



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

October 14, 2005

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *P. Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report - Phase II, Replace Bridge No. 14 over Big Shoe Heel Creek, B-4274, Scotland County, ER03-3643

Thank you for your letter of September 15, 2005, transmitting the survey report by Penne Sandbeck for the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

Shaw Family Farms Historic District, including the Dr. Daniel Shaw Farm and associated outbuildings and the Dr. William Graham Shaw Farm and associated outbuildings along both sides of SR 1405, 0.3 miles SW of junction with SR 1624, Wagram vicinity.

Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall, McNeill Memorial Park, SR 1405, Wagram vicinity.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is listed in the State Study List:

John Charles McNeill Birthplace, (Ellerslie), McNeill Memorial Park, SR 1405, Wagram vicinity.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Spring Hill Historic District, junction of SR 1405 and SR 1411, Wagram vicinity, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A for Agriculture and Social History, as the center of an agrarian community associated with the patterns of agricultural development in the Wagram area. Spring Hill is a rare example of a

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-4763/733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

Scottish Baptist settlement in southeastern North Carolina. We also believe the district is eligible under Criterion C for architecture, as a collection of agrarian building types within a landscape setting of high integrity.

The district is eligible under Criteria B for its association with the early twentieth century poet John Charles McNeill. His birthplace "Ellerslie," moved to McNeill Memorial Park within the proposed district, is the only known remaining house associated with McNeill. The building merits architectural distinction as an intact and rare example of regional antebellum building tradition.

Spring Hill Historic District includes the Spring Hill Cemetery, McNeill's "Ellerslie" house, the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society, and Cooley Hall and associated outbuildings. The district's period of significance extends from 1860 to 1955.

We would like further information regarding the brick gate appearing along the McNeill Memorial Park property. Please evaluate the structure and provide the additional information in a report addendum. We would also like to request a correction page regarding the evaluation of significance for the Spring Hill Historic District. Please include Criterion C in your criteria of significance for the National Register.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places:

Bridge No. 14, carrying SR 1405 over Big Shoe Heel Creek, is not eligible for the National Register because it was constructed in 1960 and is a common type.

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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr

bc: Southern/McBride
County



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SEP 16 2005

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

September 15, 2005

Ref
ER 03-3643

Mr. Peter B. Sandbeck
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

A
S

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

10-11-05

RE: B-4274, Replace Bridge No. 14 on NC 144 over Big Shoe Heel Creek, Scotland
County (State Project Number 8.2590701, Federal Aid No. BRSTP-1405 (5))

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report concludes that the Spring Hill Historic District, within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is eligible for the National Register.

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Ms. Mary Pope Furr, Historic Architecture Section, (919) 715-1620.

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr
Historic Architecture Section

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SEP 21 2005

Attachment

cc (w/ attachment): John F. Sullivan, III, P.E., Federal Highway Administration
Vincent J. Rhea, P.E., NCDOT

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 14 ON NC 144
OVER BIG SHOE HEEL CREEK
SCOTLAND COUNTY
TIP No. B-4274
State Project No. 8.2590701
WBS No. 33615.1.1
Federal Aid No. BRSTP-1405 (5)



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
REPORT PREPARED BY PENNE SANDBECK

SEPTEMBER 2005

Penne Sandbeck

9-13-2005

Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

Mary Pope Furr

9.9.2005

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

I. Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 14, located on NC Highway 144, spanning Big Shoe Heel Creek in Scotland County's Spring Hill rural community. There are two alternatives proposed, each providing a bridge with two, twelve-foot lanes with eight-foot offsets. The first alternative would replace Bridge No. 14 with a new bridge in the same location. The second alternative would replace Bridge No. 14 with a bridge approximately one hundred feet south of its current location and elevation as the existing bridge. This project is federally funded (Project No. BRSTP-1405 (5)) and state (WBS Project No. 33615.1.1) funded and is classified as a Categorical Exclusion (CE).

The purpose and need of Bridge No. 14's replacement is due to the current bridge no longer meeting safety standards, compounded by the increasing daily volume of traffic on NC 144.

In August 2004 NCDOT architectural historian Penne Sandbeck conducted a survey to identify historic architectural resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). Every property in the APE, fifty years of age or older, was photographed and documented, as well as selected properties less than fifty years old. On September 13, 2004, the survey results were submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) for review. At that meeting NC-HPO requested further investigation of the project area's historic resources, particularly the resources comprising the former hamlet of Spring Hill that are contained within the APE. The proposed Spring Hill Historic District retains its agrarian landscape and also includes the community cemetery, a unique National Register antebellum property known as the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall, and the birthplace of John Charles McNeill, a significant early twentieth-century poet. This proposed district lies adjacent to the Shaw Family Farms Historic District, also in the APE and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. Bridge No. 14 itself, evaluated in NCDOT's Historic Bridge Inventory, is recommended as not eligible for placement on the National Register, nor is it a contributing element to the proposed district.

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II. Project Description

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 14, located on NC Highway 144, spanning Big Shoe Heel Creek in Scotland County's Spring Hill rural community. There are two alternatives proposed, each providing a bridge with two, twelve-foot lanes with eight-foot offsets. The first alternative would replace Bridge No. 14 with a new bridge in the same location. The second alternative would replace Bridge No. 14 with a bridge approximately one hundred feet south of its current location and elevation as the existing bridge. This project is federally funded (Project No. BRSTP-1405 (5)) and state (WBS Project No. 33615.1.1) funded and is classified as a Categorical Exclusion (CE).

III. Purpose of Survey and Report

The purpose and need of Bridge No. 14's replacement is due to the current bridge no longer meeting safety standards, compounded by the increasing daily volume of traffic on NC 144.

NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a categorical exclusion (CE). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the CE and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

IV. Methodology

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

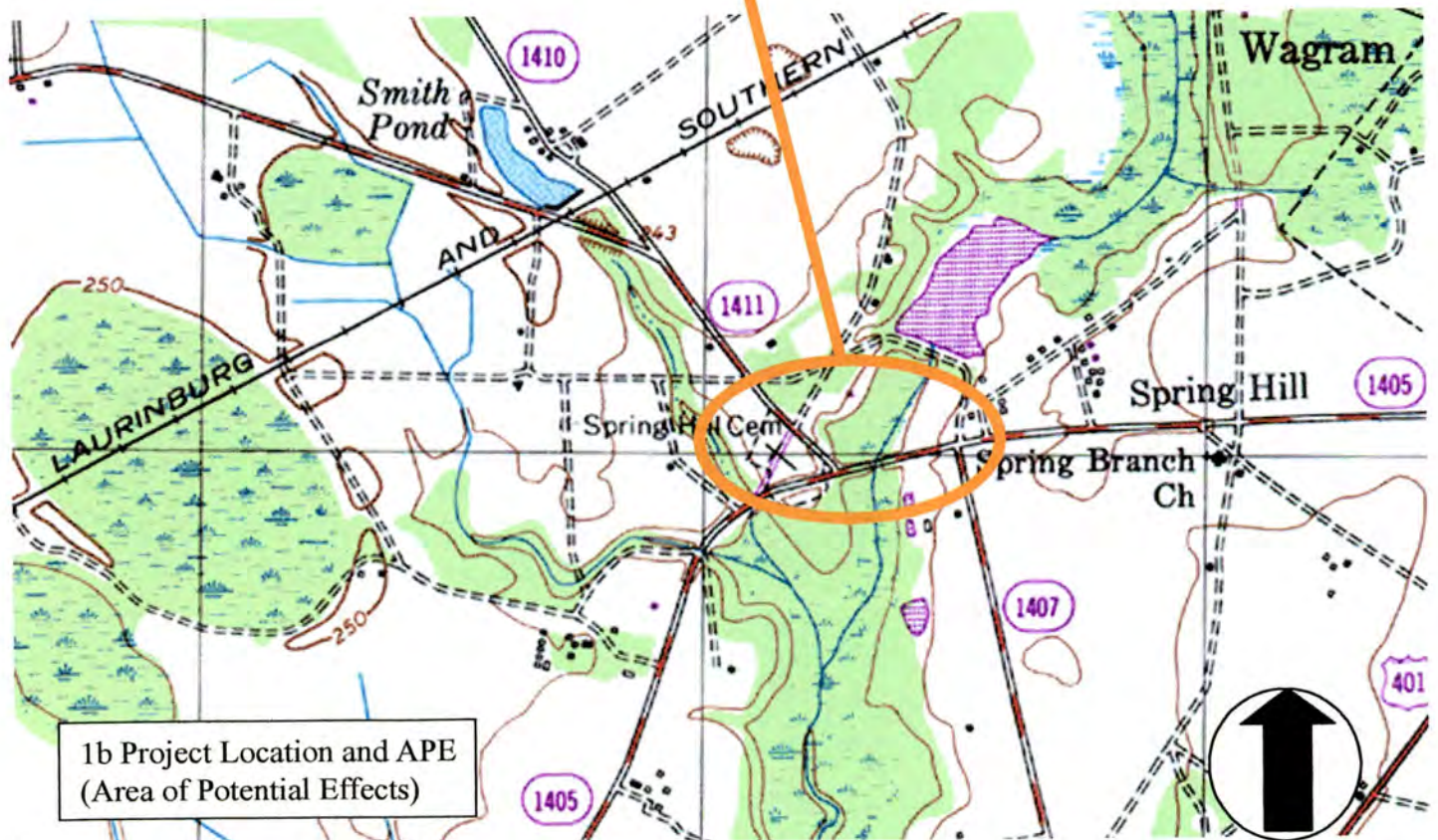
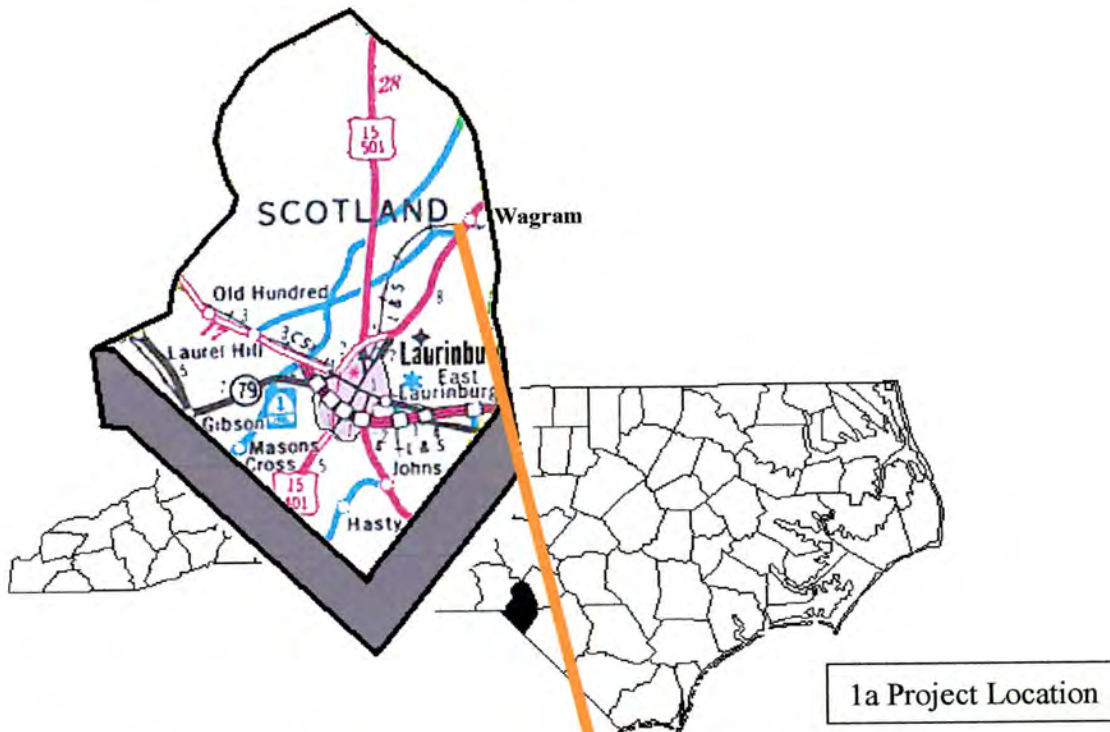
NCDOT conducted a Final Identification and Evaluation survey with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these

resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The APE boundary is shown in **Figures 1 and 2**.

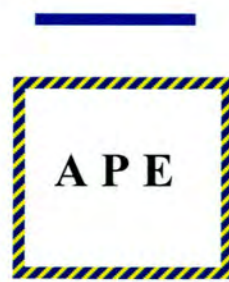
Survey methodology consisted of a field survey and historical background research of the project area. In August 2004, NCDOT architectural historian Penne Sandbeck conducted the field survey to identify historic architectural resources within the project's APE. Every property in the APE fifty years of age or older was photographed and documented as were selected properties less than fifty years old. On September 13, 2004, the survey results were submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) for review. At that meeting NC-HPO requested further investigation of the project area's historic resources, particularly the resources comprising the former hamlet of Spring Hill, contained within the APE. The proposed Spring Hill Historic District retains its agrarian landscape and also includes the community cemetery, a unique National Register antebellum property known as the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall, and the birthplace of John Charles McNeill, a significant early twentieth-century poet. This proposed district lies adjacent to the Shaw Family Farms Historic District, also in the APE and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. Bridge No. 14 itself, evaluated in NCDOT's Historic Bridge Inventory, is recommended as not eligible for placement on the National Register, nor is it a contributing element to the proposed district.

Background research was conducted at the following archival repositories. These include the State Library of the North Carolina Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina; Scotland County Tax Office and Register of Deeds, Laurinburg, North Carolina; and the North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Individuals who contributed guidance and helpful information include Michael Hill of Archives and History's Research Branch, Scotland County genealogist Myrtle Bridges, Scotland County historian Joyce Braswell, Nancy Hughes with the Scotland County Tax Office, Michael Southern of the NC-HPO's Survey and Planning Branch, and NCDOT archaeologist Paul Mohler. Special thanks are due to John and Elizabeth Cooley of Wagram, North Carolina, who generously shared their considerable knowledge of the community and their family history with this researcher.

Figures 1a and 1b: Project Location



KEY



- Resources in APE
1. Spring Hill Cemetery
 2. John Charles McNeill House (SL)
 3. Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall (1860, NR)
 4. Bridge No. 14 (Inventory No. 4)
 5. Cooley House and Farm
 6. Field and Strawberry stand (site of former Archibald Johnson House)

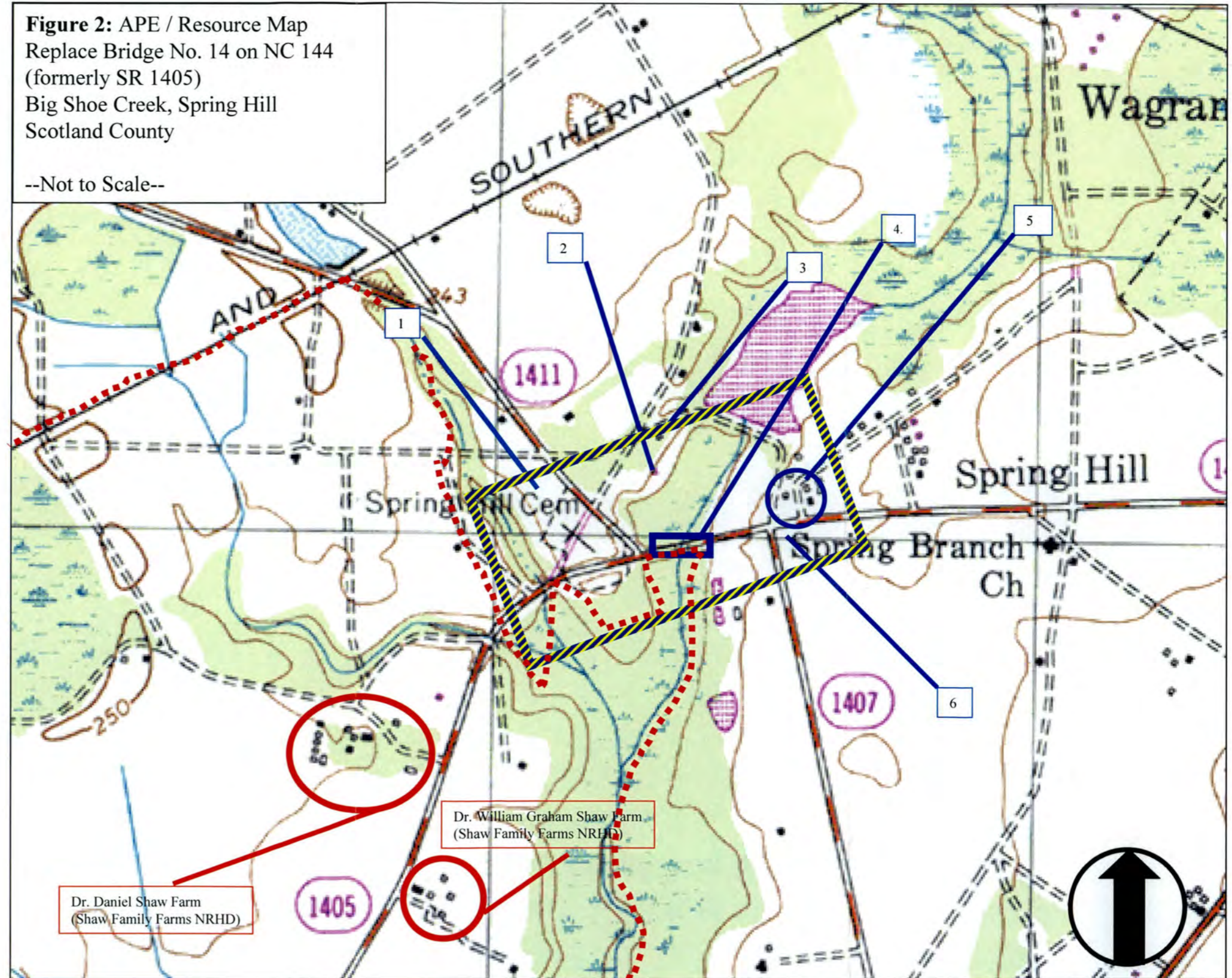
Section of Shaw Family Farms (NRHD) boundary near or within APE

Resources within Shaw Family Farms HD near APE (not numbered):

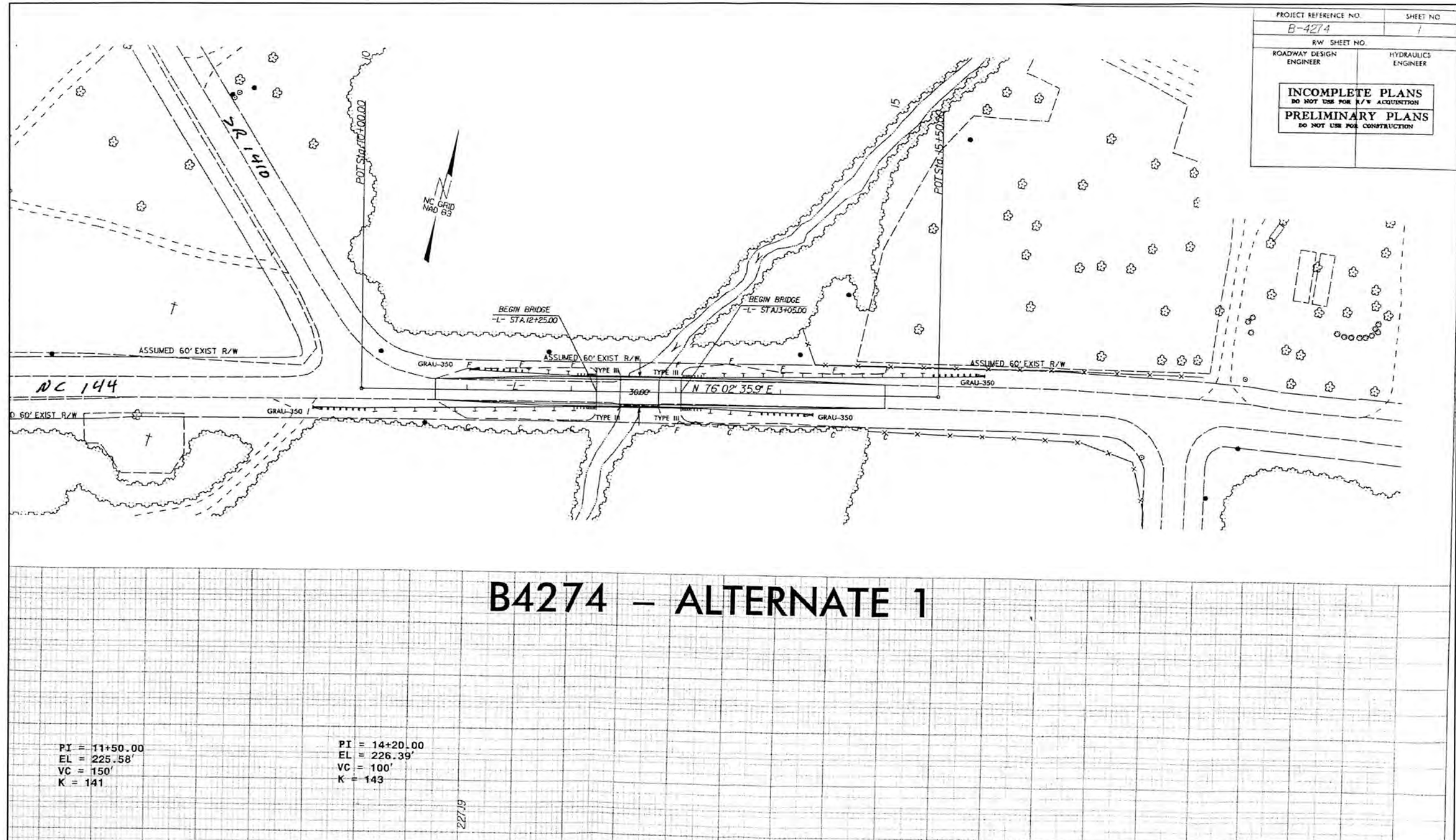
- *Dr. William Graham Shaw House
- *Dr. Daniel Shaw Farm

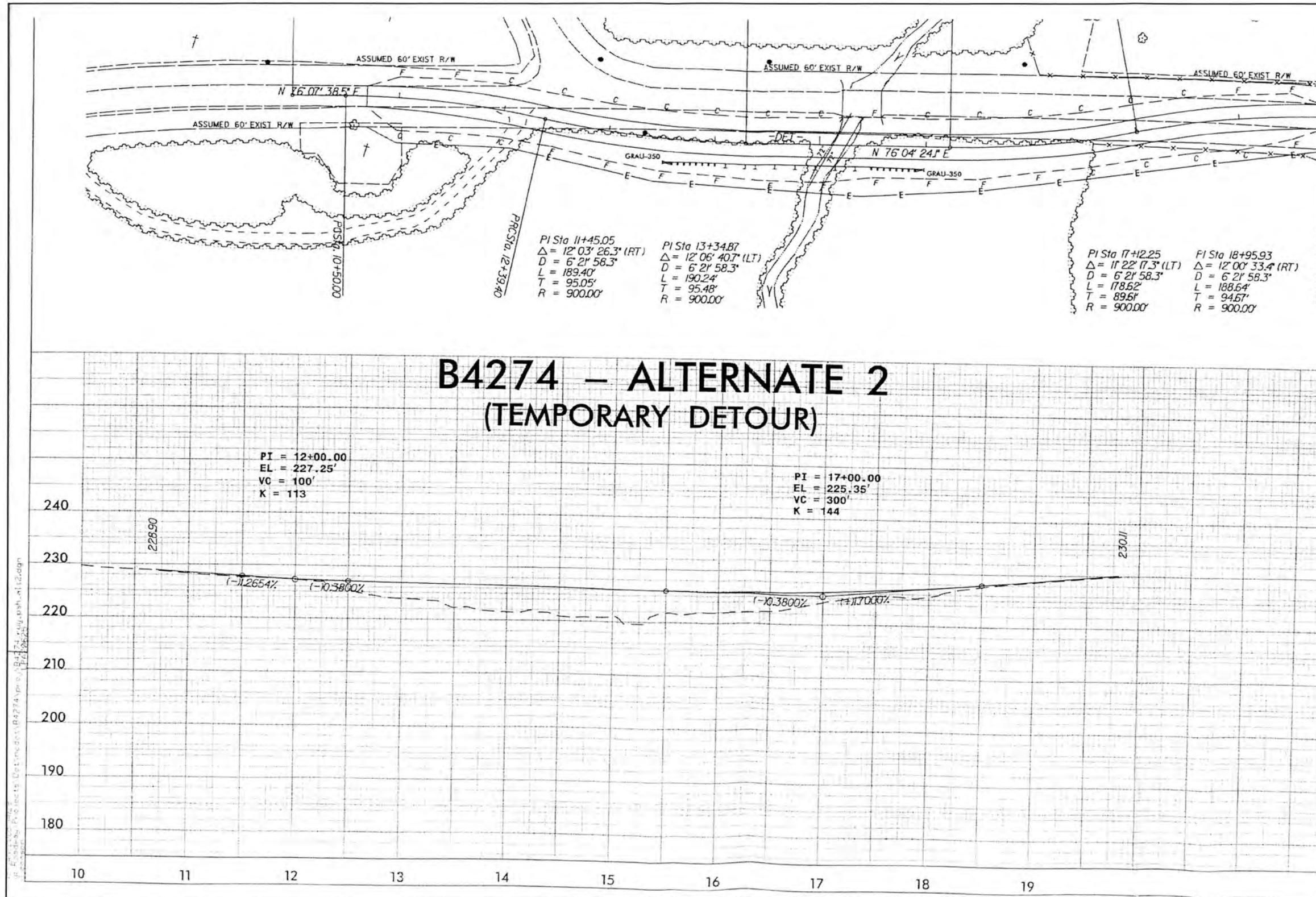
Figure 2: APE / Resource Map
 Replace Bridge No. 14 on NC 144
 (formerly SR 1405)
 Big Shoe Creek, Spring Hill
 Scotland County

--Not to Scale--



(Sources: Scotland County Tax Parcel Maps,
 Shaw Family Farms NR Nomination, Silver
 Hill USGS Topo Map)





V. Summary of Survey Findings

The project area, bisected by NC 144 (formerly SR 1405), is predominantly rural, with woodlands and some cultivated fields. It contains the following historic resources fifty years old or older:

Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Shaw Family Farms
Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall

Properties Recommended Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Spring Hill Historic District
(Note: Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall and the John Charles McNeill Birthplace are within this proposed district, and Shaw Family Farms is adjacent)

Properties Listed on the North Carolina Study List

John Charles McNeill Birthplace

Properties that are Locally Designated

Not Applicable (No Certified Local Government in the county)

Eligibility of Bridge No. 14

Not eligible (see Evaluation section, p.66)

VI. Context of Project Area

-Location and Physical Description

-Historic and Architectural Contexts



Figure 4: Spring Hill, looking east from NC 144 toward the cemetery and Big Shoe Heel Creek.

Location and Physical Description

The project area, within which lies the proposed historic district, is located in eastern Scotland County, approximately two miles southwest of Wagram (**Figure 2**). Topographically, it lies just within the boundaries of North Carolina's Sandhills region, a belt extending from southwestern Harnett County into Richmond and Scotland counties, encompassing parts of Lee, Moore, Cumberland, Montgomery, and Hoke counties along the way. The Sandhills, resulting from prehistoric erosion and gradual leaching of its sandy clay surface by ground water, meet the swampy "Flatwoods", so described by early- twentieth-century geographer R. B. Hardison, at a point two miles north of Wagram, putting the project area directly at the cusp of this divide.¹ The latter Flatwoods serve as the river basin for the Lumber River² and are quite low in elevation, which made it desirable for grazing cattle and, for some enterprising nineteenth-century farmers, rice cultivation.³

The Sandhills region has a warm and temperate climate and well-drained sandy soil ideal for truck farming, which was more widely practiced earlier in the 1900s; peaches and

¹ Fred Beyer, *North Carolina: The Years Before Man* (Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press, 1991), pp. 176 and Plate 49 (not numbered). R. B. Hardison, *Soil Survey of Scotland County, North Carolina* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1911), pp. 5-6.

² The Lumber River is also known locally as the Lumbee River.

³ Hardison, pp. 8-9. U. S. Census, 1850 and 1860 Agricultural Schedules for Richmond County, N.C.

cantaloupes were major crops in Scotland County until the 1960s.⁴ Corn and cotton were produced in both the Sandhills and Flatwoods throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The immediate Spring Hill area, on this divide, primarily consists of the quite fertile Norfolk Sandy Loam soil type, “admirably adapted” for a range of crops from vegetables and peanuts to tobacco.⁵ Presently, the largest agricultural enterprises in the project area are the Cooley Nursery and a seasonal strawberry farm also run by a Cooley family member.

Before 1899 all of Scotland County was part of Richmond County, established in 1779. It was a remote section of the county historically, at some distance from the county seat of Rockingham, which factored in to the eventual separation.⁶

The overall landscape of greater Spring Hill consists of woodland and swamp along Big Shoe Heel Creek, cultivated sandy fields, farmsteads, and a large community cemetery. The name “Spring Hill” is taken from an underground spring emerging at the south slope of a hill rising above Big Shoe Heel Creek; the spring site is now part of the McNeill Memorial Gardens. At the base of this slope runs NC 144, historically known as the Old Wire Road, a thoroughfare between Fayetteville and Cheraw, South Carolina (**Figure 2**). The Old Wire Road, according to local history, was part of a stagecoach route network from New York to New Orleans in the early nineteenth century, and locals took advantage of its proximity to sell produce and wares to travelers.⁷ It received its name later in the nineteenth century for telegraph wire poles installed along the highway, some of which were still standing in 1949.⁸

Spring Hill Cemetery, occupying approximately sixteen acres, sits on a small rise at the junction of SR 1411 (Arch McLean Road) and NC 144, immediately west of Big Shoe Heel Creek. The southern half of the cemetery, located between the SR 1411-NC 144 junction and the cemetery service road (there is also a small tract south of NC 144), is the oldest part, containing burials dating from 1862 into the early twentieth century. The oldest marker is that of Daniel White, Spring Hill Church’s first pastor, dated 1824. However, Mr. White died while preaching in Pender County, and was first interred there; his body and grave marker, commissioned by his widow and son-in-law, were moved to Spring Hill sometime in the 1830s or 1840s from the Colvin family cemetery near

⁴ Bill Sharpe, *A New Geography of North Carolina*, Volume IV (Raleigh, NC: Sharpe Publishing Co., 1965), p. 2052.

⁵ Hardison, pp. 18-19. According to John Cooley, the owner of Cooley’s Nursery and a local historian, tobacco was produced in the Spring Hill vicinity until approximately 2003.

⁶ Scotland County (NC) Heritage Book Committee, *Heritage of Scotland County, North Carolina—2003* (Laurinburg, NC: Scotland County Historical Association, 2004), p. 1.

⁷ Scotland County (NC) Heritage Book Committee, *Heritage of Scotland County, North Carolina—2003* (Laurinburg, NC: Scotland County Historical Association, 2004), p. 15. Duncan McNeill, *Life of Rev. Daniel White* (Raleigh, NC: Edwards, Broughton & Co., 1879), p. 51.

⁸ *Scotland County Golden Jubilee Celebration Official Souvenir Program* (Laurinburg, NC: Laurinburg Merchants Association and Chamber of Commerce, September 1949), p. 6.

Atkinson.⁹ The cemetery, landscaped in the older parts by cedars and small flowering shrubbery, retains a number of elaborate Victorian monuments and obelisks, as well as cast-iron fencing for family plots.

Facing Spring Hill Cemetery to the east, across SR 1411, is McNeill Memorial Park, an eight-acre parcel that includes the site of the 1813 Spring Hill Baptist Church (replaced, in turn, by its 1833 and 1906 successors) and the 1870s Spring Hill Academy, also known as Richmond Academy. Shaded by longleaf pines and live oaks, extant buildings and structures include the 1860 Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall (NR), the circa-1850 John Charles McNeill House (SL), and a small gazebo housing the eponymous spring. A granite marker on the grounds establishes the site of the first Spring Hill church (**Figure 18**). This was once the nineteenth-century heart of this remote northeastern Richmond County (later, eastern Scotland County) community. The gravel road at the parcel's northern boundary is actually an early road once leading to Johnson's Mill, but now to a modern house. The buildings of McNeill Memorial Park, owned by the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Commission, are open by advance appointment and have been carefully maintained.

Immediately east of SR 1141 is Big Shoe Heel Creek, which flows in a southerly direction to its confluence with the Lumber River at Maxton in Robeson County. East of the creek are two farmsteads, both originally in the Johnson family, who came to North Carolina from Scotland at the turn of the nineteenth century. The Archibald Johnson House, a nineteenth-century dwelling originally located at the southwest intersection of SR 1407 and NC 144, burned in the 1970s.¹⁰ Presently, the tract is a strawberry farm with a wooden stand, but earlier plantings such as old cedars and live oaks remain on the property. On NC 144's north side is the Cooley Farm, an eight-acre tract including a hip-roof, one-story farmhouse said to have been augmented in the early twentieth century, and outbuildings dating from the late nineteenth century to the 1940s.

⁹ Glenn H. McGugan, "The Reverend Daniel White: The Life and Family of an Influential Scottish Immigrant" (www.rootsweb.com/~ncrichmo/danielwhite.html). McGugan's research is heavily indebted to Duncan McNeill's earlier biography, except for tracing the actual location of White's first burial in western Pender County near the Bladen County line.

¹⁰ Jim Cooley, Wagram, NC. October 22, 1980 conversation with Thomas Butchko (transcribed in survey file, James L. Cooley House, Scotland County files, NC-HPO survey files, Raleigh, NC).



In proposed Historic District (HD)

Figure 5 /Property No. 1 : Spring Hill Cemetery, view from SE corner looking NW



In proposed HD

Figure 6 /Property No. 1 : Spring Hill Cemetery, McGugan (McGuigan) plot, looking S-SE toward Jct. Of SR 1410 and NC 144



Figure 7 / Property No. 1: Spring Hill Cemetery, tract on S side of NC 144, looking east (McDuffie plot)

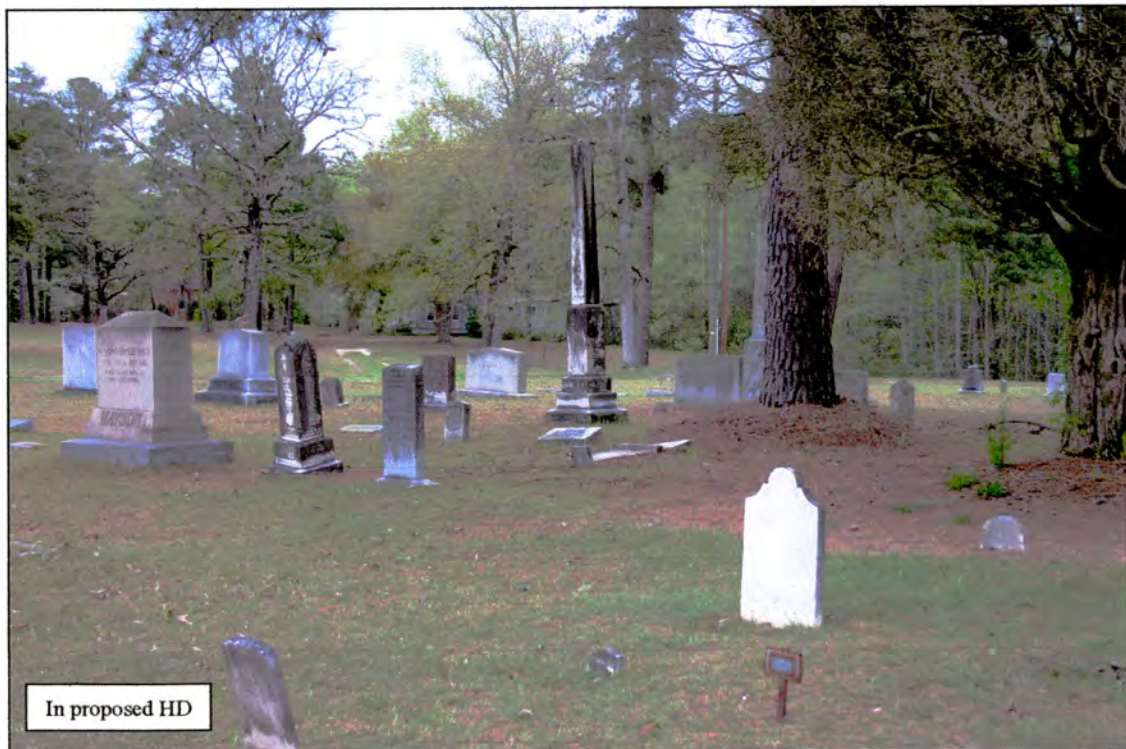


Figure 8 / Property No. 1 : Spring Hill Cemetery, Watson, McNeill (John Charles McNeill obelisk) and White (Daniel White, scroll top marble marker) plots, looking east to McNeill Memorial Park and Richmond Temperance Hall



Figure 9/ Property 1: Marker for Daniel White (d. 1824), first elder and pastor of Spring Hill Baptist Church. This marble grave marker, commissioned by White's wife Catherine Campbell White and son-in-law Charles Livingston, is more ornate than the usual period marker for such an austere denomination (Spring Hill at that time was still affiliated with the Primitive Baptist Church); however, it is far simpler than the marker for his contemporary, Rev. Malcolm Mc Nair of Laurel Hill.

Figure 10: Malcolm McNair, who died two years before Daniel White, was the parson of nearby Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church and, like White, also attended other country churches. The congregations of Laurel Hill, Center, Ashpole, and Red Bluff contributed to fund this exceptional grave marker, which stands in Laurel Hill Cemetery, approximately eight miles west of Spring Hill.





Figure 11: Entrance, Temperance Hall (Property 3) and McNeill House (Property 2). McNeill Memorial Park, east side SR 1411, across from Spring Hill Cemetery)



Figure 12 / Property 2: “Ellerslie”, the John Charles McNeill House (NC Study List), moved to this site ca. 1967. Original location of house was three miles northwest of current location. Open by appointment.



Figure 13/ Property 2: West elevation of Ellerslie



Figure 14/ Property 2: East elevation of Ellerslie



Figure 15 / Property 3: Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall, view from north elevation looking west to Ellerslie and Spring Hill gazebo



Figure 16 / Property 3: Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall, west, northwest, and southwest elevations



Figure 17 / Structure 4a: Spring Hill Gazebo (source of spring, constructed ca. 1966 by Wagram Garden Club), north and west elevations



Figure 18 / Object 4b: Granite marker, commemorating first site of Spring Hill Baptist Church. Placed in park ca. 1966



Figure 19 / Property 5: Cooley House, ca. 1880, altered 1928, front (south) elevation. House retains original weatherboard siding, ca. 1880-1928 Tuscan porch supports partly replaced with composite Tuscan posts in 2004.



Figure 20 / Property 5: Cooley House, west elevation



Figure 21 / Property 5: Cooley House and Farm, North elevation of house and smokehouse, from farm access road. Note that kitchen/dining room was in the ell transverse to the rear ell.



Figure 22 / Property 5: Cooley House. Detail of house's east elevation (asbestos-sided infill is the 1960s bathroom), kitchen/dining room at rear



Figure 23 / Property 5: Cooley Farm. Detail, original lightning rod/weathervane at house's decorative front gable. At least one other lightning rod has survived.



Figure 24/ Property 5: Cooley Farm. The house was recently painted, and the porch floor rebuilt.



Figure 25 / Property No. 5a : Cooley Farm, Cook's House, ca. 1920 (resided 1990s, but chimney/windows/door all original, as is interior according to the family)



Figure 26 / Property No 5a: Cooley Farm, Cook's House, detail of window, west elevation. Note that this is a hinged, not a double-sash glass window, with an interior casement screen window.



Figure 27 /Property 5b: Cooley Farm, brooder house, ca. 1930 (chimney flue taken out ca. 1980)



Figure 28 / Property 5b: Cooley Farm, brooder house, east and south elevations



Figure 29 / Property 5c: Cooley Farm, chicken house, ca. 1930.



Figure 30 /Property 5d: Cooley Farm, Smokehouse, ca. 1880-1890



Figure 31 / Property 5c: Cooley Farm, livery stable, east elevation



Figure 32 / Property 5c: Cooley Farm, livery stable, west elevation (smokehouse in background)



Figure 33 / Property 5e: Cooley Farm, livery stable, feed rack for cows (implemented ca. 1930 by Robert E. Cooley, the present owner's grandfather)



Figure 34: Cooley Farm, view of former millpond north of house and pasture



Figure 35: Property 5f: Cooley Farm, former hog house. Present owner, John C. Cooley, says his father, Jim Cooley, built this in the 1940s as a nursery for their pigs, and planted the sycamores at either side for shade.



Figure 36 / Property 5g: Cooley Farm, nursery sales office and farm bell. According to Elizabeth Cooley, this shed was moved from nearby Wagram to the Cooley Farm in the 1950s.

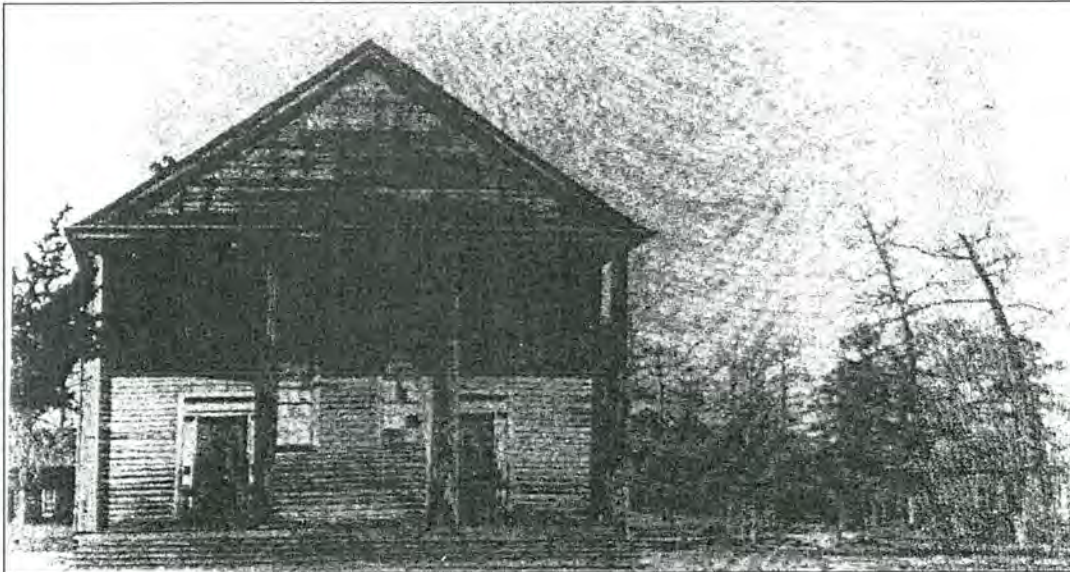


Figure 37: Spring Hill Baptist Church, ca. 1890 (Richmond Temperance Hall in right background).
Reproduced in *Scotland County Emerging, 1750-1900*, p. 52.

Historic and Architectural Contexts

Historic Context of Project Area

Spring Hill is significant as one of Scotland County's (née Richmond) earliest villages, but particularly for its unique position as a Scottish Baptist settlement in a region where first- and second-generation Highland Scots were vehemently Presbyterian. Presbyterians in the immediate area had settled to the west at Laurel Hill by the late eighteenth century; by the 1850s, Montpelier, a village located northeast of present-day Wagram, had a Presbyterian church. Nevertheless, Spring Hill's Scottish Baptist population became a historic anomaly, and the rigorous education imparted to their children influenced much of its heritage, including its offerings to literature in the persons of the poet John Charles McNeill (1874-1907) and journalist Gerald Johnson (1890-1980). Both men were direct descendants of Spring Hill's first pastor, the Scotsman Daniel White.

Daniel (or Donal) White was born in 1784 on the southwest coast of Scotland into modest circumstances, the son of a shepherd, who died when he was a young boy. White's older brother, a shoemaker, supported the family, helping his brothers establish themselves as seine fishermen.¹¹ In 1800, Daniel White was baptized in a nearby loch by a Particular Baptist minister, Daniel McArthur; among the other candidates was a young woman named Catherine Campbell, who became White's wife soon after.¹² The Whites

¹¹ McNeill, p. 10. White was born at Cowell, located west of Glasgow, on a peninsula north of the Isle of Arran. Many of Spring Hill's original settlers were from this general area, primarily Argyllshire.

¹² McNeill, p. 20. Cushing Biggs Hassell, *History of the Church of God* (Middletown, NY: Gilbert Beebe's Sons, Publishers, 1887), pp. 880-881. Particular Baptism, a sect that was persecuted in Scotland, had many parallels to what we call Primitive Baptism in the United States—doctrine held that only a select few would

decided their faith might meet more receptive ground in the United States. They emigrated, with two other Particular Baptists, to Charleston, South Carolina, arriving there on October 7, 1807, then sailed to Wilmington, North Carolina.¹³ In November 1807 Daniel White's first stateside sermon was at Lumber Bridge, a small crossroads in Robeson County, North Carolina; his wife recalled the locals as "ignorant, rarely hearing any preaching of any kind, and hardly ever a Baptist preacher," and that many of the older Scots understood only Gaelic.¹⁴

Spring Hill, located approximately twenty miles west of Lumber Bridge as the crow flies, was a comparable settlement, located on one of the major thoroughfares of the region, the road from Fayetteville to Cheraw. Scots, primarily Presbyterians, had settled there and were not interested in following the Scottish Baptist preacher. However, the McMillan and Graham families stepped forward for conversion almost immediately when Daniel White arrived in early 1808.¹⁵ Although White found a small following—his initial congregation, not counting his wife, came to seven people—local resistance to Baptists, even Baptists from the mother country of Scotland, kept him from achieving the number of converts he wished.¹⁶ It may have been for this reason that the Whites moved to Welch Neck, South Carolina, where they worked with the Pee Dee Baptist Association for a few years, although they maintained contact with the Spring Hill community and four of their five children were born there.¹⁷

As described by Catherine Campbell White in Duncan McNeill's biography of Daniel White, Spring Hill was a backwater by even Richmond County standards, beset by roaming wildlife and natural catastrophes that gave even a family from remote Argyllshire pause. When they returned to Spring Hill around 1813, the Whites rented a log cabin near the present-day Daniel Shaw House. A task as simple as going to the spring for water could involve encountering a bear (which happened to Mrs. White on one occasion). Later, after the Whites were able to build their own home and farmstead, they returned from a preaching tour to find their "new strong kitchen, outhouses, large

enter the kingdom of heaven, and that those few would come directly forward with revelation of divine grace, after which they could be baptized only by direct immersion in water.

¹³ McNeill, pp. 25-27.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 30. McNeill's source for Daniel White's biography was his widow, Catherine Campbell White, who was also his wife's maternal grandmother.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 30

¹⁶ Joyce M. Gibson, *Scotland County Emerging: 1750-1900* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Printing Company, 1995), p. 48. McNeill, p. 49.

¹⁷ McNeill, pp. 31-32, and "Circular of the Pee Dee Baptist Association, March 25, 1835" (transcribed from Biblical Recorder Publication No. 444 in Meredith College Library Collection, Raleigh, NC, and posted on www.angelfire.com/nc/benjthomasofansonnc/bap.htm). The Pee Dee Baptist Association, initially affiliated with the charismatic Sandy Creek Association (also known as "Inner Light"), indicates that Daniel White had bent from Particular Baptist doctrine, and was actively involved in the burgeoning Missionary Baptist movement. According to the circular, Daniel White attended the first Pee Dee Association meeting in October 1817, and apparently continued to be involved up until his death. However, according to Duncan McNeill's biography, White also maintained friendly contact with the Primitive Baptist faction and spoke at the Raleigh Association meeting in Louisburg, North Carolina, around 1820 (p. 40).

trees, and piazza of the dwelling” destroyed by a tornado.¹⁸ Early members of the church were baptized in nearby Jordan Creek and Fairley’s Ford on the Lumber, but the majority of converts were immersed at Big Shoe Heel Creek, coursing just below Spring Hill. A church was officially established in 1813, where White preached services in English and Gaelic to serve the assimilated and non-assimilated community.¹⁹

When Daniel White suddenly died on a preaching tour in 1824, he left behind a capable successor, his protégé John Monroe. He also left behind a resilient widow, well-connected children, and a growing village. By 1850, Catherine White was maintaining their 450-acre farm in nearby Riverton, where she raised livestock, corn, and rice, before dying in 1867 at the age of 81.²⁰ The Whites’ four daughters all married into local families, two of which were pivotal Spring Hill residents. Euphemia White married John Johnson, a prosperous landowner. Mary White Livingston’s daughter, also named Euphemia, married Duncan McNeill, the college-educated son of an Argyllshire immigrant; their youngest son was the poet John Charles McNeill.²¹

By 1853 a handsome temple-front antebellum church and a small frame school for the circa-1820 academy added to Spring Hill’s increasing stability and development; at the eve of the Civil War, local farmers established the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society, constructing an unusual hexagonal brick building as their meeting hall behind the church.²² Residences, rather than clustering around the school and church, were at a slight remove, the closest being the Johnsons’ dwelling that originally stood at the south side of the Old Wire Road, near the present-day strawberry farm at the intersection of NC 144 and SR 1407.²³

Spring Hill became a distinct community on June, 19, 1888, when it opened a post office, “Fontcol” (**Figures 38, 39**).²⁴ The 1896 Branson’s *North Carolina Business Directory* also cited the area as “Fontcol”, possibly a Latin abbreviation of *fonticulus collinus* (“hill-spring”).²⁵ The probable coiner of “Fontcol” was James L. Cooley (1842-1912), the postman himself. Cooley was a farmer trained in harness making and joinery who, on moving to Spring Hill from Hillsborough after the Civil War, married one of the miller

¹⁸ McNeill, pp. 33-34.

¹⁹ Ibid, pp. 30-31.

²⁰ 1850 Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule for Richmond County (Laurel Hill District). Richmond County Register of Deeds, Book H, p. 341 (James Smylie>Daniel White, 1808). Catherine White is buried at the Livingston family plot in Riverton, which passed to her daughter and son-in-law, Mary White and Charles Livingston, rather than at Spring Hill Cemetery with her husband’s moved remains.

²¹ McNeill, p. 31.

²² Gibson, p. 52.

²³ John and Elizabeth Cooley, Wagram, NC, May 6, 2005 site visit and interview. The Cooleys said that the Johnsons intermarried with the McPhatters, who were neighbors.

²⁴ *Scotland County Heritage*, p. 16.

²⁵ *Branson’s North Carolina Business Directories*, 1872-1896. Branson’s, remarkably accurate as to post offices, does not list a post office at Spring Hill/Fontcol in its 1872, 1877, or 1884 editions (it first appears in the 1896 edition, p. 518; however, nearby Montpelier is listed as having a post office in 1877 (p. 258). “Fontcol” does not appear on the 1886 Richmond County map; however, Spring Hill Church does.

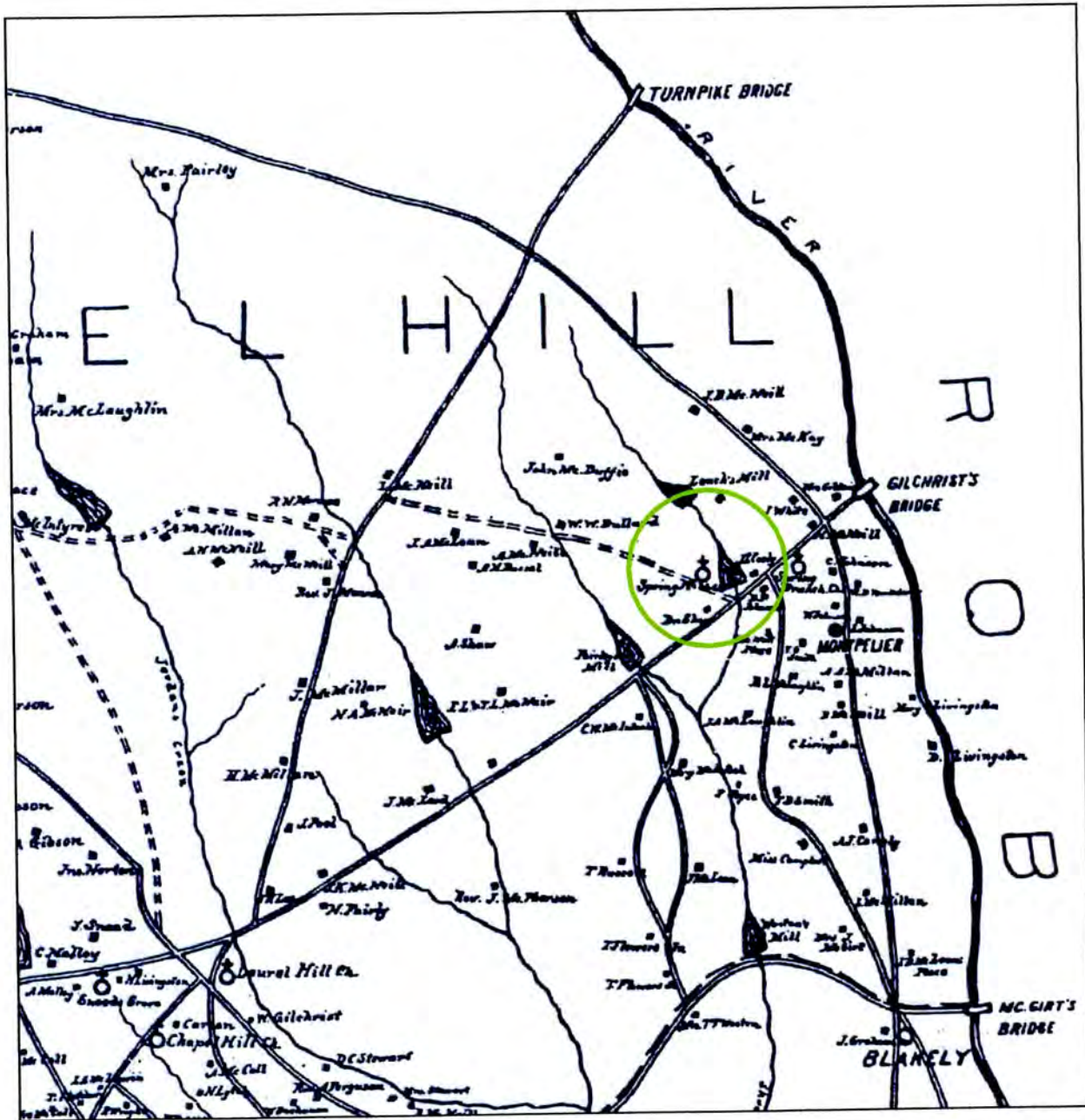


Figure 38: Detail of 1886 Richmond County Map, with Spring Hill vicinity circled in green. J. L. Cooley is living on the site of his early twentieth-century house. Other period maps show Montpelier slightly to the north, approximately where Gilchrist Bridge is located; possibly, the cartographer confused it with Riverton, where descendants of Daniel White eventually settled. (NCOAH, Raleigh, NC)

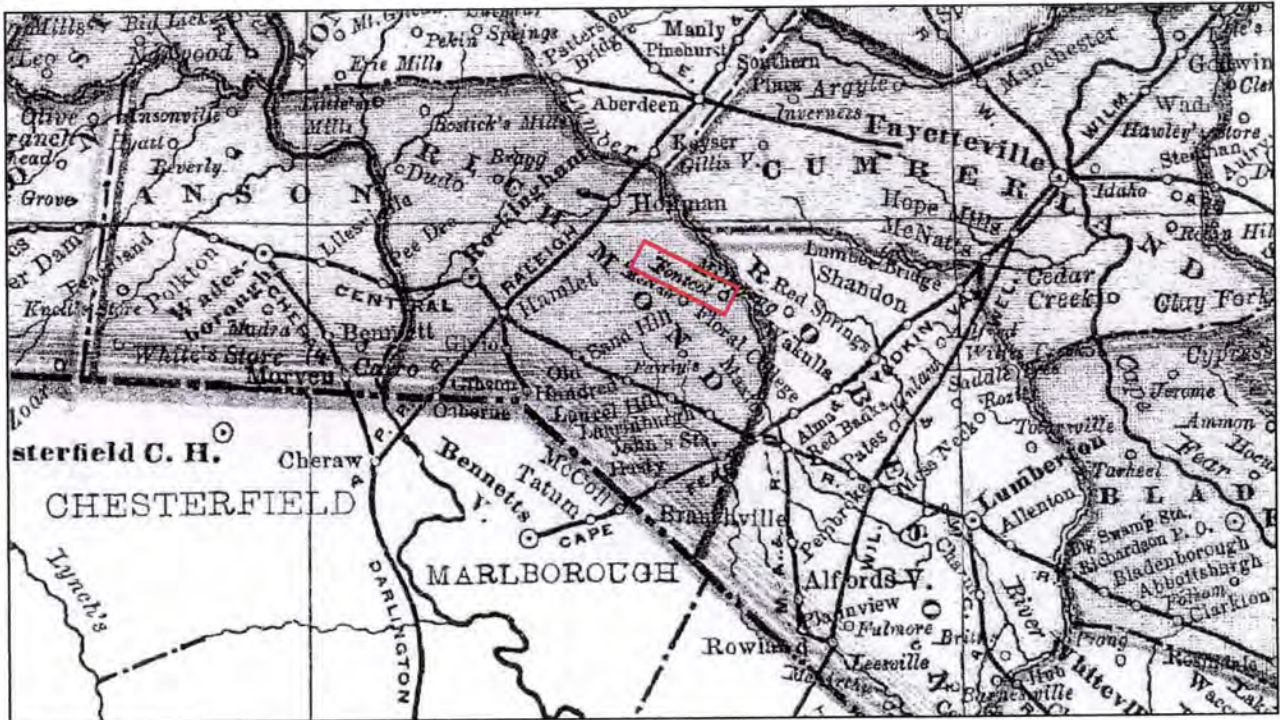


Figure 39: Detail, Railroad Map of North Carolina in 1896 Branson's North Carolina Business Directory (Fontcol is boxed in red).

Archibald Johnson's daughters and was for a time a local correspondent for the state Department of Agriculture.²⁶ The postmaster office stayed in the Cooley family into the 1940s; his daughter Maggie took over his duties by 1900, and became Wagram's postmistress when the Fontcol office closed in 1912, eventually spending over forty years in the profession.²⁷

Fontcol's population in 1896 was twenty-five persons, and there were two general stores in the immediate area, the McNeill Store and John P. Shaw's store, which stood at the southwest corner of SR 1407 and Old Wire Road (NC 144) across from the Cooleys' farm.²⁸ Fontcol's two doctors were Daniel Shaw and his son William, whose farms were east of the village.²⁹ In 1902 Fontcol had three stores—J. P. Shaw, W. G. Buie, and Shaw & Bundy—four justices of the peace, three teachers, one resident county commissioner, two gins, and a constable.³⁰ At the same time, however, not everyone was referring to Spring Hill as "Fontcol":

I wonder who the children are
That troop to school these days
Along the old McDuffie path
That winds through woody ways
And leads into the road whereby
The neighbors go to mill.
I wonder who the scholars are
At old Spring Hill.

--John Charles McNeill, *Old Spring Hill*³¹

John Charles McNeill's entry in the 1908 *Biographical History of North Carolina* refers specifically to Spring Hill, not Fontcol, as "a community in the heart of the original Scotch settlement of North Carolina.... the center (of which) is an ancient church, school, and temperance hall, the three being within speaking distance of one another."³²

The coming of railroads to Scotland County was a contributing factor to Spring Hill's demise as a village. Wagram, although not incorporated until 1911, appears on the 1908

²⁶ Cooley site visit and interview, May 6, 2005. *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, 1877 (p. 259). Also, *Scotland County Heritage*, p. 8. James L. Cooley, deserving of his own report, had a fascinating life, from his Civil War experiences and encounter with the Lumbee folk hero Henry Berry Lowery to his 1880s involvement with a local scheme to bring Argyllshire immigrants to farm in Richmond County.

²⁷ Cooley site visit; *Scotland County Heritage*, p. 228; 1900 Federal Census, Population Schedule for Scotland County, Spring Hill Township (Maggie Cooley listed as postmistress, and her father listed as a farmer).

²⁸ *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, 1896 (pp. 518, 520); 1908 Bundy and Myers Scotland County Map (State Library Collection, North Carolina Office of Archives and History)

²⁹ *Branson's* 1896, p. 522.

³⁰ *North Carolina Year Book*, 1902 (Raleigh, NC: The News and Observer, 1902), pp. 481-482.

³¹ John Charles McNeill, *Possums and Persimmons* (Wendell, NC: Broadfoot's Bookmark, 1977), p. 68.

³² Archibald Henderson, "John Charles McNeill" (pp. 311, 313), in *Biographical History of North Carolina*, Volume VII, ed. Samuel A. Ashe and Stephen B. Weeks (Greensboro: Charles L. Van Noppen, 1908).

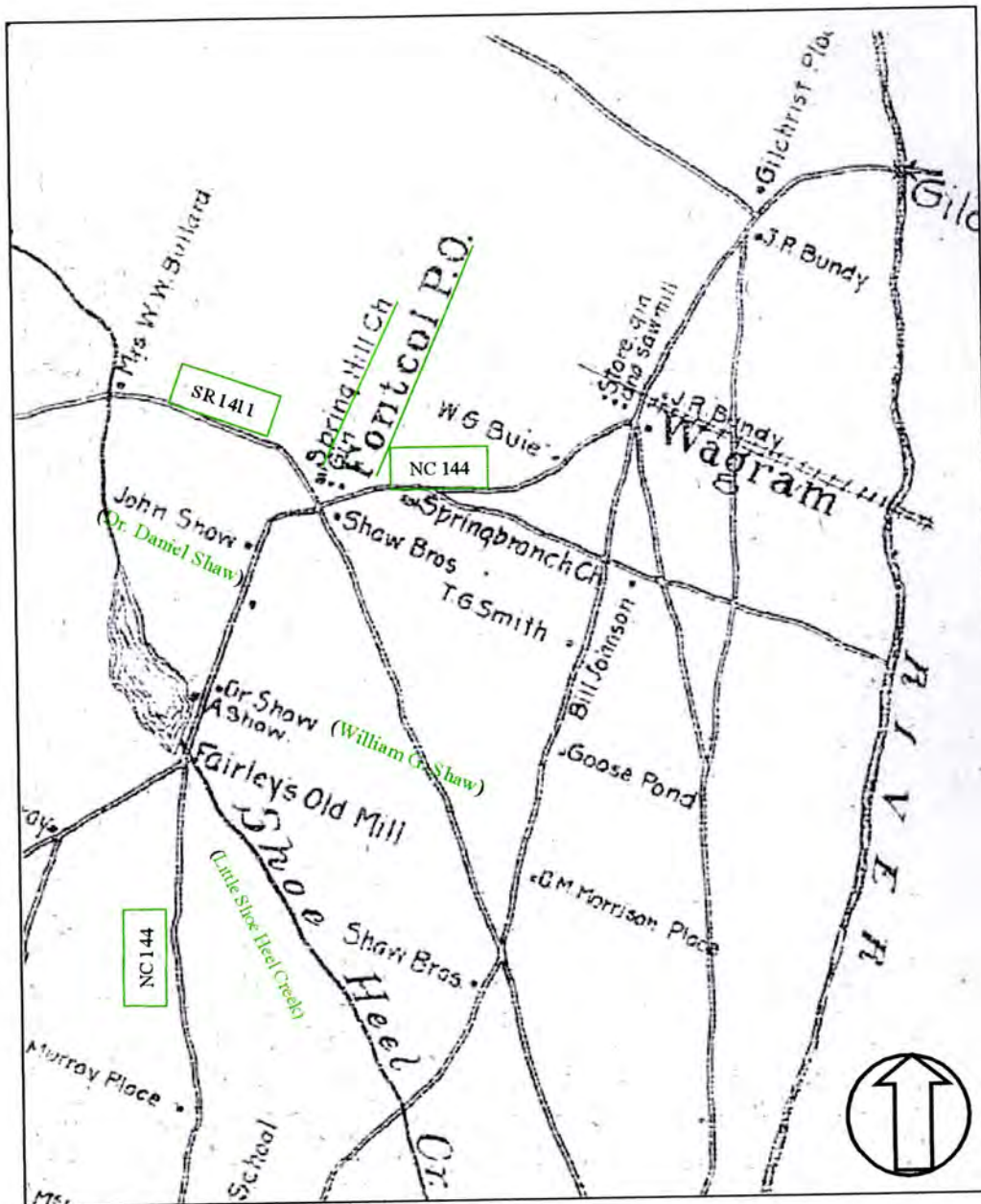


Figure 40: Detail, Spring Hill/"Fontcol" vicinity from Bundy & Myers 1908 Scotland County Map. Archives, NCOAH.

Bundy and Myers Scotland County map (**Figure 40**). A small rail line connecting a gin and sawmill to Wagram is also on the map. Established circa 1896, this was a small branch of the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, linking Austin's Mills to the northwest to Red Springs in Robeson County.³³ At that time, there was no Wagram; this area, however, was a convenient hub, being just northeast of Spring Hill/Fontcol, west of Riverton, and south of Montpelier. According to local historians, James and William Williams, who named Wagram, were involved in the venture.³⁴ By 1909, R. B. Hardison's Scotland County soil survey map shows the Aberdeen & Rockfish line and the Laurinburg & Southern line each entering Wagram but, at that point, not connecting. The Laurinburg & Southern Railroad, rather than running through Spring Hill itself, instead took a northeasterly route above Johnson's Mill.³⁵ Bypassed by the railroad, trade in Spring Hill shifted to Wagram, and community hubs followed. Spring Hill Academy closed in 1910, moving to Wagram that year.³⁶ In 1914 Spring Hill Baptist Church (which kept its name) moved to a handsome new brick edifice in Wagram.³⁷ By 1916, Spring Hill residents were going to Wagram for their mail, and "Fontcol" was gone.³⁸

Spring Hill lost two landmarks between 1925 and 1950. The 1830s meeting house had been replaced by another frame church in 1906, but the new church soon stood vacant after the newer church was built in Wagram in 1914.³⁹ The small schoolhouse behind the new church was finally torn down in the 1950s, and some of its boards were reused for a barn at the adjoining Cooley Farm.⁴⁰ The 1906 Spring Hill Church was gone by that time as well, and Temperance Hall, covered by vines, faced a similar fate. However, local citizens stepped in with the help of North Carolina's Division of Archives and History, and restored the hexagonal brick building. Today Temperance Hall is part of the McNeill Memorial Park, a park comprising the center of old Spring Hill. A marker commemorates the old church, a gazebo now shelters the spring, and John Charles McNeill's birthplace, moved from Little Shoe Heel Creek three miles away, serves as a small community museum.

The Johnson Mill, which passed into the Cooley family, burned in the 1940s but the Cooley family continues to farm the surrounding land, having cultivated tobacco until approximately 2003, and having begun a successful plant nursery in 1982.⁴¹ The only

³³ S. David Carriker, *The North Carolina Railroad Map* (Charlotte, NC: Heritage Publishing Company, 1993).

³⁴ *Scotland County Heritage*, p. 9.

³⁵ R. B. Hardison, *Soil Map of Scotland County* (Washington, DC: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils, with NC Department of Agriculture, 1909; copy in North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill).

³⁶ *Scotland County Heritage*, p. 67.

³⁷ "Spring Hill Baptist Church" (unpublished manuscript, courtesy Joyce Braswell Reece, Laurinburg, NC), p. 77.

³⁸ *The North Carolina Year Book*, 1916 (Raleigh: News and Observer, 1916), p. 491. In that same book, Wagram, no doubt combining Spring Hill/Fontcol, Montpelier, and Riverton, listed its population as 226 persons.

³⁹ "Spring Hill Baptist Church," p. 77.

⁴⁰ Joyce Braswell Reece, written communication to Penne Sandbeck, December 2004.

⁴¹ Cooley interview, May 2005. *Scotland County Heritage*, p. 43.

farmstead remaining in the project area, the Cooley Farm, retains several agricultural buildings, the oldest being a circa-1890 weatherboarded smokehouse and a livery stable converted to a dairy barn in the 1930s by James L. Cooley's son Robert. Other outbuildings, primarily from the 1930s-1940s, include a chicken house, a brooder house for chicks, a hog house sheltered by mature sycamores, and a one-room dwelling built for the family cook.⁴² In the 1960s John Cooley, who operates Cooley's Nursery and grew up in the Cooley House, planted a small orchard at the house's east yard, roughly the same location where his great-aunts had their "God's Acre", a small vegetable garden whose proceeds were used for tithing.⁴³

⁴² Cooley Farm site visit, May 2005.

⁴³ Ibid.

Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

A. Shaw Family Farms NR Historic District



Figure 41: Dr. William Graham Shaw House (ca. 1900-1905), front elevation. Photograph taken August 2004 by Penne Sandbeck/NCDOT

Nearly all of the Shaw Family Farms National Register Historic District is located immediately south-southwest of the APE, except for the district's northeastern corner, which extends north along Big Shoe Heel Creek into the APE at Bridge No. 14. The 575-acre district is approximately three miles southwest of Wagram, comprising the farms of Dr. Daniel Shaw (1831-1906) and two of his sons, Alexander Edwin Shaw (1862-1932) and Dr. William Graham Shaw (1868-1934). The family paterfamilias, Alexander Shaw, was in the area before Daniel White's 1808 arrival; according to family history, the Shaws were one of the few southeastern North Carolinian Scots to come from Pennsylvania.⁴⁴ The Shaws were Presbyterians but nevertheless were buried in Spring Hill Baptist Cemetery.

Listed in 1982, the Shaw Family Farms' significance covers three National Register criteria. First, they are eligible under Criterion A for their association "with the continuous and evolving practice of agriculture in Scotland County," specifically in their role as a family farm complex.⁴⁵ Then, the Shaws were prominent members of county commerce and government, beginning with Dr. Daniel Shaw, the county's longtime nineteenth-century physician who was also an elder at Montpelier Presbyterian Church. Alexander Edwin Shaw, his son, represented the community in North Carolina's General

⁴⁴ Alexander Shaw I's antebellum parlor was acquired by Colonial Williamsburg and, until recently, was on view at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Collection. Shaw's house did not survive.

⁴⁵ Thomas Butchko, Davyd Foard Hood, and Jim Sumner, National Register Nomination for Shaw Family Farms Historic District (October 1982), p. 8-0. Davyd Foard Hood prepared the criteria assessment.

Assembly between 1917 and 1921. Dr. William Graham Shaw, in addition to following his father's profession, was chairman of the Scotland County Board of Education and helped African-American students, as well as whites, in that capacity.⁴⁶ Given the Shaw family's active role in Scotland County history, the district is eligible under Criterion B as well. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for intact and significant architecture. All three dwellings are exemplary (although the Alexander Edwin Shaw House has fallen upon hard times) of popular nineteenth-century house styles within Scotland County, from Daniel Shaw's late Greek Revival-style, two-story, side-gable dwelling graced by a two-story center portico (**Figure 42**) to William Graham Shaw's Queen Anne-style farmhouse).⁴⁷

Many long-term landscape features continue to survive in the Shaw Family Farms district, interrelating with the former village of Spring Hill. Big Shoe Heel Creek, one of the principal waterways, weaves through both areas, with accompanying swampland. The regional sandy soil continues to be farmed, and pecan groves planted at the turn of the twentieth century still remain. Mature cedars, planted as windbreaks or ornamental trees, are seen in both Spring Hill and at the Shaw Farms.



Figure 42: Dr. Daniel Shaw House (ca. 1870-), front elevation. Photograph by Penne Sandbeck / NCDOT, August 2004.

⁴⁶ Butckho, Hood, and Sumner, p. 8-2. W. G. Shaw also founded the Bank of Wagram and served on the Scotland County Medical Society board. Jim Sumner prepared the historical essay.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* Thomas Butckho prepared the historic architectural analyses of the farmsteads' buildings.

B. Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall



Figure 43: West elevation of Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall. Photograph by Penne Sandbeck/NCDOT, August 2004.

Clearly a one-of-a-kind building, Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall was constructed in 1860 by a branch of the American Temperance Society that had been established in Spring Hill in 1855. Hexagonal in form and of 5:1 common bond, Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall (known locally as Temperance Hall) has the further distinction of its wooden finial's form, that of a wine glass poised, goblet side down, upon an open Bible. By the time Temperance Hall was built, variants of temperance societies, where members took an oath not to partake of alcoholic beverages, nor to make or sell them, had been in the state for over forty years.⁴⁸ Fayetteville was a major center of North Carolina's temperance movement, and it is probable that the young men of Spring Hill looked to Fayetteville as their model.⁴⁹ Why they chose to construct a polygonal building is not known, but Orson Squire Fowler's 1848 publication, *A Home for All, or the Gravel Wall and Octagon Mode of Building*, a treatise dealing with poured concrete technology and octagonal houses, had already enjoyed a modicum of popularity within North Carolina.⁵⁰ One extant period example is the 1852-1855 octagonal annex of Benjamin Hedrick's Chapel Hill home.⁵¹ *A Home for All* also discussed employing the

⁴⁸ Ruth Little, National Register Nomination for Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall, p. 8.1. Daniel J. Whitener, *Prohibition in North Carolina, 1715-1945*, pp. 22-24.

⁴⁹ Whitener writes that in 1832 most of the 31 North Carolina auxiliaries of the Boston-based American Temperance Society were in the Fayetteville area (p. 24).

⁵⁰ Little, p. 8.1.

⁵¹ "Horace Williams House", www.chapelhillpreservation.com. Fowler's work extols the healthful attributes of an octagonal building, which Temperance Hall's members may have chosen to emulate. It would be interesting to know if any of the early members had studied under Hedrick, who taught at the University of North Carolina until 1857.

octagonal form for a number of other buildings, including greenhouses, churches, and schools. Fowler saw the octagonal format as an ideal assembly space:

To gather around a spherical or elliptical table, occasions more harmony and agreeable sensations than around a square one. To have a truly agreeable chit-chat, we require to form into a *circle*. Why our universal use of "the family circle," "circle around the fireside," and the like, but that this circular arrangement of the parties facilitates that magnetic flux and reflux of emotion which creates these delights? As in magnetic and electrical experiments we must complete a circle, so, that several minds may act in concert, it is requisite that they form around and face a common center.⁵²

Temperance Hall, located a short walk east of Spring Hill Baptist Church and by the community school, was a vital part of this former village; many prominent farmers, including Archibald Johnson and Duncan McNeill, were members. At the end of the Civil War, Union soldiers plundered the hall and destroyed many of its books. The building was quickly restored, and temperance meetings and literary events resumed there until the 1890s when the society was disbanded.⁵³ Temperance Hall enjoyed a brief resurgence after local poet John Charles McNeill's untimely death; in 1908, a book and study club, known as the John Charles McNeill Memorial Society, periodically convened at the old building, with a special celebration on July 26, the poet's birthday.⁵⁴ Yet by the 1950s Temperance Hall was vacant, its interior used for storage. Happily, a group of Scotland County citizens convened and restored the building, creating the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Commission, Incorporated, in 1959. The new commission was recognized by the state as a historic site, and a highway marker commemorating the hall was placed in nearby Wagram.⁵⁵ Now a museum, Temperance Hall is part of the John Charles McNeill Memorial Park.⁵⁶

Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall was placed on the National Register in 1972, and declared eligible under Criterion A for its "Social/Humanitarian" attributes, and under Criterion C for its novel and intact building form. As was unfortunately common with North Carolina National Register nominations for single properties prepared before 1980, no boundaries were drawn for Temperance Hall, just the latitude and longitude coordinates, since the property was less than ten acres. Temperance Hall is within the proposed Spring Hill Historic District, but a suggested boundary has been drawn on the following page (**Figure 44**).

⁵² O. S. Fowler, *A Home For All: or The Gravel Wall and Octagonal Mode of Building* (New York: Samuel R. Wells, 389 Broadway, 1853 edition), p. 151.

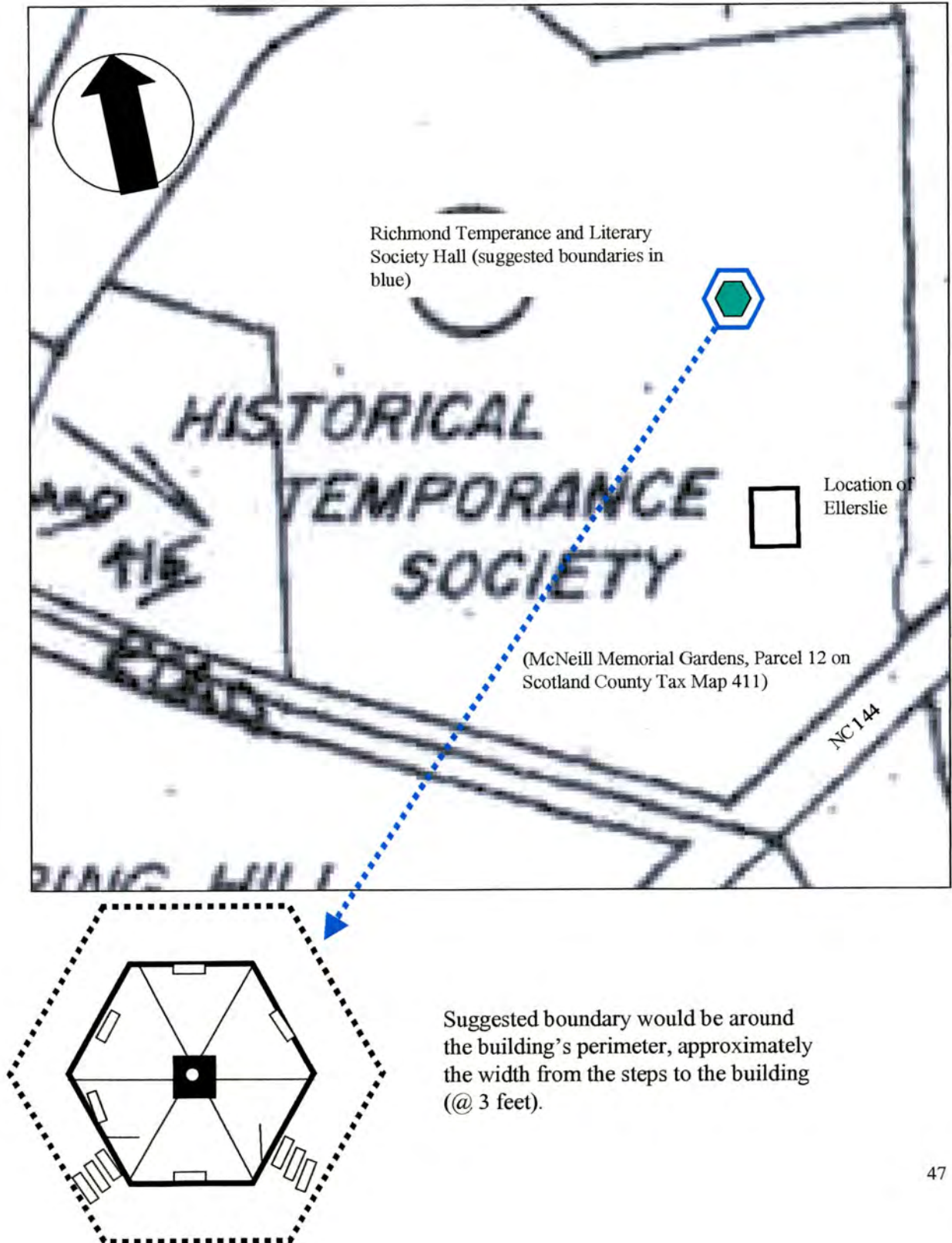
⁵³ Little, p. 8.2.

⁵⁴ Elizabeth Vera Idol, "The Life and Works of John Charles McNeill," pp. 12-13.

⁵⁵ Steele, p. 5. David Brook, *A Lasting Gift of Heritage: A History of the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities, 1939-1974* (Raleigh: NC Department of Cultural Resources, 1997), pp. 107-108. Unfortunately, a statewide bond referendum that would have funded Temperance Hall and ten other state historic sites was defeated in 1959.

⁵⁶ Little, p. 8.2.

Figure 44: Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall: Suggested Property Boundary



Properties Listed on the North Carolina Study List (NC-HPO, SL)

A. Ellerslie (John Charles McNeill Birthplace)



Figure 45: North (front) elevation of Ellerslie, in McNeill Memorial Park. Photograph by Penne Sandbeck, April 2005.

Ellerslie, the birthplace of North Carolina poet John Charles McNeill (1874-1907), probably predates its most famous resident by at least twenty years. In 1862, the poet's father Duncan McNeill bought this house and its accompanying 416 ½-acre tract near Juniper Creek from Jennett McAllister and Dugald Stuart.⁵⁷ The McNeill family owned the house and tract until Duncan McNeill's death in 1910, when it became a tenant house. In 1966 the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Commission acquired Ellerslie, moving it three miles south to its current site. It was placed on the NC-HPO Study List in 1981.

John Charles McNeill, described by his contemporaries as an affable man gifted with considerable charisma, was the up-and-coming poet of his day, a trajectory halted by his death at the age of 33. Two years before, in 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt had presented McNeill with North Carolina's literary award, the Patterson Cup, and McNeill's column for the *Charlotte Observer*, offering both prose and poetry, enjoyed a steady following. McNeill's several essays for the *Charlotte Observer* included the

⁵⁷ Odessa Memory, with Catherine Bishir, Davyd Foard Hood, and Jim Sumner, Nomination Draft for Ellerslie (ca. 1979, unpublished manuscript, NC-HPO survey files), p. 8.1.

charming “An Interview with Santa Claus” of Christmas Day 1904. McNeill also contributed biographical essays of Stuart Warren Cramer and Thomas Dixon, Jr., to the *Biographical History of North Carolina* series.⁵⁸ McNeill’s poetry, for the most part, is sentimental and compared by his peers to the works of nineteenth-century poets Owen Wister and Walt Whitman.⁵⁹ To the modern reader, McNeill’s style owes much to British poets such as Robert Burns, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Sir Walter Scott. His use of dialect in his poetry, whether it be African American or Scottish, has not withstood the test of time very well. But even so, McNeill’s poems maintain a lively, engaging voice nearly one hundred years since his passing:

Down on the Lumbee river
Where the eddies ripple cool
Your boat, I know, glides stealthily
About some shady pool.
The summer’s heats have lulled asleep
The fish-hawks chattering noise,
And all the swamp lies hushed about
You sunburnt boys.

--John Charles McNeill, *Sunburnt Boys*⁶⁰

McNeill’s childhood home, now filled with family memorabilia, is distinctive in its own right as exemplary of a once-common regional dwelling type. The one-story, frame house follows a hall-parlor plan made further distinctive by its paired entrance, once a popular feature with many early-nineteenth-century houses built in southeastern North Carolina (**Figure 46 ab**). Ellerslie also has a rear shed extension; however, its kitchen ell and rear basement were added when the house was moved to its current site in 1966. The house’s simple form, center portico, and restrained exterior decoration share many similarities with a nearby 1830s dwelling, the Charles Livingston House east of Wagram (**Figure 47 ab**).⁶¹ Ellerslie’s comparatively wider proportions and simpler molded profiles are more in the spirit of the Greek Revival style.

In the mid-1870s, soon after John Charles’ birth, Duncan McNeill added a two-story side extension to the front of his house, thus accommodating his growing family.⁶² An 1880s photograph shows the extension, apparently only one room deep with a front porch at each level (**Figure 46a**). At that time, a shed roof porch connecting both front elevations of the core building and the new extension augmented the original house’s hip roof

⁵⁸ John Charles McNeill, “Stuart Warren Cramer” (pp. 81-87) and “Thomas Dixon, Jr.” (pp. 88-93), in *Biographical History of North Carolina from Colonial Times to the Present*, Volume VII, ed. Samuel A. Ashe and Stephen B. Weeks (Greensboro: Charles L. Van Noppen, 1908).

⁵⁹ Archibald Henderson, “John Charles McNeill” (pp. 320, 321, 326), in *Biographical History of North Carolina*, Volume VII.

⁶⁰ John Charles McNeill, *Songs, Merry and Sad* (Charlotte, NC: Stone & Barringer, Co., 1906), p. 65.

⁶¹ Charles Livingston was the poet’s maternal grandfather.

⁶² Mary Steele Smith, “The John Charles McNeill Birthplace” (unpublished manuscript ca. 1970, given by Odessa Memory to Catherine Bishir, NC-HPO survey file on Ellerslie), p. 2.

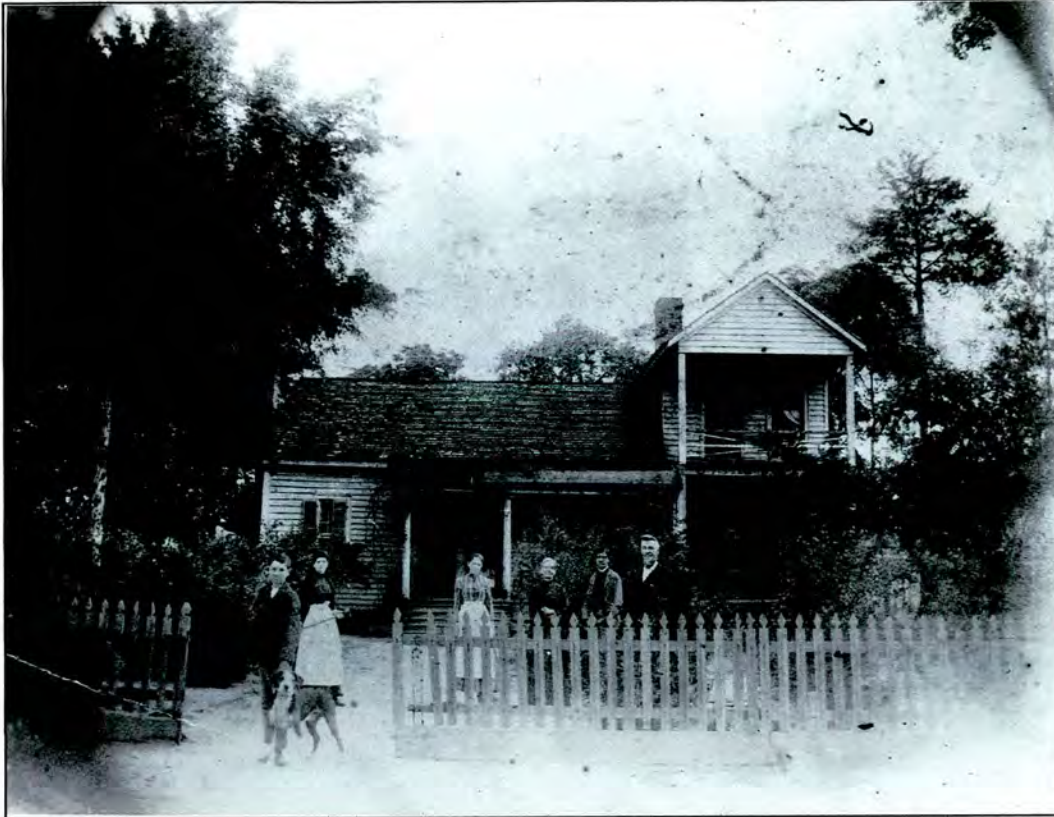


Figure 46a: “Eilerslie,” ca. 1885. John Charles McNeill to far left, Duncan McNeill to far right. The two-story extension, added by Duncan McNeill in the 1870s, was removed in the early twentieth century. Survey and Planning Files, NC-HPO.

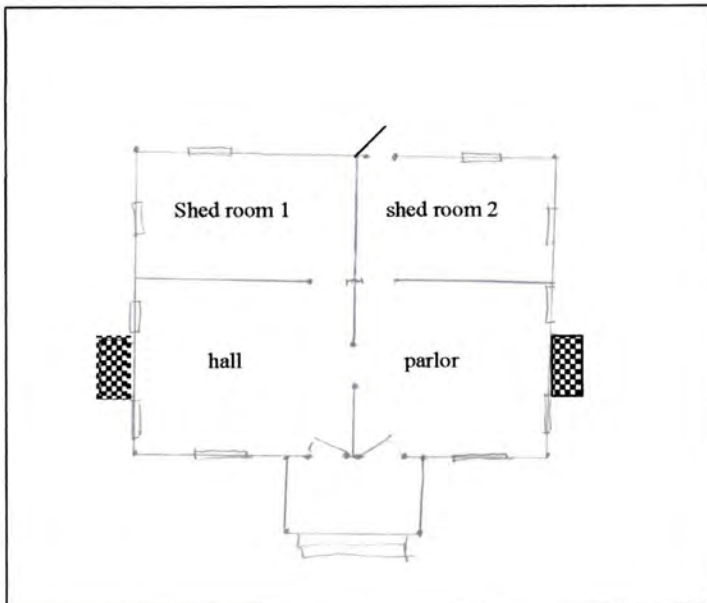


Figure 46b: Sketch floor plan of Eilerslie, transcribed from Thomas Butchko’s field notes, Scotland County Reconnaissance Survey, ca. 1980. Survey and Planning Files, NC-HPO.



Figure 47a: Charles Livingston House, ca. 1830- 1840, Riverton vicinity. Photograph by Thomas Butchko, ca. 1980.

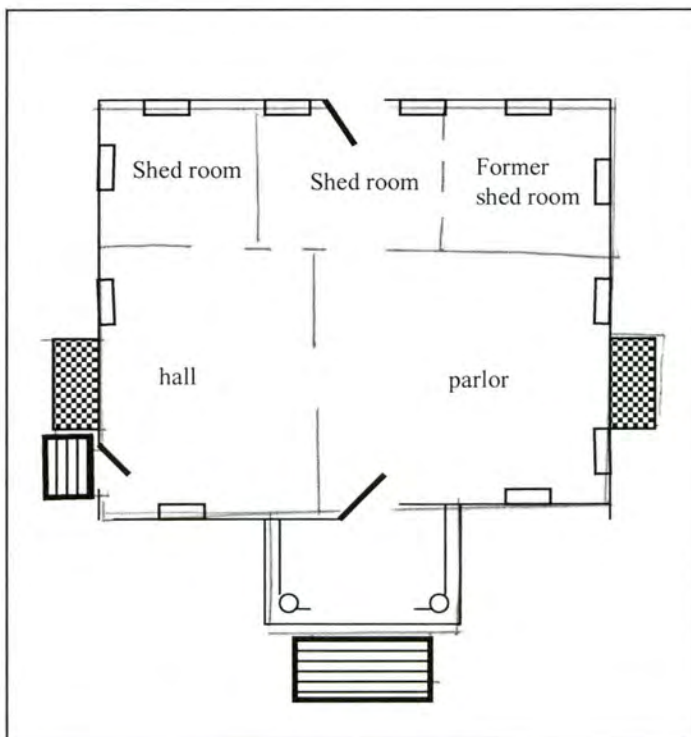


Figure 47b: Sketch floor plan of Charles Livingston House, transcribed from Thomas Butchko's field note, Scotland County reconnaissance survey, ca. 1980. Survey and Planning Files, NC-HPO.

portico. When the McNeills moved to nearby Riverton in the 1890s, Duncan McNeill kept Ellerslie, using it as a tenant house or for storage. After 1910, the year Duncan McNeill died, Richard Steele acquired the house. A local source has stated that Steele tore off the appendage soon afterward.⁶³

By 1959, when the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Commission bought the old hall and surrounding five acres, Spring Hill's church and school that stood within the tract had been long gone. Desirous to create a historic site celebrating the area's history and culture, the commission explored building a visitor's center. They obtained a \$20,000 grant from the state for that purpose in 1961, but it was not enough money to construct a building as well as create a memorial garden for John Charles McNeill. One of the commission members remarked that the McNeill birthplace was presently empty at its original site, approximately three miles northwest, and might be the most fitting building to use. In 1966, with the blessing of NC Division of Archives and History (NCDAH), Ellerslie was moved to its present site. The commission, with NCDAH's concurrence, agreed that a small rear annex, designed to be unobtrusive, would be built for a kitchen and bathrooms. Ellerslie was also wired for electricity and heating at that time. Most of the building's original fabric remains, but some interior repair was needed, and pine from the former Spring Green Baptist Church pews was used for this purpose. The building was dedicated on December 10, 1967.⁶⁴

A 1958 photograph of the house's west elevation, where the two-story annex was positioned between the late 1870s and 1910, show that Ellerslie's exterior fabric was never substantially altered. Even today, the replacement chimneys and piers are comparable to the originals (**Figures 12-14, 49**). Ellerslie's interior plan, a hall-parlor with two shed rooms, is a nineteenth-century type common to yeoman farmers throughout North Carolina, with the added distinction of a paired entrance. Inside, some of the rooms have been replastered but the wainscot, baseboards, and door and window surrounds are untouched.

Ellerslie was placed on the NC-HPO Study List under Criterion B for its association with John Charles McNeill, but it has since gained additional importance for its representation of a house type once frequently seen in southeastern North Carolina, the same region (coincidentally or not) settled by the Highland Scots. The one-story, single-pile, hall-chamber plan is a classic yeoman-farmer house form seen in different variations throughout the state and even Scotland County, one example being the Archibald Leach House (**Figure 48**) northwest of Spring Hill. The distinguishing features of Ellerslie, particularly the paired entrance and retention of the original interior plan, make it additionally eligible under Criterion C for Architecture. As the birthplace of John Charles McNeill and as only extant building associated with this poet of local and state significance, Ellerslie meets Criteria Consideration C for Birthplaces. As a moved

⁶³ Odessa Memory, Wagram, NC, April 18, 1979, letter to Catherine Bishir, NC-HPO. Ellerslie file, NC-HPO survey file archives. Also,

⁶⁴ Smith, pp. 4-5. *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), December 11, 1967 (page not given; from North Carolina Collection clippings, Wilson Library, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill).

building, although it is now part of a memorial park and not a farmstead, Ellerslie nevertheless meets Criteria Consideration B for the same reasons it meets Criterion Consideration C, in addition to the building's architectural significance. In its current site, it has not been altered in any way compromising its structural or intrinsic character, nor have any outbuildings or plantings been added misrepresenting the building's function.



Figure 48: Archibald Leach House, Wagram vicinity, ca. 1894. The Leach House, a hall-parlor plan antebellum house with an engaged shed porch, stands in deteriorated condition north of Spring Hill. Survey and Planning Files, NC-HPO

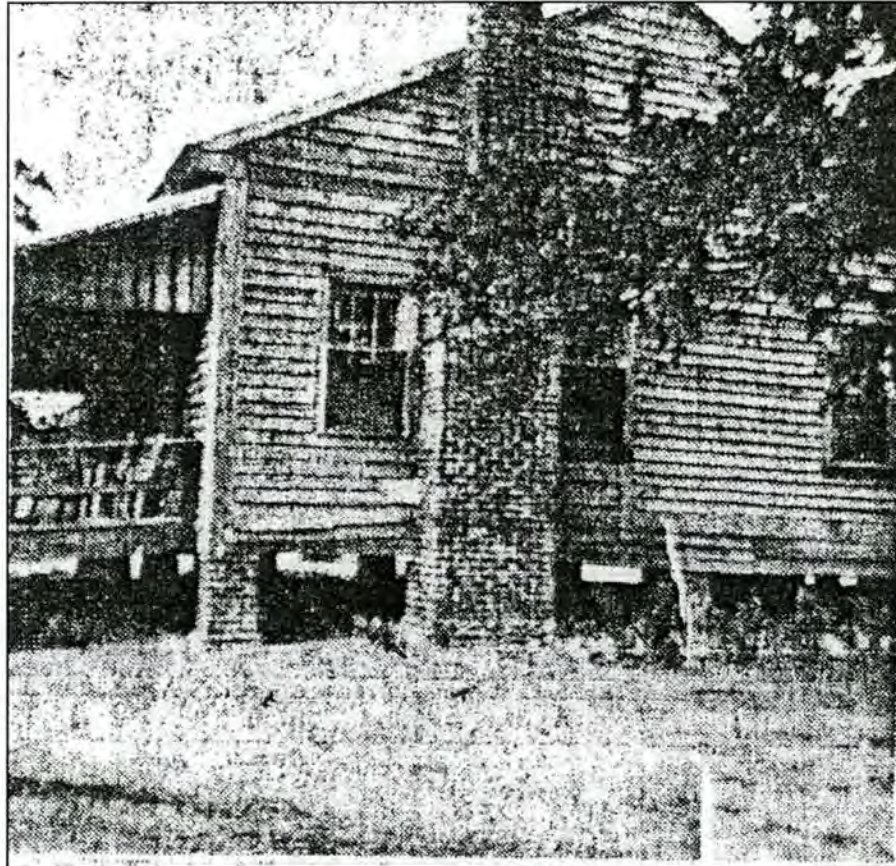


Figure 49: Ellerslie, ca. 1958. Note that this is the elevation where the two-story appendage was attached. The house maintained its brick exterior end chimney and footed piers. Source: *The Gastonia (NC) Gazette*, August 30, 1950 (courtesy NCOAH, Research Branch Archival File No. I-3)

Architectural Context of Proposed Spring Hill Historic District

Spring Hill was one of three adjacent nineteenth-century country villages to be absorbed by the twentieth-century town of Wagram. Riverton, located northeast of Spring Hill, was residential, primarily settled by descendants of Daniel White. Montpelier to the north was sited below Gilchrist's Bridge spanning the Lumber River. It appears on 1870s maps and was the location of Montpelier Presbyterian Church. Spring Hill, however, could be argued to have been the civic center of this confederation; it had the local school, a large church, and the temperance society as well as a grist mill and the two regional doctors. It was a community center for farmers, whose outlying residences were within walking or driving distance to the school and church. As there were few buildings to begin with, the twentieth-century losses of the church and school were unfortunate. However, nothing has been built in their place, nor, under the aegis of the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Commission, is there likely to be anything built. The site remains as verdant as it appeared in an 1890s photograph (**Figure 37**).

Within this small district is a range of architecture encompassing residential, civic, and agricultural modes, and spanning a period from 1850 to 1940. The oldest building is probably Ellerslie, thought to have been built by the McAllister family in the 1850s. As previously stated, although it is a moved building, Ellerslie retains its intrinsic integrity and would be immediately recognizable to its most prominent residents, Duncan and John Charles McNeill.

Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall is a rare example of an antebellum civic building within North Carolina, rarer still for its employment of a hexagonal form. The brick, thought to be locally produced, is laid in 5:1 common bond, and simply rendered brick flat arches cap the doors and windows. The plain box cornice and small stone water table nevertheless give the building, along with its restored louvered shutters, a sense of gravitas. The interior has been restored, but the plan is the same, following Orson Squire Fowler's suggested format for a classroom (**Figure 50**).

The Cooley Farm, in contrast to Ellerslie and Temperance Hall, is a down-to-earth, turn-of-the-twentieth-century farmstead, still in operation but retaining buildings that are either still utilized or only recently abandoned. The house itself was built in two major stages—the original core of the house were the two rear ell rooms and the rear section of the main block built for James L. Cooley and his family circa 1880. Around 1927, when Cooley's daughters were living there, the house was substantially expanded; two front rooms were added and the entrance extended accordingly. At that time the rear dining room at the house's east elevation was also added, plus a handsome wraparound porch with Tuscan supports sheltered the dwelling. The back porch, which once circumscribed

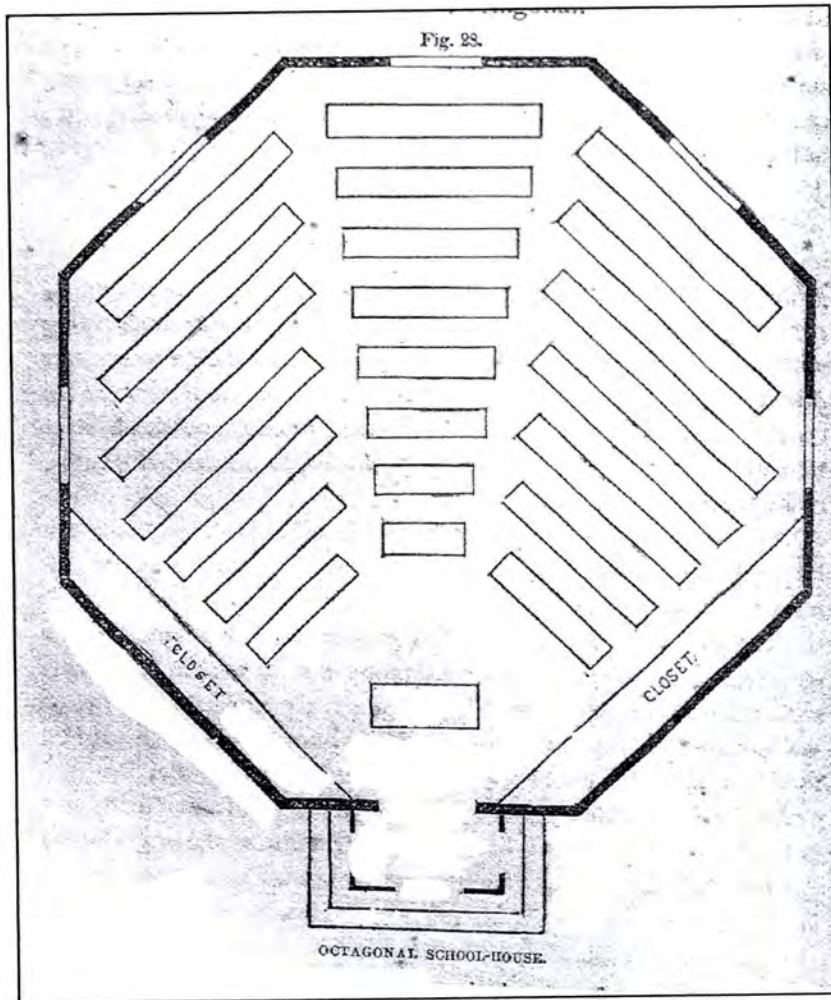


Figure 50: Diagram of an Octagonal School-House, from Orson Squire Fowler's *A Home For All* (p. 152). Although smaller and hexagonally-shaped, Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall roughly conforms to this plan.

the house, was enclosed at the north side of the main block in 1960, and a small bath was built in the enclosure (**Figure 51**).⁶⁵

What is unusual is that Maggie and Effie Cooley, rather than following then-popular styles, chose to build in the manner of their nearby kinsmen, William G. Shaw and Mary Cattie Cooley Shaw, as well as Eli Murray and Frances Annabelle Cooley Murray. Instead of encasing their family homeplace in an Eclectic Revival or Craftsman bungalow shell, they chose an amalgam of Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles. The Cooley House, with its high-hip roof, wraparound porch, and entrance lit by transoms and sidelights, not to mention its elaborate lightning rods, resembles a house constructed at the turn of the twentieth century, rather than one remodeled on the eve of the Great Depression (**Figure 52**).

Among the Cooley Farm's extant outbuildings (**Figure 53**) are an 1890s livery stable converted to a dairy barn in the 1930s by Robert Elihu Cooley, the present owner's grandfather (**Figures 31-33**), and an 1890s frame smokehouse used until the 1950s (**Figure 30**). On the grounds east of the smokehouse is a one-room frame building known as the cook's house (**Figures 25-26**). According to family history, the house, which rests on brick piers with no infill and has evidence of wire and cut nails, was built in the 1920s for Emma, the family cook, and has been used in later years for storage.⁶⁶ The Cooleys resided the building in the 1990s but the brick flue chimney remains, as well as two hinged, rather than double-hung, sash windows. Besides cows, the Cooleys also raised chickens; the chicken house Robert Cooley built in the 1930s still stands, including the small laying boxes where he and his family would have gathered eggs (**Figure 29**). The brooder house, where chicks were incubated, is now used for the family chickens; the chimney was removed some years ago (**Figures 27-28**). Robert Cooley's son Jim built a front-gable frame hog nursery in the 1940s, which stands near the cook's house (**Figure 35**). According to the family, Jim Cooley also planted sycamore trees, which grow quickly, on either side of the building to provide cooler temperatures for the young pigs.⁶⁷ One outbuilding moved to the site is what the Cooleys now use as their sales office for Cooley Nursery. It was formerly a small animal pen in Wagram that the family obtained in the 1950s and used as a chicken house for a brief period before adding the present-day shelter (**Figure 36**).⁶⁸

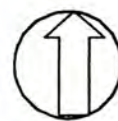
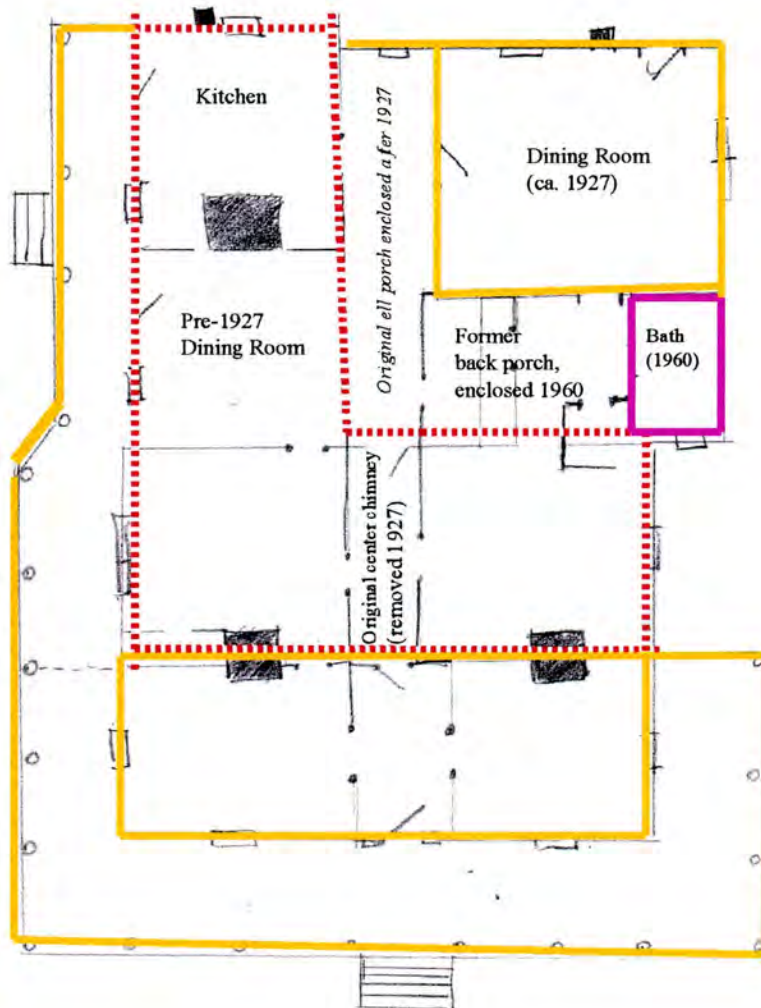
⁶⁵ Thomas Butchko, October 1980 Cooley site visit. Also, Elizabeth Cooley, July 1, 2005, telephone conversation with Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT. In 1920, according to census records, Robert Elihu Cooley lived in the house with his sisters, younger brother, and mother. The 1930 Federal Census Population Schedule for Spring Hill Township, Scotland County, recognizes Maggie Cooley and her brother Robert Elihu Cooley as having separate households, but Robert Cooley ran the farm. It is not known why Maggie Cooley and her sister decided to expand the house, unless other Cooley relatives were going to live with them; neither John nor Elizabeth Cooley knew why the house was expanded in 1927, but John Cooley, his siblings, and parents moved into the house on Maggie and Effie's invitation in the 1950s.




⁶⁶ Cooley site visit, May 2005. No mention of Emma the cook has turned up in the 1910s, 1920s, or 1930s census records.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ ibid.

Figure 51: Diagram of Cooley House, adapted from Tom Butchko's 1980 drawing (NC-HPO Survey files): Not to scale



-  Original section of house, ca. 1880: interior center chimney and rear ell chimney (no longer operational) in place
-  1927 additions to house; center interior chimneys in front section also added, rear exterior flue chimneys added in kitchen and new dining room
-  Post-1955 additions to house

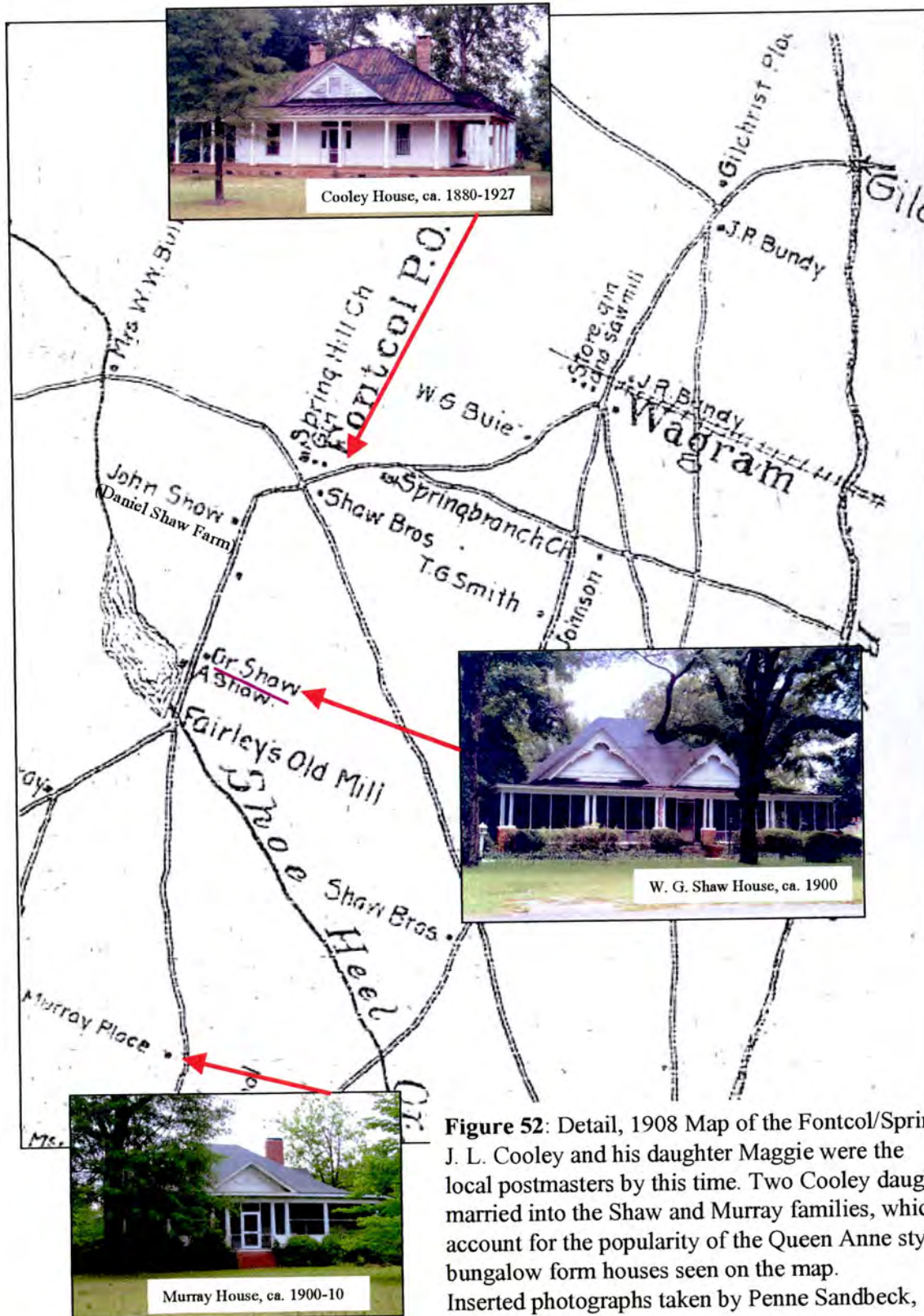
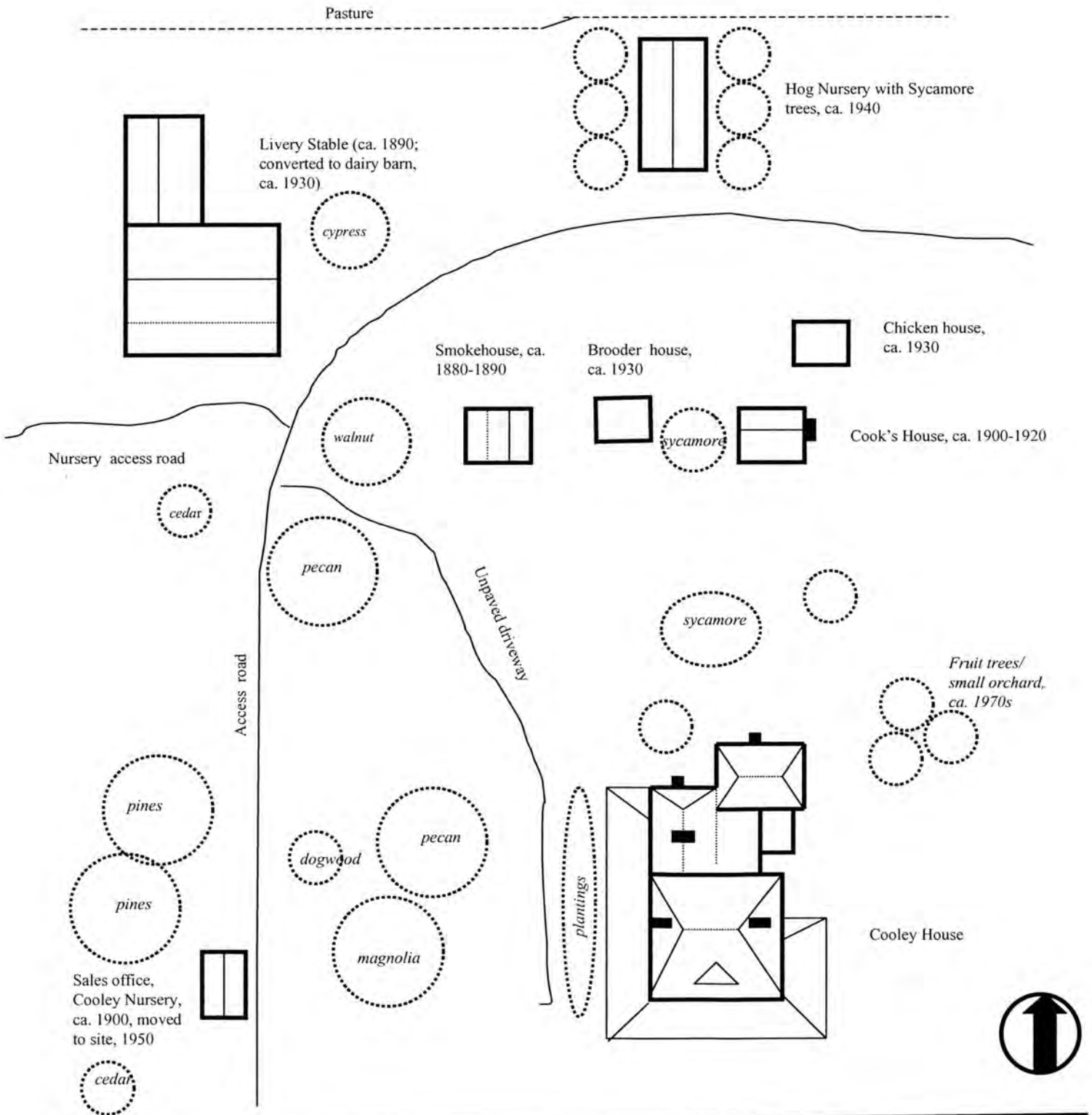


Figure 52: Detail, 1908 Map of the Fontcol/Spring Hill area. J. L. Cooley and his daughter Maggie were the local postmasters by this time. Two Cooley daughters had married into the Shaw and Murray families, which may account for the popularity of the Queen Anne style bungalow form houses seen on the map. Inserted photographs taken by Penne Sandbeck, April 2005.

Figure 53: Site Map of Cooley House and Farm (Not to Scale)



The Archibald Johnson House that stood at the southwest corner of NC 144 and SR 1407 was known as the only mid-nineteenth-century, two-story house in the immediate area. It burned in the 1970s and no photographs are known to survive of the house, but Cooley family descendants remember it as having an imposing bi-level porch at the front elevation with decorative woodwork.⁶⁹ The strawberry field and wooden stand where the berries are sold in season are positioned at what would have been the Johnson House's front lawn. As such, the property is noncontributing to the proposed district. However, its landscape, containing several mature ornamental trees such as cedars and magnolias, evokes the pastoral character of the earlier community and the land continues to be farmed (see Figures 59-61).

⁶⁹ Elizabeth Cooley, July 1, 2005, telephone conversation.

VII. Evaluation

Spring Hill Historic District

The proposed Spring Hill Historic District, which contains one property already on the National Register, is eligible under Criterion A for Agriculture and Social History. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a district must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to agriculture and social history. Significant and contributing properties within the district must have existed at the time of the period of significance.⁷⁰ Spring Hill's significance lies in its being a rural community retaining almost all of its building types as well as being a rare example of a Scottish Baptist settlement in southeastern North Carolina. Its agrarian heritage remains intact, a continuous and evolving phenomenon as documented by the span of agricultural outbuildings found on the Cooley Farm. Its border with the Shaw Family Farms National Register Historic District is nearly seamless, continuing the landscape of forested swampland, field patterns, and farmhouses. As such, the proposed Spring Hill Historic District is furthermore eligible under Criterion C for Architecture, as a collection of agrarian building types within a landscape setting of high integrity.

The district is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with the early twentieth-century poet John Charles McNeill, specifically his birthplace, Ellerslie, which has been in the district since 1967. Ellerslie, in turn, meets Criteria Consideration B's requirements. Although it was moved from its original site three miles northwest, it remains structurally intact, with replaced elements (such as the fluted porch supports) in keeping with original elements. The house remains a rural location, and its surroundings are little different from the location it left, a farmstead that was no longer in operation. It is, furthermore, not only the last remaining building most importantly associated with John Charles McNeill, but also its significance extends to the building itself, an intact and rare example of regional antebellum building tradition.⁷¹

Spring Hill Cemetery is not individually eligible under Criteria Consideration D. Although it is the final resting place of many individuals vital to Spring Hill's history and identity—Dr. Daniel Shaw, Dr. William G. Shaw, Daniel White, Duncan McNeill, James L. Cooley, and John Charles McNeill among them—these decedents are not “persons of transcendent importance.”⁷² The cemetery itself boasts exceptional Victorian era grave markers and intact ironwork fencing for family plots, in addition to retaining mature ornamental trees and plantings and a strong sense of place in its southern and eastern sections. Although it is not distinctive enough in design to merit Criteria Consideration D individually for its design, it is nevertheless, in terms of design and local associations, a

⁷⁰ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁷¹ The McNeill home in Riverton burned in the twentieth century, and the Laurinburg law office, where McNeill briefly practiced, is no longer standing.

⁷² *National Register Bulletin 16A* (Washington, DC: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, et alia, 1991), p. 37.

sturdy part of the greater whole of the proposed Spring Hill Historic District, and therefore a contributing property.⁷³

The proposed Spring Hill Historic District is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁷⁴

The period of significance for this proposed district extends from 1860, the estimated construction date of Spring Hill's oldest extant building, Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall, to 1955, approximately when agricultural-related building ceased on the Cooley Farm.

Boundary Description

The proposed boundary of the Spring Hill Historic District follows the present property lines of Parcels 12 (McNeill Memorial Park) and 14 (Spring Hill Cemetery) of Scotland County Tax Map 411, and the indicated 1/10th subparcel of Parcel 1 (approximately 6 acres), and the whole of Parcel 2 of Scotland County Tax Map 415, both of which are the historic components of the Cooley Farm. The approximate size of the district is 48 acres (**Figure 54**). The Shaw Family Farms National Register Historic District is included on this map, its holdings totaling 574.34 acres, according to the 1982 nomination. These include Parcels 8, 15, 25, 24, 22, 15, and 30 of Scotland County Tax Map 411, and Parcels 14, 15, 18, 21, and 28 of Scotland County Tax Map 413. This boundary map, reproduced from the Scotland County Tax Maps, is not to scale. Significant properties in both the Spring Hill Historic District and the Shaw Family Farms NR Historic District are labeled on the following page.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary for the Spring Hill Historic District encompasses the principal properties contributing directly to the district's historic significance.

⁷³ "Examples of properties that do not need to meet Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries.... A cemetery that is nominated as part of a district, but is not the focal point of the district." *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U. S. Department of the Interior, et alia, 1998 edition), p. 34.

⁷⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

VII. Evaluation

Spring Hill Historic District

The proposed Spring Hill Historic District, which contains one property already on the National Register, is eligible under Criterion A for Agriculture and Social History. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a district must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to agriculture and social history. Significant and contributing properties within the district must have existed at the time of the period of significance.⁷⁰ Spring Hill's significance lies in its being a rural community retaining almost all of its building types as well as being a rare example of a Scottish Baptist settlement in southeastern North Carolina. Its agrarian heritage remains intact, a continuous and evolving phenomenon as documented by the span of agricultural outbuildings found on the Cooley Farm. Its border with the Shaw Family Farms National Register Historic District is nearly seamless, continuing the landscape of forested swampland, field patterns, and farmhouses.

The district is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with the early twentieth-century poet John Charles McNeill, specifically his birthplace, Ellerslie, which has been in the district since 1967. Ellerslie, in turn, meets Criteria Consideration B's requirements. Although it was moved from its original site three miles northwest, it remains structurally intact, with replaced elements (such as the fluted porch supports) in keeping with original elements. The house remains a rural location, and its surroundings are little different from the location it left, a farmstead that was no longer in operation. It is, furthermore, not only the last remaining building most importantly associated with John Charles McNeill, but also its significance extends to the building itself, an intact and rare example of regional antebellum building tradition.⁷¹

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⁷⁰ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC: U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁷¹ The McNeill home in Riverton burned in the twentieth century, and the Laurinburg law office, where McNeill briefly practiced, is no longer standing.

⁷² *National Register Bulletin 16A* (Washington, DC: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, et alia, 1991), p. 37.

sturdy part of the greater whole of the proposed Spring Hill Historic District, and therefore a contributing property.⁷³

The proposed Spring Hill Historic District is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁷⁴

The period of significance for this proposed district extends from 1860, the estimated construction date of Spring Hill's oldest extant building, Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall, to 1955, approximately when agricultural-related building ceased on the Cooley Farm.

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Boundary Justification

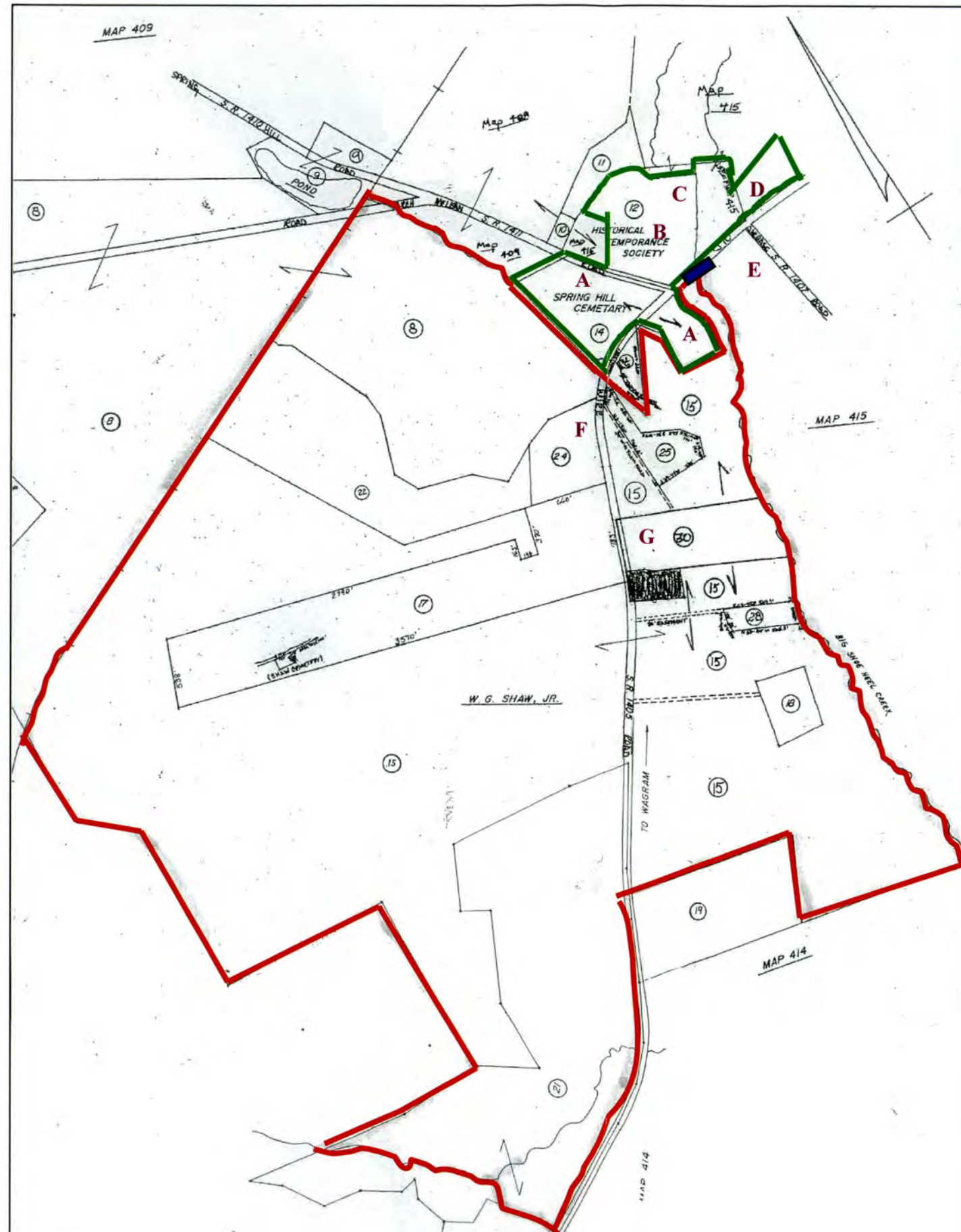
The proposed boundary for the Spring Hill Historic District encompasses the principal properties contributing directly to the district's historic significance.




⁷³ "Examples of properties that do not need to meet Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries.... A cemetery that is nominated as part of a district, but is not the focal point of the district." *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U. S. Department of the Interior, et alia, 1998 edition), p. 34.

⁷⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

Figure 54:

Boundary Map for
 Proposed Spring Hill
 Historic District,
 including Shaw
 Family Farms National
 Register
 Historic District



	Spring Hill Historic District
	Shaw Family Farms NR Historic District
	Bridge No. 14
A.	Spring Hill Cemetery
B.	Ellerslie
C.	Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall
D.	Cooley Hall
E.	Site of Archibald Johnson Farm
F.	Dr. Daniel Shaw Farm
G.	Dr. William Graham Shaw Farm

Sources: Scotland County Tax
 Parcel Maps 410, 413, and 415
 (see Boundary Description), and
 Shaw Family Farms NR Historic
 District Boundary Map, NC-HPO

Properties Evaluated and Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register

Eligibility of Bridge No. 14

Bridge No. 14 spans Big Shoe Heel Creek in Scotland County's Spring Hill rural community, approximately two miles west of Wagram. The bridge, constructed in 1960, is a two-span, thirty-six-foot-long timber stringer bridge with a concrete deck on timber pile supports and concrete cap beam substructure. It has standard one-bar concrete railings cantilevered from the brush curbs. This particular bridge is of no distinction as it is a very common mid-twentieth-century bridge type still frequently seen throughout the state. Furthermore, as it has no technological significance or historic context, it is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; it is also not a contributing element in the proposed district.⁷⁵ For further explanation, Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc., surveyed the bridge for NCDOT's Historic Bridge Inventory, and their entry follows this page.

⁷⁵ Mary McCahon, North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Bridge Inventory Report, entry for Bridge No. 14 (Big Shoe Heel Creek, Scotland County), May 2001.

0424

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
HISTORIC BRIDGE INVENTORY - PHASE I REPORT**

LICHTENSTEIN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC.

Bridge ID No: 820014 **County:** SCOTLAND **Div:** 08 **City:**
Location: 200 FT. E. JCT. SR1411 **UTM:** 17 647381 386120 **Owner:** STATE
Facility Carried: SR 1405
Carried/Feature Intersected: SR 1405 OVER BIG SHOE HEEL CREEK
Type: STRINGER/MULTI-BEAM **Design:**
Material: TIMBER **# Spans:** 2 **Length:** 36 **Width:** 253 **# Lanes:** 2
Railing Type: CONCRETE 1 BAR CANTILEVERED OFF BRUSH CURB RAILINGS
Date of Construction: 1960 **Alteration:** **Source:** NCDOT Bridge Maint. Unit
Designer/Builder: BRIDGE MAINTENANCE UNIT

Current National Register Status of Bridge: Not Previously Evaluated.

Local, Determined Eligible, or NR Historic District/Status:

Name/Date:

Located in Potential Historic District/Historic Context? No

Adjacent to Identified or Potential Historic Properties?

SR 1405 is the northern boundary of the Shaw Family Farms Historic District (National Register 1983). The bridge thus abuts the historic district but is not within its boundaries. The agricultural historic district has a period of significance that ends in 1933.

Inventory NR Recommendation: Not Eligible

Setting/Context:

The bridge carries a 2 lane road over a stream in a sparsely developed, rural setting. All of the quadrants are wooded. The intersections are beyond the NW and SE quadrants. No buildings are visible. SR 1405 is the northern property boundary of the Shaw Family Farms Historic District (NR, 1983). Thus, the wooded quadrants at the bridge's southern quadrants are in the district.

Physical Description:

The 2 span, 36' long, timber stringer bridge with a concrete deck and standard 1 bar high concrete railings cantilevered from the brush curbs is supported on timber pile and cap beam bents.

Summary of Significance:

The 1960 timber stringer bridge was placed by the state's bridge maintenance unit. It has built to their BMD-10 standard, and it has no innovative or distinctive details. It is one of hundreds of simple bridges on secondary roads placed by the bridge maintenance unit since the 1920s. Timber stringer bridges on a timber pile substructure are not uncommon in North Carolina. The bridge is not historically significant for its technology or context. The bridge is adjacent to but not within the Shaw Family Farms Historic District, a large agricultural historic district of period farms. Built as a typical state bridge improvement project in 1960, it does not have a significant historic association with the district's earlier agricultural development and it postdates the district's period of significance.

Bibliography:

NCDOT Bridge Maintenance Unit File.
NC Dept. of Cultural Resources. Survey & Planning Branch Records.

Plan Reel/Position: /

Reviewed By/ Date: MEM (5/01)



Figure 55, Property No. 4: Bridge No. 14, view from east of SR 1407 on NC 144, looking west to bridge



Figure 56, Property No. 4: Bridge No. 14, view from west to east



Figure 57, Property No. 4: North side of Bridge No. 14



Figure 58, Property No. 4: South side of Bridge No. 14

VIII. Bibliography

Primary Sources

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Scotland County Tax Office, Laurinburg, NC.

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Maps

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1908 Bundy & Myers Map. Laurinburg, NC. State Archives, NCOAH, Raleigh, NC.

IX. Appendix

Properties in APE not eligible for National Register: Archibald Johnson Farm Tract



Figure 59 / Property No. 6: Former Johnson House Tract, Strawberry stand, ca. 1975, east elevation



Figure 60 / Property No. 6: former Johnson House Tract, Strawberry stand, ca. 1975, north elevation

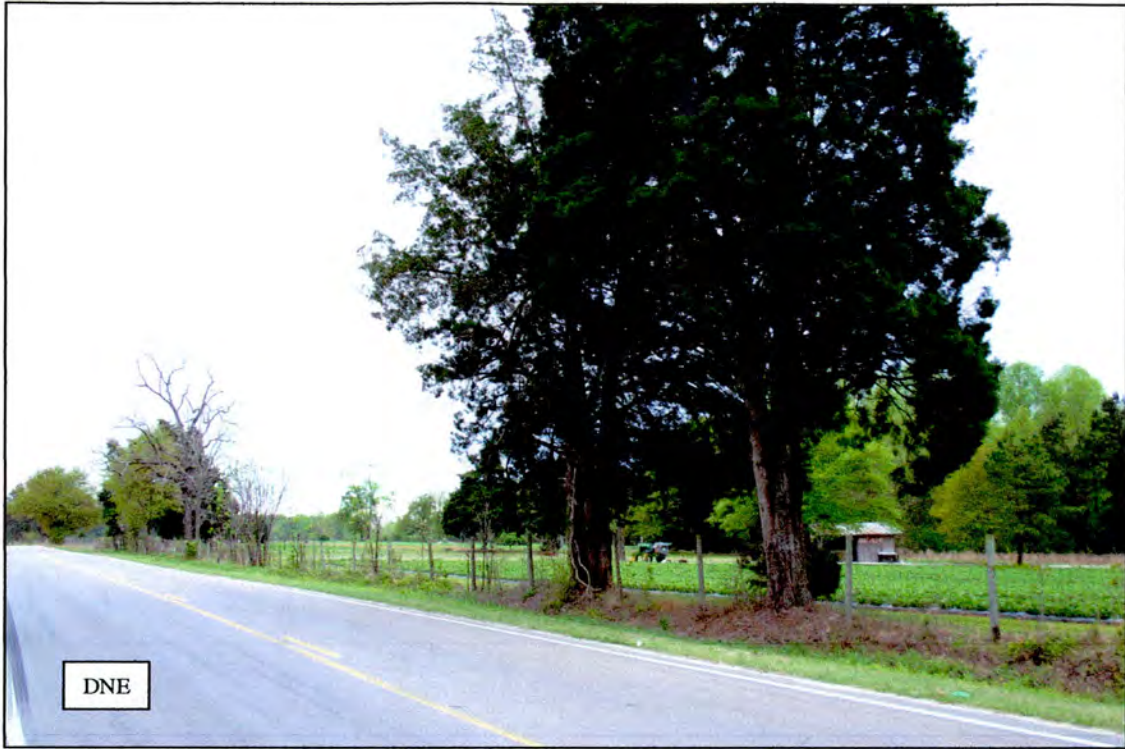


Figure 61, Property No. 6: Former Johnson House Tract, east side of SR 1407 (mature cedars in foreground)