APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DESIGNATION
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL
INFORMATION FORM

1. Name of Property: Historic ISAAC HARRISON MC KAUGHAN HOUSE
   Common SAME

2. Owner's Name and Address: GEORGE AND ALICE THOMPSON
   510 SALISBURY STREET
   KERNERSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA 27284

3. Location of Property: CORNER OF SALISBURY AND PINEVIEW STREETS IN
   KERNERSVILLE, NC; 510 SALISBURY STREET, KERNERSVILLE, NC

4. Amount of Land to be Designated: THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF HOUSE AND
   ENTIRE LOT UPON WHICH IT SITS

5. Tax Block: 2105 Tax Lot: 038D

ADDITIONAL SHEETS OF PAPER WILL BE NECESSARY FOR
DOCUMENTATION ON QUESTIONS 6 THROUGH 13.

6. When was the building erected? For Whom? (If you don't know the exact
date, please give a general time frame.) Have there been additions or
modifications? If so, describe and give dates.

7. Do you know the names of any of the craftsmen who worked on the building?
(i.e., architects, carpenters, contractors, landscape designers, etc.) Do
any architect's plans or building accounts exist? Where?

8. Do you have any old photographs of the building? If so, do you know the
dates of the photographs?

9. How has the building been passed down through the years, from whom to
whom? (i.e., a quick chain of title) If possible, please give some
background on each occupant, (i.e., occupations or other interesting
facts). List the sources of your information.

10. What was the building's original use, if different from today? Has the
building ever been moved? List the sources of your information.

11. What is the significance of this property (Please be specific and to the
point). Include a complete list of sources for your information.

City of Winston-Salem County of Forsyth
Town of Kernersville
12. Describe the architecture and present condition of the structure, also including any outbuildings or other appurtenant features to be included in the designation. If the property has been restored, what were the dates of restoration and was the restoration done under the supervision of any historical group or in compliance with their requirements. If the property has not been restored, is any restoration planned for the property?

13. Is the property listed in any existing Historic Register or survey (i.e., the National Register of Historic Places or any other state or local history)? If so, please give the title of the listing.

In addition to the written application, the following materials must be submitted simultaneously:

- a black and white, 8" x 10" overall photograph clearly depicting the property being designated.

- color slides showing all 4 sides of the building (may also include any architectural details, interior and exterior, which add to the property's significance)

- a map showing the location of the property, including any outbuildings and appurtenant features

(Please label the above materials with the name of the property owner)

APPLICATION FEE $50.00 (Check payable to Forsyth County)

The following information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

JULY 18, 1991
Date

Signature of Property Owner

Mailing Address:

510 SALISBURY STREET
KERNERSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA 27284

Telephone: [REDACTED]
QUESTION 6

When was the building erected?

For whom?

Have there been additions or modifications?

The house was erected circa 1875.

It was built for Isaac Harrison McLaughlin.

There have been a few additions and minor modifications:

- 1933 - Back room on second floor converted into a bathroom
- 1945 (circa) - Bathroom added on first floor and back porch widened by six feet
- 1947 (circa) - Exterior of house painted white
- 1950 - Exterior shutters installed
- 1965 (circa) - Kitchen (back room on first floor) remodeled. Back stairs up to second floor and down to basement removed
- 1986 - Standing seam roof installed over back porch and first floor bathroom addition to match style of the original building
- 1987 - Bathroom addition on first floor "faced" with old bricks of 1875 size and consistency
- 1987 - Back porch opened again but able to be enclosed with old windows
- 1987 - Entire structure painted correct Italianate colors
  Brick - limestone
  Window casements, eaves and all trim - charcoal grey
  Terne roof - black
- 1988 - Snow guards installed on roof to prevent damage to eaves from heavy buildup of snow
- 1990 - Reproduction of original large Italianate window replaced in kitchen
QUESTION 7

Do you know the names of any of the craftsmen who worked on the building?

Do any architect’s plans or building accounts exist?

It is unknown who the architect for this building was. And there are no architect’s plans available. However, it is common knowledge that the brick for the entire structure was taken from the actual ground on which the building stands.


Painting of the entire structure was done by David E. Day, Inc. of Winston-Salem who has painted Reynolda House to date and most of Old Salem since the inception of that area as an historic district.
QUESTION 8

Are there any old photographs of the building?

What are the dates of these photographs?

Photographs of the structure are submitted with this application. The dates are as follows:

1933
1950
1989
QUESTION 9

How has the building been passed down through the years, from whom to whom?

The building has had only three owners. The dates of acquisition are as follows:

1875 - Isaac Harrison McKaughan, original owner

1933 - Ora Lee Smith, second owner who purchased the house and lot for $850 cash to pay the 1933 taxes on the property
(From handwritten note from Mr. N. A. Greene, grandson-in-law of Isaac Harrison McKaughan, to Mr. Ora Lee Smith confirming this transaction)

1986 - George M. and Alice R. Thompson, third owners who purchased the house and lot for $40,000
(From a promissory note from George M. and Alice R. Thompson to the Smith heirs)
Background information on the occupants:

The McLaughan family descended from the Pictish Tribe, one of the oldest Highland tribes. The family can trace its lineage back to 248 A.D. Because of the ability to prove through records the authenticity of the Clan, Chevalier John Alexander McLaughan, who was the 42nd Head of the House of McLaughan (and a world genealogist), was given the Horse Clan House Badge. This badge was given by the English Crown in 1980. He was knighted three times.

The McLaughan Clan lived in Northern Ireland and Galloway Scotland until the 1600s. In the early 1600s, the Head of the Clan, Archibald, went from Scotland to County Antrim Northern Ireland with his eight sons. Around 1700 another Archibald came to America. He settled in Pennsylvania. One of his sons, Archibald, moved to Kentucky. One of his sons, Hugh, settled in North Carolina. One of his sons, another Archibald, settled in Guilford County. Isaac Harrison was born August 26, 1837 in Guilford County, North Carolina, the second child of Archibald and Mary McLaughan. He served from 1861-1865 in the North Carolina Cavalry during the Civil War and was present at Appomattox when the South surrendered.

Isaac Harrison McLaughan's parents farmed in the Kernersville vicinity. Isaac Harrison began acquiring property in 1874 when he purchased a tract identified as being on Main Street. This tract, which stretched through to Salisbury Street, is probably the lot on which the house, built in the then popular T-plan Italianate style, was constructed. McLaughan continued to add to his holdings, adding 69 acres in 1884, 274 acres in 1890, 132 acres in 1891, a lot containing 17,587 square feet in 1908, another lot on Salisbury Street in 1909, and a lot of less than one acre in 1915, bringing his holdings to at least 477 acres, a substantial farm. (5) He was very well educated for the times and was a local magistrate. (13)

Two of Isaac Harrison's sons were especially influential in the community. David Edward drove his mules to Florence, South Carolina to teach the residents there how to plant and raise tobacco, an important money crop in the history of this country. Cornelius H. was very influential in county government. After holding various lesser positions, he rose to become Judge of the Forsyth Superior Court and Judge of the County Juvenile Court. Over the years, he was a concerned and sympathetic judge in the juvenile court. Because of his long association with matters of the juvenile court, he supported the movement for the establishment of a Court of Domestic Relations in North Carolina. He was a devoted member of the Calvary Moravian Church. (7, 8)

Three grandsons of Isaac Harrison became dentists. And one attended Duke University but was unable to complete his education when the Great Depression forced him to return to support his family. (12)
Ora Lee Smith, the second owner of the house, had six sons and two daughters. The Smith house was a happy meeting place for the numerous friends of the children growing up there. Friends were always welcome and frequently slept over and ate wonderful meals at Miss Maggie's (Ora's wife) table. Long time residents say that the Smith family has long been helpful to just about everyone.

George W. Thompson was a graduate of the United States Air Force Academy. He was a career officer in the United States Air Force and a pilot. He was Assistant Professor at the Air Force Academy and then Staff Planning Officer and Executive Officer to the Defense Advisor, US Mission to NATO. After retiring from the air force, he was Commandant at Oak Ridge Military Academy, Oak Ridge, North Carolina and then Headmaster of Patterson School, Lenoir, North Carolina.
QUESTION 10

What was the building's original use?

Has the building ever been moved

The building's original purpose was the same as it is today, as a private residence.

The building has never been moved.
The Isaac Harrision McKaughan House is eligible for Local Historic Landmark Status as the most intact representative of the 1870s two-story brick T- and L-plan Italianate houses built in Kernersville. The house was built as the seat of a working farm and so is slightly less ornate than similar houses built in Kernersville. It retains its Italianate exterior detailing, including its decorative porch brackets and bracketed cornice. The house retains original late Greek Revival/Italianate interior trim.

The house was built during a period of economic growth in Kernersville, and McKaughan chose the then-popular brick Italianate T-plan for his house. Two houses in this style built in the 1870s still stand along South Main Street, and the Roberts-Justice House (1877, 1916) retains its original T-plan form, although it was remodeled early in the twentieth century. McKaughan's house certainly is the most intact, having its original detailing porch elements (floor is replacement), and having escaped the trend for large rear additions which were made to two of the other survivors of the type. In addition, it retains its original late Greek Revival/Italianate interior detailing and built-in closets in the upstairs rooms. (5)
The Isaac Harrison McKaughan House was built about 1875 on the outskirts of the crossroads community of Kernersville, North Carolina. The two-story common bond brick dwelling is "T"-shaped, with a center hall plan, one room deep, and a two-room rear ell. The "triple A" (side gabled roof with facade gable) roof is typical of the two-story brick Italianate houses built in the vicinity in the 1870s with segmentally arched bays, modest Italianate detailing, including bracketed cornice, and one-story nearly full facade porch on large square replacement columns with original brackets. The gable ends contain arched ventilators. Bays contain two-over-two sash. The arched entry contains a double-leaf door with sidelights and transom. The roof is clad in seamed tin.

The rear ell, located behind the hall and northern parlor, contains two rooms back-to-back and a porch along its southern length. A small room has been added behind the southern parlor, accessible through the kitchen and containing a bath. The rear gable contains a cross-shaped ventilator. The brick was painted white circa 1947. In 1987 the brick was painted (with the consultation of a North Carolina restoration specialist) a correct Italianate color, a limestone. The caves and window trim were painted in accenting color, charcoal grey. Interior chimneys serve the main block and the rear ell.

The interior follows a center hall plan one room deep, with parlors to the north and south, and a door in both the northern parlor and at the rear of the hall to serve the rear rooms, which lie back-to-back. The narrow hall also contains a stair which rises along the rear wall, and dog-legs along the northern hall wall. The closed-string stair has a paneled wainscot, turned balustrade, heavy newel post and tongue-and-groove ramp. A stair also rose along the rear (vest) wall of the kitchen, leading to the rear-most room on the second floor of the rear ell. This was removed circa 1965 when the kitchen was remodeled. Doors are four-paneled in molded surrounds. Walls are plastered directly over brick and a plain baseboard runs along the floor. Window surrounds are also plainly finished, consisting of simply molded frames which have a narrow panel at the bottom and descend nearly to the baseboard.

The fire openings are contained in the interior walls and the mantels in the front parlors are Italianate with paneled posts and lintels with a central "bracket" and modest shelf. The mantels in the rear ell rooms are plainer with posts and lintel styling and are back-to-back on the dividing wall.

The second floor plan follows that of the first. The two front rooms have mantels identical to those on the first floor of the rear ell. Flanking the mantels are built-in closets with paneled double doors. The two rear rooms contain fire openings on the interior wall with even simpler post and lintel mantels. The inner room contains a built-in closet with four-panel double doors. The outer room was converted to a bathroom in 1933 to serve the upstairs.
A description of the architecture and present condition of the structure:

The Isaac Harrison McKaughan House remains virtually unaltered except for the additions of modern plumbing, electricity, and heating systems, and the conversion of the rear-most first floor room to a kitchen and the rear-most second floor room to a bath. (5) It has the original heart pine floors throughout, the original tongue-in-groove ceilings throughout, and the original standing seam tern roof on the main structure.

The house has been carefully restored by the present owners. Restoration was done in 1986-1987 in consultation with F. Mitchener Wilds, Senior Restoration Specialist, State Historic Preservation Office, North Carolina.

There are no outbuildings on the property.
QUESTION 13

Listing of the property on an existing Historic Register.

The McKaughan House is listed on The National Register as an individual structure nominated as part of the Kernersville Multiple Resource Nomination. The McKaughan House is also listed in the official inventory of historic properties for Forsyth County.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Papers

(1) Greene, H. L., Administrator of C. M. McKaughan's estate. Handwritten agreement to sell to Ora Smith the lot and house. October 31, 1933.

(2) McKaughan, C. M. Official papers settling Isaac Harrison McKaughan's (his father's) estate. 1923.

(3) McKaughan, C. M. Original bills and notes settling Isaac Harrison McKaughan's estate. 1923.

(4) McKaughan, I. Hooker. Original letter to his father, C. M. McKaughan, concerning his desire to keep the house for his mother. June 14, 1923.


Newspapers


Books


BIBLIOGRAPHY

Personal Interviews


(13) Phillips, Mary McKaughan, Grandniece of Isaac Harrison and a frequent visitor to the house when a child. March 11, 1991.

Oct 31st, 1788

I agree to sell to Oza Smith, subject to approval of Court, the house and lot situated on corner of Salisbury St. and Elginwood St. in city of Kneecsville for the price of $800.00 cash due to assure the 1932 taxes on said property.

Aug 31, 1933
Oza Smith

June 24, 1933

Received of Mr. Oza L. Smith $100 on house rent - on wall house at Kneecsville, N.B.

Mailed $1000

7/4/33

M. L. Evers