the west end and at the east end a living area dominated by a large rebuilt stone fireplace with raised hearth and stone flooring extending four feet into the room. The intact end of a deteriorated hand hewn beam taken from the main block during the 1970 restoration forms the mantel. Windows flanking the fireplace are not balanced: nine-over-nine to the south and six-over-six to the north. A window in the opposite end is nine-over-nine. The walls are sheathed in painted wood panels with rough sawn boards arranged to resemble exposed supporting timbers. Floors are random cut pine. The back hall, once part of the west elevation porch, is floored in local Jacob's Creek stone and has rough-cut board and batten walls.

The 1970 rehabilitation of the Randle House carefully restored the original portion of the house, as well as the later two-story ell with the exception of the installation of bathrooms. The only major changes are the remodelling of the kitchen/dining wing interior and the sunporch and bathroom additions next to the ell. Despite renovations and additions, the Randle House retains its salient architectural features, presenting the same facade that it did in the early nineteenth century.

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Randle House - Stanly County, NC

DESCRIPTION (continued)

2. Slave/Tenant House. Non-contributing.

Tradition holds that the one-story frame, side-gabled dwelling approximately 600 feet east of the Randle House was built for slaves. The first section consisted of one large room with a fireplace and a shed or lean-to on the east elevation. The facade had one bay, a door. Sometime after the Civil War when the Parker family housed tenant families there, the shed was enlarged and enclosed, and a kitchen/dining room with a wraparound porch was appended to its south wall. Early in the twentieth century, another room was joined to the front east room making the front portion of the house three rooms wide. The original structure was typical of Stanly County's folk-building techniques. The dwelling utilizes heavy timber framing and is clad with weatherboards. The west gable end has flush eaves and a rebuilt slate chimney. The interior of the main block is clad with flush board walls and ceiling and painted random width flooring. The small fireplace is faced with handmade bricks and has a plain shelf for a mantelpiece.² The structure now bears little resemblance to its antebellum appearance, so it is considered a non-contributing resource for this nomination.

3. Gravestone. Non-contributing.

This impressive marble slab has a willow tree carved above the epitaph (see exhibit) and is paired with a foot-stone marked

J. R.
1824

It appears to be the only surviving marked grave in what may have been a family cemetery. Further investigation is necessary to establish the presence of such a cemetery. Although the headstone contributes to an understanding of the history of this property, the stone is classified as non-contributing for the purposes of this nomination because it falls outside the period of significance.

4. Slave/Tenant House Ruins. Non-contributing.

Lying in heavily overgrown woods near the existing slave/tenant house, these ruins, including piles of slate from at least two chimneys, present an archaeological challenge and possible clues to dating the house. Pending an investigation by a professional archaeologist, this nomination may be amended to classify these ruins as a contributing resource.

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Randle House - Stanly County, NC

EXHIBIT

In Memory of
John Randle Esq.
who died
on the 13th of February 1824
in his 40th year.
He was a man of great worth,
Who discharged
in an exemplary manner,
the Duties of
Husband, Father and Friend:
and with ability and integrity,
every Trust, confided to him.
He was a polite Gentleman,
possessed of a Disposition,
cheerful, benevolent and kind;
and of a Mind,
strong, highly cultivated,
and adorned by Literature;
and with all
He was a pious man;
Trusting in his Redeemer,
his Soul awaits
the Reward of his Virtues.

T. Walker
Ch^Ston, S.C.

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Randle House - Stanly County, NC

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

Before 1800, a plantation system evolved in Stanly County in the bottom lands along the Pee Dee and Rocky Rivers known as the "Fork" section. Except for scattered instances, the Fork section was unique in the county in that it was settled by families who developed their land acquisitions into holdings of several hundred acres or more, worked by slaves. This "plantation society" constituted only a small segment of Stanly's population which consisted mainly of yeomen carving out subsistence farms. The Randle (later "Randall") family first began acquiring property in this area in 1778, and so imprinted their influence on the land that the nearby church, roads, and surrounding area are still referred to as "Randall's" even though the plantation passed from their ownership in 1847. As one of the small number of two-story plantation houses remaining in the Fork section and Stanly County overall, the two-story frame Randle House today is the most visible expression of the family's tenure here. Distinguished by Federal/Greek Revival detailing, the Randle House has been restored with care so that its original front block closely replicates its early nineteenth century appearance. Typical of the other plantation houses, the Randle House represents the vernacular building traditions of the place and era and exhibits restrained transitional stylistic features. Thus the house possesses architectural significance as a rare preserved example of the county's plantation houses. It is not known exactly when the Randle House was built, but the visible fabric of the main block suggests a construction date in the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The second half of the eighteenth century saw significant migration into the lower Piedmont of North Carolina, including lands drained by the Pee Dee River in Anson County. Most of this land, which in 1779 became a part of Montgomery County and in 1841 became Stanly County, was settled by yeomen who created small, self-sufficient farms. However, planters developed the fertile area along the west bank of the Pee Dee and north bank of the Rocky River (the "Fork" section) into large landholdings. These families owned slaves and constituted the area's "plantation society," a small segment of Stanly's population. The village of Allenton, abandoned in the early nineteenth century, became the commercial center for this section and may have had some fine homes. The Randle House near the banks of Lake Tillery is one of five remaining dwellings associated with Stanly's early gentry.

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Randle House - Stanly County, NC

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (continued)

The Randles (the spelling has ranged from Randolph, Rendol, and Randle to Randall) migrated with several other families from Brunswick County, Virginia, first purchased land in present day Stanly County in the 1770s, and established farms near the two rivers. Much documentation was lost in Anson and Montgomery County courthouse fires during the period of significance of the nominated property. The first surviving land entries for John Randle are dated 1778, totaling 500 acres incorporating the Randle House property and lying along the "Widow Snuggs line." The Snuggs family still occupy this property adjacent to the Randle House. In subsequent years, Randle added to his holdings. This John Randle is often referred to or described as "Dum," "d," and "Deaf" in the records. According to family tradition, he was a wealthy man and died childless.

Like his relatives and friends, Dumb John Randle, 1742-18?, espoused the new "Methodist way," having lived in the "Cradle of Methodism" in southeast Virginia. He opened his home for services to traveling preachers Beverly Allen and Jesse Lee in the early 1780s and often to the "Prophet of the Long Road," Bishop Francis Asbury.³ Asbury, the first bishop of the new Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, documented his visits to the Randle home where he preached until the congregation built a church nearby c. 1790.⁴ This church is still known as Randall's United Methodist Church.

After "Dumb John" Randle's death, the property passed to his nephew, John Randle (1784-1824) and his wife, nee Elizabeth Marshall, who continued the family's support of and allegiance to Methodism. It is the younger John Randle who is buried in the yard and whose tombstone bears an impressive epitaph. In 1813, John Randle witnessed a transfer of three acres to the congregation referred to as the "Randall Society" in the deed.⁵ John was Master and Clerk of Court of Equity in 1811 and 1812, and he served from 1812 to 1816 in the state legislature.⁶ His two daughters attended Salem Female Academy in Salem, North Carolina.⁷ State newspapers noted John's sudden death at age thirty-nine in 1824, after which his young widow (b. 1798) continued to operate the plantation.⁸ The fifth United States census in 1830 lists eighteen slaves in her possession.⁹ In late 1835, Elizabeth married William Wall, a wealthy planter, and moved to his house which still stands in the Fork section, six miles to the south. A pre-marital transfer of the Randle property to her brother allowed her use of the farm until her death, keeping it safe for her heirs.¹⁰

The exact construction history of the Randle House is unclear. Tradition holds that "Dumb John" built the four room, center passage block. Certain features such as the brick box beneath the west first floor hearth unique in Stanly County, but typical of his former environs, provide some support for this tradition. Other elements, particularly the flat-panel wainscoting in the first

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Randle House - Stanly County, NC

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (continued)

floor center passage and the enclosed staircase, are characteristic of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century houses and suggest a building date during John and Elizabeth Randle's ownership. The presence of a Georgian lock in the east upper room of the main block also suggests a construction date of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, but could have been removed from an earlier structure. The proportions, windows, and overall exterior and interior finish, however, strongly indicate construction or a complete overbuilding in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, after John Randle's death in 1824. It is probable that Elizabeth allowed her brother-in-law, Frederick Randle, to occupy the Randle farm sometime after 1830. A case in a Court of Equity was settled in favor of Frederick to allow him to enjoy possession of the "premises" until her children reached majority.¹¹ This suggests the possibility that Frederick Randle constructed or completely overbuilt the house during his occupation in the 1830s. Prior to 1840, he followed the emigration trend of the time and moved his growing family to Georgia.

Edmond Lilly purchased the property from the Randle heirs in 1847 and less than three years later sold it to Alpha Swaringen, a neighboring planter. A comparison of the 1847 Randle-Lilly and 1850 Lilly-Swaringen deeds also indicates the possibility of construction, significant remodelling or addition to a building during those years. There is a difference of \$700 in the purchase prices of the same tract of land.¹²

Swaringen's widow and his daughter and son-in-law, James F. Parker, operated the farm, a store on the Pee Dee River shore east of the slave/tenant houses, and a mill on the river at the southeast corner of the plantation. The Parkers' son, William, inherited the property, but he moved into Norwood after a disastrous 1908 barn fire in which all his livestock perished, renting the house to tenants. It was William who added a room, later removed, to the east end of the front porch.¹³

Carolina Power and Light Company bought the farm in 1925 prior to completion of a dam which submerged the mill, the store and the river lowlands.¹⁴ In 1929, that company sold what was left to the Harris-McAulay Company, the heirs of which held it until 1952 when it was converted into a dairy farm by Dr. E. S. Bivens.¹⁵ Albemarle attorney Lane Brown and his wife, Janet, bought the long-abandoned house and 75 acres in 1970.¹⁶ They restored the residence, modified the slave/tenant dwelling and allowed a dairy farmer to grow crops on the land, much of which they later sold. On recommendation of the Stanly County Historic Properties Commission, the Randle House was designated a local historic property by the county Board of Commissioners in 1975. Current owners, Mary Lou and Harold Harned purchased the farm with the remaining seventeen acres in 1986, adding another ten acres in 1989 for their nursery operation.¹⁷

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Randle House - Stanly County, NC

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

As Stanly's planter families consolidated their landholdings and their plantation system, they built houses in the early to mid-nineteenth century which afforded them more space and comfort. These structures were based on established standards of plan, technology, and workmanship and reflected in a conservative manner the fashionable architecture of the day. Like many North Carolina houses of their era, most of Stanly County's plantation houses of the 1820's through the 1850's fit the term "transitional," displaying elements of the Federal and Greek Revival styles in a variety of combinations.

Although two-story houses increased in number after 1835, they remained relatively rare through the end of the antebellum period, and there were very few stylish examples. Of this elite group, only three remain in good repair, all in the Fork section of southeast Stanly. The William Wall House, c. 1835-1840, was built with a hipped roof and two-tiered portico typical of the Greek Revival style and interior features such as mantelpieces and woodwork in the Federal style. The Watkins-Thompson House, c. 1850-1855, exhibits verticality in the overall form and tall, relatively narrow windows suggesting the Federal style, and a low hipped roof in the Greek Revival taste. Its interior presents Greek Revival doors and wainscoting with a parlor cornice influenced by Federal designs. In the same traditional vein, the Randle House has exterior detailing such as extended eaves with pronounced returns, wide frieze boards and pilaster cornerboards in the Greek Revival style. Its interior features mantelpieces, doors and surrounds in the same taste, with flat panel wainscoting and chair rails showing the Federal influence. A fourth two-story plantation house of the period, the c. 1830 Reap House in the Endy community, also has a center hall plan, enclosed stair and Greek Revival style woodwork, but it is now in ruinous condition. All of these houses exhibit restrained ornamentation executed by local craftsmen using hand tools. The designs of their decorative elements are modest, the Wall House wood graining and mantelpieces being the most elaborate.¹⁸

The builders of these plantation houses employed heavy timber framing technology in their construction. The main block of the Randle House rests on four hand hewn beams twelve inches square. These beams are mortised and tenoned at the corners and secured with pegs. First floor joists are limbed and debarked tree trunks which extend the width of the main block. Hand hewn attic joists are four inches by eight inches by twenty feet, and rafters are tree trunks of five inches in diameter.

The 1970 restoration of the Randle House was planned to retain and reproduce where necessary as much as possible of the nineteenth century fabric of the main block. The front porch, certain windows, and roof features such as extended eaves were reconstructed according to remaining evidence and paint

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Randle House - Stanly County, NC

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT (continued)

and structural clues. Weatherboarding and exterior embellishments such as frieze and corner boards were retained and the shouldered brick chimneys were rebuilt. Old glass replaced broken panes. The exterior restoration continues: old pegged blinds, removed and stored in 1970, have been repaired and hung, brick steps to the front porch will give way to plain wood ones, and a wood shingle roof soon will replace the asphalt shingles.

FOOTNOTES

1. Mary Lou Harned, Interviews with Hugh Swearingen, neighbor, and Mrs. Margie Allen, neighbor, Stanly County, N. C., June 27, 1991, and with Mrs. W. Otis Lisenby, resident of tenant house until 1908, Norwood, N. C., March 17, 1992.
2. Donna Dodenhoff, The Architectural Legacy of a Rural North Carolina County, (Albemarle, N. C., Albemarle-Stanly County Preservation Commission, 1992), p. 200.
3. William W. Sweet, Virginia Methodism: A History, (Richmond, VA., Whittet and Shepperson, 195)
4. Francis Asbury, Francis Asbury in North Carolina, The North Carolina Portions of the Journal of Francis Asbury, Vols. I and II of Clark Edition, Grady Carroll, introductory notes (Nashville, Tenn., Parthenon Press, 1964), pp. 67, 93, 125, 152, 171, 219.
5. Marie S. Leist, comp., Faith of Our Fathers: A History of Randall United Methodist Church (Norwood, N. C., Randall United Methodist Church, Bicentennial Committee, 1984), pp. 17-19.
6. Minute Docket, Montgomery County Court of Equity, 1804-1824 (Troy, N. C., Montgomery County Public Library), p. 29, and General Assembly-House of Commons Members, 1777-1832, File Box 95, North Carolina State Department of Archives and History.
7. Information supplied by the Alumnae Office of Salem Academy, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, April 10, 1991.
8. Raleigh Register and North Carolina State Gazette, March 12, 1824, The Star, March 5, 1824: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.
9. Federal Census of Montgomery County, North Carolina, Fifth Census, 1830, Slave Schedule, 6:121.

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FOOTNOTES (continued)

10. Stanly County Register of Deeds, Book 2, pp. 44-46. Also H. L. Garner, Abstracts of the Minutes of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Stanly County, 1841-1850, p. 74. The transaction was ordered to be registered again in Stanly since Montgomery's records burned.
11. Minute Docket, Montgomery County Court of Equity, 1819-1859 (Troy, N.C., Montgomery County Public Library), p. 67.
12. Stanly County Register of Deeds, Book 2, pp. 141, 142, and p. 297.
13. Swearingen, Allen and Lizenby interviews cited above.
14. Stanly County Register of Deeds, Book 73, p. 370.
15. Ibid., Book 86, p. 102 and Book 170, p. 247.
16. Ibid., Book 246, p. 7.
17. Ibid., Book 355, p. 537 and Book 368, p. 661.
18. Dodenhoff, op. cit., has a full description of all the above mentioned structures.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

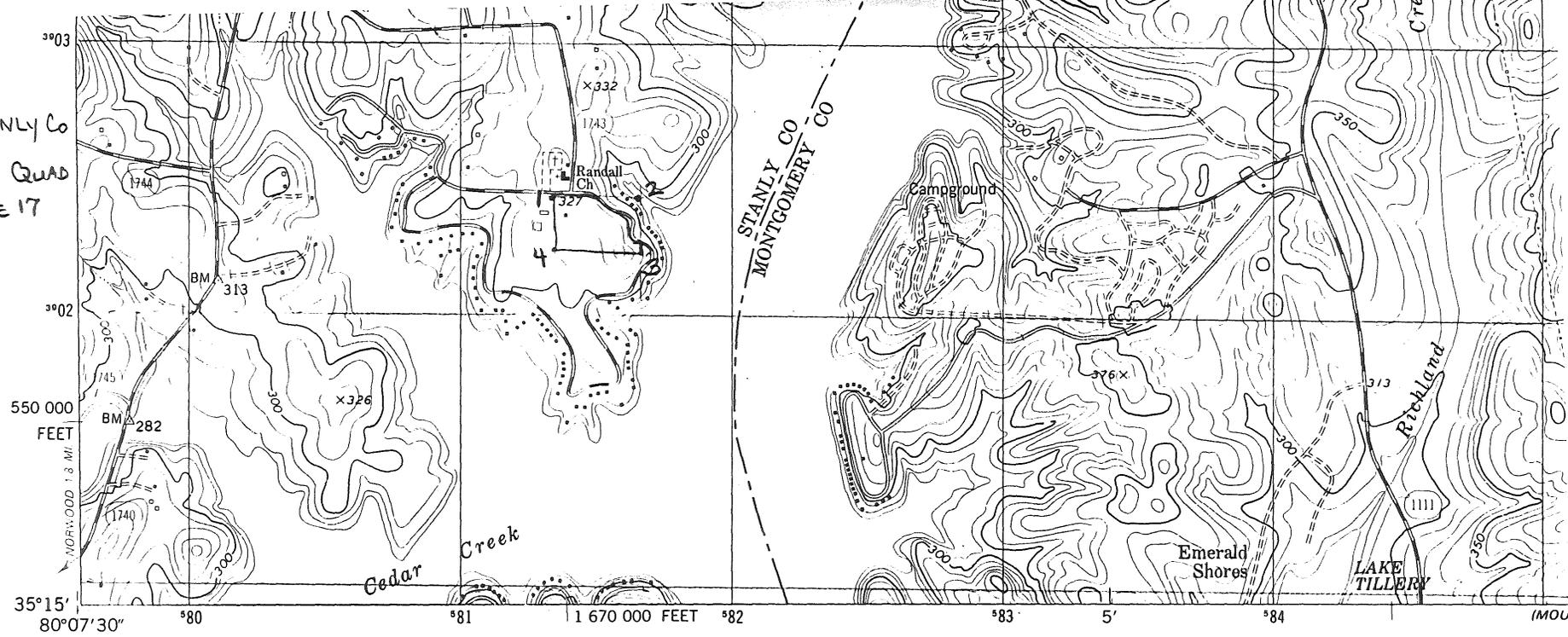
The property being nominated consists of 14 acres bounded by the heavy black line on the accompanying 1986 survey prepared by T. W. Harris and Associates, Incorporated.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes fields, slave/tenant house, gravestone, and site of other slave/tenant houses which were part of the plantation landscape and have remained continually associated with it. The remaining associated acreage that is excluded from the nominated area now is utilized as a nursery.

RANDLE HOUSE
 NORWOOD VIC, STANLY CO
 NORTH CAROLINA
 MORROW MOUNTAIN QUAD
 1:24000 ZONE 17

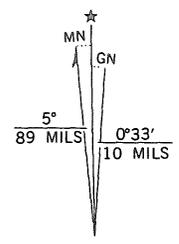
- 1: N 3902430
E 581330
- 2: N 3902440
E 581650
- 3: N 3902220
E 581660
- 4: N 3902240
E 581340



(AQUADALE)
 4554 II NW

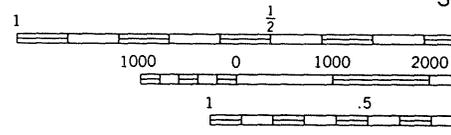
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and North Carolina Geodetic Survey
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1977. Field checked 1978. Map edited 1981.
 Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: North Carolina coordinate
 system (Lambert conformal conic)
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
 move the projection lines 11 meters south and
 19 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
 the National or State reservations shown on this map



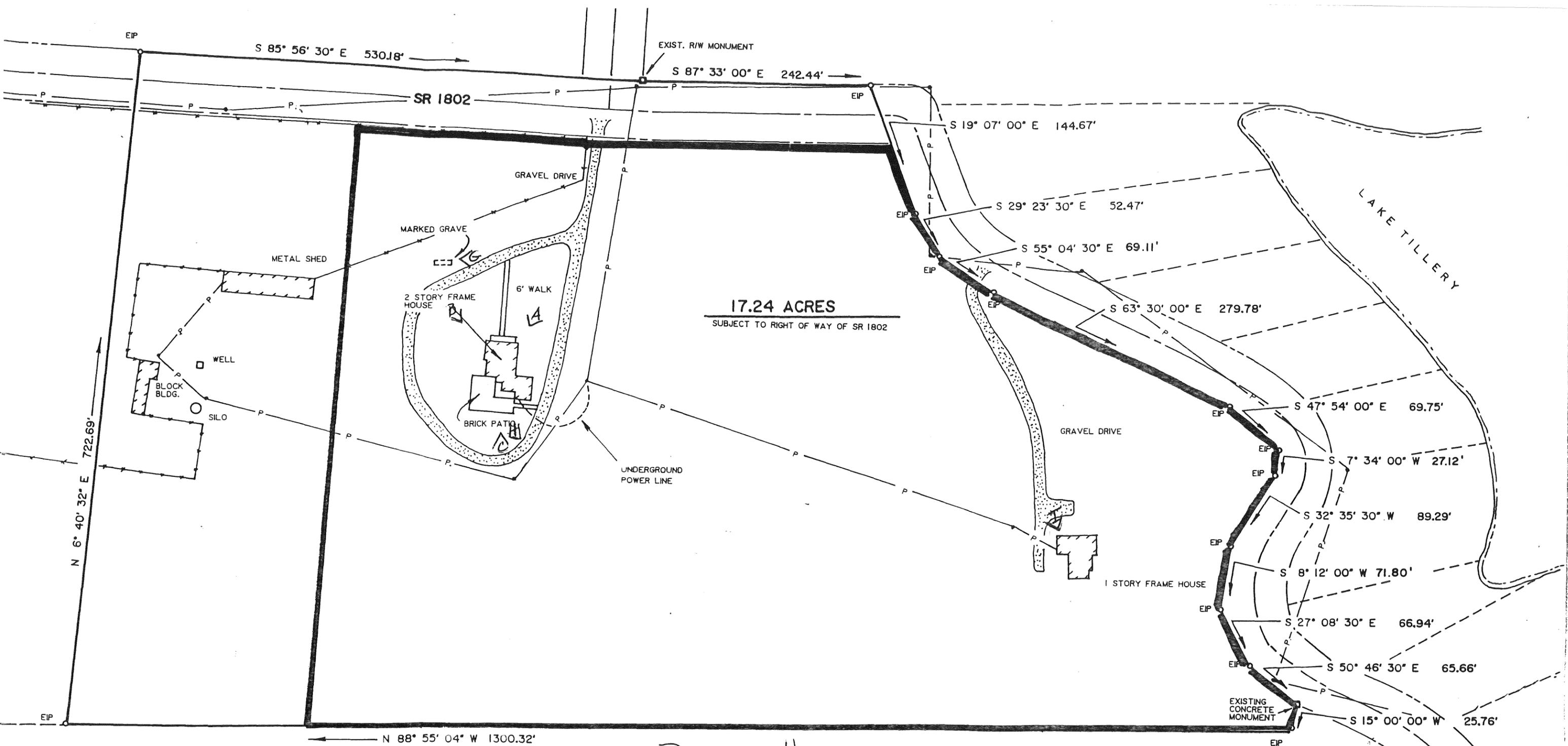
UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Map photomapped 1983
 No major culture or drainage changes observed



CONTOUR
 NATIONAL GEODE

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH
 FOR SALE BY
 DENVER, COLORADO &
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC



RANDLE HOUSE
Stanly County, NC

- LEGEND
- PROPERTY LINE
 - - - CENTER LINE
 - - - RIGHT OF WAY
 - - - FENCE LINE
 - - - EXISTING IRON PIPE
 - - - CONCRETE MONUMENT
 - EIP
 - C.M.



twn

T.W. HARRIS AND ASSOC. INC.
308 S. SECOND ST. ALBEMARLE N.C. 28001

PHYSICAL SURVEY FOR
HAROLD H. HARNED AND WIFE MARY LOU K. HARNED

SCALE • 1"=100'	DRAWN BY • B. ROGERS	APPROVED BY •
DATE • 6-25-86	CHECKED BY •	

BEING LOCATED IN E. CENTER TWP. , STANLY COUNTY , N.C.

100 50 0 BAR 100 SCALE 200 300

