



**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

July 7, 2016

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley   
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report for Replacement of Bridge 46 on SR 1658 over McIntosh Creek, PA16-01-0180, Moore County, ER16-1100

Thank you for your letter of June 20, 2016, transmitting the report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and concur with its finding that the **Blackman Home Place (MR1376) is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.**

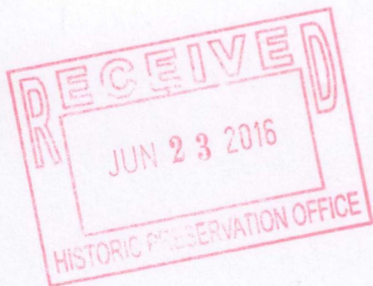
The house's architectural integrity has been compromised by the instillation of vinyl windows and siding and a stone veneer foundation on both the ca. 1850s log cabin and the 1902 2-story, triple-A addition. As the report describes, there are several, more intact examples in Moore County of log cabins and triple-A houses. Additionally, without access to the interior of the building, it would be difficult to make a case for individual eligibility.

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](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT





PAT McCRORY  
Governor  
NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON  
Secretary

16-1100

June 20, 2016

Renee Gledhill-Earley  
Environmental Review Coordinator  
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
4617 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

H  
Hannah  
7/14  
E. Reethers  
6/27/16  
DUE 7/12/16

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

RE: **Historic Structures Report** TIP# B-5759, PA# 16-01-0180, Replace Bridge No. 46 on SR 1658 (Wadsworth Rd) over McIntosh Creek in Moore County  
*CARTHAGE*

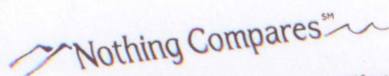
The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached one hard copy and one digital copy of the Historic Structure Report, as well as a Survey Site form, digital images, and GIS data. The report meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. If you have any questions regarding the accompanying information, please feel free to contact me at 919-707-6088 or [slreap@ncdot.gov](mailto:slreap@ncdot.gov).

Sincerely,

*Shelby Reap*

Shelby Reap  
Historic Architecture Group

Attachment





**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION**

**REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 46 ON SR 1658  
(WADSWORTH ROAD) OVER MCINTOSH CREEK,  
MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**STATE PROJECT NUMBER: TIP NUMBER: B-5759  
WBS# 45715**

*by*

**M. Chris Manning**

*Prepared for*

**NCDOT Human Environment Section**

*Prepared by*

**DOVETAIL**  
**Cultural Resource Group**

**June 2016**





**Historic Architectural Eligibility Evaluation**

**Replace Bridge No. 46 on SR 1658 (Wadsworth Road)  
over McIntosh Creek,  
Moore County, North Carolina**

**State Project Number: TIP Number: B-5759  
WBS# 45715**

*Prepared for*

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

*Prepared by*

M. Chris Manning

**Dovetail Cultural Resource Group**  
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(540) 899-9170

Dovetail Job #16-033  
June 2016

  
Principal Investigator

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

June 13, 2016

Date

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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 replace Bridge No. 46 on State Route 1658 (Wadsworth Road) over McIntosh Creek in Moore County, North Carolina. The NCDOT state project number is WBS# 45715 and the Transportation Improvement Project (TIP) number is B-5759.

NCDOT defines this project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) as 75 feet on either side of Bridge No. 46 and 300 feet from each end of that structure. NCDOT Architectural Historians reviewed the properties within the APE and determined that one property greater than 50 years old warranted further evaluation: the Blackman Home Place (MR1376) (Table 1). This project is subject to review under the *Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects*.<sup>1</sup> NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for each project and conducted a preliminary investigation, identifying resources warranting additional study and eligibility evaluation. Moore County Bridge No. 46 is not addressed in this report. Built in 1970, the structure does not exemplify any distinctive engineering or aesthetic type and is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The goals of this investigation were to: first, document the architectural and landscape features of the property; second, gather archival data on the property; and third, examine the physical and historical information collected within the appropriate context(s) to properly evaluate the property under established criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The fourth goal of this investigation was to propose NRHP boundaries for the property should it be recommended eligible for listing. Work on this project was conducted in May 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 the Blackman Home Place (MR1376) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Table 1).

Table 1: Eligibility Recommendations.

Property Name	NC-HPO Survey Site Number	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
Blackman Home Place	MR1376	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A

<sup>1</sup> NCDOT/ North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO)/Federal Highway Administration (FHA) 2015.



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## INTRODUCTION

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a historic architectural eligibility evaluation on behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) to replace Bridge No. 46 on State Route 1658 (Wadsworth Road) over McIntosh Creek in Moore County, North Carolina (Figure 1–Figure 3, pp. 2–4). The project (WBS# 45715 and TIP# B-5759) is federally funded and will require a federal permit. This project is subject to review under the *Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects*.<sup>2</sup>

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). NCDOT architectural historians identified the current project area of potential effects (APE) and determined that one resource (MR1376) required evaluation-level study. Dovetail Architectural Historian M. Chris Manning performed the work for this project, with Dr. Kerri S. Barile serving as Project Manager. Dr. Barile and Ms. Manning meet or exceed the standards established for Architectural Historian and Historian by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI).

Following a review of North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) records, Dovetail conducted fieldwork and archival research between May 9 and 19, 2016, with the goal of gathering detailed information on the appearance and history of the property to create an occupational and architectural narrative and chain of title (Appendix). As part of this research, Dovetail examined records at numerous state and local repositories and on the World Wide Web. Agencies and repositories that were consulted during the work included the NC-HPO Survey and Planning Archives in Raleigh, North Carolina; Moore County Register of Deeds and Moore County Clerk of Superior Court in Carthage, North Carolina; the Heritage Center at the Moore County Library in Carthage, North Carolina; Lee County Register of Deeds and Lee County Clerk of the Circuit Court in Sanford, 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. Because a plethora of archival documents are now available on-line, additional travel was not required to complete the research. Online resources accessed include census records, military draft cards and enlistment records, birth and death records, marriage records, divorce decrees, social security records, user-created family trees, historic newspapers, and other materials available through ancestry.com, newspapers.com, and other historical research web pages. Oral history was contributed by local Moore County residents Robert G. Wadsworth, Jr. and Brenda L. Bishop.

This report includes an eligibility evaluation of one newly recorded resource, MR1376, recommended for study by the NCDOT (Figure 2–Figure 3, pp. 3–4). This report meets the

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<sup>2</sup> NCDOT/NC-HPO/FHA 2015.

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 *Section 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines*.

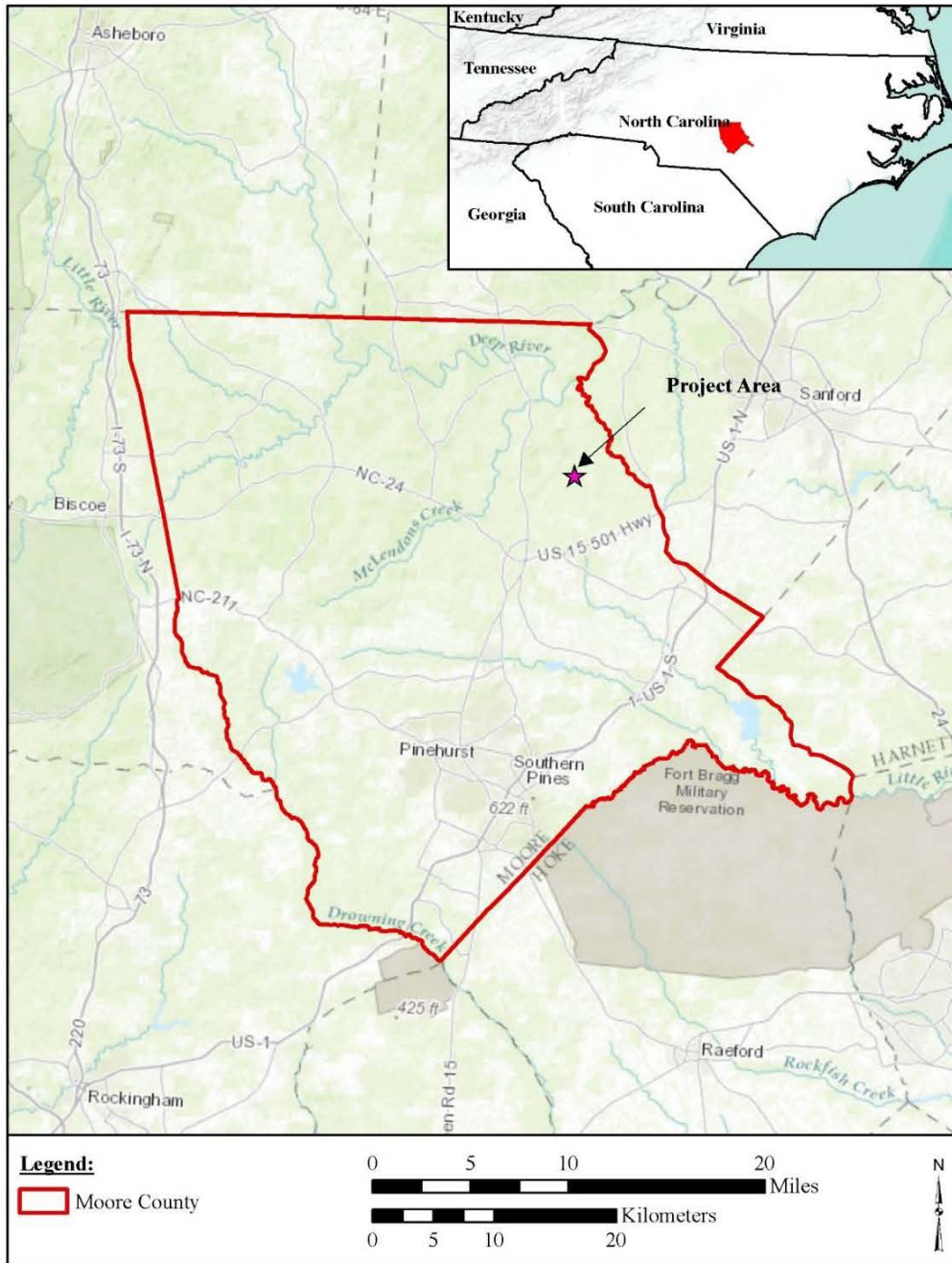


Figure 1: Map of Moore County, North Carolina and the Project Area Location.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Esri 2016a.

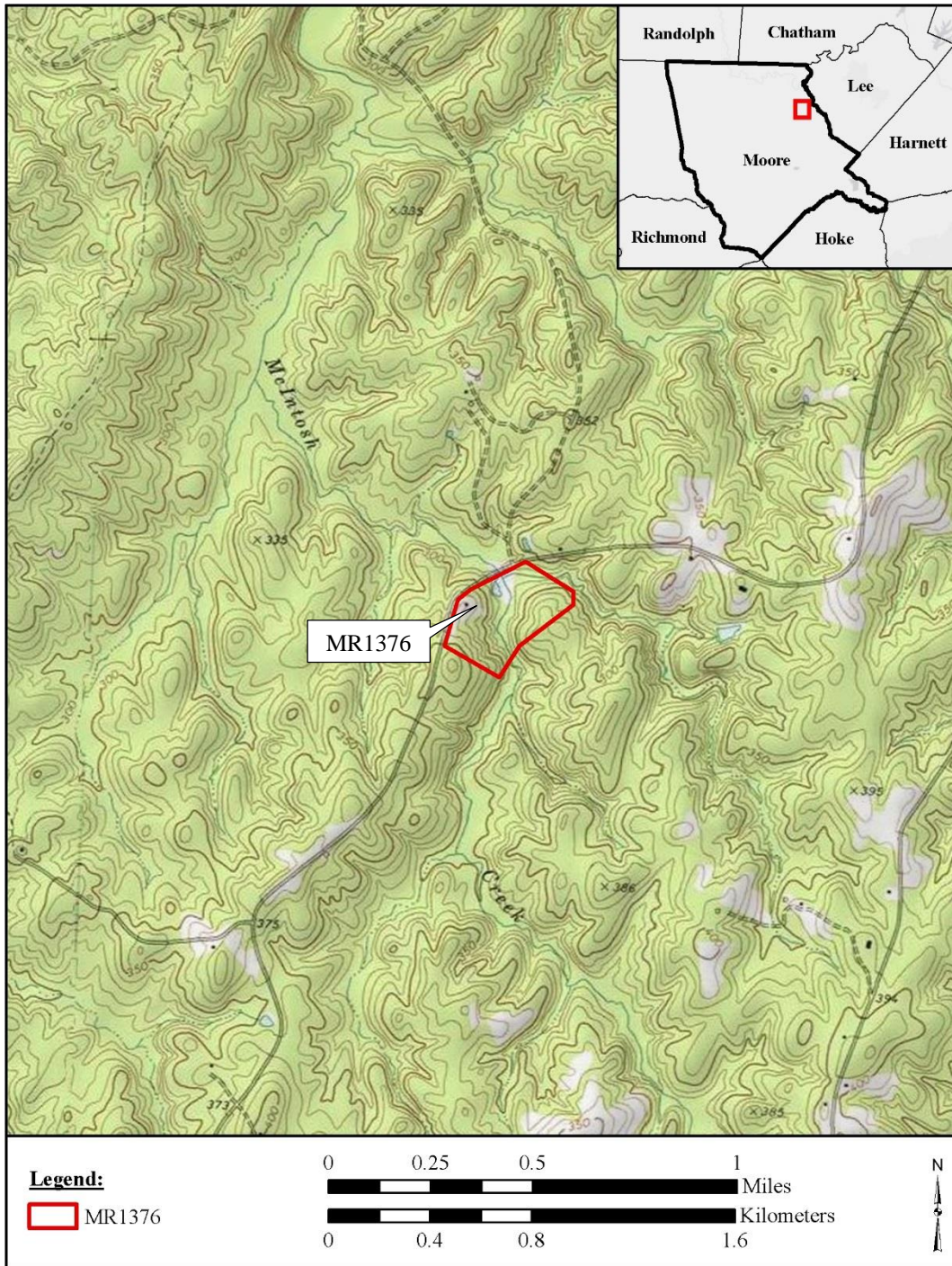


Figure 2: Location of Surveyed Resource on a Topographic Map.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Esri 2016b.



Figure 3: APE in Relation to the Parcel Boundaries of the Surveyed Property.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Esri 2016c.

## ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

### MR1376: Blackman Home Place

**Date of Construction:** ca. 1850 (log section)

**Modifications:**

Two-story addition constructed in 1902; one-story frame addition constructed ca. 1965; vinyl replacement windows and siding installed in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century

1219 Wadsworth Road  
Carthage, Moore County, North Carolina  
PIN: 869000336594



**Eligibility Recommendation:** Not Eligible

### *Architectural Description*

The Blackman Home Place is located at 1219 Wadsworth Road (SR 1658), north of the town of Carthage in Moore County, North Carolina. It is located in the Sandhills region at the fall line marking the transition between the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont and is characterized by a combination of sandy and clay soil, outcroppings of brown sandstone or “brownstone,” and stands of pine and oak forest.<sup>6</sup> The area immediately surrounding the resource is rural, with the north end of Wadsworth Road terminating at Underwood Road, a single-lane gravel roadway, approximately two miles to the north. Surrounding parcels are forested with young pine and are largely undeveloped, although unpaved driveways can be seen winding into the woods in some areas and may lead to isolated dwellings. Those houses that can be seen nearby consist primarily of mobile homes and prefabricated housing of relatively recent construction, with an occasional nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century house or small farm complex.

The resource is located on the southeast side of Wadsworth Road approximately 600 feet southwest of the bridge crossing McIntosh Creek. Currently, the Blackman Home Place sits on a parcel that measures 29.73 acres (Figure 4, p. 6). An unpaved driveway extends northeast from the roadway towards the house and is bordered on either side by an avenue of tall pines. Additional mature trees dot the manicured lawn surrounding the house, which is enclosed by a split-rail fence of relatively recent construction, and include oak, maple, tulip poplar, and what appear to be several fruit trees. Two large oaks frame the current façade of the house, which faces west. A small pond is located at the north edge of the property approximately 100 feet from the roadway and the bridge over McIntosh Creek, which runs through the middle of the property. The eastern half of the parcel is wooded, while a fenced-in horse pasture separates

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<sup>6</sup> LandScope America 2016.



the wooded portion of the parcel from the area containing the house and outbuildings (Figure 5, p. 7). Secondary resources include a barn, a garage, and two enclosed well head housings, all of relatively recent construction, in addition to a historic well topped by a recently constructed well house. No historic outbuildings survive, although personal communications with the current owner and a local resident reported the location of a former tenant house on the property.<sup>7</sup>



Figure 4: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the Blackman Home Place (MR1376).<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Brenda L. Bishop and R.G. Wadsworth, Jr., personal communication 2016.

<sup>8</sup> Esri 2016c.

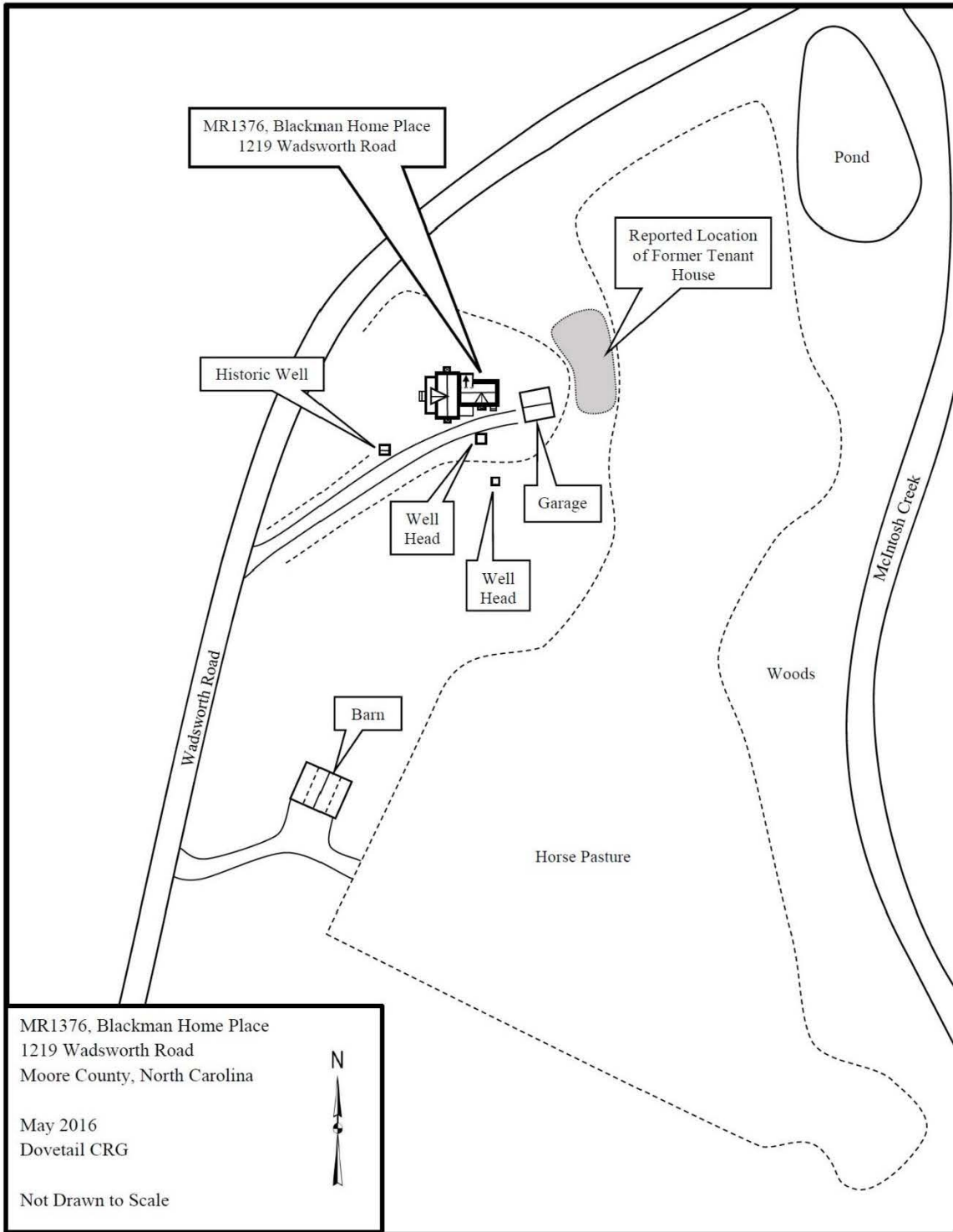


Figure 5: Site Plan of the Blackman Home Place (MR1376).

The Blackman Home Place is a one-story, mid-nineteenth-century log dwelling with a 1902, two-story, three-bay, triple-A addition with Queen Anne influences in a style commonly referred to as Folk Victorian (Photo 1–Photo 3, pp. 8–10).<sup>9</sup> There is a small, one-story addition connecting the original log building with the two-story addition. The resource has not been previously surveyed. Full interior access was not granted during the current survey effort, although a brief view of the interior was obtained during a conversation with the owner, Brenda L. Bishop; those observations and a rough floor plan are included in this report (Figure 6, p. 11). Additional information on the property’s history and former appearance was obtained during an interview with local resident Robert G. Wadsworth, Jr., whose family is distantly related to the Blackman family and who has lived in the immediate vicinity for more than 150 years.<sup>10</sup>



Photo 1: South Elevation of Original Log Section and One-Story Addition, Looking North.

The original log section measures roughly 22 feet by 20 feet and has an unknown foundation obscured by a brownstone veneer installed by the current owner (Photo 4, p. 10). The hewn-log structural system is clad in vinyl siding and the side-gabled roof with a centered gable on the south elevation is covered with asphalt shingles. An exterior, composite-masonry chimney is located on the south elevation at the centered gable and consists of rough-cut, irregular-

<sup>9</sup> McAlester 2013:397.

<sup>10</sup> R.G. Wadsworth, Jr., personal communication 2016.

coursed brownstone on the lower half and red brick at the top (Photo 5, p. 12). The chimney rests on a foundation consisting of a single slab of brownstone and chisel marks can be seen on the smaller stones (Photo 6, p. 12). According to the current owner, the fireplace associated with the chimney is original and functional, although it was not directly observed during the survey.<sup>11</sup> An entrance located on the south elevation of the log section, just east of the chimney, contains a single-leaf wood door with two vertical lights in the upper half protected by a wood-framed screen door and is accessed via a set of four stone steps (Photo 7, p. 13). The door appears to be a replacement and the construction date of the stone steps is unknown. Window fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash and a fixed-pane window in the east gable. Access to the interior of the original log section of the Blackman Home Place was not granted during the current survey. According to the homeowner, the logs are hewn and have been exposed in some areas to give a “rustic” look.



Photo 2: North Elevation of Original Log Section and One-Story Addition, Looking South.

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<sup>11</sup> Brenda L. Bishop, personal communication 2016.



Photo 3: Northwest Oblique of 1902 Two-Story Addition, Looking Southeast.



Photo 4: East Elevation of Log Section Showing Vinyl Siding and Brownstone Veneer Obscuring Foundation.

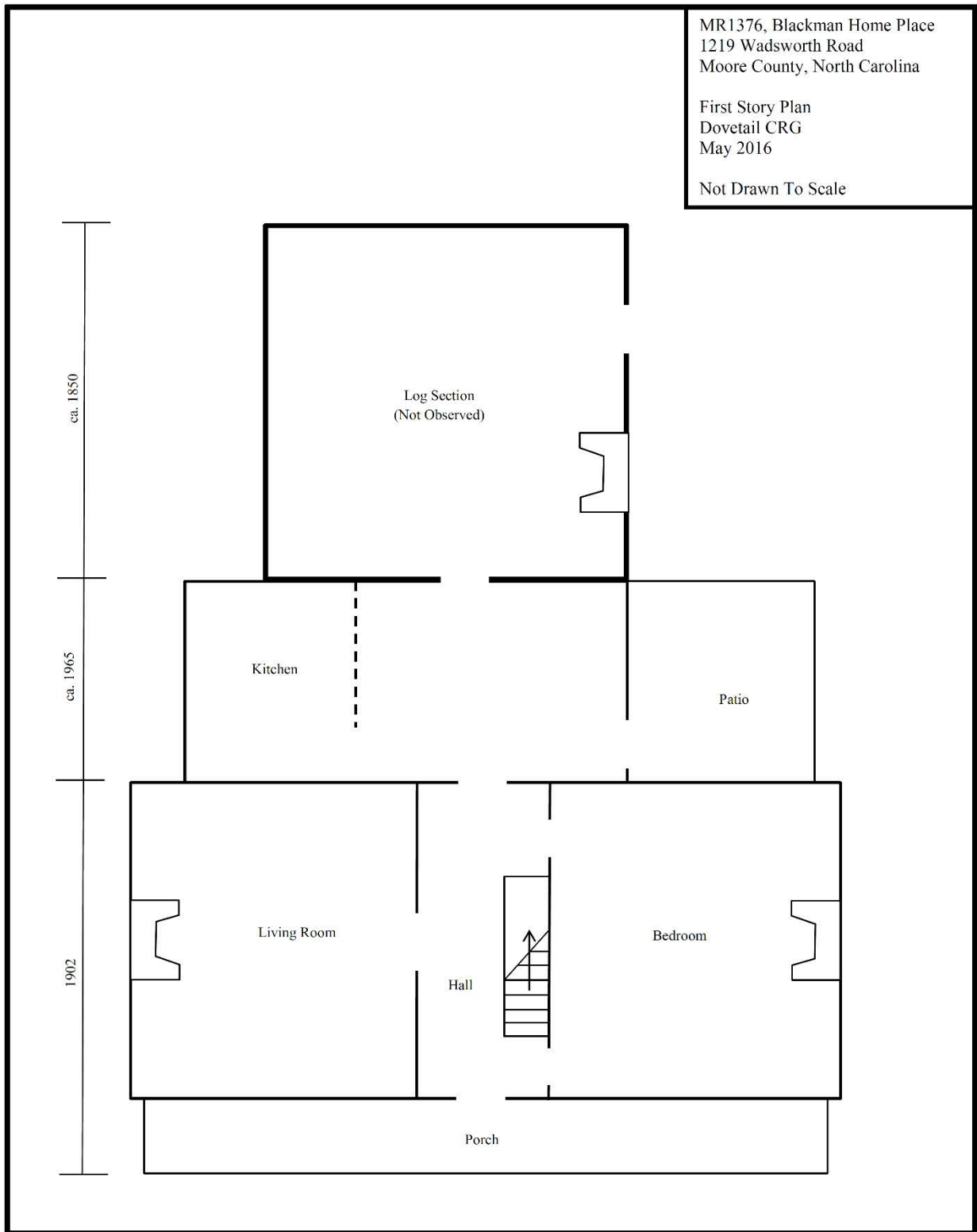


Figure 6: First-Story Floor Plan of the Blackman Home Place (MR1376).



Photo 5: Composite Masonry Chimney on the South Elevation of the Original Log Section, Looking Northwest.



Photo 6: Detail of Chisel Marks on the Stone Chimney, Looking Northeast.



Photo 7: Entrance on South Elevation of Log Section, Looking North.

A large, two-story, three-bay addition is located west of the original log dwelling, connected by a one-story addition of later date. The two-story addition has a formal façade that faces west towards the road (Photo 8, p. 14). It is likely that this portion of the Blackman Home Place was actually a freestanding dwelling when originally constructed in 1902 and that the original log building continued to be used as a kitchen or other domestic outbuilding. The foundation of the two-story portion of the house is covered with brownstone veneer and has a wood-framed structural system covered with vinyl siding. Loose sections of siding on the north elevation and holes in the vinyl siding in the second story suggest that horizontal wood siding survives underneath in at least some areas (Photo 9–Photo 10, p. 15). The side-gabled roof has a front-facing central gable resulting in what is regionally referred to as a triple-A house.<sup>12</sup> The roof is covered with decorative pressed metal that appears to be original (Photo 11, p. 15). Exterior composite-masonry chimneys are located at the north and south gables. The lower half of each chimney is constructed of rough-cut, irregular-coursed brownstone similar to that found on the log section chimney, while the upper half is composed of buff-colored brick. The south chimney has a date stone near the center, into which has been carved “C.H.F. 1902” (Photo 12, p. 16), providing a date for the addition’s construction.<sup>13</sup> The block bearing this inscription is of a slightly brighter hue and more even finish compared to the rest of the stone, suggesting

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<sup>12</sup> Bishir and Southern 1996:452.

<sup>13</sup> No one with the initials C.H.F. was identified as living near the Blackman Home Place in 1910 census records. The person responsible for the construction of the chimney may have been an itinerant craftsman or relative or friend who resided outside of the Jesup community.



that the surrounding stones may have been reused from an earlier structure while the date stone was added during the rebuilding process.



Photo 8: Southwest Oblique of Two-Story Addition, Looking Northeast.



Photo 9: Wood Siding on the North Elevation Visible Under Loose Vinyl Siding.



Photo 10: Exposed Wood Siding Visible Through Holes Cut Into the Vinyl Siding on the Second Story of the North Elevation, Looking South.



Photo 11: Detail of Pressed Metal Roof on Front-Facing Central Gable, Looking North.



Photo 12: Detail of Composite Masonry Chimney on Two-Story Addition,  
Showing Date Stone.

The entrance to the two-story portion of the Blackman Home Place is centered on the west-facing elevation (façade) and consists of a single-leaf, paneled wood door with two vertical lights in the upper half, transom above, and a wood-framed replacement screen door (Photo 13, p. 17). The entrance is accessed via a full-width porch with partial-width tiered porch at the second story. The porch foundation is obscured by brownstone veneer and the wood deck is a recent replacement. The turned wood supports and railing with turned balusters appear to be original, although a wood handrail flanking the centrally located steps is of more recent construction and is composed of balusters of a slightly different profile (Photo 14, p. 18). The tops of the support posts are embellished with scrollwork brackets (Photo 15, p. 18). The second-story portion of the porch is located within the central front gable and displays turned supports, scrollwork brackets, and balustrade identical to that of the first-story porch (Photo 16, p. 19). Window fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash with inoperable shutters.

Although full access to the interior of the 1902 portion of the Blackman Home Place was not granted during the survey, much of the first story was observed during an interview with the homeowner. The first floor layout consists of a basic central-passage floorplan. The main entrance on the façade leads to a central hall or “passage,” with a staircase along the south wall that provides access to the second story. The staircase has an open railing with spindlework balusters. Just east and west of the staircase, two doorways lead to the south room, which is currently being used as a bedroom. On the north side of the passage, a central doorway leads to the north room, which is currently being used as a living room or sitting room. The original fireplaces and mantles are visible in both rooms. Additionally, all rooms in the first story appear to retain their original pine plank flooring and beadboard wall covering. The lower half of each wall is clad in vertical beadboard topped by a low chair rail. Above the chair rail, diagonal beadboard covers the walls to the ceiling, which is also covered with beadboard.



Photo 13: Entrance on the West Elevation of the 1902 Addition, Looking East.



Photo 14: Detail of Porch, Showing Replacement Balusters and Handrail, Looking Southeast.



Photo 15: Detail of Scrollwork Brackets on Porch.



Photo 16: Second-Story Porch under the Front-Facing Gable Peak of the 1902 Addition, Looking East.

A one-story addition connects the log section to the larger two-story addition. Although the date of this addition is unknown, interior layout, visible finishes, and fenestration suggest it was constructed circa 1965. The addition has a foundation obscured by brownstone veneer and a wood-framed structural system clad in vinyl siding. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles, with a shed-roof projection on the north elevation (Photo 17, p. 20). A single-leaf, paneled wood door is located on the south elevation and is accessed via a concrete patio (Photo 18, p. 20). Window fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash and a large two-pane picture window on the south elevation.

During an interview with the homeowner, the interior of the one-story addition was observed briefly, although no photos were permitted to be taken. The interior consisted of a single room with a kitchen located along the north wall separated from the rest of the room by a counter. The walls were covered with pressed-wood paneling of a type common in the 1960s and 1970s, and the floor was covered with linoleum.



Photo 17: Shed-Roof Projection on the North Elevation of the One-Story Addition, Looking South.



Photo 18: Entrance on the South Elevation of the One-Story Addition, Looking North.

Outbuildings found on the Blackman Home Place property include a well, two covered well heads, a garage, and a horse barn. A historic well that appears to be cut into the underlying bedrock is located southwest of the house (Photo 19–Photo 20, p. 22). Although the well itself dates to the nineteenth century, the well house was constructed by the current owner circa 2006.<sup>14</sup> The well house has a foundation clad in brownstone veneer and a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles and supported by four square wood posts. A pulley with bucket is mounted to the underside of the roof and a protective metal grating has been installed over the well opening. Two enclosed well heads of relatively recent construction (circa 2006) are located south of the house. Both are of unknown construction and are clad in brownstone veneer. The well head closest to the house is the larger of the two and has a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles (Photo 21, p. 22). A small access door is visible on its east elevation. The smaller well head has a flat roof covered with asphalt shingles and no visible openings (Photo 22, p. 23).



Photo 19: Historic Well with Modern Well House, Looking Northeast.

Just east of the house is a garage that was constructed circa 2000 and modified by the current owner (Photo 23, p. 23). The building has a concrete-block foundation clad in brownstone veneer, a wood-framed structural system clad in what appears to be fiberglass or vinyl siding, and a gable-front roof covered with asphalt shingles. A garage bay opening and single-leaf door are situated on the west elevation. A horse barn constructed circa 2008 is located southwest of the house and other outbuildings (Photo 24, p. 24). It has an unknown foundation covered with brownstone veneer, a wood-framed structural system clad in horizontal plank siding, and a monitor roof with modern, v-crimp, metal roofing. The barn has openings on the north and south elevations that create a drive-through bay.

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<sup>14</sup> Brenda L. Bishop, personal communication 2016.





Photo 20: Interior View of Well.



Photo 21: Large Well Head, Looking Southwest.



Photo 22: Small Well Head, Looking Southwest.



Photo 23: Garage, Looking Southeast.



Photo 24: Horse Barn, Looking East.

### *Historic Context*

Prior to the turn of the twentieth century, the Sandhills of North Carolina, where the Blackman Home Place is located, were primarily filled with dense forests of pines and were not farmed for profit due to unfertile soil.<sup>15</sup> Instead, the area was characterized by small family farms that raised a variety of crops and livestock for personal use. Many of these farms were occupied by Scottish immigrants who constructed homes of locally abundant pine and oak. Most families did not own any slaves, and those that did owned few. In the late nineteenth century, some of these farms turned to cash crops such as cotton and tobacco, although Moore County never developed any large plantations.

The Blackman Home Place is currently situated on a parcel measuring 29.73 acres, although historically it was part of a much larger parcel. Unfortunately, almost all nineteenth-century deed records for Moore County were destroyed in a fire at the courthouse in 1898 that started in the Register of Deeds office.<sup>16</sup> Based on its log construction and information provided by local resident Robert G. Wadsworth, Jr. (1943–), it is estimated that the earliest part of the Blackman house was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century (ca. 1850).<sup>17</sup> It should be noted that the current owner claims that the log section of the Blackman house dates to the 1700s.<sup>18</sup> She also is in possession of a complete history of the house and surrounding property but was not willing to share that information with the surveyor.

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<sup>15</sup> Little and Kullen 1998:21.

<sup>16</sup> Seawell 1970:183.

<sup>17</sup> Robert G. Wadsworth, Jr., personal communication 2016.

<sup>18</sup> Linda L. Bishop, personal communication 2016.

Robert G. Wadsworth, Jr. lives about a mile up the road from the Blackman property in a house that has been occupied by his family for more than 150 years. According to Mr. Wadsworth, when Hiram Wadsworth constructed the Wadsworth log house sometime before the Civil War (he estimates the 1840s), it was one of the only houses in the area.<sup>19</sup> Mr. Wadsworth also asserts that the Blackman log house was the only other house nearby, although he is not sure which house was constructed first. According to Mr. Wadsworth, the Blackmans operated a sawmill, corn mill, and cotton gin on their property, on the west side of the road across from the house.<sup>20</sup> Most of the Blackman farm was also located on the west side of the road, including many of the outbuildings and several tenant houses.

The earliest surviving deed for the Blackman Home Place dates to 31 August 1914, when the heirs of J.F. Blackman conveyed 100 acres of “the J.F. Blackman home place” to son William Lacy Blackman (1876–1931).<sup>21</sup> Clues to earlier ownership can be ascertained, however, from alternate sources, including tax rolls, census records, county directories, and newspaper articles. For example, the 1851 tax rolls for Moore County list John Blackman in possession of 387 acres of land valued at \$387; however, it is unclear if this was the same land on which the Blackman Home Place is located.<sup>22</sup> According to the 1850 census, John Blackman (age 62) resided in Moore County with his wife Candice and six children: Mary, Nancy, Frances, Susan, Jesse F., Philopena, and Benjamin Blackman.<sup>23</sup> Tax rolls for the following year list John Blackman, deceased, with the same land, and his death is reported in the local paper around the same time.<sup>24</sup> After his death, which was preceded by that of his second wife, Candice, the Blackman children were sent to live with relatives. The 1860 census shows Fordham [Jessie F.] Blackman (age 17) residing with his brother-in-law, William Wadsworth.<sup>25</sup> A decade later, the 1870 census shows Jesse P. Blackman (age 28), living alone near the William Wadsworth family.<sup>26</sup> That same year, records show a “John” Blackman marrying Frances “Fannie” McLeod.<sup>27</sup> Census records for 1880 show Jesse F. and Fannie Blackman residing near Carthage in Moore County, North Carolina with their children: Neil R., Mary M., Nellie L., and Annie J. Blackman.<sup>28</sup> The Moore County tax rolls for 1900 report that J.F. Blackman (age 59) was in possession of 298 acres on McIntosh Creek valued at \$825. His son, Lacy Blackman (age 22), is shown as owning no real estate, although he paid school, township, county, and state taxes.

By 1905, the Blackman land on McIntosh Creek had been reduced to 228 acres.<sup>29</sup> The 1910 census shows Jesse (sometimes appearing as Janie) F. Blackman, widower, as a resident on the farm with his son, William Lacy (age 33), and his daughters Annie J. (age 31) and Fannie

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<sup>19</sup> Wadsworth n.d.; Robert G. Wadsworth, Jr., personal communication 2016.

<sup>20</sup> Robert G. Wadsworth, Jr., personal communication; Wadsworth 2005:64.

<sup>21</sup> Moore County Deed Book [MCDB] 153:554.

<sup>22</sup> Moore County Tax Rolls [MCTR] 1851.

<sup>23</sup> Ancestry.com 2016.

<sup>24</sup> Comer 1999:126.

<sup>25</sup> Ancestry.com 2016; Jesse F. Blackman also appears as John F. Blackman in some records.

<sup>26</sup> Ancestry.com 2016.

<sup>27</sup> Comer 1999:79.

<sup>28</sup> Ancestry.com 2016.

<sup>29</sup> MCTR 1905.

P. (age 25).<sup>30</sup> When J.F. Blackman died in 1911, his estate was divided among his heirs. A transaction dated 31 August 1914 shows that his son, William Lacy Blackman (1876–1929), inherited 100 acres of the estate, which included “the J.F. Blackman home place,” which brings the record up to the time of the oldest surviving deed for the property.<sup>31</sup>

Shortly after the Blackman and Wadsworth families settled in the area in the mid-nineteenth century, a small community sprang up in the vicinity. Various sources refer to this settlement as Jesup (sometimes appearing as Jessup or Jessups) or Cedar Grove, after the local school.<sup>32</sup> Around 1891, a post office was established at Jesup, first at the William Underwood residence, then at the home of his brother, Charlie Underwood, followed by the W.L. Blackman house (Blackman Home Place) beginning around 1909, and finally at the William J. Wadsworth house where it remained until it was discontinued in the 1930s.<sup>33</sup> The location of Jesup seems to have been something of a moving target. An 1898 Moore County directory lists Jesup as being located ten miles northeast of Carthage, with an estimated population of 25 persons.<sup>34</sup> Another source describes the location of the community as being 6 miles northeast of Carthage.<sup>35</sup> According to a current resident, whose family has lived in the Jesup neighborhood for more than a century and a half, “the location of the post office defined the location of Jesup.”<sup>36</sup> The community was often omitted from maps, and when it did appear, it wasn’t always in the same place (Figure 7–Figure 8, p. 27–28). In addition to the Blackmans and Wadsworths, other residents of Jesup in the late-nineteenth century include the Campbell, Fields, Fuquay, Gaster, Gilmore, Gordan, Hargett, Lewis, McDonald, and Underwood families, whose names appear frequently in census records and other documents associated with the Blackman Home Place.

W.L. Blackman died intestate in 1929 at the age of 53 and the property passed to his wife, Emma J. (Shields) Blackman (1888–1931).<sup>37</sup> The 1930 census shows that Emma Blackman (age 41), Jesup postmaster, resided on the farm on what was known as the Carthage Jesup Road with her seven-year-old son, William Paul Blackman (1923–2007), and her 75-year-old widowed mother.<sup>38</sup> An unmarried white woman by the name of Bettie Cox, age 86, was reported as a lodger on the Blackman property. According to local informant Robert G. Wadsworth, Jr., the tenant house that was once located just east of the main house at the Blackman Home Place was commonly referred to as the Betsy Cox house, named for an “old woman who lived in the pasture behind the garage.”<sup>39</sup> In 1931, Emma Blackman died, followed two weeks later by her mother, leaving her eight-year-old orphaned son the sole heir to the

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<sup>30</sup> Ancestry.com 2016.

<sup>31</sup> MCDB 153:554.

<sup>32</sup> *Fayetteville Observer* 1900, 1898; Wadsworth 2005:64.

<sup>33</sup> *The Carthage Blade* 1891; Wadsworth 2005:64.

<sup>34</sup> Branson 1898:40.

<sup>35</sup> Wadsworth 2005:64.

<sup>36</sup> Wadsworth 2005:64.

<sup>37</sup> Ancestry.com 2016.

<sup>38</sup> Ancestry.com 2016.

<sup>39</sup> Robert G. Wadsworth, Jr., personal communication 2016.

Blackman family estate (Figure 9, p. 29).<sup>40</sup> Bettie Cox died the following year at the County Home in Carthage.<sup>41</sup>

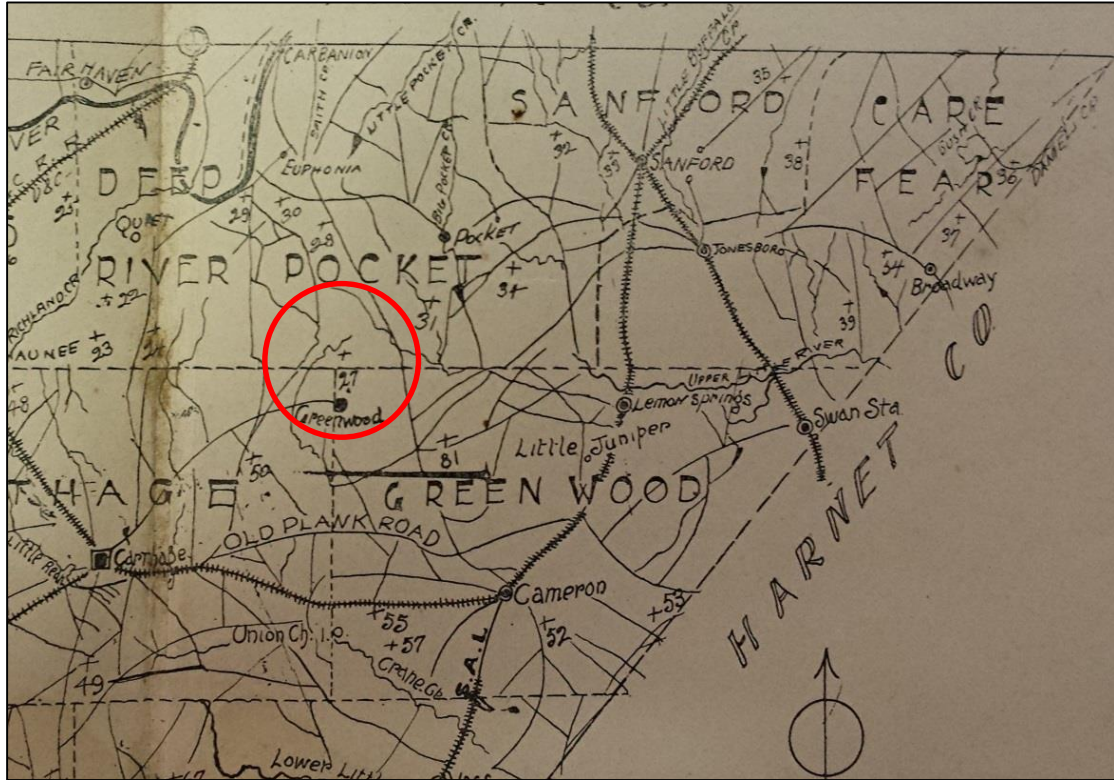


Figure 7: Map Showing the Northeast Portion of Moore County As It Appeared In 1898, Before the Formation of Lee County.<sup>42</sup> The general vicinity of the community of Jesup and the Blackman Home Place (MR1376) is indicated by a red circle. *Note: Map not to scale.*

It does not appear that William P. Blackman ever resided on the property as an adult. After the death of his parents, William was sent out of town to live with a relative.<sup>43</sup> When he signed up for the draft in 1942, he was listed as residing with Mrs. E.B. Shields in Asheboro, North Carolina,<sup>44</sup> and when he married Mary “Martha” Oakes (1928–1992) in 1948, he was living in Danville, Virginia, where he worked with his uncles in their auction and real estate business.<sup>45</sup>

<sup>40</sup> *The Bee* 1931.

<sup>41</sup> Ancestry.com 2016.

<sup>42</sup> Branson 1898.

<sup>43</sup> *The Bee* 1931; Although a newspaper article indicates William was sent to live with an aunt in Asheville, this may be a typo, as his draft card lists his next of kin as Mrs. E.B. Shields of Asheboro. Mrs. Shields is almost certainly Fannie Pearl Blackman Shields, sister of young William’s father, who married his mother’s oldest brother, Donald E. Shields, in 1921. Donald Shields died in 1923, leaving his wife a childless widow. The new living arrangement would have been mutually advantageous for both Fannie and the newly orphaned William.

<sup>44</sup> Ancestry.com 2016.

<sup>45</sup> Ancestry.com 2016; *The Bee* 1957.



known as “The Betsy House” could be seen on the property northeast of the main house.<sup>53</sup> According to Ms. Bishop, the building was wood-framed with no foundation, board and batten siding, and a tin roof. The chimney was gone and Ms. Bishop has suggested that the stone from the chimney had been reused elsewhere on the property, perhaps in the construction of the chimneys on the 1902 addition.<sup>54</sup> With the exception of the garage and tenant house ruins, no other outbuildings survived on the property when Ms. Bishop took ownership. She constructed the two enclosed well heads and the well house over the existing historic well at the front of the property around 2006 and built the horse barn in 2008.<sup>55</sup> She also cleared overgrown vegetation and built the fence to contain the horse pasture.

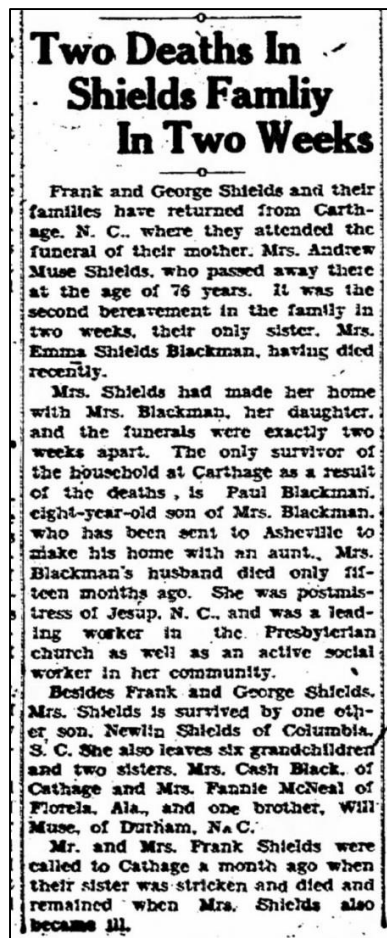


Figure 9: Article Describing the Death of Emma Shields Blackman and Her Mother, Christin Shields.<sup>56</sup>

<sup>53</sup> Brenda L. Bishop, personal communication 2016.

<sup>54</sup> This is unlikely, as Betsy/Betty Cox was residing in the tenant house as late as 1930, according to census records.

<sup>55</sup> Brenda L. Bishop, personal communication 2016.

<sup>56</sup> *The Bee* 1931.



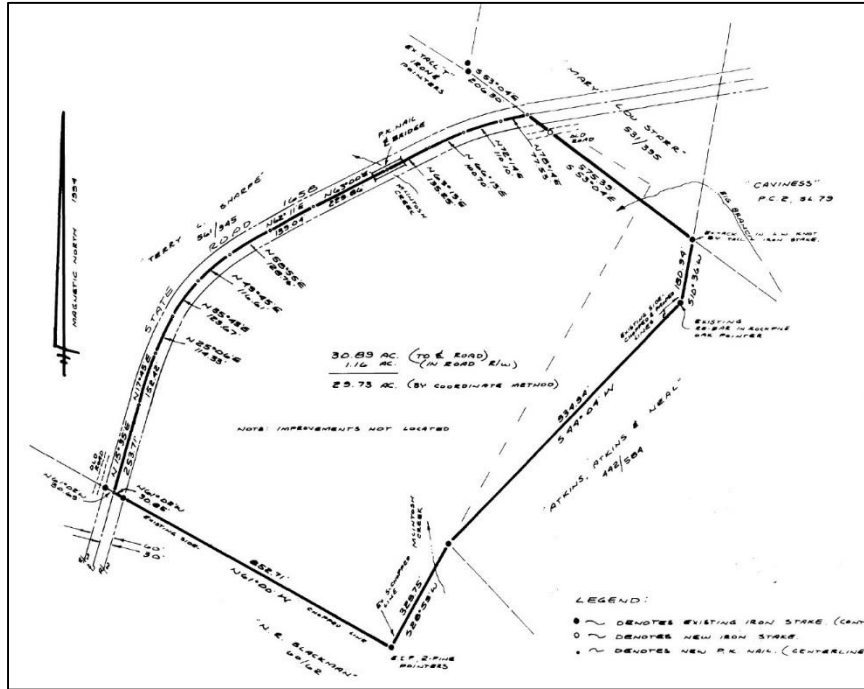


Figure 10: 1994 Resurvey of the Wadsworth Property.<sup>57</sup>

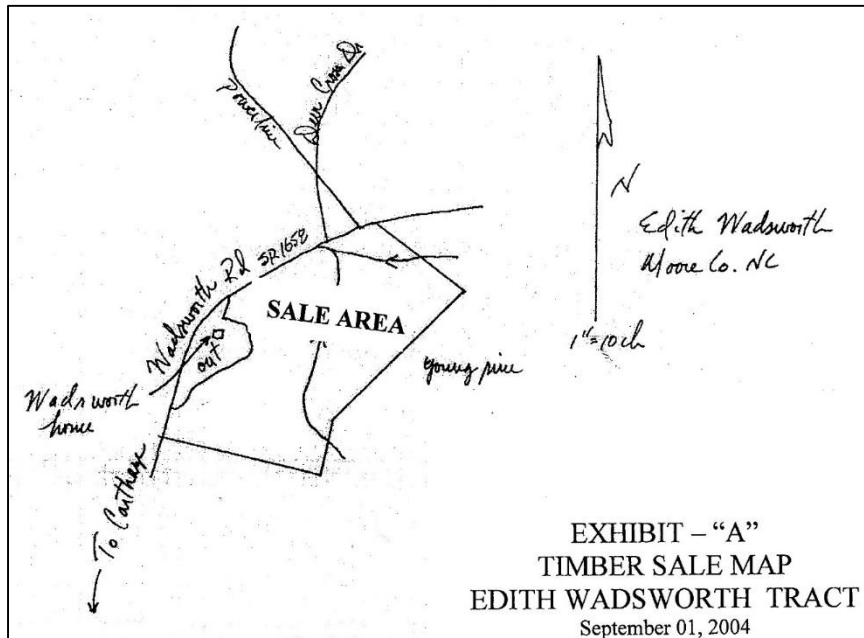


Figure 11: Map of Timber Rights Conveyed in 2004.<sup>58</sup>

<sup>57</sup> Moore County Survey Book 5:661.

<sup>58</sup> MCDB 2993:79.

## *Evaluation*

The Blackman Home Place retains integrity of location and, to a limited degree, integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Additionally, although the Blackman Home Place retains at least a portion of its original log core as well as the pressed metal roof, masonry chimneys, and two-story porch on the 1902 addition, integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been greatly diminished by the installation of vinyl siding, vinyl replacement windows, a brownstone veneer over the original foundation, and asphalt roofing on the original log section. The Blackman Home Place appears to retain a low level of integrity of setting, feeling, and association due to the loss of all historic outbuildings associated with the historic farm complex.

Although NC-HPO records indicate that 767 log buildings and structures have been previously surveyed in North Carolina, only six log buildings have been surveyed in Moore County, including a circa-1860s log school (MR0571) and an early-1940s tobacco barn (MR1373). The remaining four log resources are houses and include the late-eighteenth-century McLendon Log House (MR0009), the circa-1770 Deaton-Brewer-Thomas House (MR0539), the 1795 “River” Daniel Blue House (MR0068), and the circa-1850 O’Quinn House (MR0011). Two of these properties, the McLendon Log House and the “River” Daniel Blue House, are listed on the National Register. The Deaton-Brewer-Thomas House and the O’Quinn House are both included on the Study List.

The McLendon Log House (MR0009) is a one-room, half-dovetail log house with loft and shed porch constructed circa 1758 (Photo 25, p. 32). The fieldstone chimney was reconstructed from the fallen stones of the original. According to survey records, the McLendon Log House “represents an earlier architectural form which has an unusual gable construction utilizing log gable ends.”<sup>59</sup> The property was listed on the National Register in 1982.

The “River” Daniel Blue House is a two-story, weatherboarded log house that originally consisted of a hall and parlor plan with loft (Photo 26, p. 33). The building has pegged, hand-hewn sills set on stone piers. Several additions have been added to the house over the years, including a kitchen/dining room ell constructed in 1918. According to a previous survey, the house is locally significant and “embodies the evolution of a structure in continuous use as the society changed from frontier stage to the modern era, while simultaneously reflecting the changing economic status of the Blue family.”<sup>60</sup> In addition to the log house and additions, the property encompasses several historic outbuildings, including a tenant house, a v-notched log outbuilding, and a small rail depot. The property was listed on the National Register in 1983.<sup>61</sup>

Two additional log buildings in Moore County are included on the Study List. The Deaton-Brewer-Thomas House (MR0539) is a one-and-a-half-story log house with hall and parlor plan and dovetail notching constructed circa 1770 (Photo 27, p. 33). A second log house was

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<sup>59</sup> NC-HPO 1997.

<sup>60</sup> Cross 1983.

<sup>61</sup> NC-HPO 1983.

constructed on the property circa 1870. The Deaton-Brewer-Thomas House was recommended for the Study List “as one of the most intact examples of a late eighteenth century full-dovetailed log house in Moore County.”<sup>62</sup> The other log house in Moore County included on the Study List is the O’Quinn House (MR0011), a circa-1850, one-story dwelling with saddle-notched logs and log chimney resting on a foundation of lightwood blocks (Photo 28, p. 34). The O’Quinn House has been described as “a remarkable and exemplary survival” of nineteenth-century log construction in the Sandhills region of Moore County.<sup>63</sup>



Photo 25: The McLendon Log House (MR0009) in Moore County, North Carolina.<sup>64</sup>

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.<sup>65</sup> It is probable that some of these houses are of log construction and, like the Blackman Home Place, have not been previously identified. In addition to the four log houses in Moore County that have been previously surveyed, at least one other mid-nineteenth-century log home is known. The Wadsworth Log House, located at 648 Wadsworth Road, approximately 1 mile from the Blackman Home Place, is a log dwelling with several later additions (Photo 29–Photo 30, pp. 34–35). According to the current homeowner, the one-room log structure is largely intact under modern siding and interior finishes.<sup>66</sup> While this house has undergone some common modifications, the house retains moderate integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Additionally, the surrounding landscape, which encompasses a number of agricultural

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<sup>62</sup> NC-HPO 1998.

<sup>63</sup> Bishir 2005:5.

<sup>64</sup> NC-HPO 1997.

<sup>65</sup> Little and Kullen 1998:24.

<sup>66</sup> Robert G. Wadsworth, Jr., personal communication 2016.

buildings including at least one log outbuilding (Photo 31, p. 35), more closely reflects a rural, agricultural complex associated with a nineteenth-century log house in northeastern Moore County.

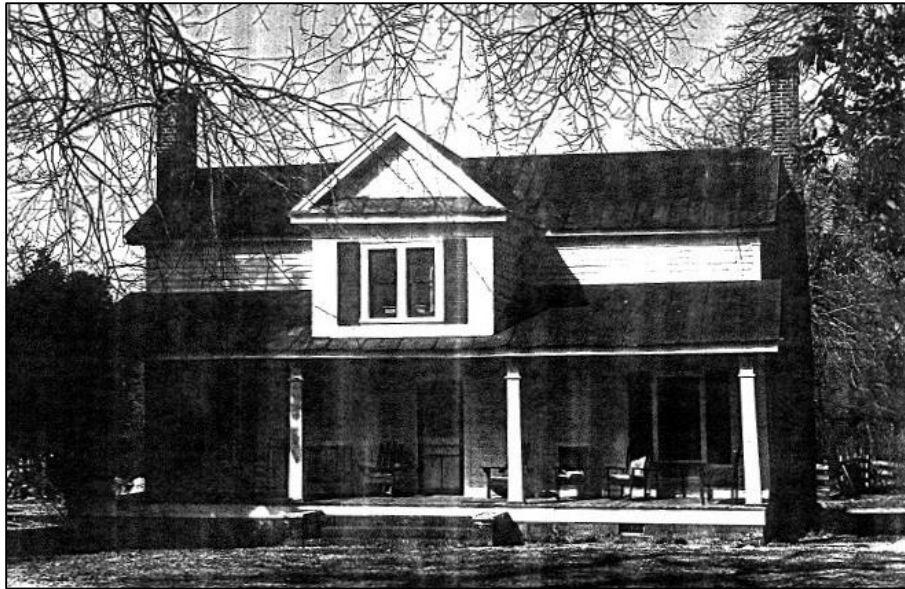


Photo 26: The “River” Daniel Blue House (MR0068) in Moore County, North Carolina.<sup>67</sup>



Photo 27: The Deaton-Brewer-Thomas House (MR0539) and Associated Log House in Moore County, North Carolina.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> NC-HPO 1983.

<sup>68</sup> NC-HPO 1998.



Photo 28: The O'Quinn House (MR0011) in Moore County, North Carolina.<sup>69</sup>



Photo 29: Original Log Section of the Wadsworth House at 648 Wadsworth Road,  
Looking North.

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<sup>69</sup> Bishir 2005:6.



Photo 30: Wadsworth Log House and Rear Additions, Looking Northwest.



Photo 31: Log Outbuilding Associated with the Wadsworth Log House, Looking Southeast.

To fully assess the architectural and historical significance of the Blackman Home Place, the two-story, 1902 addition to the original log building should also be taken into account. According to one source, Moore County experienced something of a building boom in the 1890s and early 1900s.<sup>70</sup> In towns such as Carthage and Sanford (now part of Lee County), increased commercial and industrial activity brought on in large part by the coming of the railroads and improved roads injected revenue into the local economy, which in turn filtered into the surrounding farms in the region.<sup>71</sup> As farmers prospered, they added onto original log dwellings or constructed more substantial frame dwellings reflecting current trends.

In 1902, J.F. Blackman constructed a two-story, wood-framed, Folk Victorian dwelling with Queen Anne influences just west of the original log structure. The two buildings were later connected by a one-story addition in the mid-twentieth century. The 1902 portion of the dwelling reflects changing architectural trends in Moore County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

A search of records on HPOWEB, the NC-HPO GIS Web Service, only returned results for one house in Moore County described as a triple-A or triple A. The resource (MR04790) is a circa-1905, two-story, triple-A house constructed in a vernacular style (Photo 32, p. 37). The wood-framed house, located at 145 E. Vermont Avenue in the Southern Pines Historic District (MR0142), has been highly modified and displays no remarkable detail.

During the current project, a triple-A house in Moore County that has not yet been surveyed was observed in the town of Carthage. The Corner Cottage and Carthage Creamery at 209 Dowd Road is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling that has been converted to commercial space (Photo 33, p. 37). The building retains a mixture of Folk Victorian and Colonial Revival detailing, but its integrity of setting, feeling, and association have been greatly reduced by recent development in the immediate area and the building's conversion to commercial space. Additionally, the resource lacks the impressive two-story porch found on the Blackman Home Place.

Other previously unsurveyed resources in Moore County display elements of the Folk Victorian and/or Queen Anne styles. Examples include houses at 108 Sanford Street and 306 N. McNeill Street, both in Carthage (Photo 34–Photo 35, p. 38). The house at 306 N. McNeill Street in particular retains a high integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Although not identified as a triple-A house on HPOWEB, the Ferguson-McDougald House (MR0554) is another example of that form located in Moore County. The resource is a circa-1880, two-story, three-bay, wood-frame dwelling constructed in the Folk Victorian style that is remarkably similar to that of the Blackman Home Place (Photo 36, p. 39). Like the Blackman Home Place, the house has a two-story front porch with decorative brackets and Queen Anne detailing. Unlike the Blackman Home Place, however, the Ferguson-McDougald House retains

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<sup>70</sup> Seawell 1970:193.

<sup>71</sup> Paschal and Old 1987:93, 96–97.

all of its original materials and fenestration. As a result, 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/Folk Victorian farmhouse in Moore County with “near perfect integrity.”<sup>72</sup>



Photo 32: Circa-1905 Triple-A House (MR0479) in Southern Pines, Moore County, North Carolina.<sup>73</sup>



Photo 33: The Corner Cottage and Carthage Creamery at 209 Dowd Road in Carthage, Moore County, North Carolina, Looking Southwest.

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<sup>72</sup> NC-HPO 1994.

<sup>73</sup> Google 2014.





Photo 34: House at 108 Sanford Street, Carthage, Moore County, North Carolina, Looking Northeast.



Photo 35: House at 306 306 N. McNeill Street, Carthage, Moore County, North Carolina, Looking Southeast.



Photo 36: The Ferguson-McDougald House (MR0554) in Moore County, North Carolina.<sup>74</sup>

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.”<sup>75</sup> However, NPS cautions 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.”<sup>76</sup> The Blackman Home Place 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 transition from small log dwellings to more ornate frame farmhouses at the turn of the century, this does not merit a listing in the NRHP. Moreover, the landscape has notably changed since the dwelling was constructed, with the loss of all historic outbuildings and landscape features except the old well. For these reasons, the Blackman Home Place is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

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<sup>74</sup> NC-HPO 1994.

<sup>75</sup> National Park Service [NPS] 2015.

<sup>76</sup> NPS 2015.

The known owners associated with the Blackman Home Place did not gain notable importance, nor are they considered individually significant. Therefore, the property does not meet Criterion B, which is defined as association with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group.”<sup>77</sup> As such, the Blackman Home Place is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Eligibility under 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 Blackman Home Place is somewhat atypical for a rural northeastern Moore County single-family dwelling in that it features definitive architectural elements reflecting the vernacular Queen Anne style, often referred to as Folk Victorian; however, stronger examples of early-twentieth century dwellings with similar attributes can be found elsewhere in Moore County, most notably at the Ferguson-McDougald House (MR0554). The overall integrity of the Blackman Home Place has been negatively affected by additions and changes in materials, including but not limited to replacement of all windows with vinyl units, replacement of the roof over the log section, installation of vinyl siding, and application of a brownstone veneer that obscures the original foundation. Likewise, the property’s integrity of setting, feeling, and association have been negatively affected by the loss of nearly all historic outbuildings and landscape features. Furthermore, the dwelling is not the work of a known master. For these reasons, 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.<sup>78</sup> The Blackman Home Place 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 Blackman Home Place **is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.**

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<sup>77</sup> NPS 2015.

<sup>78</sup> NPS 2015.

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## **APPENDIX: CHAIN OF TITLE**

INSTR. TYPE	BK	PG	DATE	YEAR	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	AC.	NOTES / COMMENTS
Deed	3869	1	25 April	2011	Ardsley Properties, LLC	Brenda L. Bishop	29.73	McIntosh Land
Deed	3016	366	19 April	2006	Edith D. Wadsworth (aka Edith Dunlop Wadsworth) (widow)	Ardsley Properties, LLC of Longmeadow, MA	29.73	McIntosh Land
Timber Rights	2993	77	1 September	2004	Edith D. Wadsworth (widow)	H.W. Culp Lumber Company of New London, NC	~24	Sale of "all merchantable pine and hardwood trees both saw logs and pulpwood on approximately 24+ acres" for \$48,000.00; "all timber shall be cut and removed on or before 1 <sup>st</sup> day of September 2006."
Deed of Correct.	1037	65	10 August	1994	Fannie Tyson, Margaret Tyson Jones, Eugene Tyson, and Jesse Tyson	Charles G. Wadsworth and Edith D. Wadsworth (husband & wife)	29.73	Grantors are next of kin and heirs of William Paul Blackman; Deed from Blackman to Dunlop "contained numerous errors including distances and total acreage having been determined by estimation."
Deed	312	442	7 July	1967	Aileen T. Dunlop (widow)	Charles G. Wadsworth and Edith D. Wadsworth	~23	Portion of the 100 acre tract of land described in a deed from N.R. Blackman and others to W.L. Blackman (31 August 1914, Book 153, p. 554), inherited by William Paul Blackman, sole heir of W.L. Blackman, who died intestate 1 November 1929.



INSTR. TYPE	BK	PG	DATE	YEAR	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	AC.	NOTES / COMMENTS
Deed	229	355	12 March	1959	William P. Blackman and Martha O. Blackman (husband & wife)	Willard L. Dunlop and Aileen T. Dunlop (husband & wife)	~23	
--	--	--	--	1929	W.L. Blackman	William Paul Blackman	--	W.L. Blackman died intestate 1 November 1929; W.P. Blackman sole heir
Deed	153	554	31 August	1914	N.R. Blackman, A.J. Blackman, F.P. Blackman, T.B. Tyson & Maggie Tyson (husband & wife)	W.L. Blackman	100	Share of Blackman Estate; "known as the J.F. Blackman home place" [Jesse F. Blackman]