Section 3

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION: As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant locally.

Signature of certifying official

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

Section 4

4. 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

5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Check as many boxes as apply.)</td>
<td>(Check only one box.)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] private</td>
<td>[ ] building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing: 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] public-local</td>
<td>[X] district</td>
<td>sites: 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>[ ] public-state</td>
<td>[ ] site</td>
<td>structures: 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>[ ] public-Federal</td>
<td>[ ] structure</td>
<td>objects: 0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[ ] object</td>
<td>Total: 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

79
The Pee Dee Avenue Historic District is a residential neighborhood that was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1997. At the time of the original nomination, there were six houses and two outbuildings within the district that were not contributing as they were constructed after the period of significance, which was 1891-1947. Houses constructed in the Colonial Revival style—one of the significant architectural styles within the district—continued to be built until 1952. The period of significance for the Pee Dee Avenue Historic District should be expanded to 1952 to include this continued use of the Colonial Revival style.

The structures within the expanded period of significance represent a continuation of a strong pattern of design on Pee Dee Avenue and, as such, contribute to the integrity and significance of this National Register district. Two of the outbuildings in the expanded period of significance are also built in traditional materials of red brick veneer and weatherboard and are compatible with the architecture of the district.

The numbers assigned to each resource are taken from the original nomination. The only descriptive information included in this amendment concerns changes that have occurred since 1997.

21. George A. Hughes Duplex (743 Pee Dee Avenue)
    ca. 1948
    Contributing Building

21A. Garage
    ca. 1948
    Contributing Building

31. Wade F. Denning House (1035 Pee Dee Avenue)
    ca. 1950
    Contributing Building

34. Henry P. Efird House (1101 Pee Dee Avenue)
    ca. 1947
    Contributing Building

39. Fred T. Lisk House (1135 Pee Dee Avenue)
    1950
    Contributing Building

39A. Fred T. Lisk Garage (1135 Pee Dee Avenue)
    ca. 1950
    Contributing Building
53. James I. Bradley House (750 Pee Dee Avenue)
ca. 1951
Contributing Building

53A. James I. Bradley Garage
ca. 1975
Non-contributing Building
This two-car frame garage with brick veneer features a side gable roof and two arched bays without doors.
Pee Dee Avenue. The structure was not included in the original 1997 nomination.

58. William T. Kendrick Duplex (910-912 Pee Dee Avenue)
ca. 1948
Contributing Building
The Pee Dee Avenue Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1997. At that time, six residential buildings and two outbuildings were identified as noncontributing resources within the district since they postdated the period of significance, which ended in 1947. With one exception, the James I. Bradley Garage (53A), all of these buildings were constructed between 1948 and 1951.

The Colonial Revival style is one of the most significant architectural styles found within the Pee Dee Avenue district, which was listed for its significance under Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance for the district should be extended to 1951 to recognize the continuation of the Colonial Revival style.

The Colonial Revival style was most prevalent in this country from 1880 to 1955 and reflected a renewed interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard. Four of the pre-1929 brick houses erected in the center of the Pee Dee Avenue Historic District are Colonial Revival or Georgian Revival style houses. From 1929 to 1939, five Colonial Revival style houses were built along Pee Dee Avenue and, continuing this pattern, four Colonial Revival style houses were built on Pee Dee Avenue in 1947. Three of these were included as contributing structures in the original National Register nomination. The Henry P. Efird House at 1101 Pee Dee Avenue, however, was not included since its date of construction was believed to postdate 1947. The Efird House is included in this amendment as a contributing resource.

Four other residential buildings in the expanded period of significance are built in the Colonial Revival-style. Each of these structures boasts high-style elements of Colonial Revival design and is compatible in design, materials and appearance with the district’s early Colonial Revival style houses. The William T. Kendrick Duplex (#58), is typical of the two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival style houses constructed in suburban North Carolina in the years after World War II. Similarly, the Fred Lisk House at 1135 Pee Dee Avenue (#39), was designed in traditional Colonial-Revival style with a three-bay gable front façade, red brick veneer and a center entrance covered by a one-story pedimented Tuscan porch. At 743 Pee Dee Avenue, the George Hughes Duplex (#21) was also designed in typical Colonial Revival with a six-bay façade, fanlight and flanking sidelights at the entrance and red brick veneer. But the largest and most imposing of these houses is the Wade F. Denning House at 1035 Pee Dee Avenue (#31). This two-story L-plan brick house boasts a center entrance positioned below glazed second-story doors opening onto an iron balcony with a wood paneled door flanked by sidelights and a transom.

The remaining residential structure, the James I. Bradley House at 750 Pee Dee Avenue, is a one-story ranch house with Colonial Revival elements. The Bradley House was built in 1951 and is typical of the ranch houses built throughout the country in the 1950s and 1960s, representing a significant type of architecture and the significant Post War development within the Pee Dee Avenue Historic District.
The construction of these buildings completes over sixty years of development in the Pee Dee Avenue Historic District and twenty-four years of the Colonial Revival style within the district. Each of these buildings play a significant role in the history of the area.

Section 11 Nomination prepared by

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February 2005