



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

May 16, 2016

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley 
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Relocation of NC 73 in Moore County, R-2807, PA 15-11-0036, Moore County,
ER 16-0733

Thank you for your April 25, 2016, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report for the proposed undertaking. We have reviewed the report and **concur that the Wilson-Cochran House (MR0558) and Poole House (MR1375) are not eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

MR1375 is an excellent example of a Colonial Revival "Peach Mansion." However, it is covered with synthetic siding and therefore is not eligible under Criterion C. No clear argument is made for Criterion A. Contrary to the finding in the report, the Wilson-Cochran House does have better integrity than the comparable house at 2281 NC 73 Highway with its altered front porch. The consultant has incorrectly identified Greek Revival features on the early 20th century house at 2281 NC 73. By the early 20th century, classical-derived houses are identified as Classical, Colonial, or Neoclassical Revival houses. Greek Revival is a 19th century style.

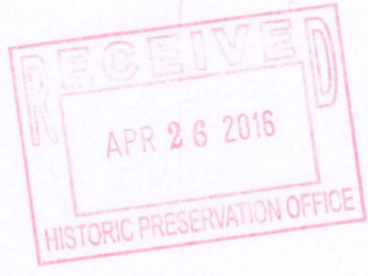
MR0558 is an intact side-gabled Craftsman/Colonial Revival style house but is not of individual architectural significance. The current owner told the consultant that the interior had been remodeled since 2009, and there may be loss of interior integrity.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act 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, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

mfurr@ncdot.gov



PAT McCRORY
Governor

NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON
Secretary

April 25, 2016

ER 16 - 0733

MEMORANDUM

TO: Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office

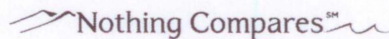
Ann S
5/13

FROM: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

DUE 5/18/16
e letters
Rene 5/11/16

SUBJECT: R-2807, PA No. 15-11-0036, NC 73 Relocation in Moore County

Enclosed is the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, and survey site forms and photographs, for the above-referenced project. Please review and provide comments, and I thank you for your continued assistance. If you have any questions, I can be reached at (919) 707-6075 or at klhusband@ncdot.gov.





HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

**NC 73 RELOCATION FROM NC 211
TO EAST OF PROPOSED NC 211 BYPASS
MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**STATE PROJECT NUMBER: TIP NUMBER: R-2807
WBS# 38335.1.FD1**

by

Adriana T. Lesiuk

Prepared for

NCDOT Human Environment Section

Prepared by

DOVETAIL
Cultural Resource Group

April 2016



Historic Architectural Eligibility Evaluation

**NC73 Relocation From NC 211
to East of Proposed NC 211 Bypass,
Moore County, North Carolina**

**State Project Number: TIP Number: R-2807
WBS# 38335.1.FD1**

Prepared for

**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environment Section**
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by

Adriana T. Lesiuk

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Dovetail Job #16-014
April 2016



Principal Investigator
Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

April 12, 2016

Date

Supervisor, Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a historic architectural eligibility evaluation on behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in preparation to relocate NC 73 Highway from NC Highway 211 to East of Proposed NC Highway 211 Bypass in West End, Moore County, North Carolina. The NCDOT state project number is WBS# 38335.1.FD1 and the Transportation Improvement Project (TIP) number is R-2807. The R-2807 project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects.¹

The scope of the current investigation included an eligibility evaluation of two properties (Table 1) identified by NCDOT within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE)—defined as the project footprint plus any areas where an alteration to a historic resource's setting and feeling could occur. Of the two properties, one is previously recorded with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) and had not been formally evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): MR0558. One resource (MR1375) is newly recorded with the NC-HPO as part of this project.

The goals of this investigation were to: first, document the architectural and landscape features of the properties; second, gather archival data on the properties; and third, examine the physical and historical information collected within the appropriate context(s) to properly evaluate each property under established criteria for the NRHP. The fourth goal of this investigation was to propose NRHP boundaries for any property should it be recommended eligible for listing. Work on this project was conducted in March 2016, in accordance with relevant state and federal regulations as part of the compliance process established in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800).

As a result of this investigation, Dovetail recommends that both the Wilson-Cochran House (MR0558) and the Poole House (MR1375) are not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Table 1).

Table 1: Eligibility Recommendations.

Property Name	NC-HPO Survey Site Number	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
Wilson-Cochran House	MR0558	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A
Poole House	MR1375	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A

¹ North Carolina Department of Transportation [NCDOT]/ North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office [NC-HPO]/Federal Highway Administration 2007.

WBS# 38335.1.FD1
TIP Number: R-2807
Moore County
April 2016

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION	5
MR0558: Wilson-Cochran House	5
Architectural Description.....	5
Historic Context.....	12
Evaluation	15
MR1375: Poole House/Diamond Farm	22
Architectural Description.....	22
Historic Context.....	34
Evaluation	37
REFERENCES	42

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INTRODUCTION

Dovetail conducted a historic architectural eligibility evaluation on behalf of the NCDOT in preparation to relocate NC 73 from NC 211 to East of proposed NC 211 Bypass in West End, Moore County, North Carolina (Figure 1–Figure 3, pp. 2–4). The project (WBS# 38335.1.FD1 and TIP# R-2807) is federally funded and will require a federal permit. The R-2807 project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects.²

Documentation and research for this project was conducted in accordance with relevant state and federal guidelines as part of the compliance process established in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800). NDOT architectural historians identified the current project APE and determined that two resources required evaluation-level studies: MR0558 and MR1375. Dovetail Architectural Historian Adriana Lesiuk performed the work for this project with Dr. Kerri S. Barile serving as Project Manager. Dr. Barile and Ms. Lesiuk meet or exceed the standards established for Architectural Historian and Historian by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI).

Following a review of NC-HPO records, Dovetail conducted fieldwork and archival research between March 14 and 25, 2016. During this period, archives were consulted at the NC-HPO Survey and Planning Archives in Raleigh, North Carolina, Moore County Register of Deeds in Carthage, North Carolina, the Heritage Center at the Moore County Library in Carthage, North Carolina, The Archives at the Moore County Historical Association in Southern Pines, North Carolina, and the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (NC-DNCR) Government and Heritage Library, Genealogical Collection, and Search Room in Raleigh, North Carolina. Oral history was contributed by local Moore County residents, including Paul and Sarah P. Davis and Angelina B. Von Canon.

This report includes an eligibility evaluation of one previously recorded and one newly recorded resource recommended for study by the NCDOT within the project area (Figure 2–Figure 3, pp. 3–4): MR0558 and MR1375. This report meets the standards set forth by the NC-HPO’s Architectural Survey Manual, *Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources*, as well as those outlined by NCDOT in *Sections 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines*

² NCDOT/NC-HPO/Federal Highway Administration 2007.

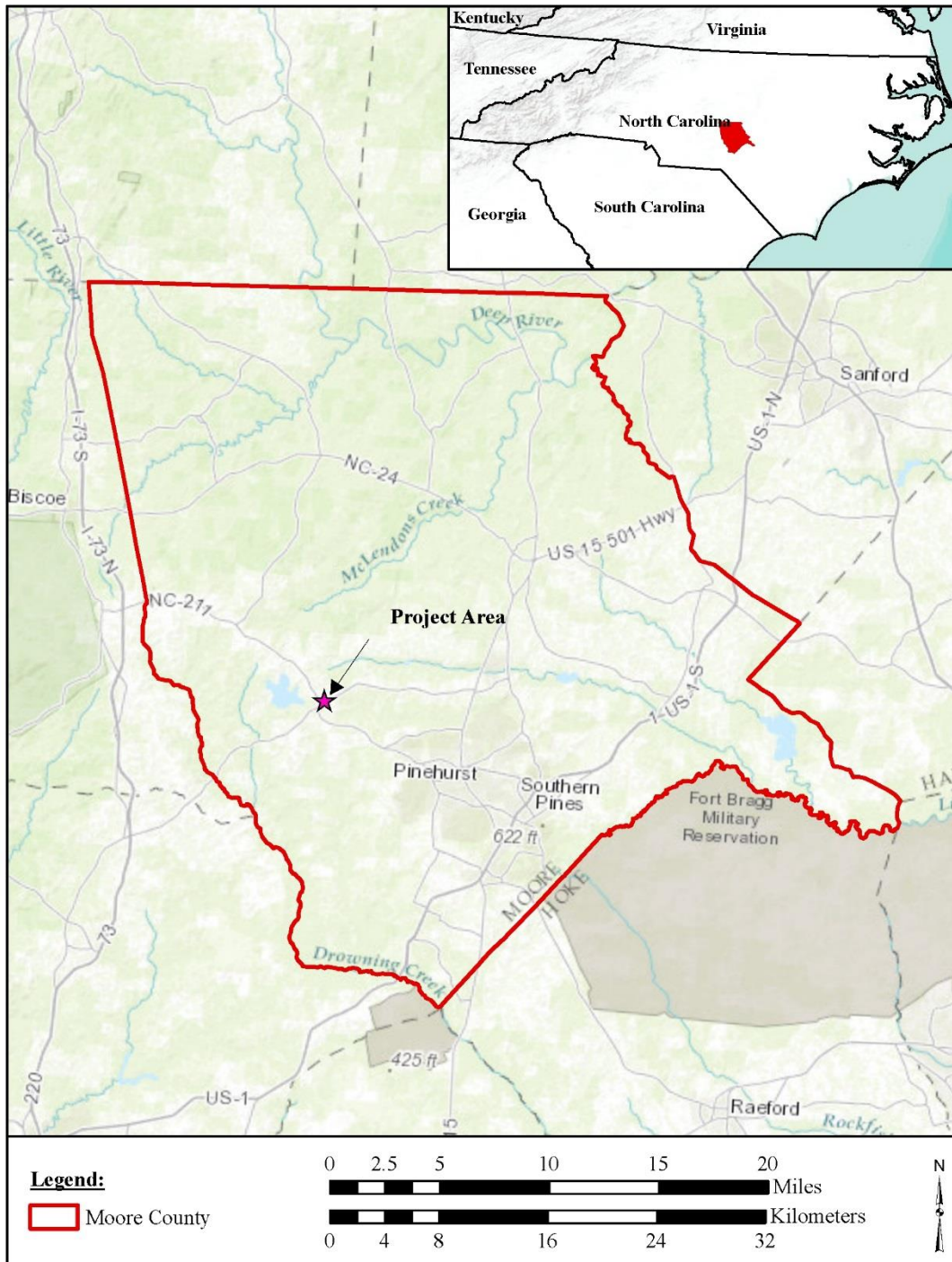


Figure 1: Map of Moore County within State of North Carolina.³

³ Esri 2016.



Figure 2: General Location of Resources Surveyed During This Effort with the Area of Potential Effects (Blue) as Shown on NC-HPO GIS Street Map.⁴ Note: Map is not to scale.

⁴ NCDOT 2016; NC-HPO 2016.

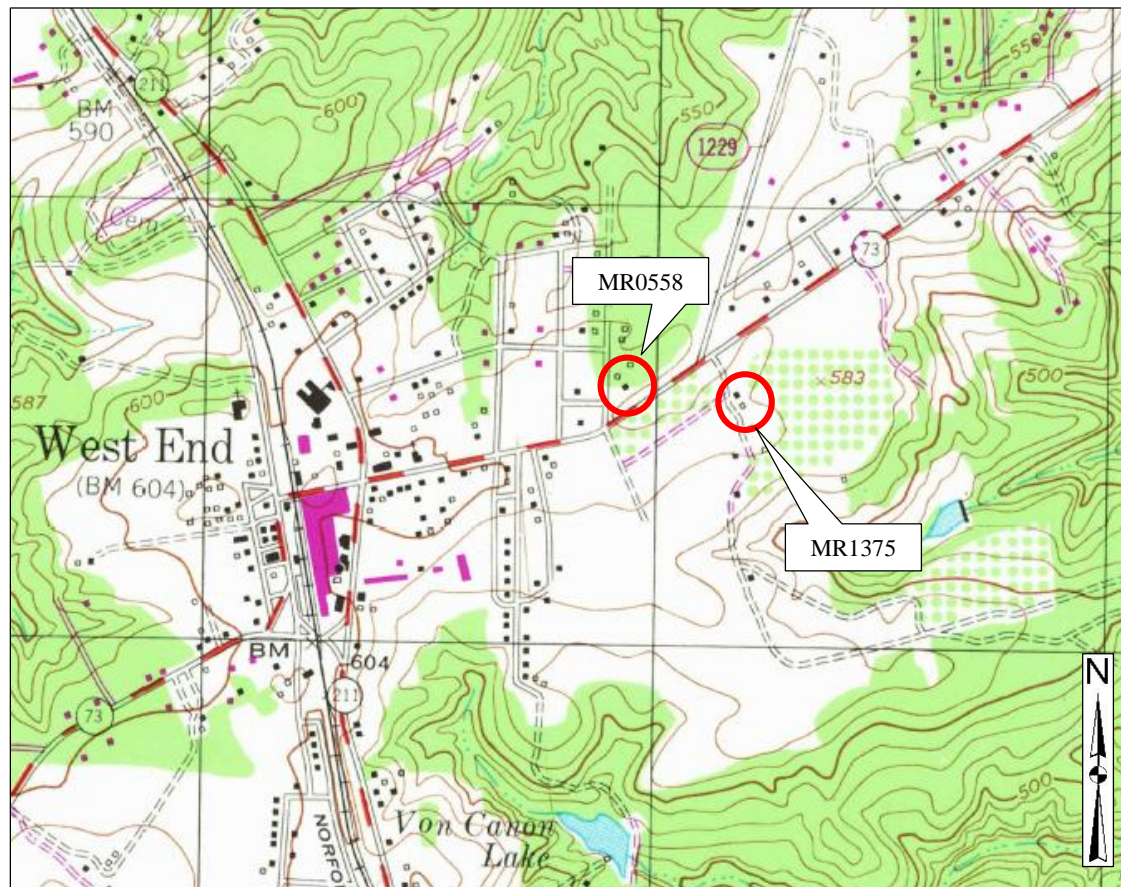


Figure 3: 1984 Topographic Map Indication Location of Resources (in Red) Surveyed During This Effort.⁵
Note: Map is not to scale.

⁵ United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1984.

ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

MR0558: Wilson-Cochran House

Date of Construction: 1913
Modifications: Mid-twentieth century;
Early-twenty-first century (interior)

3840 NC 73 Highway
West End, Moore County, North Carolina
PIN: 853400235358
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



Architectural Description

The Wilson-Cochran House is located at 3840 NC 73 Highway, east of West End of Mineral Springs Township in Moore County. The resource is located on the northwest side of NC 73 Highway and sits southwest of Carthage Road (SR 1229). Currently, the Wilson-Cochran House sits on a parcel that measures 1.48 acres. An unpaved driveway extends northwest from NC 73 Highway towards the house but then turns southwest to connect back to the road. An unpaved drive extends from the main driveway and continues northwest around the rear of the house. The property is filled with thick patches of coniferous trees and matured plantings and shrubbery, and there is a patch of open, manicured grass to the southwest of the dwelling, which sits back about 130 feet from the road. The primary elevation of the house faces southeast. Three secondary domestic resources are associated with the dwelling (Figure 4–Figure 5, pp. 6–7).

The Wilson-Cochran House is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay dwelling constructed in 1913 supposedly by the Cochran family, a family of peach growers from Mecklenberg County (Photo 1, p. 6).⁶ The house, which has Classical Revival and Craftsman style influences. Interior access was not granted because the current renter is abroad. M. Kullen, who completed the previous survey in 1997, was also not able to access the interior.⁷ However, Ms. Von Canon did mention that she completely renovated the interior shortly after acquiring the property in 2009.⁸

⁶ Paul Davis, personal communication 2016.

⁷ NC-HPO 1997a.

⁸ Angelina B. Von Canon, personal communication 2016.



Figure 4: Location of the Wilson-Cochran House (MR0558) on NC 73 Highway.⁹
Note: Figure is not to scale.



Photo 1: Dwelling, Southeast Elevation.

⁹ Moore County GIS 2016.

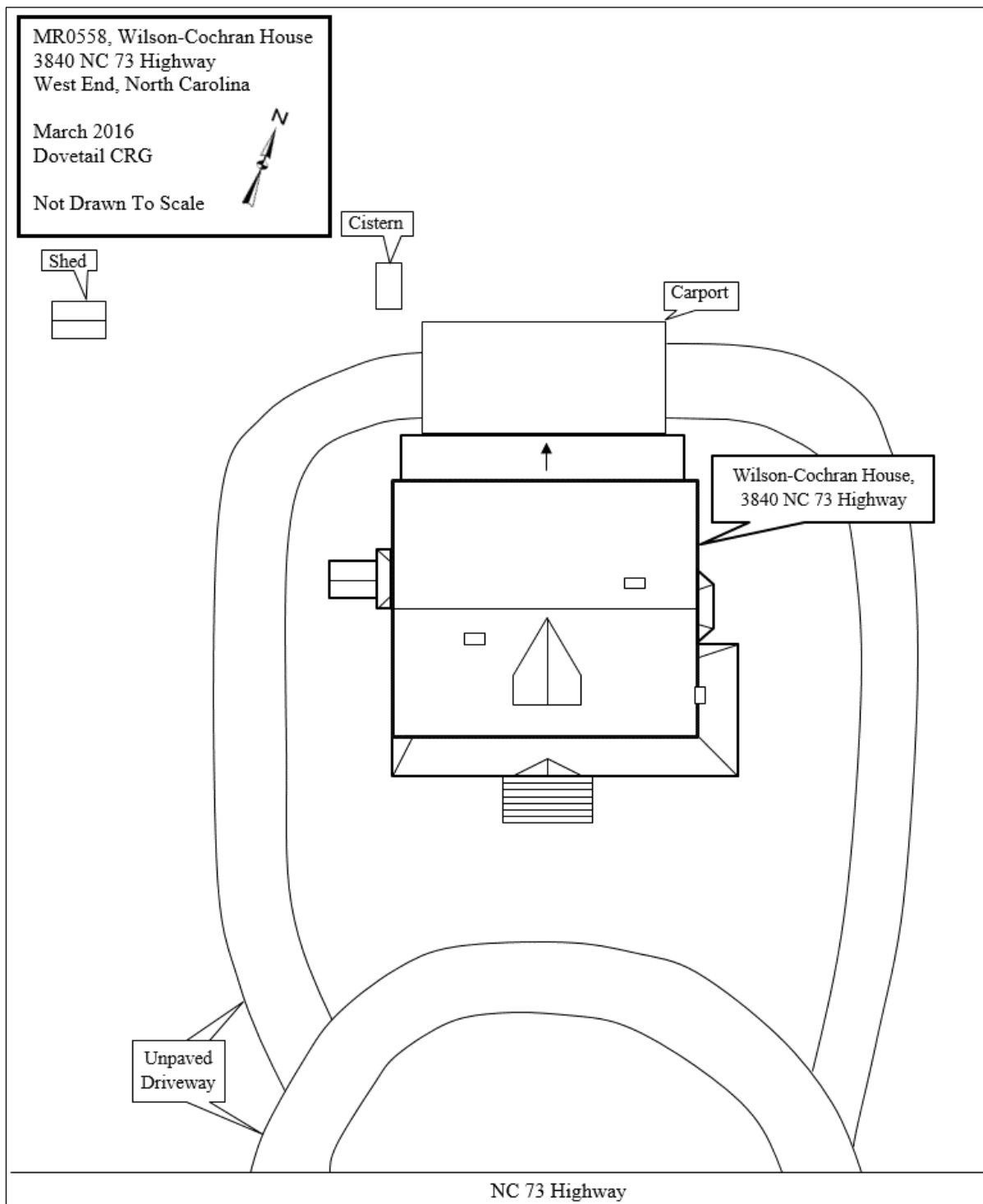


Figure 5: The Wilson-Cochran House (MR0558) Site Plan.

The continuous brick foundation encloses a crawl space and supports a timber-frame structural system clad in German, lap, wood siding with wood cornerboards (Photo 2). An area of the foundation on the northeast elevation has been replaced with concrete block. The building is covered by a steeply pitched, side-gabled roof with boxed eaves and a shallow, wood cornice, typical in the Classical Revival style.¹⁰ The roof is sheathed in replacement, asphalt shingles and the gabled ends feature an unbroken pediment and wood, sawtooth shingles. The dwelling has a total of three chimneys, all of which are constructed of brick and possess corbeled caps (Photo 2). One chimney pierces the roof slope in the south corner of the building while another is situated on the northwest side of the roof ridge in the north corner. An exterior-end chimney is located on the east half of the northeast elevation. A large gabled dormer is centered on the primary (southeast) elevation and also has an unbroken pediment and sawtooth shingles in the gabled end (Photo 3).



Photo 2: Foundation, Southwest Elevation (left); South Chimney, Looking Northeast (right).



Photo 3: Dormer on Southwest Elevation, Looking North.

¹⁰McAlester 2013:436.

The primary entrance to the dwelling, centered on the southeast elevation, is filled with a single-leaf, three-paneled, wood door with a large light and a wooden storm door. A single-light, wood-frame transom is set above the entrance. The dwelling contains a variety of window types, all wood frame and some replacements. The southeast elevation has single, twelve-over-one, double-hung sash while secondary elevations features ten-over-one, double-hung sashes (Photo 4). The double-hung sash window with a multi-pane sash hung above a sash with a large, single-light is common in Classical Revival architectural style.¹¹ The half story features paired, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows while the dormer has six-light, casement windows. A bay window is centered on the northeast elevation and is composed of triple, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows flanked by single, six-over-one, double-hung sash windows (Photo 4). It appears that the triple windows may be replacements.



Photo 4: Window Detail, Southeast Elevation (left); Bay Window, Northeast Elevation (right).

A one-story, four-bay, wrap-around porch spans the width of the southeast elevation and continues to the east half of the northeast elevation (Photo 5, p. 10). The wood porch sits on a continuous brick foundation and is covered by a low-pitched, hipped roof with a central, gabled peak on the southeast elevation. The roof is supported by wood, Tuscan-style columns, common in a one-story, Classical Revival style building.¹² Tuscan-style pilasters are located at each end of the porch. A later, circa-1955, one-story, full-width addition projects off of the northwest elevation (Photo 6, p. 10). It is constructed of the same materials as the core of the house and is covered by a shed roof. One-over-one, metal-frame windows with metal dividing bars span the width of the entire addition. A secondary entrance is centered on the northwest

¹¹ McAlester 2013:436.

¹² McAlester 2013:436.

elevation and is filled with a single-leaf, wood door and a metal storm door and a small, wooden porch lined with a wooden balustrade sits in front of the entrance.



Photo 5: Detail of East Half of Porch, Looking North.



Photo 6: Addition on Northwest Elevation and Carport.

A circa-1945, one-story, hipped roof projection extends from the west half of the southwest elevation. An additional projection extends from the southwest elevation and is covered with a gabled roof (Photo 7). Both are constructed of the same materials as the core of the building and feature six-light, wood-frame, casement windows.



Photo 7: Gabled Addition on Southwest Elevation.

A circa-2000, steel-framed carport is situated immediately northwest of the dwelling and it features a flat roof (Photo 6, p. 10). Just northwest of the carport is a circa-2000, rectangular cistern that is constructed of concrete block and is covered by flat metal (Photo 8). West of the dwelling, sitting at the edge of the small clearing, is a circa-2010, prefabricated, gabled-roof shed (Photo 8). The shed is covered in a composite dual resin material and is accessed by a double-leaf door on the east elevation.



Photo 8: Cistern, Looking North (left); Shed, East Oblique (right).

Historic Context

Prior to the turn of the twentieth century, the sandhills of North Carolina, where West End is located, were primarily filled with dense forests of pines and were not farmed due to unfertile soil.¹³ A lumber boom hit the area around the time the Aberdeen and West End Railroad was constructed in the 1890s and, due to this new connection, pine forests were cleared and in turn larger scale farming commenced.¹⁴ Farming, and peach growing especially, took flight in Moore County when various agricultural and business tycoons from other counties and northern states.¹⁵ These entrepreneurs, who traveled by newly constructed railroads, came to Moore County for the resort towns such as Pinehurst and Southern Pines and learned of the cheap land and new farming potential.¹⁶ However, it was not until pesticides and fertilizers came along in the 1910s that the fruit crops became particularly bountiful.¹⁷

The property that the Wilson-Cochran House (MR0558) sits upon is a small plot of land that measures approximately 1.7 acres on the northwest side of NC 73 Highway, about 0.5 miles east of the center of West End and just west of Carthage Road (SR 1229). However, at the turn of the twentieth century, this land was a part of a parcel of about 60 acres and belonged to H.A. Page, Jr. of Moore County. Page mortgaged the 60-acre tract for the recurring payment of \$7,420.00 in December 1911 to a group of brothers originating from Charlotte, North Carolina.¹⁸ The brothers included Robert Jones Cochran (1865–1932), Wilburn Onslow Cochran (1860–1943), Walter P. Cochran (1867–1956), and Frank Alexander Cochran (1874–1944).¹⁹

The Cochran family came to the West End vicinity, along with other well-to-do families, when word spread of the boost in crop production in the 1910s, particularly in the peach industry.²⁰ According to an article published by *The Pilot* in 1984 recounting the history of West End, “Broughton Mims recalled the excitement when a special train arrived with the W.P. Cochran’s livestock, farm machinery and household furniture.” (Figure 6, p. 13)²¹

Shortly after the Cochran brothers entered into the indenture with Page, they created a farming corporation based out of West End called the Molenburg Farm Company.²² The company was created to buy, sell, and mortgage farm lands, conduct the business of farming on said lands, conduct a dairy, participate in general mercantile business, and equip a cotton gin and conduct

¹³ Little and Kullen 1998: 21.

¹⁴ Little and Mullen 1998:22; Neal 2006.

¹⁵ Little and Kullen 1998.

¹⁶ Little and Kullen 1998.

¹⁷ Baker 1991; Little and Kullen 1998.

¹⁸ Moore County Mortgage Book [MCMB] M50:517.

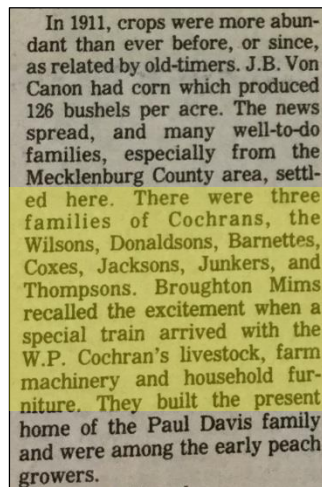
¹⁹ Ancestry.com 2016.

²⁰ The Pilot 1984.

²¹ The Pilot 1984.

²² Moore County Book of Incorporations [MCBI] 1:586.

ginning among other things.²³ The 60-acre tract was released to the Molenburg Farm Company by Page when he failed to honor his mortgage. On January 1, 1912, the Molenburg Farm Company sold two-thirds (40 acres) of the 60-acre tract to R.J. Wilson, a carpenter from Mecklenburg County, while one-third (20 acres) was sold to A.J. Blankenship.²⁴ A 1-acre tract that sat on the “public sand-clay road, which leads from West End to Eastwood (NC 73 Highway)” was exempt from this sale and still continued to belong to the Molenburg Farm Company.²⁵ On the same day, Wilson mortgaged the 40 acres of land with the Molenburg Farm Company.²⁶ Later on in the month, the Molenburg Farm Company conveyed the 1-acre tract of land to Wilson for the sum of \$50.00.²⁷ It is highly possible that, between 1912 and 1913, Wilson, as a carpenter who continued to live in Charlotte, constructed the dwelling that currently is known as the Wilson-Cochran House.²⁸



In 1911, crops were more abundant than ever before, or since, as related by old-timers. J.B. Von Canon had corn which produced 126 bushels per acre. The news spread, and many well-to-do families, especially from the Mecklenburg County area, settled here. There were three families of Cochrans, the Wilsons, Donaldsons, Barnettes, Coxes, Jacksons, Junkers, and Thompsons. Broughton Mims recalled the excitement when a special train arrived with the W.P. Cochran's livestock, farm machinery and household furniture. They built the present home of the Paul Davis family and were among the early peach growers.

Figure 6: Excerpt from an Article Recounting the History West End.²⁹

Although great success was found in large scale growing of peaches in the 1910s, the success ended up affecting the market, and profits decreased.³⁰ Orchards became “the basis for frenzied and speculative trading and planning, some of it resulting in financial disaster.”³¹ This notion could account for why the property was subdivided and sold and mortgaged several times in a very short period of time. It can be assumed that financial disaster is what became of the Cochran family because the Molenburg Farm Company voluntarily dissolved in April 1914

²³ MCBI 1:586.

²⁴ Ancestry.com 2016, Moore County Deed Book [MCDB] D51:131.

²⁵ MCDB D51:131.

²⁶ MCMB M20:235.

²⁷ MCDB D56:450.

²⁸ Ancestry.com 2016.

²⁹ The Pilot 1984.

³⁰ Little and Kullen 1998:23.

³¹ Little and Kullen 1998:23.

causing a majority of the Cochran brothers and their wives to return to Mecklenburg County.³² However, through a series of business transactions, Wilburn Cochran and his wife, Bessie Thompson Cochran (1865–1939) continued to live on and farm this land.³³ The property may have been mortgaged to the Pinehurst Peach Company during the end of the 1910s by the Cochrans or the Molenburg Farm Company.³⁴

In 1922, Bessie Cochran purchased the 40 acres, including the 1-acre tract with the dwelling, of land of the original 60-acre tract on the “sand-clay public road which leads to West End to East Wood” for the sum of \$9,500.00 from the Pinehurst Peach Company.³⁵ Although Bessie owned this land, she did not reside there; according to the 1930 Census, Bessie lived in Charlotte. Bessie and Wilburn conveyed the land to their daughter Bertha C. Chester (1895–1976) and her husband, Dr. Pickeny Jones Chester (1885–1963), in 1933.³⁶ Between 1933 and 1948, Bertha deeded the property to her brother Simerill Henderson Cochran (1900–1978) and his wife, Lucy L. Cochran (1906–unknown).³⁷

Simerill and Lucy kept this 40-acre tract until 1948 when they conveyed the property, along with another 10-acre tract of land located on “McCrummen sand clay road,” to Moses Currie McDonald, Jr. (1912–1955), often known as M.C. McDonald, Jr..³⁸ The McDonald family resided in West End since the turn of the twentieth century.³⁹ McDonald Sr. (1863–1943) was well known within West End as he assisted in starting a local Presbyterian church.⁴⁰ McDonald, Jr. passed away suddenly in June 1955 before he prepared a will. However, all of his property, both personal and real, was given to his wife, Lillian Sparks McDonald (1913–2002).⁴¹

Lillian and Moses had two children during the time of their marriage: M.C. McDonald III (1945–1979) and Christopher R. McDonald (1939–).⁴² When Lillian passed in 2002, she bequeathed the property unto her eldest son, Christopher.⁴³ Christopher and his wife, Dorothy V. McDonald (1939–), subdivided the 40-acre tract and conveyed a 1.7-acre portion along NC 73 Highway that included the dwelling to his wife’s relative, Angelina B. Von Canon of Pinehurst in 2009 (Figure 7, p. 15).⁴⁴ Christopher and Dorothy still own the remainder of the

³² MCBI 2:118.

³³ Ancestry.com 2016; MCDB D86:189.

³⁴ MCDB D86:189.

³⁵ MCDB D86:189.

³⁶ Ancestry.com 2016; MCDB D114:218.

³⁷ Ancestry.com 2016; MCDB D159:364.

³⁸ Moore County Birth Record [MCBR] 42:196; MCDB D159:364

³⁹ Ancestry.com 2016; The Pilot 1984.

⁴⁰ Ancestry.com 2016; Thompson 2006:39.

⁴¹ MCDR 59:155.

⁴² Ancestry.com 2016; MCBR 26:484.

⁴³ Moore County Estate File [MCEF] 02-E-165.

⁴⁴ Ancestry.com 2016; MCDB D3650:257.

land.⁴⁵ Angelina renovated the interior of the dwelling and currently utilizes the building as a rental.⁴⁶

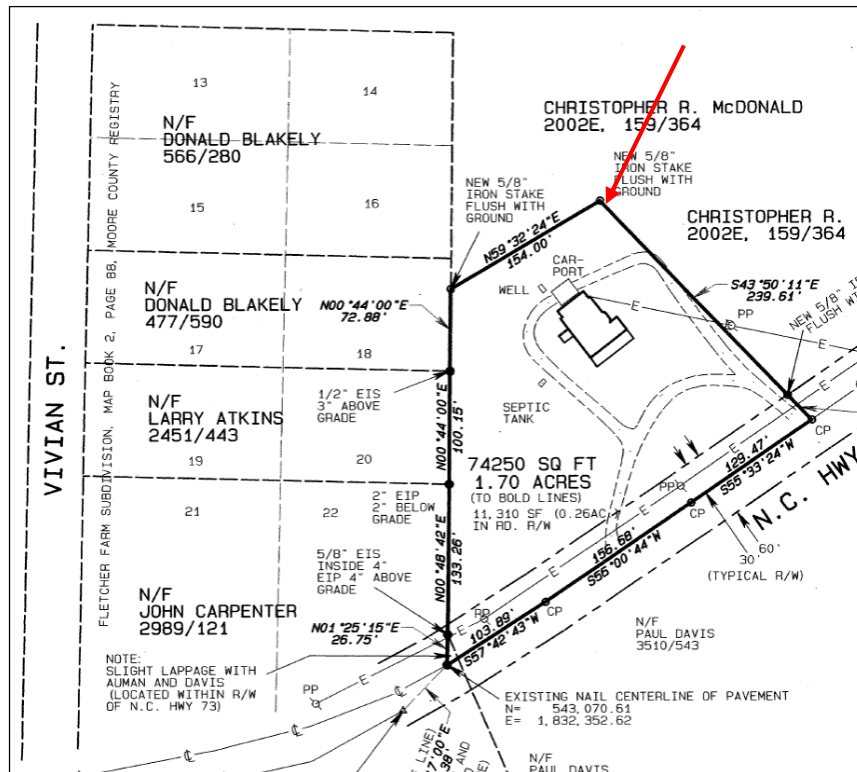


Figure 7: Subdivision of Christopher McDonald Land and Location of the Wilson-Cochran House (MR0558).⁴⁷

Evaluation

The Wilson-Cochran House retains integrity of location; the building has not been moved from its original location. Additionally, although the building retains original siding, foundation, and fenestration, yet, the integrity of materials and workmanship is diminished due to replacement roofing materials and some replacement windows. In addition, recent interior renovations conducted by the current owner of the dwelling have greatly modified the integrity of the original architectural details and layout. Due to the construction of various additions altering the form, the dwelling retains a moderate level of integrity of design. The Wilson-Cochran House appears to retain a low level of integrity regarding setting due to the altered use of the land from the time from which the building was constructed. The entire surrounding area was a peach operation when the dwelling was constructed. Since that time, most of the

⁴⁵ Moore County GIS 2016.

⁴⁶ Angelina Von Cannon, personal communication 2016.

⁴⁷ Moore County Plat Cabinet [MCPC] 14:792.

peach-related outbuildings have been demolished and the entire area became wooded. Lastly, while the building continues to be used as a residence, the land has been subdivided in the last decade and therefore, retains a low to moderate level of integrity of feeling and association.

A reconnaissance survey conducted in the fall of 1997 by M. Ruth Little and Michelle T. Kullen of Longleaf Historic Resources notes that there are many dwellings constructed in Moore County slightly set back from the roads; yet, they are “largely invisible from the road” due to the dense forests of longleaf pine that encompass the county.⁴⁸ Many of the similar dwellings surveyed by Little and Kullen were located within the vicinity of a resort town such as Pinehurst or Southern Pines. Little and Kullen go on to say that most of these “houses are modest in size, but reflect the popular styles of the time, like Craftsman, Shingle Style, Queen Anne, and vernacular cottages.”⁴⁹ During the study, they found that out of the 44 properties surveyed in southern Moore County, 16 represented the Craftsman style, three were pyramidal cottages, and 11 were designated at “L. 19th – E. 20th Century.”⁵⁰ The Wilson-Cochran House is thus one of many similar dwellings in the region.

One comparable resource, located about 1 mile from the Wilson-Cochran House on the west side of the railroad tracks that run through community of West End, is the Moses C. McDonald House (MR0557). This house, constructed by the father of M.C. McDonald, Jr., was built around 1910 in a one-and-one-half-story, Triple-A form in what the surveyor called a “vernacular Victorian” style.⁵¹ The building has similar architectural features as the Wilson-Cochran House, such as the wooden Tuscan-style columns on pedestals beneath the hipped, one-story porch (Photo 9, p. 17). While this house has undergone some common modifications, the house retains good to excellent integrity, and the surrounding landscape reflects its historic appearance. For these reasons, the house along with a tenant house, brick store and factory building has been placed on the Study List for retaining integrity of setting, association, and design with its landscape and associated outbuildings.

Among the 14 NRHP-listed dwellings in Moore County, one was constructed around the same time as the Wilson-Cochran House. The house, known as the James Boyd House/Weymouth (MR0004), is located in the vicinity of Carthage. The James Boyd House is a two-story, five-bay, masonry dwelling constructed in 1922 in the Colonial Revival style (Photo 10, p. 17). It features a two-story, full-width porch with wood columns complete with Ionic capitals and a Georgian-style plan with hyphens on either side of the central block.⁵² The resource was listed in the NRHP in 1977 for not only its association with novelist James Boyd, but also its exemplary representation of the Colonial Revival style. Unlike the Wilson-Cochran House, the

⁴⁸ Little and Kullen 1998:24.

⁴⁹ Little and Kullen 1998: 21.

⁵⁰ Little and Kullen 1998:6.

⁵¹ NC-HPO 1997b.

⁵² McKlenden and Sumner 1977.

James Boyd House is grand in its physical size and architectural elements and retains a high-level of integrity of materials and workmanship.



Photo 9: Column Detail of the Moses C. McDonald House (MR0557).⁵³



Photo 10: View of James Boyd House (MR0004).

⁵³ NC-HPO 1997b.

An excellent example of a dwelling in the West End vicinity encompassing a mixture of architectural styles is a house located immediately southwest of the Wilson-Cochran House, at the northeast corner of NC 73 Highway and Vivian Street designated as 2281 NC 73 Highway (Photo 11, p. 18). This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, cottage dwelling constructed in 1912 features elements from the Greek Revival and Queen Anne architectural styles.⁵⁴ The high-pitched, hipped roof features a front-gabled projection with prominent returns, popular in the Greek Revival style, and a hipped roof dormer.⁵⁵ The primary elevation features a bay window and the house contains two large, central-interior, brick chimneys, commonly seen in Queen Anne architecture.⁵⁶ Although this dwelling has multiple rear and side additions as well as replacement fenestration, the building, with superb stylistic attributes from both the Queen Anne and Greek Revival styles, has a higher level of integrity of workmanship and design compared to the Wilson-Cochran House.



Photo 11: South Elevation of House at 2281 NC 73 Highway.

In contrast to the Wilson-Cochran House, M. C. McDonald House (MR0557) and the House at 2281 NC 73 Highway feature recognizable decorative features of particular architectural styles. A majority of the one- and one-and-one-half-story dwellings constructed between 1910 and 1920 found throughout rural Moore County are simpler in style and form. Little and Kullen mention that in the early 1910s, many area farmsteads had extremely successful peach crops

⁵⁴ Moore County GIS 2016.

⁵⁵ McAlester 2013:248–249.

⁵⁶ McAlester 2013: 351,358.

which in turn flooded the market, thus decreasing demand and associated profits.⁵⁷ This could have affected the forms and styles of dwellings being built at the time.

Located at 610 Parks Street, southeast of the center of Carthage, is a one-and-one-half-story, Classical Revival, frame dwelling that sits back (north) from the road among longleaf pines (Photo 12, p. 19). This house, constructed in 1907, is partially clad in a brick veneer and wood, fish-scale shingles. The front porch is recessed beneath the steeply pitched, hipped roof which is typical of one-story, Classical Revival dwellings.⁵⁸ The porch features similar column supports seen on the Wilson-Cochran House. The form and stylistic features of this dwelling make it a superb example of a Classical Revival dwelling in southern Moore County.



Photo 12: Northeast Oblique of the House at 610 Parks Street in Carthage.

In order for a resource to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, “a property can be associated with either (or both) of two types of events:[...] a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history [or] a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a State, or the nation.”⁵⁹ However, NPS goes on to say that “mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A: the property's specific association must be considered important as well.”⁶⁰ This particular dwelling is not known to be associated with any important historical event or trend in Moore County or rural North Carolina as a whole and although it was constructed during a time of particular prosperity of the West End, this does not merit a listing in the NRHP. Moreover, the landscape has also notably changed

⁵⁷ Little and Kullen 1998:23.

⁵⁸ McAlester 2013:436.

⁵⁹ National Park Service [NPS] 2015.

⁶⁰ NPS 2015.

since the dwelling was constructed, changing from peach orchards and agricultural fields to a dense forest of pine (Figure 8, p. 20). For these reasons, the Wilson-Cochran House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

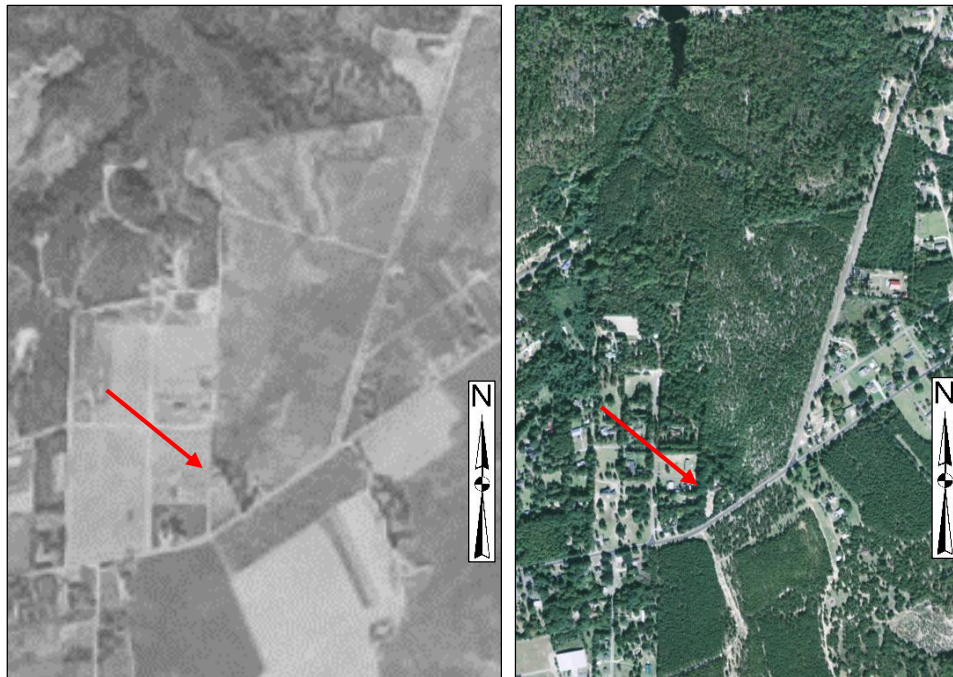


Figure 8: 1950 (left) and 2016 (right) Aerials Depicting Landscape Changes for the Wilson-Cochran House, Denoted by Red Arrow.⁶¹ *Note: Figures are not to scale.*

The known owners associated with the Wilson-Cochran House did not gain notable importance, nor are they considered individually significant. Therefore, they do not meet the requirements for Criterion B which is defined as needing to be associated with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group.”⁶² As such, the Wilson-Cochran House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Eligibility for Criterion C encompasses buildings, structures, sites, and objects 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. The Wilson-Cochran House is somewhat atypical for a rural southern Moore County single-family dwelling in that it features definitive architectural elements through vernacular blend of two architectural styles, Classical Revival and Craftsman; however, stronger examples of early-twentieth

⁶¹ NC-HPO 2016; USGS 1950.

⁶² NPS 2015.

century dwellings with similar attributes remain in West End as well as in other areas of southern Moore County. The building's overall integrity is negatively affected by the additions, changes in materials, setting alterations, and large-scale interior renovations conducted by the current owner.⁶³ In addition, the dwelling is also not the work of a known master. For these reasons, with little knowledge of the interior condition of the dwelling, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant.⁶⁴ The Wilson-Cochran House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, nor of significant patterns of history in the area. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, the Wilson-Cochran House **is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.**

⁶³ Angelina Von Canon, personal communication 2016.

⁶⁴ NPS 2015.

MR1375: Poole House/Diamond Farm

Date of Construction: 1913
Modifications: Mid-twentieth century;
Late-twentieth century

3789 NC 73 Highway
West End, Moore County, North Carolina
PIN: 853403334334
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



Architectural Description

The Poole House/Diamond Farm is located at 3789 NC 73 Highway, east of West End of Mineral Springs Township in Moore County. The resource is located on the southeast side of NC 73 Highway and southeast of Carthage Road (SR 1229). Currently, the Poole House sits on a parcel measuring about 2 acres. A paved driveway extends southeast from NC 73 Highway and continues towards a house, then continues around the southwest side of the house towards a garage in the rear (southeast). The paved portion of the driveway continues to an unpaved lane that continues southeast towards several secondary resources then makes a 180-degree turn towards the northwest and continues back toward NC 73 Highway. The buildings are staggered throughout the property, which is dotted with matured coniferous and deciduous trees and is bounded by thick patches of coniferous trees to the northeast, southwest, and southeast (Figure 9–Figure 10, pp. 23–24).

The primary resource is a two-story, three-bay house constructed in 1913 in the Classical Revival style with a central hall plan (Photo 13, p. 23). The current owners, Paul and Sarah Poole Davis, gave access to the property and to the interior of the dwelling; however, they were not comfortable with any photographs being taken of the interiors. Sarah Poole Davis, who was born in the house and was bequeathed the dwelling and land from her father, J. Hawley Poole, insinuated that the house was originally built by the Charlotte-native Cochran family in 1913.⁶⁵

Upon entry to the property from NC 73 Highway, the paved driveway features a brick post on the northeast side of the entrance (Photo 14, p. 25). The post is squared and surrounded by overgrown ivy. Along the northwest border of the property on NC 73 Highway is wooden signage that reads “Diamond Farm, 3789, Davis” with a large, central “P” (Photo 14, p. 25).

⁶⁵ Sarah P. Davis, personal communication 2016.

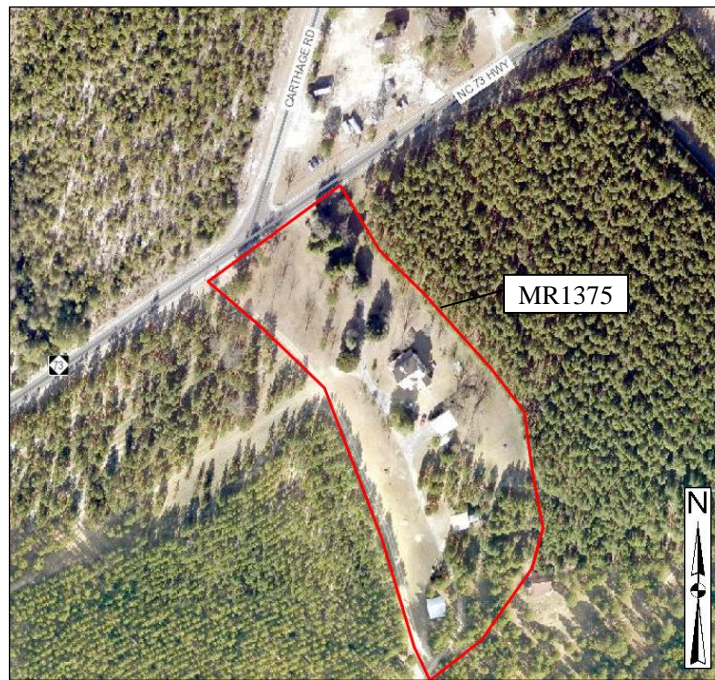


Figure 9: Location of the Poole House (MR1375) on NC 73 Highway, east of West End.⁶⁶
Note: Figure is not to scale.



Photo 13: Dwelling, West Oblique.

⁶⁶ Moore County GIS 2016.

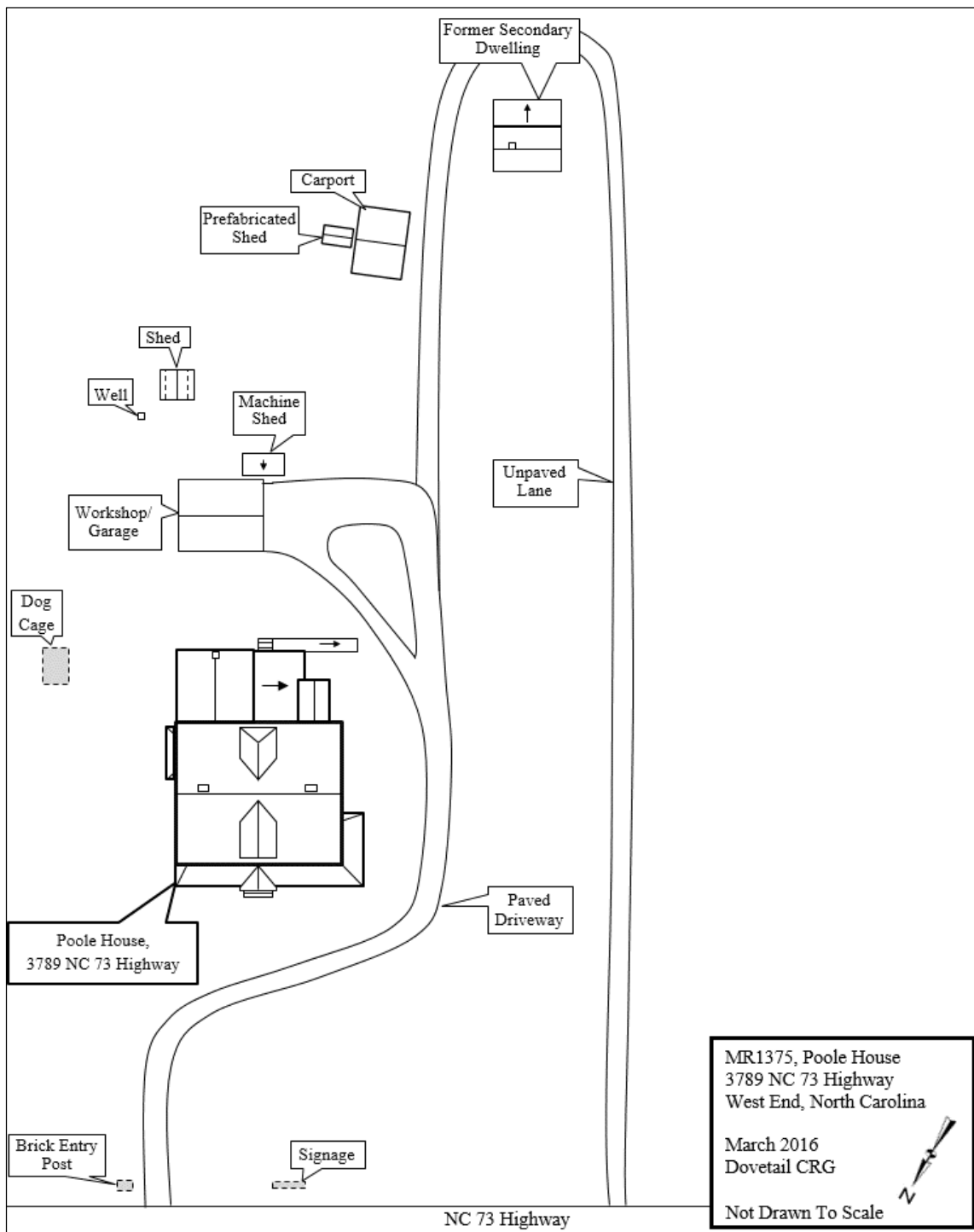


Figure 10: The Poole House (MR1375) Site Plan.



Photo 14: Entry Post, Looking Northeast (left); Signage, Looking Southwest (right).

The core of the building features a continuous, parged foundation that supports a wood-frame structural system currently clad in replacement vinyl siding. Remains of the German, lap, wood siding is visible beneath a window on the first story of the northeast elevation (Photo 15, p. 26); it is not known if all of the siding was left intact under the vinyl siding or if portions were removed during installation. The building is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof with a boxed eave and a shallow, denticulated cornice. The roof is sheathed in replacement pressed metal and features an unbroken pediment in the gabled ends. Two interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps pierce the roof ridge in the northeast and southwest portions of the building (Photo 15, p. 26). A front-gabled dormer with an unbroken pediment and boxed eaves is centered on the northwest, primary, elevation while a hipped dormer is centered on the southeast elevation. Both are covered in replacement vinyl siding (Photo 16, p. 26).

The main entrance is centrally located on the northwest elevation and filled with a single-leaf, wood, two-paneled door with a large, single light and an exterior, metal and glass, storm door. The door is flanked by two-paneled, wood sidelights with one fixed light and one single-light, wood-frame, hopper window. A single-light, wood-frame transom is set above the entrance. Other fenestration includes single, nine-over-one, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows. One six-over-one, wood-frame, double-hung sash window is situated on the northeast elevation (Photo 16, p. 26). Windows on the northeast, northwest, and southwest elevations are flanked by recent fixed, louvered, aluminum shutters. A tripartite window projection is located in the east half of the northeast elevation and features two nine-over-one, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows flanking a similar window with the lower sash covered in vinyl. Wooden, scrolled brackets are situated beneath the window.



Photo 15: Detail of Scrolled Brackets and German Lap Siding on the Northeast Elevation (left); Detailed View of Easternmost Chimney (right).



Photo 16: Gabled Dormer on the Northwest Elevation (left); Window, Northwest Elevation (right).

A one-story, four-bay, wrap-around porch spans the primary elevation and extends onto the west half of the southwest elevation (Photo 17, p. 27). The continuous, concrete-block foundation of the porch is sheltered by a low-pitched, hipped roof with a denticulated cornice and sheathed in replacement pressed metal. A front-gabled, pedimented projection frames the primary entrance to the dwelling. The roof is supported by squared, metal posts and the porch is accessed by a set of brick steps situated in front of the primary entrance.



Photo 17: View of Primary Entrance of the Dwelling on the Northwest Elevation.

A circa-1935, one-story, kitchen addition extends off of the east half of the southeast elevation (noted as Number 1 in Photo 18, p. 28). The foundation of the addition is continuous and parged, and the timber-framed structural system is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The addition is covered with a steeply pitched, gabled-roof with prominent pediment returns in the gabled end and boxed eaves. The roof is sheathed in replacement metal. An exterior-end, concrete-block chimney flue with a brick base is centered on the southeast elevation of the addition. Fenestration featured on the addition are single, nine-over-nine, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows as well as a paired, single-light, vinyl, casement window and a single, one-over-one, double-hung sash window. A cellar entrance is located on the northeast elevation of the addition and is accessed by double-leaf, metal doors.

A circa-1955, one-story, enclosed porch addition extends off of the center of the southeast elevation and connects the two circa-1940 gabled additions (noted as Number 2 in Photo 18, p. 28). The foundation of this addition was not visible during the time of survey but it is clad in vinyl siding and the addition is covered by a low-pitched shed roof. Single and triple, one-over-one, vinyl, double-hung sash windows and a secondary entrance filled with a single-leaf, wood, paneled door with three lights and a storm door are situated on this addition.

A circa-1980, one-story, addition extends of the southern corner of the southeast elevation (noted as Number 3 in Photo 18, p. 28). The continuous, parged foundation supports a timber-framed structural system is clad in vinyl siding. The moderately pitched, gabled roof is covered by replacement pressed metal and features boxed eaves and prominent pediment returns. Fenestration on this portion of the building includes eight-over-eight, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows.



Photo 18: View of Additions on the Southeast Elevation, Looking North.

The interior of the Poole House has maintained a moderate amount of its integrity. The building's core has a central hall plan with a room on either side; this room pattern has been partially maintained on the first and second stories of the house. On the first story, a wall between the sitting room and the foyer was removed during the ownership of J. Hawley Poole to make one large sitting room. At that time, he also added double-leaf, multi-light, wood doors between this area and the remainder of the hall where the open staircase is located. The open staircase features paired, wooden balusters on each tread and a robust, wooden newel post. The hall provides access to the living room by a door on the northeast wall and access is gained to the guest bedroom by a door on the southwest wall, beneath the stairs.

On the first story, the walls are covered in wallpaper, added in the 1980s by the Davis', and the ceiling is covered in cork paneling that is not original to the dwelling (Figure 11, p. 29).⁶⁷ The walls in the sitting room, foyer, hall, and office feature crown molding, a chair rail, and baseboards. A simple, Classical Revival-style, wooden mantelpiece surrounds the fireplace in the sitting room on the southwest wall. A similar mantel is located on the opposite side of the wall in the living room. On the southwest wall of the office is a painted brick mantel that is not original to the house.⁶⁸ Unlike the north side of the house, this fireplace is not reflected on the opposite side of the wall in the secondary bedroom. A single-leaf door is located southeast of the mantel which connects to a shared closet with the guest bedroom. A similar door is located

⁶⁷ Sarah P. Davis, personal communication 2016.

⁶⁸ Paul Davis, personal communication 2016.

northeast of the mantel in the sitting room. That door also leads to a shared closet with the living room.

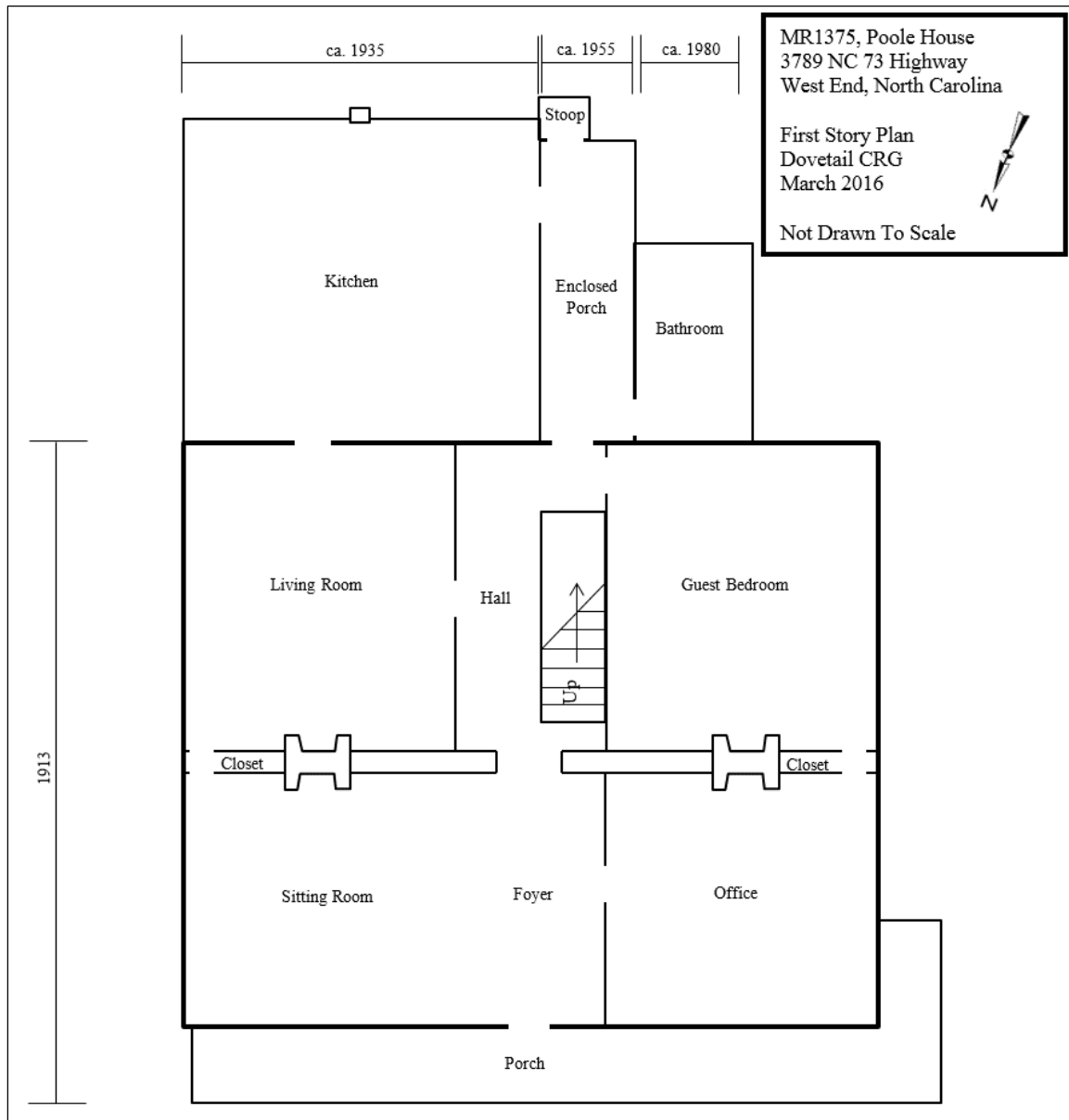


Figure 11: First Story Plan for the Poole House (MR1375).

When proceeding up the open staircase to the second story, there is a pause at a landing where the staircase turns to the northwest to continue upwards (Figure 12, p. 30). On the second story, the northwestern half of the central hall was enclosed to be utilized as an additional bedroom

in the latter half of the twentieth century.⁶⁹ A single-leaf, ladder, wood door is situated on the northeast and southwest walls of this room, providing access to the north and west bedrooms. On the northeast and southwest walls of the hall are two paneled doors providing access to four bedrooms. Access to the east bedroom was not granted. On the southwest wall of the hall, southeast of the staircase, is an additional door that leads to the attic. Permission was not received to venture into the attic.

The north bedroom features a Classical Revival, wood mantelpiece with denticulated molding beneath the mantelshelf and Tuscan-style column supports. On the same wall, northeast of the mantel, a single-leaf door leads to a closet. The west bedroom contained a Classical Revival-style, wooden, mantelpiece with scrolled brackets beneath the mantel shelf on the southeast wall, northeast of a door to a closet. The south bedroom featured a door in the southwestern half of the northwest wall and another door in the northeast half, both of which lead to a closet. Also in the south bedroom is a modern wall built out from the northeast and southeast walls to create an additional room. Access was not granted to this room. All of the doors in the original section of the building are single-leaf, ladder, wood doors with wooden door surrounds with bead mold and a header. The window surrounds are similar to the interior door surrounds.

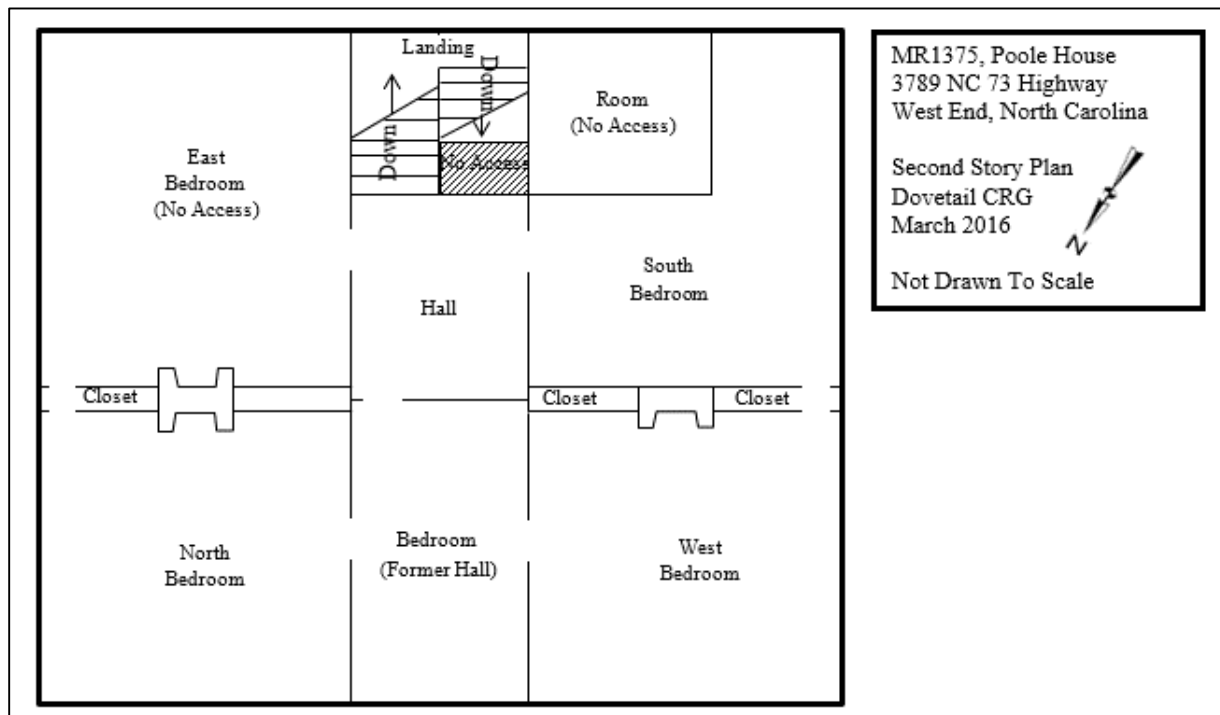


Figure 12: Second Story Plan of the Poole House (MR1375).

⁶⁹ Sarah P. Davis, personal communication 2016.

Immediately southeast of the main block's first story is a one-story kitchen added in the 1930s (Figure 11, p.29). It is accessed from a door on the southeast elevation of the living room. A stove was once centered on the southeast wall of the kitchen but has been removed in the last decade. The kitchen features a laminate tile floor and the walls are covered in plaster. Projecting off of the southwest elevation of the kitchen and the center of the southeast elevation of the core of the building is an enclosed porch that was added during the 1950s (Figure 11, p. 29). A wood-frame window is still located in the northwest half of the southwest wall of the kitchen. Access to the enclosed porch from the core of the dwelling is through a door on the southeast wall of the hall. The porch can also be accessed from the kitchen through a double-leaf, sliding door on the southwest wall. A one-story addition was added to the southwest elevation of the enclosed porch in the 1980s (Figure 11, p. 29). This room was built to be used a bathroom and it is accessed from the enclosed porch by a door on the northwest half of the southwest wall. The bathroom contains a porcelain toilet, situated on the southeast wall, and a porcelain sink, located in the northwest half of the southwest wall.

The Poole House has approximately 10 secondary resources consisting mainly of domestic outbuildings. One of the outbuildings that is now used for storage is a former secondary dwelling for employees who worked on the former orchard during the Second World War (Photo 19, p. 32).⁷⁰ This building sits south of the primary dwelling, about 415 feet down the unpaved lane. The circa-1940, one-story building is constructed of parged concrete block and is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof with open eaves. The roof is sheathed in v-crimp metal and features wood siding in the gabled ends. An interior, brick chimney pierces the roof ridge in the eastern half of the dwelling. The primary entrance to the building is off-centered on the south elevation and is filled with a single-leaf, five-paneled, wood door. Other fenestration includes single, four-over-four and two-over-two, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows. A one-story, enclosed, concrete-block porch spans the width of the south elevation. An open bay is centered on the south elevation to provide access to the main entrance and a metal-frame, jalousie window sits east of the opening.

⁷⁰ Paul Davis, personal communication 2016.



Photo 19: Former Secondary Dwelling, Southwest Oblique.

Immediately southeast of the primary resource is a circa-1980, one-story, two-bay garage/workshop (Photo 20). The garage is clad in vertical, metal siding and covered by a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. Two sectional, metal garage doors are located on the southwest elevation while a pedestrian entrance filled with a single-leaf, metal and glass door are situated on the northwest elevation. The building also has single-light, fixed windows. Just south of the garage is a circa-1960, one-story, machine shed of timber-frame construction (Photo 20). The foundation is partially composed of poured concrete and partially in concrete block. The building has a shed roof and is covered in corrugated metal siding on all elevations except for the south, which is left open for access.



Photo 20: Garage and Machine Shed, Looking Northeast.

A circa-1975, one-story, three-bay shed is situated southeast of the garage (Photo 21). It sits on a wood-pier and concrete-block foundation and is clad in parged, plywood board. The building is covered by a gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt paper with open eaves and exposed rafter tails. A single-leaf, wood door is centered on the northeast elevation, which also features metal-frame, hopper windows. A large, concrete block acts as a stoop in front of the entrance.

Northeast of the gambrel-roofed shed is a circa-1950, poured-concrete well that is covered by a plastic dome which is a more recent addition (Photo 21). Northeast of the garage is a poured-concrete pad enclosed by metal, chain-link fencing and this area is used as a dog cage. A circa-1980, one-story, gambrel, metal-frame carport is located southeast of the primary resource down the unpaved lane. Immediately east of the carport is a circa-1990, prefabricated shed. It sits on concrete-block piers and is clad in aluminum siding. The front-gabled roof is covered in corrugated metal. A single-leaf, metal door is located on the west elevation and other fenestration includes one-over-one, metal-frame, double-hung sash windows.



Photo 21: Shed, Looking Southeast (left); Prefabricated Shed, Looking North (right).

Historic Context

The Poole House (MR1375) sits on 2-acre tract of land encompassed in a larger 185.02-acre tract on the southeast side of NC 73 Highway, south of the intersection of NC 73 Highway and Carthage Road (SR 1229). A portion of this land, about 50 acres, was owned by D.B. Smith and his wife, Carrie Smith, of Moore County; they owned this land in the early-twentieth century.⁷¹ Another portion of the land was purchased by Walter P. Cochran (1867–1956), a fruit broker originally from Mecklenburg County, in 1912 as suggested by the mortgage with the Federal Bank of Columbia on the property under the Federal Farm Loan Act for the principal sum of \$6,300.00.⁷² Information regarding the Cochran family, who were among many well-to-do families that flocked to the sandhills when crop production immensely rose in the 1910s, is further discussed in the Wilson-Cochran House (MR0558) of this report (p. 12). A history of agricultural practices in the area is also found in the same section (p. 12).

According to an article published by *The Pilot* in 1984 recounting the history of the area, the Cochrans “built the present home of the Paul Davis family and were among the early peach growers” (Figure 6, p. 13).⁷³ Walter Cochran purchased the adjacent 50 acres from D.B. Smith in 1923 for “the value of ten dollars and other good a valuable consideration.”⁷⁴ Cochran acquired a second mortgage with B.J. Hunter of Mecklenburg County for \$4,000.00 on the land in 1925.⁷⁵

Just shortly after his second mortgage, Cochran acquired another mortgage from the North Carolina Agricultural Credit Corporation for the sum of \$6,424.64 in 1926.⁷⁶ This mortgage states that if Cochran was “seized of all land in fee simple; that they are free and clear from all encumbrances except for” the two previous mortgages that Cochran obtained for this land.⁷⁷ However, it appears that Walter Cochran defaulted on his loan because in 1929 it was advertised in *The Pilot* that his land was for sale and subject to a lien (Figure 13, p. 35).⁷⁸ In 1930, the North Carolina Agricultural Credit Corporation conveyed the property to Julian Hawley Poole and his wife, Lena Booker Poole, of Moore County.⁷⁹

Julian Hawley Poole (1890–1982), originating from Jackson Springs of Moore County, studied agriculture at North Carolina State University and graduated in 1917 (Figure 14, p. 36).⁸⁰ Shortly after his graduation, Poole registered for the draft.⁸¹ He then came back to Moore

⁷¹ MCDB D86:543.

⁷² Ancestry.com 2016; MCMB M39:216.

⁷³ *The Pilot* 1984.

⁷⁴ MCDB D86:543.

⁷⁵ MCMB M43:77.

⁷⁶ MCMB M45:573.

⁷⁷ MCMB M45:573.

⁷⁸ *The Pilot* 1929.

⁷⁹ MCDB D112:1.

⁸⁰ Ancestry.com 2016; MCDR 69:518; Thompson 2006:39.

⁸¹ Ancestry.com 2016.

County and became the superintendent of the Maurice Orchards and had the opportunity to travel to Georgia to study “the handling of peaches.”⁸² In 1925, Poole married Lena Nelson Booker in Clayton or Johnston County.⁸³ They had two children: Sarah Elizabeth Poole (1931–) and Samuel Hawley Poole (1934–).⁸⁴

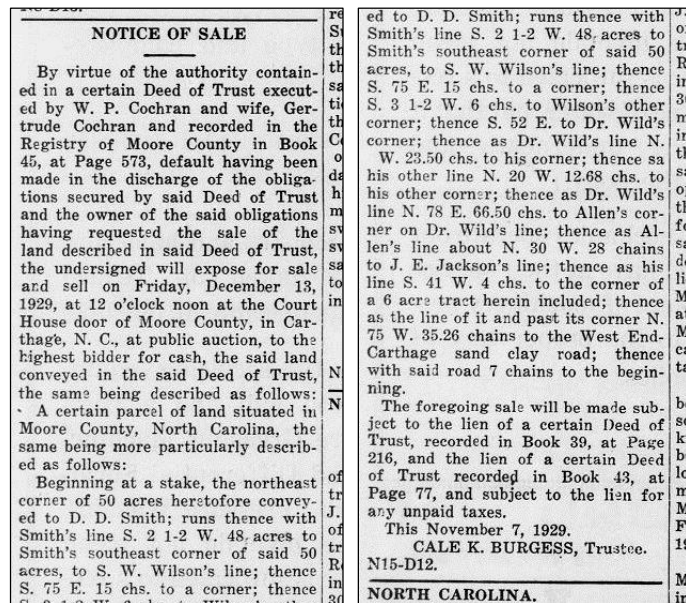


Figure 13: Notice of Sale of W.P. Cochran’s Land in Moore County in 1929.⁸⁵

Poole ran a peach orchard on the land that he acquired on the West End-Carthage sand clay road. He was involved in fertilizer experiments and crop testing and became one of the largest growers in the county by the late 1930s (Figure 15, p. 36).⁸⁶ His daughter stated that her father would hire workers seasonably to pick and pack peaches. Several small, concrete-block buildings were constructed during World War II to house those workers, one of which still survives today.⁸⁷ In 1970, Poole created a business corporation for his land under the name of J.H. Poole, Inc.⁸⁸ The incorporators included himself and his son, Samuel Poole. Soon thereafter in the same year, Poole conveyed his land on “West End-Carthage sand clay road” (NC 73 Highway) to J.H. Poole, Inc.⁸⁹

⁸² The Pilot 1921.
⁸³ Ancestry.com 2016.
⁸⁴ MCBR 19:252; 21:418; Thompson 2006:39.
⁸⁵ The Pilot 1929.
⁸⁶ The Pilot 1933, 1938.
⁸⁷ Sarah P. Davis, personal communication 2016.
⁸⁸ MCBI 10:351.
⁸⁹ MCDB D334:281.

Poole's daughter, Sarah Poole, married Paul Hedley Davis, Jr., a native of Virginia, in April 1956.⁹⁰ Poole passed away in April 1982 and left all of his real and personal property to his daughter and son.⁹¹ In 1983, Paul H. and Sarah P. Davis acquired only a 2-acre portion of the entire tract of land that included the house and then obtained the remainder of the 187.02 acres in 1987.⁹² Paul and Sarah Davis turned to timbering long-leaf pines at that time and have been running a successful pine needle harvesting operation since.⁹³

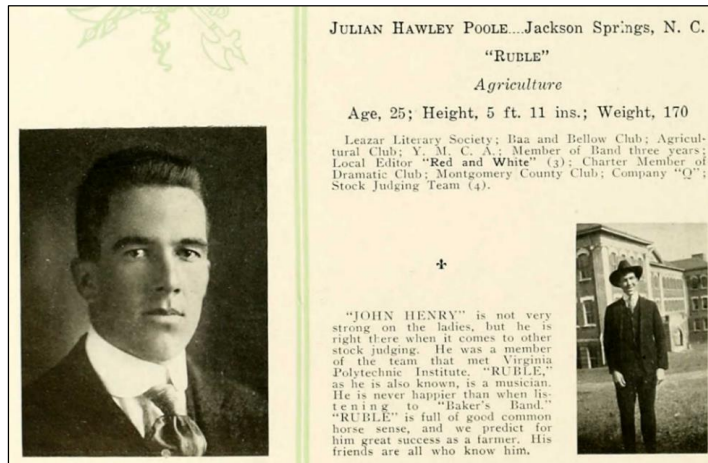


Figure 14: Julian Hawley Poole's North Carolina State University Yearbook Photo.⁹⁴

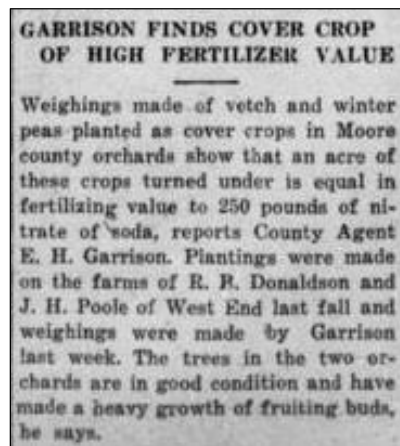


Figure 15: Article from *The Pilot* Regarding Fertilizer Testing.⁹⁵

⁹⁰ Moore County Marriage Record [MCMR] 1956:35.

⁹¹ MCEF 82-E-189.

⁹² MCDB D353:117; D558:247.

⁹³ Paul Davis, personal communication 2016.

⁹⁴ Ancestry.com 2016.

⁹⁵ The Pilot 1933.

Evaluation

The Poole House is located at 3789 NC 73 Highway, east of West End of Mineral Springs Township in Moore County. The primary resource, built in 1913, is a two-story, three-bay house constructed in the Classical Revival style with a central hall plan. The building features three additions off of the rear (southeast) elevation constructed between 1935 and 1980.

The Poole House retains a moderate to high level of integrity of location as the house and surviving outbuildings appear to be in their original location; however, two of the secondary dwellings for farm workers of the peach orchard have been demolished and the remainder has changed in function. Two of the additions to the house are historic and typical alterations of an early-twentieth century rural farmhouse and therefore, the property retains moderate integrity of design. The dwelling has a moderate level of integrity in workmanship and materials due to replacement siding and interior alterations. The surrounding property that was once a part of the same tract of land, has been altered from its historic use as a peach orchard to a long leaf pine farm. During that process, lanes and outbuildings associated with the peach orchard have been modified or demolished. As a result, the complex retains a low to moderate level of setting, feeling, and association.

The Poole House was constructed by the Cochran family during a time of agricultural success in West End. An experienced peach farmer in his own right, J. Hawley Poole purchased the house and associated lands during a time when peach production declined.⁹⁶ However, Poole was an educated man from North Carolina State University and experimented with various fertilizers and pesticides during his residence in West End. When the property was passed to his daughter and her husband, the current owners, land use reverted to the area's prior use before peach farming: pine forestry and timbering.

Many of the previously surveyed Classical or Greek Revival style resources in Moore County are located within the vicinity of a resort town such as Pinehurst or the Southern Pines Historic District (MR0142), a community straddling the Seaboard Railway composed of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century dwellings and commercial buildings constructed in Craftsman, Queen Anne, and Colonial and Classical Revival architectural styles among others.⁹⁷ Several of these retain a high level of historic integrity when compared to the Poole House. Located within this district is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay Classical Revival-style, foursquare dwelling constructed around 1910 known as the Lewis-Pennsylvania House (MR0378).⁹⁸ Similar to the Poole House, the Lewis-Pennsylvania House features a porch with Tuscan-style, wood columns, a central dormer on the primary elevation, and a decorated cornice (Photo 22, p. 38). However, the wood modillions beneath the hipped roof and wrap-around porch that wraps around three elevations are pure stylistic features of the Classical Revival style. Retaining these features and original materials assists the building in maintaining a high level

⁹⁶ Ancestry.com 2016.

⁹⁷ Black 1991.

⁹⁸ NC-HPO 2009a.

of integrity. The resource contributes to the eligibility of the Southern Pines Historic District (MR0142) but is not yet individually listed on the Study List.⁹⁹



Photo 22: Northwest Oblique of the Lewis-Pennsylvania House (MR0378).

Another resource similar in architectural style to the Poole House is a stronger example, also located within the Southern Pines Historic District (MR0378), is the Stroud-Osbourne House (MR0353). The contributing building is a two-story, Classical Revival-style dwelling with dormered roof vents constructed in 1914.¹⁰⁰ The dwelling features a wrap-around porch with Tuscan-style wooden columns and a corbeled chimney brick flue (Photo 23, p. 39). Even though this frame dwelling has been stuccoed by one of the previous owners and the windows have been replaced, the building retains high integrity of form and design.¹⁰¹

The Ferguson-McDougald House (MR0554) is located on NC 27 Highway southeast of Cameron in Moore County. The primary resource is a circa-1880, two-story, three bay rural farmhouse constructed in the vernacular Queen Anne style (Photo 24, p. 39). Unlike the Poole House, the building retains all of its original materials and fenestration as well as its ornate two-story, front porch. Therefore, this resource was placed on the Study List and determined eligible by the NC-HPO under Criterion C for its representation of a vernacular Queen Anne farmhouse and “near perfect integrity” in Moore County.¹⁰²

⁹⁹ NC-HPO 2009a.

¹⁰⁰ NC-HPO 2009b.

¹⁰¹ NC-HPO 2009b.

¹⁰² NC-HPO 1994.



Photo 23: Stroud-Osbourne House (MR0353), Northeast Elevation.



Photo 24: Southwest Elevation of the Ferguson-McDougald House (MR0554).¹⁰³

The Poole House and its associated outbuildings are one of several surviving early-twentieth century peach farming complexes in Mineral Springs Township and Moore County. Due to the fairly short duration of such agricultural practices in the sandhills, the Poole family was

¹⁰³ Bing 2015.

required to change the land use that was potentially more sensible for them (Figure 16, p. 41). This is indicated in a comparison of historic and current aerials.¹⁰⁴ The property has been divorced from its historic use, a change directly reflected in the surrounding outbuildings and landscape. Furthermore, this dwelling is not known to be associated with any important historical event or trend in Moore County or rural North Carolina as a whole. For these reasons, it is recommended that the Poole House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

For a resource to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B, it must be associated with an important individual within a specific historic context or they must be considered significant within their profession or group.¹⁰⁵ J. Hawley Poole was a successful peach farmer who did help conduct experiments in fertilizer use, however, he is not known to have made any significant contributions to area history or to agricultural practices in Moore County. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the listing under Criterion B.

In order to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C, a rural resource must demonstrate an “organization of space, visible in the arrangement of fields or siting of farmsteads, may illustrate a pattern of land use significant for its representation of traditional practices unique to a community.”¹⁰⁶ The rural resource may also be eligible under Criterion C if the “buildings and outbuildings, whether high-style or vernacular, may be distinctive in design, style, or method of construction, and be representative of historic local or regional trends.”¹⁰⁷ Although the Poole House is characteristic of a form and style that was popularized in the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth centuries, it has been considerably altered over time through material modifications and exterior and interior additions. Moreover, several contributing outbuildings have been demolished. Historic aerials also indicate that farm lanes, orchards, and tree lines have been significantly altered.¹⁰⁸ More intact examples of this form and style exist elsewhere in the region. Consequently, it is recommended that this resource is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

According to the NPS, a property must meet two requirements in order to be eligible under Criterion D. The property but likely to contribute historic or prehistoric information and the information must be considered significant.¹⁰⁹ The Bowen Farm is not likely to yield new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology or agricultural technology and therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

In sum, the Poole House is **recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.**

¹⁰⁴ Google Earth 2016; USGS 1950.

¹⁰⁵ McClelland et al. 1989.

¹⁰⁶ McClelland et al. 1999.

¹⁰⁷ McClelland et al. 1999.

¹⁰⁸ USGS 1950.

¹⁰⁹ McClelland et al. 1999.



Figure 16: 1950 (top) and 2016 (bottom) Aerials Indicating Land Use Changes of the Poole House Tract.¹¹⁰ *Note: Red arrow denotes location of dwelling and outbuildings. Figures are not to scale.*

¹¹⁰ Google Earth 2016; USGS 1950.

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