



## North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor  
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History  
William S. Price, Jr., Director

May 7, 1993

Nicholas L. Graf  
Division Administrator  
Federal Highway Administration  
Department of Transportation  
310 New Bern Avenue  
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for the Spring  
Lake Bypass, Cumberland and Harnett Counties, R-  
2629, 8.1441701, F-67-1(19), ER 93-8562

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of March 26, 1993, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Richard Meyer and Mary Beth Reed concerning the above project.

Since we have not received the North Carolina Historic Structures Short Data Sheets, Multiple Structures Form, and map locating all six properties in the area of potential effect, the report does not meet our office's guidelines and we cannot make a final determination of eligibility for the properties. We have, however, reviewed the report and offer our preliminary findings.

Two of the properties surveyed for the above report were reviewed by our office for North Carolina Department of Transportation's (NCDOT) widening of NC 87 project (TIP No. R-2238). Of these, one property was previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Overhills (HT 18)

The second property was determined not eligible for listing in the National Register:

Church of the Covenant (CD 16)

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we do not concur with the determination that the McCormick Farmstead (CD 163) is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Instead, we believe the property is eligible for the National Register under the criteria cited:

McCormick Farmstead (CD 163). Criterion A--The farmstead is associated with the broad patterns of settlement along the Upper Cape Fear region and contributed to North Carolina's significant production of naval stores. Criterion C--The architectural components of the farmstead comprise a

Nicholas L. Graf  
May 7, 1993, Page 2

historic district which exemplifies the vernacular architecture of the region. Criterion D--The Farmstead may be likely to yield information important in history due to its spatial patterning and archaeological potential. (Our additional comments regarding the farmstead are noted in the attachment.)

The following properties were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places since they are not distinguished examples of their types:

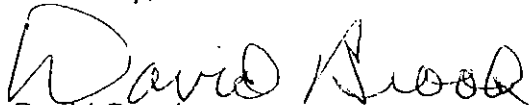
Craftsman Style Suburban House  
Craftsman Style Suburban House  
Colonial Revival Style Suburban House

Specific concerns and/or corrections which need to be addressed in the preparation of a final report are attached for the author's use.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106, codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



David Brook  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Attachment

cc: L. J. Ward  
B. Church  
Maguire Associates, Inc.,  
3733 National Drive, Suite 225  
Raleigh, NC 27612  
Richard Meyer and Mary Beth Reed  
New South Associates  
P.O. Box 481  
Mebane, NC 27302

bc: Highway  
Brown/Stancil  
County  
RF

## ATTACHMENT

### Historic Structures Survey Report for the Spring Lake Bypass, Cumberland and Harnett Counties, R-2629, 8.1441701, F-67-1(19), ER 93-8562

#### General Comments:

We are very impressed with the extensive treatment of the history, culture, agriculture, and economy of the Upper Cape Fear area as a context for the evaluation of the architectural resources.

#### Specific Comments:

##### McCormick Farmstead

Based upon the material presented in the report and our understanding of the vernacular architecture of the Upper Cape Fear region, we strongly believe the McCormick House is eligible under Criterion C on an individual basis while the farmstead as an ensemble (including the McCormick House) is eligible under Criterion A, C, and D.

Of all the vernacular house types one might expect to find in the Upper Cape Fear region of the coastal plain, probably the most significant, characteristic, and rapidly vanishing type is that exemplified by the McCormick House: a simple, well-crafted plank dwelling expanded into a coastal cottage. As discussed in Catherine Bishir's North Carolina Architecture, an important log and plank building tradition existed in the coastal plain as part of a lowland tradition. The use of dovetail plank construction and wood block foundation is highly characteristic of this specific and important regional tradition. That the crafting of the house is not as elaborate as the Daniel Stone House does not diminish its significance. As also discussed in North Carolina Architecture, the coastal plain regional tradition of incremental growth included the distinctive pattern of expanding with a rear shed and front engaged porch. As shown by the McCormick House, this produced in a second building phase a significant example of yet another regional type. In addition, if the shingled wall covering is original to either the first or second phases, this is significant as beginning to establish a regional pattern of use which relates to early plank work seen in nearby southern Wake County. For these reasons, we believe the McCormick House is an archetypal example of an increasingly rare and very important vernacular tradition in the Upper Cape Fear region.

The McCormick Farmstead contains a large number of significant, interrelated resources that retain integrity and constitute a very significant whole. The moving of some of the outbuildings within the complex represents a traditional pattern, and the outbuildings may still be considered contributing elements. The richness and diversity of the complex well illustrates in highly characteristic fashion the diversified, fairly small-scale, and largely forest-based (stock and naval stores) economy of the region. Particularly with the 1821 McCormick House as a central domestic element, this farmstead takes on significance within its context, as it contains buildings and/or archaeological evidence of a range of activities, occupations, and periods significant in this region's history, including but not limited to the following: family cemetery, smokehouse, kitchen, barn, sites of slave cabins, buggy house, dairy, hay shed, slave commissary, kitchen, and the ruin of a timber mill dam. In addition, the longstanding and continuous association with the pioneering Scottish families enriches the historical significance. This is truly an outstanding vernacular property, worthy of study and preservation.

# Historic Structures Survey and Evaluation: Spring Lake Bypass

Cumberland and Harnett Counties, North Carolina

NCDOT TIP No. R-2629



New South Associates  
4889 Lewis Road  
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY AND EVALUATION:

SPRING LAKE BYPASS, NCDOT TIP NO. R-2629  
CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA

State Clearinghouse No. CH90-E-4220-0888

Report submitted to:

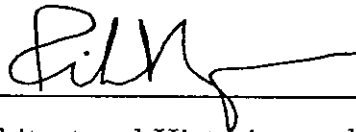
Maguire Associates Incorporated  
3733 National Drive  
Suite 225  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27612

Report submitted by:

New South Associates  
4889 Lewis Road  
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

-and-

P.O. Box 481  
Mebane, North Carolina 27302

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Meyer', is written over a horizontal line.

Richard Meyer - Architectural Historian and Co-Author,  
Mary Beth Reed - Historian and Co-Author

New South Associates Technical Report 114

January 12, 1993

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, Georgia, in association with John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, Pennsylvania, were retained by Maguire Associates Inc., Raleigh, North Carolina, and the North Carolina Department of Transportation to conduct a Historic Structures Survey and Evaluation for the proposed Spring Lake Bypass project (T.I.P. No. R-2629, State Clearinghouse No. CH90-E-4220-0888) in Cumberland and Harnett Counties, North Carolina. The project will involve construction of a new multi-laned, limited-access highway around the north side of Spring Lake, connecting NC 24/87 on the west with the proposed U.S. 13/NC 24 on the east. The purpose of this survey was to determine the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed project, to identify all historic resources within the APE, and to evaluate these resources according to the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The investigation involved a field reconnaissance of a defined Project Study Window. Background research was undertaken to determine the presence of previously identified historic resources and to establish the historic context of the area. A vehicular reconnaissance was undertaken to field check the background research and determine the presence of properties meeting the 50-year age consideration of the National Register. Based in part on the results of the field reconnaissance, reasonable and feasible alternatives were selected for further study.

Recordation and analysis were undertaken for the one property, an early nineteenth to mid-twentieth century farmstead, identified during the field reconnaissance as potentially eligible for the National Register. This task involved a field examination, additional research, and an application of National Register criteria. Two other properties within the Project Study Window were previously recorded. They include a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century agricultural landscape and an early twentieth century church. A summary of recorded properties appears below.

### Harnett County

HT18 Overhills (late 19th to mid-20th century agricultural landscape)  
Property was previously determined eligible for National Register.  
(pp. 71-72 of this report)

### Cumberland County

CD16 Church of the Covenant (early 20th century church)  
Property was previously determined not eligible for the National Register.  
(pp. 72-74 of this report)

CD163

McCormick Farmstead (early 19th to mid-20th century farmstead)  
Property is recommended not eligible for the National Register in the present report. pp. 74-90 of this report.

An Area of Potential Effect (Figure 2) was defined for the reasonable and feasible alternatives. For the most part, these proposed alternatives traverse undeveloped and densely wooded areas. In these densely wooded areas the APE extends a minimum of 600 feet on either side of a proposed alignment. Where bridges are proposed in densely wooded areas, the APE was expanded to encompass an area approximately 1,250 feet in radius. In unwooded or sparsely wooded areas, the APE was expanded a maximum distance of approximately 4,500 feet from a proposed alignment. This level of expansion was considered adequate to encompass the entire view shed of historic properties, extending as much as 300 feet inside surrounding tree lines. The entire APE was included within the historic structures survey and evaluation.

As directed by the North Carolina Department of Transportation, an evaluation of potential effects does not appear in the present report. Potential effects that the project may have on historic resources will be addressed in a separate submittal.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The conduct of the Spring Lake Bypass Historic Structures Survey was aided by a number of individuals. We would like to thank Ms. Barbara Church of the North Carolina Department of Transportation for her guidance and assistance. At Maguire Associates we would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. David Majure and of Mr. Stuart Bass.

A number of individuals assisted in our recording of the historic structures located in the project area. We are particularly appreciative of the hospitality expressed by Ms. Luola McCormick Love, Ms. Rachel McCormick Brooks, and Mr. D. S. McCormick, Jr. in allowing us access to record the McCormick Farmstead and of their generosity in providing much useful information about the history of the property.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF TABLES	vi
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. METHODOLOGY	5
FIELD RECONNAISSANCE OF THE PROJECT STUDY WINDOW	5
RECORDATION AND ANALYSIS	8
DEFINITION OF THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT	10
III. ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW	13
IV. ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW	15
COLONIAL SETTLEMENT, 1689-1775	16
FRONTIER LIFE	24
REVOLUTION AND EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD, 1776-1815	27
THE AGRICULTURAL BASIS, 1815-1930	30
NAVAL STORES	35
TOWN AND RIVER, 1700's-1918	48
ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW	60
V. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS	68
RECORDED PROPERTIES THAT ARE LISTED IN OR APPEAR ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER	71
RECORDED PROPERTIES THAT APPEAR NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER	72
REFERENCES CITED	91
APPENDIX A - TECHNICAL PROPOSAL	

## LIST OF FIGURES

1. Project Area Location	2
2. Spring Lake Bypass Area of Potential Effect and Historic Resources	4
3. Spring Lake Bypass Study Window	6
4. Spring Lake Bypass Reasonable and Feasible Alternatives	11
5. Adapted from the 1733 Mosely Map of North Carolina	18
6. Highlanders' Land Grants and Land Purchases in the Cape Fear Region, 1775	22
7. Detail from Collet's Map, 1773	28
8. Map of North Carolina Showing the Distribution of the Pine Forest	36
9. Crude Turpentine Collection	40
10. Example of a Turpentine Distillery and Diagram	41
11. Photographic Examples of Cooperage and Turpentine Storage	44
12. Detail of McDuffie's Map of Cumberland County	46
13. Detail from the 1808 Price-Strother Map	52
14. Detail of the 1833 McRae-Brazier Map Showing Mill Locations	53
15. Detail from the United States Coast Survey Map, 1865	55
16. Fayetteville to Averysborough, 1865	56
17. Detail of the 1896 Postal Route Map of North and South Carolina	57
18. 1938 County Highway Map and 1916 Soil Map, Harnett County	58
19. Detail of the 1938 Cumberland County Highway Map	59
20. Methods of Adding to a Single Pen House and Examples of Corner Timbering Techniques	61
21. House Types	63
22. <i>Farmer and Artisan</i> , 1870	65
23. Suburban House Types	69
24. Suburban House Type and Church of the Covenant	70
25. McCormick Farmstead, Showing the Location of Extant Structures and Former Structures (now Archeological Sites)	75
26. McCormick Farmstead, 1821 House from Northeast and Detail of the Northeast Corner of Core	76
27. McCormick Farmstead, 1821 House from the West and South Facade of ca. 1890's Addition	77
28. McCormick Farmstead, 1821 House, Detail from West Facade of Core and Smokehouse from the East	79
29. McCormick Farmstead, 1937 House from the East and Cemetery	80
30. McCormick Farmstead, Milldam Ruin and Westernmost Crib	81
31. McCormick Farmstead, Northernmost Crib and Barn, 1958 House	82
32. McCormick Farmstead, Summer Kitchen from North and South	83
33. McCormick Farmstead, Easternmost Tobacco Barn and John House	85
34. McCormick Farmstead, John House and MacNeil Cemetery	86

## LIST OF TABLES

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. North Carolina Slaveholding, 1790, 1850                   | 30 |
| 2. Population Statistics for Cumberland and Harnett Counties | 32 |

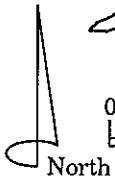
## I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a historic structures survey undertaken for the proposed Spring Lake Bypass project (NC DOT TIP No. R-2629). This survey was carried out between October 1991 and May 1992 by New South Associates as a consultant to the project engineers, Maguire Associates, Inc. The project was sponsored by North Carolina Department of Transportation. Mr. Richard Meyer of John Milner Associates of West Chester, Pennsylvania, conducted the historic structures survey and evaluation, while Ms. Mary Beth Reed completed the background historical and architectural research for the project area. Graphic illustrations which appear in this report were prepared by Tracey Fedor.

The proposed Spring Lake Bypass would provide a multi-lane, limited access corridor around the North Side of Spring Lake, North Carolina (Figure 1). This bypass would extend from the proposed US 13/NC24 on the east to NC 24/87 on the west. As currently configured, the project alternatives are all located entirely within Cumberland County, North Carolina, although the northernmost alternative passes near the Harnett County line. This corridor is largely wooded and undeveloped at present, and much of the eastern limits of the corridor are situated within the Fort Bragg Military Reservation.

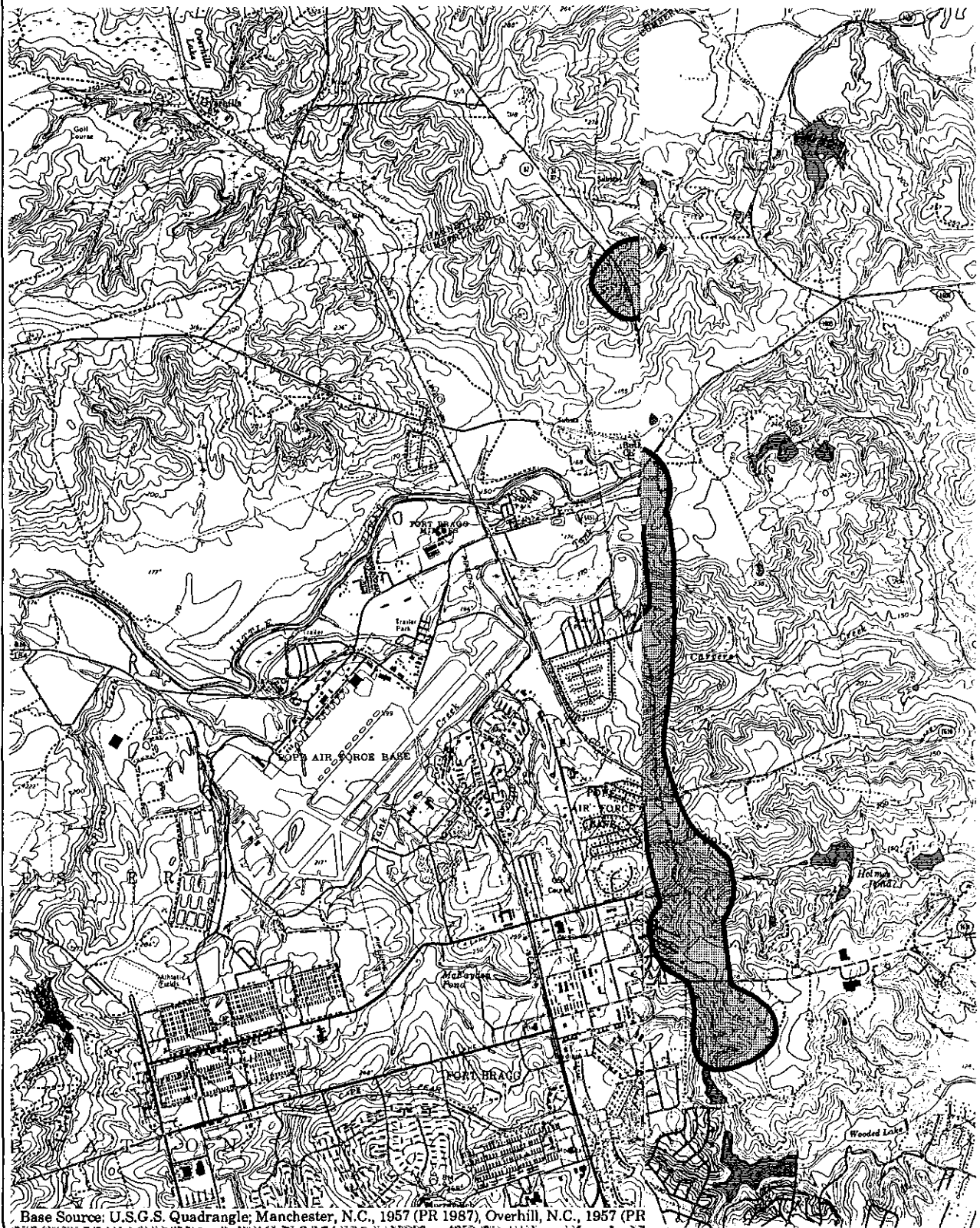
The first phase of the historic structures survey and evaluation involved a field reconnaissance within a proposed study window designed to encompass all possible locations of the reasonable and feasible alternatives. Six properties meeting the 50 year age consideration of the National Register of Historic Places were identified by this reconnaissance. Of these, two, Overhills and the Church of the Covenant, had been identified by previous studies. Overhills had been determined as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, while the Church of the Covenant had been determined as ineligible for the Register. Three of the four newly identified historic properties located within the study window represented common early twentieth century domestic architectural forms. While each property is greater than 50 years of age, none possesses special architectural or historical significance. Thus, these three properties were considered ineligible for the National Register. The fourth represented a historic farmstead comprised of a number of buildings that were built and occupied from ca. 1821 to the 1950's. This farmstead, the McCormick Farmstead, was considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register and

North Carolina



0 4000 Feet

Figure 1  
Project Area Location Map



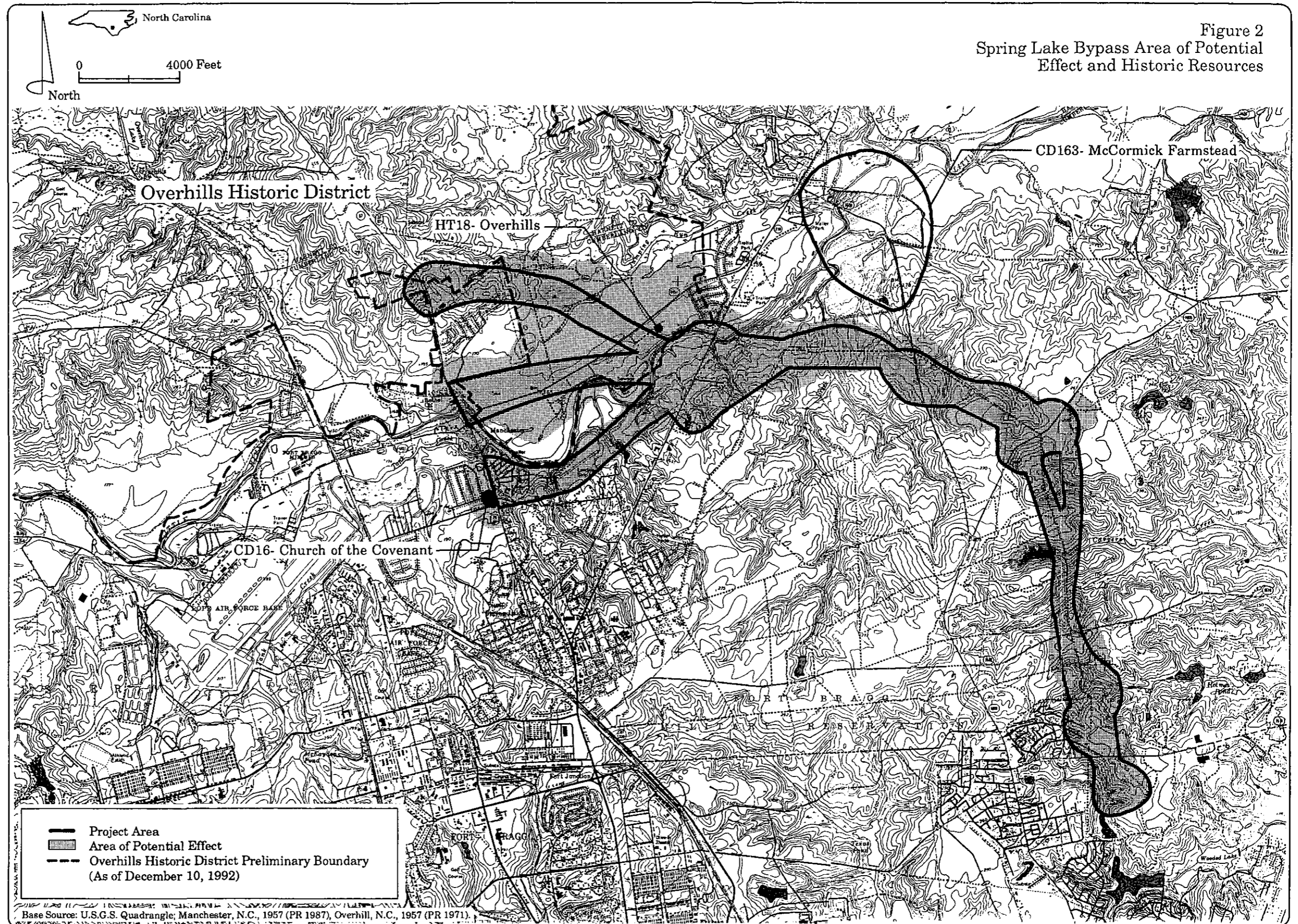
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Manchester, N.C., 1957 (PR 1987), Overhill, N.C., 1957 (PR

thus received further architectural evaluation and assessment. This second phase of research revealed that the farmstead had been severely modified from its original appearance, and was in a poor state of preservation. It is thus recommended in this report that the McCormick Farmstead is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on the basis of its architectural characteristics.

An Area of Potential Effect (Figure 2) was defined for the reasonable and feasible alternatives. For the most part, these proposed alternatives traverse undeveloped and densely wooded areas. In these densely wooded areas the APE extends a minimum of 600 feet on either side of a proposed alignment. Where bridges are proposed in densely wooded areas, the APE was expanded to encompass an area approximately 1,250 feet in radius. In unwooded or sparsely wooded areas, the APE was expanded a maximum distance of approximately 4,500 feet from a proposed alignment. This level of expansion was considered adequate to encompass the entire view shed of historic properties, extending as much as 300 feet inside surrounding tree lines. The entire APE was included within the historic structures survey and evaluation.

The remainder of this report documents the project's findings. Chapter II discusses the project's Methods; Chapter III presents a brief Environmental Overview for the region; Chapter IV offers an Architectural and Historical Overview for the study region; Chapter V presents the Property Inventory and Evaluations from the survey. A Bibliography and a copy of New South Associates' technical proposal for this study follow the text of this report.

Figure 2  
Spring Lake Bypass Area of Potential  
Effect and Historic Resources



## II. METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the historic structures survey and evaluation was to identify historic resources that have been listed in or may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Historic resources were defined to include buildings, districts, sites, structures, and objects. The investigation involved a field reconnaissance of the project study window, recordation and analysis, and definition of the Area of Potential Effect.

### FIELD RECONNAISSANCE OF THE PROJECT STUDY WINDOW

Initially, a field reconnaissance was conducted within a defined Project Study Window (Figure 3), the area within which all project planning and alternative development was to occur. The purpose of the field reconnaissance was to assist in the selection of alternative locations by determining the presence of potentially eligible historic resources within the Project Study Window.

On October 29, 1991, a file search was conducted at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office to determine if any historic resource within or directly adjacent to the Project Study Window had been previously identified in the National Register, the Historic American Buildings Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, the North Carolina Historic Structures Survey, or any other cultural resources survey. The file search indicated that two historic resources had previously been identified within or adjacent to the Project Study Window. These two resources, Overhills (HT18) and Church of the Covenant (CD 16) had been documented and evaluated as part of a historic structures survey for the NC 87 Widening project<sup>1</sup>. The survey report recommended Overhills eligible for the National Register and Church of the Covenant not eligible for the National Register. The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources concurred with these recommendations on April 26, 1991<sup>2</sup>. Overhills and Church of the

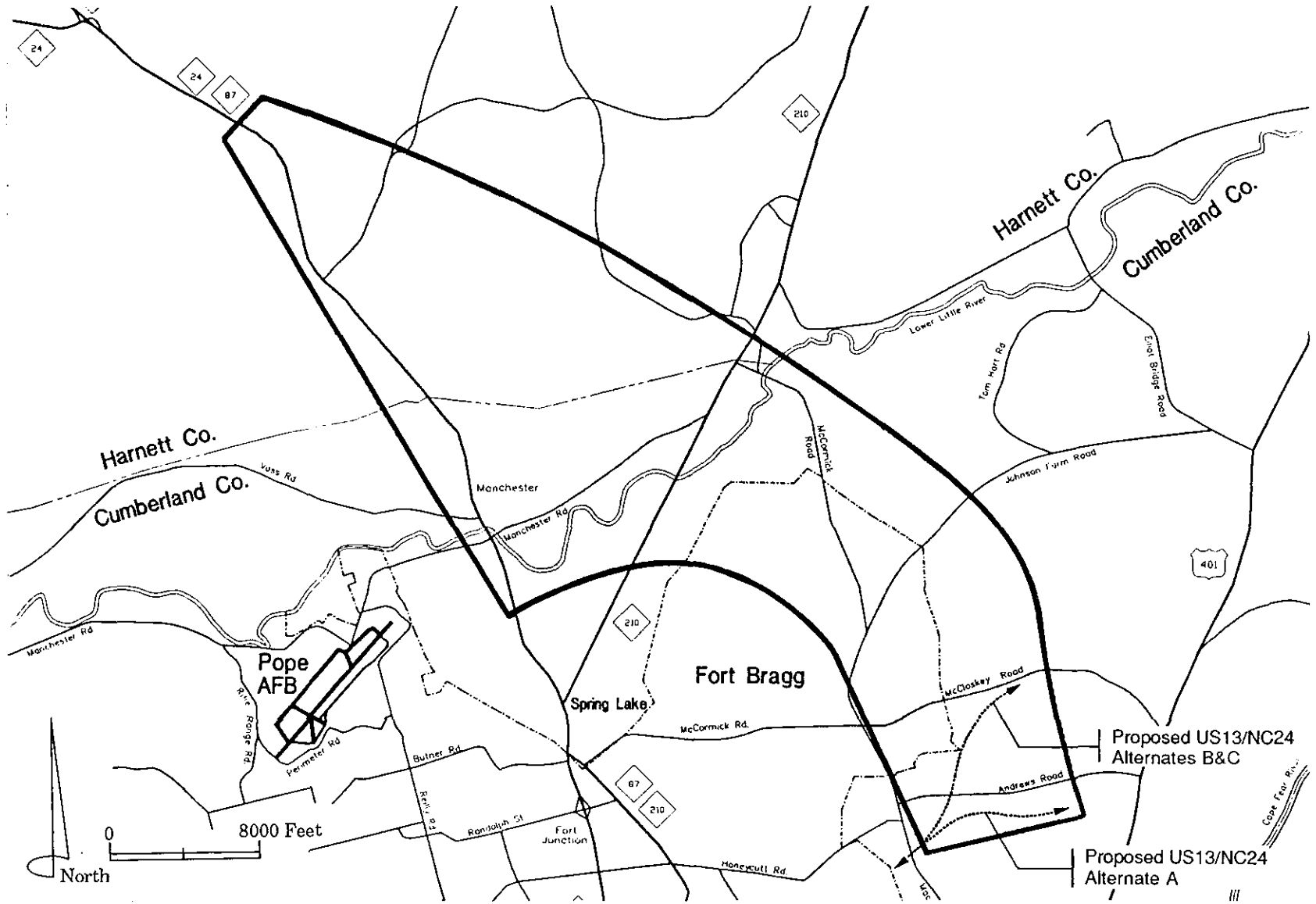
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<sup>1</sup> Margaret Long Stephenson. *Historic Structures Survey and Evaluation Report, NC 87 Widening, Cumberland-Harnett-Lee Counties*. Architectural Conservation Associates, Murfreesboro, North Carolina, 1991.

<sup>2</sup> David Brook, Deputy SHPO. Letter to Nicholas L. Graf, FHWA Division Administrator, April 26, 1991.



Figure 3  
Spring Lake Bypass Study Window



Covenant are each discussed in greater detail in Section V of this report. Portions of the Project Study Window were addressed in several other previously completed cultural resources investigations, including a historic structures survey for the proposed U.S. 13/NC 24 Fayetteville Bypass,<sup>3</sup> the Fort Bragg Historic Preservation Plan,<sup>4</sup> and a cultural resources reconnaissance of Fort Bragg, Camp Mackall, and Simmons Army Airfield.<sup>5</sup> However, none of these investigations identified any historic resources within the Project Study Window.

Background research was conducted in the collections of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, the Cumberland County Historical Society, and the Fayetteville Public Library to locate relevant published materials on the historic context of the Project Study Window. These materials, including county and specialized histories, historic maps, and journal articles, were reviewed, as appropriate, and were used in preparation of Section IV of the present report. Previously completed cultural resource reports, identified during the file search, also proved useful in providing background information on the history of the Project Study Window.

A vehicular reconnaissance was conducted of all accessible areas of the Project Study Window. The purpose of the field reconnaissance was to permit preliminary assessments of potential significance and to field check the results of the file search and background research. Each historic property that appeared to meet the 50 year age consideration of the National Register was plotted on a USGS quadrangle and photographed with 35 mm black and white film. The survey team was assisted by numerous local property owners who provided information about the history of their properties or that of others in the vicinity.

The National Register Criteria for Evaluation (see pages 6 and 7 below) were applied in a general manner to the properties identified during the field reconnaissance, and recommendations of potential eligibility were made. Aside from Overhills and Church of the Covenant, each previously evaluated, four properties were identified during the field reconnaissance. These included two

<sup>3</sup> Shelly N. Hack. *Historic Architectural Survey of the Proposed U. S. 13/NC 24 Fayetteville Bypass from Interstate 95 to the All American Freeway, Cumberland County, North Carolina*. MAAR Associates, Inc., Newark Delaware, 1991.

<sup>4</sup> Chad O. Braley. *Fort Bragg Historic Preservation Plan, Volume I, Technical Synthesis: Review of Environmental and Cultural History*. Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia, 1990.

<sup>5</sup> Thomas C. Loftfield. *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Fort Bragg, Camp Mackall, and Simmons Army Airfield, North Carolina*. Ocean Data Systems, Inc., Coastal Zone Resources Division, Wilmington, North Carolina, 1979.

early twentieth century Craftsman style suburban houses (one located on the north side of SR 1451, ca. 3,000 ft. west of its intersection with NC 210; the other on the south side of SR 1451, ca. 300 ft. west of its intersection with NC 24/87), an early twentieth century Colonial Revival style suburban house (located on the east side of NC 24/87, ca. 1600 ft. south of its intersection with SR 1451), and an early nineteenth to mid-twentieth century farmstead, encompassing a ca. 1821 house, numerous outbuildings, and four cemeteries (located on both sides of SR 1600, in the vicinity of Lower Little River Bridge). The three suburban houses were considered common examples of their building types and were recommended not eligible for the National Register. The farmstead, however, retained a relatively high level of historic integrity and appeared to be representative of the earliest European settlement in the area. This farm complex was one of the few remaining remnants of the pre-Fort Bragg agricultural landscape. As a result, the farm property was recommended as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The results of the field reconnaissance were conveyed to Maguire Associates, Inc. and the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in letters, dated November 25, 1991 and February 13, 1992, and were subsequently discussed in meetings with Maguire and NCDOT on February 28 and March 17, 1992.

## **RECORDATION AND ANALYSIS**

Recordation and analysis was undertaken for one property, the McCormick Farmstead, identified during the field reconnaissance as potentially eligible for the National Register. This recordation included both a field examination of the structures and additional research. Additional photographs were taken, field sketches were made, the present owners were interviewed, and the interiors of principal buildings were examined. A North Carolina Multiple Structures Form was completed for the entire farmstead, and a North Carolina Historic Structure Short Data Sheet was completed for each principal building. The additional research involved a correlation of the physical and oral evidence with secondary sources, including those sources previously examined, and selected primary sources, including land records on file at the Cumberland County Courthouse.

Upon completion of the field examination and research, the survey team applied the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.<sup>6</sup> These criteria, defining the quality of historical significance, are:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations: Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

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<sup>6</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Criteria for Evaluation, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Chapter I, Part 60.4, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

d. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

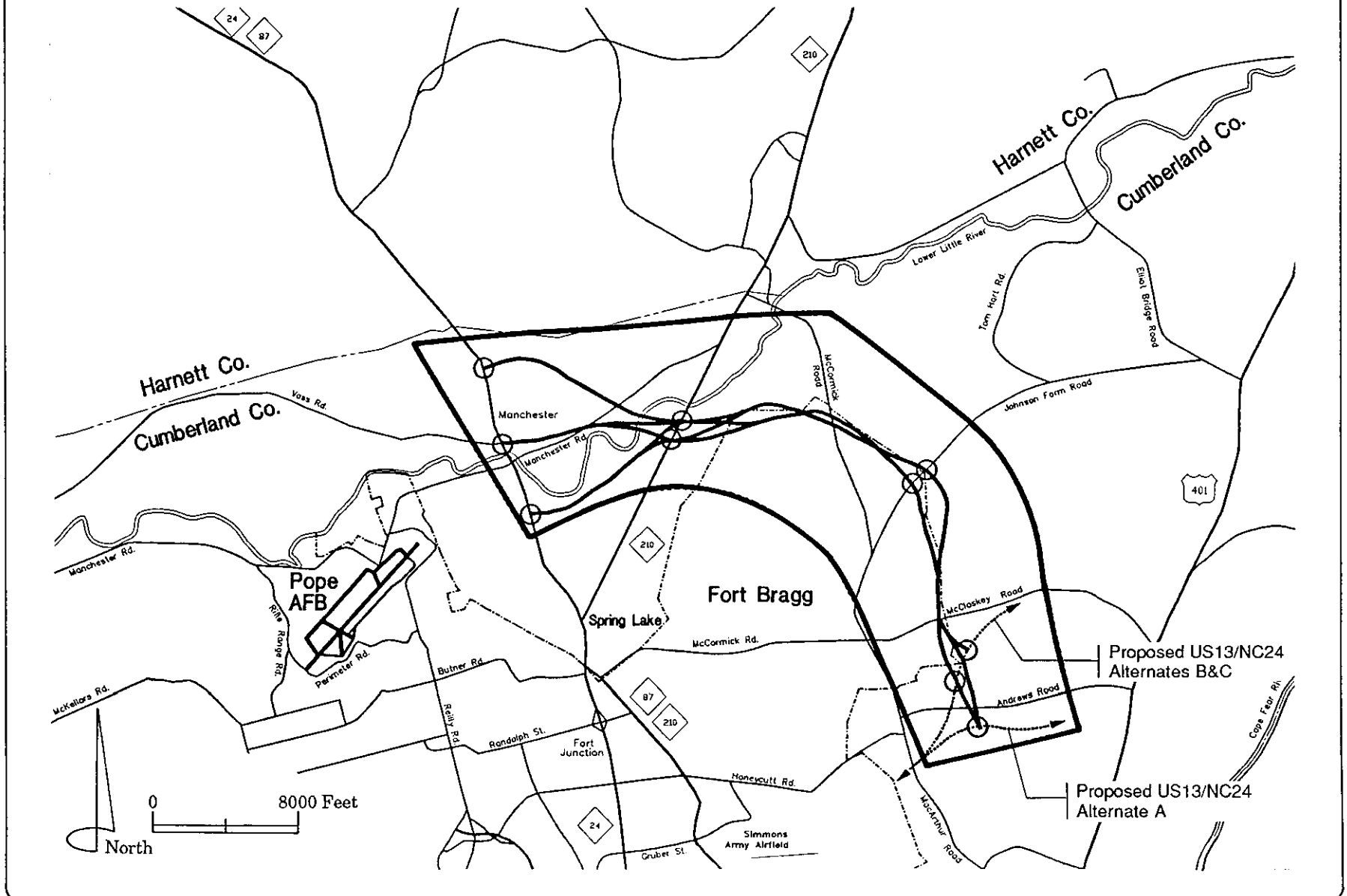
g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

A recommendation of National Register eligibility was made, based explicitly on the applicable criteria. The results of this evaluation are presented in Section V of this report.

## **DEFINITION OF THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT**

Based in part on the results of the field reconnaissance, Maguire Associates in consultation with NCDOT selected reasonable and feasible alternatives for further study (Figure 4). The survey team then conducted a brief field examination of the proposed alternatives and review of available maps and aerial photographs to define an Area of Potential Effect (APE) (Figure 2). The APE is that area within which the proposed undertaking may have an effect, either direct or indirect, on historic properties. The APE was defined to extend a minimum of 600 feet on either side of a proposed alignment. This width was considered adequate to address the potential visual effects of a straight line alignment through densely wooded areas. Where intersections are proposed, involving the introduction of a new bridge structure and roadway approaches, the APE was expanded to encompass an area approximately 1,250 feet in radius. This expanded area was considered adequate to address the potential visual effects of a 20 foot high structure within a densely wooded area. In unwooded or sparsely wooded areas, the APE was expanded a maximum distance of approximately 4,500 feet from a proposed alignment. This level of expansion was considered adequate to encompass the entire view shed of historic properties,

Figure 4  
Spring Lake Bypass Reasonable and Feasible Alternatives



extending as much as 300 feet inside surrounding tree lines. An evaluation of the effects the project may have on historic resources will be presented in a separate submission.

### III. ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

The Spring Lake study area is situated in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont physiographic provinces of North Carolina, incorporating area from the Sandhills physiographic region. The Cape Fear River, the longest river in the state, slices through Harnett County north of the study area, while the immediate study area is drained by the Lower Little River, Carver's Creek, and Jumping Run Creek, known historically as McLeod Creek. Northwest Cumberland County, west of the Cape Fear, is composed of upland sandhills. Characterized by elevations ranging from 270 feet above sea level to more than 500 feet, the overall slope of the area is to the south and east. Broad, sandy ridges coupled with long, less sandy slopes are in evidence. Stream action over time has cut through the sediments, allowing the uplands to drain rapidly, even during periods of heavy rain. The upland soils are thus identified as sandy throughout or in terms of the character of their drainage, namely moderate to excessive. The county has an annual rainfall of 43 inches, 60 percent of which falls between April and September.<sup>7</sup>

Geologically, Harnett County is located near the "fall line" between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. However, the portion of the study window within the county lies within the Sandhills; its landscape is characterized by rolling topography with fertile sandy soil. Like Cumberland, the slope of the county is generally to the south and east, and the types of soils found in the Cumberland County sector of the study area are also represented in study area within Harnett County. The growing season concludes after 192 days, average rainfall reaches 48 inches annually, and a mean annual temperature of 60.2 degrees Fahrenheit is experienced.

The study window lies north of Fort Bragg beginning at NC Highway 24 and 87 in Manchester, then moves eastward crossing NC 210 and the Little River, and proceeds in a southeastly direction to NC 1611. The project area closely follows the perimeter of Fort Bragg's northeast boundary with much of the corridor situated within the military reservation. It is approximately eight miles in length. In the main, the study area can be characterized as rural with sections that are still deeply wooded, particularly the portions under federal ownership. The historic land use has been agricultural in character and much of the land remains unimproved. Twentieth-century farmhouses and residences are the most

<sup>7</sup> Braley, p. 23.



common house types but are few in number within the overall study area. Figure 1, the current topographic map, underscores how few households are extant. The portion of the study area between Highways 24/87 and 210 is the most urbanized section of the study area (Figure 1), containing some subdivisions, trailer parks, and some strip development. The built up character of this area is due to its situation along two major highways that lead to Fort Bragg. Also, the small mill town of Manchester is located at the western edge of the project area.

#### IV. ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

English settlement of the Lower South was accomplished by the close of the seventeenth century under a proprietary government. The eight men who received grants from Charles II in what would become the Carolinas were wealthy politicians, bent on increasing their fortunes through investments in New World property. The proprietors were chartered in two successive grants (1663, 1665), which allowed them all of the land from Virginia's borders, south to Spanish Florida, then west to the Pacific Ocean. Indisputably, the primary motivation for all English colonization stemmed from economics. An influential essay published by Richard Hakluyt, a renowned sixteenth-century advocate of colonization, summarized the economic benefits to England of New World colonization. Hakluyt advocated colonization on the basis that the colonies would provide a market for English goods. This increased demand for English goods would also expand employment opportunities for the poor of England. From the other side of the ocean, the colonist would contribute to England's economy by producing products such as lumber, naval stores, and precious metals, products which had heretofore been imported from foreign countries.

The Lord Proprietors of Carolina were well schooled in mercantilist philosophy and they were also cognizant that England's financial gain through colonization would produce a similar personal return. As insurance against failure and in order to avoid financing expeditions, the Proprietors were interested in finding experienced settlers. The 1650's saw the arrival of colonists from Virginia who settled in the Albemarle district. However, as one southern history has noted, the colonization of the Lower South, including the Cape Fear district, "originated in the sugar cane-induced transformation of Barbadoes."<sup>8</sup> Barbados, Jamaica, and the other "sugar islands" were acquired in the seventeenth century as England secured the connection between sugar production and sugar consumption. By 1660 Barbados was overcrowded, with few economic opportunities for those without land or resources. One source notes that approximately 10,000 Barbadians left the island during the seventeenth century, the majority of whom were indentured servants.<sup>9</sup> Wealthy planters also joined in this migration, to secure a better life style for themselves and their offspring. As more and more of Barbados was put under sugar cane production, little if any

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<sup>8</sup> McCusker, John J. and Russell R. Menard. *The Economy of British America, 1670-1789*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1985.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid*, p. 170.

acreage was cultivated for the food. The task of producing food for Barbados was left to North American colonists, as entrepreneurs began to take advantage of the economic developments in the islands and the potential of the Carolina coast. "They could tap the Barbadian migrant stream, colonize the North American coastline between the Chesapeake and Spanish Florida, as yet unoccupied by Europeans, and supply the Barbadian consumer."<sup>10</sup> Between 1665 and 1667, three boatloads of colonists arrived from Barbados to the Cape Fear District to attempt to establish plantations, and at least 20 individuals joined the first South Carolina settlement on the Ashley River in 1670. Those Barbadians who moved to Carolina were a diverse group including planters, merchants, artisans, small farmers, sailors, servants and slaves. In many respects, the settlement of North Carolina began as the rumblings of empty stomachs in the Caribbean.

### **COLONIAL SETTLEMENT, 1689-1775**

Historians note that there were two Carolinas long before the states were formally divided (1729), each having a distinctive way of life. As early as 1690, the northern portion of Carolina was placed under the separate guardianship of the "Deputy of the Governor of Carolina." By 1689, the North Carolina section was populated primarily by settlers of English descent who had immigrated from other English colonies. The major focus of the colony was the settlement on the Albemarle Sound; the remainder of the northern portion of Carolina was thinly inhabited by approximately 3,000 individuals. Settlement occurred below the Albemarle Sound from 1690 onward, and, by 1710, it had proceeded along the coast down to the Neuse River and up the banks of the Roanoke, Pamlico, and Neuse rivers. As settlement spread, new political divisions were made to accommodate the growing population, and new towns were formed. New Bern, founded by German Palatines, Swiss, and some English, was located at the intersection of the Neuse and Trent rivers. The Palatines arrived as a result of the efforts of a Swiss land company in 1710. Their first year was fairly successful, but in 1711 illness and the Tuscarora War nearly destroyed the fledgling colony.<sup>11</sup>

The Tuscarora, originally part of the Iroquois nation, occupied the land along the Roanoke, Pamlico, Neuse, and Trent Rivers. Their major towns were

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<sup>10</sup>Ibid, p. 175.

<sup>11</sup> see Current, Richard N., Harry Williams, and Frank Fiedel. *American History*. Alfred A. Knopf, 1975; Lefler, Hugh Talmadge and Albert Ray Newsome. *The History of a Southern State North Carolina*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1973.

located along the Neuse, and their hunting ground extended to the Cape Fear. The settlement of New Bern within their territory, the European practice of kidnapping women and children into slavery, and the poor treatment given to the Tuscarora on the part of the settlers led to an uprising which devastated most of the colony. The North Carolinians retaliated in 1712 in an attack at Fort Nohoroco, which returned devastation measure for measure. This victory was decisive. While smaller uprisings occurred at later dates, the power of the Tuscarora was broken, and by 1802 many had migrated to New York to join other Iroquois tribes.

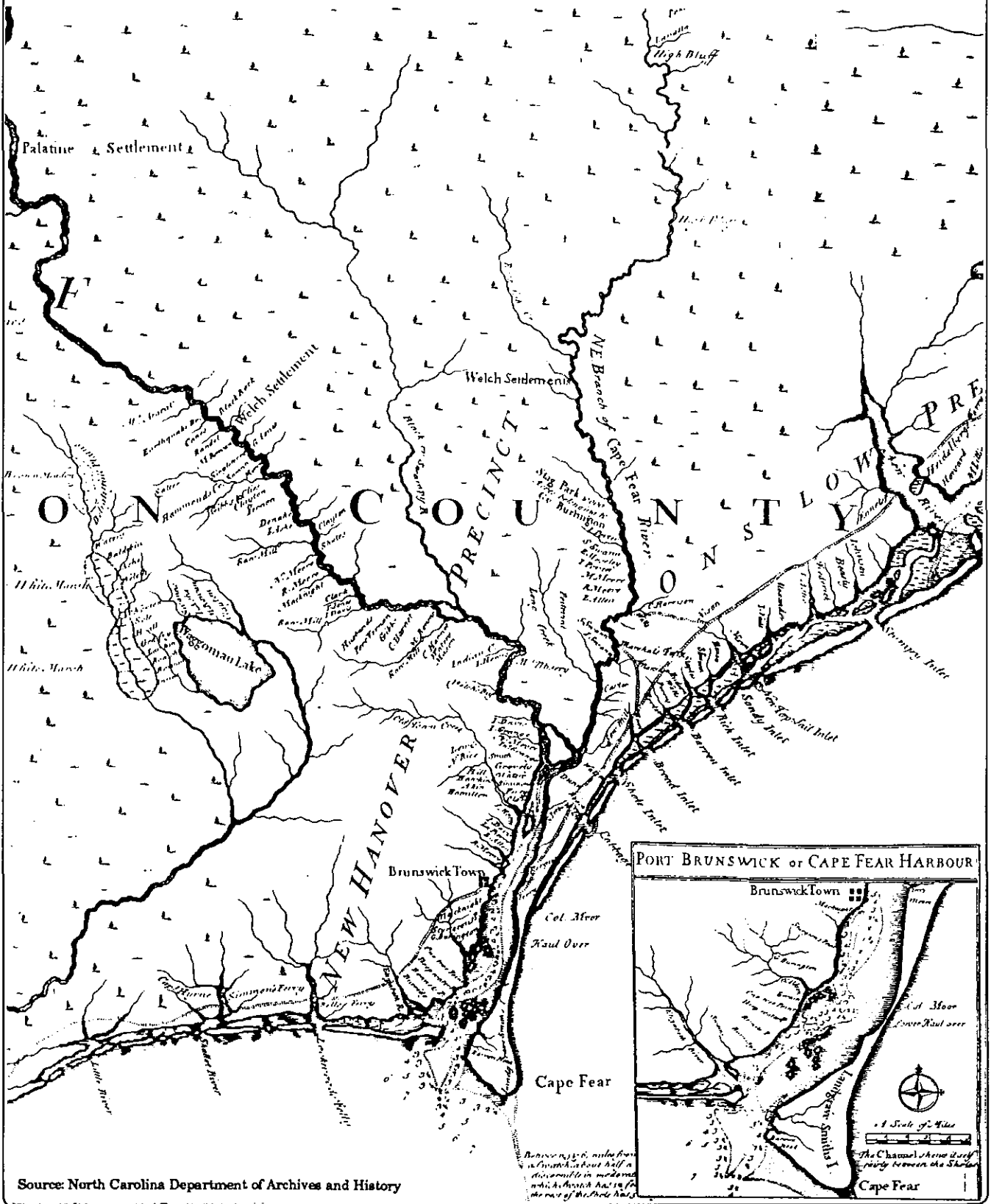
At the close of the war, the North Carolina colony was in an unhealthy state, having lost a critical number of settlers and all of the buildings and crops they had labored for. Trade was at a standstill, and specie almost nonexistent as the financing of the war had depleted the resources of the colony. But the wars had unified the disparate groups of settlers into a colony. In the words of Thomas Pollock, the acting governor, the wars had ended "the fire of difference and division among the people."<sup>12</sup> Within this atmosphere and with the reversion of the colony to the crown in 1729, settlement began to progress. Roads, bridges, and ferries were established, and a new pilotage law which required pilots to seek safe channels through the treacherous sandbars, all of which promoted trade and transportation. Moreover, a road about 100 miles in length was laid out between the Neuse and the Cape Fear rivers to encourage growth in the Cape Fear District, which had languished due to the Indian threat and the navigational problems involved with the approach to the cape.

While the earlier attempts at settlement in the Cape Fear had failed, the 1720's saw the successful migration and colonization of several of the South Carolina leaders from the Tuscarora War to the Cape Fear region. Others followed from the Albemarle Sound. The former had been taken with the area during their earlier visit and returned to the lower Cape Fear. While this area was under a proprietary injunction which forbade settlement, the initiative of the new settlers and the newly recognized desirability of the land compelled the government to open a land office. The virtues of the Cape Fear River and its harbor were soon recognized (Figure 5). Prior to its settlement, travel along the coast had been restricted to small craft which could navigate the inlets cutting through the ribbon of banks which defined the shoreline. The mouth of the Cape Fear, however, was ample enough to allow entry to ocean-going vessels, and the river, unlike others in the colony, was navigable into the interior. Two

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<sup>12</sup>Lefler and Newsome, p. 67.

Figure 5  
Adapted from the 1733 Mosely Map of North Carolina



Source: North Carolina Department of Archives and History

eighteenth-century cities developed to take advantage of this watercourse: Brunswick and Wilmington. Brunswick was located approximately 14 miles from the mouth of the river, and established in 1725, while Wilmington was laid out 16 miles further upriver in 1733. With an avenue to the interior, North Carolina could begin to envision a viable transportation and distribution network within the colony, connecting the interior to the coast.

The ethnic groups which settled the colony in the 1730's and onward included the English, the Scots, the Irish, the Germans, and the Africans. African slaves composed one sixth of the colony's population as early as 1733 and a quarter of the population by 1790. Records, though fragmentary, suggest that the slave population was concentrated along the Virginia boundary within what would become the tobacco belt. The English, as discussed above, were the first to colonize, and were in the majority along the lower Cape Fear. Unlike the Barbadian settlements in South Carolina, which were composed of a variety of individuals of varying social positions, most of the North Carolina settlers belonged to the yeomanry class. The first inhabitants were transplanted from South Carolina and from the Albemarle Sound, and the literature abounds in questions concerning the character of these initial group of colonists. One source claimed they were the "dregs and gleanings of all the other English Colonies,"<sup>13</sup> but by 1744 the inhabitants of the Cape Fear Valley had earned the respect of Governor Johnston, who noted that a "sober and industrious set of people" had made "amazing progress in their improvements." Johnston further commented that the valley was being transformed into "the place of greatest trade in the whole province."<sup>14</sup> A measure of this success is contained in the Port of Brunswick's records, which indicate that 42 vessels had cleared the port solely in 1732, and an estimate notes that by 1740 approximately 3,000 individuals lived within the lower Cape Fear. The river was integral to the settlement and historical development of the region.

While the first wave of colonists was traceable to other American colonies, the second, the Highlanders of Scotland, came directly from Europe, settling on the upper Cape Fear in 1732. The impetus for their immigration was primarily political. After the passage of the Act of Union of Scotland to England in 1707, dissatisfaction with the new political framework was particularly expressed by the Highlanders. Many chose to immigrate, and members of the immigration founded the first upper Cape Fear settlement. A second wave of immigration

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<sup>13</sup>McCusker and Menard, p. 170.

<sup>14</sup>Lefler and Newsome, p. 79.

followed the Scottish defeat by the English at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, and as an escape from English dominance in Scotland, many Highlanders took advantage of an offer which allowed them to take the pledge of allegiance and emigrate to the anonymous Americas.

Those who immigrated would have made landfall at Wilmington or Brunswick. Their destination was Cross Creek, the Scottish enclave upriver, and its environs; this last stretch was 90 miles in length and may have taken at least a week to negotiate. After making port they would continue upriver, with this leg of the journey negotiated on long boats, lighters, and large canoes suitable to riverine transportation. As the region developed, the original county of New Hanover (1729), which encompassed all the land drained by the Cape Fear, was subdivided. Bladen County was formed in 1734, and Cumberland in 1754. These counties, as well as future counties such as Anson, Harnett, Hoke, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, and Scotland Counties, would receive Scottish Highlanders during the colonial period. Harnett County was part of Cumberland County at this time. Campbelltown was established as the seat of Cumberland County, adjacent to Cross Creek, but it was joined with Cross Creek and was known by the latter throughout the eighteenth century. Campbelltown was originally established as a trading center between the Cape Fear and the communities developing on the Carolina Piedmont. The government sought to reduce the isolation of these upcountry settlements by connecting the Cross Creek/Campbelltown area with the upcountry via three roads: one to Orange County, another to the Catawba River, and the third to the Dan River. These roads extended the influence of the Cape Fear region into the Piedmont and made Cross Creek a bustling river port and wagon trade center.<sup>15</sup>

The Highlanders continued to immigrate up until the Revolution. From 1768 through 1771 at least 1,600 Highlanders settled within the Cape Fear valley (Johnson 1937:11). Lefler and Newsome quote from the *Scot's Magazine* published in 1771, a description of the Highlanders who emigrated to the colony as "substantial and energetic," and quote Scottish journal descriptions which portray the Highlanders as "the finest set of fellows in the Highlands..." with "...at least 6,000 sterling in ready cash with them." They noted that the Highlanders included "skilled mechanics" who entered the professions, as well as farmers. Others entered into the production of naval stores.<sup>16</sup> Meyer describes the cases of the less well-to-do Highlander who came to the country as a

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<sup>15</sup> Meyer, Duane. *The Highland Scots of North Carolina*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1961, p. 81; Lefler and Newsome, p. 80.

<sup>16</sup> Lefler and Newsome, p. 81.

bound servant or tradesman, and notes that the majority of Highlanders took up farming in the New World. Their arrival in the New World was seasonal. They would begin their passage to the colonies in the fall after acquiring the money for their crops; they would arrive in early winter to be certain of having enough time to acquire and set up fields for cultivation the following growing season. The major Highlander settlements were situated along the Cape Fear, the Upper Little River, and Rockfish Creek.<sup>17</sup> Figure 6 shows that a number of land grants and land purchases were associated with Highlanders on the Little River and the creeks which emptied into it.

The Scots-Irish were Lowlander Scotsmen who had settled in Northern Ireland at the behest of James I. The motivation for their immigration is succinctly given by James A. Froude:<sup>18</sup>

Men of spirit and energy refused to remain in a country where they were held unfit to receive the rights of citizens.... Religious bigotry, commercial jealousy, and modern landlordism had combined to do their worst against the Ulster settlement.... During the first half of the eighteenth century, Down, Antrim, Armagh, and Derry were emptied of their Protestant families, who were of more value to Ireland than California gold mines.

These "valuable Protestant families" made their way into North Carolina in the 1730's. Minutes of the North Carolina Council note that a Arthur Dobb, Henry McCulloh, and other well-to-do Ulster Scots sent several "poor Protestant families with design of raising Flax and Hemp." This coterie of businessmen saw that the immigrants, who arrived in 1736, were granted approximately 60,000 acres of land in current Duplin and Sampson Counties. The land grant to McCulloch stated that his land was situated on the branches of the Northeast and Black rivers.<sup>19</sup> McCulloch, a London merchant, was also involved with another massive land grant containing 1,200,000 acres on the Yadkin, Catawba, and Eno rivers, which would be settled by individuals who would "carry on the Pot Ash Trade."<sup>20</sup> Many Scots-Irish immigrants would come overland via the great wagon road, and scores of these men and women settled the backcountry. Most settled into an agrarian lifestyle but others pursued industry. The cultural

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<sup>17</sup>Meyer, p. 89.

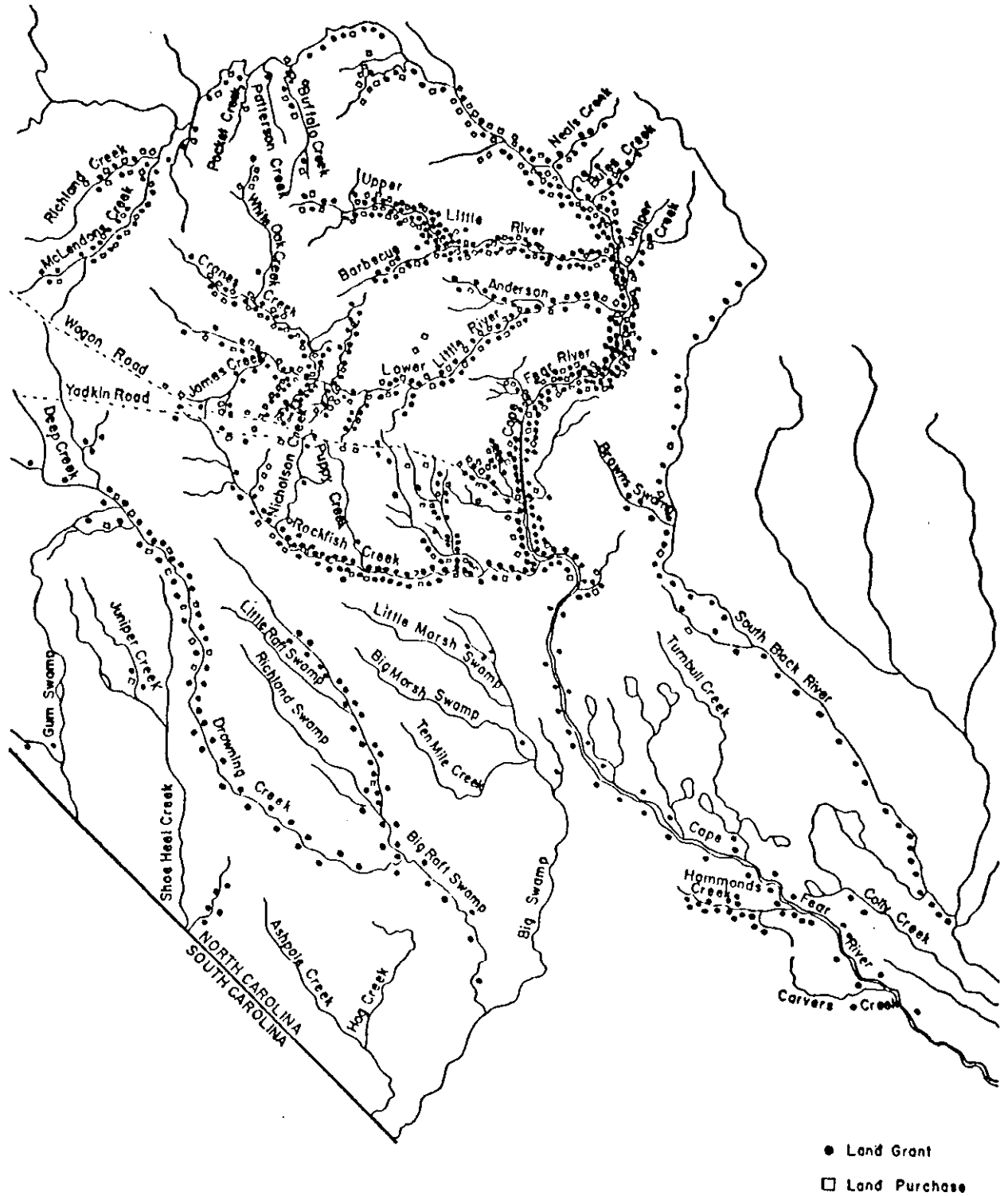
<sup>18</sup>Lefler and Newsome, p. 83.

<sup>19</sup>Oates, John A. *A Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear*. Dowd Press, Charlotte, 1972.

<sup>20</sup>Lefler and Newsome, p. 84.



Figure 6  
 Highlanders' Land Grants and Land  
 Purchases in the Cape Fear Region, 1775



Source: Meyer, 1961

differences between the Highlanders and the Scots-Irish were few, as Western Highlanders had historically migrated between the Hebrides and Ulster, the home of the Scots-Irish prior to their immigration to the New World. Oates notes that an Irish colony was founded on the waters of the upper Northeast Cape Fear in circa 1736, but does not give any detailed information on this settlement.<sup>21</sup>

North Carolina's other important immigrant ethnic stock, the Germans, did not play a direct role within the Cape Fear region's development. The Germanic groups: the Lutherans, the Moravians, and the German Reformed, settled predominantly on the Piedmont.

In summary, the lower Cape Fear was populated by individuals of English descent along the coast, but the area along the Cape Fear to Cross Creek, and the banks of the Black/South River and the Northeast Cape Fear River, were sparsely peopled by individuals of Scottish descent. Cross Creek, later Fayetteville, became a thriving trading and marketing rivertown, characterized by a high density of Scottish Highlanders.

The general structure of land use within the region was defined by the land grant system in effect under both the Proprietors and the Crown. North Carolina's lands were first distributed by the headright system, but after 1730 lands could be acquired by purchase. The Proprietors, and later the colonial government of North Carolina, discouraged the granting of large tracts, limiting grant size to 660 acres. Thus small landholdings and resident owners characterized the colony. Lefler and Newsome note that one exception to this was the lower Cape Fear, where large grants were made. A quitrent or fixed money rental was demanded from each grantee. The land grant process usually entailed the following:<sup>22</sup>

The new settler, after finding a plot of unclaimed land, appeared with his family (servants and slaves included, if he had any) at the meeting of the county court. When the findings of the court were submitted to the governor's secretary, a warrant for the appropriate number of acres in the given county was issued. The precinct surveyor upon receiving the warrant, marked out the stated number of acres on the chosen plot, and returned a description of the site to

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<sup>21</sup>Oates, p. 14.

<sup>22</sup>Lefler and Newsome, p. 90; Meyer, p. 87.

the auditor's office. After the payment of fees and the approval by the "governor in council," the settler received a land grant.

One source notes that there were some abuses of the headright system, which allowed a "right" to a person for each time he entered the colony. The possibilities of this were not lost on some of the colonists. Meyer notes that one individual crossed the border six times and his slave followed suit four times so as to increase the amount of land to be granted. Other abuses included the addition of riverfront land to one's existing property. An attempt to cure this abuse was made by the royal surveyors "to take care that not above one fourth part of the land granted shall border upon the river, that is... there shall be four chains in depth backwards for every chain in front." Despite this dictum, planters and farmers would maximize their water frontage whenever possible so as to enjoy greater access to the fertile bottom lands, and more immediate access to water. In general, these two attributes, water frontage and bottomlands, were the defining characteristics of the eighteenth-century farmstead settlement.<sup>23</sup>

## FRONTIER LIFE

*"Root hog or die"*<sup>24</sup>

Agriculture was the economic mainstay of the North Carolina colony; approximately 95 percent of the settlers were engaged in agriculture or an associated industry. The Cape Fear region was no exception, but, like most of North Carolina, the crops grown were aimed toward subsistence rather than the cash-crop production. While the majority of settlers came from agrarian stock, they had not been frontier agriculturalists. The agricultural practices which developed in North Carolina were a product of both cultural tradition and environmental adaptation.

The first task of the settler was the clearing of a house site and its construction. The long leaf pine forests offered the materials for log houses clinked with clay, which was typically the first house type built. Later, clapboard houses would appear once sawmills were established. The land along the streams would be placed under cultivation, while livestock would be allowed to

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<sup>23</sup>Meyer, p. 88.

<sup>24</sup>Bizzell, Oscar M., editor. *The Heritage of Sampson County, North Carolina*. North Carolina Historical Society and Hunter Publishing Company, Winston Salem, 1983, p. 53.

forage. Fields would not be cleared *per se* but the settlers would remove a ring of bark from a tree, causing it eventually to exfoliate. Once this process was complete, the sun would be able to reach the crops. The colonists would plant Indian corn, wheat, oats, peas, beans, flax or sweet potatoes. Some rotation of crops would be practiced, but the clearing of new ground for cultivation was the more widespread method of curing soil depletion, given the amount of available land.

Livestock raising was synonymous with farming in the colony. From this enterprise, a farmer would derive his greatest profit. Milk cows, beef cattle, hogs, chickens, geese, and other fowls were all part of the colonial farmstead. As the country side was sparsely settled, the open spaces were held in common by the neighboring farmers who allowed their stock to graze on these lands. The problems of finding food and shelter were left to the animal rather than its owner. This practice of open grazing relieved the farmer of the caretaking of the animals but it also deprived him of a healthy, well cared for animal come the annual penning or roundup. One source notes that:<sup>25</sup>

Suffered as they were to shift for themselves with practically no care as to their shelter, feeding, and breeding, the quality of livestock tended to deteriorate. Some owners as a result of this neglect, were without milk, butter, cheese even though possessed of vast numbers of cows. Undoubtedly, the losses resulting from disease, exposure, deprivations of other animals, insect pests, and theft were enormous.

Hog raising was an exception to this; the North Carolina "Razor back" or "wind splitter" adapted well to open grazing. The hogs were typically left on their own to feed on "mast" until six weeks before butchering time when they would be fattened with corn for the market. Salted pork from the colony reached the West Indies and other foreign markets, and large herds would be driven to other colonies for sale. Pork which was kept for home consumption would be smoked and stored in the smokehouse, a ubiquitous part of the colonial and antebellum farmstead.

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<sup>25</sup> Cathay, Cornelius O. *Agriculture in North Carolina Before the Civil War*. North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, 1974, pp. 10-11.

The vernacular architecture of the period was initially of log construction being replaced by clapboards once sawmills were established. In 1810 the architecture of Duplin and Sampson Counties, neighboring counties to Cumberland County, was described thus:<sup>26</sup>

The first Inhabitants of Duplin and Sampson Counties, built and lived in log Cabins, and as they became more Wealthy, some of them Built framed Clapboard Houses with Clay Chimneys, at Present there are not many good Houses, well Constructed, with Brick Chimneys, and Glass lights, there are no Stone or Brick walled Houses, nor any that can be called Edifices in the County.... The greatest Number of Citizens yet build in the old Stile.

This conservatism continued until the 1850's, when the citizens of the state were admonished for their propensity for old-style architecture and comfort. Their homes in the summer reportedly looked like "places of penance," while in the winter, hearth fires were "large enough to burn a brick kiln," although most of the heat would escape through open doors and unglassed windows.<sup>27</sup>

Milling was also a part of the agricultural landscape, as was the naval store industry. The government's encouragement of milling was recognized as early as 1736, when it allowed a 640 acre grant to any individual planning to construct a sawmill. No other improvements were required. By 1764, forty sawmills could be found along the Cape Fear and its tributaries. Many of these operations, including grist mills, were plantation-based, but even some smaller farmers located and ran mills on their properties. Meyer documents such establishments on the plantations and farms of the Highlanders around Cross Creek.<sup>28</sup>

Finally, while many received their lands through the grant process or through purchase, less well-off colonists were tenants in the eighteenth century. The latter group would receive the financial wherewithal, ie. tools and land, from the owner in exchange for a third of the yield of their crops and the increase of their livestock.

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<sup>26</sup> Johnson, Guion Griffis. *Ante-Bellum North Carolina, A Social History*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1937, p. 224.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid*, p. 225.

<sup>28</sup> Meyer, p. 105.

## REVOLUTION AND THE EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD, 1776-1815

*"They were Loyalists almost to a man"*<sup>29</sup>

Collet's map, completed in 1770, shows North Carolina prior to the Revolution (Figure 7). Settlement in the northern reaches of the state and on the coast was dense, while the Cape Fear region, in the center of the state, was sparsely populated. No households are shown; only the Cumberland County Courthouse is denoted on the Lower Little River. The study area appears hardly occupied in contrast to the area to the north. Cross Creek was connected by a network of historic roads tying it to the settlements upcountry.

The study counties were a part of the southern war theater during the Revolution. Bizzell notes that the impact of the Revolutionary War was negligible, as many deserted their homes prior to the British arrival, and then quietly returned once they had left the area. Clinton and Cornwallis had made certain assumptions concerning their march southward which proved unfounded. They counted on seapower to move their troops, as well as scores of Loyalists who would join their forces. Neither materialized. While the British did capture Savannah and Charleston, and made some progress into the interior, most of their efforts to continue in that direction failed. Harassed by patriots, Cornwallis never ran into the Loyalists, and instead met the likes of Thomas Sumter, Andrew Pickens, and Francis Marion.<sup>30</sup>

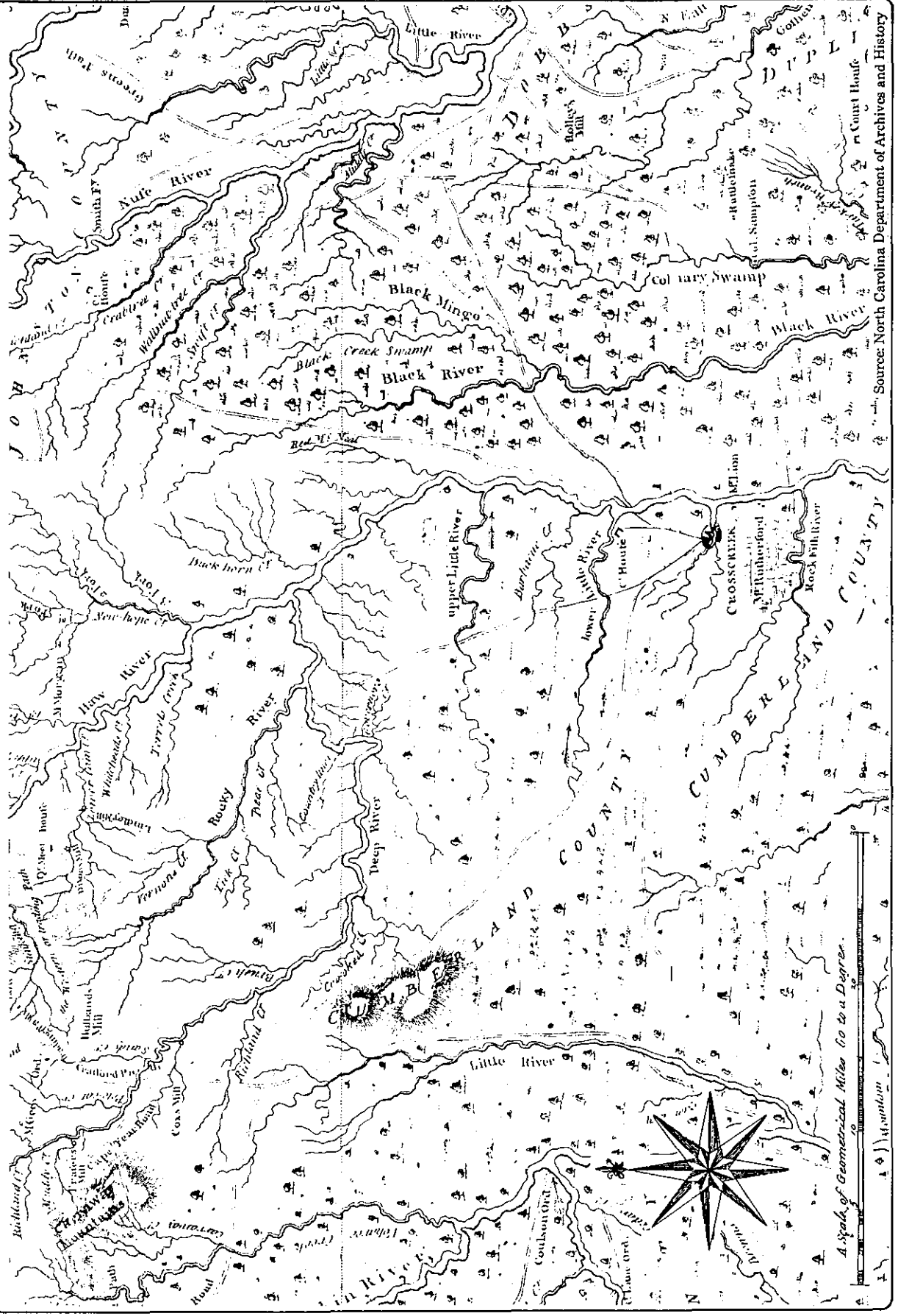
Cornwallis experienced his major setbacks upon reaching North Carolina, and his passage through the project area was an act of retreat. These setbacks culminated at the battle at Guilford Court House. While the Continental forces under the direction of Nathaniel Greene did not win the battle, they ended the campaign. Cornwallis's losses were so severe that he abandoned the Carolinas. He traveled to Wilmington via the road mentioned above, and from there would travel to Yorktown.

The inhabitants of the region were divided in sentiment during the War. The Highlanders followed their oath to the King and fought as Loyalists. Several factors explain this allegiance. First, for many of the transplanted clansmen, it was simply tradition for them to defend the House of Hanover. Most of these men

<sup>29</sup> Wilson, Charles Reagan and William Ferris, editors. *The Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1989, 437

<sup>30</sup> Bizzell, p. 173.

Figure 7  
Detail from Collet's Map, 1773



Source: North Carolina Department of Archives and History

and women were isolated from other ethnic groups within the American colonies, and looked upon them as foreigners. In the words of General Schuyler of New York, the Highlanders perceived Americans in the same way as "Papists consider Protestants". The Scots-Irish, on the other hand, were Patriots, comprising "a disproportionate share of the soldiers in the Continental Army."<sup>31</sup> The Highlanders were once again on the losing side; many lost their farms during Whig raids. Others lost their property after the war, and some migrated to New York, back to the British Isles, or resettled in Nova Scotia following the American victory.<sup>32</sup>

After the War and up to 1815, North Carolina did not experience the progress and prosperity experienced by other states in the Union. As of 1790, it was still sparsely settled overall, with few population concentrations. Sampson County was created at the close of the Revolution in answer to the new settlements in that area, but other counties such as Cumberland were still recording land grants in 1790. Johnson estimates that the density of the population in the state was 8.1 individuals per square mile.<sup>33</sup>

...most of the inhabitants lived, as one traveler observed, "scantly in a region of affluence." Industries were limited, towns small, and each farm an economic unit. In 1790 sixty-nine per cent of the families in North Carolina owned no slaves, while the average number of slaves per slaveholding family was 6.29. In Warren County, however, where there was considerable concentration of slaves due to the predominance of tobacco culture, eleven slaveholders in 1790 owned more than fifty slaves.

The major focus of the state's economy was agriculture, along with naval store production. These two themes form the focus of historic contexts within the region.

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<sup>31</sup>Meyer, pp. 150-151; Wilson and Ferris, editors, p. 437.

<sup>32</sup>Meyer, p. 161-162.

<sup>33</sup> Johnson, p. 13.



## THE AGRICULTURAL BASIS, 1815-1930

*"The... great mass of our population is composed of people who cultivate their own soil, owe no debt, and live within their means. It is true we have no over grown fortunes, but it is also true, that we have few beggars"*<sup>34</sup>

Customarily, topics as large as agriculture would be split into an antebellum or postbellum period scheme in order to reflect the massive economic changes made by the Civil War to the plantation economy. The Cape Fear region had its plantations, particularly along the coast, but the small farm was the most common occupancy within the region, as the above quote attests. The pattern of small landholdings established in the Proprietary period would shape agricultural land use into the nineteenth century. Average farm size is difficult to glean for the years prior to the publication of the Federal Census's Agricultural Schedule in 1850. Slaveholding statistics, however, give some idea about the nature of the agricultural economy. Table 1 shows slaveholding patterns for the state for the years 1790 and 1850.

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TABLE 1. North Carolina Slaveholding, 1790, 1850

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<u>Number of Slaves</u>	<u>Number of Owners</u>	
	<u>1790</u>	<u>1850</u>
1 Slave	4,040	1,204
2 to 4	4,959	9,668
5 to 9	3,375	8,129
10 to 19	1,788	5,898
20 to 49	701	2,828
50 to 99	90	485
100 to 199	11	76
200 to 299	2	12
300 to 500	0	3

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<sup>34</sup>*The Fayetteville Observer*, 1837, as quoted in Johnson, p. 54.

This table clearly shows that the majority of slaveholders owned less than five slaves in 1790 and less than 10 by 1850. In 1850, 60 percent of the population of Cumberland was white, 35 percent black, and four percent were free blacks. These numbers are indicative of a subsistence-based agricultural program with a secondary plantation-based, cash-crop economy.

Another pattern which was to survive the colonial period was the diversification of food crops within the agricultural regime. North Carolina farming, in the main, was geared toward subsistence, not aimed at cash crops. Agriculture in the state was more or less divided into cultivation zones. Cotton was grown in the eastern counties as well as the southwest. The tobacco belt was situated along the Virginia border; and rice was cultivated along the extreme southern coast. The northeast was known for its wheat and corn, the area below the tobacco belt for its food crops. In the mountainous areas, livestock raising and grain production predominated. The turpentine belt within the long leaf district was known for its naval stores, but this belt was also cultivated. As Johnson points out, hog raising and corn cultivation cross-cut all of these regions. The importance of the hog to southern agriculturalists is a topic tackled most adeptly by Hilliard.<sup>35</sup>

Cotton often paid for the land, and corn provided the bulk of the food, but the southern agriculturalist looked upon the hog as one symbol of success, and pork was the food item he sought with more vigor than any other. Game he often depended upon, beef he liked, and dairy products were welcome. Yet when he "ran out," hog meat was the item considered so important that he went into debt to buy it.

A review of the agricultural schedule published by the Federal Census Bureau indicates that the Cape Fear region did not deviate from this compulsion nor from the pattern of subsistence farming discussed above. Agricultural statistics on the county level were published from 1850 onward. For Cumberland County, population growth was slow, and the largest jumps occurred between 1810 and 1820 and between 1840 and 1850 (Table 2). The Civil War ended this trend however.

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<sup>35</sup>Johnson, p. 53; Hilliard, Sam Bowers. *Hog Meat and Hoe Cake: Food Supply in the Old South, 1840-1860*. Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale, Illinois, 1972, p. 92.

Growth within the slave population occurred through 1850. However, Cumberland County saw a decrease in slave population in the decade prior to the Civil War. As to "free colored," the project counties had few individuals until after 1820, when Cumberland County's free colored population increased almost five fold. In 1810, 95 persons categorized as "free colored" were enumerated in Cumberland County, while a decade later 564 "free colored" had joined the population. As most free blacks were located in towns, Fayetteville would have been a logical place for free blacks to congregate. Town life was preferred since it offered the possibility of employment and a limited amount of anonymity. Such employment for free blacks was especially true for river ports, which required manual labor on a seasonal basis. While Fayetteville's isolation and bustling economy would have made it an ideal settlement for free blacks during this period, it seems unlikely that its river trade was sufficient to spur a population increase such as that witnessed by the Census. Cumberland County's 1820 free colored population is a topic deserving further consideration. From 1880 through 1930 the project counties sustained steady population growth.

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TABLE 2. Population Statistics for Cumberland and Harnett Counties, 1790-1870.

	<i>Cumberland County</i>			<i>Harnett County</i>		
	White	Free Black	Slave	White	Free Black	Slave
1790	6,407	83	2,181	---	---	---
1800	6,422	119	2,723	---	---	---
1810	6,491	95	2,796	---	---	---
1820	9,131	564	4,751	---	---	---
1830	9,091	686	5,057	---	---	---
1840	9,030	862	5,392	---	---	---
1850	12,447	946	7,217	---	---	---
1860	9,554	985	5,830	5,352	103	2,584
1870	9,520	7,515	---	5,857	3,038	---

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In 1850, Cumberland County's farms were growing a miscellany of crops, including wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, and peas and beans. All three cash crops, rice, tobacco and cotton, were grown. Statistics on livestock raising indicate that hogs, sheep, and cattle were raised. The 1870 agricultural statistics echo the crop types produced in 1850, but production was

reduced amply as a result of the Civil War. Cumberland County had 2,378 farms with an average farm size of 166 acres in 1890 while Harnett County's farms numbered 1,843 with an average size of 130 acres. Three types of tenure were noted by the enumerators: owner-operated farms, fixed value renters, and sharecroppers. Percentages for these three types are offered for the project counties. Seventy-one percent of Cumberland Counties farms were owner-operated. Sharecroppers handled 20 percent of the farms, and fixed value renters composed only nine percent of the farms. Seventy percent of Harnett's farms were owner-operated, twenty-one percent were sharecropped, and eight per cent were rentals. Farm size would decrease by 1910; the average farm size of Cumberland County farms was 117.7 acres in that year.

A verbal description of agriculture in the sand hills region was given by Smith in an essay on agriculture published in the 1880 Federal Census.<sup>36</sup>

In the midst of the large bodies of sand-hill lands there are occasional tracts of a fair grade of cultivatable land, generally found on or near the water courses. The sand-hill soils proper will produce almost nothing; they furnish, however, a scant pasturage in the swampy tracts which abound along the sluggish streams. The yaupon and the scuppernong grape flourish even in these sand wastes.

While it has been established that both Harnett and Cumberland counties experienced continued overall population growth through the early twentieth century, the types of soils in the sandhills region acted as a deterrent to settlement. Soil Surveys published in the early twentieth century for the two study counties stress that the study area, the southern portion of Harnett and the northern section of Cumberland, was sparsely settled. This settlement history was largely attributed to the sandy nature of the soils encountered there and the crop inventory which was typically grown in the nineteenth and opening decades of the twentieth century by county farmers.

Early twentieth-century descriptions of county agriculture contained in Soil Surveys note that Harnett County farmers produced cotton as their primary cash crop and that stock raising was unimportant commercially. Milch cows, hogs,

<sup>36</sup>Smith, Eugene Allen. *Report on the Cotton Production of the State of North Carolina, with a Discussion on the General Agricultural Features of the State*, Department of the Interior, Census Office, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1884, p. 548.

and sheep were the most common livestock found on the small farms of the county, and these were grown for home use. The crops grown for home use on most farms included Irish potatoes, garden vegetables, collards, melons, peaches and apples. Sorghum was also grown and sirup, produced from cane, was sold at local markets and produced for home use. However, the sand hills section of the county produced at that time "the leading special crops of the county," namely peaches and dewberries. Cumberland County, traditionally a cotton and corn county, saw change in the variety of crops grown by 1899 when cowpeas, then fruit, were grown. The Soil Survey for Cumberland County notes that Moore County had set the example for the study area with its successful cultivation of peaches. The destructive nature of the boll weevil had encouraged farmers to switch from cotton cultivation to fruit growing, a departure from the traditional cash crops grown. This movement in Cumberland County was strong enough that a fruit growers association was being organized in 1922. The fruits and vegetables grown included dewberries, pears, cherries, muscadine grapes, plums and strawberries.

The Harnett County Soil Survey notes that farms ranged in size from 20 to 900 acres, but that those within the sand-hills included some individual holdings that were 6,000 to 54,000 acres in size. Land in the sand-hills was valued at \$10 to 25 an acre. Comparatively, the average price per acre county wide was \$40, and acreage sold in the Duke and Dunn areas sold for between \$75 and \$200 an acre. The Cumberland County Soil Survey of 1928 does not afford the same details but it notes that the price of land within the county was based on three variables: its soil, its proximity to towns, and the accessibility of good roads. In the author's words, "the cheapest land is in the sandy section." One early twentieth-century buyer was interested in these lands for all the reasons farmers were uninterested, the United States Government. The majority of the sand-hills within Cumberland County (31,507.55 acres) were acquired by the United States Government for use as an artillery range by 1928.

## NAVAL STORES, 1720-1870

*"Anyone who ever sat down on a freshly cut pine stump has had first-hand experience with crude turpentine"*<sup>37</sup>

The production of tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine was a significant feature of the colony's agricultural economy in the eighteenth century. The long-leaf pine forests which covered the coastal plain of North Carolina were recognized as an answer to England's need for naval stores. To that point in time, England had dealt with the Swedish Tar Company for its naval stores, but this dependency was heinous to the English. As Hakluyt had predicted, the colonies could produce a much wanted product for the mother country, a goal much desired within the mercantilist philosophy. Records show that North Carolina would produce seven-tenths of the tar, more than half of the turpentine, and one fifth of the pitch exported from all the American colonies. This hold on the market increased over time, and North Carolina as a colony and later a state would rank number one as the world's foremost producer of naval stores from 1720 through 1870. Naval stores were critical to North Carolina's economy; the region was critical to the production of naval stores.

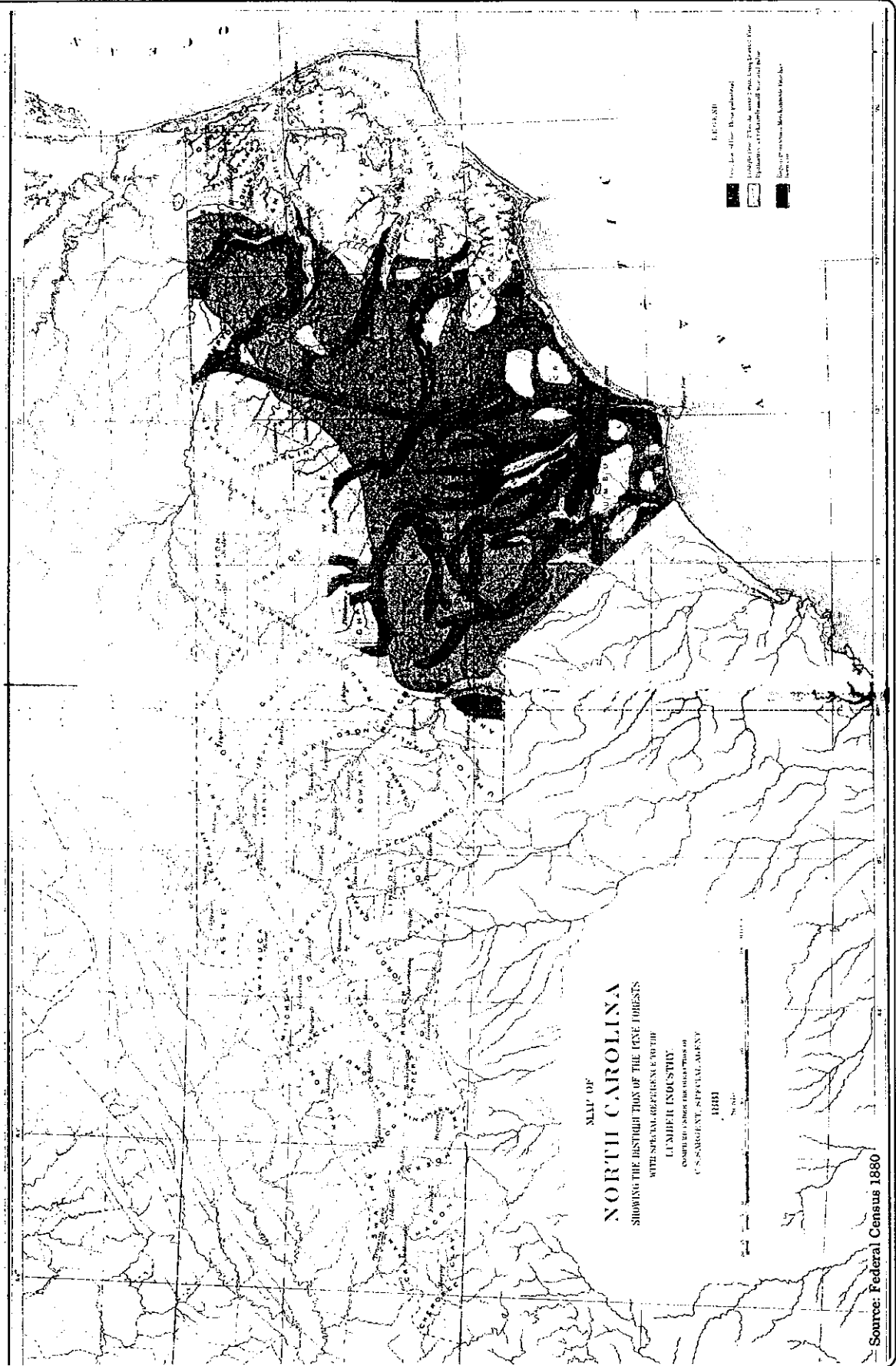
The long-leaf pine forest, which was the basic resource needed for the naval stores industry, stretched over Cumberland, and Harnett counties. The region's forests are shown in Figure 8. The study area is clearly within the long-leaf pine forest. This area was defined in 1880 as containing 15,000 square miles, and embracing all or parts of 40 counties that are situated between the Piedmont and the seacoast. The forests have been further described as sandy pine barrens, level and rolling upland piney woods, and pine flats. A description of the first type, found on the Cape Fear south of the Neuse River, is instructive about the study area. In the pine barrens, the rivers and creeks have wide areas of bottomlands, "or are flanked by swamps or oak and pine flats, and on these are made crops of corn, potatoes and rice. Cotton is grown on the better class of uplands of mixed oaks and pines, which are interspersed among the sandy tracts. The forest are open and parklike.... In the midst of the large bodies of sand-hill lands there are occasional tracts of a fair grade of cultivatable land, generally found on or near the water courses."<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>37</sup>Bizzell, p. 166.

<sup>38</sup>Smith, p. 548.

Figure 8  
Map of North Carolina Showing the Distribution of Pine Forest



Agriculture and the production of naval stores were symbiotic from the start. Many farmers would undertake their naval stores production in bad weather or on a seasonal basis, and tar collection had the further value of preparing a forested area for clearing and cultivation. Operations could be small in scale or could be handled by a larger concern. Thomas notes that while tar and pitch production were carried out on a seasonal basis, turpentine farming entailed a year-round routine. Once resin was collected, it was distilled into rosin, turpentine, pitch tar, and other products. Tar and pitch were commonly used as a sealant and preservative on ship rigging and timbers; tar was used as a wheel and bearing grease.<sup>39</sup> On a smaller scale, oil of tar was also used for medicinal purposes, such as a sealant for open wounds on livestock. Changes in various technologies which required the use of naval stores and the development of new uses for its products occurred after 1830. Spirits of turpentine, for example, replaced whale oil as a lighting fuel. Distillation processes were improved with the invention of the copper still, and as transportation in North Carolina improved, the distribution of naval products enjoyed a concomitant improvement. By 1840 North Carolina could claim 96 percent of the total turpentine production by American states.

An early description of the processes involved was recorded in 1710:<sup>40</sup>

Rosin is obtained by cutting Channels in the standing green Trees, that meet in a Point at the Foot of the Tree, where two or three small Pieces of Board are fitted to receive it. The Channels are cut as high as one can reach with an Axe, and the Bark is peeled off from all those Parts of the Tree that are expos'd to the Sun, that the Heat of it may all the more easily force out the Turpentine, which falling upon the Boards placed at the Root, is gather'd and laid in Heaps, which melted in great Kettles, becomes Rosin.

Tar is made thus: First they prepare a circular Floor of Clay, declining a little towards the Center, from which is laid a Pipe of Wood, whose upper Part is even with the Floor, and reaches 2 Foot without the Circumference; under this End the Earth is dug away,

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<sup>39</sup> Thomas, Kenneth H. *McCranie's Turpentine Still, Atkinson County, Georgia*, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, 1975, p. 2; Harmon, Michael A. and Rodney Snedecker, *Tar Kiln Variability and Significance*, paper presented at the Southeastern Archeological Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1988.

<sup>40</sup> Lefler and Newsome, pp. 98-99.



and Barrels placed to receive the Tar as it runs. Upon the Floor is built up a large Pile of dry Pine-wood, split in Pieces, and surrounded with a Wall of Earth, which covers it all over, only a little at the Top, where the Fire is first kindled. After the Fire begins to burn, they cover that likewise with Earth, to the End there may be no Flame, but only Heat sufficient to force the Tar downward into the Floor. They temper the Heat as they please, by thrusting a Stick through the Earth, and letting the Air in at as many Places as they see convenient.

Pitch is made either by boiling Tar in large Iron Kettles, set in Furnaces, or by burning it in round Clay-holes, made in the Earth.

Significantly, this method of producing tar and pitch remained unchanged from the colonial period through the nineteenth century. The wood which was piled inside was called "lighterd," a slang expression for lightwood. It is defined as "fat" pine, full of resin. Bizzell notes that tar kilns in Sampson County ranged from one-man to larger operations. Kilns would only be used once, and the majority of them were 30 feet in diameter. After the laying of a clay floor, a pipe was placed on the center of the floor and attached to an outside pipe which would conduct the finished product to a barrel placed on the exterior. The lightwood would be stacked, pointing outward, to a height of approximately 13 feet. A turf wall curtained the wood, and the walls were supported by posts.<sup>41</sup>

Heating of the kiln was done by placing burning pieces of wood inside the turf wall at the top and gradually moving them downward, creating an equal amount of heat applied to the pine. Proper ventilation was required to control the burning wood and form a smouldering condition in the kiln in order to make the tar ooze from the pine wood. Improper ventilation of the kiln would either result in burning the tar or causing the kiln to explode. A kiln of this size was heated for about two days before tar began to appear. Once tar started to flow, it continued for approximately five days. After the fifth day, all air vents were completely closed to extinguish the fire and produce charcoal. Kilns of this size produced between 160 and 180 barrels of tar, or some 40 gallons from one cord of wood.

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<sup>41</sup>Bizzell, p 165.

Tar could also be made as a "back-yard operation" using the same method but substituting a three-legged black washpot for a kiln.

Unlike the production of tar and pitch, turpentine production became more industrial over time. Trees reached productive maturity after twenty-five years of growth; they were usually productive for eight years. After that point, the tree would be utilized for lumber. Typically, the gum would be collected by cutting the tree with a broad axe creating a scraped surface or "face." The resin would bleed down the face into a box or cup constructed from the tree (Figure 9). After the box was full, a dipper would be utilized to transfer the gum to a bucket. The contents of the bucket would be then placed in a turpentine barrel. The cup would be cleared with a wooden paddle. Workers would continue to chip at the face moving upward. A "hack" was used for this purpose; cuts were a third to a half inch high and three quarters of an inch deep. The sharper the cut, the more resin would flow. The tree was scraped from about six inches above the ground to about nine feet, and each face could be used for about eight or nine years. This method of cutting was not always kind to the resource, and the cuts were sometimes so severe that the extraction process would kill the tree. In addition to the initial product, the hardened gum which would accumulate on the face would be scraped. This was termed simply "scrape." As chipping proceeded up the tree, the quantity of the soft gum would decrease, while the amount of hard scrape would increase.

Once collected, the turpentine would be barreled and delivered to a distillery, many of which were located on the coast or by the rivers. Transportation was accomplished via rafts. Proximity to a distillery or easy access to a distillery was an economic must. Many planters or farmers would wait for winter freshets to enable them to get their barrels of turpentine to Wilmington or Fayetteville. The barrels would be unloaded at the distillery, and placed on a loading platform. The still itself was a two story open structure near an available water source (Figure 10). The latter was important part of the processing, as well as necessary in case the volatile materials caught fire.

Distillation began by charging the still. This was accomplished by pouring the crude fluid into the cauldron or boiler, and capping it. Different distilleries had different capacities. One still in New Bern in 1888 had a capacity of 30 gallons, while another more current example from Georgia could handle as many as nine 53 gallon barrels for one charge.<sup>42</sup> Next a fire was lit in the firebox

<sup>42</sup> Garrow, Patrick H. and J. W. Joseph. *Historical and Archeological Investigations of the New Bern Motor Inn Site, New Bern, North Carolina*, Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta, 1985, p. 31.



Figure 1. After chopping a "box" at the base of the tree, the woodsman cut away the bark to make the gum flow. (Figures 1-4: Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary, III, 1884).



Figure 2. "Chipping" re-exposed the injury and kept the gum flowing.

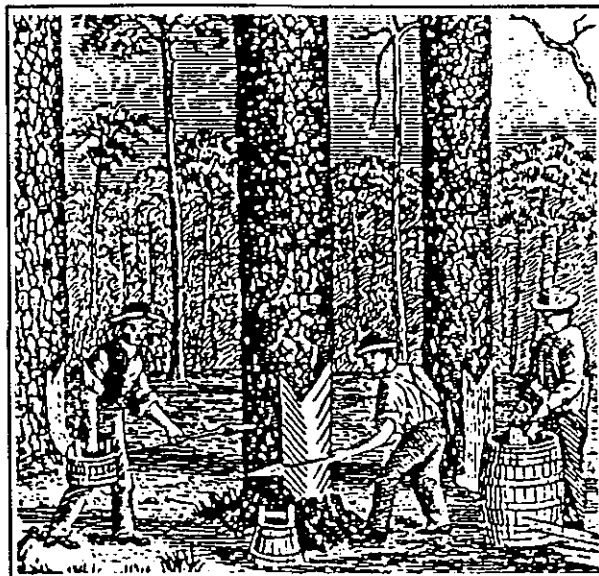


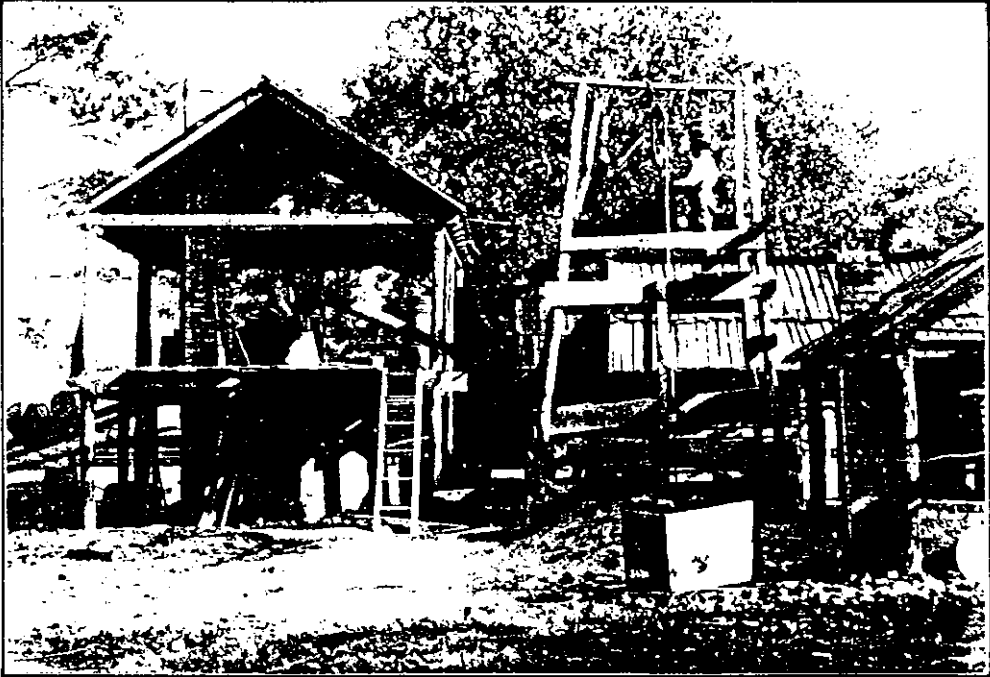
Figure 3. "Dipping" or collecting the accumulated gum, was done once a month during the season from March to November.



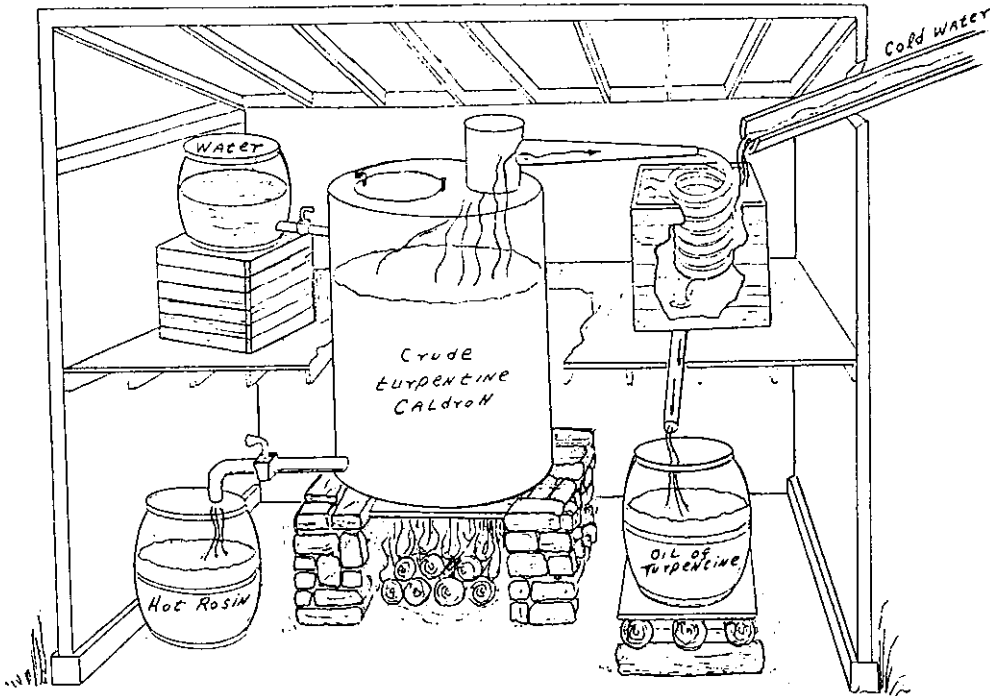
Figure 4. Hauling barrels of gum to the still.

Source: Knight 1884, In Hindle.

Figure 10  
Example of a Turpentine Distillery and Diagram



Colonel John R. Beaman's turpentine works in Herring Township, September 1890. This distillery could process the gum from about 5,000 Trees, each with two boxed faces.



Schematic of a turpentine distillery.

Source: Bizzell, 1963

and fed with the intention of keeping a stable enough temperature that would produce steam but would not cause the crude to boil. This steam, composed of turpentine and water, was passed through a watercooled coil or "worm." This process condensed the steam; the proportion of spirits to water was usually 2:3. This mixture would separate into two layers, and the turpentine would rise to the top and could easily be drawn-off into a barrel. After the turpentine had been distilled, the heat in the boiler was decreased so that the rosin contained in it would not be scorched. The contents would then be stirred, and the contents would be channeled into a set of strainers, and finally released into an underground tank. Dippers would transfer the hot rosin into designated barrels; extreme care had to be taken that the barrels were not jarred as that would impair the quality of the rosin. Prior to it being sealed, the rosin was graded and an sample block extracted for presentment to the potential buyer as an assurance of its quality. A distillery could have up to two or three discharges daily.

As discussed, the naval stores industry was carried out on a variety of scales, particularly during the antebellum period. Johnson describes the workings of a typical turpentine plantation during that period.<sup>43</sup> Like rice agriculture, turpentine was comprised of measurable tasks, and turpentine plantations employed the task labor system. A slave or prime hand was given charge of 450 to 500 boxes a week. Any boxes accomplished above this number would be rewarded with cash or goods. Beginners could usually handle about fifty boxes a day. The process of cutting boxes would start in November and last until March. A well cut box was described as being "eight to fifteen inches long with a smooth lower rim, having a slope inward of two or three inches in order to hold about a quart of 'drip.'" When the boxes were cut, each "task" was demarcated by a particular blazing of the trees. After this division, the task was further divided into rows of stakes fifty yards apart, which subdivided the individual's workload into half mile squares. This subdivision discouraged the turpentine from missing any trees and enabled more thorough inspection by the driver or overseer. Once a task was so marked, the hands would begin their work of cutting corners to the boxes.

In April, dipping would begin; four to seven dippings would occur in a given season depending on the age of the plantation. A hand accomplished his task in six to eight days, having filled five or six barrels a day and having dipped from 1,800 to 3,000 boxes a day. Dipping was conducted usually by women and inferior hands, while expert hands would be charged with the responsibility of

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<sup>43</sup> Johnson, pp. 486-488.

chipping boxes. Johnson explains a possible division of labor: "One hand could dip four tasks while three prime hands did the chipping, going over each box four or five times between dippings." The hard scrape would be collected on the second winter, and during every winter after that. It would also be placed in barrels but needed to be "trodden" into the barrel. Johnson's description of the day-to-day workings of an antebellum turpentine plantation parallel the manners in which turpentine and other extractive forest industries would be carried-out later in the century.

As demonstrated, cooperage was essential to the naval stores industry. Barrel making was also undertaken under the task labor system, with every fifth man in a gang engaged in cooperage. This individual would concentrate his efforts on the collection of the necessary materials for barrel-making and in the production of barrels for his associates (Figure 11). A slave cooper was expected to make five barrels a day, and a wage of 25 cents a barrel was offered if all materials were furnished. The population census for Sampson County enumerated 78 coopers in 1850. The major tools used were the shaving horse, powered lathe and joiner. The construction process was described as follows:<sup>44</sup>

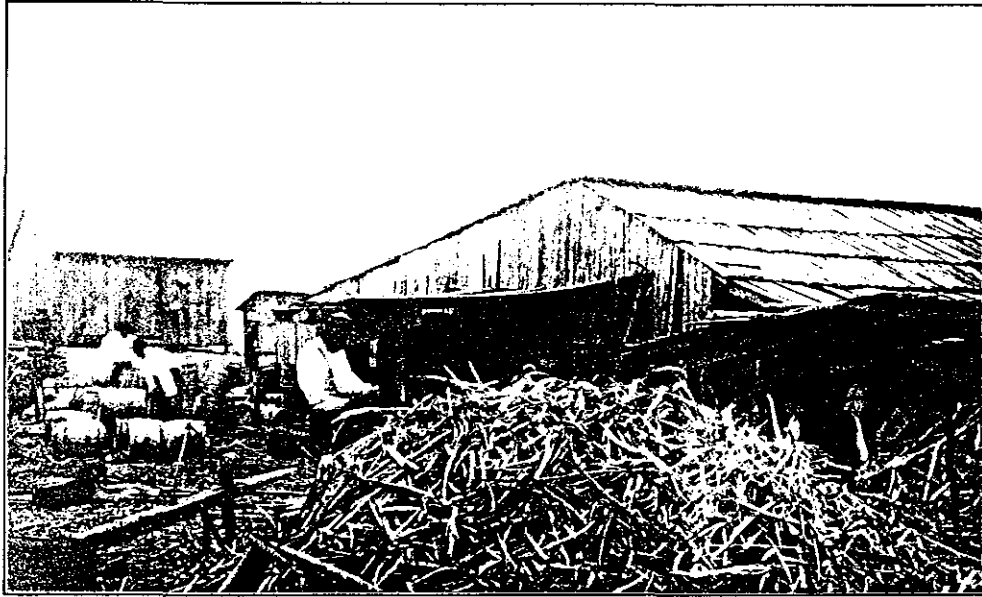
First the crude staves were shaped by a hand-powered froe on the shaving horse, then they were fitted into two temporary hoops. A straw-filled bag was pushed between the hoops to hold the shape as the staves were sided. A croze was used to cut a groove for the head to fit into. The head was made in two semi-circles. With a hoop around the middle, the end hoop was removed, the two carefully made semicircles inserted, and then the hoop on the end was replaced. For the permanent hoops, fresh-cut white oak was used when possible. If the oak was dry it was soaked overnight. Next, the hoop pole oak was split into strips using a froe and mallet. The length around the barrel at the hoop sites was measured with a string, allowing six inches for the notch and lock. The hoop-pole strip was bent around the cooper's knee to make it curve, and the ends of the hoop were hooked together. Then the hoop was put around the barrel and forced down to make a finished barrel, tub, or whatever.

With the exception of the Green Swamp Company, the turpentine plantation of D. L. Russell of Brunswick County was apparently the largest in the

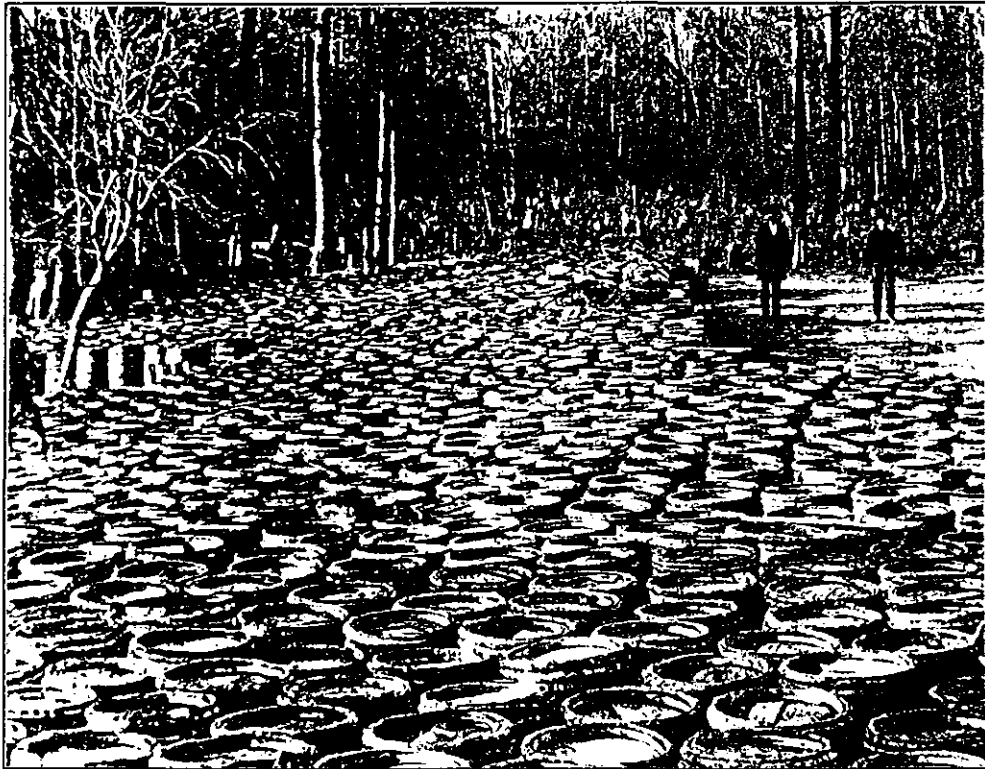
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<sup>44</sup>Bizzell, p. 168.

Figure 11  
Photographic Examples of Cooperage and Turpentine Storage



Making turpentine barrels.



Captain James L. Autry's turpentine storage yard near South River. The season did not open until early spring when chipping the pine trees began. After four years, a tree virtually ceased to produce and was abandoned.

Source: Bizzell, 1983

Cape Fear region. Russell owned 25,000 acres and employed a work force of 150 hands. While he held and cultivated some of his land, Russell profited about \$25,000 a year from his turpentine enterprise. This figure gives some clue to the profitability of the industry. The financial advantages of the naval store industry are underscored from some comparative figures from 1849:<sup>45</sup>

Crude turpentine	\$2.25 a barrel
Scrape turpentine	\$1.25 a barrel
Spirits of Turpentine	26.1/2 cents per gallon
Tar	\$1.15 per barrel
Boards on rafts	\$3 to 4 per thousand
Timber on rafts	\$3 to 6 per thousand
Shingles	\$1 per thousand
Corn	50 cents per bushel
Peanuts	60 to 70 cents per bushel
Bacon	6 1/2 to 7 cents per pound

Clearly, naval stores provided a larger cash return than the agricultural products listed. This helps to explain why some farmers chose to participate on a seasonal basis in the naval stores industry as an income supplement. Ready cash, usually a commodity in short supply on most farms, was greatly appreciated. Two families within the Cumberland County portion of the study window were deeply involved with naval store production, the McDiarmids and the McCormicks (also spelled MacCormick and MacCormack). The location of their respective homesteads is shown on the McDuffie map of the county (Figure 12). The manufacturing schedule of the 1880 Federal Census indicates that W. J. McDiarmid and his brother were owners and operators of a turpentine distillery in Spout Springs. The latter was an important center for naval stores and timbering, given its location near the western end of Barbecue Creek and at the eastern edge of Big Ridge, the sand ridge that NC24 now occupies. Stephenson notes that "Harnett County deeds contain references to the Consolidated Lumber Company and other lumber companies and land companies in this vicinity, which were followed by lodges and hunt clubs, such as Buckhorn Lodge, the Croatan Club (which was in Harnett and Cumberland counties), and Overhills."<sup>46</sup>

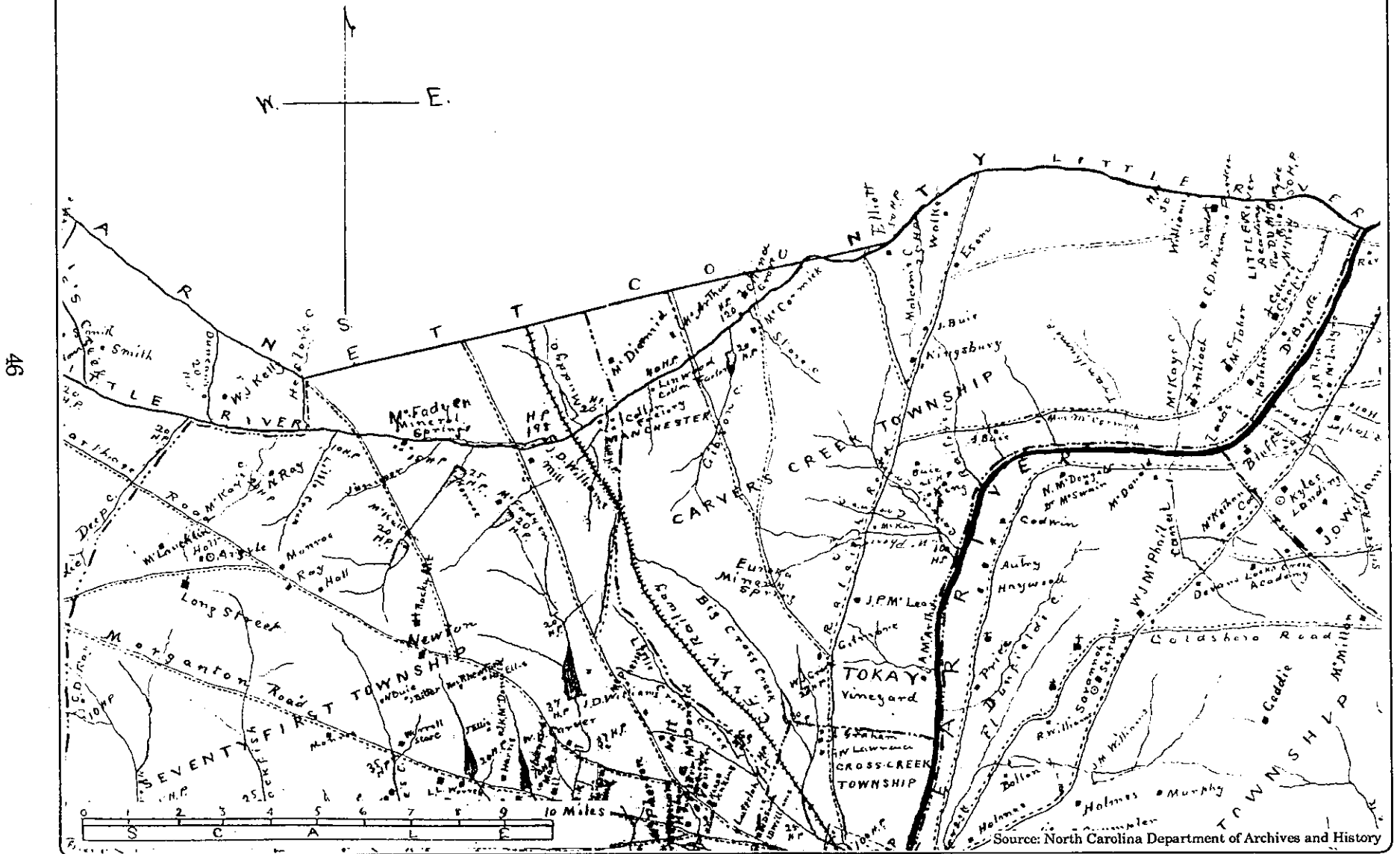
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<sup>45</sup>Ibid, p. 167.

<sup>46</sup>Stephenson, p. 9.



Figure 12  
Detail of McDuffie's Map of Cumberland County



A history of the McCormick family, nineteenth-century farmers, naval store producers and neighbors to the McDiammids of Cumberland County, illustrates how naval store production fit into the agricultural regimen. At Sandhills, Rachel MacCormick (1818-1901) ran the family estate from 1873 until her death.<sup>47</sup>

Following the death of her brother, Colonel MacCormick, Rachel assumed the management of Sand Hills Estate. She hired Mr. Daniel Shaw as her business manager. Rachel's business enterprises were many and varied. The production of tar and turpentine required a train of wagons and drivers. The grist mill on Gibson Creek was efficiently run by Henry Whitehead. Another profitable enterprise was the cutting of pine timber, mostly long leaf, for lumber. Rachel's nephew, John Bell MacCormick, and his partner, Mr. Fitzhugh of Virginia, had charge of this venture. Mr. Neil Blue operated the Tram Engine for the lumber company. He hauled the lumber from the sawmill to Princess Siding, a railway loading area.

The MacCormick family's economic interests were clearly diverse, spanning agriculture, lumber, and naval stores production. The mill pond associated with their grist mill on Gibsons Creek is shown on the McDuffie map. Their diversified economic approach may have been typical of the region.

The profitability of the naval stores industry led to trees being double and triple boxed, and the faces of trees being moved higher and higher. "When these shafts became long enough to pull a sixteen foot box, the end of the industry was in sight".<sup>48</sup> Hence, as the study counties were reaching their stride within the industry, the forests upon which it depended were reaching a point of exhaustion. A description of North Carolina's forests in 1880 is telling:<sup>49</sup>

A larger proportion of the pine forest of the coast has been destroyed in North Carolina than in the other southern states. This part of the state has long been the seat of important lumbering operations, while

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<sup>47</sup> Love, Luola MacCormick. *Our John of Argyl and Cumberland: An Informal Narrative of John MacCormick and his Descendants, 1762-1976*. Typescript on file, North Carolina State Library, 1976, p. 4.

<sup>48</sup> Bizzell, p. 167.

<sup>49</sup> Sargent, Charles S. *Report on the Forests of North American*. Department of the Interior, Census Office, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1884, p. 515.

the manufacture of naval stores, once almost exclusively confined to North Carolina, and always an important industry here, has seriously injured these forests. The merchantable pine, too has been removed from the banks of the Cape Fear and other rivers flowing through the southern portion of the state,

It is estimated... that during the years between 1870 and 1880 an average of one -third of the total annual product of the country was obtained from virgin trees, and that in 1880 one-fourth of the crop was thus produced, necessitating the boxing in that year of the best trees upon 600,000 acres of forest. The production of naval stores is carried on in a wasteful, extravagant manner, and the net profits derived from the business are entirely out of proportion to the damage which it inflicts upon the forests of the country; the injury is enormous.

Sargent's summary of conditions in North Carolina foretold the end of the industry. By the late 1870's the heart of the industry had moved southward into South Carolina. South Carolina was the main producer by 1879, Georgia in 1889, and Florida by 1909. While North Carolina's naval stores declined in the nineteenth century, some production was still carried on into the twentieth century, although on a limited basis.

## **TOWN AND RIVER, 1700's-1918**

From its inception the Cape Fear region was different from that which evolved on the Albemarle Sound in that it had a center. In fact it would have three centers during the colonial period: Wilmington, Brunswick, and Fayetteville. This discussion of town development will focus upon Fayetteville, due to its proximity to the project area and its impact on cultural development. The beginnings of the town in Cumberland County were discussed earlier, it being the focus of the Highlander population. First known as Cross Creek, the initial settlement was followed by another adjacent settlement called Campbellton. The latter was established at a site more conducive to town planning and transportation needs, being situated directly on the river. In 1778 these communities were joined as Upper and Lower Campbellton. The importance of these towns to the back country cannot be understated. The roads leading from the Piedmont converged in Campbellton, which was a river port of no small

measure in the colonial and antebellum periods. In 1784 the town received a new name, Fayetteville, in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette.

A history of the town notes its colonial prosperity, when merchants and traders involved with the West India trade were numerous among the town's citizens:<sup>50</sup>

Some idea may be formed of Fayetteville's heavy trade at that time when the fact is borne in mind that a large part of East Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia, all of the intermediate country and tiers of counties on the North, South, and east of Cumberland, looked to Fayetteville for supplies of salt, iron, and general merchandise. The volume of trade was then at its apex and Fayetteville had reached the highest point of prosperity in her commercial history. The annual receipts of tobacco ranged from eight to ten thousand hogshead; wheat in great supply for shipment and grinding, cotton, flax seed and other commodities.

From 1790 to 1838, Fayetteville was a transportation hub through which the stagecoach line passed destined for Raleigh, Norfolk, Charleston, or Columbia, and the legislature sat there from the late 1780's through 1793. But it was at the Convention of Hillsborough in 1788, that Fayetteville lost to the future site of Raleigh for state capitol. Despite this slight, the census indicates that the town had a greater population than either Wilmington or Raleigh in 1820. By the 1850's. it could boast seven cotton factories and a United States Arsenal but six of the mills and the Arsenal were war casualties in 1865. The Civil War's destruction was the immediate cause of the town's decline but its prosperity had begun to fade earlier.

Fayetteville's importance was not only based on its function as a center point for the inland road system; it was its position at the head of the Cape Fear that gave its initial impetus. The distance between Fayetteville and Wilmington was 115 miles by the river. One source describes the change a traveler would note on the passage from Fayetteville to Wilmington, noting the high banks in the Fayetteville vicinity which become about 15 feet in height 50 miles out of Wilmington. As the traveler would approach Wilmington more swampy conditions would prevail. Below Wilmington the river becomes a tidal basin. The craft which negotiated the river varied over time. The first settlers traveled to the Cross Creek area via rafts and it was certain that many of the turpentine and

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<sup>50</sup>Oates, pp. 176-177.

lumbering operations would also avail themselves of rafts, barges or lighters propelled by push poles or the changing of the tides. An excerpt from a journal describes the utility of the raft:<sup>51</sup>

I have been at a fine plantation called Hunthill belonging to Mr. Rutherford. On this he has a vast number of Negroes employed in various works. He makes a great deal of tar and turpentine, but his grand work is a sawmill, the finest I have ever met with. It cuts three thousand lumbers... a day, and can double the number, when necessity demands it. The woods around him are immense, and he has a vast piece of water, which by a creek communicates with the river, by which he sends down all the lumber, tar, and pitch, as it rises every tide sufficiently high to bear any weight. This is done on what is called rafts, built upon a flat with dales, and the barrels depending from the sides. In this manner they will float you down fifty thousand deals at once, and 100 or 200 barrels, and they leave room in the center for the people to stay on, who have nothing to do but prevent its running on shore, as it is floated down by the tides, and they must lay to, between tide and tide...

Huske notes that ca. 1800 a small fleet of vessels known as the "Corn Crackers" were a part of the river traffic bringing corn into the interior via Fayetteville. The hey day of the river would come with the steamboat. The *Prometheus* was the first to sail the Cape Fear but it only reached South Port. With the construction of the *Henrietta* by James Sewall on the Cape Fear above Fayetteville in 1817, the steamboat era truly began. Sewall's shipyard would produce a number of steamboats which would ply the river between Fayetteville and Wilmington. The economic advantage of the steamboat went undisputed until the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad was established. After that point, goods would be transported by the least expensive means, and the railway was the ultimate winner.<sup>52</sup>

Fayetteville was in a real sense a frontier town geared to that type of locale and time. It's location at the head of navigation of the Cape Fear and at the foot of a system of plank roads which threaded the backcountry secured its primacy. With the introduction of the railroads in the early nineteenth century and other economic improvements, this primacy declined. The plank roads and steamboats

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<sup>51</sup>in *Ibid*, p. 334.

<sup>52</sup>*Ibid*, p. 342.

were superceded by the railroad, and the town itself was crippled after Sherman's attack. A recent description of Fayetteville records the nineteenth and twentieth century accomplishments of the once prosperous colonial town. Fayetteville was the home of the nations' first black teacher's college, now Fayetteville State University. In addition, Babe Ruth hit his first professional home run there. But the major change to the town was the establishment of Fort Bragg during World War I. The military base, which is one of the world's largest, took over the town:

An operating budget of close to \$420 million last year only suggests its impact..... That source of prosperity has attracted many others: Jewish merchants in the '20s and '30s, Greek restaurateurs still later. Emancipated slaves stayed near Fayetteville, one of the bigger towns in the area. "Olde" Fayetteville, mostly Protestant, always white, learned to live among these new elements, and sheer proximity homogenized the lumpy differences among ethnic groups. As one local observer puts it, "Even the Jews and Catholics are like Baptists here".<sup>53</sup>

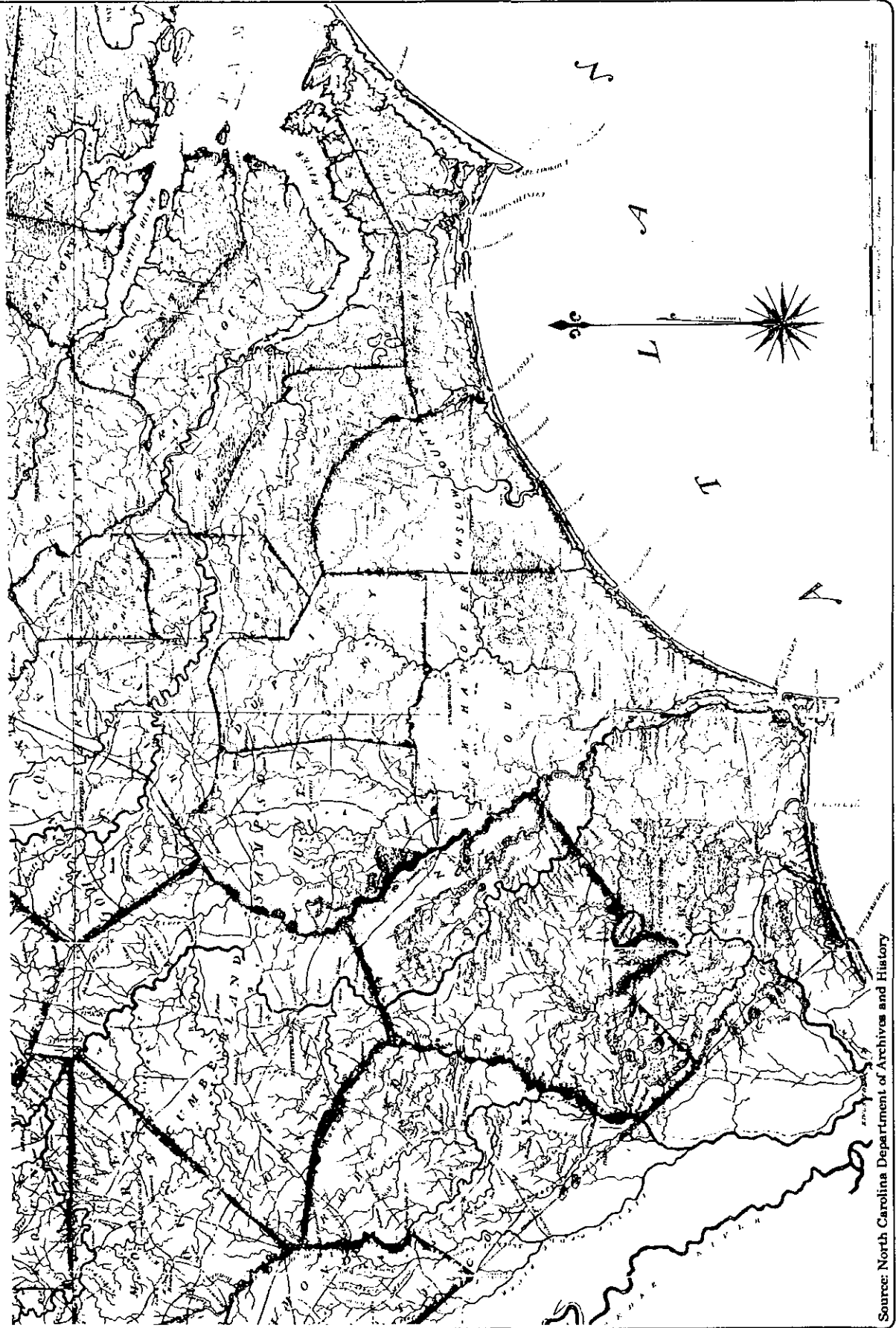
Hence the town which once catered to the state now caters to a military installation, creating a new type of economy and self image.

While Fayetteville commands most of the attention within the literature due to its significance as a colonial riverport, other small communities, either close to or within the study area, were formed. Most of these were small villages or crossroads communities. Due to the bias in the historical literature toward the colonial period, few facts are known about the development of nineteenth-century small towns. A series of six maps which date from 1808 through 1896 show community development within the study area which was embraced within Cumberland County until the 1855. A detail from the 1808 Price Strother map shows only scattered farmsteads along the Lower Little River and its branches (Figure 13). The 1833 map completed by John McRae is more suggestive about the study corridor (Figure 14). While place names are not given, mill locations are. The latter dot Carver's Creek, Jumping Run Creek (now McLeod), and other branches of the Lower Little River. It is likely that some of these mill locations would evolve into small communities or even industrial villages. As two maps from the Civil War era shows, at least one mill shown on the 1833 map did develop into a milling town, named Manchester. Manchester is noted on the 1865 Coastal

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<sup>53</sup>Baer, Donald. "Fayetteville," *U. S. News and World Report*, Volume 107, Number 24, 1989, pp. 66-67.

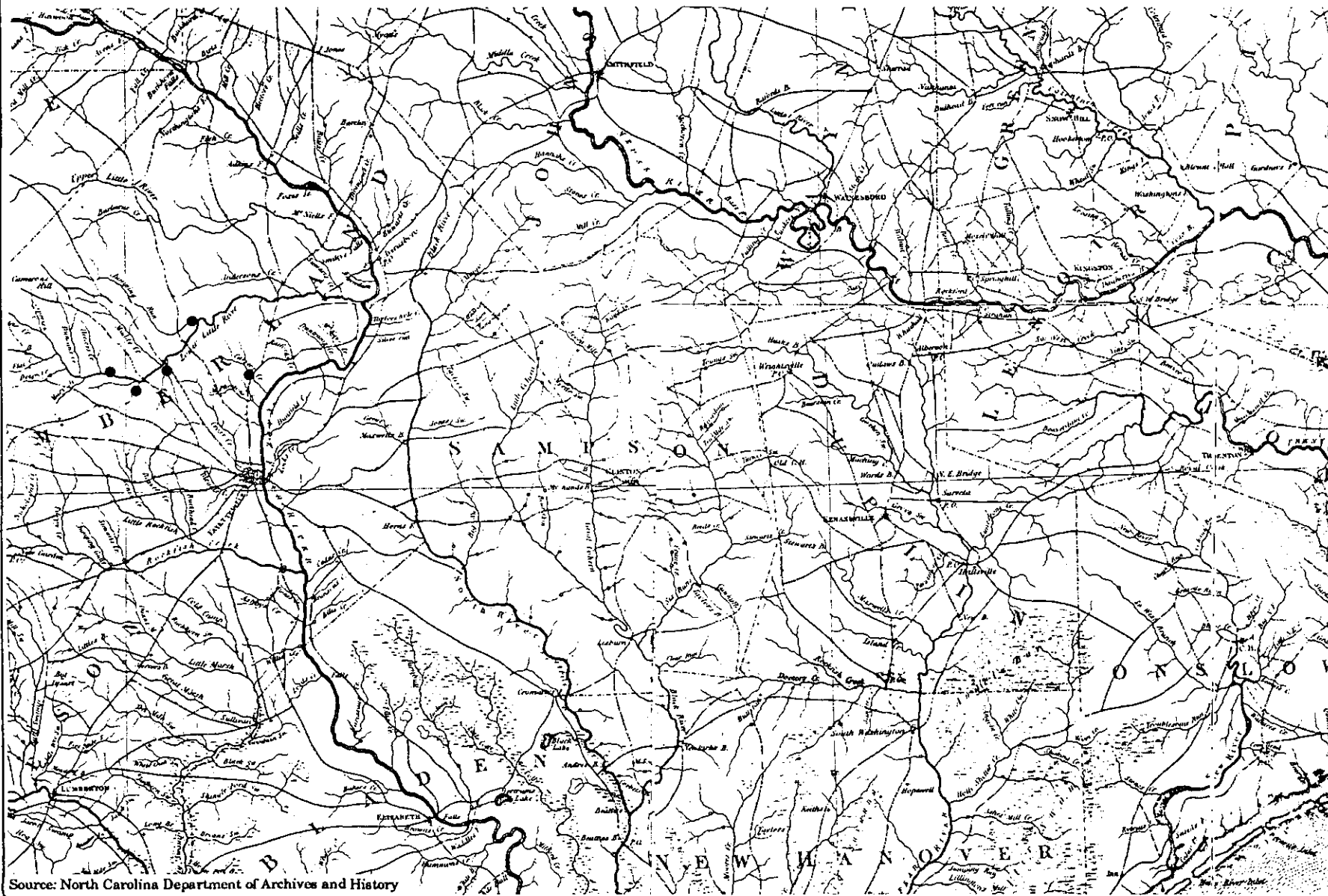
Figure 13  
Detail from the 1808 Price-Strother Map



Source: North Carolina Department of Archives and History

Figure 14  
Detail of the 1833 McRae-Brazier Map Showing Mill Locations

● Mill Locations



Source: North Carolina Department of Archives and History

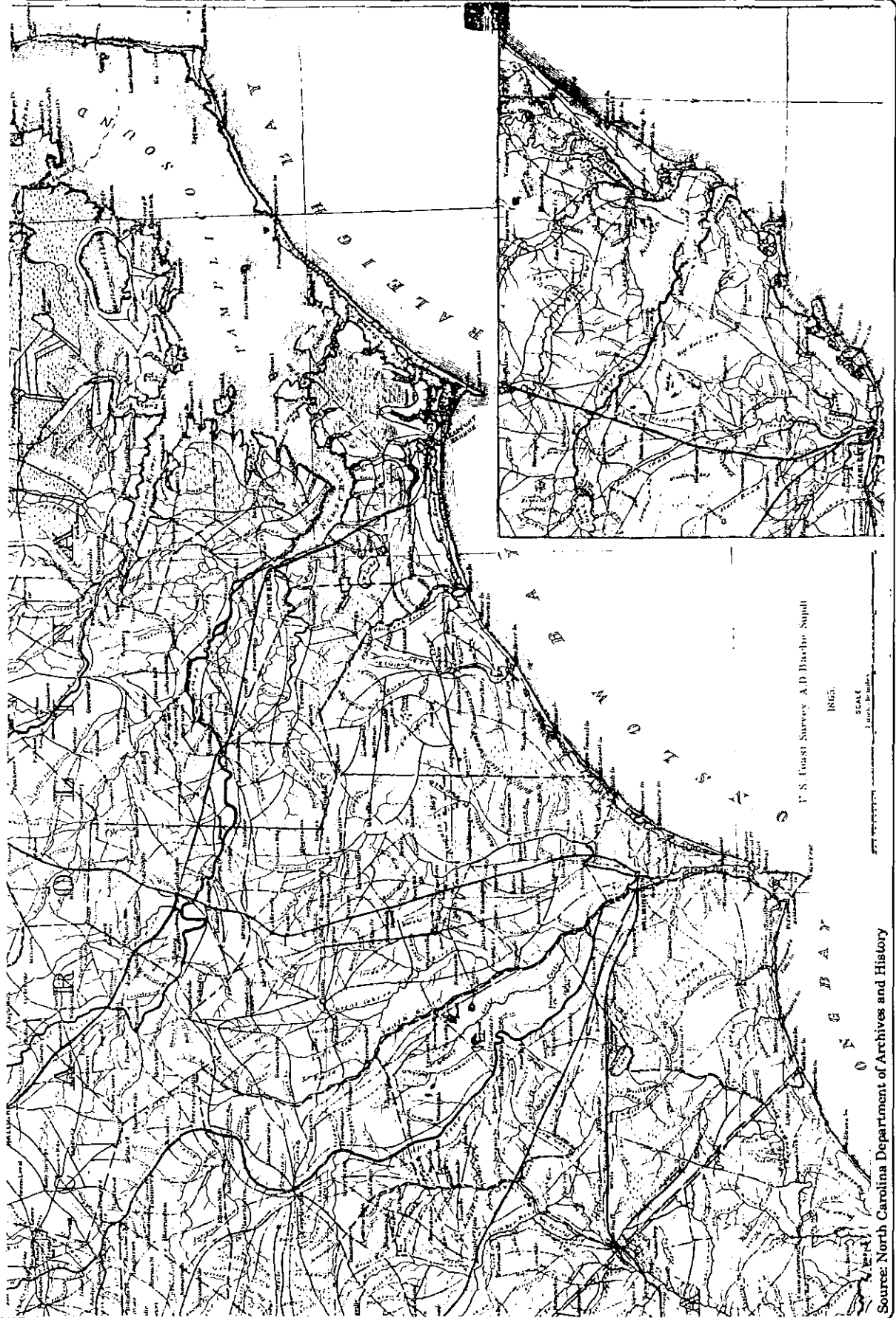


map (Figure 15) by name, while a map showing the Civil War entrenchments between Fayetteville and Averysborough shows only a mill at that location (Figure 16). No other homesteads or mills are denoted in the study window although this lack of data may be due to the cartographer's intent of showing the areas of entrenchments and war activity which were located to the east of the project area.

The Postal Route Map completed in 1896, shows one community, Manchester, on the southern edge of the study window and two other communities, Spout Springs to the north in Harnett County, and Kingsbury to the east in Cumberland County (Figure 17). Only Manchester was located in the study area proper. Figure 12 is the only map showing the study area in detail and it shows only the Cumberland County portion of the study area. The C.F. and Y.V. Railway lies to the west of the the western boundary of the study window which straddles Carver's Creek Township. Three structures are noted in Manchester, one of which was a cotton factory. Perhaps at this juncture Manchester was a mill town. A second cotton factory was located to the east on Little River, called Linwood Cotton factory. Only three homesteads are noted in the study area, namely, the McDiarmid, McArthur, and McCormick's farms. China Grove Church was situated slightly north of the study window. Finally, each stream was assigned a horse power. For example, Muddy Creek and Gibsons Creek are both shown with a mill pond and a designation of 20 hp. As noted earlier, the mill pond on Gibsons Creek was associated with the McCormick family.

A 1916 Soil Map of Harnett County shows how sparsely settled the study window was within Harnett (Figure 18a). Spout Springs is shown with eight buildings and a church. No more than four homesites are denoted within the study window. This map shows McLeod Creek dammed up at the County line. Overhills is also denoted, west of the study area, and adjacent to the the railroad which had since been consolidated under the Atlantic Coast Line. The final views of the study window within both counties date to the 1930's. In Harnett, the area within the study window remains relatively unoccupied with the exception of a nexus of businesses and residences/tenant houses on McLeod Creek (Figure 18b). The Overhills area is more clearly defined on the 1930's map than on the 1916 Soil Map, with a golf course and residences delineated. The map showing the Cumberland County portion of the study window identifies the location of Fort Bragg, and shows its impact on its surrounds (Figure 19). The area around Manchester is both residential as well as industrial as it evolves into the new

Figure 15  
Detail from the United States Coast Survey Map, 1865



Source: North Carolina Department of Archives and History

Figure 16  
Fayetteville to Averysborough, 1865

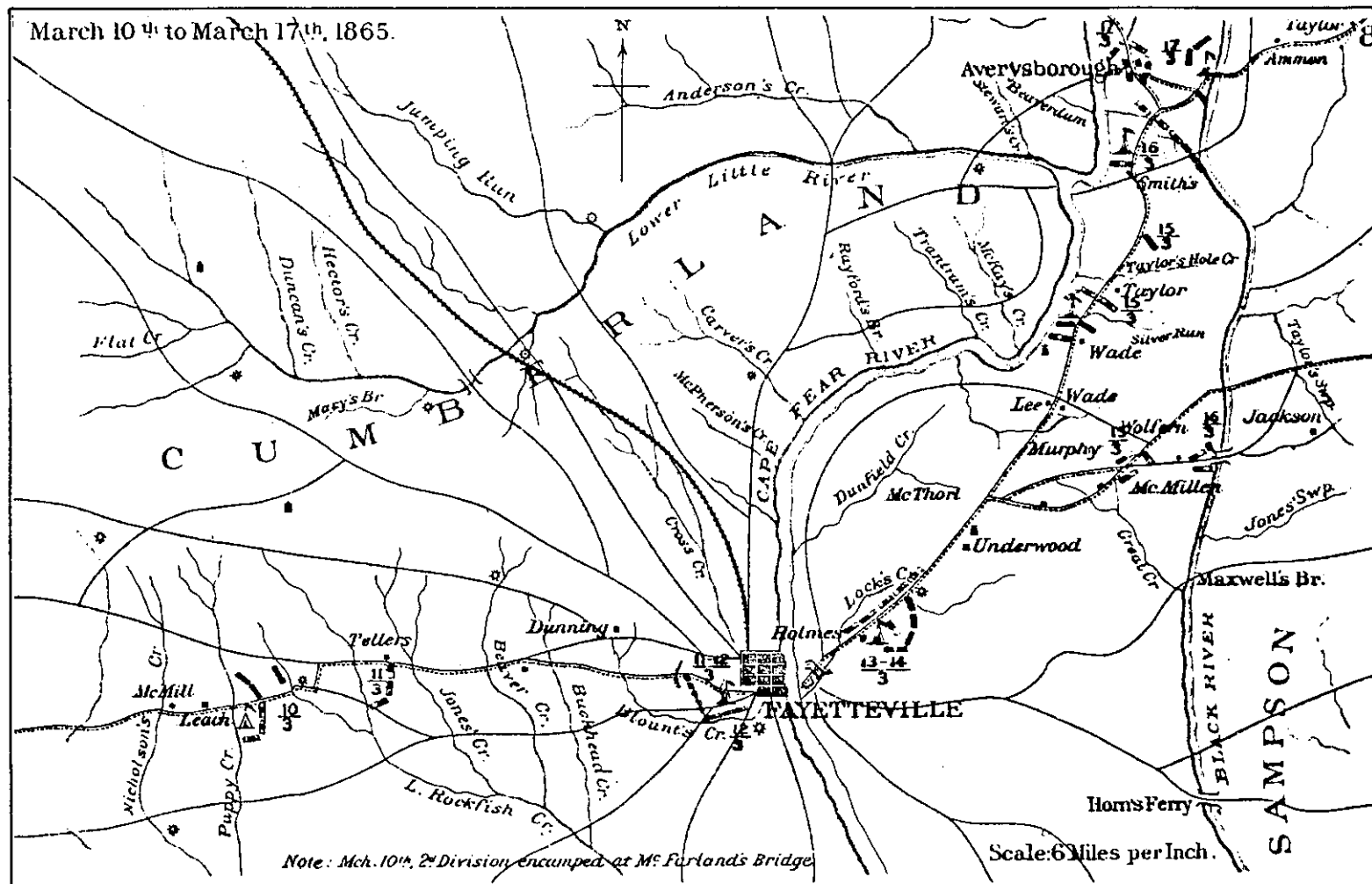
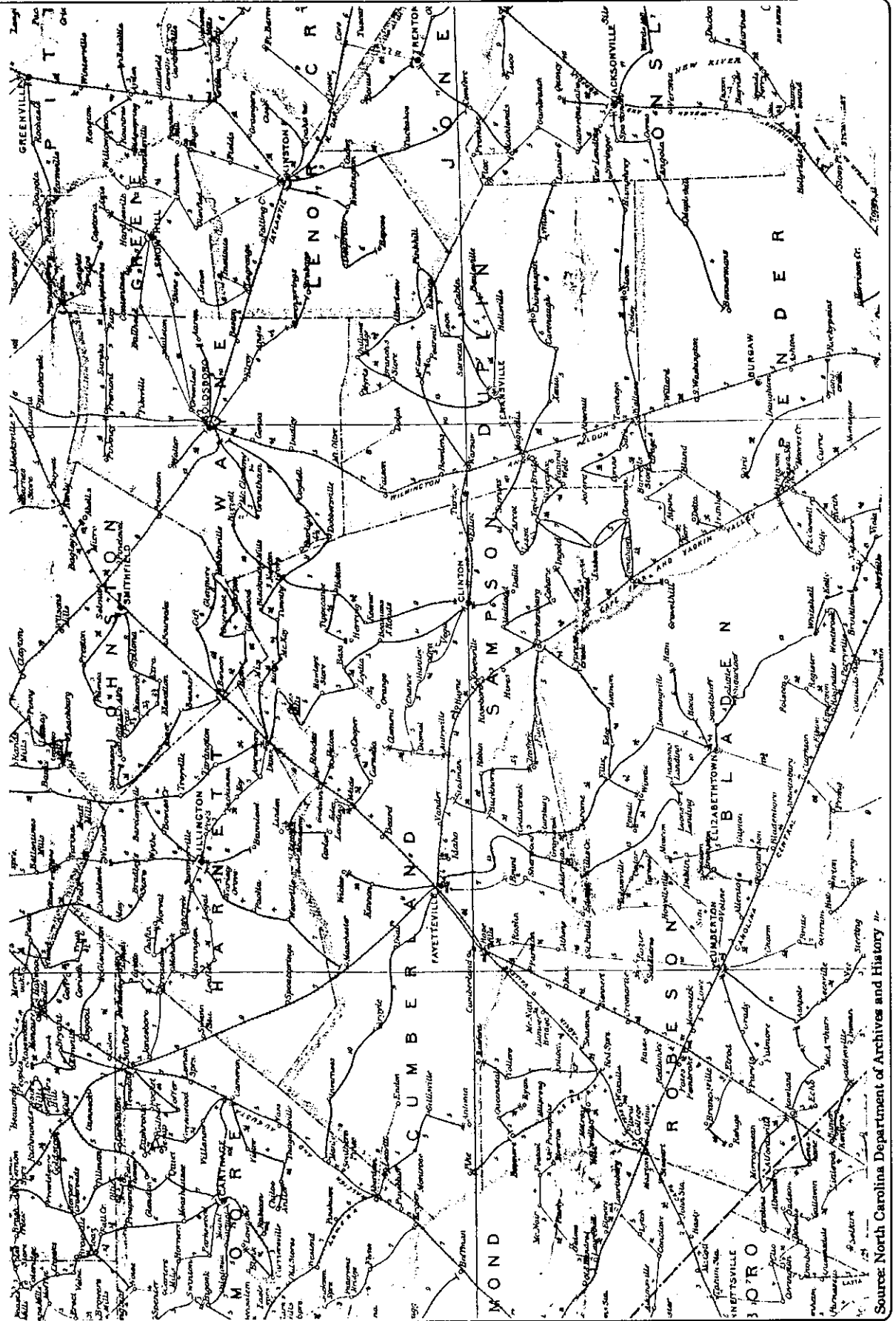
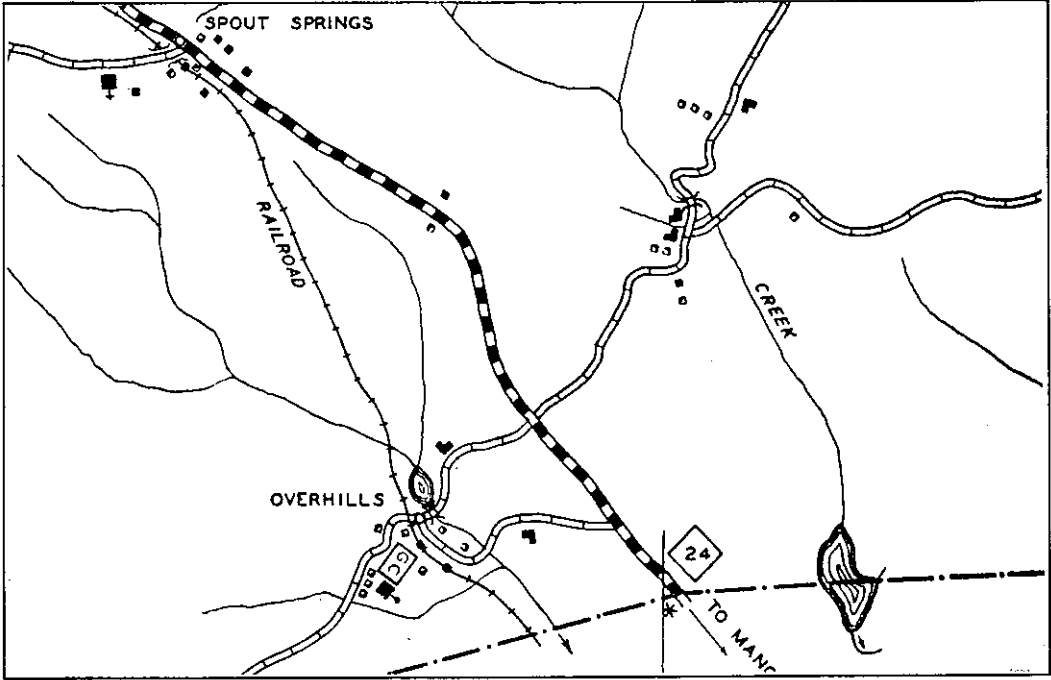


Figure 17  
Detail of the 1896 Postal Route Map  
of North and South Carolina



Source: North Carolina Department of Archives and History

Figure 18  
1938 County Highway Map and  
1916 Soil Map, Harnett County



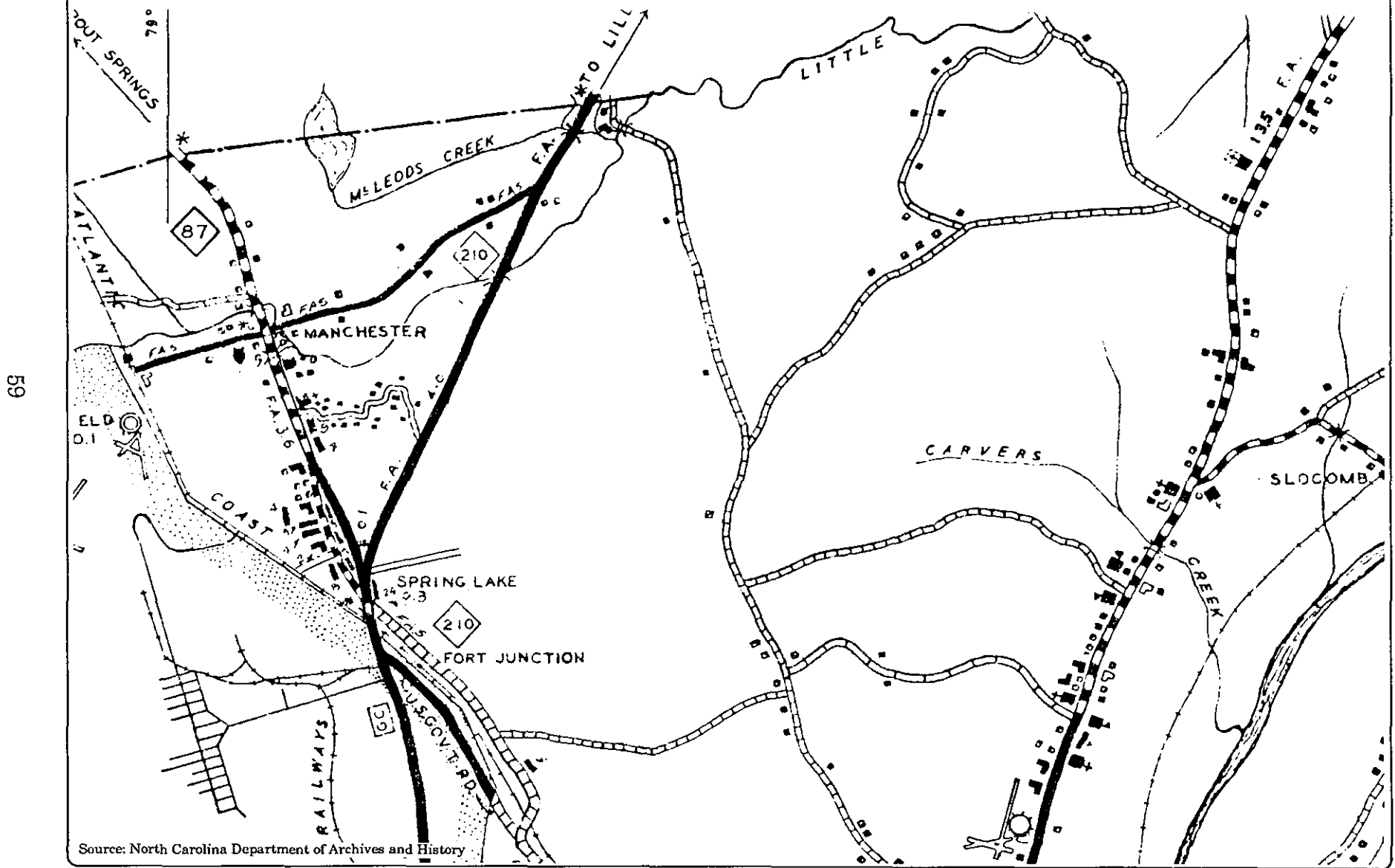
Detail of 1938 County Highway Map of Harnett County



Detail of 1916 Soil Map of Harnett County

Source: North Carolina Department of Archives and History

Figure 19  
Detail of the 1938 Cumberland County Highway Map



Source: North Carolina Department of Archives and History

community of Spring Lake, located on the boundary of the military base. The remaining portion of the study window was largely unoccupied in the 1930's.

## ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

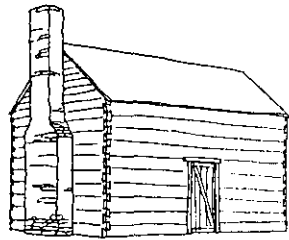
*If we were to identify and frame the "typical folk dwelling" constructed in North Carolina each year of the nineteenth century, and then view all one hundred frames in sequence cinematically, we would likely see the following scene unfold: a hall-and-parlor house set in the landscape would turn from the south and face a distant roadway, soon to be replaced by a central-hallway I-house which over the years would slowly move toward that roadway; for awhile after the Civil War a quarter Georgian-plan house would take the I-house's place, still facing the road now not so far away; and late in the century the central-hallway I-house, again, would march up to the roadside as if to catch a glimpse of the noisy carriages making their way curiously, horselessly along it a few years later. All along the roadway the scene would be repeated--houses lining the roadway, many of them by 1900 nontraditional or asymmetrical variations and combinations of traditional forms. Thus the scattered society became the linear society.<sup>54</sup>*

Doug Swaim's synopsis of vernacular domestic building in nineteenth-century North Carolina is apt for the study window, which has remained rural in character from its settlement in the second quarter of the eighteenth century to the present. If the cinematic picture was pushed back to include the house types built during the "pioneer phase," the film would commence with an image of an one-room rectangular dwelling of log construction, typically 16' by 22' in size.<sup>55</sup> This house type is associated with the Scots-Irish settlers who were the first Europeans to inhabit the study area. The Scots-Irish, coming from Pennsylvania, had acquired familiarity with German techniques of corner timbering, specifically, V-notching, half and full dovetailing, which they applied to their log homes (Figure 20). The spaces between the logs were "chinked" with small pieces of wood or stone and daubed with mud.

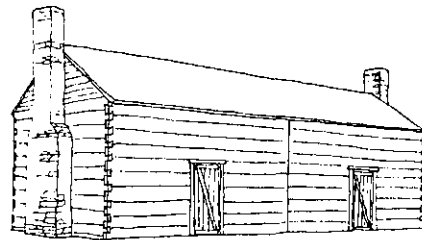
<sup>54</sup> Swaim, Doug, "Carolina Folk Dwelling" in *Carolina Dwelling*, edited by Doug Swaim. The Student Publication of the School of Design, Vol. 26, North Carolina State University, 1978.

<sup>55</sup> Swaim, pp. 31-32.

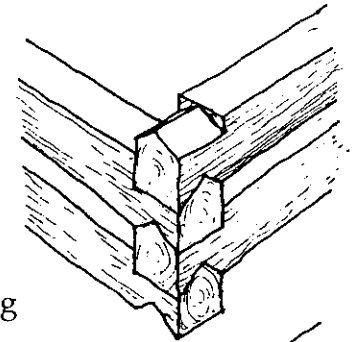
Figure 20  
Methods of Adding to a Single Pen House and  
Examples of Corner Timbering Techniques



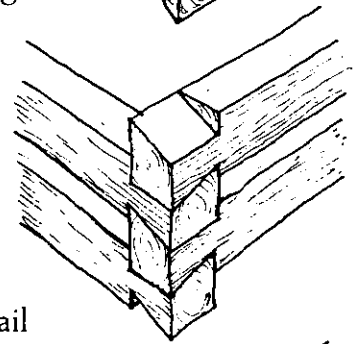
single pen



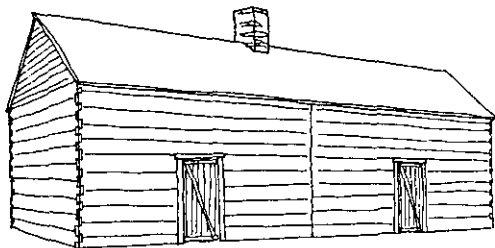
double-pen



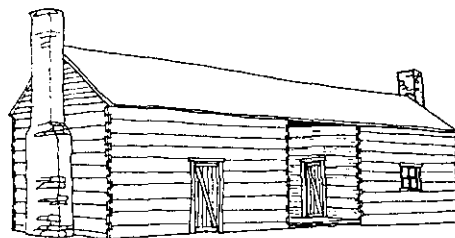
V-notching



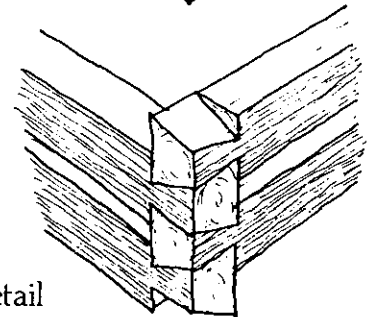
half dovetail



saddlebag



dogtrot



full dovetail



The hall and parlor plan soon joined the single pen house in the colonial landscape (Figure 21). Developed in the Chesapeake from English antecedents, the hall and parlor plan contained a larger room, public in character and maintained as a multi-purpose room, and a smaller room or parlor, which was used for more private functions. The bed chambers, situated upstairs, were accessed by stairs located in the hall room. Overall, colonial homes of either plan were small, reaching only to one or one and a half stories in height.<sup>56</sup>

Modesty and restraint were hallmarks of eighteenth and nineteenth-century domestic architecture. Bisher notes that dwellings for the thousands of immigrants which poured into the state were of either of log or frame construction "built for a days' shelter or a year's convenience," and that the construction of public buildings followed suit. Homes were typically covered by a gable roof of wood shingles, while walls were covered by weatherboard or clapboards. Regional diversity based on cultural diversity was most vigorous in the eighteenth century. This diversity became less distinct over time as "Carolínians melded their separate traditions into forms and methods that suited local conditions."<sup>57</sup>

The one room cabin which was first built by the settler was soon joined by a number of outbuildings as well as a separate kitchen. Over time, many first homes were functionally replaced by larger structures and then reused as an outbuilding or were used as the core to which an assemblage of additions could be appended. To add space, vernacular builders would add a pen or room to the gable ends of their buildings, creating over time, separate house types such as the dogtrot, the saddlebag, and double-pen houses (see Figure 20). These types still have currency today and are visible within the twentieth century rural landscape, occupied by tenants and subsistence farmers.

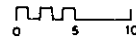
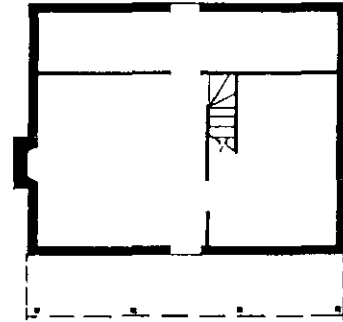
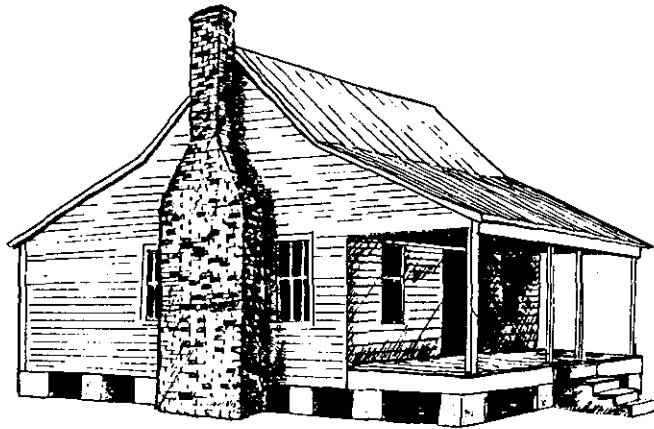
Swaim notes that extant hall and parlor houses and another old World type, the Continental or three room plan built by the German communities in North

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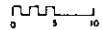
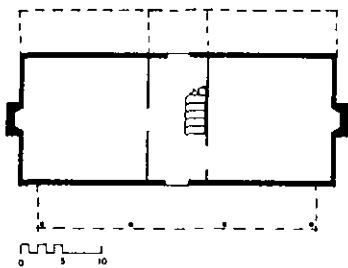
<sup>56</sup> Bisher, Catherine W. *North Carolina Architecture*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1990, pp. 11, 20.

<sup>57</sup> Bisher, Catherine W. "A Proper Good Nice and Workmanlike Manner: A Century of Traditional Building Practice, 1730-1830" in *Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building*, edited by Catherine W. Bisher, Charlotte V. Brown, Carl R. Lounsbury, and Ernest H. Wood. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1990, p. 52.

Figure 21  
House Types



The Hall-and-Parlor Type House.



Central Hallway I-House Type.

Carolina, shared a trait. He refers to their siting, which was chosen on the basis of terrain and exposure. Siting preferences changed over time, as did style, when Americans professed their allegiance to the Georgian style which lionized "in plan and elevation, a strong central feature around which other elements were balanced symmetrically".<sup>58</sup> From 1750 through 1780, American houses were built in the Georgian style. Hall and parlor and "Continental" house types were updated by their owners to exhibit the Georgian facade, while retaining their Old World plans. When built new, the central hallway I-house typically faced the road regardless of exposure, unlike its earlier counterpart which was sited with regard to the environment. Georgian-plan homes proliferated in a variety of forms. The one-story Georgian plan with a central hallway, two rooms deep with embedded chimneys was joined by the quarter Georgian-plan house type. The latter, which was simply a reduced version of the full Georgian, was typically increased in size by shed or ell appendages.<sup>59</sup> Eighteenth-century North Carolina homes would also be fashioned in other classical traditions such as the Federal style and the Greek Revival. Homes would be either built or refashioned to accommodate the newest architectural style.

The nineteenth century witnessed an architectural wave that was transmitted through pattern-books, builder's guides, manuals, and even agricultural journals. Popular sources engulfed the rural community, citing exactly how "correct" rural architecture should appear. Figure 22 shows a plan and elevation of "A Southern House," published along with an essay on house and farm improvements in *Farmer and Artisan* in 1870. The readers were encouraged to leave the "old rotting cabin" and acknowledge that "the time has passed when rude and inconvenient houses are excusable on the score of economy." Consumerism, domestic engineering and other factors were converging on vernacular architecture to bring about a popular transformation. A downswing in the vitality of folk housing was a result of this transformation.

Sheryl Hack notes that domestic architecture within the study area and its surrounds has always been simple. The poor soils of the area were not really utilized until the twentieth century when fruit growing gained in popularity. Hence, historically those who settled within the sandhills region were subsistence farmers who probably practiced a diversified economy which included some naval stores production along with farming. The relationship between the two has been discussed in the historical overview. Many of these small farmers lived in small

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<sup>58</sup>Swaim, p. 38.

<sup>59</sup>Ibid, pp. 39-41.



VOL. I. ATHENS AND ATLANTA, GA., JAN. 4, 1870. NO. 2.

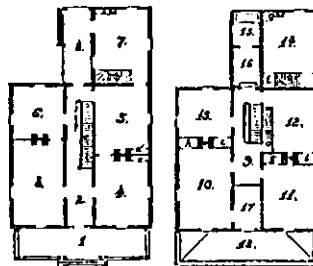
RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

There is no feature of our civilization more closely allied with comfort, or more surely conducive to true refinement, than a neat and tasteful home. A person of culture may live in a very mean house, from necessity; but to so live from a lack of taste or energy to provide a good one, is a matter of reproach, as it also is a pretty sure evidence of a want of that higher civilizing influence which raises man above the nomadic habits of the Arab. We are aware that we are talking rather plainly to many very worthy people, who have been content to spend useful lives in the rude cabins of their fathers, or reared by themselves, when their resources were limited. They are just the people we are after! Our magnificent country wears an aspect of rudeness that is positively gloomy, simply from a neglect of taste in the erection of homes, and the arrangement of lawns, gardens and orchards. In other days there were solid excuses, if not good reasons, for this neglect. Lands were cheap, and the great incentive was to exhaust a given area, and move bag and baggage to fresh fields and pastures new. This nomadic sort of existence discouraged a taste for the improvement of comfortable and substantial homes, and has left a large portion of our fairest domain a dull area of yawning gullies and rotting cabins. Things have changed. From the very poverty that has made us unable to buy fresh lands, is springing up a general purpose to improve our present possessions. And as we bring the old fields back to their original productiveness, and abandon the idea of going West, there will grow up a love of home which will soon displace the old rotting cabin. In keeping with what we conceive to be the

tendency of the times, we propose to furnish, from time to time, designs of houses adapted to the wants of our people. If we thereby encourage some di-



FIRST FLOOR. SECOND FLOOR.



FIRST FLOOR.—1, Verandah, 7 by 31 feet; 2, Hall, 6 feet by 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Parlor, 12 by 18 feet; 4, Sitting Room, 12 by 15 feet; 5, Dining Room, 12 by 15 feet; 6, Library, 12 by 12 feet; 7, Kitchen, 12 by 14 feet; 8, Porch, 8 feet by 17 feet 8 inches; 9, Back stairs, 2 feet 6 inches wide; 10, Closet, 1 foot 2 inches by 8 feet 6 inches; 11, Principal Stairs, 2 feet 8 inches wide; 12, Closet, 1 foot 2 inches by 3 feet 9 inches; 13, Closet, 1 foot by 8 feet 9 inches.

SECOND FLOOR.—14, Bed Room, 12 by 16 feet; 15, Bed Room, 12 feet by 13 feet 10 inches; 16, Bed Room, 12 feet by 12 feet 10 inches; 17, Servant's Room, 12 by 14 feet; 18, Bath Room, 6 by 8 feet; 19, Porch, 6 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches; 20, Dressing Room, 6 by 10 feet; 21, Porch Roof, 24; 22, Back Stairs, 2 feet 8 inches wide; 23, Closet, 1 foot 2 inches by 3 feet 6 inches; 24, Closet, 2 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 9 inches; 25, Closet, 2 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 9 inches; 26, Closet, 2 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 inches; 27, Closet, 2 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 9 inches; 28, Closet, 2 by 6 feet; 29, Garret Stairs, 2 feet wide; 30, Closet, 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches.

verity of taste in rural architecture, we shall feel well repaid for a feature of the

paper which involves considerable expense. The plan of "A Southern Home," presented on this page, is from a late work on architecture, published by Mr. H. H. Hinkle, in Cincinnati. Mr. Hinkle has furnished plans for many elegant mansions all along the Ohio and Mississippi, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, and has a great variety of cheap houses, ready made, which he ships to all parts of the country. Merchants from the towns along the new railroads and Western rivers go to Cincinnati, buy their stocks, purchase a store from Hinkle, which is shipped with their goods, put up in a day or two, and they are open and ready for business!

The time has passed when rude and inconvenient houses are excusable on the score of economy. The fuel to keep them warm, and the labor to keep them clean—to say nothing of the civilizing tendency, which makes a man or a woman or a child better and happier for having a tidy home—demand more attention to the structure and arrangement of the place in which the great part of our lives is spent.

The problem of directing the course of balloons at will has apparently been solved by a Frenchman. His invention consists of a powerful exhauster, by which a partial vacuum is formed before the balloon, which is consequently driven forward. The Emperor of the French takes much interest in the idea, and has contributed funds towards carrying it out on a large scale.

It is said that many fashionable young ladies in New York are suffering with abscesses on their feet, caused by the high French boot-heels now in vogue.—Let the inventor of the French heels be skinned alive.

one story log or frame houses which were eventually replaced by small bungalows, ranch homes, and later mobile homes. In Hack's words "the tradition in the Upper Cape Fear is one of minimal architecture.... The ethic is one of continual replacement."<sup>60</sup>

General descriptions of the county farms given in early soil surveys underscore Hack's understanding of the built landscape. First and foremost, the study area, located within the sandhills, was sparsely populated historically. Cumberland County farm buildings were described as "fair" with the "best farmers" having comfortable houses with modern conveniences.<sup>61</sup> Farms in the Sand Hills region did not make use of heavy equipment or animal stock as the soils encountered did not warrant them. Hence, smaller outbuildings were probably built for farm implement storage. The Soil Survey for Harnett County also notes that the outbuildings on the county farms were small in size as the farm equipment consisted mainly of 1-horse implements such as turning plows, cultivators, spike-tooth harrows, etc. Mules were the preferred working stock on most farms.<sup>62</sup>

It is not clear whether the field workers for the early soil surveys took much notice of poor farmers and tenants or the range of farm types that occupied their survey areas. As their descriptions concentrated on the "best farmers," it is unlikely. Swaim suggests a different picture when he observed that the general poverty of the study area vicinity has allowed many early log and frame buildings to survive into the twentieth century.<sup>63</sup> When these historic buildings and structures were no longer habitable, bungalows and ranch houses appear to have been the preferred replacements for most study area residents. The McCormick (or MacCormack) farmstead, which lies within the study window, is an example of this preservation and the "ethic of replacement." Two McCormick homes are extant on the property. The first was built in ca. 1821 by John and Mary MacDonald McCormack. The early house site overlooked three creeks, and made use of a standing chimney from an earlier habitation. Long-leaf pine lumber was used in its construction, and the juniper shingles which covered the

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<sup>60</sup>Hack, p. 15.

<sup>61</sup>Whitney, Milton. *Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils*, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1928, p. 116.

<sup>62</sup>Ibid, pp. 392-393.

<sup>63</sup>Swaim, pp. 28-45.

weatherboards were made on the farm.<sup>64</sup> The original structure was added on to and repaired over time. Five generations of the McCormick family lived in the early nineteenth century building until 1937, when a new two story brick home was built to accommodate the family. As discussed in the historic overview, the McCormick's were historically involved in both cultivation, milling and the production of naval stores. Notably, the old family home was added on to rather than demolished or used as an outbuilding. A detailed description of the McCormick homestead and a site plan is given in Chapter V.

Finally, the original settlement pattern, scattered and oriented to streams and fertile soils, and its transformation by 1900 into a linear pattern, aligned with the ever increasing roads, is clearly evident on the historic maps shown in the historic overview, specifically the 1884 map of Cumberland County and the set of highway maps dating to the 1930's which show the entire study window. The McDuffie map (Figure 12) shows the location of the McCormick homestead and its relationship to the creeks and river. Clearly, access to water and waterpower was a factor in the siting of the household. The two other households, the McDiarmids and McArthurs, were oriented toward roads rather than streams. By the 1930's, the marriage of house, church, and business to the roadside is immediately evident as transportation networks defined the landscape.

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<sup>64</sup>Love, p. 6.

## V. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Six properties were identified during the field reconnaissance of the Project Study Window. Each of these properties appeared to meet the 50 year age consideration of the National Register. Of this total two properties had been previously recorded and evaluated with respect to National Register criteria. Three other properties, while clearly meeting the age consideration of the National Register, were common examples of early twentieth-century suburban house types. Figure 23 (upper view) is an example of an Early Twentieth Century Craftsman-Style Suburban house located on the north side of SR 1451, ca. 3,000 feet west of its intersection with NC 210. Figure 23 (lower view) is a second example of the same style located on the south side of SR 1451, ca. 300 feet west of its intersection with NC 24/87. The third (Figure 24 upper) is an Early Twentieth Century Colonial Revival Suburban House situated on the east side of NC 24/87, ca. 1,600 feet south of its intersection with SR 1451. None of the three were considered to be historically or architecturally significant. Consequently, they were not recorded. The sixth property identified, an early nineteenth to mid-twentieth century farmstead, appeared potentially eligible and thus was recorded.

*McCormick*

This section of the report provides an inventory and evaluation, as appropriate, of recorded properties. These properties, shown in Figure 2, may be summarized, as follows:

### Recorded Properties Listed Alphabetically by County

#### *Harnett County*

HT18	Overhills	Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register	page 71
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#### *Cumberland County*

CD16	Church of the Covenant	Previously Determined Not Eligible for the National Register	page 72
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CD163	McCormick Farmstead	Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register in the Present Report	page 74
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Figure 23  
Suburban House Type



Early Twentieth Century Craftsman-Style Suburban House, North Side of SR 1451.



Early Twentieth Century Craftsman Style Suburban House, South Side of SR1451.



Figure 24  
Suburban House Types and Church of the Covenant



Early Twentieth Century Colonial Revival Style Suburban House,  
East Side of NC 24/87.



Church of the Covenant , from the South Side.

**RECORDED PROPERTIES THAT ARE LISTED IN OR APPEAR ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

Survey Site Number: HT18.

Name: Overhills<sup>65</sup>

Location: East and west sides of NC 87, beginning immediately south of the Harnett-Cumberland County line and extending northward approximately 3.9 miles.

Summary of Physical Description: The property encompasses approximately 15,000 acres and includes the Sandhills resort, a golf course, several groups of dwellings, three horse stables, two train stations, a sanitarium, farm complexes, other dependencies and structures, a dam, a bathhouse, and a water tank (Figure 2).

Date of Construction: ca. 1890 through early 1960's.

Style: Various styles, including a Stick style freight depot, a log cabin, several variations of early twentieth century cottages and bungalows, a foursquare Colonial Revival style house, and various 1950's and early 1960's houses.

Associated Outbuildings: Approximately 100 outbuildings.

Setting and Landscaping: NC 87 nearly bisects the property north to south. SR 1117 runs perpendicular to NC 87, connecting SR 1001 on the west with NC 87 on the east. The natural setting is the wooded Sandhills, containing pines, oaks, and several watercourses. Man-made elements include a lake, a golf course, approximately 50 residential buildings, three stable complexes, two train stations along an abandoned rail bed, several farm complexes, and various other buildings. The residence complex and the hunt complex are each landscaped. Horse trails and earthen paths run throughout the property.

Integrity: Most of the site components are unaltered and retain a high level of historic integrity.

<sup>65</sup>The text of the Overhills entry is paraphrased from Stephenson.

Historical Background: The property was assembled from numerous separate tracts during the 1920's and 1930's. These include 46 tracts which the Overhills Land Company purchased from the Kent-Jordan Company in 1921, tracts which Percy A. Rockefeller purchased between 1926 and 1930, and other parcels acquired by Rockefeller family members between 1932 and 1940. The 18-hole golf course is said to have been designed by Donald Ross, a noted golf course architect, and other landscaping is said to have been designed by Beatrix Ferrand.

Evaluation: The property was identified and evaluated as part of the NC 87 Widening project. The survey report recommended the property eligible for the National Register as a historic district, meeting Criteria A, B, C, and D. The areas of significance included agriculture, architecture, entertainment/recreation, landscape architecture, equestrian history, social history, and possibly health/medicine, and transportation. The recommended period of significance was ca. 1910 to 1940, during which relatives of the present owners acquired and developed the property. In response to this report, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources determined the property eligible under both criterion a and criterion c.<sup>66</sup>

Boundaries: The National Register boundaries of the property in relation to the proposed Spring Lake Bypass are shown in Figure 2.

## **RECORDED PROPERTIES THAT APPEAR NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

Survey Site Number: CD16.

Name: Church of the Covenant.<sup>67</sup>

Location: Northwest quadrant of the intersection of SR 1451 and NC 87, Manchester.

Summary of Physical Description: The church has a Latin cross plan and a tower over the entrance end of the nave (Figure 24 lower). A small narthex adjoins the nave on the south. The building stands on its original brick piers; the

<sup>66</sup> Brook.

<sup>67</sup>The text of the Church of the Covenant entry is paraphrased from Stephenson.

space between piers has been filled in with brick. The building is capped by a moderately pitched gable roof with wide eaves and small gabled facade dormers, which break the plane of the roof to accommodate triangularly headed windows. Each window contains a three over two sash, and each light has an amber colored tint and irregular surface. Double entrance doors are surmounted by a triangular tympanum. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and aluminum trim. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The church is flanked on the west by an annex and on the east by a Sunday school building, each constructed of concrete block. Each wing is joined to the church by a covered walkway.

Date of Construction: Church, 1909; annex, 1948; Sunday school building, 1952.

Style: Church, Picturesque; annex, vernacular; Sunday school building, vernacular.

Associated Outbuildings: Metal storage shed north of the church.

Setting and Landscaping: The property is adjoined by Lower Little River on the north and NC 87 on the east. The church cemetery is located west of the church.

Integrity: The historic integrity of the church has been lost due to remodeling during the 1970's. The exterior was clad in vinyl siding and asphalt roofing, and the interior with prefabricated wood paneling. The original structural framing, windows, and brick piers have been retained.

Historical Background: The original church on this site was built ca. 1875 by the Murchison and Williams Company. This building burned down from an overheated stove in 1900. The congregation met in a nearby Methodist church until 1909 when Mrs. Kenneth M. Murchison funded the present building. A number of the permanent residents of Overhills have been members of the congregation. The earliest markers in the cemetery date from ca. 1900.

Evaluation: The property was identified and evaluated as part of the NC 87 Widening project. The survey report recommended the property not eligible for the National Register due to a low level of integrity of materials and workmanship. The exterior was said to have a new appearance due to the installation of vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofing. The interior was also said to appear new, having been sheathed in wood paneling and wall boarding. In

response to this report, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources determined the property not eligible, noting that the church had undergone numerous character-altering changes.<sup>68</sup>

Survey Site Number: CD163.

Name: McCormick Farmstead.

Location: The McCormick Farmstead presently encompasses approximately 2,200 to 2,750 acres,<sup>69</sup> extending along either side of SR 1600 between SR 210 on the north and west and the Fort Bragg boundary on the south and east.

Summary of Physical Description: The McCormick Farmstead is comprised of at least 37 identifiable components (Figure 25). These include principal farm buildings, outbuildings, cemeteries, and the sites of former buildings that have been either moved from their original locations or demolished. For the most part, farmstead components are arranged in three building groups along the west side of SR 1600. The remaining components are scattered about the periphery of the property.<sup>70</sup>

The central group of buildings includes the 1821 House, the 1937 House, several outbuildings, the McCormick Cemetery, and the sites of several former outbuildings.

The 1821 House is comprised of a single cell cabin of dove-tailed, log plank construction, measuring approximately 22 feet by 14 feet (Figure 26). It is built on a foundation of heart pine piers and is capped by a gabled roof. The exterior wall is sheathed in imbricated wood shingles (Figure 26). The roof, replaced ca. 1977-1982, is constructed of standing seam metal sheeting. A brick fireplace rises inside the north gable end. A door and six over six sash window are situated in the east facade. During the 1880's, several wood framed additions were built. They included a bedroom wing (Figure 27 upper), adjoining the west facade of the core, a kitchen wing, adjoining the south facade of the core (Figure 27 lower), and a porch, adjoining the east facade of the core. The roof of the core appears to have

<sup>68</sup> Brook.

<sup>69</sup> D. S. McCormick, Jr. Personal communication with Richard Meyer, October 30, 1991.

<sup>70</sup> Information about the construction, alteration, and demolition of farmstead components was provided by Luola MacCormick Love, Rachel McCormick Brooks, and D. S. McCormick, Jr., the present owners of the property, on October 30 and 31, 1991 and March 18, 1992.

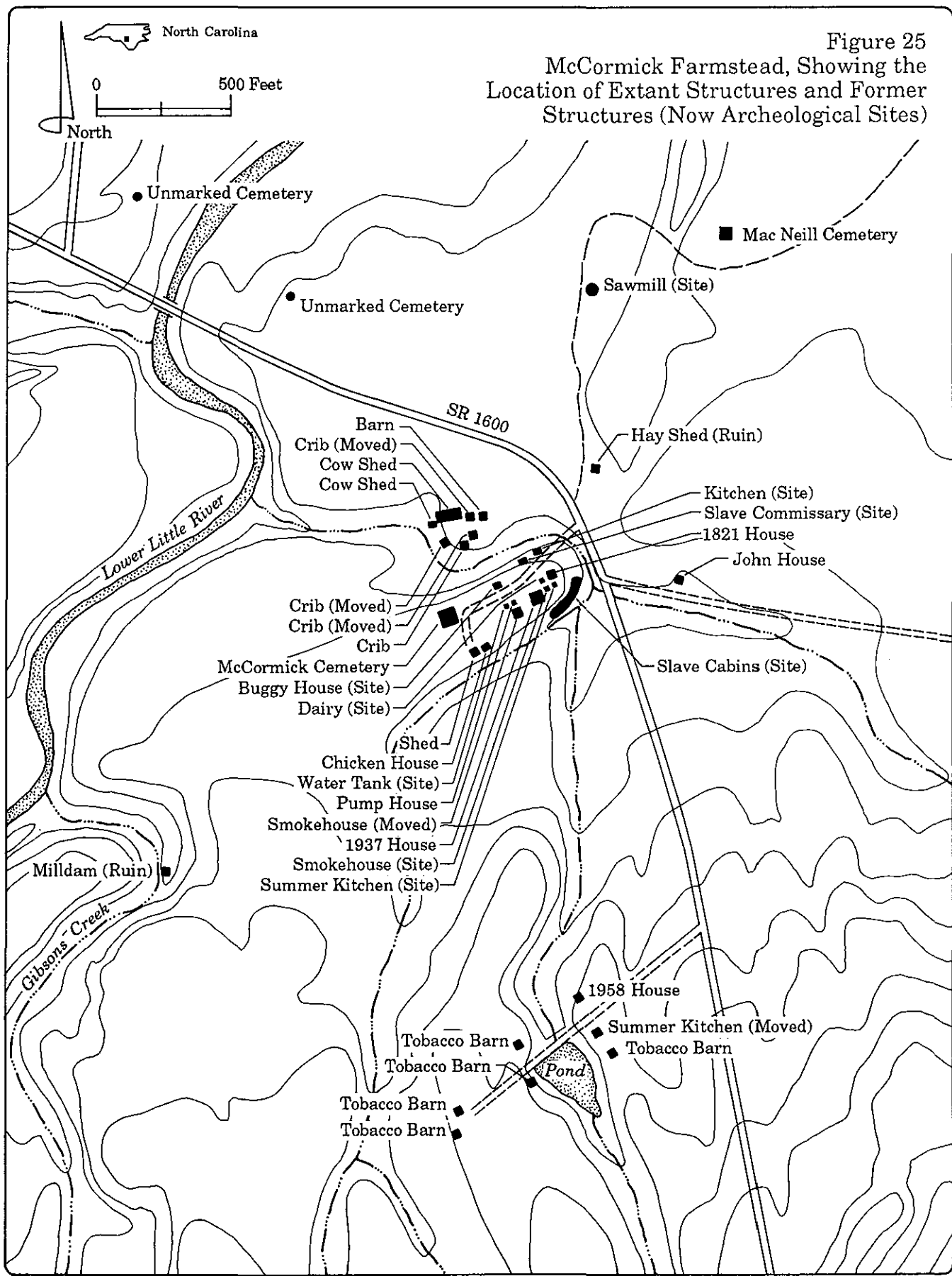
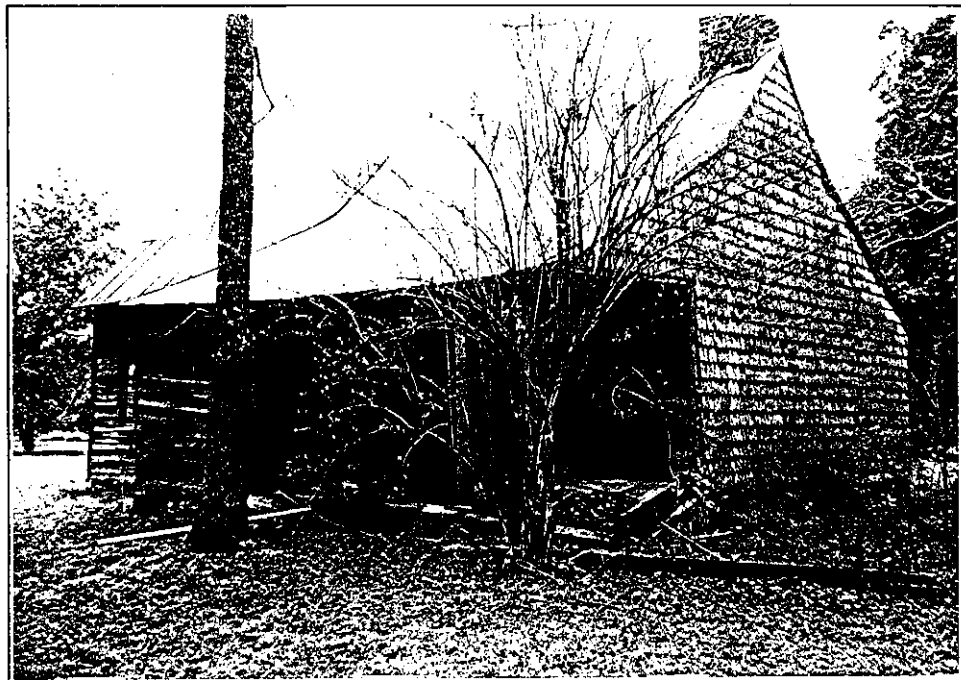


Figure 25  
 McCormick Farmstead, Showing the  
 Location of Extant Structures and Former  
 Structures (Now Archeological Sites)

Figure 26  
McCormick Farmstead, 1821 House from Northeast  
and Detail of the Northeast Corner of Core

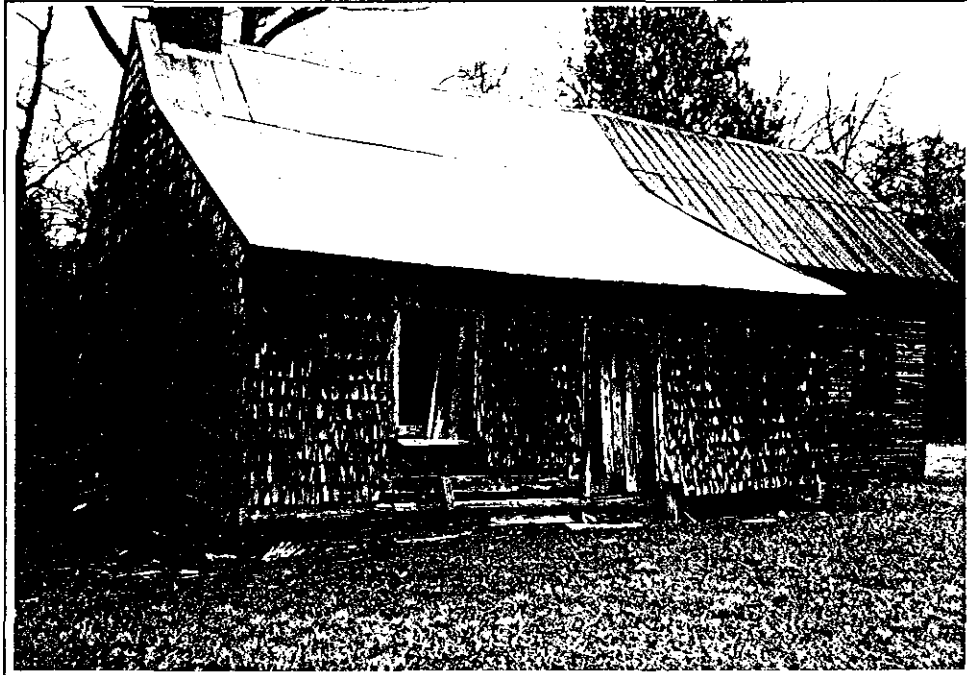


McCormick Farmstead. 1821 House from the Northeast.



McCormick Farmstead. 1821 House, Detail of the  
Northeast Corner of Core.

Figure 27  
McCormick Farmstead, 1821 House from the  
West and South Facade of ca. 1890's Addition



McCormick Farmstead. 1821 House from the West.



McCormick Farmstead. 1821 House, South Facade of c.1890's Addition.



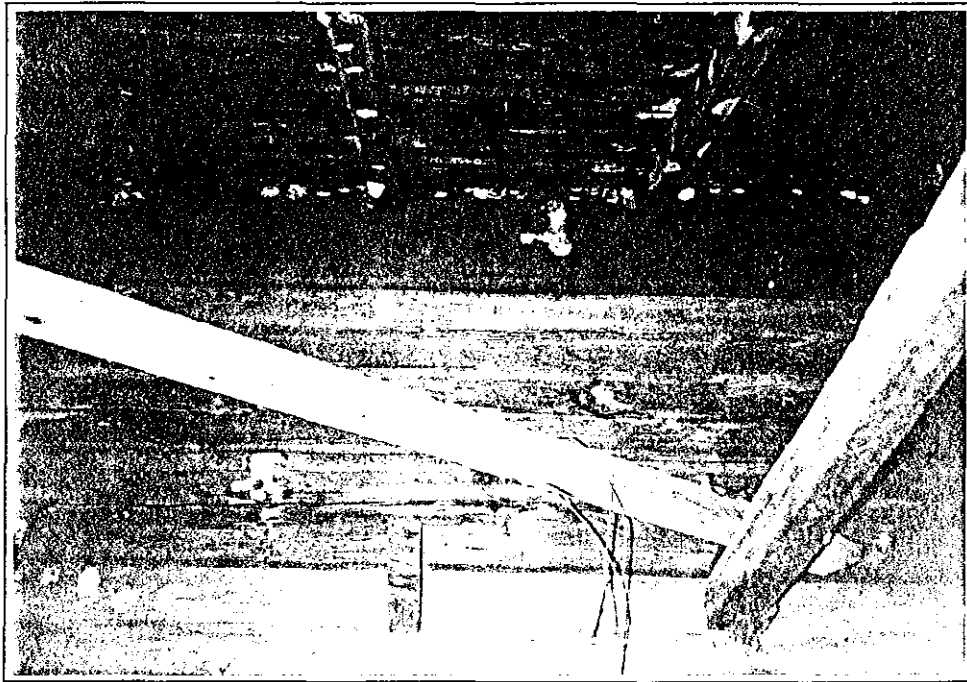
been elevated approximately three feet when the additions were built (Figure 26 upper). Each addition is sheltered by an extension of the core roof. Windows are regularly placed six over six sash. The exterior of the bedroom wing is sheathed in imbricated wood shingles; the exterior of the kitchen wing is sheathed in German siding. A simple brick chimney with a coursed rubble base rises outside the south gable end. The interior walls of the core and bedroom wing are unfinished; the interior walls and ceiling of the kitchen wing are sheathed in beaded matched boards.

A log Smokehouse is situated approximately 200 feet southwest of the 1821 House (Figure 28 lower). This building originally stood approximately 50 feet south of the 1821 House. It was moved to accommodate construction of the 1937 House, a two story, five bay, brick Colonial Revival style dwelling (Figure 27 upper). A Pump House (ca. 1945-1949) is located approximately 200 feet southwest of the 1821 House. The McCormick Cemetery is situated approximately 600 feet southwest of the 1821 House. While the original grave markers remain intact, some of the headstones have been replaced (Figure 29 lower). Approximately 200 to 300 feet southeast of the Cemetery are a wood framed Shed (after 1940) and a wood framed Chicken House (ca. 1942-1943). As shown in Figure 25, the central group of buildings also contains the sites of former Slave Cabins, a Summer Kitchen, a Dairy, a Kitchen, a Slave Commissary, a Buggy House, and a Water Tank. The ruins of a Milldam (before 1907) are located on Gibsons Creek, approximately 2,600 feet southwest of the 1821 House (Figure 30 upper).

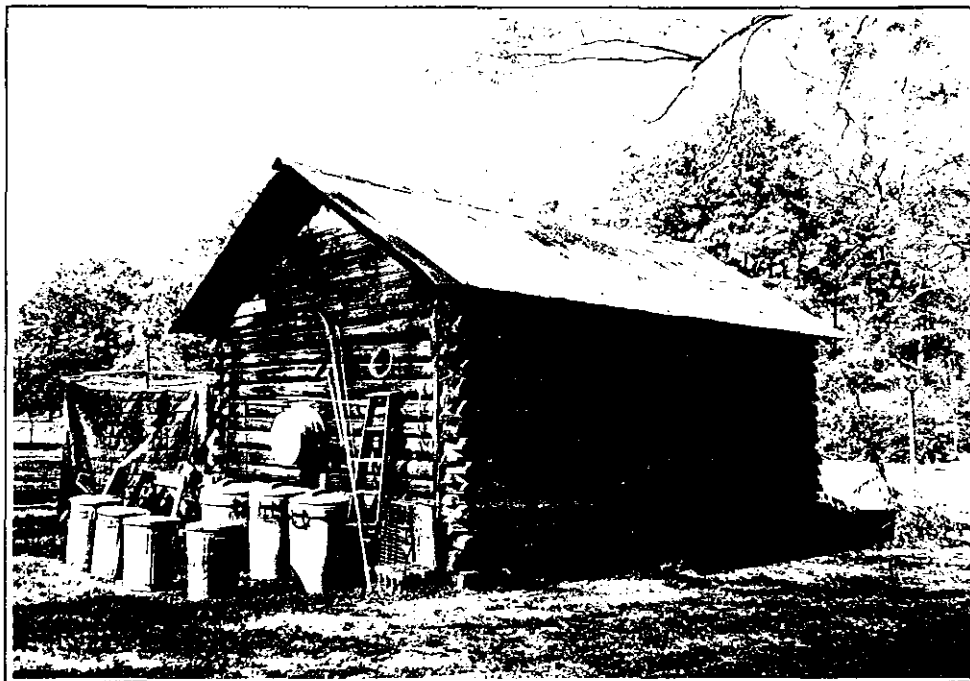
A second group of buildings is located immediately north of the first group, across an unnamed tributary of Lower Little River. This group is comprised of three log Cribs (nineteenth century) (Figures 30 lower and 31 upper left side), each moved from its original site southwest of the 1821 House, one cylindrical metal Crib (mid-twentieth century), two wood framed Cow Sheds (twentieth century), and a wood framed Barn (twentieth century) (Figure 31 upper, right side).

A third group of buildings is located approximately 2,500 feet south of the central group. This group is comprised of the 1958 House, the Summer Kitchen, five wood framed Tobacco Barns, and a Pond. The 1958 House is a one story, wood framed, brick veneer suburban dwelling (Figure 31 lower). The Summer Kitchen, a double cell, wood framed building dating from the late nineteenth century, originally stood approximately 20 feet southwest of the 1821 House (Figure 32).

Figure 28  
McCormick Farmstead, 1821 House, Detail from  
West Facade of Core and Smokehouse from the East



McCormick Farmstead. 1821, Detail of West Facade of Core.



McCormick Farmstead. Smokehouse from the East.

Figure 29  
McCormick Farmstead, 1937 House  
from the East and Cemetery



McCormick Farmstead. 1937 House from the East.

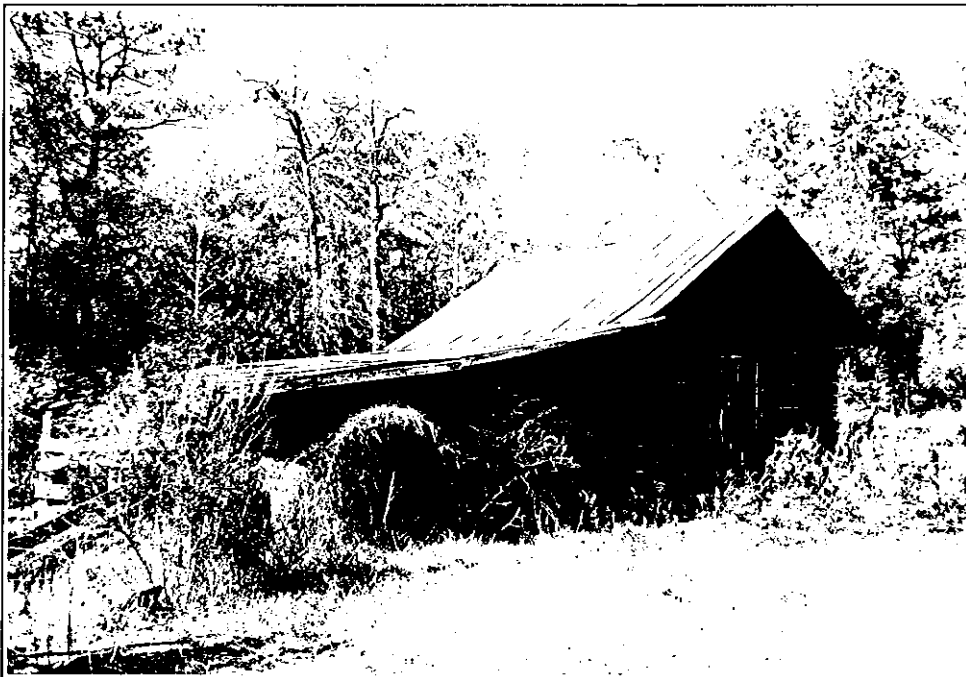


McCormick Farmstead. McCormick Cemetery, Detail of John and Mary McCormick Headstone.

Figure 30  
McCormick Farmstead, Milldam  
Ruin and Westernmost Crib



McCormick Farmstead. Milldam Ruin from the North.



McCormick Farmstead. Westernmost Crib from the East.

Figure 31  
McCormick Farmstead, Northernmost  
Crib and Barn, 1958 House



McCormick Farmstead. Northernmost Crib and Barn from the South.

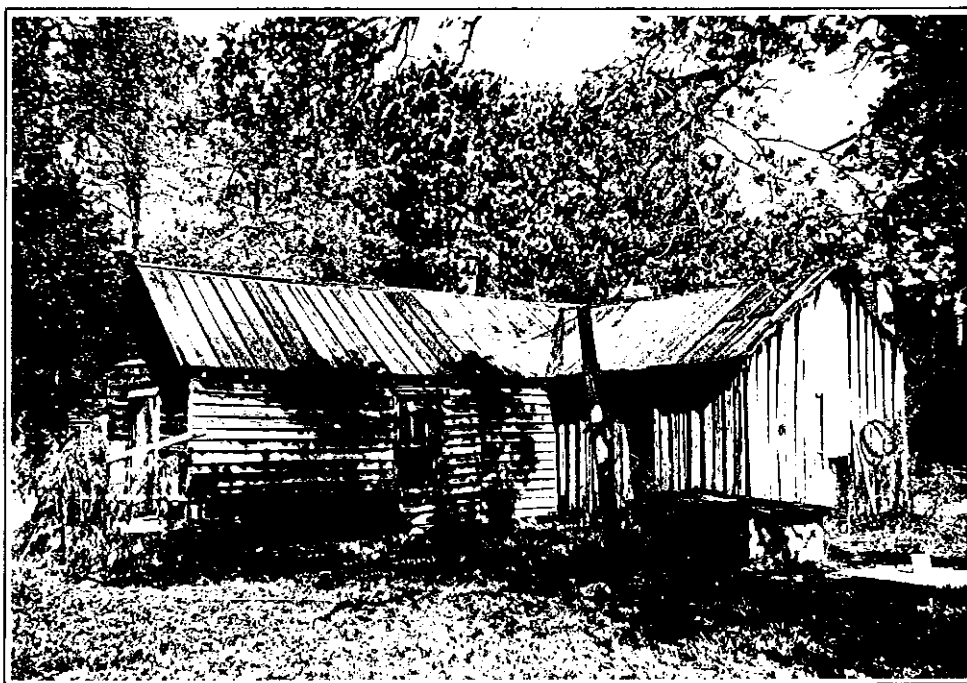


McCormick Farmstead. 1958 House from the North.

Figure 32  
McCormick Farmstead, Summer  
Kitchen from North and South



McCormick Farmstead. Summer Kitchen from the North.



McCormick Farmstead. Summer Kitchen from the South.

The building was moved during the 1940's, the kitchen portion of the building was relocated as a rear wing of the dining room portion of the building, and a new wood framed addition was built where the kitchen portion originally stood. Presently, the building measures approximately 34 feet by 28 feet overall. Window openings are boarded over. The exterior is sheathed in clapboards and standing seam, metal roofing. The interior of the dining room portion of the building is clad in plain horizontal boards; the kitchen in beaded matched boards. The interior of the addition is unfinished.

One of the Tobacco Barns, dating from ca. 1943, is located approximately 200 feet southeast of the Summer Kitchen (Figure 33 upper). The remaining four Tobacco Barns (1930's) are located 400 to 800 feet southwest of the Summer Kitchen along a lane that crosses the earthen dam of the Pond (late 1950's).

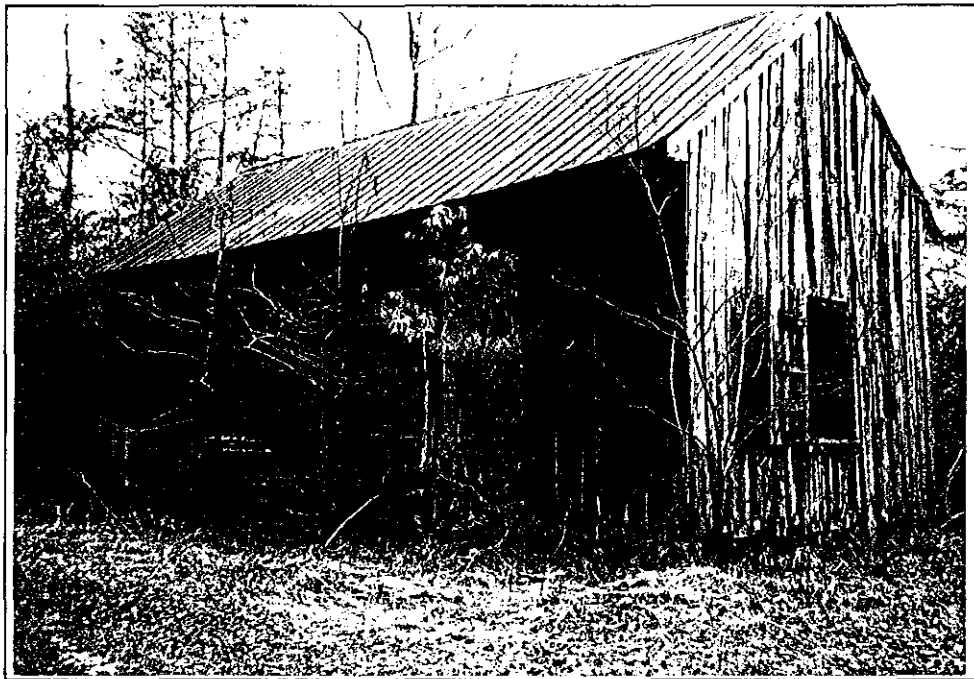
Several farmstead components are located north and east of SR 1600. Of these, John House is situated approximately 600 feet east of the 1821 House. Dating from ca. 1880, John House is a one story, three bay wood framed dwelling with a rear wing and gable roof (Figure 33 lower and Figure 34 upper). The building measures approximately 36 feet by 36 feet overall. A porch is built within the ell formed by the rear wing. The original long leaf pine foundation piers have been replaced with concrete block piers. Window openings have been boarded over. The exterior is clad in vertical board and batten siding and standing seam metal roofing. The front portion of the dwelling is organized into a central hall, flanked on either side by a single room. The wing is organized into two bedroom cells. Interior walls and ceiling are finished in pine boards.

The ruins of a Hay Shed (ca. 1940's) are located approximately 700 feet northwest of John House, and the site of a former Sawmill is located approximately 900 feet north of the Hay Shed. Two Unmarked Cemeteries are located north of SR 1600, one approximately 2,500 feet northwest of John House, the other approximately 3,400 feet northwest of John House. MacNeill Cemetery (Figure 34 lower), containing many nineteenth century headstones and enclosed with a wrought iron fence, is located approximately 1,800 feet north of John House.

Figure 33  
McCormick Farmstead, Easternmost  
Tobacco Barn and John House



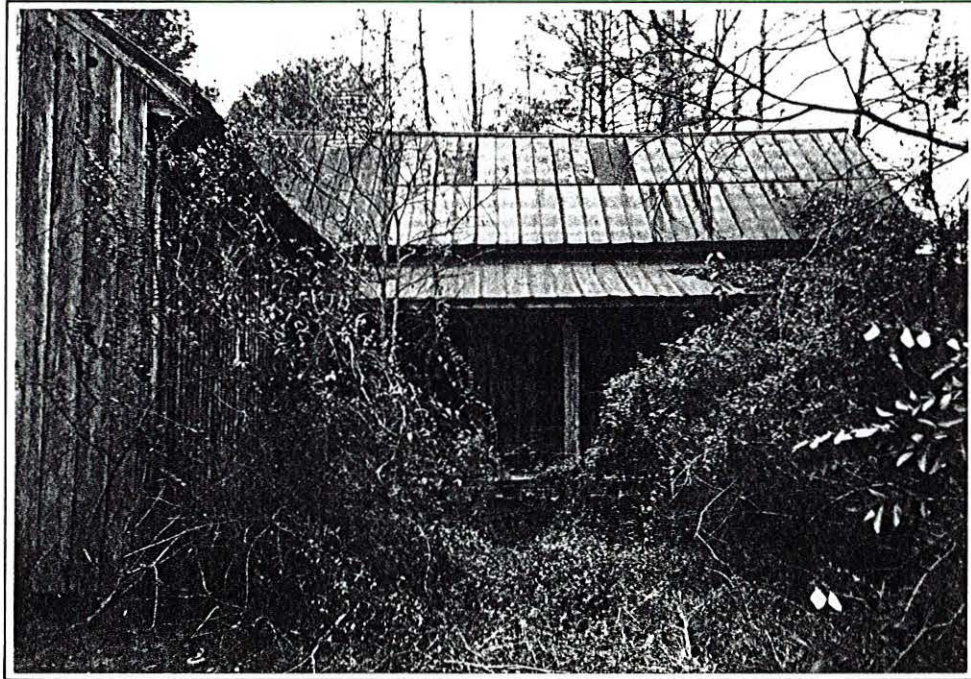
McCormick Farmstead. Easternmost Tobacco Barn from the West.



McCormick Farmstead. John House from the Southeast.



Figure 34  
McCormick Farmstead, John House and MacNeill Cemetery



McCormick Farmstead. John House, Rear Wing from the East.



McCormick Farmstead. MacNeill Cemetery from the Southwest.

Date of Construction: ca. 1821 through ca. 1960.

Style: With the exception of the 1937 House, ornamented in Colonial Revival style, none of the farmstead components exhibits a recognized style. For the most part, farmstead components are vernacular expressions of their types and periods.

Associated Outbuildings: Approximately 20 extant outbuildings (see Figure 23).

Setting and Landscaping: The McCormick Farmstead is located on a fairly level site, interrupted irregularly by the shallow valleys of tributaries of Lower Little River. In general, the central one third of the property is open pasture, while the periphery is densely wooded. The immediate vicinity of the 1937 House and the 1958 House are landscaped with lawns and shrubbery.

Integrity: The McCormick Farmstead no longer retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association due to a combination of factors. At least eight of the original farmstead components have been destroyed, another two are in a ruined state, and another five have been moved from their original locations. In addition, the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of three principal site components has been compromised through long periods of neglect or abandonment. The 1821 House has been unoccupied since 1937 and has received little maintenance since then. The Summer Kitchen and John House have been unoccupied since ca. 1943 and appear to have received no maintenance since then. The Smokehouse and the log Cribs, despite having been moved, retain a high level of integrity of design. The same can be said for the twentieth century farmstead components, which have remained in their original locations. However, the 1937 house has been altered with the addition of a full-height portico along its east facade.

Historical Background: The McCormick Farmstead was established by John and Mary McCormick (also spelled MacCormack and MacCormick) ca. 1821.<sup>71</sup> John (ca. 1762-1836) was the son of Duncan and Jane MacIntyre McCormick of Argyllshire, Scotland. He immigrated to the United States in 1791. After a short stay in Charleston, South Carolina, John McCormick moved on to Cumberland County, North Carolina, where he visited the Kenneth Murchison family. While in Cumberland County, John contracted typhoid fever and was

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<sup>71</sup>The historical background is taken largely from Love.

nursed back to health by the Murchisons. He subsequently decided to settle in Cumberland County.

John later married Mary MacDonald (ca. 1774-1869), daughter of Duncan MacDonald of Moore County. The couple first lived on Raiford's Creek. In 1811, John purchased a 177-acre parcel from the Executors of George Elliott for 40 pounds and five shillings.<sup>72</sup> This parcel was to become the core of the present McCormick Farmstead. John McCormick also owned a cotton plantation in Gibson County, Tennessee.

The 1821 House, also known as Sand Hills, was built with the supervision of Danny MacDiarmid, a relative of the McCormicks. The building was constructed from long leaf pine timbers, fastened together with wood pegs. The chimney at the north end of the house predates the dwelling, having been one of three chimneys in a large, two story house occupied by Walter Gibson. The Gibson House had burned in a fire. The chimney bricks were manufactured in England and were marked Queensrun. Between 1821 and 1936 five generations of the McCormick family lived in the 1821 House. In 1937 the family moved to the nearby Colonial Revival-style dwelling.

Following the death of Duncan McCormick (1795-1873), the eldest son of John and Mary McCormick, Rachel McCormick (1818-1901), youngest child of John and Mary McCormick, assumed responsibility for the farmstead. Rachel McCormick hired Daniel Shaw as her business manager. Rachel's enterprises were many and varied, including a tar and turpentine production, a grist mill on Gibsons Creek, operated by Henry Whitehead, and a long leaf pine timber production, co-managed by Rachel's nephew, John Bell McCormick.

The John House was for a time the home of John Bell McCormick and his wife Sarah Caroline McCormick. During the 1930's the house was used as a summer home by Dougald Stuart McCormick and his wife Eula Mae McCormick. Presently, the building is used for storing grain.

The farmstead remains in the McCormick family, although a large unbuilt portion of the property was acquired by the U.S. Army during the 1910's as part of Fort Bragg. Presently, the farmstead is used mainly for timber production and cattle raising.

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<sup>72</sup> Cumberland County Book Deed 27 (B # 2), p. 63, December 4, 1811, Cumberland County Courthouse, Fayetteville.

Evaluation: The McCormick Farmstead appears to be a typical expression of rural North Carolina architecture during the early nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. The 1821 House fits easily within a documented pattern of architectural development. As Catherine Bishir has noted, by the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, North Carolinians from every ethnic background were competent in log construction.<sup>73</sup> However, unlike many of their fellow settlers, who abandoned or significantly modified their original dwellings as economic conditions and social distinctions grew more pronounced, the McCormick family continued to inhabit the same dwelling well into the twentieth century. While a bedroom wing and a kitchen wing were added late in the nineteenth century, the interior of the core remained unfinished and remarkably primitive in appearance.<sup>74</sup> The house employed dovetailed plank construction, a type of log construction that was less common than the usual V-notched or half-dovetailed log construction. Bishir has cited a particularly grand example of this type of construction in the Daniel Stone House of Vance County.<sup>75</sup> As in the Daniel Stone House, the planks of the 1821 House have been sawn approximately two inches thick and approximately 11 inches wide, and the narrow gaps between planks have been covered with split strips. However, the workmanship of the 1821 House is not nearly as refined as that of the Daniel Stone House, and the attic story has not been cantilevered over the first story as in the Daniel Stone House.

Like many other rural dwellings of its period, the 1821 House was only one component of a complex of farm buildings. As Bishir has noted, farmers and planters throughout the South erected numerous small buildings, each with its own specific purpose.<sup>76</sup> During the nineteenth century, the McCormick Farmstead is known to have included a Smokehouse (still standing), a Dairy, a Kitchen, and Buggy House, at least three Cribs (still standing), several Slave Cabins, and a Slave Commissary. While many of these components have long since been demolished, enough is known about their former locations to infer that the McCormick outbuildings were probably placed in rows or in casually arranged clusters, a pattern typical of North Carolina farmsteads.

During the late nineteenth century, several important additions were made to the farmstead, among them, a kitchen wing on the 1821 House, a free-standing Summer Kitchen, and the John House. In each instance, the addition was built

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<sup>73</sup>Bishir, p. 142.

<sup>74</sup>The interior was too dark for flash photography.

<sup>75</sup>Ibid, p. 145.

<sup>76</sup>Ibid, p. 149.

of wood framed construction on wood piers. Its composition was simple and symmetrically organized. These characteristics had been typical of rural North Carolina architecture for decades. The Tobacco Barns, dating from the early twentieth century, are also typical of the numerous late nineteenth and early twentieth century structures that had been built to cure "bright leaf" tobacco.<sup>77</sup>

Despite its typicality as a North Carolina farmstead, the McCormick Farmstead does not appear to possess historic integrity, the most important requirement of National Register eligibility. Specifically, the farmstead no longer retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. This loss is due to a combination of factors. At least eight of the original farmstead components have been destroyed, another two are in a ruined state, and another five have been moved from their original locations. In addition, the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of three principal site components has been compromised through long periods of neglect or abandonment. As a result, there is little in the groups of buildings and structures remaining that might evoke the lifeways of a nineteenth century farmstead. Compounding the loss is the presence of two mid-twentieth century suburban dwellings, the 1937 House and the 1958 House, that are architecturally incompatible with the nineteenth century historic fabric of the property and are undistinguished individually for their architecture. Each is a common suburban house of its period. Thus the McCormick Farmstead is recommended not eligible for the National Register as an architectural resource.

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<sup>77</sup>Ibid, pp. 303-304.

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**APPENDIX A -**

**TECHNICAL PROPOSAL FOR SPRING LAKE BYPASS ARCHITECTURAL  
SURVEY AND REVISIONS OF SEPTEMBER 13, 1990 AND SEPTEMBER 18, 1990**

## SECTION B - ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL STUDIES

### B. I. INTRODUCTION

As noted in Section A of this proposal, the historic occupation of Cumberland County is relatively rich and diverse, and includes rural and urban domestic occupations as well as industrial sites. Cumberland County has received historic architectural survey, with approximately 12 structures listed on the National Register. The potential for historic properties within the study area and project alternatives thus appears to be fair to good. This potential is mitigated somewhat by the proposed alignments passage through Fort Bragg for circa 5 miles of the corridor length, since it is presumed that non-military historic structures within the fort would have subsequently been removed. It is also not anticipated that many historic military structures will be located along the fort's northern boundary, although the potential for World War II historic military architecture does exist, and if identified by the proposed survey, such structures will be evaluated for National Register eligibility.

This technical proposal for architectural survey has been prepared in accordance with the *Information and Guidelines for Architectural Resources Reports* prepared by NCDOT and addresses those proposal elements called for by the guidelines. Section II discusses the Methods (Work Program) for the architectural survey and reporting; Section III presents a discussion of Staff and Corporate qualifications to conduct this research; and Section IV provides the proposed schedule for these activities. Any questions or comments regarding this architectural proposal should be submitted to New South Associates for response.

### B. II. METHODS

#### B. II. 1 - Background Research

Background research will be conducted to determine the general history and architectural development of the project area. This work will be performed in coordination with the historical investigations undertaken for the archeological study, in order to eliminate any duplication of project effort. Cartographic sources will be consulted to determine the locations of communities and historic structures, which will be compared with observed standing architecture in the project area. Local histories will be reviewed concerning the areas development, as well as the identification of prominent individuals and industries. Materials to be referenced will include files at the North Carolina Department of Archives and history, as well as county courthouses and historical societies.

### B. II. 2 - Field Reconnaissance

Following the background research, a field reconnaissance will be performed to inventory all structures of greater than 50 years age located within the detailed alternatives. This inventory will be guided by current U. S. G. S. topographic maps and other map series, and will include pedestrian field investigation. Photographs will be made of all inventoried structures. Detailed notes will be prepared on each inventoried building, outlining its function, apparent age, construction, style, present condition, and other pertinent activities. Following completion of the inventory, these buildings will be reviewed with the goal of determining which structures are potentially eligible to the National Register on the basis of architectural integrity and/or historic associations, or other criteria. A meeting will be scheduled with representatives for the North Carolina SHPOS - Architectural Branch and with NCDOT's technical staff in order to review these recommendations. Following this meeting, a final list of potentially eligible structures will be developed for further field documentation.

### B. II. 3 - Field Documentation

This phase of investigation will be directed toward those structures considered to be potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. This will include exterior, and, if permissible, interior photography, interviews, and tax and deed research. The goal of this phase of study will be to determine which structures within the proposed alternatives are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Since the number of structures requiring such intensive study will not be determined until the completion of the inventory phase, our technical and cost proposals assume that no more than six (6) structures will require such field documentation. If it is determined that more than six (6) structures require documentation, then the cost of studying such additional buildings will require negotiation as an amendment to the cultural resources contract.

### B. II. 4 - Reporting

Three reports will be prepared on the basis of this inventory and documentation. A Management Summary report will be completed following the architectural inventory. This summary will outline the numbers, types, and conditions of structures identified by the inventory, and will present tentative arguments of structure's potential significance. This report will be submitted to Maguire Associates, the NCDOT, and the NC SHPO prior to the architectural potential significance meeting. This summary will provide the NC SHPO and DOT with the information necessary to carry out the discussion of architectural significance within the project area. A second Management Summary will be submitted following the architectural documentation phase, which will provide determinations of significance for all structures so evaluated. A project report

will be prepared documenting this research effort, including a historic overview, an inventory of all structures considered by the study, a discussion of structure significance, and recommendations and conclusions. This report will meet the standards and guidelines for reporting of the NC DOT and NC SHPO. Included with this report will be narrative sections for inclusion in the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS and FEIS).

Additional project reporting requirements which may be called for by the proposed architectural investigations, but which will be subject to separate negotiation and are not costed in the proposed budget would include the completion of National Register nominations and formal *Requests for Determination of Eligibility*, 4(f) statements, and Memoranda of Agreement. Should such requirements arise in the course of the proposed architectural study, the cost of these work items will need to be negotiated and the project contract accordingly amended.

### B. III. - STAFF AND CORPORATE QUALIFICATIONS

#### B. III. 1 - Corporate Qualifications - John Milner Associates

The architectural historical aspects of the Spring Lake Bypass cultural resources study will be accomplished by John Milner Associates (JMA), and affiliate of New South Associates. JMA has an exemplary history in the performance of historical architectural documentation and in historic preservation, and the firm has conducted more than 29 historic architectural studies for transportation projects. While the firm has yet to conduct such research for the NCDOT, JMA has worked with the Virginia Department of Transportation, Maryland State Highway Administration, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, New Jersey Department of Transportation, and Rhode Island Department of Transportation for architectural historical studies. As a firm, JMA is exceptionally well qualified to undertake the required studies. JMA and its project staff will report directly to New South Associates in the performance of the Spring Lake Bypass architectural historical study, and this aspect of the cultural resources will be coordinated by New South's proposed Principal Investigator. As the firms are affiliated and regularly cooperate in project performance and exchange research staff, such relationship is not considered to run counter to the NCDOT's directives regarding consultant/subconsultant relationships.

#### B. III. 2 - Principal Architectural Historian - Rick Meyer

Mr. Rick Meyer will serve as project Principal Architectural Historian, and will have primary responsibility for directing the architectural inventory and field documentation. Mr. Meyer received BA degrees from Valparaiso University in Geography and from the University of Minnesota in the History of Architecture and earned an MA from Cornell University in the History of Architecture and

Urban Development. He has been employed as an Architectural Historian by John Milner Associates since 1982, and had worked prior to that with the Maryland Historical Trust and Heritage Studies, Inc. Mr. Meyer has directed more than 39 historic architectural studies and is the author or co-author of more than 92 cultural resource reports of architectural historical surveys and documentations. Mr. Meyer is thus extremely well qualified to serve as Principal Architectural Historian for the proposed study, and he will direct the architectural investigations and serve as primary report author.

#### B. III. 3 - Assistant Architectural Historian - Mr. Glenn A. Ceponis

Mr. Glenn Ceponis will serve as Assistant Architectural Historian. Mr. Ceponis received his BA in Art History from the University of Buffalo and is currently a MS Candidate at the University of Pennsylvania in Historic Preservation. He has worked on more than eight architectural historical projects, and is currently author of seven technical documents concerning architectural historical investigations. Mr. Ceponis will assist Mr. Meyer in the conduct of the field inventory, documentation, and report preparation for the architectural component of the Spring Lake Bypass study.

#### B. IV. - SCHEDULE

The schedule for the architectural study entails a one week field inventory to be performed by the Principal Architectural Historian and Assistant Architectural Historian. Within 30 days of the completion of this inventory, the Principal Architectural Historian will prepare and submit to the NCDOT a Management Summary report which outlines the findings of the inventory and makes recommendations concerning structures requiring field documentation. Following a two week or greater review period, the Architectural Historian will attend a meeting with NCDOT and SHPO technical staff to review these recommendations and reach final concurrence on those structures requiring field documentation. The field documentation phase will require 100 hours for the Assistant Architectural Historian for structure and historical documentation as well as 24 hours of Principal Architectural Historian's time for review and evaluation. Reporting will require 120 hours for the Principal Architectural Historian, 80 hours for the Assistant Architectural Historian, 64 hours for the Historian (Ms. Reed), and 40 hours for a graphics specialist. Ms. Reed will also devote 32 hours to the collection of data for the historic background section of the final report.