

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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

August 13, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mary Pope Furr
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report. Eastern Rockingham Corridor Study, U-5706,
PA 16-05-0021, Richmond County, ER 18-1658

Thank you for your July 20, 2018, letter transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Properties and that the proposed boundaries appear appropriate.

- Rockingham National Guard Armory (RH0737) – Criteria A & C
- Glenwood Rest Home (RH0667) – Criteria A & C
- Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297 – Criterion C
- Expansion of Rockingham National Register Historic District (RH0007 – Criteria A & C

All other surveyed properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to lack of integrity or no longer being extant as outlined in the report.

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.

Received: 07/23/2018
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

July 20, 2018

ER 18-1658

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley
State Historic Preservation Office
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
4617 MSC
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Due -- 8/14/18

H- ERK Hens 8/13/18
BCW

RE: Eastern Rockingham Corridor Study, Richmond County, TIP# U-5706, WBS# 50157.1.1,
PA# 16-05-0021

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley,

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed are two (digital and bound) copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report evaluates the following properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) according to National Register criteria.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Rockingham National Guard Armory RH0737 | Eligible |
| 2. Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) RH0667 | Eligible |
| 3. Rockingham Historic District RH0007Boundary Expansion | Eligible |
| 4. Covington Cemetery RH0357 | Not in Project APE |
| 5. Smith-Stone Cemetery RH0749 | Not Eligible |
| 6. J.E. Haywood House RH0105 | Demolished |
| 7. Sam Covington House RH0364 | Demolished |
| 8. Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm RH0297 | Eligible |
| 9. Gibson-McDonald House RH0156 | Not Eligible |

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at (919) 707-6068 or mfurr@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr
NCDOT Historic Architecture Supervisor
Environmental Analysis Unit

Attachment

Cc: Kristin Maseman, HW Lochner

Mailing Address:
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ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS UNIT
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1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE
RALEIGH, NC 27610

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT EASTERN ROCKINGHAM CORRIDOR STUDY

Richmond County, North Carolina

WBS No. 50157.1.1 / TIP No. U-5706 / PA No. 16-05-0021



Prepared for:



North Carolina Department of Transportation
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:



Louis Berger

Louis Berger
1001 Wade Avenue, Suite 400
Raleigh, North Carolina 27605

*Final Report
July 19, 2018*

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT EASTERN ROCKINGHAM CORRIDOR STUDY

Richmond County, North Carolina

WBS No. 50157.1.1
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Prepared for:

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Environmental Analysis Unit**
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Group

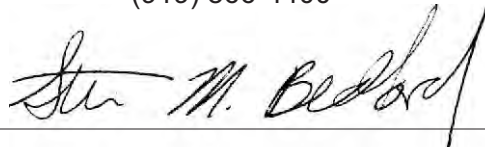
Date

Prepared by:

Megan Privett

Louis Berger

1001 Wade Avenue, Suite 400
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(919) 866-4400



Steven M Bedford, Principal Investigator

*Final Report
July 19, 2018*

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

On behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), Louis Berger U.S., Inc. (Louis Berger) conducted an architectural survey and evaluation in preparation for the Eastern Rockingham Corridor Study in Richmond County, North Carolina. The state project number is WBS No. 50157.1.1, the T.I.P. No. is U-5706, and the PA No. is 16-05-0021.

The study area is located in the Town of Rockingham, in the Sandhills region of North Carolina east of Wadesboro and northwest of Hamlet, at the intersection of U.S. Route 1 and U.S. Route 220. The project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), an irregularly shaped polygon, is characterized by two major sections: a corridor running north-south approximately 150 feet from each side of the centerline along S. Long Drive/Richmond Road from E. Broad Avenue (U.S. Route 74) north to Old Aberdeen Road, and a second section from Old Aberdeen Road that begins a series of four corridors that are each approximately 600 feet wide, running south on Mount Olive Church Road, across E. Washington Street Extension and Falling Creek, ending back at E. Broad Avenue. The widest point at which the second group of four alternatives converge measures approximately 1,500 feet.

In May 2018 NCDOT requested Louis Berger to complete an architectural survey and eligibility evaluation for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for eight properties that fall within the project APE. These eight properties were previously deemed worthy of further study by a preliminary investigation conducted by an NCDOT architectural historian. They are the Rockingham National Guard Armory (RH0737), the Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667), a possible expansion of the Rockingham Historic District (RH0007), Covington Cemetery (RH0357), the J.E. Haywood House (RH0105), the Sam Covington House (RH0364), the Terry Place (RH0297), and a house (RH0156) located at 173 Mount Olive Church Road. The Rockingham National Guard Armory was previously determined eligible for the NRHP in 2010, the Rockingham Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 1984, and the remaining six resources have previously been identified and surveyed—most of them as part of the comprehensive Richmond County architectural survey conducted in the 1980s and 1990s by Ed Turberg with subsequent survey publication completed by Dan Pezzoni in 2008.

As a result of the survey and evaluation, Louis Berger determined that four of the properties are either eligible for the NRHP or remain NRHP-eligible, that two properties are not eligible for the NRHP, and that the remaining two properties have been demolished.

The Rockingham National Guard Armory (RH0737) remains eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for military history and Criterion C for architecture as an example of the Alt-A Armory prototype associated with a significant National Guard and Defense building program during the 1950s and 1960s. The Glenwood Rest Home (RH0667) was determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for social history and Criterion C for architecture as an example of one of the few surviving county homes built for the poor and infirm in North Carolina during the progressive years of the early twentieth century with accompanying distinctive building patterns. The Rockingham Historic District (RH0007) boundary expansion is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development with significance as one of Rockingham's first affordable developer's suburbs for middle-income families. The Terry Place, or Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297) is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for agriculture as one of only a handful of farmsteads with a substantial collection of outbuildings in Richmond County and under Criterion C for architecture.

Two of the eight properties, the Sam Covington House (RH0364) and the J.E. Haywood House (RH0105), have been demolished. The Sam Covington House was demolished within the last two years,

and the J.E. Haywood House was demolished sometime after 1983 but remained incorrectly labeled as a different house on the HPOweb GIS mapping system website maintained by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office.

The cemetery identified by HPOweb as the Covington Cemetery is actually the Smith-Stone Cemetery, with the Covington Cemetery located about 1,000 feet to the northwest at the far end of Ashe Street, outside the project study area. Louis Berger evaluated the Smith-Stone Cemetery, falling within the project APE, and recommends it as not eligible, as it has a low degree of integrity in addition to a lack of significance with no known association with any events, persons, or architectural craftsmanship significant to Richmond County's history that would meet National Register Criteria. Similarly, the house located at 173 Mount Olive Church Road, the Gibson-McDonald House, is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. The dwelling represents a vernacular form and style common to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Richmond County. Alterations include later additions, porch enclosures, and replacement vinyl windows, and outbuildings and agricultural fields have been lost, all affecting the property's integrity and its context in terms of a farming community. In addition, the community's church that formerly sat across the street is no longer extant. The Gibson-McDonald House therefore lacks the significance and integrity necessary to be individually eligible for the NRHP.

RESOURCE NAME	SITE NUMBER	NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION	SITE ADDRESS/PIN No.
Rockingham National Guard Armory	RH0737	Eligible	1207 S. Long Drive/ 747202591082
Glenwood Rest Home (County Home)	RH0667	Eligible	114 County Home Road/ 747202594310
Rockingham Historic District	RH0007	NRHR-Listed; Boundary Expansion Eligible	Multiple
Covington Cemetery	RH0357	Not in Project APE	747306496449
Smith-Stone Cemetery	RH0749	Not Eligible	Richmond Road and Ashe Street/747306496449
J.E. Haywood House	RH0105	Demolished	723 Richmond Road/ 747419501009
Sam Covington House	RH0364	Demolished	906 Roberdel Road/ 747416841013
Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm	RH0297	Eligible	489 Richmond Road Extension/ 747416839901
Gibson-McDonald House	RH-156	Not Eligible	173 Mount Olive Church Road/ 748301063819

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

On behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), Louis Berger U.S., Inc. (Louis Berger) conducted an architectural survey and evaluation in preparation for the Eastern Rockingham Corridor Study in Richmond County, North Carolina, located in the Town of Rockingham, east of Wadesboro and northwest of Hamlet, at the intersection of U.S. Route 1 and U.S. Route 220 (Figure 1). The state project number is WBS No. 50157.1.1, the T.I.P. No. is U-5706, and the PA No. is 16-05-0021. The scope of the current evaluation included the survey and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of nine properties: Rockingham National Guard Armory, Glenwood Rest Home (County Home), a possible extension of the Rockingham Historic District, Covington Cemetery, Smith-Stone Cemetery, J.E. Haywood House, Sam Covington House, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm, and Gibson-McDonald House.

1.2 Methodology

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project lies within the U-5706 study area as delineated by NCDOT (see Figure 1) and consists of corridors of five alternative corridors ranging in width from 300 feet to 600 feet surrounding major thoroughfares in eastern Rockingham. An irregularly shaped polygon, the first section of the APE begins with a corridor running north-south measuring approximately 150 feet from each side of the centerline of S. Long Drive/Richmond Road from E. Broad Avenue (U.S. Route 74) to just north of Old Aberdeen Road. At that point the second section of the APE, consisting of four corridors, then turns south at Old Aberdeen Road and widens to 600 feet, reaching up to approximately 1,500 feet at its widest point, running south on Mount Olive Church Road, across E. Washington Street Extension and Falling Creek, ending back at E. Broad Avenue (see Figure 1). An NCDOT architectural historian conducted a preliminary screening for the project and determined that eight resources in the APE warranted additional evaluation for NRHP eligibility (Figure 2) (a ninth resource shown was found to be outside the APE). The APE as delineated above captures the historic resources that would be affected not only by project construction of new roadway, but also by new traffic patterns, widening of streets, paving, and the installation of new turning lanes and traffic lights. Design plans were not available as of yet from NCDOT at the time of this survey.

Prior to the field survey, Louis Berger consulted the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's (NC HPO) online GIS mapping system, HPOweb, as well as the most recent Richmond County architectural survey completed in 2008 for basic geographical and contextual information of the project area. All of the properties had been previously surveyed and had survey forms on file at the NC HPO in Raleigh.

Louis Berger Architectural Historian Megan Privett conducted the fieldwork on May 8, 10, and 16, 2018, which included surveying and photographing the exteriors (and interiors when accessible) of the resources. Research included primary and secondary source investigation at various local and state archival repositories, such as the Richmond County Historical Society, the Leath Memorial Public Library in Rockingham, the North Carolina Collection, and the NC HPO survey file room. Online sources, such as UNC Maps Collection, Ancestry.com, newspapers.com, and U.S. Census records, were consulted for information on the history of the properties. Property information was also acquired through Richmond County's Register of Deeds office and from interviews with local residents and property owners. Ms. Privett also conducted a windshield survey of nearby comparable resources in the area on May 23, 2018, photographing the resources for architectural context. Ms. Privett wrote the report.

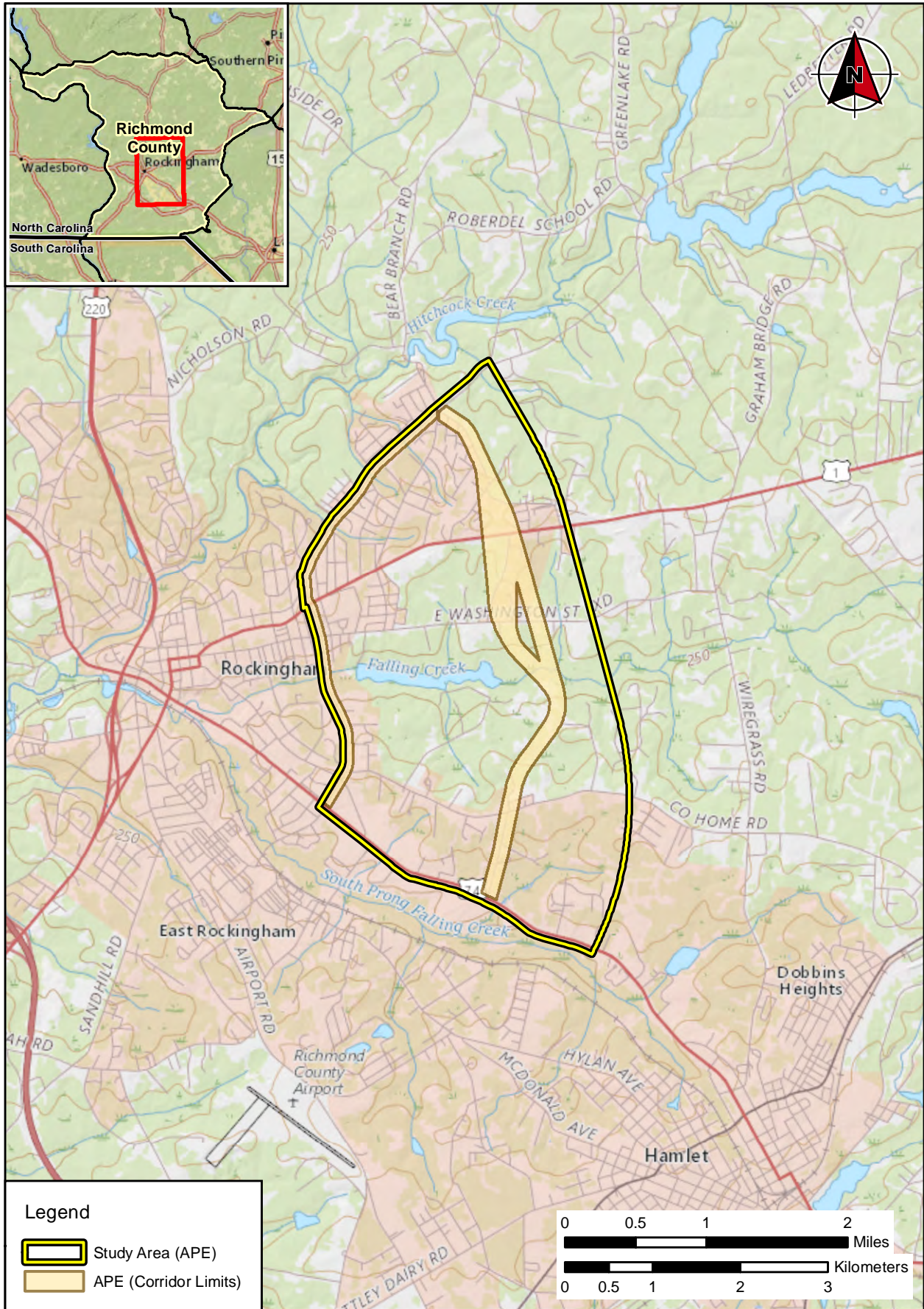


FIGURE 1: NCDOT Study Area Map for U-5706 Showing Project Alternatives, 2018 (NCDOT 2018; ESRI USGS National Map 2018)



FIGURE 2: U-5706 Area of Potential Effects (APE) and Properties Surveyed for NRHP Eligibility (NC OneMap 2017)

This report was prepared in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation of 1983 (48 *Federal Register* 44716), as amended; *Architectural Survey Manual: Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources* (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources [NC DCR] 2008); NCDOT's current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products; and the NC HPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina* (NC HPO 2018). The architectural historian who performed the assessments meets or exceeds the Professional Qualifications Standards specified in 36 CFR 61.

2.0 ELIGIBILITY EVALUATIONS

2.1 Rockingham National Guard Armory

Resource Name	Rockingham National Guard Armory
HPO Survey Site No.	RH0737
Location	1207 S. Long Drive Rockingham, NC
PIN	747202591082
Date(s) of Construction	1961
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible (Criteria A and C)



2.1.1 Setting

Situated east of S. Long Drive south of the former County Home property, the Rockingham National Guard Armory faces west on Rockingham Road on a grassy parcel that slopes downward toward Rockingham Road. Rows of tall evergreen trees line the north and south boundaries of the parcel, with a row of large rocks forming the west border of the property and separating the lawn from the sidewalk. A concrete sidewalk extends west from the main entrance on the west side of the building to a flagpole. A sign west of the flagpole on the front lawn reads “North Carolina National Guard 881st Engineer Support Company.” South of the armory is a paved parking area. A metal workshop building stands east of the armory, and the rear (east) section of the property is enclosed with metal chain-link fencing and serves as a motor vehicle storage area (Figure 3).

2.1.1.1 Rockingham National Guard Armory, 1961, Contributing

The Rockingham National Guard Armory was built in 1961 as an Alt-A armory, one of three standardized plans used at the time of its construction drawn up by the National Guard that consisted of a high-bay drill hall flanked by one-story, flat-roofed sections on the main and side elevations. The Rockingham Armory has changed very little if at all since the time of its last architectural survey in 2009. The building sits on a solid concrete foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. The building consists of a central high-bay drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the east (rear) by one-story wings. Flat roofs with metal coping cap the drill hall and wings. The one-story main (west) elevation is nine bays wide and extends north and south of the east elevation of the drill hall (Plate 1). The offset main entrance consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. It is flanked by paired, three-light, metal-sash awning windows. A flat-roof, three-bay porch supported by rounded metal posts shelters the main entrance (Plate 2). The three bays located north of the entrance project from the facade, creating a brick wall at the north end of the porch. The north end of the elevation holds a ribbon of six two-light, metal-sash awning windows, and the south end of the elevation has four sets of triple four-light, metal-sash awning windows. The upper portion of the east elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading, “NG ARMORY.” The one-story north elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends east and west of the five-bay-wide drill hall. The bay on the west end of the elevation projects north from the elevation and is not fenestrated. An inset entry porch is located toward the center of the north elevation and holds a single-leaf, one-light metal door and a pair of two-light, metal-sash awning windows. West of the porch



FIGURE 3: Rockingham National Guard Armory (RH0737) Site Plan, Rockingham, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 1: Rockingham National Guard Armory (RH0737), West and South Elevations, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 2: Rockingham National Guard Armory (RH0737), West Elevation Facing Main Entrance, Rockingham, North Carolina

are two three-light, metal-sash awning windows and an inset, single-leaf metal door. East of the porch are three groups of triple four-light, metal-sash awning windows (Plate 3).

The north elevation of the drill hall is five bays wide and is lined with five sets of nine vertical, one-light, metal-sash, clerestory windows. The rear (east) elevation of the building is divided into three sections. The north section, which consists of the one-story wing on the north side of the building, extends east of the drill hall and is not fenestrated. The center section, consisting of the drill hall, has a full-height, metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf doors. The south section, the one-story wing on the south side of the building, extends one bay east of the drill hall. It has a metal roll-up door and four multi-light, metal-sash windows on its east elevation (Plate 4). The one-story south elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends east and west of the five-bay south elevation of the drill hall. The west section of the elevation is pierced by an inset single-leaf door, two paired, two-light, metal-sash awning windows, and an inset porch that holds a single-leaf metal door and a two-light, metal-sash awning window. The eastern end of the south elevation is slightly taller; it projects one bay east and is not fenestrated. A tall chimney stack rises above the roof near the center of the south elevation, indicating the location of the boiler. The south elevation of the drill hall is five bays wide and is lined with five sets of nine vertical, one-light, metal-sash, clerestory windows (Plate 5). The majority of the building's windows are welded shut with the exception of the clerestory windows, which are operable.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core surrounded by offices on the west, a kitchen and classrooms on the north, and a supply room, boiler room with new system, and a former gun range on the south (Plate 6). The former gun range has been converted into a weight room and storage area. The main-entrance lobby on the west side of the building leads directly into the drill hall. No major changes have been made to the Rockingham Armory since its construction. The original gun range has been renovated for use as a storage area, and the boiler room has received an entirely new HVAC system.

2.1.1.2 *Workshop, ca. 1965-1978, Contributing*

The workshop is a one-story building set on a poured-concrete foundation. It has exterior walls of corrugated metal and a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof. A single-leaf door and a metal roll-up vehicular door are located on its west elevation. Surrounding the workshop and to the east and south is a motor vehicle pool area enclosed with a chain-link security fence (Plate 7).

2.1.2 *History*

[The following paragraph is taken from *Historic Building Survey of North Carolina Army National Guard Armories, Organizational Maintenance Shops, and Field Maintenance Shops of the Cold War Era, Statewide* prepared by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. in 2010.]

Fundraising drives for a new National Guard armory in Rockingham began as early as March 1957, and a site for the new armory had been donated by the county. By August 1957 the community was \$5,000 short of reaching its goal (*Richmond County Journal* 1957a, 1957b). Although Rockingham continued to plan for the new armory in earnest, several obstacles hindered the construction for three more years. The federal government froze the funding for armories in 1958, and brought construction of armories in North Carolina and across the county to a standstill. Funding was halted pending a Department of Defense study to determine if some armories could be consolidated as part of an overall cutback of the Army's strength, thereby reducing the need of armories. On January 22, 1958, Adjutant General Capus Waynick asked North Carolina Congressmen to "pry loose" funds for armories in North Carolina (*The Robesonian* 1958). By that time Rockingham was on the top of the priority list for new armories; however, the community was short \$6,000 for its portion of the construction funds. By September 1960 federal funds were released



PLATE 3: Rockingham National Guard Armory (RH0737), North Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 4: Rockingham National Guard Armory (RH0737), East Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 5: Rockingham National Guard Armory (RH0737), South Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 6: Interior Drill Hall of Rockingham National Guard Armory (RH0737), Facing Southwest, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 7: Rockingham National Guard Armory (RH0737), Motor Pool Area and Workshop, Facing Northeast, Rockingham, North Carolina

for the construction of the armory, but Rockingham was short \$800 (*Richmond County Journal* 1960). By February 1961 the community had collected sufficient funds, and construction began on the building (London 1961b). The Rockingham Armory and the nearby Laurinburg Armory were built at the same time and by the same construction company, A.A. Ramsey Construction Company of Shelby, North Carolina (*Richmond County Journal* 1961). The Rockingham Armory was one of 16 armory construction projects in North Carolina undertaken in 1961-1962 (North Carolina Adjutant General 1961-1962:14). The armory is currently home to the 881st Engineer Support Company.

2.1.3 NRHP Evaluation and Architecture Context

The National Guard petitioned Congress as early as 1935 for the funding of armories through the Works Progress Administration (WPA) program; however, it was not until 1947 that the Adjutant General presented a bill that passed the North Carolina General Assembly for the appropriation of \$100,000 each year for armory construction. Further federal funding was designated in the Armories Construction Bill of 1950 with funds appropriated in 1952 supporting a \$500-million-dollar armory construction program. The year 1960 became the North Carolina Army National Guard's busiest year for armory construction. Standardized plans developed in the 1950s by the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the National Guard Bureau detailed three major prototypes based on previous standard one-unit and two-unit plans: The Alt-A armory, the B-Coffey armory, and the Olsen plan armory. Eleven armories in North Carolina were constructed as Alt-A designs, including the Rockingham armory (Figure 4). Ramsey Construction Company of Shelby was chosen as the contractor. The new armories incorporated classrooms and offices centered around a central drill hall, which reflected the National Guard's shift to more technical training rather than merely drill exercises. Another difference in the new plans was the change in location of the boiler room into one of the one-story wings to allow future expansion of the drill hall (Kuhn and Yengling 2010:4-5, 8). All three of the standardized plans employed during the National Guard building program of the late 1950s and early 1960s illustrate the Department of Defense's preference for streamlined, austere design and elements of modernism, especially in the use of building materials and technology.

Constructed simultaneously with the Rockingham National Guard Armory in 1961, the Laurinburg Armory (SC0362) is located approximately 25 miles from Rockingham in Scotland County, on South Main Street in Laurinburg. It exemplifies the B-Coffey and Olsen plan type and exhibits many of the same architectural features, such as operable clerestory windows, bands of steel awning windows, and flat roofs in addition to identical building materials (Plate 8).

The Siler City National Guard Armory (CH0819) was constructed as an Alt-A armory in 1960, the most commonly utilized plan, and is identical to the Rockingham Armory. Both armories are NRHP-eligible and retain a very high degree of integrity with original windows, finishes, and virtually no substantial alterations to the interior floor plans (Plate 9). Like the Rockingham Armory, the Siler City Armory is located away from the major downtown commercial core of the city and faces the roadway.

The Hamlet National Guard Armory (RH0736) is the only other NRHP-eligible National Guard Armory in Richmond County in addition to the Rockingham armory. Built according to a "Type B" standard plan, the Hamlet Armory exhibits many similarities in its design to the Alt-A plan, with the most noticeable differences the gabled roof of the drill hall instead of the flat roof employed in the Alt-A plans, and a variation in sizes of one-story side wings surrounding the drill hall (Plate 10). It too utilizes the same construction materials as the Rockingham armory although it was built in 1963, two years after the Rockingham armory (Kuhn and Yengling 2010:52-55).

Louis Berger's architectural survey of North Carolina Army National Guard Armories (Kuhn and Yengling 2010) determined that the Rockingham armory was not eligible for the NRHP; however, the

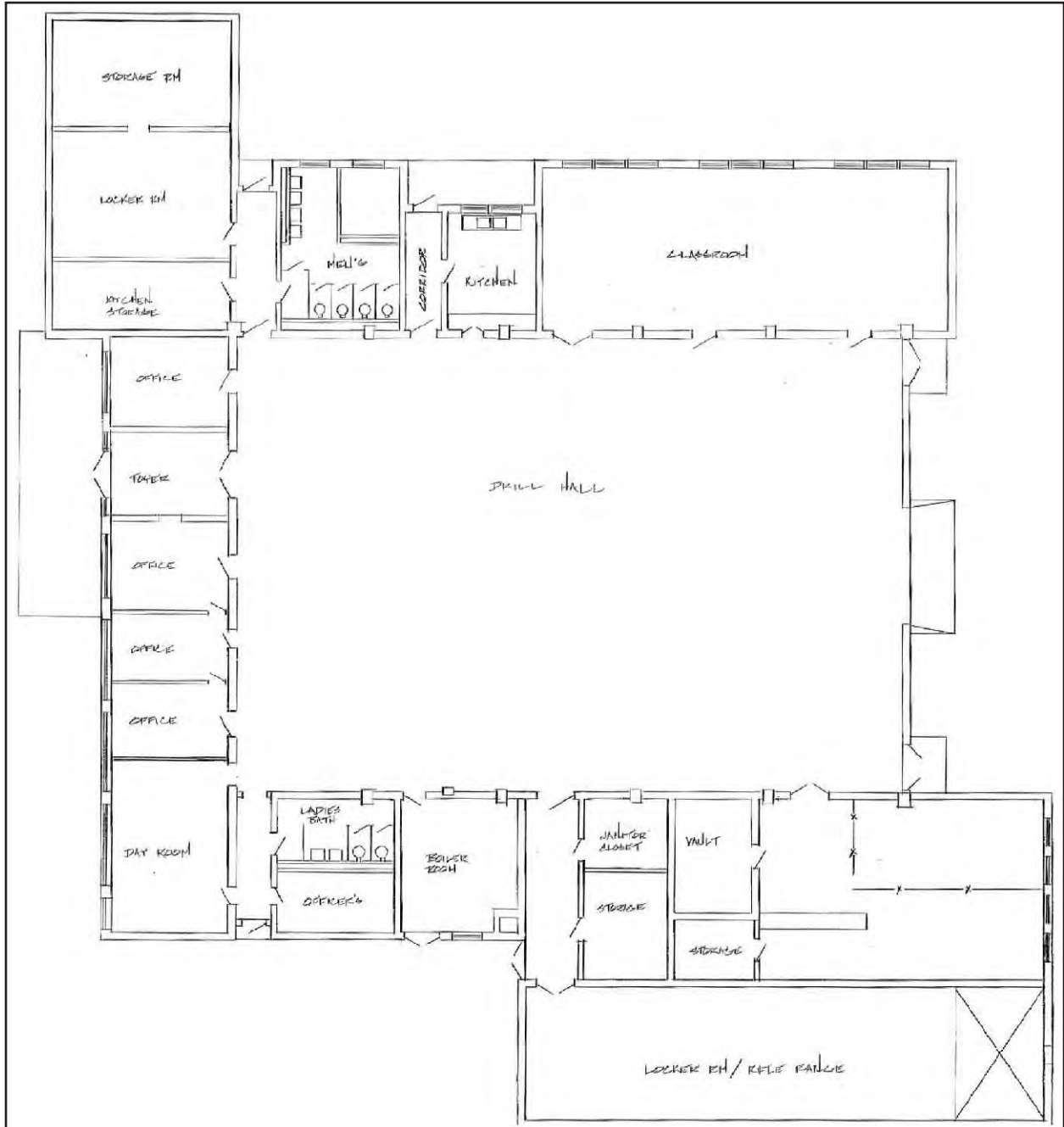


FIGURE 4: Floor Plan of Alt-A Armory (Kuhn and Yengling 2010)



PLATE 8: Laurinburg National Guard Armory (SC0362), West Elevation, Scotland County, North Carolina



PLATE 9: Siler City National Guard Armory (CH0819), South Elevation, Chatham County, North Carolina



PLATE 10: Hamlet National Guard Armory (RH0736), East Elevation, Richmond County, North Carolina

NCHPO determined that it was NRHP-eligible under Criterion A for military history and Criterion C for architecture. This decision was based on National Park Service (NPS) guidance that properties less than 50 years old can qualify for the NRHP “...if they are associated with or are the continuation of a historic pattern/project that was established more than fifty years ago and retain their architectural integrity” (Gledhill-Early 2010:1). Considering that several North Carolina National Guard armories were designed from prototype plans in the mid-1950s that were halted because of funding constraints and later revived under the same building program, the Rockingham National Guard Armory along with 25 others built during the Cold War era and retaining a high degree of integrity were determined NRHP-eligible in 2010 by the NC HPO.

This survey found that the Rockingham National Guard Armory retains a very high degree of integrity with very few interior or exterior alterations since the time of its construction. It retains integrity of location and setting as well as integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, retaining the original floor plan, windows and doors, and interior and exterior finishes. The primary notable changes include the renovation of the rifle range to a storage area and a new HVAC system in the boiler room, as well as a slight expansion of the motor pool area. The property also retains its integrity of feeling and association as it still serves its original function as an armory and facility operated by the North Carolina National Guard.

The Rockingham National Guard Armory is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for military history. Its association with the North Carolina National Guard’s role during the Cold War era is significant on a local level, and it remains one of the town’s few buildings eligible for the NRHP in association with military events. Furthermore, it is significant as a tangible example of the massive building program undertaken by the National Guard during the Cold War era of the late 1950s and early 1960s.

The Rockingham National Guard Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Although named for Erskine Bostick (1924-1994), who served in World War II and as a Platoon Sergeant/Administrative Supply Technician for the Thirtieth Infantry Division at the Rockingham Armory, he did not contribute significantly to the history of Rockingham or to the North Carolina National Guard.

The Rockingham National Guard Armory was also found to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. It is one of two surviving National Guard armories in Richmond County from the Cold War era, and it is the only armory in the county that is an example of the commonly employed Alt-A plan. Eleven other Alt-A plans were constructed throughout North Carolina from 1959 through the early 1960s and are strong examples of the utilitarian, streamlined elements of modernist architecture employed by the United States military during the Cold War era. These armories were constructed with chosen building materials at the time that stressed permanence and technological innovation, such as blocks of steel ribbon windows, concrete construction with brick veneered walls, clerestory windows for light and ventilation, and the lack of any applied architectural ornament.

A building may be eligible under Criterion D if the buildings and/or structures have the potential to yield important information pertaining to undocumented or rare local building traditions. None of the buildings on the Rockingham National Guard Armory property meets Criterion D.

2.1.4 NRHP Boundaries

The NRHP boundaries for the Rockingham National Guard Armory follow the tax parcel and are delineated in Figure 5. Forming nearly a rectangle, the boundary encompasses 4.35 acres and bounds all four sides of the Armory property and all features historically and currently associated with the armory, including buildings, motor pool area and parking lots, front lawn, fencing, and rock landscaping adjacent to Rockingham Road (see Figure 5). When the property’s tax parcel boundary falls adjacent to roadways such as Rockingham Road, the NRHP boundary follows the NCDOT right-of-way line.

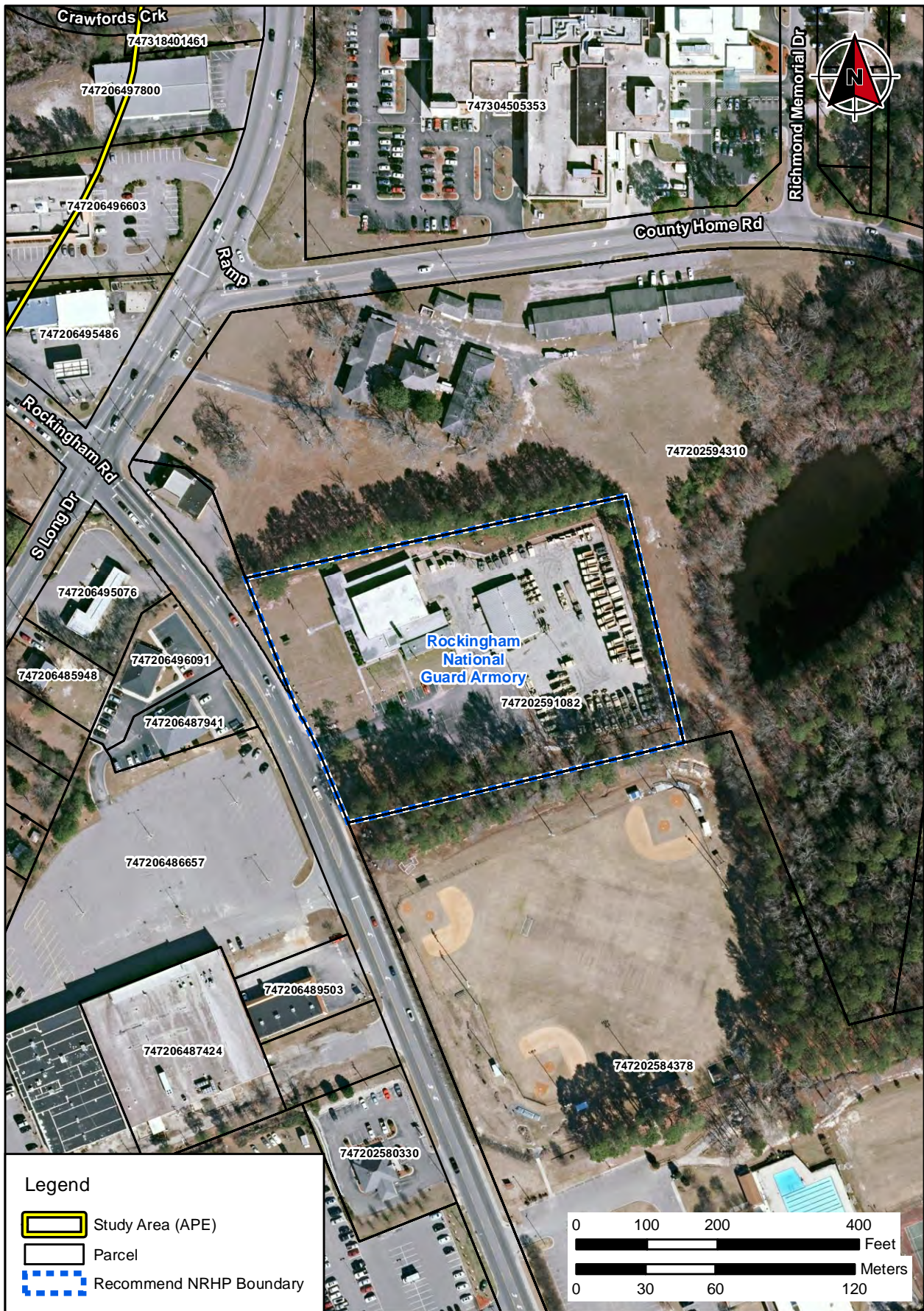


FIGURE 5: Proposed NRHP Boundaries for Rockingham National Guard Armory (RH0737) (NC OneMap 2017)

2.2 Glenwood Rest Home (County Home)

Resource Name	Glenwood Rest Home (County Home)
HPO Survey Site No.	RH0667
Location	114 County Home Road Rockingham, NC
PIN	747202594310
Date(s) of Construction	1916-1917, ca. 1955
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible (Criteria A and C)



2.2.1 Setting

Constructed in 1916-1917 as the County Home for the Poor, the Glenwood Rest Home (County Home or Richmond County Home) is an impressive brick complex consisting of a two-story, hip-roofed house connected on its east and west elevations by brick hyphens (which appear to be later additions) to large, brick, one-story, hip-roofed wings similar in architectural style and detailing (Plate 11). The complex sits atop a slight hill on a 13.84-acre parcel containing a small pond at its far eastern end. The former County Home faces south and is bordered by Long Drive to the west and County Home Road to the north (Figure 6). Heavily wooded areas surrounding the pond lie at the far eastern end of the complex. The County Home, often providing care for the sick who had no other option, was conveniently sited directly south of Richmond Memorial Hospital. A paved driveway extends from Long Drive across the front of the complex and around the east elevation to the rear of the County Home. A damaged brick sign with concrete cap stands west of the complex on the large west lawn. Another parking lot lies directly north of the later nursing facility constructed during the mid-twentieth century. Large oaks, magnolias, pecans, and other old-growth trees surround the former County Home and dot the lawn.

2.2.1.1 *Glenwood Rest Home (County Home), 1916-1917, Contributing*

The central block of the complex, constructed with a running bond, displays classical and conservative architectural elements, its commanding brick edifice featuring a generous hipped porch supported by brick square posts resting on a concrete porch connected by metal railings (Plate 12). One-over-one aluminum sash windows pierce both stories, and brick header courses accentuate the brick exterior walls. The central single-leaf entrance consists of a wooden door with 24 lights topped with a divided, three-light transom (Plate 13). Brick, soldier-course lintels top window bays on the first story, and a brick soldier course spans the first story of the façade (south elevation) directly underneath the window bays. Concrete steps bordered by brick cheek walls with concrete caps lead down to the lawn. A large, brick interior chimney rises from the hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The rear (north) elevation of the central block of the complex is pierced by paired and single one-over-one aluminum sash windows; the brick is overgrown with climbing ivy and vegetation. A one-story, hip-roofed, rear addition clad in brick veneer is pierced by three bays on its west elevation, which is sheltered by a metal awning supported by decorative metal posts (Plate 14). The east elevation of the addition contains a single-leaf entrance bay, a single window bay, and a projecting, shed-roofed addition on the southern side of the elevation that appears to have been part of the earlier 1916 construction; an entrance with a louvered door



PLATE 11: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667), South Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 12: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667), South Elevation Showing Central Main Block, Rockingham, North Carolina

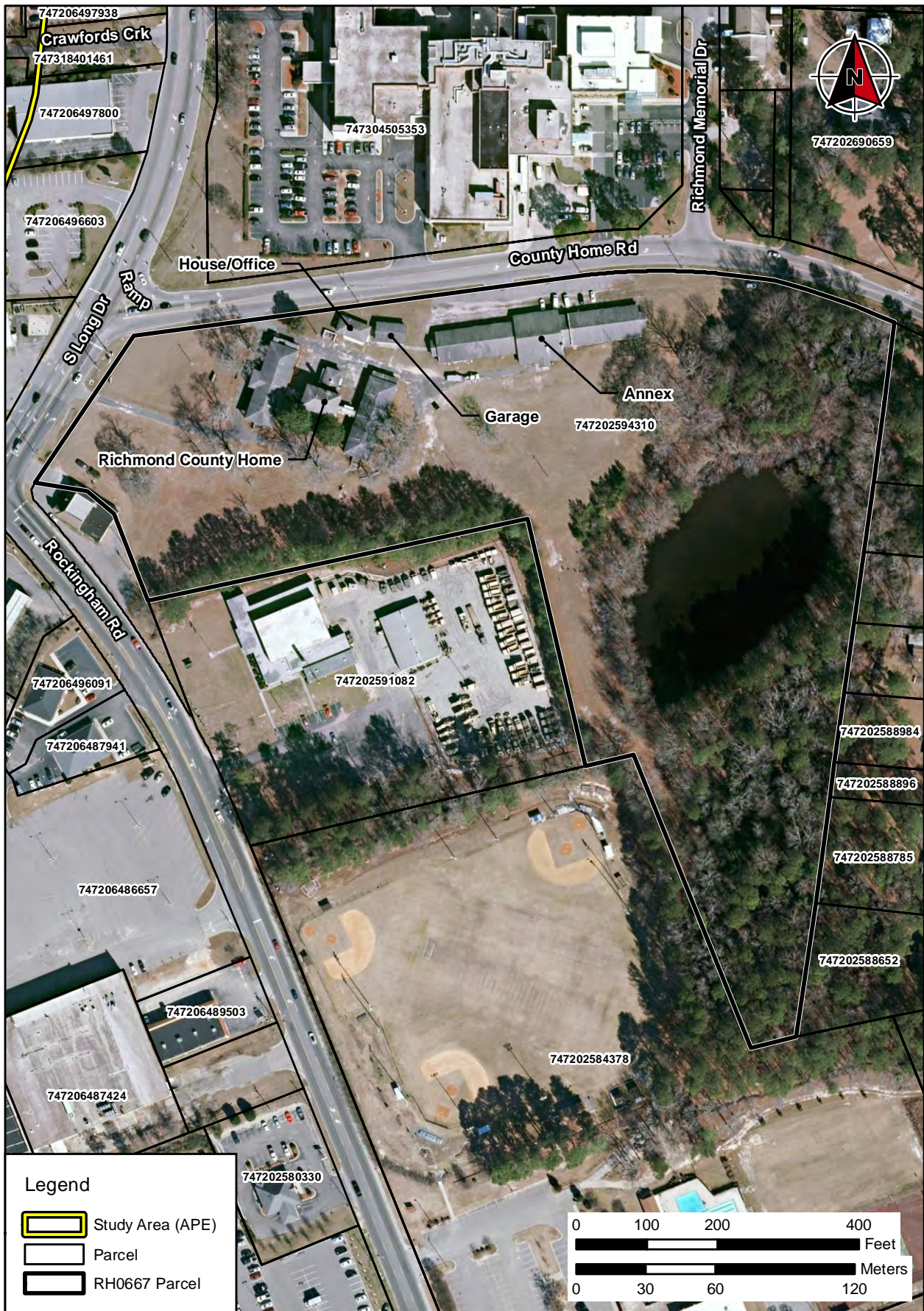


FIGURE 6: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667) Site Plan, Rockingham, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 13: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667),
Main Entrance Detail on South Elevation,
Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 14: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667), North Elevation of Main Block, Rockingham, North Carolina

on the northern side of the projecting wing is sheltered by a gabled hood supported by a wood post (Plate 15). All buildings rest on brick foundations.

Two identical brick, hip-roofed wings connected by brick hyphens, which appear to have been enclosed at a later date, stand east and west of the main block (Plate 16). The wings feature engaged hipped porches supported by brick square posts resting on concrete porches connected by metal railings. Concrete steps bordered by brick cheek walls with concrete caps lead downward toward the lawn. Each wing's south elevation (façade) is pierced by a single-leaf door, a steel replacement, topped with a divided, three-light transom (Plate 17). Regularly spaced, one-over-one, aluminum-sash replacement windows pierce the sides of the wings on their respective east and west elevations. Brick soldier and header courses add architectural detailing to the porch posts and brick walls, the latter of which is executed in a five-to-one common bond (Plate 18). Segmental arched window openings pierce the basement level of each of the side wings, most of which are boarded up. Both wings have rear concrete-block additions that may have been former porches. The additions are pierced with aluminum, three-light, horizontal sash windows; the north elevations each have a fenestration pattern of a central, single-leaf entrance flanked by two window bays, sheltered by a hipped porch screened and partially enclosed with concrete block (Plate 19). The west elevation of the west wing and the east elevation of the east wing each have hip-roofed, engaged brick porches similar to the front porches extending outward and providing secondary entrances, each sheltering a single-leaf entrance door (steel replacement) topped with a divided, three-light transom and flanked by two window bays. Concrete steps with brick cheek walls also lead down to the ground level, similar to the other porches. Each brick hyphen connecting the wings to the two-story main block is constructed of brick walls laid in a running bond pierced by four window bays of two-over-two horizontal sash, aluminum windows sheltered by metal awnings on their south elevations. The north elevations of the hyphens each contain a central, single-leaf, glass and metal entrance door with two window bays spaced evenly on each side of the same type as the south elevations (Plate 20).

The interior of the former Richmond County Home was not accessible at the time of the survey, and all exterior doors were locked.

2.2.1.2 *Glenwood Rest Home Annex, ca. 1955-1957, Contributing*

A one-story, brick building in poor condition stands northeast of the original County Home that was built in 1916-1917. The annex building is a narrow, rectangular form with a central-gabled core flanked by long, one-story gabled wings (Plate 21). Architectural features are minimal and restrained, with boxed eaves sheltering regularly spaced window bays and vinyl siding in the gable ends. A brick parapet firewall rises from the roofline between the central core of the building and the eastern wing. The central core of the building is characterized by an engaged porch supported by square posts sheltering a double-leaf, metal and glass entrance bay with two window bays to its immediate west and three bays to its immediate east. Each far eastern and western end of the building has a screened porch with brick knee walls leading to a double-leaf entrance, and its south elevation features an additional similar porch, also screened (Plate 22). Another single-leaf entrance pierces the south elevation west of the porch and immediately east of the firewall, consisting of a wood, nine-light-over-two-panel door. An interior brick chimney is visible from the south elevation of the central core, the walls of which are pierced by two window bays west of the porch and four window bays east of the porch. Each side wing contains seven window bays on both the north and south elevations, many of which are boarded with plywood. All windows appear to be two-over-two, horizontal light, aluminum sash flanked by shutters.

The annex appears to have been vacant for some time. The interior contains a central core of a lobby area upon entering from the north elevation, flanked by offices, a dining room, kitchen, guest rest rooms, and supply and utility rooms (Plate 23). A double-loaded corridor comprises each side wing extending from the central core. Each patient's room contains two closets, a sink fixed to the wall, and the remains of



PLATE 15: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667), Detail of East Elevation of Rear Ell, North Elevation of Main Block, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 16: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667), Oblique View of South and East Elevations, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 17: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667), South Elevation of Far Eastern Wing, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 18: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667), West elevation of Far Western Wing, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 19: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667), Oblique View of North and West Elevations of Western Wing, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 20: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667), North Elevation of Western Hyphen and East Elevation of Western Wing, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 21: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667), Annex, North Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 22: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667) Annex, East Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 23: Interior of Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667) Annex, Facing West, Rockingham, North Carolina

furnishings, including a bed, desk, dresser, and bedside tables. Floors are covered in vinyl tile, and doors are plain wood with no paneling. Interior walls of patient rooms are plaster, and interior hallways are covered in a paper treatment over either plaster or concrete.

2.2.1.3 *House/Office, ca. 1950-1960, Contributing*

A one-story, concrete-block Ranch-style house with a hipped roof stands north of the County Home. The house features a symmetrical façade with a single-leaf entrance bay flanked by two window bays of two-over-two, horizontal sash, aluminum windows, sheltered by a partial-width metal awning supported by decorative metal posts (Plate 24). A single window bay pierces the west elevation of the house, and four window bays pierce the north elevation. The east elevation contains one window bay and one single-leaf entrance sheltered by a metal awning. Overhanging, boxed eaves extend from the roof, which is covered in asphalt shingles. The house rests on a brick foundation.

2.2.1.4 *Garage, ca. 1950-1960, Contributing*

A one-story, concrete-block garage stands north of the County Home complex (Plate 25). The garage has an asphalt-shingle roof, and the south elevation contains three garage bays with metal roll-up doors and a single-leaf steel door at the far western end of the elevation. Vinyl siding fills the gable ends of the building and the spaces between each garage bay.

2.2.2 *History*

Richmond County's first County Home for the Poor evolved from a purchase of 132 acres in 1851 by the Board of Wardens for the purpose of erecting structures to care for the aged and infirm of the county (MacCallum 2013). W.T. Baldwin served as the first superintendent of the Richmond County Home, and according to his son Ralph Baldwin, the property originally consisted of eight two-room houses built for the purpose, two of which still stand on Baldwin Road. W.T. Baldwin eventually purchased the 132-acre property in 1917, at which time it was discontinued for use as a county home because a new complex was constructed west of the original County Home property (Richmond County Deed Book [RCDB] BB/465). A "potter's field" cemetery was apparently also located at the farm near 236 Baldwin Road, for residents who died while in the care of the County Home, but no records exist of the burial site, and death certificates were not required in Richmond County until the twentieth century. In 1916 a second County Home property was purchased by County Commissioners for \$1,800, a 30-acre tract from the lands of Willie B. Stansill, F.W. and Minnie Leak, Cora Stansill, and Lila and G.G. Shannonhouse (RCDB 102/371). The following year the county contracted with builder A.D. Dumas, a leading contractor in Rockingham, to construct the brick, three-wing complex with central heating plant connected by covered walkways. The total cost of the new brick County Home was around \$22,000, which was furnished in large part by county issued bonds (Plate 26).

The two-story, main block of the complex burned in December 1925 from a fire starting in its furnace system, but it was rebuilt soon thereafter by the construction firm of Smith-Price Company, who added fire hydrants in the new center wing connected to the main water line. At the time of the fire, H.G. McLean served as superintendent of the County Home and his family occupied the second floor of the central wing, as was the custom for superintendents of county homes throughout the twentieth century. The *Rockingham Post-Dispatch* (1925) describes the tragedy: "Mr. and Mrs. McLean had just gone to the second story to put their five children to bed, when Mrs. McLean exclaimed that she smelled smoke. Mr. McLean investigated, and found the basement room full of smoke and the flames rapidly eating the lower portions. He gave the alarm, and then set to work removing the inmates from the white and negro



PLATE 24: Office/House North of the Richmond County Home (RH0667), Oblique View of South and East Elevations, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 25: Garage North of the Richmond County Home (RH0667), South Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina

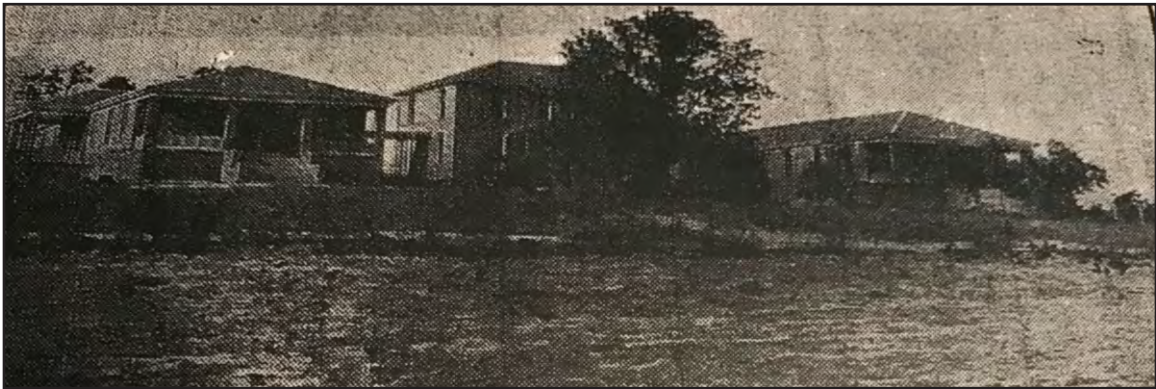


PLATE 26: Richmond County Home Shown in *Rockingham Post-Dispatch* Article,
December 31, 1925 (RCHS 2013)

buildings, thirty feet distant on either side of the central building. Mrs. McLean had only time to rush downstairs with her children, and did not save any furniture or any of their clothing.”

In the early years of the Richmond County Home, superintendents were paid a specified amount per inmate, but sometime in the late nineteenth century, the method changed to a salary paid to the superintendent with the expenses of the residents paid for by the county. In 1925 the Richmond County Home cared for 18 white and 12 black citizens, and wings were segregated by sex in addition to race, with males living in the front (south) of the wing and females in the rear (north), with separate entrances provided for each. Barns, outbuildings, fruit trees, and gardens dotted the County Home parcel (*Rockingham Post-Dispatch* 1926:1). During the 1940s the County Home changed its name to the Glenwood Rest Home and was placed under the charge of James T. and Myrtle Covington (Pezzoni 2008:130).

Public homes for indigent citizens have a long history in North Carolina, with all but 10 counties possessing at least one “county home” by the early twentieth century. The first documented legislation aimed at poor relief was a law enacted in 1755 authorizing the colony of North Carolina to provide funding for the care of vagrants and the poor. Later, Article XI of the 1868 North Carolina Constitution laid the groundwork for the provision of the poor and the building of homes for their care, and the passage of C.S. 1335 and C.S. 1336 authorized each county in North Carolina to support the poor and provide a county home with a superintendent employed every two years (National Register Nomination, Carteret County Home:8-1; North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Works [NC SBCPW] 1925:7-8, 61).

In the nineteenth century North Carolina began its custom of locating county poor houses on farms so that the residents could be put to work and therefore assist in the goal of a self-supporting farm. In reality, the goal of the self-sufficient county home and farm failed in the majority of instances. A special bulletin issued by the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare in 1925 details the conditions, management, and financial failures of all 100 of North Carolina’s county homes, citing a vast amount of acreage sitting idle, the lack of farm equipment and machinery, a very small per-acre yield from each farm, mismanaged operation and poor supervision, inadequate sanitation, and wholly inadequate medical care for inmates.

In 1925 North Carolina’s county homes housed 1,750 individuals distributed across 90 county homes. Farm properties to which county homes belonged made up approximately 16,000 acres of land, most of which was uncultivated (NC SBCPW 1925:7-8, 17). Superintendents of county homes, required and supported by state law since 1919, were customarily provided free rent and food with a meager salary, overseen by each county’s commissioners to care for and supervise the county’s indigent citizens. Most superintendents’ wives served as matrons of the county home and offered services of cooking, housekeeping, and assistance in the care of the residents, in addition to caring for their own children. The 1925 special bulletin on Poor Relief in North Carolina describes the superintendent as an individual “...who belongs to a class only slightly superior to a majority of the inmates. He is rarely in the class with the other officials of the county....Most of the superintendents were farmers before they came to the county homes—sixty-nine out of eighty from which information on this item was obtained. Thirty of these were tenant farmers. The eleven who were not farmers came from various occupations—merchant, salesman, carpenter, mason, jailer, policeman...” (NC SBCPW 1925:12).

As the twentieth century progressed, the number of individuals residing in county homes either decreased or changed very little, with the most noticeable declines a result of the prevalence and growth of orphanages for children under state-sponsored support as well as the development of mental health institutions for the mentally ill. In 1921 the cost of operating the Richmond County Home for the Poor and Infirm totaled \$5,590 and the number of paupers in the Richmond County Home per 100,000 people in the county was 86, ranking 19th out of 90 counties (NC SBCPW 1925:54, 60). During the 1930s

President Roosevelt's New Deal Era programs, such as Social Security and other means of assistance from the federal government, contributed to the downward trend in the use of county homes.

In 1961 the county sold the Glenwood Rest Home, then known as Glenwood Boarding Home, for \$14,625 to James T. and Myrtle Covington, the operators of the home under a county lease, along with the conveyance of an additional two tracts of land totaling approximately 13 acres (London 1961a). The terms of the agreement stipulated that Covington was required to maintain Glenwood Rest Home as a boarding home for a 99-year lease period, requiring insurance and maintenance of the state-licensed home, enabling the care of at least 47 individuals (RCDB 459/337, 424/27). Not long after purchasing the property, the Covingtons secured new managers to operate the Boarding Home and care for its 46 residents after James Covington's license to manage the establishment was revoked by the state welfare department (London 1961b). Former Richmond County Welfare Director Brent P. Yount said of the state of welfare in Richmond County, "There are now five licensed boarding home[s] for adults in Richmond County, two white and three Negro. These homes are licensed under state standards by the State Board of Public Welfare. At the present time, there are 68 residents in the boarding homes in our county, 49 white and 19 Negroes" (Kirkley 1961:1.) Between 1955 and 1957, the one-story annex located northeast of the County Home was constructed for use as a type of nursing home as part of the Richmond County Home services. Over the last half of the twentieth century, the agricultural outbuildings have been demolished. The County Home continued as the Glenwood Rest Home until it ceased operation between 2005 and 2007.

Not until 2017 did Richmond County again dispose of the Glenwood Rest Home, when County Commissioners sold the property to Elite Properties of Richmond County (RCDB 1773/49), which continues to own the property. It is currently vacant and steadily deteriorating.

Known Superintendents of Richmond County Home

William Thomas Baldwin, served 1851-??
J.A. McNair, served ca. 1892-1898
Thomas Jefferson (T.J.) Gibson, served for one year
Temple Coleman Gibson, served ca. 1900-1901
Robert Ledbetter McDonald, served for one year
Dave Sedberry
John Hadley
James William O'Brien, served ca. 1910-1916
Hugh Gilbert McLean, served for six years during the 1920s
Samuel Franklin (Frank) Key, served ca. 1927-1936
Robert Archie Easterling, served during the 1940s

2.2.3 NRHP Evaluation and Architecture Context

Early county homes in North Carolina were nearly all frame buildings—some log and many of primitive construction with vernacular forms. A common type typically found serving as a "poor house" during the nineteenth century consisted of a grouping of two-room frame cottages, each with a central chimney serving both rooms. Beginning in the early twentieth century, however, state agencies such as the Board of Charities and Public Welfare stressed the importance of permanent, substantial construction of an institutional type, such as a grouping of connected buildings usually built of brick. The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare in 1925 encouraged counties to involve a "competent architect" in the design process and that "Bedrooms large enough for a single inmate, with a few suites of two rooms for old couples, are to be preferred..." as well as ample-sized kitchens and pantries, conveniently located baths and toilets, and modern sewerage systems (NC SBCPW 1925:66).

Builder A.D. Dumas designed the Richmond County Home. He was Rockingham's leading contractor at the turn of the twentieth century. Buildings attributed to him include the Ellerbe Springs Hotel, the James H. Covington Jr. House at 314 Foushee Street, the John Dockery House at 202 N. Randolph Street, and the Robert L. Steele Jr. House at 804 E. Washington Street. Dumas lived in Rockingham and designed his own ca. 1900 home at 123 Ledbetter Street (Pezzoni 2008:110-111).

From 1919 to 1925, 25 counties erected county homes of substantial, brick construction, primarily in a pattern of a central main block with connecting wings on each side and to the rear. The cost of construction usually fell into a range anywhere from \$20,000 to \$175,000. Most of the county homes erected in the early twentieth century contained modernized plumbing systems and electricity, but many nineteenth-century county homes remained without modern conveniences. Some county homes had infirmary wards, and most were sparsely furnished (NC SBCPW 1925:12-20). This type of institutional architecture during the early twentieth century—especially for health purposes—was designed with safety and modern technological advances in mind. Modern, permanent materials like brick were most often utilized over frame exteriors, and the latest research in medicine favored architecture conducive to fresh air, plenty of light, and sound sanitation methods. The heavy hand of the Jim Crow South certainly affected the design of county homes, as the majority—if not all—of these homes, including the Richmond County Home, were designed to be racially segregated with separate wings for housing, dining, and living. Racial segregation was strictly observed in Richmond County, where the “red shirt” Democrats remained in control and instituted a campaign of white supremacy throughout the region (Hutchinson 1998:197; Pezzoni 2008:48).

Fourteen county homes are extant throughout North Carolina; originally nearly all 100 counties provided at least one county home at one time in their history. Four of the 14 surviving county homes have been either listed in the NRHP or determined NRHP-eligible, and an additional four have been placed on the North Carolina study list. Five of the 14 county homes exemplify the early to mid-twentieth-century form of a brick, three-part complex in the pattern of a central, often two-story block with segregated sides or rear wings serving as housing and dining areas for the residents. Many counties that selected this institutional style of architecture for civic-oriented buildings built the complexes as three separate buildings that were connected by walkways, which were eventually enclosed to form hyphens connecting the segregated wings to the main block. The Richmond County Home and the Johnston County Home both demonstrate this practice.

The former Randolph County home, now demolished, was constructed in 1921 with plan, materials, and design features nearly identical to the Richmond County Home. A period photograph of the Randolph County Home shows the rear porches on the two housing wings before they were enclosed with concrete block (Plate 27).

The former Johnston County Home (JT0825) is designed with a similar form and floor plan as the Richmond County Home, in brick construction with Colonial Revival and Classical Revival detailing (Plate 28). Both complexes have a two-story, main block and hyphenated, one-story, hipped wings with porches on the main elevations and additions (most likely enclosed porches) on the rear elevations of the wings (Plate 29). The Johnston County Home has undergone a number of alterations, however, such as the enclosure of the second story of the engaged porch on the main block, some replacement windows, and the addition of vinyl siding to the façade and porch columns (Plate 30).

A 1936 building funded in part by a grant from the WPA, the Edgecombe County Home (ED1660) was designed and built by architect Eric Flannagan, who built numerous other county homes and hospitals throughout the state. Like Richmond County's Glenwood Rest Home, the Edgecombe County Home was eventually converted into a rest home as more and more county governments began viewing the institutions as an economic burden no longer utilized by many of the county's citizens, thanks to social



PLATE 27: Randolph County Home in 1921 (North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare 1925)



PLATE 28: Former Johnston County Home (JT0825), South Elevation, Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 29: Former Johnston County Home (JT0825), Oblique View of North and West Elevations, Johnston County, North Carolina



PLATE 30: Former Johnston County Home (JT0825), South Elevation of Main Block, Johnston County, North Carolina

welfare programs and the Social Security Act. The Edgecombe County Home stands as an example of Colonial Revival institutional architecture with Classical Revival elements such as brick quoins, a dentil cornice, and symmetrical window fenestration (Plate 31). One-story wings, each with an L-shaped footprint, extend from a two-story, central, gable-roofed block with a prominent, pedimented, full-height porch supported by groupings of substantial square posts. The Edgecombe County Home was determined NRHP-eligible in 2017 under Criteria A and C (Falcon Engineering 2017).

The Halifax County Home (HX0021) was listed in the NRHP in 1985 and is one of the most intact county homes of the 1920s period, during which the building program for county homes in North Carolina was at its peak. Situated on a 350-acre farm, the ca. 1923 Classical Revival Halifax County Home retains seven agricultural outbuildings that contribute to the property, its original farmlands and cemetery, and also retains its historic integrity while conveying its original purpose as a self-sufficient working farm for the poor. Designed by the Wilson, North Carolina, architectural firm of Benton and Benton, the Halifax County Home, like the Richmond County Home, features a brick, two-story, hip-roofed, central block with hyphenated, one-story, hip-roofed wings (Plate 32). Along with the Johnston County Home, it is perhaps the most comparable to the Richmond County home in its form and design (York and Cross 1985:2-12.)

Other county homes display an entirely different type of construction and architectural style, such as the Carteret County and Perquimans county homes. Typically constructed much earlier than the classical brick versions with segregated wings, these early county homes were of frame construction in the form of a two-story I-house with a rear and/or side ell and generous porches. These buildings were often indistinguishable from rambling farmhouses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that are ubiquitous in North Carolina (National Register Nomination, Carteret County Home). The Rockingham County Home and Henderson County Home were designed with an unusual V-shaped footprint but still in a Classical Revival-influenced style of permanent, brick construction. The Henderson County Home was determined NRHP-eligible in 2017 under Criteria A and C.

This survey found that the Glenwood Rest Home (County Home), although retaining its integrity of location, does not retain full integrity of setting, as it has lost the outbuildings and agricultural landscape indicating its identity as a working farm (Figure 7). Approximately half of the farm's original 30 acres has been sold for residential development, creating a neighborhood between part of the original portion of the County Home farm where unmarked graves still remain from the home's cemetery and the current Glenwood Rest Home property (Figure 8). Topographic maps from the 1950s show the survival of outbuildings on the property, none of which are standing today (see Figure 7). The property retains an adequate level of integrity of materials, with the replacement of windows and doors the most common alteration. The rebuilding of the central, two-story main block in 1926 after a fire does not greatly diminish the historic integrity or significance, as it was reconstructed shortly after its initial construction in 1917. The integrity of design has been somewhat compromised with the permanent enclosure of the walkways that served to connect three previously separated buildings in addition to the enclosure of the rear porches on the north elevation with concrete block (Plate 33). However, a majority of the original design and footprint of the main building remains intact despite these modifications. The complex retains integrity of workmanship that is clearly evident in its use of decorative brick surrounds and courses, porch design, and surviving woodwork (Plate 34). The former Richmond County Home retains integrity of feeling, having undergone a few major changes but not its association as a social welfare institution for the poor and sick of Richmond County.

The Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Health/Medicine for its significance as a former county home and as an example of the development of social welfare programs for the poor during the early twentieth century.



PLATE 31: Former Edgecombe County Home (ED1660), North Elevation, Edgecombe County, North Carolina (Photograph by Falcon Engineering, 2017. Courtesy of North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Environmental Review Branch)



PLATE 32: Halifax County Home (HX0021), Halifax, North Carolina, ca. 1985 (York and Cross 1985)

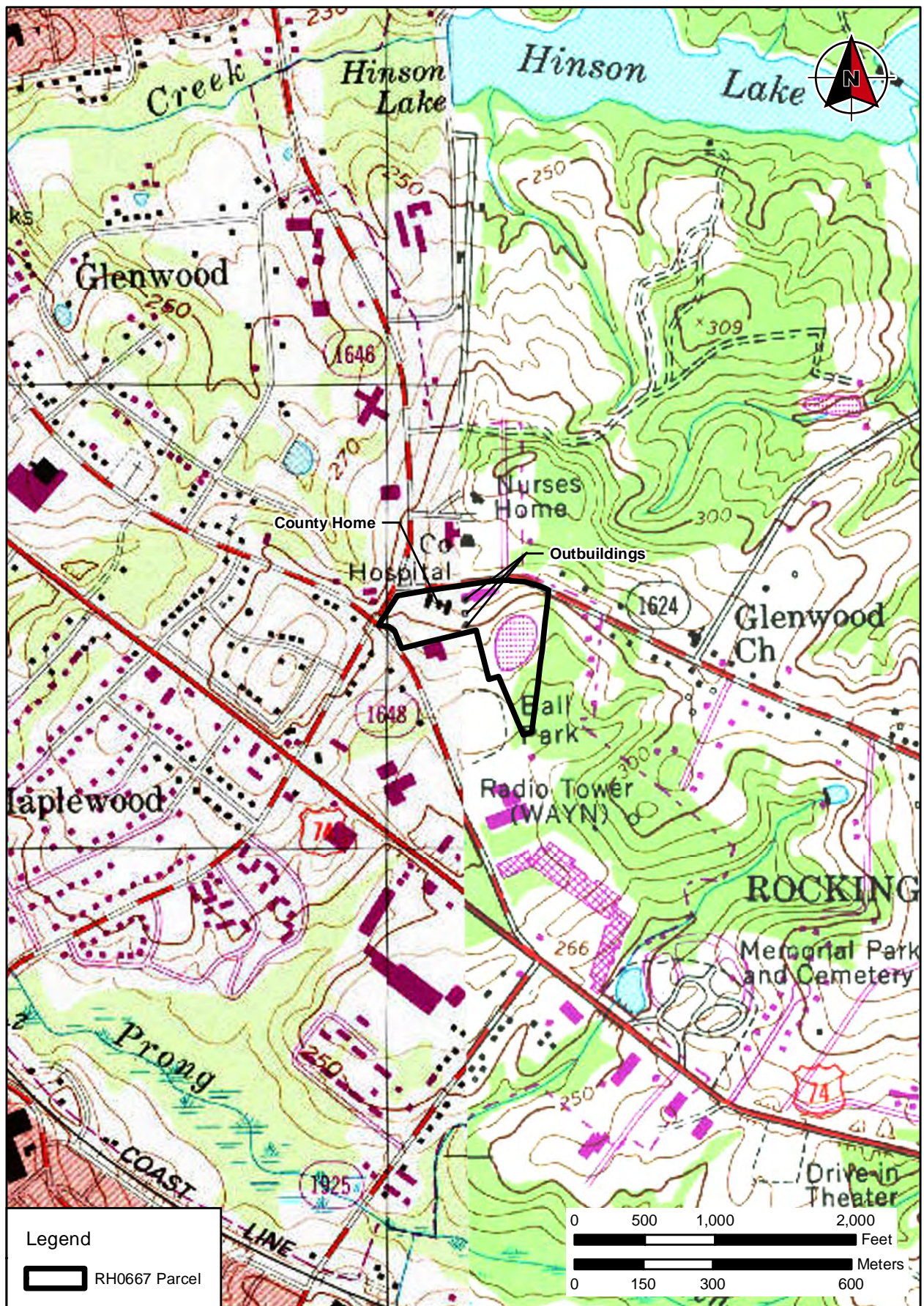


FIGURE 7: 1955 Map Showing Richmond County Home and Agricultural Outbuildings East of the County Home (USGS Rockingham 1956, Hamlet 1957)

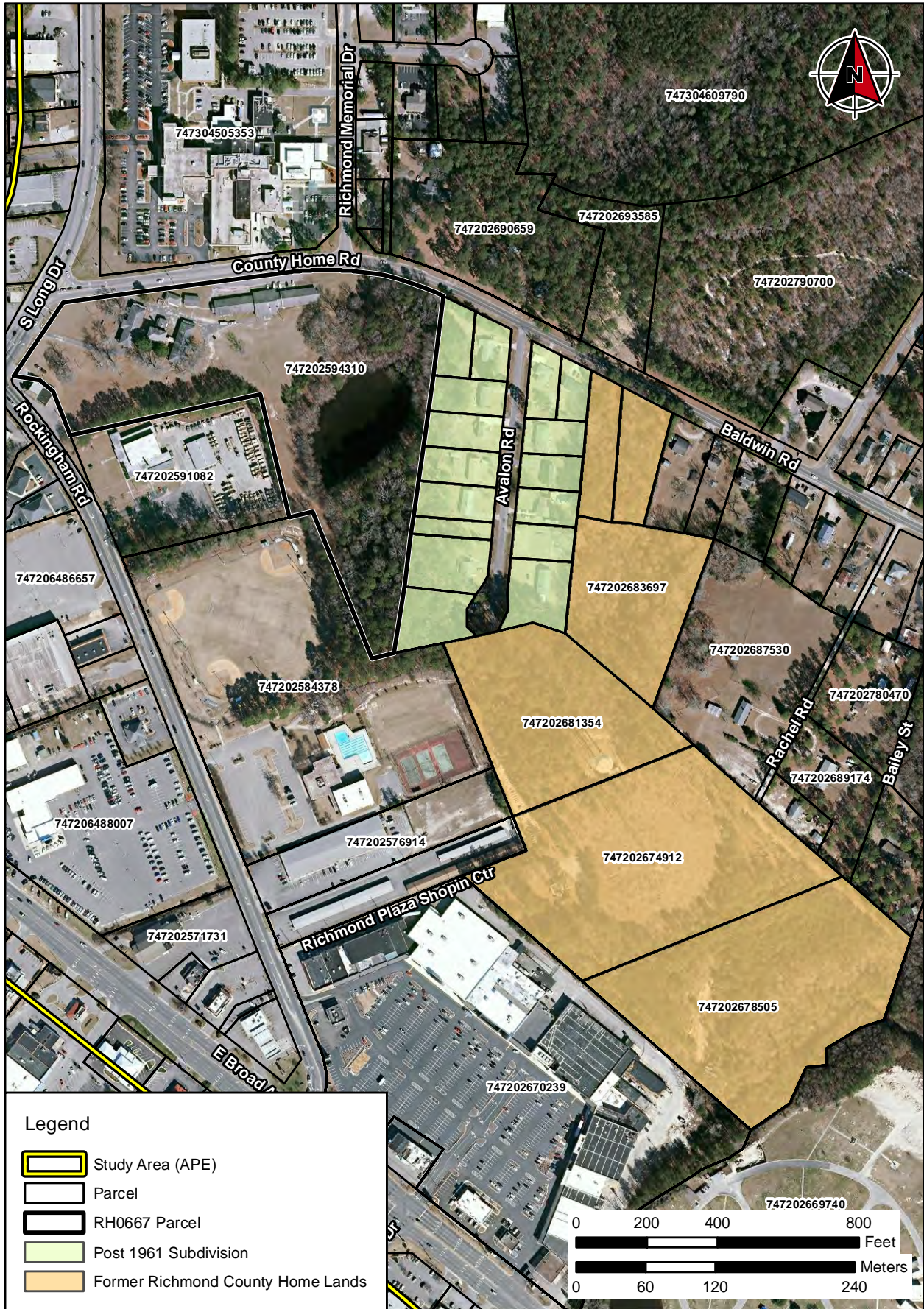


FIGURE 8: Aerial Map Identifying Portions of Former Richmond County Home Acreage Prior to Sale of Land in 1961. Undeveloped, still vacant acreage may retain burials of early Richmond County Home residents but no headstones are known to survive. (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 33: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667), East Elevation of Eastern Wing, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 34: Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667), Oblique View of East and South Elevations of Eastern wing, Rockingham, North Carolina

The county home offered the infirm and indigent citizens of each county a place to obtain care when no other social services existed in North Carolina for their support.

The Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Although some of its former superintendents were upstanding, well-known citizens who held other elected positions in Richmond County, none was prominent enough to have made significant contributions to Richmond County's history. James and Myrtle Covington served as long-time operators of Glenwood Rest Home but are not known to have made specific contributions to history that can be identified and documented.

The Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) is also recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture as an example of one 14 county homes surviving in North Carolina and one of a handful of extant county homes employing the brick, classical style of institutional architecture so prevalent during the early twentieth century for civic buildings. Its unique design was tailored to the early twentieth-century progressive research recommended for health and institutional oversight of residents with common living and dining areas, designated living quarters for the superintendent and his family, and separate wings housing residents segregated by race and gender.

A building may be eligible under Criterion D if the buildings and/or structures have the potential to yield important information pertaining to undocumented or rare local building traditions. The Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) does not meet Criterion D.

2.2.3 *NRHP Boundaries*

The recommended NRHP boundaries for the Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) follow the tax parcel boundaries as delineated in Figure 9 and encompass 13.73 acres. The County Home was originally erected on a parcel totaling approximately 30 acres, which included associated agricultural buildings and fields. This parcel was divided and pieces sold during the mid-twentieth century with a new subdivision constructed east of the County Home property, thereby preventing the possibility of contiguous district with historically associated lands (see Figure 8). The recommended NRHP boundary forms a polygon, including all buildings, driveways, parking lots, landscape features, and forested acreage containing a pond east of the County Home. Where the boundary falls adjacent to roadways such as County Home Road and S. Long Drive, the boundary follows the NCDOT right-of-way line. The heavily wooded land to the southeast and the cleared land to the south of the Richmond County Home is included in the boundary to preserve and convey its rural setting and its association as a former working farm that helped to aid in the housing and care of the poor and infirm (see Figure 9).

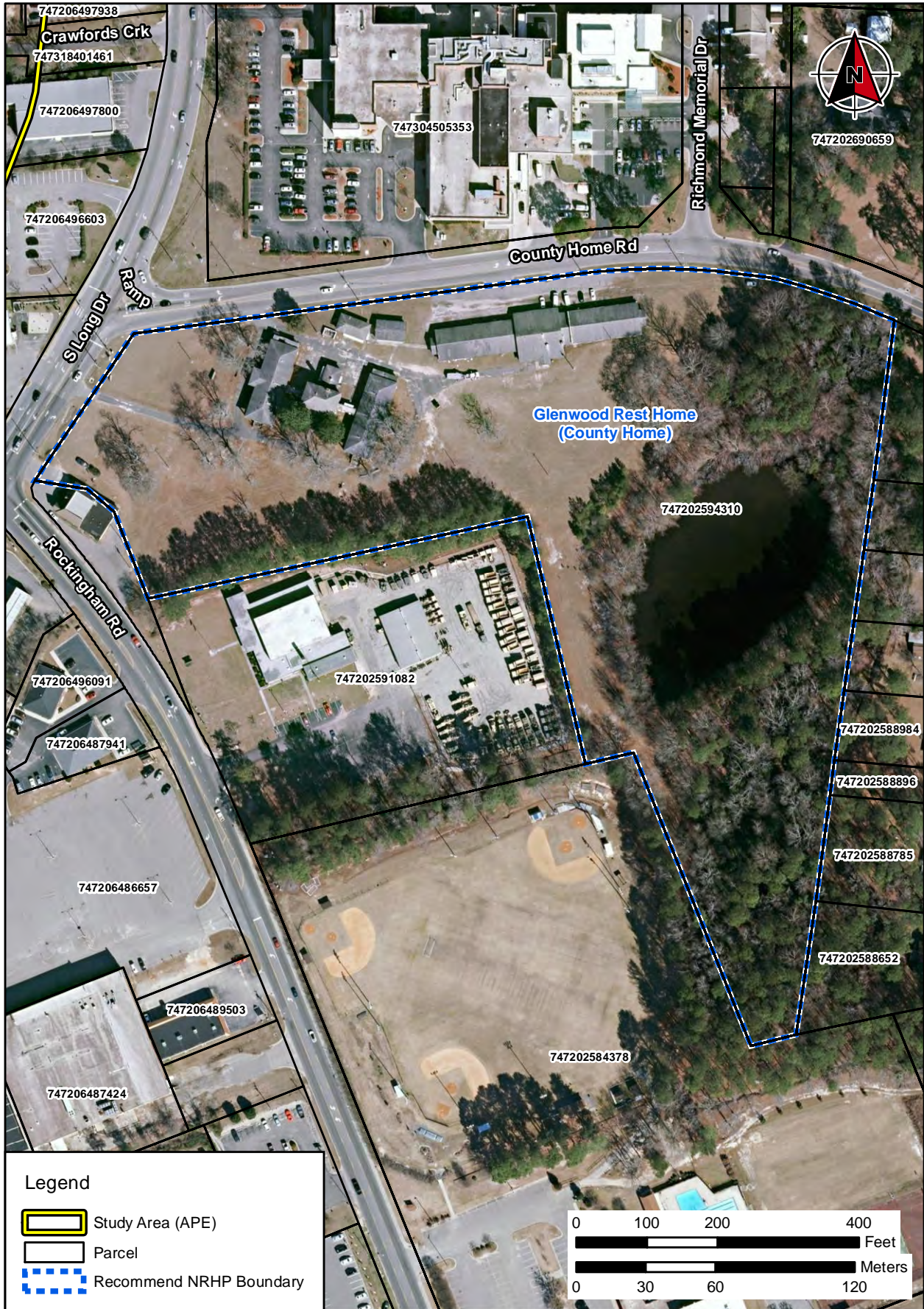


FIGURE 9: Proposed NRHP Boundaries for Glenwood Rest Home (County Home) (RH0667) (NC OneMap 2017)

2.3 Potential Expansion of Rockingham Historic District

Resource Name	Rockingham Historic District
HPO Survey Site No.	RH0007
Location	Rockingham, NC
PIN	(multiple)
Date(s) of Construction	Mid- to late nineteenth century to 1930s
NRHP Recommendation	NRHP-Listed, Eligible portions of Ann Street, Fayetteville Road, Richmond Road (Criteria A and C)



2.3.1 Setting

The Rockingham Historic District is located in the center of downtown Rockingham in south-central Richmond County, east of the downtown commercial core and U.S. Route 220 and north of U.S. Route 74. The principal thoroughfare for the largely residential district consisting of over 200 buildings is Fayetteville Road, which turns into U.S. Route 1 (Figure 10). Impressive estates of Rockingham’s textile pioneers dating from 1850 to 1870 sit on large lots with generous setbacks, handsome lawns and plantings, and thickly shaded with old-growth trees. Descendants of these textile families located their homes on streets surrounding Fayetteville Road, such as Ledbetter, Randolph, and Greene streets, with nineteenth-century infill on lots of 3 to 5 acres. Families building in the district after 1920 typically constructed significantly smaller homes on 1-acre lots (Hallenberg 1981:2). Development immediately surrounding the Rockingham Historic District is largely residential with commercial development in the western end. Long Drive lies outside the district boundary at the far eastern end, and functions as a busy thoroughfare through Rockingham with more recent commercial development along its southern portion southeast of the historic district. Sidewalks line the major streets in the historic district, separating lawns from the roadway. Houses are often screened from view with substantial trees and large setbacks on their vast lots, making a “streetscape” difficult to convey with photography alone (Plate 35).

2.3.1.1 Rockingham Historic District

The Rockingham Historic District contains Rockingham’s largest, most cohesive collection of mid-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century residential architecture, containing the town’s oldest remaining school, two of Rockingham’s oldest churches, and a significant family cemetery. The district’s boundary follows the tax parcel boundaries for the lots located on Fayetteville Street, stretching from Le Grand Street and S. Randolph Street on the west to S. Brookwood Avenue at the far eastern end. The district projects north to include the Rockingham Junior High School property, then crosses Covington Street to include the properties located at its western end that stand along Le Grand and Everett streets. The boundary follows Greene Street and then turns south to continue down most of S. Randolph Street. The southern end of the boundary runs eastward from S. Randolph Street to Ledbetter Street, where it then turns north to include the parcels on the eastern side of Ledbetter Street, crossing E. Washington Street to complete the irregularly shaped polygon (see Figure 10). Sixty-six percent of the resources inventoried as part of the Rockingham Historic District are contributing, and several constitute fine examples of transitional and eclectic styles, demonstrating the evolution of nineteenth- and twentieth-century architecture in North Carolina Piedmont towns. Houses are primarily of frame construction and are of considerable size; most are two stories high. Early builders in Rockingham were more likely to adopt traditional housing types and forms and accentuate them with popular stylistic details (Plate 36). The

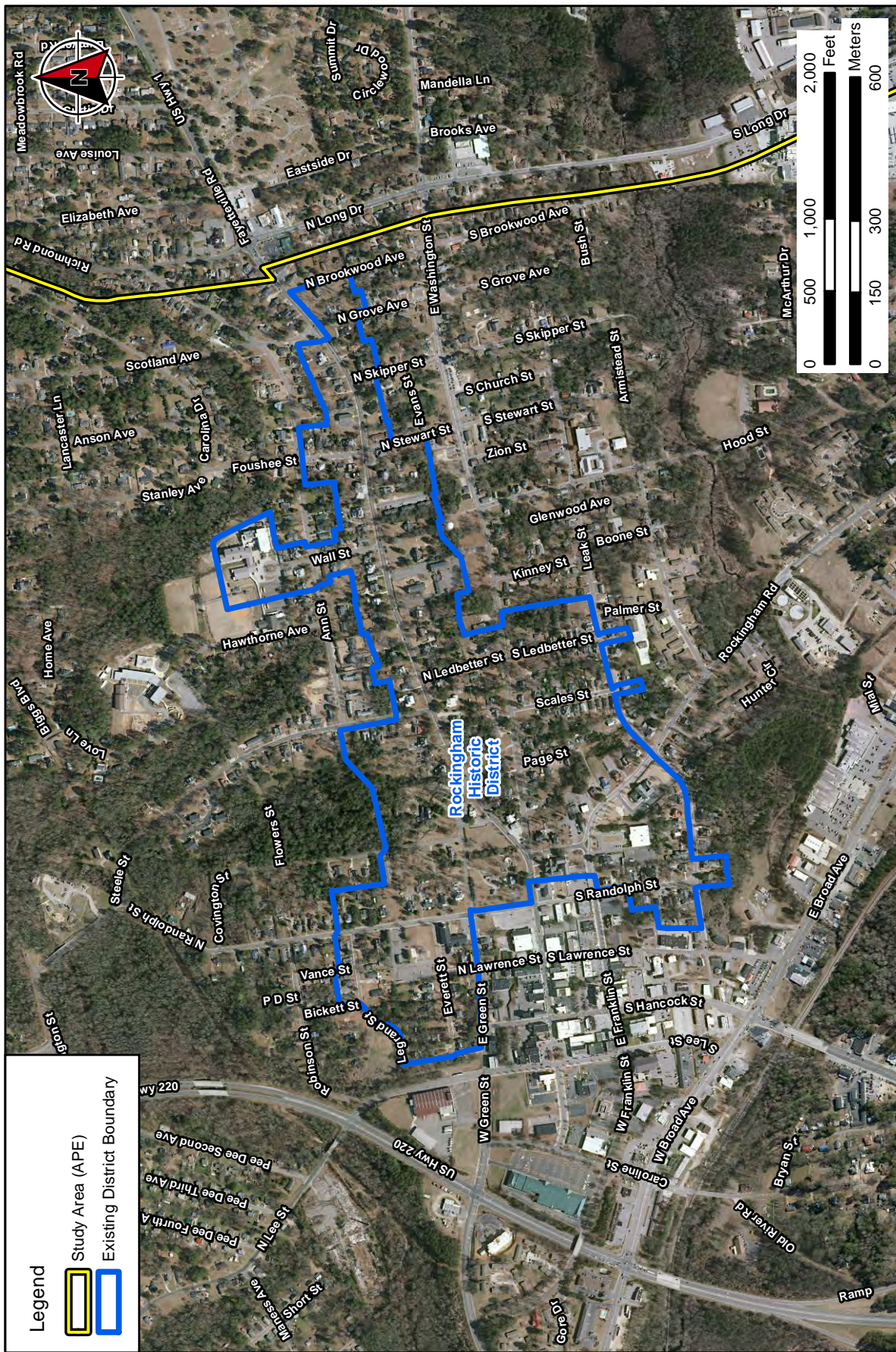


FIGURE 10: Rockingham Historic District (RH0007) Map, Rockingham, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 35: Streetscape of Rockingham Historic District (RH0007), Looking West on Fayetteville Road, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 36: Streetscape of Rockingham Historic District (RH0007), Looking Northeast on Fayetteville Road, Rockingham, North Carolina

oldest house in the district is the Steele-Johnson-Cole House, built in 1838 with elements of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles.

Rockingham’s Central Business District (RH0345) and its historic commercial core located primarily along Washington, Franklin, Green, Lee, and Hancock streets are not included in the Rockingham Historic District. Neither is the largely African-American business and residential section immediately south of the district, located along E. Washington, Leak Street, and their connecting streets (Figure 11).

To the northeast of the present district, the area stipulated by the scope of work to be surveyed for potential expansion is the Richmond Park development, northeast of the present district. With considerably smaller lot sizes, Richmond Park was platted and developed from the Henry C. Wall property in 1924 and in its first phase created Ann Street (then spelled “Anne”), Park Avenue (now Scotland Avenue), and extended development off Fayetteville Road’s eastern end and on Richmond Road heading north towards Roberdel (Figure 12). Houses built for individual owners who purchased lots in the new subdivision reflect a variety of nationally popular styles from the 1920s through the 1940s for middle-class families. Period cottages, Minimal Traditional cottages, and late Colonial Revival houses were prime choices for families building in Richmond Park (Plate 37). Their size, level of architectural detail, and quality of construction for the most part indicate the difference in financial status between the houses erected on Fayetteville Road and the streets slightly west of it, and those built in Richmond Park. Furthermore, the streets in Richmond Park do not have sidewalks or as many street trees and well-landscaped lawns. Most of the houses have undergone some level of alteration, most either in the form of replacement windows or the application of vinyl siding, but many retain their integrity and most retain their original footprints and architectural details indicating stylistic influences. What appears to be one of the earliest apartment complexes in Rockingham stands at the far western end of Ann Street and was probably developed simultaneously with Richmond Park in the early 1940s (Plate 38). The houses west of Foushee Avenue near the Rockingham Junior High School (RH0264) on Ann Street were also developed prior to the establishment of Richmond Park, according to plat maps and tax records, but not by many years. Infill continued in the Richmond Park area all along Ann Street until approximately the 1940s, when the second major phase of Richmond Park was platted in 1939. These residences are primarily small, postwar cottages and Ranch houses and occupy a large tract of land north of the historic district, where several new residential avenues were laid out in a curvilinear fashion with connecting through streets (see Figure 12).

The surveyor inventoried 63 resources not previously surveyed in Richmond Park along Ann Street, Fayetteville Road, Scotland Avenue, and Richmond Park Extension. A list of the resources and brief accompanying descriptions are provided in the table below.

INVENTORIED RESOURCES NOT PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN RICHMOND PARK
(Ann Street, Fayetteville Road, Scotland Avenue, Richmond Park Extension)

RESOURCE ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
1303 Fayetteville Road	1-story brick Tudor Revival cottage, side-gabled roof, arched engaged side porch, single-leaf recessed entrance, 6/6 replacement window bays.	Contributing
1307 Fayetteville Road	1½-story frame L-shaped cottage with side-gabled roof, engaged porch, and gabled dormers, 6/6 window bays.	Contributing
1309 Fayetteville Road	1-story period cottage with combination of brick and vinyl siding, replacement tri-partite window bays, diamond window in gable end on façade, recessed single-leaf entrance.	Non-Contributing

INVENTORIED RESOURCES NOT PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN RICHMOND PARK (continued)

RESOURCE ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
1311 Fayetteville Road	1-story brick period cottage with side gabled roof and windows of differing sizes and fenestration patterns, single-leaf recessed entrance.	Contributing
1313 Fayetteville Road	1-story stone bungalow with side-gabled roof sheltering engaged porch supported by columns sitting atop brick piers. Vinyl-sided gabled dormer with 1/1 horizontal sash. Façade pierced by a grouping of three 3/1 window bays in addition to a single 3/1 sash window bay, all underlined with brick rowlock sills. A brick exterior chimney flue on west elevation.	Contributing
1315 Fayetteville Road	1½-story brick period cottage with Craftsman-style elements. Cross-gabled roof with deep eaves supported by brackets. Siding in gable ends. Groupings of window bays pierce the façade. Gabled, partial-width front porch with brick arcade shelters the entrance. A brick exterior end chimney on west elevation rises through the roofline.	Contributing
1316 Fayetteville Road	2-story frame four-square with hipped roof, hipped dormer window featuring Craftsman-style elements such as bracketed eaves, 3/1 original windows, and deep, gabled porch pierced by double window in the gable end and supported by groupings of columns sitting atop a brick knee-wall enclosing the porch. Projecting bay windows and an exterior end brick chimney on east elevation	Contributing
1320 Fayetteville Road	One-story concrete-block store with front-gabled roof and cornice returns. Metal awning shelters three-bay façade with central double-leaf entrance of 6/2 panel doors flanked by plate glass window bays. Small gabled outbuilding at rear of store.	Contributing
1321 Fayetteville Road	1-story frame Ranch house with gable-on-hip roof, engaged carport, and interior brick chimney. Recessed porch features side entrance and a block of corner windows.	Contributing
1322 Fayetteville Road	1-story brick Tudor Revival cottage, side-gabled roof, arched engaged side porch, single-leaf recessed entrance, 6/6 window bays.	Contributing
1323 (or 1385?) Fayetteville Road	1½-story brick Bungalow with varied, cross-gabled roofline, deep engaged porch supported by thick brick posts, deep eaves sheltering gables pierced with window bays, and screened side porch.	Contributing
1325 Fayetteville Road	1½-story brick bungalow with a varied, cross-gabled roofline, deep engaged porch supported by thick brick posts, deep eaves sheltering gables pierced with window bays, and screened side porch.	
305 Scotland Avenue	1-story frame Minimal Traditional house with side-gable roof and gabled portico supported by paired posts. Three-bay façade and exterior end chimney.	Contributing
700 Ann Street	U-shaped grouping of brick Colonial Revival-style apartment buildings with side-gable roofs retaining most of their original architectural features as well as original 6/6 and 8/8 windows. Wood siding fills the gable ends and dormer windows. Sidewalks lead from street through a courtyard to the complex. Identical buildings sit on both sides of Ann Street; the northwestern set has been refurbished and altered with paint, new windows and doors, and the removal of dormer windows. Northern side of Ann Street contains as part of the complex a 2-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling updated in the same manner as the apartments next to it, with paired replacement windows, a central single-leaf entrance topped with a simple pediment, and a side-gable roof.	Contributing
811 Ann Street	One-story frame simplified period cottage with side-gable roof and engaged side porch. Paired replacement windows flank the central single-leaf entrance. House is clad in vinyl siding; interior brick chimney rises through the roofline.	

INVENTORIED RESOURCES NOT PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN RICHMOND PARK (continued)

RESOURCE ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
812 Ann Street	One-story frame Cape Cod/period cottage with a side-gabled roof, central single-leaf entrance, and screened side porch with arched screened bays.	Contributing
814 Ann Street	A grandiose brick-gated entrance with stairs and concrete block retaining wall with heavily landscaped terraced gardens leads to what appears to be a new house that may have been highly altered or rebuilt entirely from its original appearance. Rambling one-story Ranch house clad with wood or synthetic wood shingle, side-gable roof, and various accent gables. Garage wing extends from the western end.	Non-Contributing
901 Ann Street	2-story 3-bay frame house with hipped roof, hipped enclosed porch, exterior end brick chimneys, and vinyl siding. Gable-roofed garage at the rear of the house.	Contributing
902 Ann Street	1½-story frame Cape Cod with recessed central single-leaf entrance of a 6-paneled door, 6/6 original windows, pairs of windows flanking the entrance on the first story and three dormer windows on the second story.	Contributing
903 Ann Street	1-story frame simplified Queen Anne cottage with hipped roof and engaged porch, brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block.	Contributing
907 Ann Street	1-story brick cottage with hipped roof and three-bay façade of arched 8-light casement window bays and doorway with sidelights. Double stair curves up to central entrance. Two interior brick chimneys rise through the roofline.	Contributing
911 Ann Street	1-story brick cottage with “Triple-A” roofline classical details, including dentil cornice, flat-roofed portico supported by paired columns, and symmetrical façade. Groupings of three windows consisting of a 6/1 central bay flanked by 4/1 bays one either side of central entrance bay with sidelights. Integrated screened porch wing extends from east elevation; carport extends from west elevation.	Contributing
1006 Ann Street	1½-story frame Bungalow with front-gabled roof and engaged porch supported by square posts. The 3-bay façade has a single-leaf entrance flanked by paired 4/1 original window bays. Front gable pierced by grouping of three small bays—a vented bay flanked by 2/1 window bays.	Contributing
1008 Ann Street	1-story frame 5-bay cottage with side-gabled roof and engaged porch supported by paired posts atop brick piers. Brick cheek walls border steps leading to sidewalk below. Two brick corbelled interior chimneys pierce the roofline. Exterior walls and trim covered in vinyl.	Contributing
1010 Ann Street	1-story frame Bungalow with hipped-roof and gabled dormer window featuring wrap-around enclosed porch. Windows have been replaced and exterior walls covered in vinyl. Brick steps with cheek walls lead to sidewalk below. A two-bay frame with front-gabled roof garage stands behind house.	Non-Contributing
1014 Ann Street	1½-story frame Cape Cod with gabled dormers and shed addition on east elevation, brick exterior end chimney, and brick retaining wall with steps enclosing front yard.	Contributing
1105 Ann Street	1-story brick simplified period cottage with side-gabled roof, replacement windows, and screened side porch on west elevation.	Contributing
1107 Ann Street	1-story frame altered Ranch house with recessed entryway and double-leaf paneled entrance, replacement windows, vinyl siding, and integral carport.	Non-Contributing
1110 Ann Street	1-story brick Minimal Traditional house with replacement windows and doors, vinyl siding in the gable ends, and side-gabled roof.	Non-Contributing

INVENTORIED RESOURCES NOT PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN RICHMOND PARK (continued)

RESOURCE ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
1111 Ann Street	1-story frame Bungalow with front-gabled porch, bracketed eaves, 3-bay façade, and replacement windows. Two brick interior chimneys rise from the roofline.	Contributing
1115 Ann Street	1-story brick Ranch house with integral carport, L- shaped footprint, recessed porch, and metal awnings sheltering window bays.	Contributing
1116 Ann Street	1-story frame cottage with side-gabled roof, engaged screened porch, and replacement windows and siding	Contributing
1118 Ann Street	1½-story frame Cape Cod cottage with L-shaped footprint, aluminum siding, 6/6 windows, and engaged porch supported by pairs of wood posts.	Contributing
1201 Ann Street	1-story frame altered cottage with engaged porch and “eyebrow” gable centered on side-gabled roof. Multiple additions, including vinyl siding, replacement windows, replacement exterior stone chimney, and 2-car garage.	Non-Contributing
1202 Ann Street	1-story frame simplified period cottage featuring 3-bay façade of paired replacement windows flanking central single-leaf entrance, integrated side porch, and gabled arched portico sheltering the entrance.	Contributing
1205 Ann Street	1-story frame Bungalow with front-gabled roof and front-gabled porch supported by wood tapered posts resting atop brick piers. Replacement windows.	Contributing
1206 Ann Street	1-story frame L-shaped cottage with brick exterior end chimney, vinyl siding, and replacement windows and doors.	Contributing
1208 Ann Street	1-story frame period cottage with side-gabled roof featuring stuccoed chimney on asymmetrical façade. Replacement windows and vinyl siding.	Contributing
1211 Ann Street	1½-story brick Bungalow with gabled dormer clad in vinyl pierced by three 2/2 window bays and engaged front porch supported by four columns. The 3-bay façade has paired windows infilled with vinyl siding to fit smaller window bays flanking single-leaf entrance.	Contributing
1212 Ann Street	Altered 1½-story frame Cape Cod cottage with additions, recessed porch with stone columns and steps, replacement windows, and vinyl siding.	Non-Contributing
1309 Ann Street	2-story frame Dutch Colonial with asymmetrical façade and brick exterior chimney, vinyl siding, and replacement windows.	Contributing
1310 Ann Street	1½-story brick cottage with side-gabled roof and vinyl-sided dormer windows, recessed entrance featuring single-leaf paneled door with divided 3-light transom, and a projecting picture window bay.	Contributing
1312 Ann Street	1-story brick Ranch house with brick privacy wall.	Contributing?
1315 Ann Street	1½-story frame cottage with side-gable roof and gabled dormer windows, 6/1 paired window bays, central single-leaf entrance sheltered by a gabled hood with partial cornice returns.	Contributing
1319 Ann Street	1½-story frame Cape Cod with side-gable roof and gabled dormer windows, screened side porch, 6/6 window bays, central single-leaf entrance with divided light transom.	Contributing
1321 Ann Street	1½-story frame Craftsman Bungalow with porch and integrated carport supported by tapered posts resting atop brick piers sheltering a three-bay façade, 4/1 window bays, bracketed eaves.	Contributing
1327 Ann Street	1½-story frame simplified period cottage with cross-gabled asymmetrical roofline and façade, rear addition, 6/6 window bays with a few replacement windows,	Contributing

INVENTORIED RESOURCES NOT PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN RICHMOND PARK (continued)

RESOURCE ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
1329 Ann Street	1-story frame Minimal Traditional house with side-gable roof and stone-veneered knee wall. Small flat-roofed portico supported by decorative metal posts shelters single-leaf entrance.	Contributing
Ann Street	1-story frame L-shaped cottage with side-gable roof and engaged porch, paired replacement windows, vinyl siding.	Contributing
(no number listed) Ann Street	Gabled 1-story stone cottage; may have been an outbuilding at one time. Frame additions on the side and rear. Sits on the same parcel as 321 Richmond Road.	Contributing
(no number listed) Ann Street	1-story stone cottage in U-shaped footprint; may have been an outbuilding at one time. Some original windows and a wide exterior stone chimney. Gable ends are clipped on the west elevation; eaves have exposed rafter tails. Sits on the same parcel as 321 Richmond Road.	Contributing
1327 Ann Street	1½-story bungalow with exterior stucco walls sheltering a three-bay façade sheltered by engaged porch supported by stone columns. Shed dormer pierced by three bays of 3-lights each punctuates the roofline. Paired 6/6 window bays flank a central single-leaf entrance.	Contributing
1331 Ann Street	1-story frame cottage with 3-bay façade and side-gable roof.	Contributing
1333 Ann Street	1½-story frame Tudor Revival period cottage with side-gable roof and one dormer window. Paired window bays flank a central single-leaf entrance.	Contributing
1335 Ann Street	1-story frame simplified period cottage with 6/6 windows sheltered by metal awnings and a gabled hood sheltering the single-leaf entrance.	Contributing
1337 Ann Street	1-story frame Ranch house with side-gable roof, gabled portico sheltering the central entrance, and enclosed carport to create an addition.	Non-Contributing
305 Richmond Road	1½-story frame house with front-gable roof and offset gabled porch supported by tapered posts resting atop brick piers. Aluminum hopper windows. Bracketed eaves have decorative scalloped edging.	Contributing
307 Richmond Road	1-story hipped period cottage with exterior stucco walls and brick window and door surrounds. Window bays are filled with diamond-patterned muntins. Detached carport on side of house.	Contributing
311 Richmond Road	1½-story Tudor Revival period cottage with combination stone and siding on the façade. Small breezeway connects gabled attached carport to the side.	Contributing
317 Richmond Road	1-story frame cottage with projecting clipped gable porch sheltering entrance supported by two square posts. Attached one-bay garage.	Contributing
321 Richmond Road	Two-story brick Dutch Colonial with shed dormer window containing three window bays. Single-leaf entrance is sheltered by an arched portico supported by decorative metal posts. A brick chimney rises from a one-story side; another chimney rises on south elevation.	Contributing

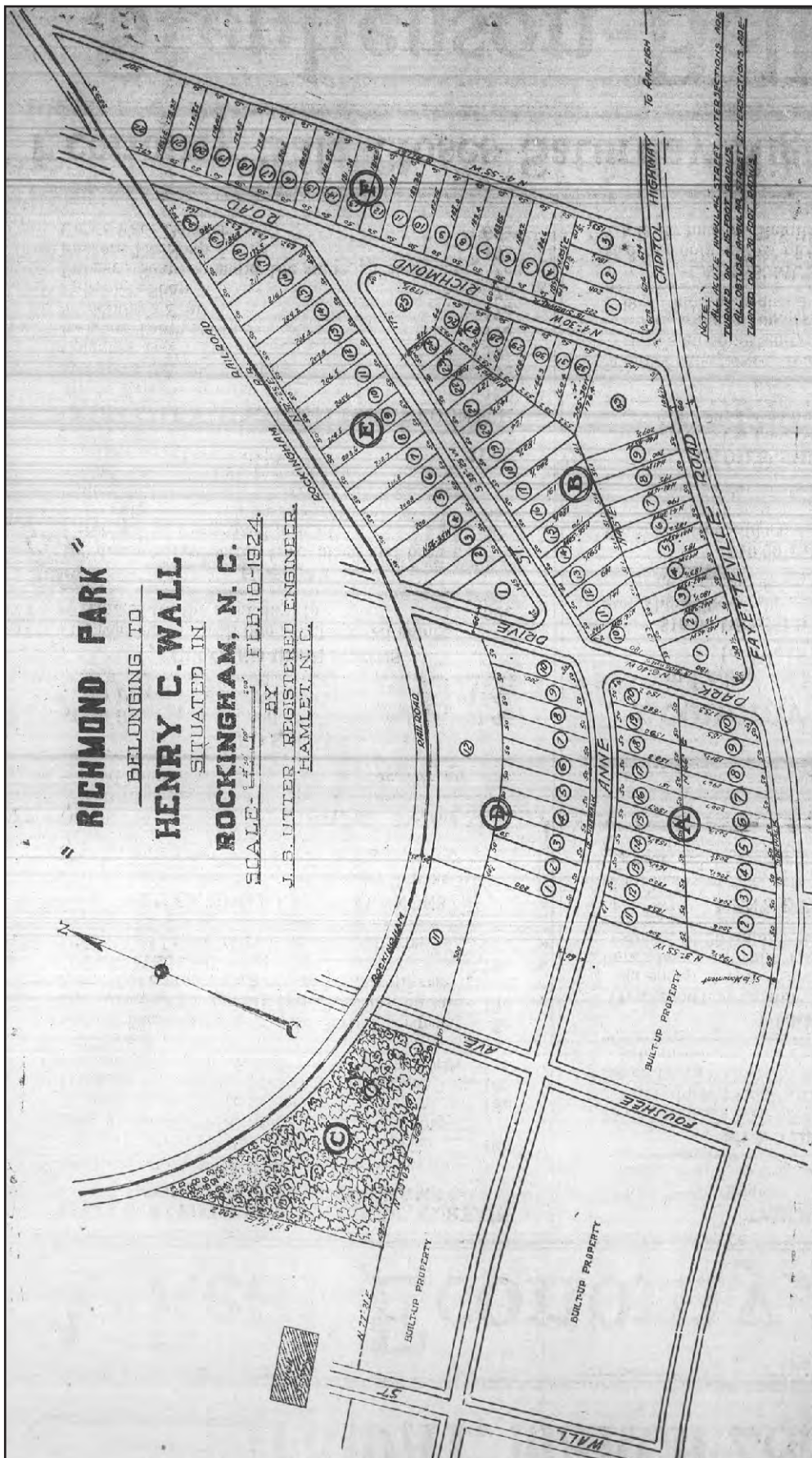


FIGURE 12: Richmond Park (first phase) Plat Map (McAulay, Crosland & Tyson, Inc. 1924)



PLATE 37: Streetscape of Newly Surveyed Area for Rockingham Historic District (RH0007), Looking East on Fayetteville Road, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 38: Apartment Complex, ca. 1930-1940, at Far Western End of Ann Street, Looking South, Rockingham, North Carolina

2.3.2 History

Established by an act of the legislature in 1784, Rockingham is situated on a plateau between two creek valleys: Hitchcock Creek on the north and west and Falling Creek on the south and east. Farther south lies the Pee Dee River, the closest primary waterway. Early settlers in the vicinity included the Web, Cole, Covington, Dockery, Long, Terry, Leak, Harrington, and Wall families, among others. Platted in 1788, streets 50 feet wide were laid out with half-acre lots designed around a public square and were initially named for Revolutionary War heroes (Huneycut 1976:32, 34; 175th Anniversary 1959). The Town of Rockingham was first incorporated in 1845 and did not experience much growth until after the mid-nineteenth century, with the establishment of several cotton mills such as the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, the Great Falls Mill, and the Roberdel Manufacturing Company. The estimated population of Rockingham in 1840 was about 150 residents; by 1880 that total had jumped to 1,012. The town revived its charter in 1871 from an earlier town government organized in 1821 by an act of the North Carolina Legislature (Huneycut 1976:155-156). The first railroad to serve Rockingham, the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad, reached the town in 1869.

By the turn of the twentieth century, Rockingham had dramatically increased in population (2,155 in 1910) and the city was beginning to install modern public utilities such as electric streetlights, a citywide sewer system, and paved streets. In 1900 the town ordered Washington Street extended to the east from the Methodist Church corner, and in 1910 the Town Board ordered North Street (now Covington Street) be opened southward across the property belonging to the Wall family to Washington Street, which never came to fruition. Several streets changed names in the following years, with New Street changed to Lee Street, Pee Dee to Steele Street, Kenny to Leak Street, N. Washington to Fayetteville Road, and S. Washington to Washington Street (Rockingham 17th Anniversary Corporation 1959:1-10).

With Rockingham's population boom came the need for additional housing, which was met in the form of early residential suburbs surrounding the core of Rockingham's early residential and commercial corridors (Figure 13). Additional housing was provided in the form of mill villages surrounding Richmond County's many textile enterprises. One of the earliest examples of newly developed subdivisions from land belonging to well-known prominent Rockingham families was Richmond Park, owned by Henry C. Wall; the property was platted in 1924 and developed by McAulay, Crosland, and Tyson, Inc. (McAulay, Crosland, and Tyson, Inc. 1924a, 1924b).

McAulay, Crosland, & Tyson, Inc. were local real estate developers who received their business charter in 1922 in the areas of real estate, loans, and insurance. Stockholders for the firm included J.A. McAulay, W.A. McAulay, and J.A. McAulay, Jr. of Rockingham, and J.W. Tyson and T.C. Crosland of Bennettsville (*High Point Enterprise*, December 7, 1922:8). Henry Clay Wall, Jr. was the son of Henry Clay Wall and Mary Fannie Leak Wall. The elder Henry Clay Wall married into the prominent Col. John Wall Leak family of the Leak-Wall House (RH0189) and continued the family business of textile manufacturing and farming significant land holdings. Henry Clay Wall, Jr. married Elizabeth Nicholson and is listed in the 1930 census as an employer for textile manufacturing (Ancestry.com 1880, 1920).

Richmond Park lots were auctioned off and sold to individual property owners, who then acquired their own builders to construct a house. Advertised as "Rockingham's Grandest Addition," a newspaper article announcing the sale and establishment of Richmond Park stated, "Here you will find the most attractive building sites in or around Rockingham—high and dry—being naturally drained—convenient to all that goes on and with water, sewerage, lights and telephone connections right at hand" (McAulay, Crosland & Tyson, Inc. 1924b). The heavily promoted auction for the lots of Richmond Park was to be a grand event with two auctioneers, a band concert, and many other attractions. The section developed along and surrounding Ann Street, owned by Henry C. Wall, Jr., was also the site of the former Richmond County Fair. Platted into six different sections of lots, labeled A through F, section C was left as open green space

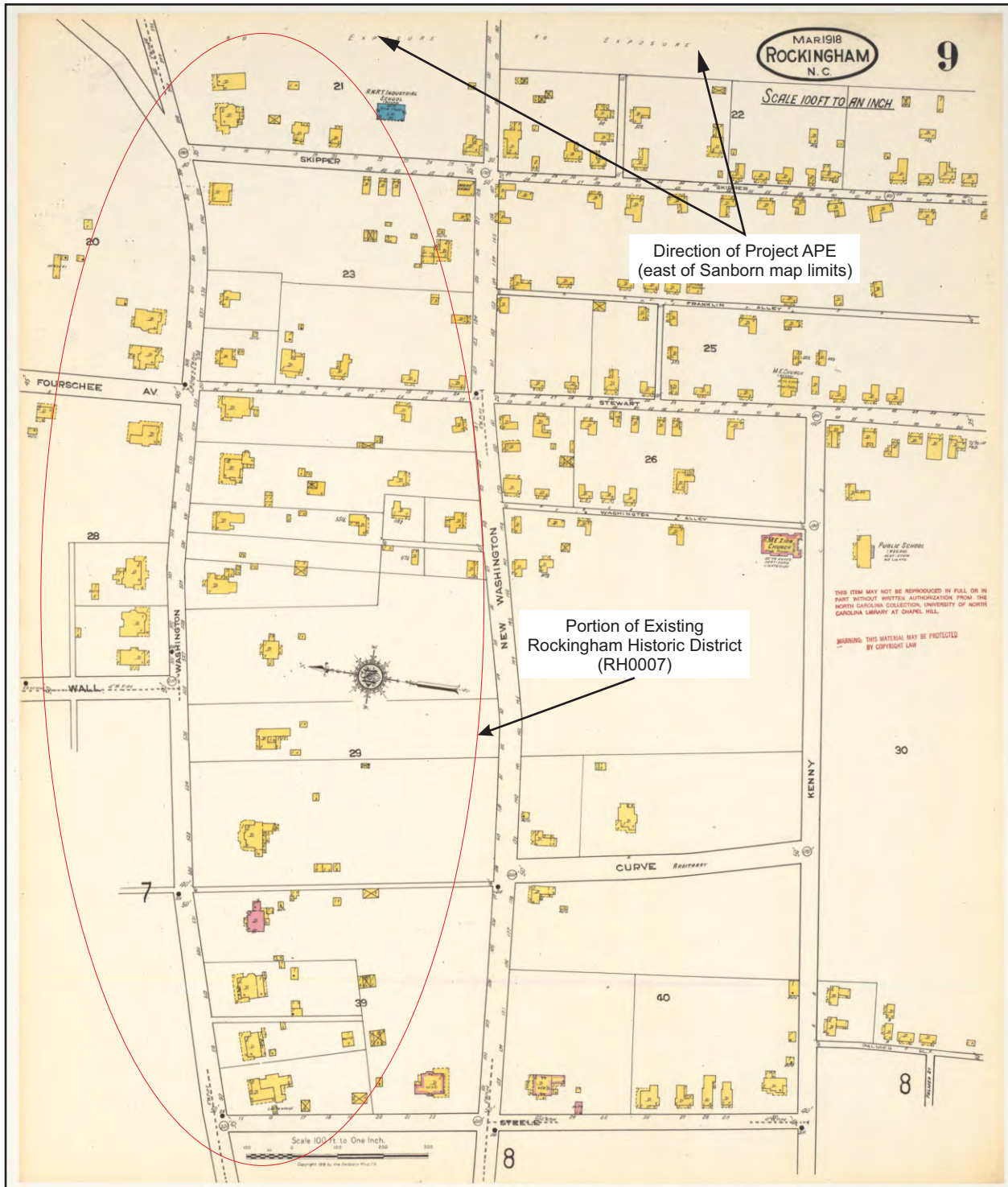


FIGURE 13: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Rockingham, North Carolina, 1918 (Sanborn Map Company 1918)

(see Figure 11). The Rockingham Railroad ran immediately north of the development, which would continue to extend northward during the 1940s and 1950s (RCPB 1-D).

Other large landowning families in Rockingham, like the Steeles and Longs, followed suit and platted their own subdivisions. The intersection of Long Street, Ann Street, Steele Street, and Fayetteville Road was platted in 1940 from the estate of Miss Fanny Steele. Long Avenue was platted in 1941 from E. Washington Street to U.S. Route 1, along with East Side Avenue, Franklin Avenue, Grove Avenue, and Brookwood Avenue from the property of Ms. Betsy Long Sammons. The area surrounding Long Avenue became known locally as the Long Park development. Richmond Park was also extended eastward across Richmond Road, and Ann Street was extended eastward in 1946 to develop “Redland,” from the lands of Elizabeth Steele and Anne Steele Redding (RCPB 9-b, 10-c, 26-d).

The city limits of Rockingham were extended in 1954 to include Long Park and Skyline Terrace, and again in 1957 to include the subdivisions of Richmond Park, Dewees Avenue, Knob Hill, Eastside Park, Maplewood, and Watson Heights. In 1955 one-way streets were adopted for Washington, Franklin, Lee, Hancock, and Pearl streets. By 1960 the city had annexed surrounding territory to bring its total acreage from 650 up to 1,859 acres (Huneycut 1976:156). In 1978 Rockingham appointed a downtown revitalization committee and a historic district commission, designating the Rockingham Historic District in 1979 as a local district (Sumner 1979); it was listed in the NRHP in 1984. The district appears to be intact, with few changes or significant developments within its boundaries since the time of its designation.

2.3.3 *NRHP Evaluation and Architecture Context*

Rockingham’s architectural character was highly influenced by its geography and the political and economic climate as the county seat. Its strong, textile-based economy provided the means for wealthy residents to reflect upper-class tastes in architecture, resulting in the employment of nationally popular styles with a high degree of craftsmanship. After 1870 the Italianate and Queen Anne styles grew in popularity with Rockingham’s elite and became a leading choice for new construction along with renovations to update slightly older homes. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, well-to-do Rockingham residents sought out Neo-Classical and Colonial Revival styles. This combined with the rise of the professional building trade resulted in a number of impressive houses designed by architects or constructed by well-known professional builders like A.D. Dumas. Another popular choice for residential architecture was a vernacular cottage style that transitioned between Victorian-influenced houses and Colonial Revival houses. This type often resulted in a compact, three-bay, one-story block with a pyramidal roof (Plate 39). Rockingham followed the 1920s trend to the Bungalow as the most common and popular house form, with Craftsman-style details often evident. Bungalows filled the Richmond County countryside in addition to its suburban neighborhoods bordering downtown commercial centers. Later infill throughout the historic district during the 1920s through the 1930s represents a variety of styles, including period cottages, Ranch houses, and Minimal Traditional houses on smaller lots (Plate 40) (Hallenberg 1981:7-1–7-4; Pezzoni 2008:40-42).

Suburban development was further fueled by the growth of the automobile and mass transportation, allowing neighborhoods to spring up farther and farther from downtown commercial centers. Real estate entrepreneurs seized opportunities for development in prime lands that could entice prospective buyers because they were still convenient to town but retained the comforts and tranquility of the countryside in the form of lawns, backyards, open spaces and parks, and a generous number of trees shading the streets. “The ideal of the American suburb thus converged with an established local and regional model: it reinforced the sense of continuity with the antebellum past, and it put into physical terms the social segregation of race and class, in keeping with the political climate of the times. In many ways the suburb



PLATE 39: Minnie Dockery House (RH0374), Looking North, Rockingham Historic District, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 40: Streetscape of Wall Street, Rockingham Historic District (RH0007), Looking Southwest, Rockingham, North Carolina

suggested an idealized plantation moved into convenient proximity to the factory, the bank, and the store” (Bishir 1990:514, Pezzoni 2008:56).

Very few other historic districts in Richmond County have been expanded to include early developer’s suburbs prior to World War II. In Hamlet and Ellerbe, Richmond County’s two other communities besides Rockingham with historic districts, individual houses that embody the period cottage, more modest Bungalow, or Minimal Traditional house are found as infill as these early suburbs expanded outward. Ellerbe’s Commercial Historic District (RH0457) has not been expanded to include the residential streets to the north and west (Plate 41). These streets extend out in a grid pattern from Main Street and Church Street; they do not appear to have been planned as a typical suburban development like Richmond Park. Further, Ellerbe did not experience the population boom on the scale that Rockingham did during the early twentieth century. Ellerbe’s early residential streets have been surveyed and are primarily made up of Colonial Revival dwellings, Bungalows, Queen Anne cottages, or vernacular interpretations of Craftsman- or Victorian-influenced houses (Plate 42).

The Hamlet Historic District (RH0564) has been placed on the state study list and is located northwest of the NRHP-listed Main Street Commercial District (RH0010). A large district bounded by Hamlet, Columbia, Lackey, and Marlboro streets developed largely in the early twentieth century, it displays the popularity of the Craftsman Bungalow and the period cottage as well as the enduring legacy of the Queen Anne-style cottage in Hamlet (Plate 43). The district also includes a number of churches, a Masonic Lodge, a city park, and the Seaboard Cost Line, which bisects the district. Streets are arranged primarily in a grid fashion connecting to Hamlet’s downtown commercial core instead of the curvilinear plan often used for particular vistas and views, as observed in Rockingham’s Richmond Park (Plate 44). The choices made by early residents who built their homes in the Hamlet Historic District echo the architectural expressions found in the areas surrounding the Rockingham Historic District, such as those in the first phase of Richmond Park and in areas south and northwest of Fayetteville Road. Local builders in both Rockingham’s Richmond Park and in Hamlet satisfied middle-class customers with Bungalows, period cottages, one-story Victorian cottages, and Minimal Traditional houses. In Rockingham’s Richmond Park, the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival influence remained strong even with the tendency for middle-class families to build substantially smaller houses with entirely different floorplans from these styles executed in earlier homes located in the Fayetteville Road area.

Another nearby town similar to Rockingham’s variety of architectural resources but located in Anson County is the Wadesboro Historic District (AN0554), which is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. Wadesboro, like Rockingham, experienced the economic benefits of the textile industry and the growth of its manufacturing sector. Composed of 14 city blocks, the Wadesboro Historic District includes the downtown business and governmental sector as well as residential streets and churches developed during the prosperous years of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and surrounding the commercial core (Plate 45). Its residential architecture reflects nationally popular styles and eclectic designs shaded by tree-lined streets (Plate 46) (Alexander 2015:7-1–7-4). Suburban, platted communities with smaller lots are not included in the Wadesboro Historic District but rather located in outlying areas beyond the district’s boundaries (Mattson and Alexander 1999).

The scope of work requested evaluation of a possible expansion of Rockingham Historic District in the areas on and around Ann Street, Scotland Avenue, and Richmond Road. The integrity assessment therefore covers the newly surveyed portion only, as the present NRHP-listed Rockingham Historic District retains a high degree of the seven aspects of integrity. The newly surveyed portion considered for a NRHP district boundary expansion is Richmond Park. It retains its integrity of location. Its setting has not changed dramatically except for the increase in commercial development at its eastern edge, along S. Long Street/Richmond Road (Plate 47). Richmond Park retains a medium degree of integrity of materials and workmanship, with the majority of replacements in the form of windows, doors, siding, and trim.



PLATE 41: Ellerbe Commercial Historic District (RH0457), Looking North on Main Street, Richmond County, North Carolina



PLATE 42: Ellerbe Commercial Historic District (RH0457), Looking West on W. Sunset Avenue, Richmond, North Carolina



PLATE 43: Looking Northeast on Henderson Street, Hamlet Historic District (RH0564), Richmond County, North Carolina



PLATE 44: Looking North on Main Street, Main Street Commercial District (RH0010), Hamlet, Richmond County, North Carolina



PLATE 45: Looking South at Houses on E. Morgan Street Just Outside Wadesboro Historic District (AN0554), Anson County, North Carolina



PLATE 46: Looking North at Intersection of E. Wade Street and Lee Avenue, Wadesboro Historic District (RHAN0554), Anson County, North Carolina



PLATE 47: Looking East at Intersection of Fayetteville Road and S. Long Drive, Rockingham, North Carolina

Fenestration patterns, forms, and stylistic details typical of period cottages, Bungalows, and Minimal Traditional houses retain enough integrity to convey their original character. The integrity of design found in Richmond Park has mostly been compromised in the form of rear additions and the enclosure of porches, with a few houses undergoing more extensive changes (Plate 48). Richmond Park retains its integrity of feeling and association as it possesses original lot sizes, setbacks, street patterns, and landscaping features (Plate 49). It remains known as Richmond Park, and most the houses are still single-family homes. Very little late infill has occurred in the subdivision, and “teardowns” have not become a problem as they have in some historic neighborhoods near metropolitan areas with houses of small scale.

An NRHP boundary expansion of the Rockingham Historic District delineated in Figure 14 is recommended under Criterion A for community planning and development as a good representation of the trend of planned, suburban communities after World War I directly on the outskirts of commercial downtown areas. These neighborhoods still offered the feel of quaint, country living with yards, park areas, and wide, curving streets, yet with the convenience of proximity to downtown commercial businesses and schools. Most of all, they were affordably priced for middle-class Rockingham citizens and made the goal of home ownership attainable. As Rockingham became solidly dependent on its textile and manufacturing industry for economic growth rather than its agricultural sector, neighborhoods such as Richmond Park served to house many of the families who were moving from the farms to the cities.

The Rockingham Historic District boundary expansion is not recommended under Criterion B for association with significant individuals that have made contributions to history. Although it was once owned by Henry C. Wall, a prominent Rockingham citizen whose family held large amounts of acreage near Rockingham, the neighborhood does not convey the connection to Wall today. Rather, it functions as its own distinct entity as an extension of the historic nineteenth- and early twentieth-century corridor along Fayetteville Road. No other historically significant individuals who have made outstanding and documented contributions to Rockingham’s history were known to have built any of the homes in Richmond Park.

The Rockingham Historic District boundary expansion is also recommended under Criterion C for architecture. The houses built in Richmond Park are some of Rockingham’s first examples of tract subdivisions platted by developers but still built by individual, local builders contracted by the individual homeowner. The 63 newly surveyed properties illustrate nationally popular styles in sizes and construction quality that were attainable and affordable for Rockingham’s middle-class residents desiring to live within the city limits. Richmond Park is also an example of the rise of real estate speculation in Rockingham during the twentieth century, with many lots bought by individuals who built houses on them and then rented them to residents, in both white and black neighborhoods.

A building may be eligible under Criterion D if the buildings and/or structures have the potential to yield important information pertaining to undocumented or rare local building traditions. None of the buildings within the Rockingham Historic District boundary expansion meets Criterion D.

Louis Berger recommends further study for NRHP eligibility expand the Rockingham Historic District westward to include the Central Business District as well as the core commercial areas of downtown that were outside the area of focus for the current scope of work. Further study is also needed for the residential and commercial areas south of the present historic district surrounding Leak Street, a historically African-American community, for potential NRHP eligibility (see Figure 11).

2.3.5 *NRHP Boundaries*

The recommended NRHP boundaries for the Rockingham Historic District Boundary Expansion are delineated in two sections in Figure 14. The eastern boundary expansion encompasses approximately 28.2



PLATE 48: House at 901 Ann Street, South Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 49: Looking West at Intersection of Ann Street and Scotland Avenue, Rockingham, North Carolina



FIGURE 14: Rockingham Historic District (RH0007), Proposed Boundary Expansion NRHP Boundaries (NC OneMap 2017)

acres, and the western boundary expansion covers approximately 12.13 acres, totaling approximately 40.33 acres with 63 new resources: 55 contributing and eight non-contributing. Both areas include the parcels surrounding Ann Street, and boundary lines follow NCDOT right-of-way lines where boundaries fall adjacent to roadways (Richmond Road and Steel Street), to include driveways and landscape features that are not included in some of the tax parcel boundaries. Otherwise, boundary lines meet up completely with the current NRHP boundary or follow the rear of tax parcel property lines. The western boundary expansion section extends the NRHP boundaries out to the north and west from the current NRHP Rockingham Historic District Boundary west of Wall Street all the way to Steele Street to include the parcels on either side of Ann Street. The eastern section extends the current NRHP boundary north and east of Wall Street to include parcels on either side of Ann Street down Scotland Avenue to meet Fayetteville Road, and continues eastward to include the parcels on the northern side of Fayetteville Road and the western side of Richmond Road. Three parcels on the southern side of Fayetteville Road have been included that were not previously included in the NRHP boundary even though they were constructed prior to Richmond Park. The houses located on the eastern side of Richmond Road, although platted in the same first phase of the Richmond Park development, have lost a higher degree of integrity and have been compromised with some commercial infill and are not recommended as part of the eastern boundary expansion. Furthermore, only the parcels primarily along Ann Street that were constructed either prior to or in the first phase of Richmond Park, rather than the second phase farther north of Ann Street, are recommended for the boundary expansion. The second phase of the Richmond Park construction occurred significantly later with house forms and styles reflecting the shift in home building trends of the post-World War II era. Open, green spaces, vacant lots, sidewalks, and landscape features have all been considered and included in the district boundary expansions. Mid-twentieth-century houses on N. Long Drive from south of Fayetteville Road to north of E. Washington Street have been excluded from the boundary expansion because they lack integrity and historic significance (see Figure 14).

2.4 Covington Cemetery

Resource Name	Covington Cemetery
HPO Survey Site No.	RH0357
Location	Far eastern end of Ashe Street
PIN	747306496449
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1870
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



2.4.1 Setting and Description

The surveyor found the location of the Covington Cemetery on HPOweb to be incorrect; it should be labeled in a plot located directly northwest of the last houses at the far western end of Ashe Street in Rockingham (Figure 15). This places the Covington Cemetery outside the study area boundary for NCDOT project U-5706, approximately 970 feet from the centerline of Richmond Road Extension. The Covington Cemetery lies in a heavily wooded tract of land owned by the Sammy L. Whitley Construction Company, according to tax records, and is severely overgrown. It is marked by a large cedar tree and encompassed by a dilapidated chain-link fence (Plate 50).

Seven markers marking an unknown number of graves survive, with one family gravestone inscribed with “Covington” serving as a marker for otherwise unmarked burials (Plate 51). Henry Hampton Covington (1789-1872) and his wife, Rachel Thomas Covington (1790-1869), and their children are buried in the small family cemetery. John S. Covington (1862-1927) is also buried in the cemetery. Cemetery records indicate that Eli Dawkins, Jr. is buried in the Covington Cemetery, but no marker could be found for him. One obelisk-type marker is shared by Henry Hampton and his wife, Rachel Covington, with the graves of their son and daughter-in-law, Thomas P. Covington (1832-1898) and Rebecca A. Covington (1836-1915), marked by square stone markers flush with the ground (Plate 52). An upright marker still survives for William Wallace Covington (1873-1876), the son of Thomas and Rebecca Covington, in addition to a broken marker for their other son, Archie Patterson Covington (1874-1890) (Plate 53) (MacCallum 2018:1-6).

2.4.2 History

Covingtons are plentiful in Rockingham and throughout Richmond County—nearly every old family in the area is either related to or intermarried with a Covington. The Henry Hampton Covington family descends from Thomas Covington (1670-1709) of Queen Anne’s County, Maryland. The first Covington of this line to live in Richmond County was John C. Covington, Jr. (1734-1809), the grandfather of Henry Hampton Covington buried in the Covington Cemetery described in Section 2.4.1. It is well-known that the lands surrounding the present Covington Cemetery were formerly farmed by the Covington family, and contained barns, outbuildings, and dwellings that are no longer extant.

A 1906 deed indicates that Rebecca A. Covington sold 80 acres near Hitchcock Creek to John S. Covington for \$500.00 (RCDB 46/66), and she later sold him 60 acres, containing the present property of East Side Park, that she had purchased from Ella R. Haywood in 1902 for \$800.00 (RCDB 51/158). East Side Park, the neighborhood immediately east of the Covington Cemetery, was platted in 1946, and deed

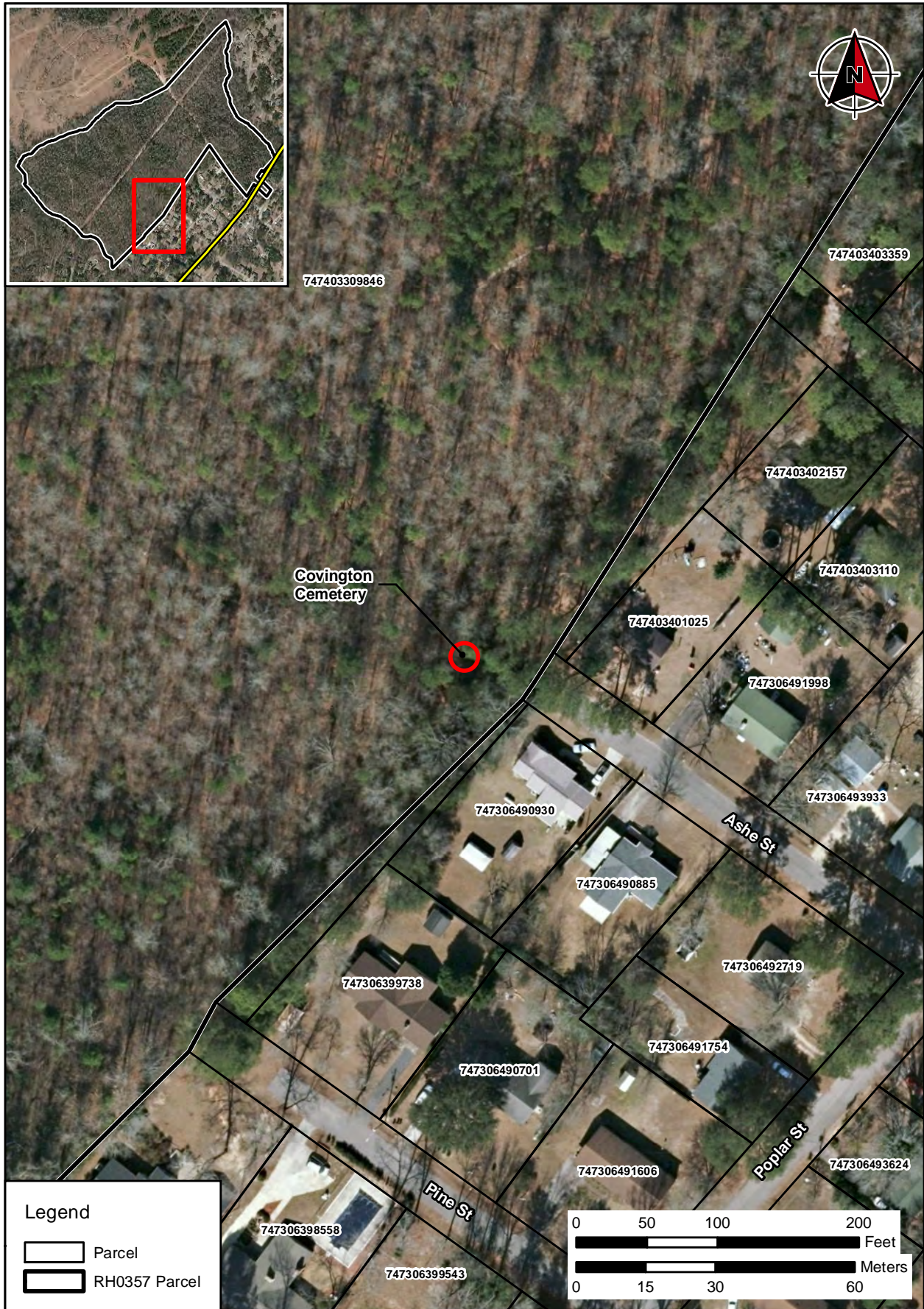


FIGURE 15: Covington Cemetery (RH0357) Site Plan, Rockingham, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 50: Covington Cemetery (RH0357), Looking Southwest, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 51: Covington Family Marker in Covington Cemetery
(RH0357), Looking East, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 52: Grave Marker for Henry H. Covington and wife Rachel Thomas, Covington Cemetery (Rh0357), Looking East, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 53: Headstone for William Wallace Covington, Covington Cemetery (RH0357), Looking West, Rockingham, North Carolina

records indicate that the property contained an old two-story dwelling that was the former home of John S. Covington, later owned by L.A. King (RCDB 314/20, 277/105, 277/120). This particular house, probably identified as the J.E. Haywood House, does not survive, having been destroyed by fire sometime in the 1980s (Pat Franklin, personal communication 2018). The plat for East Side Park shows Park Avenue labeled as Covington Road, furthering the connection of the land with the Covington family.

Known Burials

Henry Hampton Covington (1789-1872)
Rachel Thomas Covington (1790-1869)
Thomas P. Covington (1832-1898)
Rebecca A. Covington (1836-1915)
John S. Covington (1862-1927)
William Wallace Covington (1873-1876)
Archie Patterson Covington (1874-1890)

2.4.3 NRHP Evaluation

As this property is located 900 feet northwest of the APE and study area boundary, the Covington Cemetery was not evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

2.5 Smith-Stone Cemetery

Resource Name	Smith-Stone Cemetery
HPO Survey Site No.	RH0749
Location	The intersection of Ashe Street and Richmond Road Extension
PIN	747306496449
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1875, 1974
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



2.5.1 Setting and Description

Located in a residential section of Rockingham north of downtown known as East Side Park, at the southwestern corner of the intersection of Richmond Road and Ashe Street, the cemetery identified by HPOweb as “Covington Cemetery” appears to be the Smith-Stone Cemetery (Figure 16). Approximately seven individuals were buried in the cemetery at one time, but only one manufactured marker with any type of inscription survives, reading: “In Memory of Stone/Joyner Family, Ethel S Joyner 1899-1974.” The modern marker appears to be made of granite and sits only a few inches above the ground (Plate 54). One large fieldstone marker clearly marks a sunken grave, and a scattering of concrete, broken bricks, and smaller stone markers dot the cemetery, mostly piled up underneath trees. The 0.44-acre cemetery lot is wooded but not heavily; it borders a vacant, heavily forested lot to the south and Ashe Street to the north. The cemetery was recently cleared of brush, small to mid-sized trees, and trash and debris (Plate 55). A resident living near the Smith-Stone Cemetery parcel confirmed that there was another cemetery not too far away, likely the Covington Cemetery thought to be this parcel. Deed research for the J.E. Haywood House has revealed several mentions of a Covington Cemetery near or adjacent to the land in connection with the Haywood House (see Sections 2.4.2).

2.5.2 History

Very little is known about the Smith-Stone Cemetery, as no deed or tax records exist, according to Linda W. Douglas, Register of Deeds for Richmond County. Furthermore, no surviving family members live in the local area that could be reached for information. The cemetery has been surveyed and documented by Woodford Sherrill and Jack Ingram; the information was made available through the NCGenweb online cemetery documentation project in 2002.

Jane Stogner Thompson, a descendant of the family buried in the Smith-Stone Cemetery, notes that a handful of her ancestors are buried in the small family plot, including Ethel M. Stone (later Ethel S. Joyner), James Mitchell, Luther Mitchell, Margaret Surginor, Samuel Ferdinand Stone, and Kay Duess Stogner. Stogner’s great-grandfather, Alexander Martin Smith, was also buried in the cemetery but at the request of his wife, Elizabeth Stone Smith, was reinterred in Eastside Cemetery at the time of her death (North Carolina NCGenweb 2002:1). According to family history, a large Surginor family monument marked the middle of the cemetery parcel, but it is no longer extant.

Originally platted in 1946, East Side Park shows the Smith-Stone Cemetery parcel labeled simply “Cemetery” (RCPB 5/54) on the original plat map, which also shows Ashe Street as Oak Street, Spruce Street as Sycamore Street, and Park Avenue as Covington Road (Figure 17). Richmond Road at the time

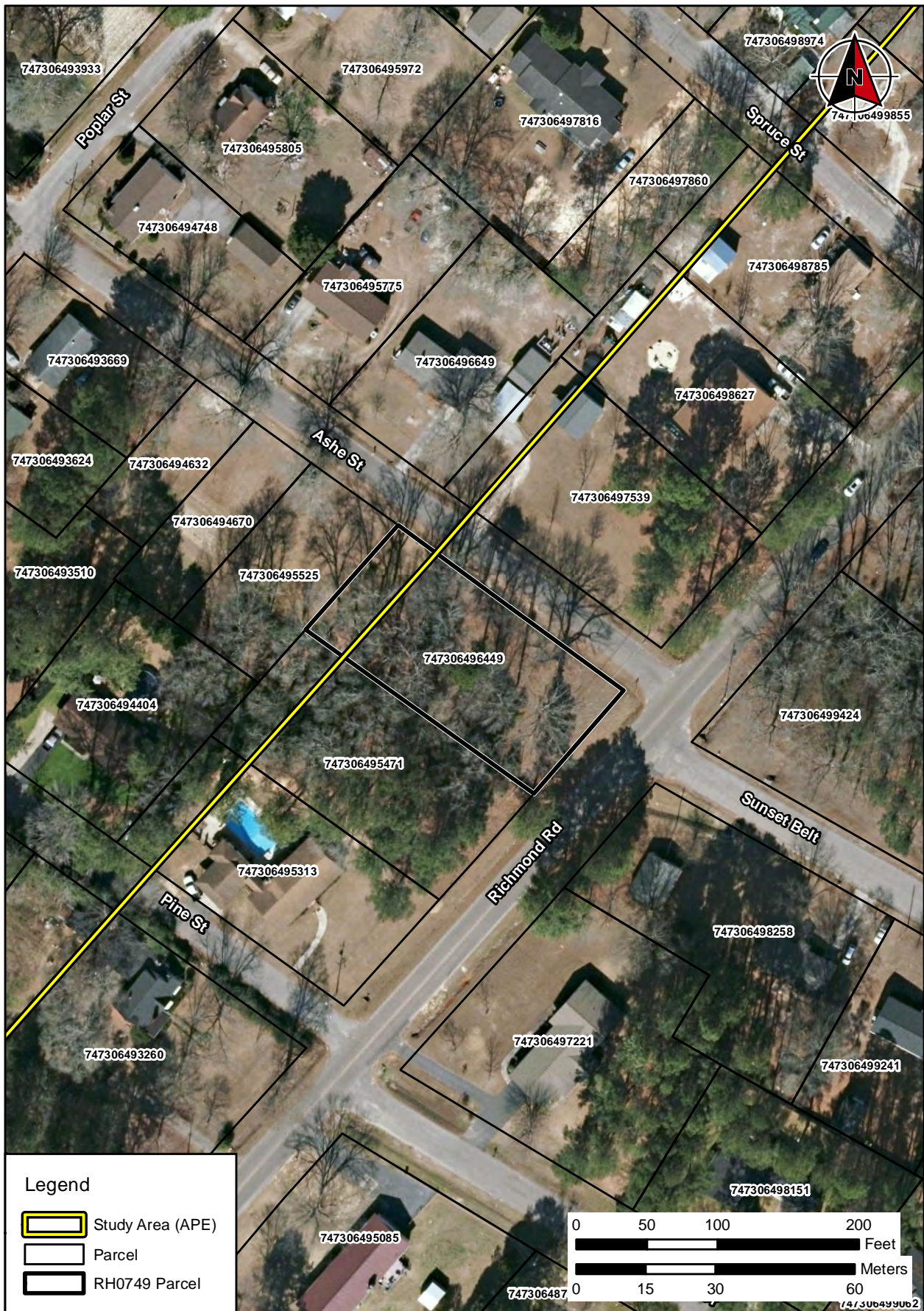


FIGURE 16: Smith-Stone Cemetery Site Plan, Rockingham, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 54: Family Plot Marker for Smith-Stone Cemetery, Looking west, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 55: Smith-Stone Cemetery, Looking East, Rockingham, North Carolina



FIGURE 17: Plat Map for East Side Park, 1946 (RCPB 47-B 1946)

was called Roberdel Road (RCPB 5/54). Mary Louise Ellwanger and D.E. Sedberry owned East Side Park at the time of its development. Since the cemetery was established prior to the time of the subdivision of East Side Park, the Smith family likely would have purchased the plot or a parcel of land containing the plot from either the Haywoods or Covingtons, both of whom held large holdings in the area now known as East Side Park.

2.5.3 *NRHP Evaluation*

Early citizens of Rockingham living within the town's limits typically buried their loved ones in private or municipal cemeteries located on the outskirts of Rockingham. Residents living on farms chose to establish small family cemeteries on their farm property or utilize church cemeteries for burial grounds. Fieldstone and wood markers were common indicators of graves on family cemeteries in Richmond County during the late eighteenth and early to mid-nineteenth century.

By the 1820s wealthy Richmond County residents began purchasing inscribed tombstones, some of which were professionally carved by craftsmen from more populous areas. During the mid-nineteenth century some upper-class merchants and planters in Richmond County began having gravestones made by the Fayetteville "Marble Factory," operated by Scottish immigrant George Lauder. Markers featured a wide range of symbols and religious motifs, with prominent citizens selecting impressive, sculpted obelisks, crosses, and large family markers to commemorate their loved ones (Pezzoni 2008:25-34). The arrival of the railroad in 1869 fueled the proliferation of manufactured, professionally made grave markers, which continued to fill church and family cemeteries in and around Rockingham. Founded in 1924, Rockingham Marble Works helped meet the growing need for professionally manufactured grave markers, many of which were placed in newly developed, municipal cemeteries such as Eastside Cemetery. The company changed its name after World War II to Richmond Memorial Company and again in 1968 to Timms Memorial Company. For those who could not afford a professionally carved marble or granite marker, concrete markers were a popular choice, among both white and African-American residents in Rockingham (Pezzoni 2008:66).

Two early documented cemeteries near downtown Rockingham include the Leak Cemetery (RH0176) and the Everett Cemetery (RH0071). Both were surveyed in the 1980s during the Richmond County comprehensive architectural survey. A private family cemetery laid out in the 1790s located on what is today Scotland Avenue, the Leak Cemetery is among Rockingham's oldest cemeteries and contains graves from some of its most early prominent citizens, including those of the Leak, Steele, Wall, Covington, Ledbetter, Coleman, Thompson, Scales, and Cole families. It contains at least 120 graves and possesses a wide array of impressively designed, early markers in addition to enclosed and fenced family plots within the greater cemetery (Plate 56). The tallest monument in Richmond County is said to stand in the Leak Cemetery, marking the grave of Col. John Wall Leak, who died in 1876 (Hallenberg 1980).

The Everett Cemetery, located at 122 Le Grand Street, is significantly smaller than the Leak Cemetery and more comparable to the Smith-Stone Cemetery in size and scale. It too is located at the end of a street in a subdivision and is a private, family cemetery. It marks the graves of the Capt. William Isaac Everett family. It contains approximately 12 gravestones, many carved crosses atop a marble base. The burials are surrounded by a decorative iron fence supported on one side with brick piers (Plate 57). The cemetery's most likely date of establishment is 1911, the year W.I. Everett died. The Everett family members were prominent Rockingham citizens, with William Nash Everett, the son of William Isaac, serving as North Carolina Secretary of State from 1923 to 1928 (Hallenberg 1980). Both the Leak Cemetery and the Everett Cemetery serve as better candidates for NRHP eligibility than the Smith-Stone Cemetery, as they potentially meet NRHP Criteria Consideration D for age, distinctive design features, and association with outstanding historic individuals and events.

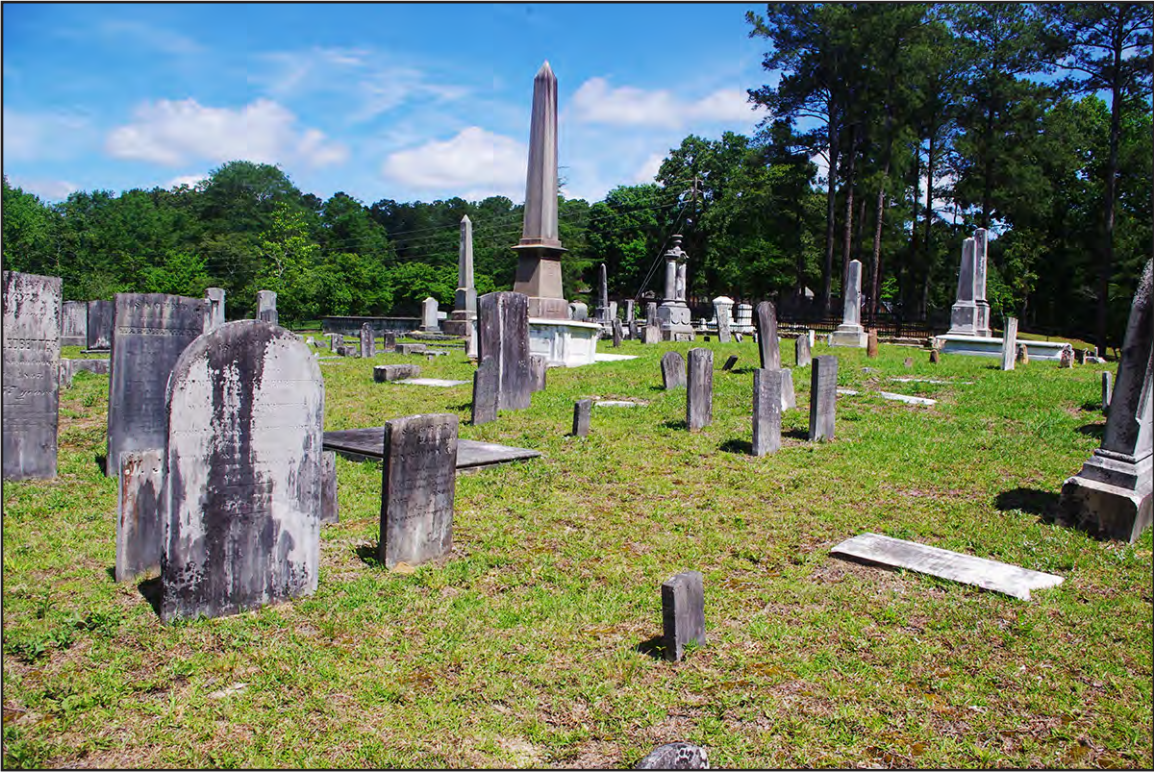


PLATE 56: Leak Cemetery (RH0176), Looking Northwest, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 57: Everett Cemetery (RH0071), Looking west, Rockingham, North Carolina

The Smith-Stone Cemetery retains its integrity of location. Its integrity of setting has diminished somewhat with the development of East Side Park surrounding the original cemetery plot, which formerly would have been surrounded by farmland with an occasional house or store. In particular, the installation of Ashe Street in conjunction with East Side Park adjacent to the cemetery may have produced the most substantial change in setting. Richmond Road Extension, formerly Roberdel Road, located directly east of the cemetery, remains as it was, but it is much more heavily traveled than in the late nineteenth century. The Smith-Stone Cemetery does not retain adequate integrity of materials, design, or workmanship, as it has only one surviving marker dating to 1974 that represents all the previous graves that at one time likely possessed markers. It is not known how or why previous markers were lost. The Smith-Stone Cemetery retains its historic association as a cemetery for the Smith/Stone/Joyner families, but its integrity of feeling has been compromised with the loss of markers and lack of careful upkeep.

The Smith-Stone Cemetery is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Cemeteries are usually not eligible for the NRHP unless they meet one of the Criteria Considerations, typically Criteria Consideration D, which allows eligibility for the NRHP for “A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events...” Criteria Consideration C likewise invites consideration for NRHP eligibility if the property is “A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life...” (National Park Service [NPS] 1997:37). The Smith-Stone Cemetery does not meet any of the Criteria Considerations, lacking graves of any persons of outstanding historical significance to Richmond County. Furthermore, it does not possess any distinctive design features, is not particularly old in comparison to other small cemeteries in the county, and it does not have any connection to important historical events.

The Smith-Stone Cemetery is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. It has no association with significant individuals that have made any notable contributions to Richmond County history that are documented as significant or outstanding.

Similarly, the Smith-Stone Cemetery is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture or engineering. It does not meet Criteria Consideration D for possessing distinctive architecture or design features; it exists merely as a wooded lot with a single ca. 1974 simple marker serving to mark all the graves (Plate 58). Former grave markers recalled by nearby residents no longer survive. The cemetery lacks any signage, fencing, landscaping, or hardscaping indicating its purpose as a family burial ground.

A property may be eligible under Criterion D if the buildings and/or structures have the potential to yield important information pertaining to undocumented or rare local building traditions. The Smith-Stone Cemetery does not meet Criterion D.



PLATE 58: Smith-Stone Cemetery, Looking West from Richmond Road, Rockingham, North Carolina

2.6 J.E. Haywood House

Resource Name	J.E. Haywood House
HPO Survey Site No.	RH0105
Location	723 Richmond Road
PIN	747419501009
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1916
NRHP Recommendation	Demolished, Not Eligible



2.6.1 Setting and Description

The surveyor found that the J.E. Haywood House has been demolished, possibly destroyed by fire sometime in the 1980s, according to local Rockingham resident Pat Franklin. The parcel currently contains a ca. 1965 brick Ranch house as well as three other buildings probably used as dwellings at one time or another. The entire parcel encompasses 1.37 acres and is subsumed within East Side Park, which was originally platted in 1946 (Figure 18). It is surrounded by a chain-link fence secured with chains and padlocks, which prevented the surveyor from gaining access to the buildings within the fenced portion of the parcel (Plate 59). An interesting concrete fence with vertical members connected at the top by a single horizontal member, all topped with fieldstones, borders the northern end of the parcel adjacent to Park Avenue (Plate 60). Limited access to the property inhibited full architectural descriptions of some of the remaining buildings located on the parcel. The surveyor was unable to make contact with the property owner.

A ca. 1965 brick Ranch house faces Richmond Road Extension and is identified on HPOweb (incorrectly) as the J.E. Haywood House. The one-story, brick Ranch with portions covered in vinyl siding features a recessed central entrance, paired replacement windows, and an engaged carport (Plate 61).

A ca. 1950, one-story, brick-veneered Ranch house sits toward the northwestern corner of the parcel. Its side-gable roof extends to a small gabled portico sheathed with siding to shelter the central entrance, supported by decorative metal posts. Its façade features a single window bay consisting of a three-light, aluminum hopper window, a single-leaf entrance with a glass storm door centered on the elevation, and a double window (Plate 62). All windows are three-light or two-light, aluminum hopper sash with rowlock sills. A small brick porch and brick steps lead down to the front lawn. A one-story, frame addition extends off the south (rear) elevation of the house. In interior brick chimney rises from the roofline. The house rests on a brick foundation. A small, one-story, gabled, pre-fabricated shed stands south of the house.

At the northern edge of the parcel is a deteriorated, one-story, frame dwelling with an L-shaped footprint and gabled roofline. Vertical wood sheathing covers exterior walls. Window bays, many boarded over, consist of six-over-six wood sash. The building appears to date to ca. 1940-1950 (Plate 63).

The southwestern portion of the parcel contains two buildings that were not accessible and difficult to see from the right-of-way and from outside the chain-link fence. The first building is a two-story, frame building sheathed in vertical siding, sheltered by a gabled roof with a one-story shed addition and a variety of window bay sizes and types (Plate 64). A bracketed wood awning shelters a single-leaf entrance on the north elevation, supported by square brick posts. The second building is a hip-roofed



FIGURE 18: J.E. Haywood House (RH0105) Site Plan, Rockingham, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 59: Looking West from Richmond Road at Property of Former J.E. Haywood House, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 60: Concrete Fence on Former J.E. Haywood House Property, Looking East, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 61: House on J.E. Haywood House Property at 723 Richmond Road, East Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 62: House on J.E. Haywood House Property, Directly West of Former J.E. Haywood House, North Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 63: House Located Within Fence on J.E. Haywood House Property, South Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 64: Unidentified Building No. 1 on J.E. Haywood House Property, North Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 65: Unidentified Building No. 2 on J.E. Haywood House Property, North Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina

structure, resting on a brick foundation pierced with a variety of window bays and sheathed with siding. From what was visible, it appears to have paired and single six-over-six sash windows and a shed porch supported by wood posts on its south elevation (Plate 65).

2.6.2 History

As the property has been demolished, possibly destroyed by fire, since the 1980s, and with no property owners present to shed light on its history, little is known regarding the original state of the ca. 1916 J.E. Haywood House other than the information included in the survey file at the NC HPO in Raleigh. According to photographs taken in 1980, the J.E. Haywood House was a two-story, vernacular farmhouse with Queen Anne influences that possessed additions as well as alterations.

A fair amount can be deduced from deeds and plats concerning the land where the dwelling stood. The setting of the property changed significantly when the land was platted in 1946 to create the subdivision known as East Side Park, about half of which had been filled in with houses by 1955 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC [NETR] 1955; RCPB 5/54).

James E. Haywood (1865-1917) likely acquired the land from his wife, Ella R. Covington Haywood (1868-1918). As the daughter of Thomas P. Covington and Rebecca Smith Covington, she inherited the land upon the death of her mother in 1919 (Rebecca Covington will:417, Ancestry.com 1880, 1919, 1920). James E. Haywood was a farmer, and he and his wife, Ella Covington Haywood, had six children. A 1906 deed indicates that a Rebecca A. Covington, likely a relative, sold 80 acres near Hitchcock Creek to her son, John S. Covington, for \$500.00 (RCDB 46/66) and later sold him 60 acres, containing the present property of East Side Park that she had purchased from Ella R. Haywood in 1902 for \$800.00 (RCDB 51/158). At some point the property passed from John S. Covington into the hands of the Bank of Rockingham, and upon the bank's closing and liquidation of all assets in 1928, L.A. King purchased a 17.5-acre portion of the property for \$700 in 1931 from John Mitchell, Chief Liquidating Officer for the Bank of Rockingham (RCDB 206/372). W.T. Haywood also conveyed L.A. King a 22.5-acre tract in 1929 (RCDB 277/105), bringing King's total holdings up to about 40 acres. L.A. King and his wife, Sue King, lived at the property until the 1940s. In 1946 Sue B. King conveyed the 40-acre tract to Miss Daisy Stutts (RCDB 277/105), who retained the 4-acre tract containing the Haywood House and outbuildings but conveyed roughly 36 acres of the property to D.E. Sedberry the same year. D.E. Sedberry developed East Side Park, the neighborhood consisting of about seven blocks of lots whose streets are named for various trees, such as Pine, Oak (now Ashe), Poplar, Sycamore (now Spruce), Birch, and Pecan streets, located immediately northeast off Roberdel Road (now Richmond Road Extension). Platted in 1946, a cemetery known as the Smith-Stone Cemetery is shown on the plat at the eastern corner of Block C and at the intersection of Roberdel Road and Oak (now Ashe) Street in addition to the 4-acre parcel labeled as belonging to Miss Daisy Stutts (Figure 19) (see Section 2.5). Deed records indicate that the 4-acre property contained an old, two-story dwelling that was the former home of John S. Covington, later owned by L.A. King, and identified currently as the J.E. Haywood House (RCDB 314/20, 277/105, 277/120). The house is no longer extant.

In 1948 the trustee of the estate of Miss Daisy Stutts, Fred W. Bynum, sold the 4-acre property to J.M. and Ruby J. Waddell for \$5,000 (RCDB 294/97). After a default on the loan payment, the property was auctioned at the Richmond County Court House and purchased by C.L. and Lula May Hough for \$6,400 in July 1950 (RCDB 294/97, 314/20). The following year C.L. and Lula May Hough sold the property for \$100.00 to J. Max and Annette M. Cook (RCDB 319/323). J. Max and Annette Cook had the property surveyed and divided by surveyor T. Berry Liles, immediately selling 1.7 acres of the property to Carl W. and Elle W. Tanner for \$100.00 (RCDB 325/102); the Tanner family continues to own the parcel today. The Carl W. Tanner family were neighbors prior to purchasing the small tract containing the former

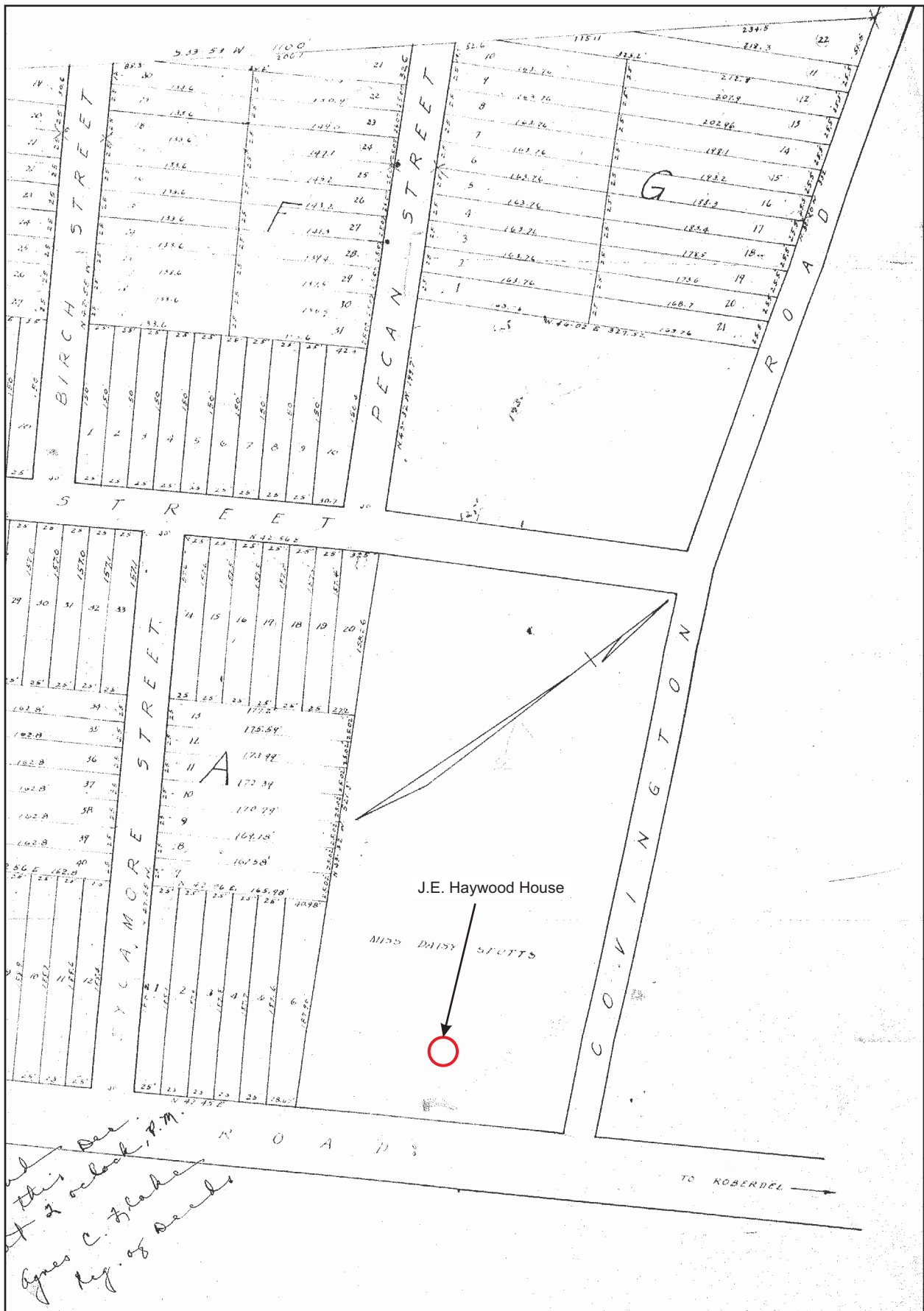


FIGURE 19: Plat Map for East Side Park, 1946, Showing Location of J.E. Haywood House (RCPB 47-B 1946)

J.E. Haywood House, owning lands directly across Roberdel Road to the east, according to a 1945 plat map, which also shows the property owned by L.A. King before the creation of East Side Park (RCPB 31-D).

Since the J.E. Haywood House is no longer extant, it cannot be evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

2.7 Sam Covington House

Resource Name	Sam Covington House
HPO Survey Site No.	RH00364
Location	906 Roberdel Road
PIN	747416841013
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1900
NRHP Recommendation	Demolished, Not Eligible



2.7.1 Setting and Description

The surveyor found that the Sam Covington House formerly located on the 14.99-acre parcel at 906 Roberdel Road had been demolished within the last two years, according to the parcel owner’s father, Ricky Bailey (Figure 20). A new brick residence is currently being built in its place (Plate 66). No outbuildings shown on older topographic maps appear to have survived.

2.7.2 History

The property was known by locals as the “Russel homeplace,” but it originally belonged to the Covington family. The present owners, Meredith and William R. Barber, purchased the property in 2014 from Meredith R. Barber’s parents, Barbara R. and John M. McInnis (RCDB 1653/480). Barbara R. McInnis inherited the property from her parents, Bernie and Ruth Russel. The property had been owned by R.V. and Mable Tarleton, who had conveyed the property, containing 16 acres, to Bernie and Ruth Russell in 1953 for \$100.00. Mary Louise Ellwanger and husband A.A. Ellwanger conveyed the property to the Tarletons in 1948, at which time the property was surveyed and platted into various parcels. The land was once part of the larger Aleo Manufacturing Company, a subdivision of Roberdel Mill Village in Roberdel. Mary Louise Ellwanger was deeded a 77.2-acre tract from Aleo Manufacturing Company and then conveyed the portion on the eastern side of the County Highway of “Parcel A,” the 77.2-acre parcel shown in the Richmond County Plat Book 5:131. The plat clearly displays the Roberdel Mill Village, mill buildings, dam, and surrounding mill village and undeveloped lands (Figure 21). The Samuel Covington House also appears on the 1948 plat, surrounded on the north, south, and east by land owned by the Terry family (RCDB 298/130, RDPB 5/131).

It is not entirely clear exactly how Samuel Covington came to acquire the parcel on which he built his two-story, frame, L-form vernacular dwelling, but it was well known that various Covington family members owned portions of the property in and around Roberdel, in addition to larger tracts owned by the Steele family. Samuel Covington evidently had a close relationship with the Terrys, having lived with Harris G. Terry, his relative, during his childhood and into young adulthood according to census records. During the Civil War Samuel Covington enlisted in 1865 with Company D in the North Carolina 23rd Infantry Regiment at 18 years old. (Ancestry.com 1861-1865). An 1882 deed for land indicates that Samuel G. Covington purchased property from Elisha C. Terry (RCDB II/275) for the purpose of erecting a school. Samuel Covington purchased an additional acre of land from Elisha C. Terry in 1889 (RCDB UU/553), which he may have used to construct his house around the turn of the twentieth century. According to past photographs of the house, it appears to have been constructed sometime in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

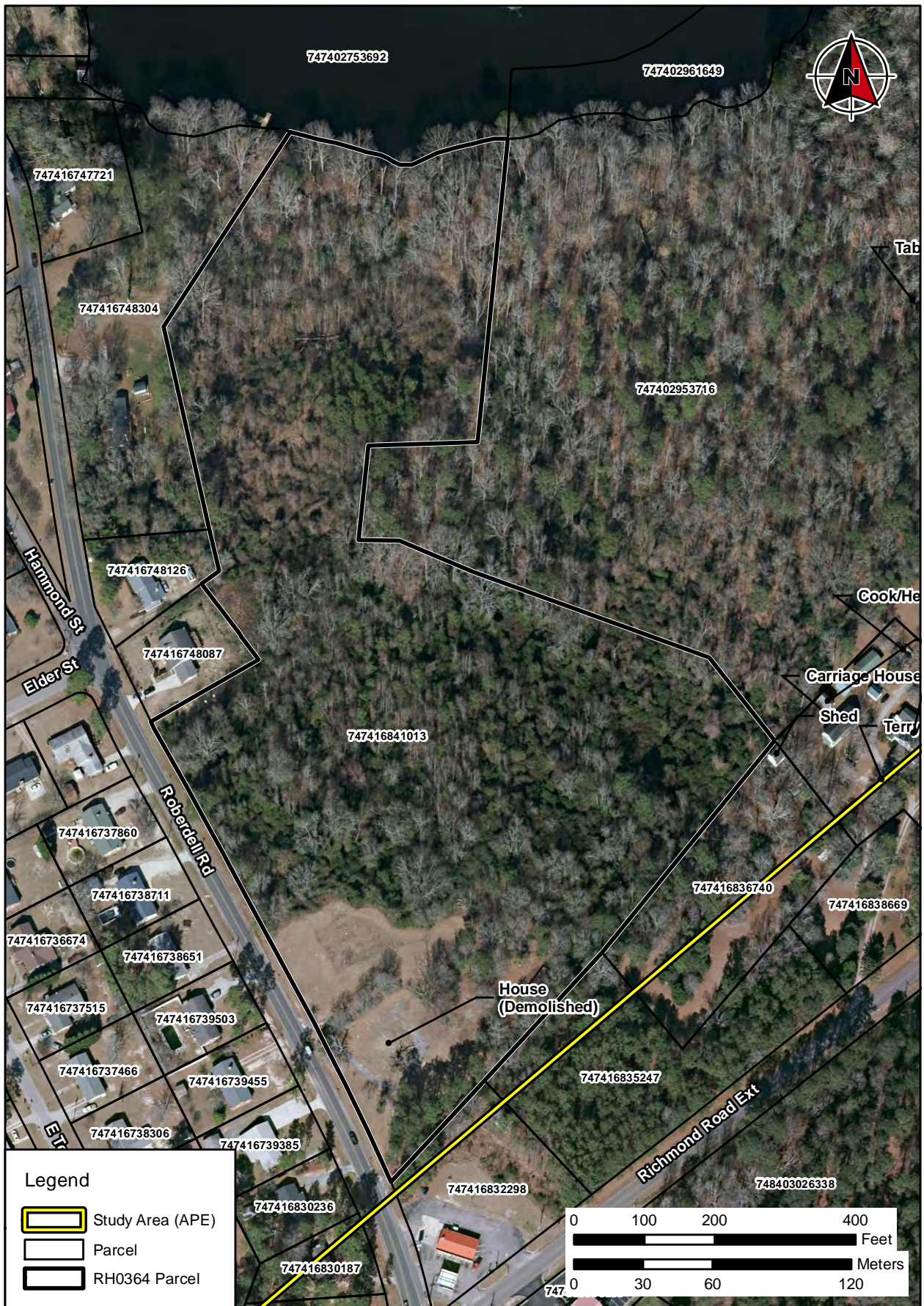


FIGURE 20: Sam Covington House (RH0364) Site Plan, Rockingham, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 66: Sam Covington House (RH0364) Property, Showing Old House Demolished with New House Being Constructed in Its Place, Looking North, Rockingham, North Carolina

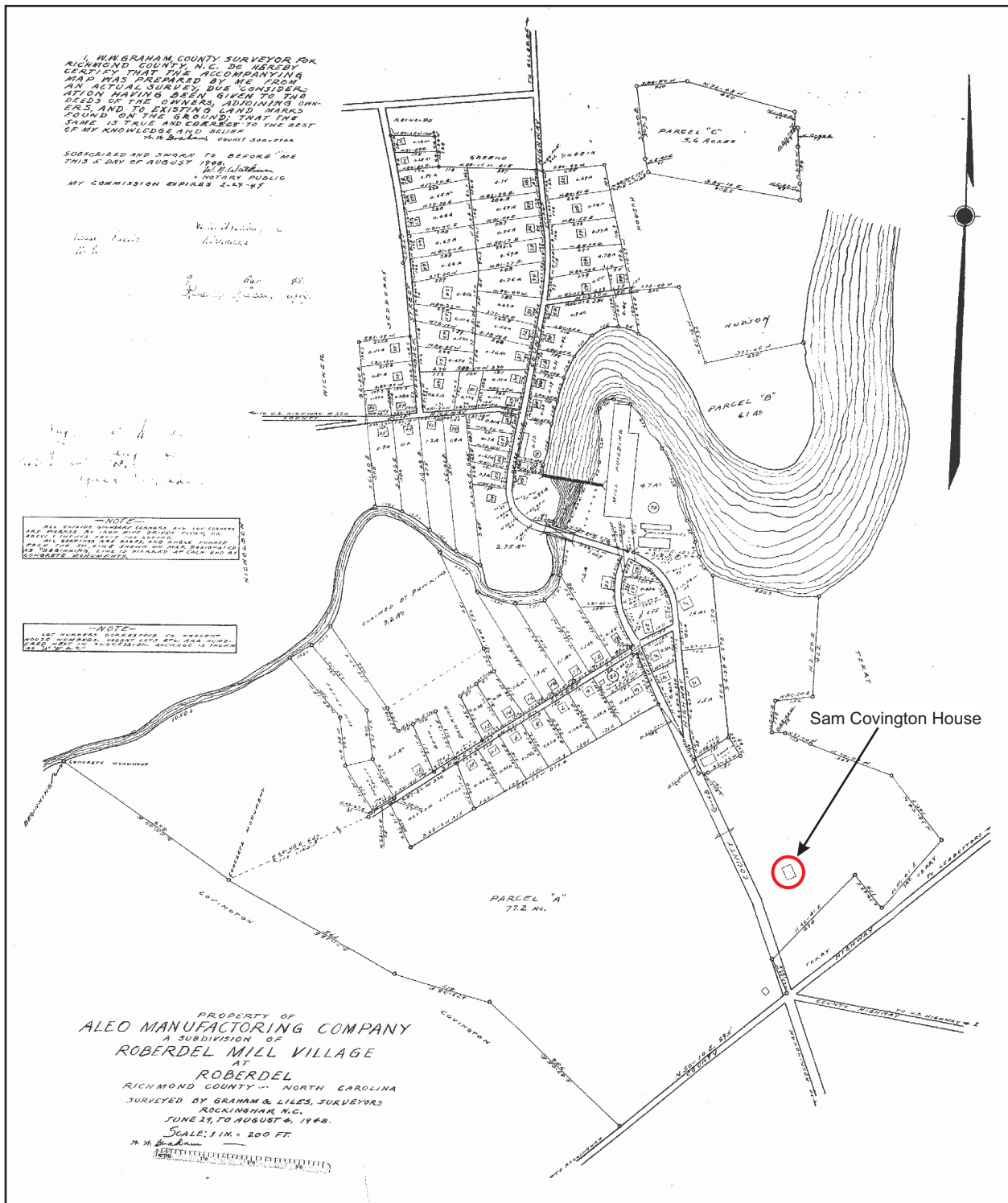


FIGURE 21: Plat Map of Aleo Manufacturing Company, a Subdivision of Roberdel Mill Village at Roberdel, 1948, Showing Location of Sam Covington House (RH0364) (RCPB 5, page 131 1948)

The Covington family and its numerous branches have been prolific throughout Richmond County since migrating to the county from Maryland in the eighteenth century. In fact, Neal Cadieu of the Richmond County Historical Society states that if you are a native of Richmond County, you likely have a grandparent who was a Covington or are in some other way related to a Covington (Neal Cadieu, personal communication 2018). It is unclear from which Covington family line Samuel G. Covington descended, as available census records only show him living with the Terry family. It is likely he was a farmer and he may have also had some involvement with the textile mill at Roberdel, as his property was at one time owned by the same family owning the mills, which were close by. Chartered by Robert Leak Steele in 1882, the Roberdel Manufacturing Company and mill began operation in 1884 using water power from Roberdel Lake. The mill was first known as Steele's Mill, the surrounding lands owned in large part by the Steele family. In the late nineteenth century the Roberdel Manufacturing Company constructed another textile mill in East Rockingham and the original plant's name changed to Roberdel No. 1. In 1929 the company sold its enterprise to Entwistle and again in 1946 to become the Aleo Manufacturing Company. Since the mid-twentieth century various manufacturing businesses have occupied the mill buildings and many Covingtons have lived in the Roberdel community, which possessed its own stores, post office, schools, and recreational features (Huneycut 1976:356-357).

Since the Sam Covington House is no longer extant, it cannot be evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

2.8 Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm

Resource Name	Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm
HPO Survey Site No.	RH0297
Location	489 Richmond Road Extension
PIN	747416839901
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1890, 1921, 1970
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible (Criterion C)



2.8.1 Setting and Description

Located northeast of Roberdel Road and south of Roberdel Lake, the Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm occupies approximately 6 acres in three different tracts owned by Jim Mossor that once belonged to the holdings of the Terry family (Figure 22). Known locally as Terry Place, the farm is set back a considerable distance from Richmond Road Extension. A brick marquee identifies the farm as “Terry Place” (Plate 67). The farm possesses a late nineteenth-century dwelling that was extensively remodeled in 1921 and “restored” in 1970, along with a number of outbuildings—some that date to the early twentieth century and others that date to 1970 or later. Three other dwellings and a ruined tobacco barn survive on the adjacent property belonging to Ann Terry and were originally associated with the Terry family farm. The property features an impressive collection of gardens and landscape features. A long gravel driveway lined on the southern side with carefully crafted landscaping contained by stone retaining walls, borders, and stone benches built into the wall provides a picturesque entrance leading up to the main house and wraps around the south elevation to the rear (Plate 68). The parcels are heavily wooded with landscaped beds edged with a variety of materials, including brick, stone, concrete, and concrete block, throughout the entire property (Plate 69).

2.8.1.1 Elliot-Terry-Mossor House, ca. 1890, 1921, 1970

The one-and-one-half-story frame house, containing a late-nineteenth century core, has a side-gabled roof, a wraparound hipped porch (now enclosed), interior and exterior brick chimneys, and a brick foundation. Exterior walls are clad in plain weatherboard, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles (Plate 70). Its façade features a large gabled dormer added in the 1921 renovation pierced by three window bays centered over the now recessed entrance supported by tapered, square, wood posts consisting of a one-light-over-two-panel door with matching sidelights (Plate 71). Windows are primarily one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash, but some six-over-six, double-hung sash and three-over-one, double-hung sash survive in various places. The dominating feature of the façade (east elevation) is the large, hipped, wraparound porch that is now enclosed with window sash of six lights each on the far northern and southern ends; large, fixed, floor-to-ceiling window bays enclose the remainder of the porch to form a recessed entryway (Plate 72). Six-over-two-panel, single-leaf doors access each enclosed porch on either side of the main entrance. The porch has beadboard ceilings and tongue-and-groove wood flooring. Brick steps and a metal railing lead down to a brick path leading to the gravel driveway.

The north elevation of the house is characterized by a portion of the wraparound porch (now enclosed), with an entrance bay and wood ADA ramp connecting to a brick pathway (Plate 73). The gable end is pierced



FIGURE 22: Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297) Site Plan, Rockingham, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 67: "Terry Place" Marquee with Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297) Behind, Looking West, Rockingham, North Carolina

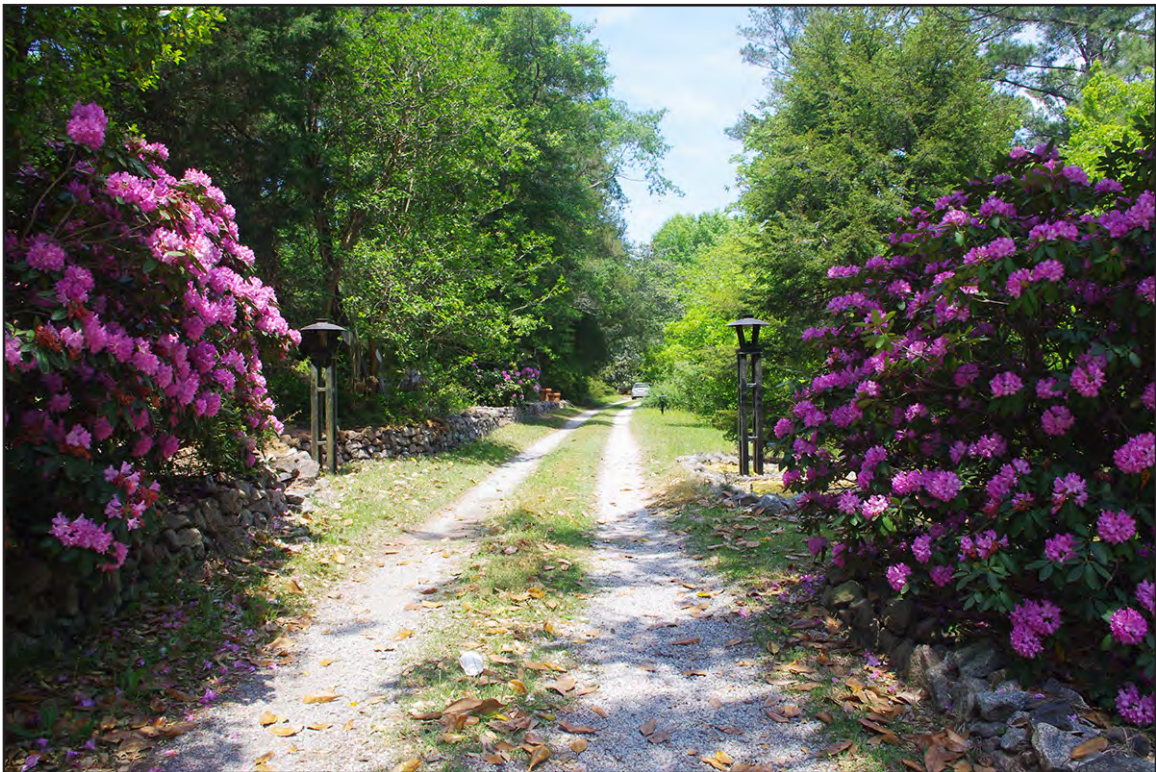


PLATE 68: Entrance to Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297) from Richmond Road, Looking West, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 69: Rock Wall Containing Landscaped Beds with Built-in Stone Benches Bordering Driveway of Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Looking Southwest, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 70: Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297), Oblique View of East Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 71: Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297), North Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 72: Interior of Enclosed Porch on North Elevation, Looking East, Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 73: Detail of Main Entrance on East Elevation,
Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297), Rockingham,
North Carolina

with a single, three-over-one, double-hung wood window bay on the second story and two window bays on the first story: a one-over-one sash, double-hung window and a six-over-six sash, double-hung window. A rear ell extends from the west elevation, the north elevation of which features a hipped bay window projecting from the elevation pierced with three windows of differing window sash patterns.

Two gabled rear ells compose the west elevation of the house, connected in the middle by a laundry and pantry area added during the 1970 renovation (Plate 74). A small, gabled dormer pierces the center of the side-gabled roofline and contains a six-over-six, wood sash window bay. A large, brick corbelled chimney rises from the roofline in the southern portion of the house where the kitchen is located. Below the dormer window is a shed porch sheltering a recessed secondary entrance: a single-leaf, six-over-two-panel door next to a small fixed window bay. The two gabled ells feature cornice returns and what were apparently vents or small windows in the upper gable ends that now contain single panes of glass. The northern ell is pierced by one six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash window, and the southern ell contains a pair of six-over-six, double-hung sash windows of a smaller size. Another entrance consisting of a single-leaf, six-over-two-panel door sits on the west elevation at the far southern end, providing access to a small, screened porch.

The south elevation of the house features three main parts: a small, shed-roof, screened porch added to the rear ell, the gabled portion of the main block of the house, and the enclosed, wraparound porch (Plate 75). The gabled main block is pierced by a pair and a single one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash window on the first floor and a single, one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash bay on the second floor. An exterior chimney with a shoulder on one side rises next to the wraparound porch, the walls of which are filled with window sash of six lights each. A screen door provides access to the end of the porch that originally served as a porte-cochere, according to documentary photographs. This area was enclosed for the purpose of a “plant house,” according to the previous owner’s son, Jim Mossor. During the late twentieth century the northern end of the porch was also enclosed in the same manner.

The interior of the Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm house, renovated in 1970, features a center passage plan that has been altered with a bathroom installed in the hall, eliminating the through passageway to the rear. Parlors flank either side of the center hall at the house’s eastern end, with a dining room and bedroom at the western end. A kitchen extends off the southwestern corner, and a laundry room and pantry have been added to far west end of the center hall. The second floor contains three bedrooms and one bath. Documentary photographs reveal horizontal, flush sheathing and beadboard covering the second-floor interior walls. Interior features include original heart of pine floors, original five-paneled interior doors, a simple pine stair with boxed newel post and square balusters, beadboard wainscoting in the entryway, and wide baseboards. Original mantels survive in the two front parlors with decorative brackets, fluted pilasters, and applied ornamentation stained in a light finish (Plate 76). The dining room has ca. 1970 wide-plank, cherry, “pegged” flooring laid over the original, and a large brick “hearth” and fireplace was constructed as part of the 1970 remodeling in the kitchen (Plate 77). The interior chimney in the northeastern parlor has been removed from the house, and a faux brick chimney sits atop the roof to retain the appearance of the original. Indoor plumbing, central heating, and electricity were installed as part of the 1970 renovations undertaken by the George and Mabel Mossor.

2.8.1.2 *Carriage House, ca. 1900, 1970*

A two-story, gambrel-roofed carriage house, formerly much smaller and with one story, was enlarged to form the present building during the 1970s. It is located southwest of the main house (Plate 78). The building is covered in vinyl siding and has replacement doors, window bays of various sizes, and a concrete-block foundation. The east elevation has the following fenestration from south to north: a six-over-six, wood sash window, a large, fixed, single-pane bay window, a pair of wood “barn” doors, a pair of fixed, single-pane windows, a steel replacement door, and another small, fixed, single-pane window



PLATE 74: Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297), West Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 75: Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297), South Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 76: Detail of Original Fireplace Mantel in South Parlor, Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 77: Detail of Fireplace and Hearth (1970) in Kitchen, Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 78: Carriage House (now workshop and studio apartment), East Elevation, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina

bay. The second floor features a dormer on the building's gambrel roof pierced with two pairs of six-over-six, wood sash window bays and a single, six-over-six, wood sash window bay. The south elevation has a modern, steel-paneled entrance door with paneled sidelight leading to a set of brick steps with a metal railing, sheltered by a bracketed shed awning with metal roof. A large bay of two large, metal window panes pierces the second floor of the south elevation. The west elevation has one two-over-two, horizontal sash window bay on its far northern end. The second floor dormer is composed of three six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows and one replacement double window of six-over-six sash. The north elevation features a metal spiral staircase leading up to a studio apartment, with a pair of sliding glass doors leading to a second-floor balcony with metal railing (Plate 79). The interior of the carriage house holds a workshop, garage, and the second-floor studio apartment.

2.8.1.4 *Terry Store, ca. 1900-1920*

A one-story, frame building known as the "Terry Store" stands southwest of the main house, on a separate parcel owned by the property owner, Jim Mossor. The former store originally stood at the northeastern corner of the intersection of Richmond Road, Old Aberdeen Road, and Roberdel Road. The property's previous owner, George Mossor, moved the building and placed it on an elevated foundation of groupings of concrete block. The Terry Store's exterior walls are sheathed in German siding. At the time of the 1980 architectural survey of Richmond County, it possessed a side shed addition on its north elevation, which no longer survives, leaving the framing of the north elevation's exterior walls exposed (Plate 80). A side-gable roof shelters the building, covered in 5V-crimp metal roofing. The north elevation of the Terry Store is pierced by two single-leaf entrances, one a four-panel, wood door and the other a door composed of vertical wood boards. The east elevation has one bay: a single-leaf entrance made of diagonally laid wood sheathing (Plate 81). Likewise, an identical door is found in the center of the south elevation, which is also pierced with three window bays, two of which retain their six-over-six wood sash. The west elevation has another single-leaf entrance: a five-panel wood door with two of the panels replaced with glass. The interior appears to have a three-room plan and retains horizontal wood sheathing on the walls and ceilings, window and door trim, and wood floors (Plate 82).

2.8.1. *Smokehouse, ca. 1900*

A one-story, frame smokehouse with front-gabled roof sheathed in German siding stands directly west of (behind) the main house. Corner boards, a metal 5-V roof, and an original batten door define the simple, one-room outbuilding (Plate 83). The east elevation is pierced by one entrance bay, containing its original batten door with box lock and key, with a vent above in the gable end (Plate 84). All other elevations have no fenestration. The interior was renovated in the 1970s by George Mossor, who placed the building on a concrete-block foundation and installed a poured concrete floor. It has a single room that functioned as a canning house and craft/project room for the Mossor family. Mossor installed electricity, interior plywood sheathing on the walls, and a ceiling with fluorescent lights and an attic/loft above for storage (Plate 85).

2.8.1.6 *Storage Barn, ca. 1970s*

A tall, narrow, two-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof storage barn stands directly west of the carriage house. It is painted red and clad in plain, wide weatherboards (Plate 86). Two large wood doors, one with cross bracing, pierce each story on its east elevation. A nine-light, wood sash window pierces the upper half-story underneath the overhanging eaves, highlighted by the roof's partial cornice returns. The south elevation has no fenestration. The west elevation has a nine-light window identical to the one on the east elevation piercing the upper-half story. The north elevation, like the south, has no fenestration. The building rests on a foundation of concrete-block piers.



PLATE 79: Carriage House, North Elevation, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 80: Terry Store, North Elevation, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 81: Terry Store, Oblique View of East and North Elevations, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 82: Interior of Terry Store, Looking East,
Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham,
North Carolina



PLATE 83: Smokehouse, Oblique View of South and West elevations, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 84: Detail of Door and Original Boxed Lock on Smokehouse, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 85: Interior of Smokehouse (now a canning/craft house), Looking Northeast, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 86: Storage Barn, Oblique View of East and North Elevations, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina

2.8.1.7 *Wood Shed, ca. 1970s*

A one-story wood shed sits to the west of the smokehouse and main house topped with a front-gable metal roof with exposed rafters. The wood shed has three bays and two levels for holding wood, and its east elevation is open. The exterior walls are sheathed in vertical plywood-type siding and it rests on a foundation of concrete block piers (Plate 87).

2.8.1.8 *Storage Barn, ca. 1970s*

The larger storage barn stands west of the main house. Its side gable roof is covered in 5V-crimp metal and the building is covered in vinyl siding. The storage barn has a large passageway through the center with no doors. It rests on a concrete block foundation. Doors on either side of the passageway lead to storage rooms on the north and south ends of the barn. (Plate 88)

2.8.1.9 *Cook House/Servants' Quarters, ca. 1900*

A primitive, one-story, two-room, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof and large interior chimney and fireplace is said to have been quarters for either the cook or servants of the Elliot and later the Terry families (Plate 89). Clad in weatherboard siding, the building has two single-leaf entrances on its south elevation; only one retains a door, consisting of vertical boards. A metal 5V-crimp roof shelters the building, which rests on a wood-pier foundation. A single window bay pierces each of the other three elevations. The bay on the north elevation retains its six-over-six wood sash without glass panes, and the other bays are missing their windows or are covered with metal (Plate 90). The former cook house is in a deteriorated state and is used as a shed for storage. The interior walls are sheathed with horizontal heart of pine paneling, and floors are laid with heart of pine. A simple, heart of pine mantel rests against the eastern wall of the western room of the traditional hall-parlor plan served by one interior fireplace (Plate 91).

2.8.1.10 *Shed, ca. 1970s*

A two-story, one-room-deep, gambrel-roof shed stands southwest of the house, north of the Terry Store, on a separate parcel but owned by the same person, Jim Mossor. The shed has the appearance of a small barn, with classic "barn doors" and a hayloft door on its north elevation in addition to cornice returns. Its exterior is covered in vinyl siding, and asphalt shingles cover the gambrel roof. The building rests on a concrete-block foundation (Plate 92).

2.8.1.11 *Dwelling, ca. 1875-1900*

A side gable-roofed, one-story, frame house with a three-bay façade and rear ell stands on the far northeastern part of the property, on a separate parcel owned by Ann Terry. The dwelling likely once functioned as a tenant house and was historically associated with the Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm property. The house is dilapidated, with its porch completely failed and severely overgrown by the forest and dense vegetation surrounding it. It has weatherboard siding, paneled exterior doors, and partial cornice returns (Plate 93). Very few photographs could be taken of the property and access was severely limited.

2.8.1.12 *Dwelling, ca. 1875-1900*

This house, according to documentation conducted for the county-wide architectural survey, is said possibly to date to ca. 1880. It is a one-story, frame dwelling with simplified Greek Revival style details (Plate 94). It is also located north of the Elliot-Terry-Mossor main house on a parcel owned by Ann Terry and west of the other dwelling. Its exterior walls are sheathed in plain weatherboards and pierced with



PLATE 87: Wood Shed, Oblique View of East and South Elevations, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 88: Large Storage Barn, East Elevation, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 89: Cook/Help House, South Elevation, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 90: Cook/Help House, Oblique View of West and North Elevations, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 91: Interior of Cook/Help House, Looking North, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 92: Shed, North and East Elevations, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina

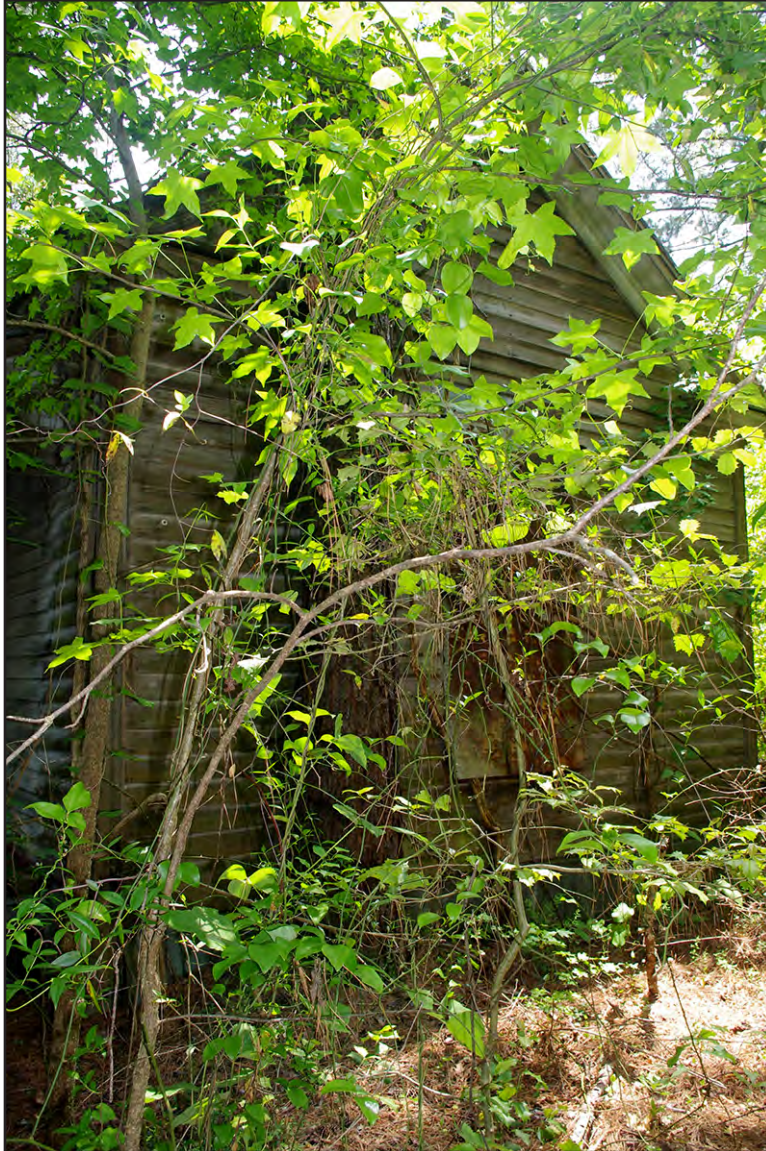


PLATE 93: Dwelling No. 1, West Elevation, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 94: Dwelling No. 2, East Elevation, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina

six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows that replaced larger window bays, the tops of the original having been filled in with sheathing. A one-story side/rear ell with side porch is accessed from the house's east elevation. The interior plan features an unusual trapezoidal entryway with angled walls that opens into the two rooms; a chimney in between serves both rooms (Plate 95). Some original four-paneled doors survive, and interior walls consist of horizontal wood sheathing (Plate 96). A boxed stair concealed behind a batten door leads to the attic or sleeping loft. This dwelling, like the other dwelling, may have functioned as a tenant house and is also severely dilapidated and overgrown, threatened by encroaching vegetation and neglect.

2.8.1.13 *Open-Air Shed, ca. 1980*

A frame, pole barn, open on one side, is sheltered by a side-gable roof covered in metal and has four open bays. The structure's exterior walls are sheathed in corrugated metal sheeting on three sides (Plate 97).

2.8.1.4 *Tobacco Barn, ca. 1900*

A large, frame tobacco barn stands far to the northwest of the main house. A hike through heavily forested land belonging to Ann Terry was necessary to locate the barn, which historically belonged to the Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm. The building was so severely overgrown with thick vegetation and trees that it was inaccessible and could barely be photographed. What was visible of the tobacco barn revealed its gabled roof and weatherboard siding (Plate 98).

2.8.2 *History*

The Elliot-Terry-Mossor House property's path of ownership can be traced back to a few potential sources—mainly the Samuel Terry family; the Steeles, who owned large parcels of land during the nineteenth century in the vicinity of Roberdel as well as in Rockingham; or the Bennetts. An 1886 deed documents Robert L. Steele and wife Hannah deeding property to William H. Steele, who then sold two tracts of land for \$8,200 in 1921 to George G. Terry (RCDB 51/276, 138/138). In addition to purchasing land from W.H. Steele, George Terry also purchased several tracts from the family of his wife, Elizabeth Bennett Terry. George G. Terry found his way to the parcel on Richmond Road Extension by way of his wife, Elizabeth Bennett Terry, whose mother was Elizabeth Terry Bennett (1845-1872), daughter of Samuel and Eliza Terry. Samuel Terry (1800-1874) held several hundred acres of land in the surrounding area, near Terry Bridge Road (Ancestry.com 1930).

A farmer by trade, George Grafton Terry (1870-1940) was evidently active in real estate, having bought and sold several pieces of land over the course of his lifetime. The Terrys had four children, and one servant lived in their household along with two tenant farmers on the Terry property (Ancestry.com 1930). The Terry family farmed tobacco in addition to George Terry's other business pursuits, and the county-wide architectural survey file from 1980 notes that a former gin house associated with T.C. Leak stood somewhere on a parcel adjacent to George Terry's property that was open to the public at one time. The gin house and its ancillary buildings are no longer extant. George Terry eventually conveyed the property to his son, J. Clifton Terry, who sold the property in 1970 to George W. and Mabel Mossor (RCDB 530/183). The main house had been sitting vacant since the 1950s, when the Mossors began an extensive renovation, closing the center hall to create a bathroom and adding indoor plumbing, central heating, and electricity (Plate 99). The Mossors rebuilt the fireplaces and modernized the kitchen, choosing an Early American design style that became widely popular during the 1970s with the celebration of the United States bicentennial (Plate 100). In addition to the interior renovations, the Mossors spent a great deal of effort landscaping the grounds with a multitude of flower beds, eclectic landscape features, stone walls and borders, and several new outbuildings, including three storage barns, a



PLATE 95: Detail of Interior Trapezoidal Entryway of Dwelling
No. 2, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297),
Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 96: Detail of Fireplace Mantel in Western Room of Dwelling No. 2, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 97: Open-air Shed, East Elevation, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 98: Tobacco Barn, East Elevation, Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina

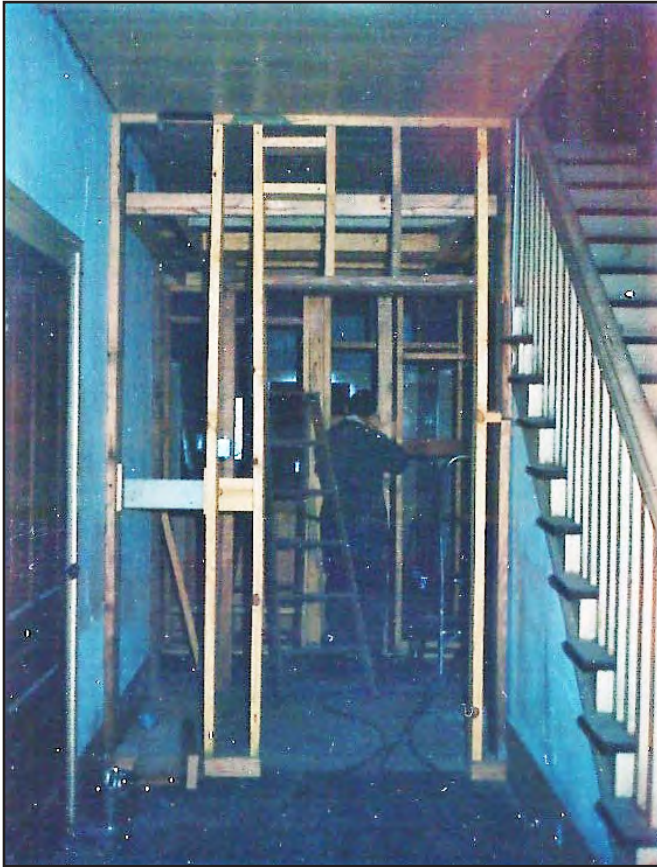


PLATE 99: Interior of Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farmhouse During 1970 Renovation, Looking East, Rockingham, North Carolina (Courtesy of Jim Mossor)



PLATE 100: Mabel Mossor Sanding Cherry Wide-plank "Pegged" Floors Installed During 1970 renovation, Dining Room, Facing East, Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina (Courtesy of Jim Mossor)

wood shed, an expansion of the carriage house, and the relocation of the Terry Store south of the main house. They also enclosed the sides of the wraparound porch, which originally contained an engaged porte-cochere on its far southern end (Plate 101). Upon the recent death of Mabel Mossor, the property passed into the hands of her only child, Jim Mossor, who continues to own the property today (personal communication, Jim Mossor 2018). The connection to the Elliot name in the property's early history is muddled; however, a John Elliot and his wife Rebecca lived in Rockingham with their two children, listing John Elliot as a carpenter by occupation. Elliot may have constructed the two tenant houses on the property while his family lived in the main house before its expansion and renovation in 1921 (RCDB 468/194).

After being purchased and renovated by the Mossors, the property no longer functioned as a working farm but rather as a home and with spaces for all of George Mossor's various building projects. An engineer by trade, George Mossor was also an amateur builder, and he and his wife Mabel were extensive gardeners and creative landscapers (Plate 102).

2.8.3 *NRHP Evaluation and Architecture Context*

Richmond County's residents consisted mostly of small farmers and artisans who did not own large numbers of slaves despite the prevalence of the plantation economy during the antebellum era and mid-nineteenth century. The 1850 census lists 4,704 slaves and 225 free blacks in Richmond County with a white population of 4,889 (Pezzoni 2008:17). During the Civil War much of Richmond County's population remained pro-Union even after North Carolina's secession from the Union and despite the fact that the county furnished large numbers of soldiers for the Confederacy, about 9 percent of the county's total population (Huneycut 1976:225).

The textile industry became the most significant contributor to Richmond County's economy during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and later farmhouses were not nearly as grandiose or stylish as their Federal and Greek Revival counterparts that were constructed when cotton was the dominant cash crop in the county for planters who owned large tracts of land. The farm occupied by the Elliot and later the Terry families was relatively small, and likewise the original house built ca. 1890 would have been modest, of frame construction with a vernacular form and architectural characteristics. The other two dwellings located on the Terry property illustrate the stylistic details of middling farmers or farm overseers during the mid- to late nineteenth century in Richmond County. One of the dwellings exemplifies modest Greek Revival features, a style that was widely used among the planter class in Richmond County.

Later, in 1921, the Terry family's decision to update and enlarge the house with large front and rear gabled dormers on the roof embodied the popularity and prominence of elements found in Craftsman-style Bungalows. The porch may also have been modified at that time. Architectural historian Catherine Bishir writes of the Bungalow's versatility on farms as well as in the cities throughout North Carolina: "The bungalow form, further simplified, became a standard, cheap, up-to-date dwelling for small farms, working-class neighborhoods, and mill villages. At the same time, larger bungalows became a standard middle-and upper-middle-class house for farmers, merchants, and professional men's families. An especially prevalent form was the so-called "semi-bungalow," a spacious house with a second story treated as a half-story with large dormers" (Bishir 1990:501-502). The larger, "semi-bungalow" described above fits the description of the Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm's main house after the 1921 alterations (Plate 103). Over the course of the late twentieth century, the Mossors enclosed the porch with windows, creating a recessed entryway to the front door as well as a sunroom and "plant house" to serve their avid gardening hobby (Plate 104). They constructed numerous outbuildings for storage and workshop purposes to further their hobbies and converted old farm-related buildings to additional storage or other uses.



PLATE 101: East Elevation of Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297), ca. 1970, Rockingham, North Carolina (Courtesy of Jim Mossor)



PLATE 102: West Elevation of Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297) During 1970 Renovation, Rockingham, North Carolina (Courtesy of Jim Mossor)



PLATE 103: South Elevation of Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297) During 1970 Renovation, Rockingham, North Carolina (Courtesy of Jim Mossor)



PLATE 104: East Elevation of Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297), ca. 1970, Rockingham, North Carolina (Courtesy of Jim Mossor)

Located slightly outside downtown Rockingham at 142 Northam Road, the ca. 1906 Thomas House and Store (RH0578) is a vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne style and displays many typical elements of rural turn-of-the-twentieth-century houses in Richmond County (Plate 105). Like the Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm, it features a hipped wraparound porch, one-over-one window sashes, and farm outbuildings such as barns and sheds. Each property also has an associated store run by the family, although the Terry Store was not moved to the property until after 1970 (Plate 106). Rural, roadside stores providing basic staples, produce, and farm implements to rural residents were common throughout North Carolina during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Thomas House and Store has not been evaluated for the NRHP but it stands as one of the few farm and store combination properties in Richmond County near Rockingham.

The Powell-Brookshire-Parker Farm (RH0375), listed in the NRHP in 2008, is an intact farm complex with architecturally significant outbuildings and, like the Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm, significance based on multiple major periods of construction (Plate 107). Listed under Criterion C for architecture, the Powell-Brookshire-Parker Farm stands as one of the most agriculturally diverse farm complexes in Richmond County, possessing in addition to its house multiple dependencies, a corncrib and guano house, a flower house, barns, and cemetery, among other, non-contributing resources. The farm's major building phases occurred in the 1870s and in 1937-1957 under the Parker family ownership. The Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm retains nearly as many outbuildings as the Powell example, although not all in good condition, and both its main house and outbuildings exhibit distinct building periods (Pezzoni 2008:7-1-7-8, 8-9).

The ca. 1918 L.J. Bell House, 107 Everett Street, Rockingham, although not built as part of a farm complex, echoes the architectural form and features of the Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm main house in its Craftsman-style details, square columns supporting an engaged porch, and gabled former window. Both houses are of frame construction and embody a restrained use of the Craftsman style (Pezzoni 2008:131).

The Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm retains high integrity from the 1920s and 1970 renovation periods, the latter period now nearly 50 years old itself (Plate 108). It has integrity of location, as it has not been moved from its original site. One of the farm's outbuildings, the Terry Store, has been moved from its original location southeast of the farmhouse to preserve it from demolition. This store was originally part of the property belonging to the greater Terry family, although it is not clear who managed the operation. The Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm retains medium integrity of setting, with the wooded land surrounding it preserved from development and a sizeable number of outbuildings surviving; however, its agricultural fields, additional farm buildings, former gin house, and landscape features indicating its purpose as a working farm do not survive. The loss of the farm landscape makes it difficult to convey the relationship of two tenant houses still standing to the system of sharecropping so prevalent in rural North Carolina during Reconstruction. The Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm retains adequate integrity of materials, with original windows, doors, interior woodwork, floors, and a majority of its original fabric from the 1921 renovation in addition to some from the 1890 period, such as fireplace mantels. Some windows have been replaced, and a few modern updates have been made to the interior. Most outbuildings, except for some foundations, also retain their original exterior materials and design, except for the former carriage house. The two tenant houses display very few, if any, alterations to their historic fabric. The farm's integrity of design and workmanship have been diminished somewhat with the enclosure of the wraparound porch and alterations to a few of the surviving outbuildings from the Elliot/Terry period. The 1970 modifications to the original floor plan, such as the partitioning of the center hall to create a bathroom and pantry/laundry area and an extensive kitchen renovation, have compromised integrity of design; however, these changes and the construction of a series of ca. 1970 gambrel-roof outbuildings by George Mossor have almost attained historical significance in their own right. The Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm retains medium integrity of feeling and association, as it no longer functions as a working farm and does not display the agricultural landscape patterns to convey its historic use; however, the survival of the many outbuildings and the preservation of the extensive and creative landscape features installed by the Mossors help to boost integrity of feeling.



PLATE 105: Thomas House and Store (RH0578), East Elevation of House, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 106: Thomas House and Store (RH0578), West Elevation of Store, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 107: Powell-Brookshire-Parker Farm (RH0375), North Elevation, Richmond County, North Carolina



PLATE 108: Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297), Oblique View of East and North Elevations, Showing Original Open Porch, ca. 1970, Rockingham, North Carolina (Courtesy of Jim Mossor)

The Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Although it retains a sizeable number of agricultural-related outbuildings, any agricultural significance or association is difficult to convey because its agricultural landscape and identity as a working farm up to 1970 has been lost. Furthermore, the Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm has no known associations with other significant trends, patterns, or events in history. The property is therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

The Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B for association with significant individuals. George Terry, although an actively involved Richmond County citizen, was a typical middle-class farmer who did not make any notable contributions to Richmond County history that are documented as significant or outstanding. The property's other major association is George and Mabel Mossor, who also were not particularly significant to Richmond County history.

The Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture as an example of a vernacular farm complex illustrating the transition between late nineteenth-century vernacular designs and the growing architectural influence of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The Rockingham Historic District has no shortage of high-style and transitional well-preserved architecture for comparison, but in more rural areas, such as on the outskirts of town, their vernacular interpretations are fewer in number. The Powell-Brookshire-Parker Farm, located north of Ellerbe, is one of the only farm complexes listed in the NRHP in Richmond County. It too features multiple phases of construction that contribute to its significance and is architecturally rich in its number of intact farm outbuildings illustrating more large-scale, profitable agriculture in Richmond County (Pezzoni 2006:7-1, 9-9). The intact architectural designs employed in the main farmhouse and especially in the tenant houses represent vernacular building traditions common to Richmond County small farms. Furthermore, the survival of other outbuildings, such as the smokehouse, cook/help house, tobacco barn, and the Terry Store, convey the diversity of vernacular building traditions for outbuildings in Richmond County and illustrate the interrelationship between these dependencies and the family farmhouse. Very few farm complexes in Richmond County retain a substantial collection of outbuildings illustrating various construction periods. The Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm also demonstrates the preservation movement during the celebration of America's bicentennial, as the Mossors put forth much effort to restore the house with its original features intact while renovating the interior to meet the needs of a modern household, also exhibiting the popularity of Neo-Colonial interior design (Plate 109).

A building may be eligible under Criterion D if the buildings and/or structures have the potential to yield important information pertaining to undocumented or rare local building traditions. The Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm does not meet Criterion D.

2.8.4 NRHP Boundaries

The recommended NRHP boundary for the Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm includes all elements historically associated with the farm that still survive from its initial construction in the late nineteenth century (Figure 23). The boundary includes a large portion of the original acreage owned by the Terry family, much of which remains in the family (owned by Ann Terry), to preserve its rural setting and convey its function as a working farm with associated wooded land extending all the way to Roberdel Lake. There may also be an associated family Terry Cemetery and/or ruins of other outbuildings on the wooded acreage that the surveyor was unable to confirm at the time of the current survey. The boundary encompasses 85.27 acres and includes four parcels, three owned by Jim Mossor and one (the larger portion, with two tenant houses) owned by Ann Terry. All outbuildings, landscape features, and dwellings are included in the recommended boundary, which follows the NCDOT right-of-way line at Richmond Road Extension and Terry Bridge Road. The northwestern portion of the boundary follows the edge of Roberdel Lake, and the remaining boundaries follow tax parcel lines (see Figure 23).



PLATE 109: George Mossor During 1970 Renovation Working on the Gabled Dormer, East Elevation, Elliot-Terry-Mossor House (RH0297), Rockingham, North Carolina (Courtesy of Jim Mossor)

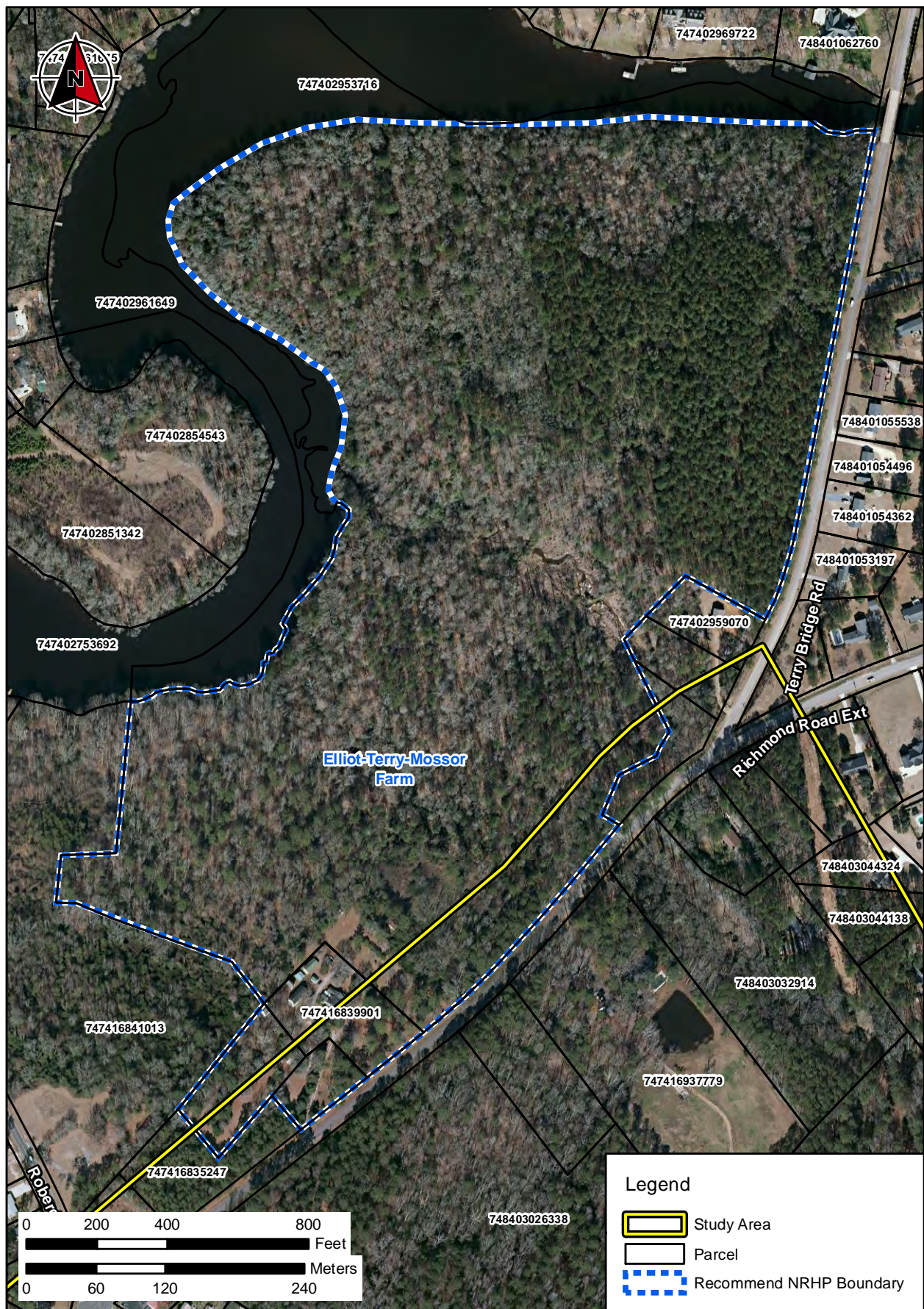


FIGURE 23: Proposed NRHP Boundaries for the Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297) (NC OneMap 2017)

2.9 Gibson-McDonald House

Resource Name	Gibson-McDonald House
HPO Survey Site No.	RH0156
Location	173 Mount Olive Church Road
PIN	748301063819
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1894-1898, renovated ca. 1980-1990
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



2.9.1 Setting and Description

Located just south of U.S. Route 1 less than 2 miles east of downtown Rockingham, the Gibson-McDonald House sits on a 3.99-acre lot on the western side of Mount Olive Church Road; the majority of which is wooded. A gravel driveway extends from the road in an arc to the west around the rear of the house (Figure 24). Large oaks, a magnolia, and pines dot the property and shade the house. A large expanse of lawn extends south of the house. A textured, concrete-block retaining wall separates the house and its trees from Mount Olive Church Road. Two outbuildings and a modern pool are located west of (behind) the Gibson House, west of the gravel driveway.

2.9.1.2 Gibson-McDonald House, ca. 1894-1898

The one-story, frame cottage has an irregular roof pattern showing evidence of later additions, but it appears to have originally been a gabled roof at its southern end with double gables extending toward the northern end. A hipped screened porch and small enclosed section of the porch protrude from the house's north elevation, and a hipped (now enclosed) former porch extends from the south elevation (Plate 110). A shed-roof addition extends from the rear (west) elevation of the house. The house is clad in plain weatherboard and retains some original architectural details, such as prominent cornice returns, trim, square vents in the gable ends, and an interior masonry chimney rising from the southwestern quadrant of the roof. Windows are largely six-over-six vinyl replacements. The vented brick foundation, laid in a running bond, appears to be either a veneer or rebuilt at some point closer to the mid-twentieth century.

The asymmetrical façade (east elevation) features two bays: one window in the gable end protruding slightly eastward, and the main entrance, which is a single-leaf, two-over-four-panel door with divided sidelights consisting of three-over-one-panel configurations (Plate 111). The entrance bay is sheltered by a small, gabled portico featuring partial cornice returns supported by two square, slightly tapered posts and highlighted by a central gable in the roofline directly above. Brick steps lead downward from the main entrance into the front yard. The south elevation is characterized by the side-gabled main block with a small, hip-roof addition, possibly an enclosed porch, pierced by a block of four windows consisting of six-over-six, double-hung wood sash (Plate 112). A single-leaf entrance consisting of a 15-light door as well as another single window bay pierces the western side of the enclosed porch, leading to a small, wood deck. The south elevation of the shed-roof addition is pierced by a double window of one-over-one replacement sash located on the elevation's far western end. The west elevation consists of two primary sections: the gabled end pierced by one window bay, and the shed-roof addition containing one one-over-one replacement sash and one single-leaf entrance bay consisting of a modern aluminum and glass storm

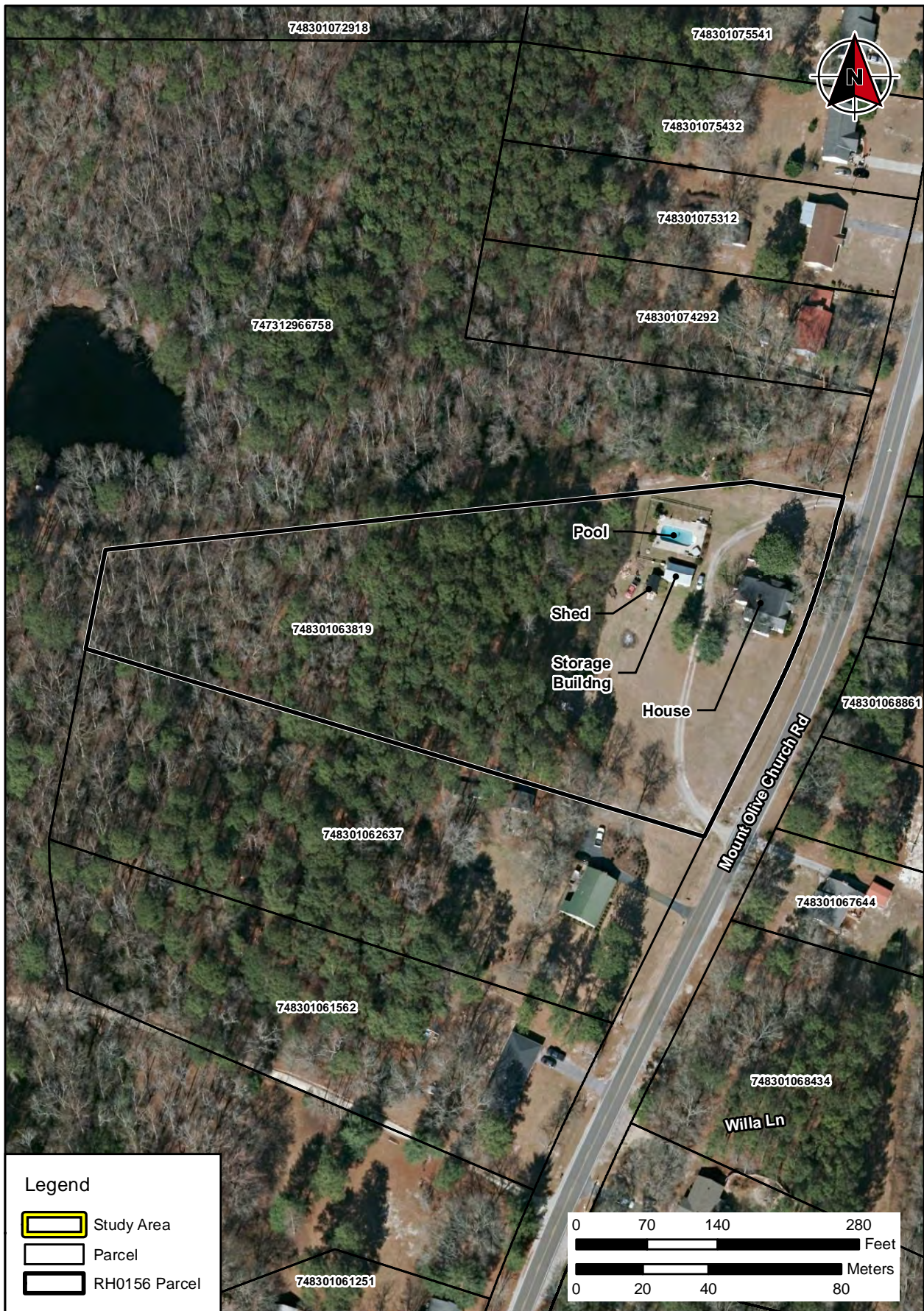


FIGURE 24: Gibson-McDonald House (RH0156) Site Plan, Rockingham, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 110: Gibson-McDonald House (RH0156), Oblique View of East and South Elevations, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 111: Detail of Main Entrance on East Elevation,
Gibson-McDonald House (RH0156), Rockingham,
North Carolina



PLATE 112: Gibson-McDonald House (RH0156), South Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina

door (Plate 113). Some weatherboards appear to have been replaced on this elevation, as they are a different type, similar to German siding. Brick steps and a simple wooden railing lead down from the addition to the back yard. An outdoor patio made of concrete pavers also sits to the northern side of the west elevation, screened by lattice walls and trees. The north elevation features a double gable pierced by square, wood vents and a hipped, screened porch with the western end now enclosed and pierced with a pair of sliding glass doors (Plate 114). A secondary entrance (now used as the main entrance) sits recessed directly west of the screened section of the porch and east of the enclosed section, consisting of a single-leaf, wood door of six-lights-over-three-panels protected by a glass storm door. East of the secondary entrance there appears to be a grouping of two replacement windows piercing the north elevation. Brick steps and a simple wood railing matching the other exterior entrances of the house lead downward to a brick walk connecting to the gravel driveway. The interior of the Gibson House was not accessible at the time of survey.

2.9.1.3 *Shed/Storage Building, ca. 1950*

The most substantial outbuilding is a one-story, gabled outbuilding built of textured concrete block with weatherboard siding in the gable ends (Plate 115). A single-leaf, wood door with six lights over three panels pierces the east elevation, and small, square window bays of four lights each and an additional door pierce both the north and south elevations. The door on the south elevation is made of wood sheathing. The outbuilding is topped with a V-crimp metal roof (Plate 116).

2.9.1.4 *Pool, ca. 1990-2000*

A square, in-ground swimming pool surrounded by a wood, three-rail paddock fence is located just north of the concrete-block shed (Plate 117).

2.9.1.5 *Shed, ca. 2000-2010*

A small, pre-fabricated, wood shed with a gabled roof and wood “barn doors” on its south elevation stands southwest of the concrete-block shed (Plate 118).

2.9.2 *History*

The present property is described in a 1933 deed as part of the “T.J. Gibson Home Place” and was later owned by the McDonald family, surrounded by lands belonging to the Long family, who were prominent landowners in Richmond County. Thomas Jefferson or “T.J.” Gibson’s great-grandson, Irvin Long, confirmed that Gibson built the one-story farmhouse between 1894 and 1898. T.J. Gibson owned considerable acreage in the surrounding area and worked in a variety of industrial occupations, including for a gristmill, a sawmill, the railroad industry, and even a one-year term as the superintendent of the County Home for the Poor and Infirm. The current property owners, Henry Edmond, Jr. and Kay Long, purchased the roughly 4-acre parcel in 1984 from William Archie Tyson, who had purchased the property from L.L. and Nancy McInnis in 1976. Tyson also divided and sold 0.73 acre of the parcel to Jeff W. and Julia Joyner in 1980 (RCDB 670/538, 580/873, 630/258).

In 1975 the property was surveyed and platted by Bernice McDonald, the widow of William C. McDonald, for L.L. McInnis, whereupon the McDonald lands were divided and shown as Lot 2 (RCPB 17/69). William C. McDonald (1896-1970) inherited the land, consisting of two tracts totaling approximately 60 acres, from his father, Robert Ledbetter McDonald (1866-1946), who served as Rockingham’s sheriff in 1918-1922 as well as the superintendent of the County Home for one year (RCDB 216/284) (see Section 2.2.2). During William C. McDonald’s ownership of the property, he



PLATE 113: Gibson-McDonald House (RH0156), West Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 114: Gibson-McDonald House (RH0156), North Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 115: Storage Outbuilding, South Elevation, Gibson-McDonald House (RH0156), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 116: Storage Outbuilding, North and East Elevations, Gibson-McDonald House (RH0156), Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 117: Pool, Looking Southwest, Gibson-McDonald House (RH0156), Rockingham, North Carolina

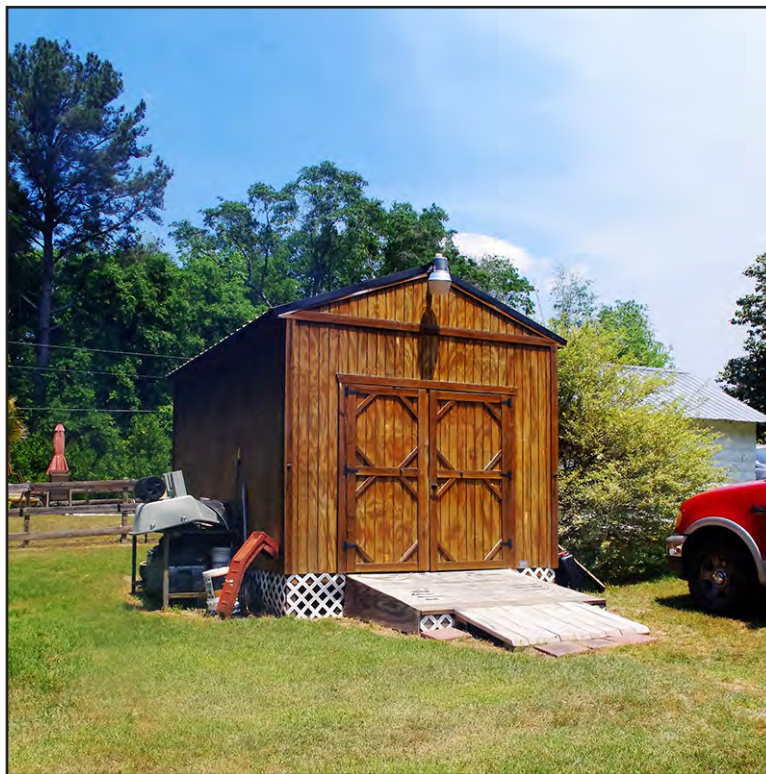


PLATE 118: Storage Shed, South Elevation, Gibson-McDonald House (RH0156), Rockingham, North Carolina

deeded 1.65 acres to the trustees of the Mount Olive Baptist Church to be used for residential purposes, perhaps for a parsonage (RCDB 442/591). Considering that Mount Olive Baptist Church used to be located across the street from the Gibson-McDonald House before the church moved to U.S. Route 220, this was likely the case. William C. McDonald married Bernice Terry, daughter of George and Elizabeth Terry, who owned the Elliot-Terry-Mossor Farm (RH0297). Bernice was listed prior to her marriage to William as a teacher at the Derby School, according to the *Rockingham Post-Dispatch* (1922:1). William or “Willie” and wife Bernice had five children, and he worked at his father’s grocery store as well as on the farm.

Robert Ledbetter McDonald had originally acquired the 54.7-acre tract in 1914 from the Bank of Rockingham, the property having been obtained by the bank when Thomas Jefferson “T.J.” Gibson (1863-1926) and Laura Gibson defaulted on a mortgage loan (RCDB 77/538). The Gibsons had endured a string of financial hardships and were forced into selling much of their 500 acres of land near Rockingham in Richmond County, including the current property. They may have been relatives of Robert Ledbetter McDonald, considering that T.J. Gibson’s mother was Mary Johnson McDonald. T.J. McDonald purchased the second tract in 1917 at public auction for \$220 from County Commissioner F.D. Philips. The land was previously owned by Thomas P. Covington, who conveyed the property to Hampton Covington in 1889 (RCDB 104/123).

The late nineteenth-century house constructed by T.J. Gibson with additions made by the Robert L. and r William C. McDonald families is the oldest remaining property on Mount Olive Church Road and once functioned as a working farm. Numerous McDonald family branches were well known throughout the Rockingham area, with several roads named after McDonald family members as well as the McDonald Baptist Church in the surrounding vicinity. According to USGS (1955, 1957) topographical maps, outbuildings used to surround the property to the west and north, but they are no longer standing (Figure 25). The 1980 county-wide architectural survey records a barn and additional shed on the property that also no longer stand.

2.9.3 *NRHP Evaluation*

Frame, vernacular dwellings such as the Gibson-McDonald House were commonplace in Richmond County in rural areas, where more sophisticated styles were more often employed in downtown areas like Rockingham or Hamlet. Richmond County planters who owned large vast tracts of land grew wealthy from cotton production during the antebellum period, when the county served as North Carolina’s third largest cotton producer in 1850, primarily using the plantation system of agriculture. Both the Gibson and McDonald families were middle-class farmers rather than wealthy planters who erected large and stylish Federal and Greek Revival homes during the mid-nineteenth century and later Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival houses (Pezzoni 2008:17-30). Most middle-class farmers in the county also grew cotton but on a smaller scale, and by the mid-twentieth century, largely because of devastation from the boll weevil, a majority of Richmond County’s farmers had switched to tobacco as their main cash crop. Peaches also became a leading export in Richmond County during the twentieth century, and by 1935 the county ranked 19th in the nation for its number of peach trees (Pezzoni 2008:49). Both R.L. and William C. McDonald held other occupations in addition to farming, such as the wholesale grocery businesses. When T.J. Gibson constructed his house ca. 1895, the professionalization of the building trade was just commencing and had not yet become as prevalent in more rural areas or among middle-class farmers. The traditional form of the house with vernacular details therefore echoes those of many other vernacular dwellings in Rockingham and throughout the county.

Numerous turn-of-the-twentieth-century vernacular houses in rural settings remain in Richmond County, including the Lentz House (RH0449), which is similar in architectural detail to the Gibson-McDonald

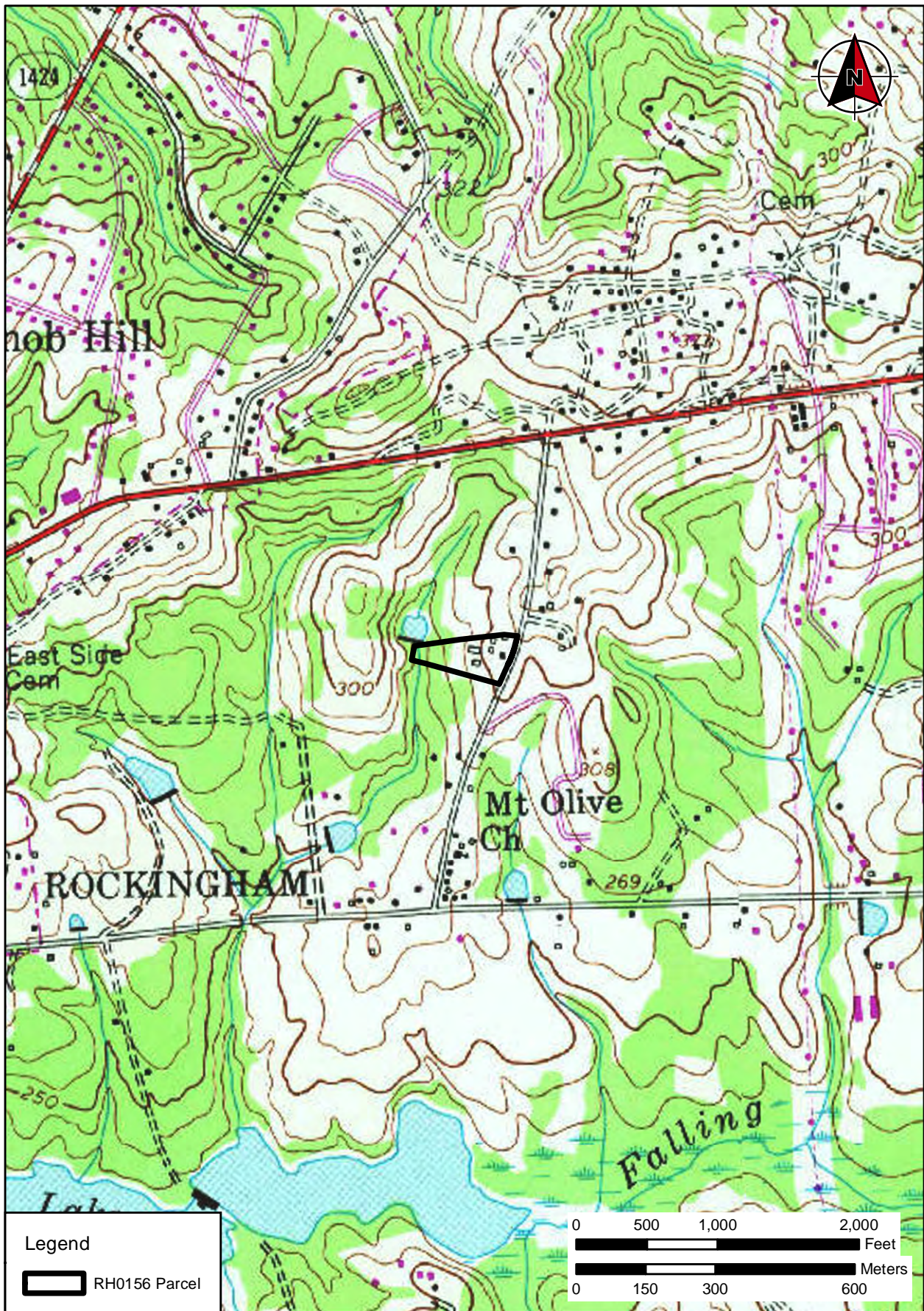


FIGURE 25: 1957 Map of Gibson-McDonald House (RH0156) Property, Showing Additional Outbuildings (USGS Hamlet 1957)

House (Plate 119). Built ca. 1900, the Lentz House is a vernacular version of a rambling Queen Anne, with a hipped, wraparound porch featuring gables highlighting entrances accented by more gables in the roofline. It no longer has its original windows and has been covered in vinyl siding, but the fish-scale wood shingles filling the smaller gables survive. The Gibson-McDonald House also features twin gables highlighting the main entrance, although its portico does not extend to wrap all the way around the house. Both houses have minimal outbuildings, although they were both farms in fairly rural settings at one time (Pezzoni 2008:268).

Another property located just outside Rockingham's primary downtown residential core is the Ingram-Long House (RH0203), built ca. 1900. This semi-rural, Queen Anne cottage built for William P. Ingram and his wife, Emma Porter Ingram, features a wraparound porch supported by bracketed, turned posts and gables accenting the high hipped roof (Plate 120). A stone retaining wall buffers the property from the sloping hillside below. It displays a vernacular Victorian influence, and its proportions are not unlike the Gibson-McDonald House. Both houses are among the oldest on their respective roads and likely functioned as larger, middling farmsteads.

Not all houses comparable to the Gibson-McDonald House in architectural form, materials, and stylistic detail were located in rural areas. Some, such as the Pence House (RH0531) in downtown Hamlet and the Stephen W. Steele House (RH0288) at 604 Fayetteville Road in downtown Rockingham, were executed in traditional designs by middle-class households. The Pence House is a ca. 1897, one-story, frame house with a hipped roof and a gable-fronted wing with a wide frieze and cornice returns. Its architectural character mimics those of Rockingham's more rural, late nineteenth-century dwellings (Plate 121). Likewise, the Stephen W. Steele House, built ca. 1885, is a one-story, frame house with an L-shaped footprint with architectural details similar to those of the Gibson-McDonald House, such as its traditional plan, cornice returns, and a gabled portico sheltering the main entrance (Plate 122) (Pezzoni 2008:105).

This survey found that the Gibson-McDonald House, although retaining its integrity of location, does not retain full integrity of setting, as it has lost agricultural outbuildings and landscaping indicating its identity as a small farm. However, the rural character of the area and the spatial relationship of the house to the roadway immediately to the east survive and support the integrity of feeling and association. The house retains an adequate level of integrity of materials, with replacement windows the only major noticeable change. The property's integrity of design and workmanship are compromised, as the original footprint of the house and its fenestration patterns have been altered. The enclosure of side porches further affects the integrity of design. The outbuilding and agricultural landscape loss reduces the resource's level of integrity of feeling and association as a small farm (Plate 123). The only outbuildings remaining on the property are a concrete-block storage building and a modern, prefabricated frame shed, the latter of which does not appear to be historical or significant.

The Gibson-McDonald House is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Although the property is associated with agricultural practices in Richmond County, particularly the family-owned farm, other agricultural complexes retaining single-family dwellings exist in Richmond County that retain a higher level of integrity and significance, such as the Lentz House (RH0449) and the Watson Farm (RH0426). In comparison, the Gibson-McDonald House no longer has the agricultural associations necessary to be eligible under Criterion A because it has lost agricultural-related outbuildings. It also lacks any association with historic events or patterns of history.

The Gibson-McDonald House is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Thomas Jefferson Gibson owned a sizable number of acres and served as the superintendent of the Richmond County Home for the Poor and Infirm for one year; however, he mostly held a variety of working-class occupations in addition to farming and did not make any notable contributions to Richmond County history that are



PLATE 119: Lentz House (RH0449), South Elevation, Richmond County, North Carolina



PLATE 120: Ingram-Long House/Bill McDonald House (RH0203), South Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 121: Pence House (RH0531), East Elevation, Hamlet, Richmond County, North Carolina



PLATE 122: Stephen W. Steele House (RH0288), North Elevation, Rockingham, North Carolina



PLATE 123: Gibson-McDonald House (RH0156), Looking North, Rockingham, North Carolina

documented as significant or outstanding. The property's other major association is with the McDonald family. Robert Ledbetter McDonald, like T.J. Gibson, also briefly served as the superintendent of the County Home, but he was known more for his service as sheriff of Rockingham during the 1920s. Still, despite his service as sheriff, there is no documentation that proves he contributed to Rockingham's history in a significant way.

The Gibson-McDonald House is not eligible under Criterion C. The house is an example of a vernacular dwelling with no strong ties to any one particular style. Richmond County boasts a number of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses that illustrate the conservative, vernacular building traditions dominant in the area, as well as a number of surviving intact farmhouses that are better examples of the property type than the Gibson-McDonald House. Examples are the Ingram-Long House and the Pence House. As a result of the alterations to the windows, porches, and the loss of agricultural-related outbuildings, the building does not have sufficient significance or integrity to be individually eligible under Criterion C.

A building may be eligible under Criterion D if the buildings and/or structures have the potential to yield important information pertaining to undocumented or rare local building traditions. The Gibson-McDonald House does not meet Criterion D.

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