



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

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Division of Historical Resources
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August 21, 2009

MEMORANDUM

To: Mary Pope Furr, Architectural Historian
NCDOT/PDEA/HEU

From: Renee Gledhill-Earley *RGE*
Environmental Review Coordinator

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report, Carthage By-pass, NC 24/27, R-2212, Moore County,
ER04-1006

We are in receipt of the above reference report for the proposed Carthage By-pass. Having reviewed the evaluations for each of the properties, we offer the following comments.

We concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report and with the recommended boundaries.

Property 3 - Fields-Callaway House *MR 1476*
Property 13 - John Hall Presbyterian Church *MR 1486*
Property 57 - Shields Farm *MR 1530*
Properties 69-71 - Kelly-Muse House, Kitchen and Tenant House *MR 1542 - 1544*

We also concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register:

Property 11 - McKenzie Machinery and Millwork Company *MR 1483*
Property 40 - Barrett-Fry House (Friend to Friend Women's Shelter) *MR 1513*
Bridge # 37

In addition to the properties listed above, we also agree that those shown in the Appendix beginning on page 81 do not appear to be eligible for listing and warrant no further study, barring additional information to the contrary.

While the information contained in the report was very helpful to our reaching a decision on eligibility, we believe that its presentation could have been improved by more closely following the established format for these types of reports. Attached is a list of recommended revisions for use by the author.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Attachment

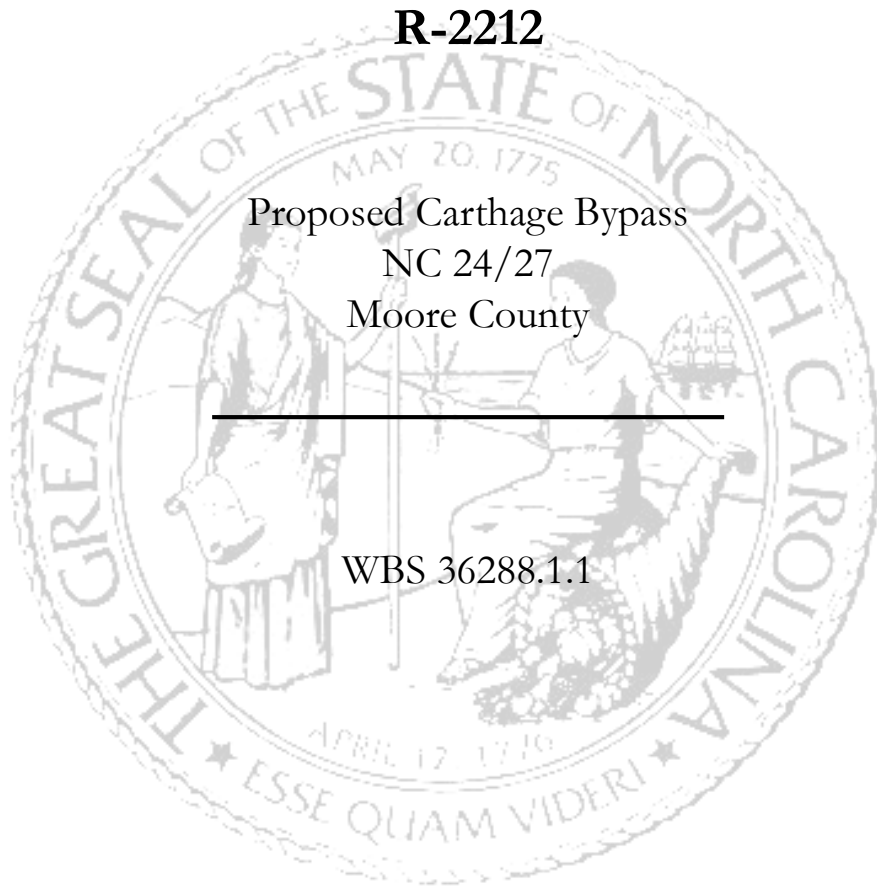
bc: DOT
County

**Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report
Phase II - Intensive
Final Identification & Evaluation**

R-2212

Proposed Carthage Bypass
NC 24/27
Moore County

WBS 36288.1.1



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HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

Proposed Carthage Bypass
Moore County, North Carolina

TIP No. R-2212
WBS No. 36288.1.1



North Carolina Department of Transportation
Prepared by Penne Sandbeck, Historic Architecture Group

July 2009

Penne Sandbeck

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July 16, 2009
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July 16, 2009
date

II. Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to create a multi-lane corridor of NC 24-27 from Kelly Plantation Road (SR 1640) to Priest Hill Road (SR 1653) in Carthage, Moore County. The project length is approximately 4.3 miles. The project length is approximately 4.3 miles. The proposed widening will increase sections of NC 24-27 from an existing two-lane, 24-foot-wide road to a two-lane facility on multi-lane right-of-way, the eventual objective being to have a four-lane divided facility; other sections of the project are to be constructed on either existing or new location. This project is state-funded, with USACE permits, and classified as an Environmental Assessment (EA).

In October 2008 and March 2009, NCDOT architectural historians 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, documented, and evaluated for National Register eligibility. In addition properties less than fifty years old were evaluated for eligibility under Criterion Consideration G. On March 25, 2009, survey findings were presented to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) for review. NCDOT architectural historians presented seventy-nine properties and NC-HPO concurred that sixty-eight of the surveyed properties were not eligible and required no further evaluation. However, NC-HPO did recommend evaluation of eleven properties, a figure that fell to eight when two withdrawn alternatives eliminated the need to evaluate three properties. This report documents the evaluation of these remaining properties, with six properties determined eligible for the National Register.

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III. Project Description

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to create a multi-lane corridor of NC 24-27 from Kelly Plantation Road (SR 1640) to, roughly, Priest Hill Road (SR 1653) in Carthage, Moore County. The project length is approximately 4.3 miles. The proposed widening will increase sections of NC 24-27 from an existing two-lane, 24-foot-wide road to a two-lane facility on multi-lane right-of-way, the eventual objective being to have a four-lane divided facility; other sections of the project are to be constructed on either existing or new location. This project is state-funded with USACE permits, and classified as an Environmental Assessment (EA).

IV. Purpose of Survey and Report

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 an environmental assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the EA 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 of 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.

V. Methodology

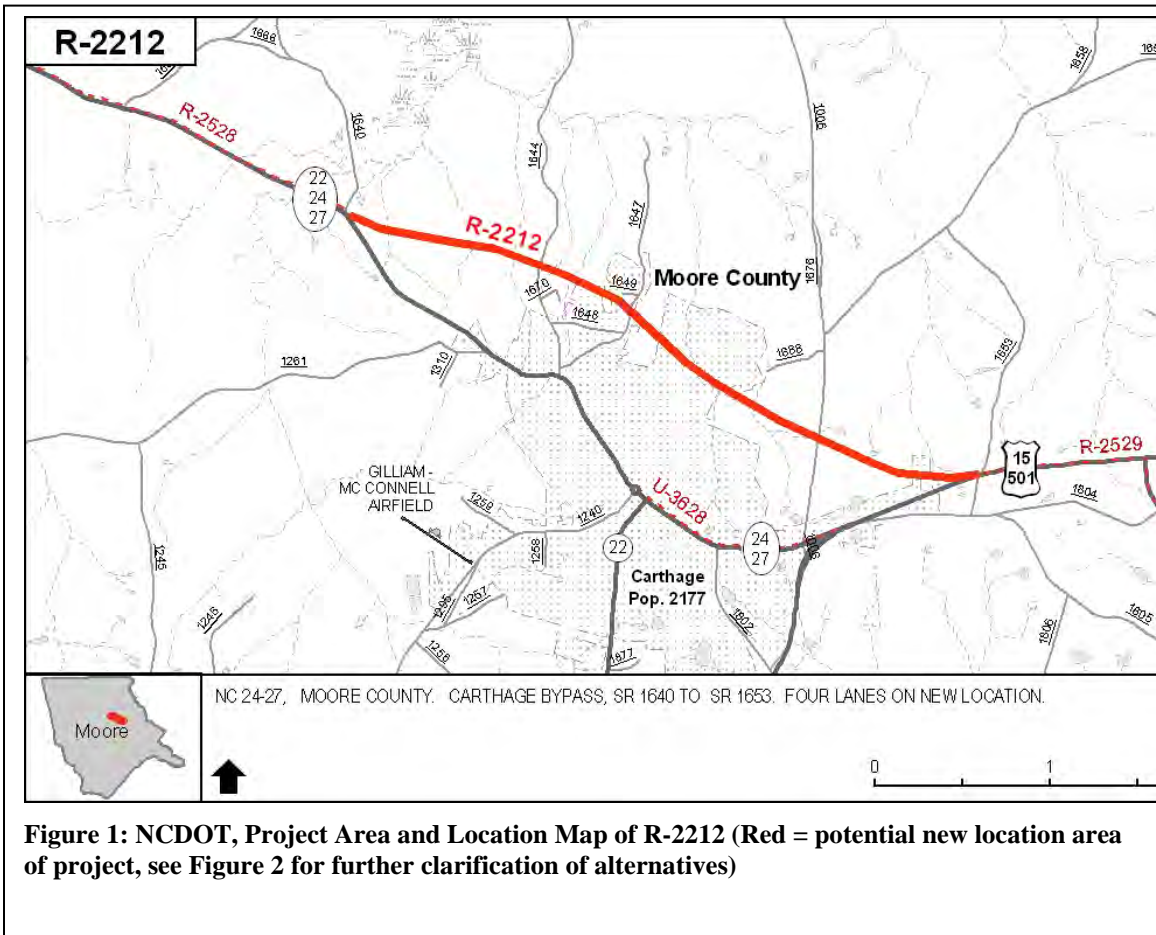
NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (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 **Figure 1**, and a detailed map showing resources keyed within the APE is provided in **Figure 2**, an attachment to the report.

In October 2008 and March 2009, NCDOT architectural historians conducted a survey to identify historic architectural resources within the project's APE. Every property in the APE, fifty years of age or older, was photographed, documented, and evaluated for National Register eligibility. In addition properties less than fifty years old were

evaluated for eligibility under Criterion Consideration G. On March 25, 2009, survey findings were presented to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) for review. NCDOT architectural historians presented seventy-nine properties and NC-HPO concurred that sixty-eight of the surveyed properties were not eligible and required no further evaluation. However, NC-HPO did recommend evaluation of eleven properties, a figure that fell to eight when two withdrawn alternatives eliminated the need to evaluate three properties. This report documents the evaluation of these remaining properties, with six properties determined eligible for the National Register.

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; the North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Moore County Register of Deeds, and the Special Collections Room at the Moore County Library's Carthage branch. Special thanks is given here to Lillie Barrett at the Moore County Register of Deeds; O'Linda Gillis of the NAACP, Moore County branch; George Wilson, Elder, John Hall Presbyterian Church, and church member Mrs. Augusta McNair; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hough and Janice Hough Malpass; Michael and Darlea Moon; Mrs. Sadie Callaway Cagle; and Margaret Davis.



VI. Summary Results of Survey Findings

Seventy-nine properties were identified in this survey and shown at a consultation meeting between NCDOT and NC-HPO on March 25, 2009; at that meeting, sixty-eight of those properties were determined not eligible and not worthy of further evaluation. There were no properties in the APE under fifty years of age that were eligible under Criterion Consideration G. After project alternatives were altered in early 2009, three more properties were eliminated from evaluation—50, 51, and 68—since they were no longer within the APE. The remaining eight properties, in addition to a bridge in the APE, are evaluated in this report according to National Register Criteria.

A. Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places: None

B. Properties Listed on the North Carolina Study List None

C. Properties that are Locally Designated None

D Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register:

Property 3: Fields-Callaway House

Property 13: John Hall Presbyterian Church

Property 57: Shields Farm

Properties 69 and 70: Kelly-Muse House and former kitchen

Property 71: Kelly-Muse Tenant House

E. Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register:

Property 11: McKenzie Machinery and Millwork Company

Property 40: Barrett-Fry House (Friend-to-Friend Women's Shelter)

Bridge No. 37: see Section VIII Appendix

F. Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

See Section VIII Appendix (concurrence form included)

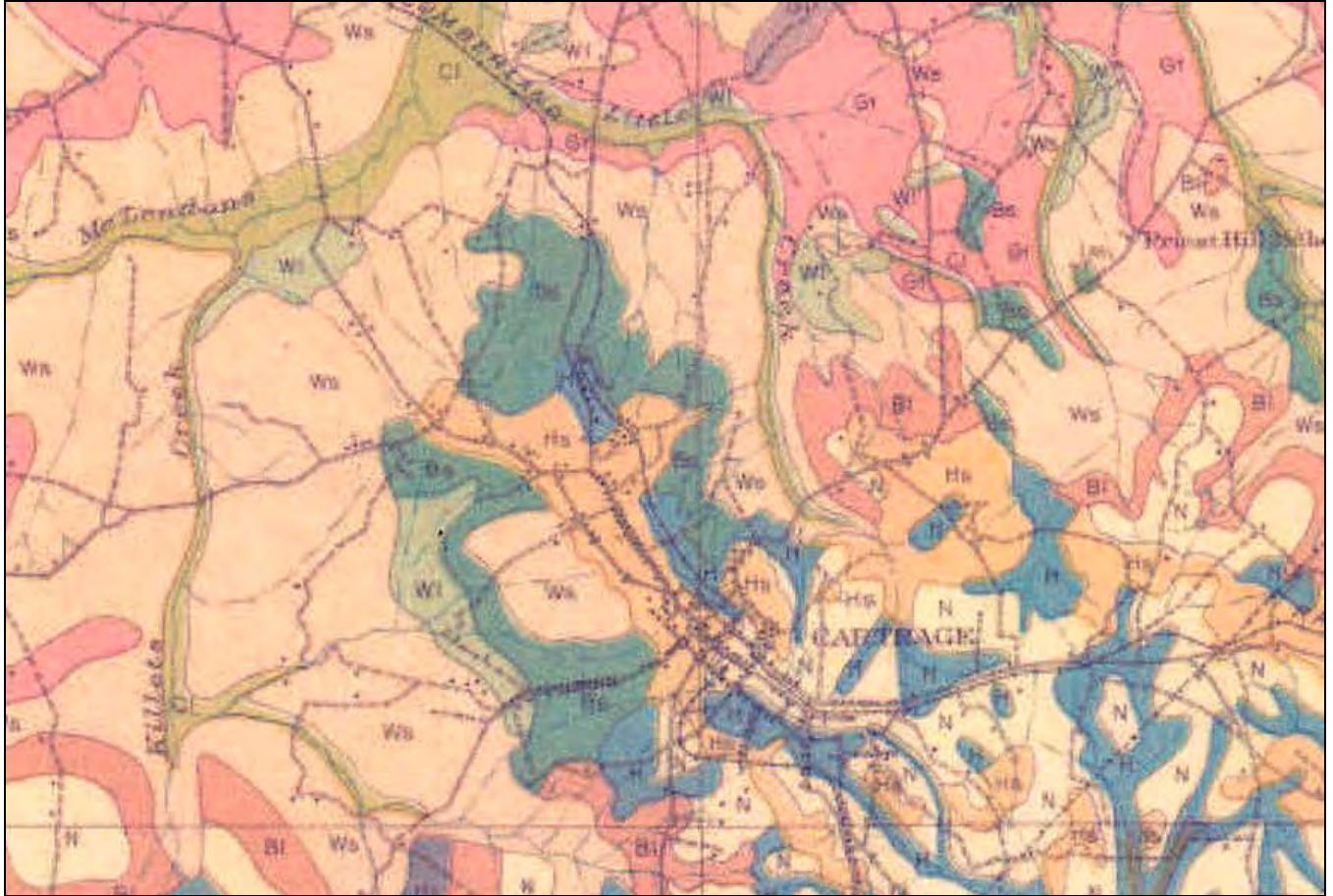


Figure 3: Detail, 1919 NC Soil Survey Map, Moore County, Carthage vicinity

VII. Physical Description of Project Area

Carthage, Moore County’s seat, is situated at the north edge of North Carolina’s Piedmont and the southeastern sandy plateau known as the Sandhills. The sloping terrain, steep in parts, consists of three soil units, the predominant one, Mooshaunee-Hallison-Mayodan-Pinkston, to the north, west, and southwest; in keeping with longtime tradition, the rural sections of this soil area are primarily used for timber, specifically longleaf and loblolly pine. A small belt of sandy Candor-Ailey-Vaucluse soil circling Carthage’s north-northeast perimeter is considerably less fertile. The most arable soil profile in the vicinity, Fuquay-Ailey-Dothan, is concentrated south of town, extending east toward the old farming community of Cameron and the Lee County border; tobacco and corn have been described as some of the ideal produce of this soil.¹ Nearby bodies of water are confined to creeks—McLendon and Crains to the north, and the Little River to the south.

¹ USDA with NC-DENR, *Soil Survey of Moore County, NC* (1995), pp. 5-7;.

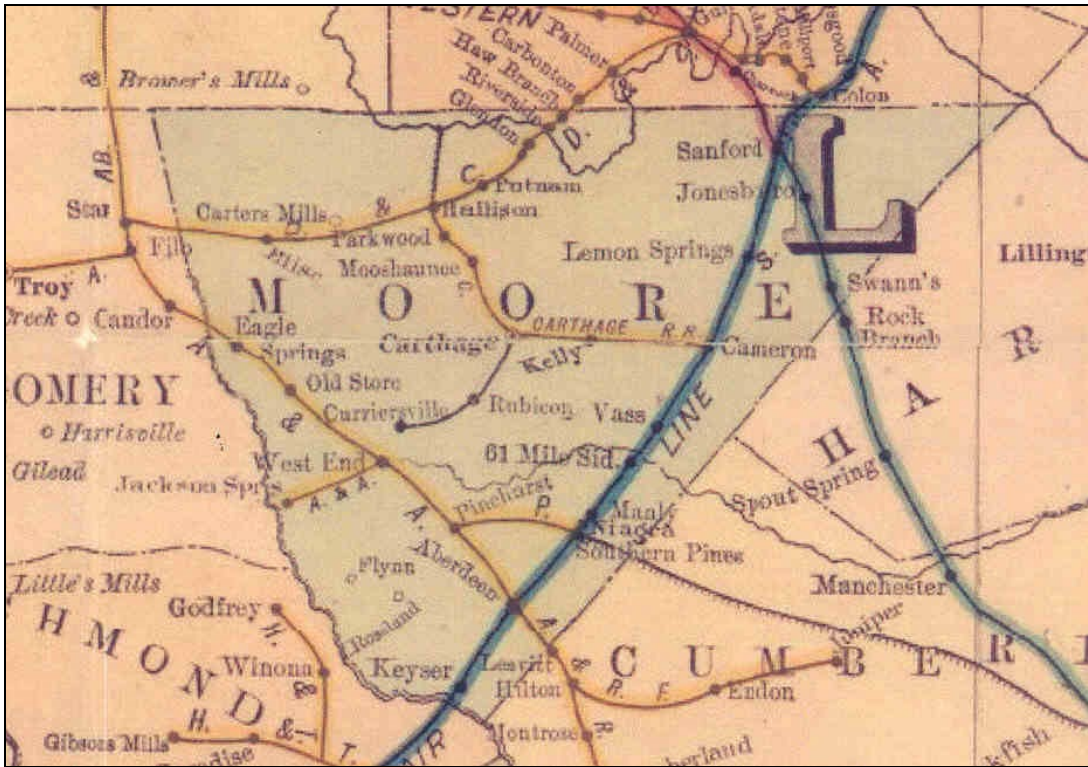


Figure 4: 1902 Rand McNally *Railroad Map of North Carolina*, detail of Moore County. North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

VIII. Historic Context of Project Area

Originally part of Cumberland County, this area south of the Deep River and just north of the Sandhills divide was first settled by Highland Scots in the 1740s, soon followed by farmers of Irish, Scots-Irish, and English descent. In 1788, five years after Moore County was created, citizens established Feaginsville (also known as Faginsville), but it was a short-lived county seat, abandoned by 1796 in favor of a more central location, just south of the aforesaid ridge dividing the fertile Piedmont plains and the coal mines near Deep River from the Sandhills.² Once Carthage was officially plotted in 1796, development took some time to catch fire; ten years later, a correspondent described the town as “a village at the Court House containing eight or ten dwelling houses.”³ Little changed for the following sixty years, until the 129-mile Fayetteville and Western Plank Road was

² Manley Wade Wellman, *The Story of Moore County* (Southern Pines, NC: Moore County Historical Association, 1974), pp. 40-41; Alison Black, National Register Nomination for Carthage Historic District, Moore County, NC, p. 8.1; George N. Lamb, “Timber Resources of Moore County,” NC Forestry Division Press Bulletin No. 169 (Chapel Hill, NC: 15 July 1910), p. 1.

³ Alison Black, Carthage Historic District Nomination, p. 8.1, *op cit.* Blackwell P. Robinson, *A History of Moore County, North Carolina 1747-1847* (Southern Pines, NC: Moore County Historical Association, 1956) p. 106.

plotted to run through the town center *en route* to its terminus at Bethania, in Forsyth County; sections of the plank road's course survive as McReynolds Street, at Carthage's center. Another fortuitous 1850s development was the 1856 launching of the Tyson and Kelly Carriage Company (later known as the Tyson and Jones Carriage Works, when operations resumed in 1873 after the Civil War), a buggy manufactory that finally closed, victim to the automobile, in the 1920s.⁴

Carthage remained, for the better part of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, a small county seat ringed by larger farmsteads owned by the town's prominent families. From the mid-nineteenth century, the Shields, Muse, McNeill, Barrett, and Kelly families' outlying plantations produced a substantial amount of foodstuffs, subsistence for families and dependents, and cash crops such as cotton, tobacco, and timber.⁵ Antebellum production was relatively small, compared to other counties, and the turpentine industry was tame, 170 barrels being produced in the county in 1840. By 1870, however, Carthage's larger landowners were focusing on forest products as a good investment; Alexander Kelly's timber holdings came to 2,300 acres in that year, compared to smaller farmers like Duncan P. Shields, who maintained 40 acres of woodland and Daniel McSween Kelly's 350 acres.⁶ Ten years later, Alexander Kelly's 2,800-acre estate divided amongst his five children, county clerk A. H. McNeill emerged as a major timber owner with 1,000 acres of woodland. Shields had increased his holdings to 140 acres, while Daniel McSween Kelly's timberlands jumped to 500 acres from 350.⁷ Less profitable but equally steady were corn, fruit orchards, cotton, sweet potatoes, irish potatoes, and sorghum, which was made into molasses on many Moore County farmsteads.⁸ The 1890s saw the growth of turpentine in the county, with nineteen distilleries, two of which were in the Carthage area, but by the 1910s, turpentine was gone with lumber sawmills in their place, and the number of cotton gins increasing from five in 1897 to eight in 1916.⁹

Lack of convenient rail transport was a factor in Carthage's comparably small population and industry as nearby towns grew in stature and size due to railroads at their municipalities. For example, Jonesboro, established as a whistle stop on the 1850s Western North Carolina Railroad, became a vital connection to Fayetteville; by 1880, it

⁴ Black, p. 8.3; also Meade Seawell, *Edgehill Entry: Tale of a Tarheel Town* (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton for Meade Seawell, 1970), pp. 49-57. A true Carthage insider, Seawell, the daughter and sister of prominent town attorneys and a direct descendant of antebellum landowners, made the novel observation that exceptional furniture upholsterers, seasoned by the demands of buggy seats and interior details, came out of the Tyson and Jones shop, working in the region well into the 1960s (pp. 174-175).

⁵ U. S. Federal Census Bureau, *Compendium of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants and Statistics of the United States* (Washington: Thomas Allen, 1841), pp. 180-182; Ninth Census, Vol. III: *The Statistics of the Wealth and Industry of the United States* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872); U. S. Federal Census, 1860, 1870, 1880 Agricultural Schedules for Moore County, NC; Black, p. 8.1.

⁶ U. S. Federal Census, 1870 Agricultural Schedule for Moore County, NC.

⁷ U. S. Federal Census, 1880 Agricultural Schedule for Moore County, NC.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory* (Raleigh: Levi Branson, Hillsboro Street, 1897), pp. 434-435; *The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory* (Raleigh: The News & Observer, 1916), p. 377.

slightly surpassed Carthage's population, 372 to 366. This was echoed by the 1870s ascendancy of Sanford, a major stop on the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad.¹⁰ Turn-of-the-twentieth-century developments, such as Aberdeen and Pinehurst in the county's south and southeast sections, further nipped at Carthage's heels.

The railroad eventually came to Carthage, first with a spur of Raleigh and Augusta Railroad in 1888, although one account states that this took place as early as October 1887. Described as a "ten-mile spur track from Cameron to Carthage and then from Carthage to Curriesville," the new railroad was financed by a \$10,000 bond from the town, with additional contributions by Carthage's businessmen, the two entities forming the Carthage Railway Company.¹¹ By 1907, the Randolph and Carthage Railway Company served passengers and freight on the Cameron-Carthage line, connecting northwest at Hallison to the future Norfolk-Southern Railway; this line was re-christened the Moore County Central Railway in 1924.¹² By the time local businessman Van Sharp bought the railroad line to briefly expedite shipping his own products during World War II after which time the line was too expensive to maintain, local roadways were stepping into the breach. NC 27 had come to Carthage, running over part of the former Plank Road, in 1934 and US 15/501 ran directly through Carthage at that time as well.¹³ By 1938, Carthage's major highways were paved and lesser roads, such as Dowd Street, were graded.¹⁴

In addition to Carthage's white farmers, professional tradesmen, teachers, and merchants, African American citizens had established their own institutions and small communities. There was the development of the Needmore community north of town, initially along a country road, with Kester, DeGraffenreid, Madison, and Leake streets laid out between 1930 and 1950. Dowd Street's African American community, centered around John Hall Presbyterian Church, St. Augustine A. M. E. Zion Church, and Pinckney Academy, traced its origins as an informal freedmen's settlement after the Civil War, as many of the former slaves continued working in some capacity for Carthage's white citizens. They had also worshipped, in the case of the Presbyterians, in Carthage's white churches as well; most of John Hall Church's founding members had, as slaves, attended church either in the back rows of the Carthage Presbyterian Church (founded 1850) or in the upper gallery of Union Presbyterian Church (founded 1797), located east of town.¹⁵ As with other national denominations, the Presbyterian and Methodist churches experienced a schism with the outbreak of the Civil War that took decades to resolve; missionary societies, founded by northern branches of these churches and independent entities such

¹⁰ Black, p. 8.4.

¹¹ Seawell, pp. 177-178.

¹² Seawell, p. 179.

¹³ NCRoads.Com Annex (Website on North Carolina Highways and Secondary Roads), <http://www.members.cox.net/ncroads/ushwys/us015501.html>.

¹⁴ Seawell, pp. 179-181; 1938 State Highway Commission Map of Moore County (online http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/ncmaps&CISOPTR=555&CISOBX=1&REC=11).

¹⁵ Rev. John K. Roberts, *History of Union Presbyterian Church* (Carthage, NC: Kelly Printing Company, 1910), pp. 6, 37; Seawell, p. 79.

as the American Missionary Association, worked in the South through Reconstruction and afterwards to help blacks establish new and autonomous schools and churches for themselves. In 1886, two years after John Hall Presbyterian Church built its new chapel, Union Presbyterian Church's pastor, Martin McQueen, wrote in the church log, "the colored people have gone unto themselves."¹⁶

¹⁶ Roberts, p. 38. However, a few African Americans continued to worship in Carthage's white Presbyterian churches, although the majority left. Roberts cites Isaac Caddell as an 1880s "colored" congregant who remained at Union (p. 38), and Meade Seawell (1897-1992), recalls two older African American members of Carthage Presbyterian Church, "Uncle" Joe Tyson and Tom Buck, from her childhood (p. 67).

Evaluations of Surveyed Properties:

Property 3: Fields-Callaway House

Property 11: McKenzie Machinery and Millwork Company

Property 13: John Hall Presbyterian Church and Cemetery

Property 40: Barrett-Frye House, 3895 US 15-501

Property 58: Shields Farm

Property 70: Kelly-Muse House

Property 71: Kelly-Muse Tenant House



Figure 5: Fields-Callaway House, NC 23-24. Photographer Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, November 2008.

Property 3: Fields-Callaway House

A landmark along busy NC 24/27, this frame, two-story I-house with its decorative upper portico is said to have been built between 1910 and 1914 by farmer and lumber merchant Robert T. Fields (1867-1945) so that his children could attend school in Carthage. Exterior elements are in good condition, beginning with the retention of nearly all original German siding secured by cut nails. The spacious full-façade porch (it is likely the house wrapped around to the one-story rear ell at both ends) is supported by original turned Tuscan posts that have no indication of having ever been affixed between balustrades. Above the porch, centered on the second bay, is the front-gable portico whose enclosed balustrade and gable retain a wealth of embricated shingles, in addition to a decorative gable vent [Figure 12]. The house's exterior woodwork remains exceptionally intact, a testament to Fields' time as a lumber mill and machinery manager, where he would have had access to a variety of materials.

The house's raised brick foundation has been whitewashed and was open until recent years; it is presently covered by latticework skirting. There are varied chimneys, from the single-shoulder brick 5:1 exterior east end chimney with its stepped base and the rear ell's flue to the exterior rear chimney, a popular feature with turn-of-the-twentieth-century dwellings, at the main block's north elevation. The one-story rear ell retains its original door and window openings, but a later two-part, double-hung sash window at the

ell's east elevation suggests that the window was created when the ell and house, once separated by a small breezeway, were enclosed and connected together [Figure 19].

Until the 1940s, the house followed a straightforward, center hall plan, one room deep; finish, where not presently concealed by wallpaper, carpet, and dropped acoustical tile ceilings, is surprisingly plain. The rear ell's northernmost room retains its original tongue-and-groove walls and ceiling, along with simple door and window surrounds. Window and door surrounds throughout the house are similarly understated, either plain boards or surrounds with slightly raised cornerblocks. The Fields-Callaway House retains other early-twentieth-century decorative finish such as Neoclassical Revival style mantelpieces and overmantels and a staircase.

Outbuildings have nearly all vanished from this property. An early twentieth-century barn, located northwest of the house, has lost its roof and is slowly caving in. Robert Callaway's 1940s concrete block roadside store remains in fair condition, although the frame bathroom stalls, built for customers, stand in deteriorated condition nearby [Figure 20].

According to former longtime owner, Mrs. Sadie Callaway Cagle, and Carthage's former postmaster, Gilbert ("Gib") Bailey, the house was built in the twentieth century's first quarter on land that had been part of Alexander Kelly's vast antebellum land holdings. Upon Kelly's 1872 death, his thousands of acres were equitably divided between his five children; apparently Peter H. Kelly (1848-1921), who received the parcel upon which this house now stands, sold it to the Cole family, farmers who operated a nearby mill, and it eventually passed into the hands of Robert Fields.¹⁷ Mr. Bailey's mother, Ena (sic., spelled "Ina" in 1920 census) Fields Bailey, was one of Robert and Mattie Fields' six children, and is listed in 1910 as thirteen years old and residing with her family in the southwest section of Carthage Township, either at or near this address. In 1918, having graduated from Carthage High School in 1915 and having married Martin McQueen Bailey, Ina Fields Bailey gave birth to her firstborn, Gilbert, at her parents' home.¹⁸

By 1941 the house was owned by R. T. and Sadie Grissom; the interim period of ownership between the Fields and the Grissoms was not found in Register of Deeds records but deeds of neighboring parcels suggest that either the Fields or the next family to own the house lost it at the outset of the Great Depression, making it one of many local homes and farm tracts to be sold at public auction.¹⁹ According to Mrs. Cagle, R. T.

¹⁷ U. S. Federal Census, 1860-1900 Population Schedules for Moore County, NC; Last Will and Testament of Alexander Kelly (Moore County Clerk of Court, Will Book D, p. 39), Moore County Register of Deeds, Deed book 60, p. 341 (J. F. Cole Tr.>Robert T. Fields); Mrs. Sadie Callaway Cagle, Miami, FL, and Carthage, NC, 10 June 2009 conversation with Penne Sandbeck.

¹⁸ Mr. Gilbert Bailey, Carthage, NC, 10 June 2009 telephone conversation with Penne Sandbeck.

¹⁹ Moore County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 115, page 15 (Gurney P. Hood, Commissioner of Banks, State of NC>First Carolinas Joint Stock Land Bank, Deed, August 1932. The property in question, a neighboring parcel of the Fields-Callaway property, was what Mrs. Cagle referred to as the "farmhouse," where she and her family lived from 1936, when Mr. Callaway first came to Moore County, till 1945 when they bought the Fields House from the Grissom family. Sidney and Minnie Key, who owned the farm

Grissom, who was said to have been a preacher, and his wife who was a nurse, made some significant alterations to the house, beginning with the kitchen being moved to the ell's opposite end (part of which may have originally been the breezeway before its subdivision into a bathroom and the kitchen) and the former kitchen-dining rooms made into servants' quarters.²⁰ The other alteration was the truncation of the center hall staircase into an enclosure [**Figure 18**]. Mrs. Cagle recalled that when her father bought the house in 1945, the upstairs porch had been enclosed into a room; this was rectified, but the other alterations were not.

Robert Abner Callaway (1895-1983), the oldest of William and Celie Callaway's four children, was born in Stewart's Creek Township, northwest of Mount Airy and just below the Virginia line in Surry County's foothills. His father was a farmer and, according to Callaway's daughter Sadie Cagle, Robert Callaway grew up with an appreciation of clay soil from his time in Surry County. In 1920 Callaway, still in Stewart's Creek Township, was renting a farmstead with his wife Blanch (1900-1972), and their two oldest children, Robert and Mary Ruth.²¹ Sometime between 1920 and 1930, the Callaways left Surry County for Hoke County, where they continued to farm. According to Mrs. Cagle, her father bought property in Moore County as quickly as he could, in 1936; nine years later, he purchased the Fields House from the Grissoms, remaining here until his death in 1983. Eleven years before his death, Callaway turned the property over to his eight living children, receiving a life estate in return. After his death, Sadie Callaway Cagle bought out her siblings' share in the property, and the home has been used since as a summer residence for Mrs. Cagle and for family reunions. She recently deeded the property to her son and granddaughter.²²

Callaway also built the concrete block store facing White Oak Road near the southeast corner of his property [**Figure 11**]. Initially, he and his wife Blanch rented the frame country store across the road from the Way family, who had run it for some years prior. The Callaways quickly decided that they would rather operate their own store from their own side of the road, and so the one-room concrete block building, lit by metal casement windows, was constructed by 1949. A "regular country store," the Callaways sold gasoline, groceries, canned goods and drinks; it was a gathering place for locals as well, necessitating the 1950s frame outhouse built by Callaway with one stall for men, the other for women [**Figure 20**]. The Callaways ran the store until 1980, after which time Tommy Gibbons rented the building for use as a lawnmower and machine repair shop.

property in the 1920s, had entered into a deed of trust in 1923 with Raleigh Banking and Trust Company, then defaulted on the loan early in the Depression; the property was sold at auction to First Carolinas, eventually being bought by W. N. Weaver and then sold to Callaway. It is probable a similar fate befell the Fields-Callaway House, leading to the Grissoms' eventual acquisition of the house and land.)

²⁰ Sadie Callaway Cagle, 10 June 2009.

²¹ U. S. Federal Census, 1900, 1910, and 1920 Population Schedules for Stewart's Creek Township, Surry County, NC; USDA Soil Survey, Surry County; Sadie Callaway Cagle conversation, 10 June 2009.

²² Moore County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 357:334 (Robert A. Callaway>heirs, 1972), Deed Book 515:837 (Callaway Heirs> Sadie Callaway Cagle, 1983), and Deed Book 3559: 44-45 (Sadie C. Cagle> Barry L. Cagle and Angie Ann Cagle Heinlen, April 24, 2009).

Evaluation

The Fields-Callaway House retains most aspects of integrity, beginning with its standing on its original location and retaining nearly all of its original design except for alterations in the front center hall and the enclosure of the house's breezeway. Setting has remained the same, in spite of the loss of the barn and the eventual loss of the store's 1950s outhouse; according to Mrs. Cagle, there were no other outbuildings on the property when her father bought it in 1945. Vegetative setting, which includes mature trees and shrubbery, plus the woodland tract bordering the house, has changed little from the 1940s. The house's circa 1910 exterior materials and workmanship have remained remarkably intact, although a nonintrusive side porch was added at the ell by Mrs. Cagle in the 1990s. All of these aspects contribute greatly to the aspects of feeling and association. In spite of interior alterations, this remains a very good example of a regional turn-of-the-twentieth-century, upper-middle-class farm dwelling. With this in mind, the Fields-Callaway House is recommended as **eligible** under Criterion C for Design/Construction. Although the house does not represent the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value, it does embody distinctive characteristics of rural early twentieth-century Queen Anne style, as the style's earlier volumetric form waned but its decorated exterior continued.

This finding of eligibility extends to the Callaway Store as an appendage to the Fields-Callaway House, and not an entity in its own right. Although twentieth-century country stores are a vanishing architectural resource, the excellent 1920s Mission Revival style Cornwallis Service Station is still standing a short distance east at the intersection of NC 24/27 and Bethlehem Church Road, clearly surpassing the Callaway Store in integrity.

Although the Fields-Callaway House's story is exemplary of its successive owners' personal history, it is **not eligible** for consideration under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a district or property must not only retain integrity but must be furthermore 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.²³

The Fields-Callaway House is **not** eligible under Criterion B for association with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. Robert Callaway, as with many other home owners, is not individually significant within a historic context other than the subjective one perceived by his family members. Under the guidelines of applying Criterion B in *How to Apply the National Register Criteria of Evaluation*, "A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class, social or ethnic group. It must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group."²⁴

²³ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

²⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

Finally under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses aboveground resources, the Fields-Callaway House 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.²⁵

Boundary Description

The Fields-Callaway House's National Register boundary conforms to that of its south, east, and west parcel boundaries, as delineated in PIN 856802888327, following NC 24/27 at its southern boundary. The northern boundary extends 1,000 feet from the house's perimeter, as seen in **Boundary Map 1**.

Justification

This suggested boundary encompasses the historic resources and landscape significant to the Fields-Callaway House, including the Robert Callaway Store.

²⁵ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 6: McKenzie Millwork and Machinery Company, front elevation with signage. Courtney Foley, NCDOT, November 2008.

Property 11: McKenzie Millwork and Machinery Company

ca. 1946

The land on which the McKenzie Millwork and Machinery Company now stands comprised part of A. H. McNeill's nineteenth-century plantation; portions had been sold for many years, one instance being in 1888, when McNeill gave the nearby John Hall Presbyterian Church nearly two acres to establish their church, and school, plus an additional 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ acres in 1890 for their cemetery.²⁶ In 1946, McNeill's daughter, Mary Evaline McNeill Blue, deeded 3.73 acres to Samuel Owens McKenzie and his wife Alma Mae.²⁷ The deed cites the property bordering longtime neighbors such as Samson Peoples (listed in 1920 as a 63 year old African American farmer) and Julia Worthy; Worthy and Peoples, probably deceased by 1946, may have passed their parcels to their children, hence the references.²⁸

²⁶ Moore County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 5: 198-199 and 202-203 (A. H. McNeill>Trustees of John Hall Chapel, July 16, 1888, and June 2, 1890).

²⁷ Moore County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 150:548 (Mrs. M. Evaline Blue>Samuel Baxter McKenzie et ux, November 5, 1946).

²⁸ U. S. Federal Census, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 Population Schedules for Carthage Township, Moore County, NC. Julia Worthy is listed in Moore County records as being buried at John Hall Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

No buildings or structures are mentioned as being on the property, so it is entirely plausible that the elder McKenzie constructed his small millwork business following the deed. In 1980 his widow deeded the property, which includes a house as well as the manufactory, to their son Samuel Owens, Jr., reserving a life estate for herself.²⁹

Presently, the property consists of a one-story, multi-bay side-gable shop clad with German siding, standing on a concrete block and brick pier foundation and covered by a standing seam metal roof. The east end of this building, which has replacement window sash and replacement exterior siding, appears to be the shop's office; the rest of the building is dilapidated, with some enclosed window openings. The frame sawmill and wood kiln, a simple frame structure with a plywood lean-to shed extension, is at the building's west end [**Figure 21**]. The owner was contacted, but chose not to reply to NCDOT Historic Architecture Group's request for further information.

The McKenzie Millwork and Machinery Company is **not eligible** under Criterion A for social history, industrial history, or commerce. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property 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.³⁰ No published citations regarding the McKenzie Millwork and Machinery Company have to date been uncovered from Carthage or county publications. Furthermore, its apparently essential, if quotidian, products are not of historic importance.

The McKenzie Millwork and Machinery Company is **not eligible** under Criterion B for association with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. The McKenzie family is not considered to be of exceptional historic significance, and A. H. McNeill's association with the property, as it was developed several decades after his death, is not a vital matter.

²⁹ Moore County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 464:577 (Alma Mae McKenzie>Samuel Owens McKenzie, July 22, 1980).

³⁰ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

The McKenzie Millwork and Machinery Company is **not eligible** under Criterion C for Design/Construction, as it does not represent the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value. It is not impossible that investigation, with the owner's permission, might yield period machinery artifacts but it is unlikely.

Finally under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses aboveground resources, the McKenzie Millwork and Machinery Company 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.³¹

³¹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 7: John Hall Presbyterian Church, Dowd and Jeffries Streets, Carthage, NC. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, November 2008.

Property 13: John Hall Presbyterian Church

Situated on a knoll overlooking Dowd Street, the impressive 1929-1930 brick edifice of John Hall Presbyterian Church, the second church of this congregation, is a one-story with raised basement, Colonial Revival-style building. Designed by Presbyterian Church architect A. G. Lamont, John Hall Church's understated but well-appointed exterior decoration is in keeping with Lamont's other commissions for the Presbyterians, which extended from mission churches in the northeastern United States to buildings at Charlotte's Johnson C. Smith University and Asheville's Warren Wilson College. The ribbon-cut tapestry brick, employed in the running bond veneer and the arched windows' and watertable's stretcher coursing, was one of the first building elements to arrive to the site, the first carload of it reaching Carthage and John Hall Church in February 1929.³² The brick veneer is further enlivened by painted limestone blocks, emulating voussoirs at the sanctuary's arched windows and cornerblocks at the fixed basement four-pane sash windows. Instead of glass fanlights, each upper-level window tympanum has decorative rough plaster with inset lozenges, a treatment reminiscent of pargeting [Figure]. The original entrance portico and gabled basement entrance shelter have been replaced, as have sections of the belfry, but they are not obtrusive and the belfry's open fret balustrade was preserved.

³² The *Africo-American Presbyterian* (Charlotte, NC), February 14, 1929, p. 4, and October 24, 1929, p. 3..

The plan of the church is simple, comparable to many more modest twentieth-century chapels, particularly the raised basement churches constructed by the Methodist Church in Virginia and North Carolina. The two-door center entrance leads through a small vestibule into an open sanctuary, lit by four multi-part stained glass windows at each side and a paired stained glass window behind the altar. The church's paneled beaverboard-and-wood ceiling has been concealed by a 1980s dropped acoustical tile ceiling equipped with light panels to aid interior illumination, in addition to daylight sources and the circa 1930s pendant lanterns. The basement, originally partitioned into classrooms and one assembly space, was reconfigured by the congregation into a fellowship hall and kitchen in the 1980s. Otherwise, the interior is little changed. The wooden balcony over the vestibule where the bell ringers sat (the bell rope has since been removed) faces the raised sanctuary platform and tongue-and-groove vertical board screen [Figures 33, 31]. The paneled two-pane sash doors to the choir loft and sacristy are original, as are the horizontal panel doors elsewhere. According to longtime church members, all of the stained glass windows were installed when the church was built, except for the paired window at the west wall.³³ Instead of an organ, there is an upright piano below the west wall window.

“John Hall Chapel” was founded in 1884 after four years of organization. Under the auspices previously described in this report's historic context, individual northeastern churches became interested in establishing schools and missions in the South for Freedmen and their children. One conduit to this end was encouraging students at newly-established African American colleges, one being Pennsylvania's Lincoln University (initially founded as Ashmun Institute by the Presbyterian Church in 1854), to spend their summers in the South working as missionaries and teachers.³⁴ It is probable that such an internship was how Trenton, New Jersey, native Henry D. Wood (1847-1915) first learned of Carthage. Wood [Figure 37], who had served in the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, the basis for the 1989 film *Glory*, worked as a clerk in Brooklyn, NY, following the war and became an elder in the Siloam Presbyterian Church. Heeding the call to the ministry, Wood left New York for southeastern Pennsylvania where he attended Lincoln University from 1872 until 1878.

Upon his 1878 graduation, Wood was commissioned by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen to begin his ministry in Carthage, a town within the Yadkin Presbytery, his mission to found a church and school.³⁵ In this aim, he was aided by his hometown's First Presbyterian Church; longtime pastor John Hall, impressed by Henry Wood's “meritorious character and faithful service,” was a supporter of Wood's efforts in

³³ George Wilson and Mrs. Gussie McNair, Carthage, NC, conversation with Penne Sandbeck 20 May 2009. Mr. Wilson, a church elder, is a direct descendant of founder Henry Wood's second wife, Annie Wood.

³⁴ Robert C. Morris, *Reading, Riting, and Reconstruction* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1981), pp. 112-113.

³⁵ G. F. Richings, *Evidences of Progress Among Colored People* (Philadelphia: George S. Ferguson Co., 1902), pp. 174-175; John Hall, *History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, NJ, from the First Settlement of the Town* (Trenton, N.J.: MacCrellish & Quigley, 1912. www.archive.org/details/historyofpresby00hall), p. 268.

North Carolina where, in a short time, he had a mission church of 35 members and a “Sabbath School” of 25 students. Hall noted that these numbers quickly rose, respectively, to “168 and 175, besides two schools in country settlements.”³⁶ When Wood appealed to his Northern friends (which likely included Hall and the Trenton congregation as well as the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen) for help in funding a church, he received \$1,000.00 toward building “a neat and commodious church [Figure 39], which was opened for religious services October 19, 1884.”³⁷ Four years later the church and school, then known as Dayton Academy were thriving, possibly one source of Union Presbyterian Church pastor Martin McQueen’s lament that “the colored people have left us.” A. H. McNeill (who, according to his granddaughter Meade Seawell, also donated timber toward the buildings) deeded the church and school’s land to the John Hall Chapel Trustees in 1888 as well.³⁸ Comparable institutions elsewhere in the state had a less smooth path to success; Franklin County’s Albion Academy, founded in 1877 at Franklinton, had the strong support of several northern patrons, including John Hall, and yet faced “strenuous efforts of bitter opponents to resist it.”³⁹

Dayton Academy, Moore County’s first African-American school, eventually closed when the Moore County Training School, later known as the Pinckney Academy, was founded in the early twentieth century. The old school remained on the property until its 1969 demolition [Figure 40].⁴⁰ Wood and his wives (Annie M. Wood, 1847-1904, and Mary Lucinda Currie Wood, 1872?-1969) were leading figures in Carthage’s African American community.

The present church owes a great deal of its existence to the drive and zeal of Paul N. Boykin (1883?-1944), pastor of John Hall Presbyterian Church from 1923 until 1936 [Figure 38]. Boykin’s origins are not presently known; the 1920 census population schedule, lists a “Paul M. Boykin” as a 35 year-old seminary student in Lancaster County, SC, which corresponds to Boykin’s believed age at the time. During his tenure, especially as charted in issues of the *Africo-American Presbyterian*, an African-American church newspaper printed in Charlotte, NC, Boykin was a dynamic and thoughtful presence in the church and Yadkin Presbytery alike, consistently keeping John Hall Church on the “honor list” of prescribed fundraising and maintaining the local mission churches of Ingram Branch, Shady Grove, and Cameron.⁴¹ Boykin obtained the bricks as early as February 1929 and, architect plans in hand and excavation begun that October, completed the church by the following summer with J. F. Reid, a contractor from Wadesboro, supervising construction.⁴² The Presbyterian Mission Board gave \$2,000.00

³⁶ Hall, p. 268.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Seawell, p. 118; Moore County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 5: 198-199 and 202-203 (A. H. McNeill>Trustees of John Hall Chapel, July 16, 1888, and June 2, 1890).

³⁹ Richings, p. 176.

⁴⁰ Wilson and McNair, Carthage, NC, 20 May 2009; also Seawell, p. 118.

⁴¹ *Africo-American Presbytery*, August 2, 1928, p. 3; November 15, 1928, p. 3; January 24, 1929, p. 3; June 26, 1930, p. 3 (there are more issues with John Hall Church on the honor roll, these are selected entries). Also *Africo-American Presbytery*, April 3, 1930, p. 4.

⁴² *Africo-American Presbytery*, February 14, 1929, p. 4; October 24, 1929, p. 3; August 4, 1930, p. 3.

in March 1930 toward construction costs, and the pulpit and pews were said to have been contributed at that time or shortly afterward by northern congregations.⁴³

During the new church's July 4, 1930 consecration, Dr. J. A. Savage, an associate of Henry Wood from their Lincoln University days, was a guest of honor:

From the old church, Dr. Savage and Rev. Boykin, Rev. Siler and Rev. Moseley, followed by the congregation, marched to the East corner of the new edifice where the cornerstone with the date "1884, H. D. Wood, Founder," engraved on one side and "1930—John Hall Presbyterian Church—P. N. Boykin, Pastor—J. F. Reid, Contractor," on the other side, lay on the platform. Here Dr. Savage performed the most outstanding event of the day. While a few well chosen articles were being placed within the stone and the oil and wine poured and the significance imparted to us by Dr. Savage, many of the older members present silently thanked God for the life of Dr. John Hall and the noble men and women of his congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, NJ, and the late A. H. McNeill of Carthage, NC, who financially assisted and encouraged the now sainted Rev. Henry D. and Mrs. Annie M. Wood, Elders C. B. Kelly, Will Blue and others to establish John Hall Church in Carthage, and silently prayed for rich blessings on the present and future congregations of John Hall church.⁴⁴

At the time of Paul Boykin's requested leave in 1936 to finish his ministerial studies at Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, PA, and Chicago's Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Boykin and his wife Annie Blue Boykin (1901-1939) were valued members of both the church and community, having completed the church building in less than two years as well as bringing the church out of debt. Sadly, both were dead within ten years; it is not known if Boykin completed his ministerial studies. Both are buried in John Hall Church's cemetery.

Besides the Boykins' interments and the handsome obelisk marking the Wood family plot, John Hall Presbyterian Church's cemetery is said to have over 149 interments, from the 1890s to the present day. Some individuals cited as being buried in this cemetery do not have marked graves, or their stones have been removed or vandalized. One of these decedents is Mary Hogshead Kelly Waggoner, known in the community as "Aunt Mary" or "Granny Waggoner." Born a slave, young Mary Hogshead met John Waggoner, enslaved to Alexander Kelly, during church meetings at Union Presbyterian Church in the 1850s. Kelly, moved by their plight, bought Miss Hogshead from her then-owner for

⁴³ *Africo-American Presbytery*, April 3, 1930, p. 4.

⁴⁴ *Africo-American Presbytery*, August 4, 1930, p. 3. It should be noted that Mary L. Wood, Henry Wood's second wife, authored this piece.

\$1,000.00; she and Waggoner were later officially married after the Civil War.⁴⁵ She lived to place John Hall Presbyterian Church's first ceremonial brick, in October 1929, and was said to be over 100 years old by 1930.⁴⁶ Another unmarked grave is that of James McLean, known in town as "Boast" and sometimes "Bose." According to Meade Seawell's history of Carthage, Bose, something of a town character, died in 1937 at the age of 88 and, following his funeral at the church, local townspeople erected a four-foot high marble monument in his memory.⁴⁷ This monument was not seen during survey fieldwork.

Evaluation

John Hall Presbyterian Church, is **eligible** under Criterion A for Social History, Black Ethnic Heritage, and Religion. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a district or property 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.⁴⁸ Easily Moore County's most dynamic African-American Presbyterian church between its 1884 founding and the Second World War, John Hall Church's being was also fostered by Carthage's white citizens, particularly A. H. McNeill, and enjoyed a remarkably good relationship with the town's white Presbyterian church during the Jim Crow era.⁴⁹ One of the northern Presbyterian Church's success stories, John Hall Presbyterian Church maintained a close relationship to the Mission Board into the twentieth century, the Board assisting with construction costs and design for the new church building.

The proposed is not presently eligible under Criterion B for association with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. Henry D. Wood is, undeniably, an important regional figure in terms of African American educational and religious history, as is Paul N. Boykin. However, the research needed to put their contributions into context against the greater picture of North Carolina's nineteenth- and twentieth-century African American history is beyond the scope of this report. Their association with this building is significant for local and statewide history and certainly for the Presbyterian Church's mission history, notwithstanding, but much of this is covered by Criterion A.

⁴⁵ Deborah Gail Watson, "The Old Kelly Home." Term paper prepared for English IV Class, Union Pines High School, Carthage, NC, 1971, and reprinted in *The Pilot* (Southern Pines, NC) summer 1971 (clipping date cut off). Kelly Genealogical Files, Local History Room, Carthage Branch Moore County Library. This long-term local history project, undertaken by Union Pines High School's English Department into 1977, resulted in several excellent manuscripts, this being one of two consulted for this report.

⁴⁶ *Africo-American Presbyterian*, August 14, 1930, p. 3. In the article, the correspondent mentioned that Mrs. Waggoner was "enjoying fairly good health although grieved by the death of a daughter recently who was 80 years old."

⁴⁷ Seawell, pp. 331-332.

⁴⁸ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁴⁹ *Africo-American Presbyterian*, February 14, 1929, p. 4. Boykin wrote in his monthly installment that "On the second Sunday night in February we had another excellent sermon delivered by Dr. Golden of the First Presbyterian church (white). The service was largely attended."

The proposed is eligible under Criterion C for Design/Construction, as a well-preserved, Colonial Revival church built by an African American congregation on the eve of the Great Depression. Early twentieth-century African American churches in North Carolina of this caliber of integrity, let alone designed by an architect, are few and far between. Again, limited research has been done on A.G . Lamont, who designed many other buildings in his capacity as an architect for the Presbyterian Church; extant examples of his work remain at Charlotte's Johnson C. Smith University (formerly Biddle University) and Warren Wilson College outside of Asheville, North Carolina, and are comparable to John Hall Presbyterian Church in terms of design and execution.

In comparison to other regional African American Presbyterian churches in the former Yadkin Presbytery (now mostly subsumed into the Coastal Carolina Presbytery), John Hall Church's building remains among the most architecturally significant. Robeson County's Panthersford Presbyterian Church, an active member of the 1920s-1930s Yadkin Presbytery, is remembered as being a frame church that was brick veneered and expanded in the 1970s and 1980s.⁵⁰ Closer to home is the former St. John's Presbyterian Church in Jonesboro, originally constructed in 1892 as an elaborate Romanesque Revival frame church, but substantially truncated and brick-veneered by the congregation in the 1950s.⁵¹

Finally under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses aboveground resources, John Hall Presbyterian Church 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.⁵² However, with a church cemetery extending into the nineteenth century's third quarter, plus sites of an earlier church and school, there are likely archaeological concerns for this property that will be addressed in the near future.

Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed boundary for the John Hall Presbyterian Church conforms to the current parcel boundaries of the church, as delineated by Parcel Identification Number 857705195658. At its location on the northwest corner of Dowd and Jeffries streets, the 1930 church and cemetery comprises the church's second building, the site of the first church, the site of the Sabbath School known as Dayton Academy, and the cemetery.

⁵⁰ Clyde Locklear, Red Springs, NC, 15 March 2008 conversation with Penne Sandbeck (B-4616 project, will put photocopy of my notes in R-2212 project file).

⁵¹ J. Daniel Pezzoni, *The History and Architecture of Lee County, North Carolina* (Sanford, NC: Railroad House Historical Association, Inc., 1995), p. 254

⁵² *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary for John Hall Presbyterian Church 857705195658 [**Boundary Map 2**], conscribed by Parcel Identification Number contains the historic components of the property.



Figure 8: Frye House, 3895 US 15-501. Penne Sandbeck NCDOT, November 2008

Property 40: Frye House, US 15-501 (now Friend Of A Friend Shelter)

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gable bungalow stands above a slope on the US 15-501's southeast side, traveling east from downtown Carthage before its fork with Union Church Road. Since 1989, it has been Friend to Friend, a shelter for victims of domestic violence. Before that, the house was in the Barrett-Frye family; Geraldine Frye Stead and her seven surviving siblings sold the house soon after the death of their mother, Doskie "Pearl" Barrett Frye (1888-1989). Mrs. Frye, the wife of Edward Currie Frye (1884-1963), was the daughter of rural mail carrier and farmer John Morrison Barrett and, as a young woman, assisted him with his rounds. During her marriage, she helped her husband, listed in the census as a blacksmith in 1910, with his hunting guide service and the two were known as enthusiastic gardeners.⁵³

How this house came into the Frye family is not certain, but the crumbling late nineteenth-century house (Property 39) just west of this house is listed as standing in "lands owned by W. C. Barrett, Jr., and his mother, Gladys Barrett." W. C. Barrett Jr.'s father was Mrs. Frye's older brother, nineteen years apart in age. Although the deeds did not have a clear title trace, it is conjectural, especially since the young married Fries were neighbors to Mrs. Frye's parents in 1910, that this house may well have been the Edward Frye family homeplace.⁵⁴

The house stands some distance from the road, has a thick shrubbery allee and no trespassing signs, making it difficult to see anything other than general details. From aerials, it appears that there are no outbuildings left on the property other than a small shed and garage. Unusual features from the little that can be seen of this substantial bungalow begin with an overhanging porch fascia, pierced by three small windows, below a wide shed dormer. A review of period bungalows, particularly the "kit houses" designed by Michigan's Aladdin Company, who had an office in Wilmington, NC, and Sears, Roebuck, and Company, did not reveal a similar overhanging fascia, although the bungalow's façade bears some similarities to a 1910s Sears house known as "The Kentucky."⁵⁵ Possibly, this space between the shed dormer and first floor was employed as a sleeping porch, a popular early twentieth-century innovation thought to reduce the risk of weak lungs or tuberculosis. This upper porch is supported by substantial wood posts over brick piers. The full-width front porch has a center entrance with sidelights. Otherwise, nothing can be seen of the house.

NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group contacted Friend To A Friend, explaining the purpose of requesting access to the property, and included a questionnaire focusing on the house's provenance, exterior features, and floor plan. Because the shelter chose not to reply, it is not possible to fully evaluate the house for eligibility. However, from what is

⁵³ U. S. Federal Census, 1880, 1900, and 1910 Population Schedules for Carthage Township, Moore County; *The Pilot* (Southern Pines, NC), January 6, 1989, p. 5-A..

⁵⁴ U. S. Federal Census, 1910 Population Schedule for Carthage Township, Moore County; Moore County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 682:232 (Stead>Comer, August 30, 1989).

⁵⁵ Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses By Mail* (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1986), pp. 48-345; The Aladdin Company 1915 Sales Catalog (online at Clarke Historical Collection, Michigan State University), pp. 51 and 66.

known about the family, the property's absence of outbuildings, particularly period outbuildings, greatly decreases its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The house itself, except for the upper porch, is a type common to North Carolina; farming families discovered the bungalow early in the twentieth century, espousing it for several decades before forsaking it for the ranch house. These limited and non-extant features of the property make it unlikely to carry any historic context. Therefore, until more information can be obtained, the Frye House **cannot be considered eligible** under either Criterion A or C. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property 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 features of this property must have existed at the time of the period of significance.⁵⁶ The Frye House is **not** eligible under Criterion C for Design/Construction, as it does not represent the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value.

The Frye House is **not** eligible under Criterion B for association with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. The Fryes' activities and professions, although interesting, are not of statewide or national significance.

Finally under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses aboveground resources, the Frye House 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.⁵⁷

⁵⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁵⁷ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 9: Shields Farm, farmhouse (ca. 1910). Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, November 2006

Property 57: Shields Farm, 3141 Old River Road

According to the late genealogist Katherine Shields Melvin and direct family descendants Joseph Alvin Hough and Janice Hough Malpass, the Shields who settled these 170 acres of “Shields-Town,” a rural area of northeastern Carthage near Priest Hill Road, trace their lineage from Benjamin Shields, a farmer who died shortly after the Civil War. His son Duncan P. Shields (1835-1900) inherited the property, and the house that stood on site from the 1860s until 1910 was built by him. Remembered as “a farmer, shoemaker, elder, Justice of the Peace, and on the Board of Education,” D. P. Shields and his wife Ann McLaughlin Shields raised seven children. When their earlier house was destroyed by a fire in the winter of 1910, the family constructed a two-story, hip roof Colonial Revival farmhouse on its site the following spring. Current owners are the grandchildren of D. P. Shields’ son Dougald (1872-1932) and his wife Ella, who lived some years after him. The property was transferred during the Depression from Dougald’s brother Daniel, who lived in Gastonia, to Dougald’s children James D. Shields, Marion Shields Hough, and Daniel

A. Shields.⁵⁸ It remains a farm. The family no longer raises tobacco on the farm, but instead corn and soybeans, along with that Moore County mainstay, timbering.⁵⁹

The house's weatherboards were vinyl-sided in the late 1990s but the structure retains its single and paired six-over-six double-hung sash windows, its paneled sash doors, its Tuscan post porch supports and its overall form, including the rear hip roof shed extension and kitchen ell. Domestic outbuildings and plantings, such as a gabled board-and-batten smokehouse and a giant fig bush, remain in place behind the house [Figure 59]. But even more notable is the remarkable collection of agricultural outbuildings, extending from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, on the Shields Farm. In addition to an intact mid-twentieth-century frame and concrete block dairy barn, a frame pack barn where tobacco would have been stored, graded, and "ordered" before being taken to market, the complex also has a board-and-batten storehouse, probably of the same late-nineteenth-century vintage as the house's smokehouse, and an early twentieth-century corncrib [Figures 47-49, 53]. There is also a small, circa 1900-1920 tenant farm complex at the south terminus of the farm lane with a one-story, hall-and-parlor plan frame dwelling, a smokehouse, and a circa 1920s tobacco barn that not only retains its nailed vertical board siding and stone foundation but the gable vent shutter that would have been opened while curing was taking place [Figures 54-57]. A ceramic block tobacco barn, briefly in vogue during the twentieth century's second quarter, is also standing near the tenant farm; Mr. Hough identified the builder as Tom Livengood, who lived near the farm, and that it was built in the 1940s.⁶⁰

The most significant survival of the outbuildings, showing the span of the Shields' tenure, is a v-notched log storehouse with an overhanging gable roof shelter, probably a corncrib or granary. The chinking between logs has not survived, but other elements of the storehouse—massive hewn sills and a handsome iron strap hinge—have [Figures 50-53]. What remains of the interior suggests that it was bilevel with an overhead hay loft or storage area. No other nineteenth-century agricultural outbuildings of this integrity were seen during survey reconnaissance; the only building to approximate it is another log building seen on Old Glendon Road that was part of the Kelly-Muse Farm. Like the Shields storehouse, the Kelly-Muse Barn has v-notching, although replacement logs have saddle-notching [Figure 51].

Evaluation

The Shields Farm is **eligible** under Criterion A for Agriculture. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a district or property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events

⁵⁸ Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hough, and Mrs. Janice Hough Malpass, Carthage, NC. 9 June 2009 site meeting with Penne Sandbeck; Katherine Shields Melvin, "The Shields Family of Moore and their Descent from Cornelius Shields (Roseboro, NC: Private Printing, 1976)," p. 12; U. S. Federal Census, 1910 Population Schedule for Carthage Township, Moore County).

⁵⁹ Hough-Malpass site meeting, 9 June 2009.

⁶⁰ Hough-Malpass site meeting, 9 June 2009.

or historic trend that made a significant contribution to agriculture and social history. Significant and contributing buildings within the complex must have existed at the time of the period of significance.⁶¹ With its intact field patterns and woodlands still under cultivation, in addition to extant farm outbuildings from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the Shields Farm is an increasingly rare example of a well-maintained and active agrarian complex in southeastern North Carolina's rapidly-developing Sandhills. The period of significance for this determination begins with 1911, during which time the farmstead was rebuilt, and ends in 1959.

The proposed is **not** eligible under Criterion B for association with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. Although the Shields family, Moore County citizens since the eighteenth century, played an active role in Carthage's development there have been no residents of this property of exceptional historic significance.

The proposed is **not** eligible under Criterion C for Design/Construction, as the farmstead does not represent the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value. Its range of building technology—log construction, balloon frame construction, and twentieth-century masonry—are not architecturally significant examples showing distinctive characteristics of construction, design, or materials.

Finally under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses aboveground resources, the 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.⁶²

Boundary Description

The proposed boundary for the Shields Farm comprises original extant buildings, including the 1911 farmhouse, cultivated fields, farm and wagon paths, and woodland, a core acreage of 176 acres on the northeast and southern sides of Old River Road, conforming to the boundaries of PIN858800356925.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary for the Shields Farm, conscribed by Parcel Identification Number 858800356925, contains the historic components of the property. See Boundary Map No. 3 in this report.

⁶¹ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁶² *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 10: Kelly-Muse House, ca. 1830, remodeled 1906. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, November 2008.

Properties 69, 70: Kelly-Muse House
Property 71: Kelly-Muse Tenant House
(Kelly-Muse House Complex)

Situated on a small rise above Old Glendon Road behind a low stone wall stands the Kelly-Muse House, expanded from an 1830s one-story frame dwelling in 1906 by Daniel McSween Kelly (1847-1920), grandson of the property's first owner, Alexander C. Kelly. According to oral history collected by Daniel McSween Kelly's great-granddaughter

When it was first built, the kitchen was separate from the body of the house, situated about 100 feet away. The downstairs kitchen and the upstairs were all added in 1906. The separate kitchen was then moved and made into a tenant house.⁶³

The Kellys' 1906 remodeling was such that very little fabric of the older house remains. However, surviving features are uniformly imposing and unique, beginning with the south elevation's masonry brownstone chimney [Figure 61] and extending to the unusual brownstone slabs used as foundation piers [Figure 60]. Inside, elements from the house's

⁶³ Carol Muse (aka Carol Muse White), "A Brief Account of The Life of James B. Muse." Unpublished manuscript, May 18, 1977, Union Pines High School English IV Term Paper (copy in Muse Family Archives, Local History Room, Carthage Public Library), p. 4.

antebellum period include two Greek Revival style, hand-planed two-panel doors and a massive, early Greek Revival style heart pine chimneypiece, distinguished by a plain frieze with turned baluster decoration at the posts; a circa 1913 photograph of Daniel McSween Kelly with his grandchildren shows the hearth in place, appearing as it does today [Figures 64, 63].⁶⁴

In the 1906 remodeling, the Kellys made substantial changes to their lower floor, beginning with the floor itself—boards are uniformly milled, not the wide flooring one would expect with an early nineteenth-century house. Both levels are sheathed and ceiled with manufactured beaded board siding, with door and window surrounds quite plain. When the new kitchen-dining space was created, the Kellys added a one-story shed porch along the south rear ell. Apparently, the small rear extension at the rear ell's north elevation was specifically built for bathrooms at each floor, but it is not clear if this was part of the 1906 renovation or built later by Kelly's daughter and son-in-law, Luola and James Muse, in the 1930s. The interior follows a center hall plan that is one room deep in the house's main block, directly entering the kitchen-dining room space on the first floor (the ell porch is now enclosed). Upstairs, three bedrooms are separated by a spacious upper hall. The straight-run stair's handrail and newel post are of heart pine and unadorned; the simple chamfers seen on the posts are consonant with a stair that would have been made fifty years prior.

Surviving outbuildings on the complex include a board-and-batten smokehouse on stone piers, thought to have been built during the house's 1906 renovation. Another contemporary, a narrow gabled shed with nailed sheathing, resembles an early twentieth-century corncrib seen at the Shields Farm, but the Kelly-Muse shed is currently used for storage. Other outbuildings on the premises, a well, and small barn, were altered in the twentieth century, but the house's present owner is working on restoring the well [Figures 66-70].

The former detached kitchen survives at the property's north end, as does the tenant house on Old Glendon Road's east side, just north of the Kelly-Muse dwelling. The former kitchen-tenant house is severely deteriorated with later asbestos siding covering many earlier details. Exposed sections reveal that the one-story, two-room side-gable building was of timber frame construction with corner downbracing, remnants of a box cornice, and flush eaves at the roofline. These features are characteristic of many early-to-mid nineteenth-century domestic buildings [Figures 72], although these building practices continued in North Carolina's rural areas well into the later 1800s. Exposed weatherboards are secured mostly by cut nails, rather than wire, but the structure has clearly seen many alterations. The two doors at the front elevation can be interpreted as a hall-parlor plan house as well as a kitchen-dining room building, with an interior brick flue constructed between the rooms. Tenants who lived here are not known.

⁶⁴ Michael and Darlea Moon, Muse Archives Collection. According to Mrs. Moon, there was an identical chimneypiece in the house's south parlor that deteriorated due to water and termite damage; her husband recreated the mantelpiece, which is not included in report photographs because it is replacement, but the new mantelpiece is remarkable for its verisimilitude.

The tenant house is still owned by Kelly-Muse heirs. A hall-parlor plan with a double entrance, the house's overhanging eaves, double-hung sash two-over-two windows, and circular-sawn weatherboarding secured by cut and wire nails suggest the house was built at the turn of the twentieth century. This house has a small rear shed extension as well as a board-and-batten rear ell. The interior flue was replaced by the 1960s or 1970s. A board-and-batten gabled shed with a small shed extension is the only standing outbuilding associated with this tenant house. Recent tenants are not known, but the Davis family has been said to have been longtime tenants.⁶⁵

Alexander C. Kelly (1797-1855), who built the first known house on this site in the early 1830s, married Christian McSween (1794-1855) of Richmond County; two children known to live to adulthood were Penelope Kelly McKinnon, who died in childbirth, and Lauchlin (aka Laughlin) Kelly (1817-1862), who inherited the property.⁶⁶ After Lauchlin's death during the Civil War, his wife Christian Kelly (1822-1883) and son Daniel managed the 535-acre farmstead, raising wheat, corn, oats, sweet potatoes and other subsistence crops, in addition to one bale of cotton.⁶⁷ The 1880s show Daniel McSween Kelly owning a 621-acre farmstead, 500 acres of which was devoted to timber and, presumably, turpentine; on his tilled 90 acres, Kelly and his family raised corn, oats, wheat, cotton, sweet potatoes, and sorghum, as well as an apple and peach orchard.⁶⁸

Kelly was aided thirty years later by his son-in-law. James B. Muse (1886-1953) moved into the household upon his marriage to Luola Kelly Muse (1890?-1950) in 1912, shortly after the death of Kelly's wife, Sarah McLeod Kelly (1847-1912). According to family history, Luola Kelly Muse cared for her infirm father and raised her children at the old house, and James Muse, who had left school by fifth grade to help on his own family farm, took over farming operations for Kelly, adding a tobacco barn to the complex, and extending the dairy to six to eight cows.⁶⁹ Muse was also a hunting enthusiast, mainly wild turkeys and quail, and bred several hunting dogs.⁷⁰ Muse managed his wife's farm for nearly forty years before his 1953 death. In 1957 his children divided the Luola Kelly Muse Estate between themselves, with Lauchlin Muse receiving Lot 4, 6.17 acres on which the homeplace and some outbuildings, including the kitchen-tenant house, stand. The youngest child, Sarah Muse Simpson, received Lot 5, on which the tenant house and

⁶⁵ Lillie Barrett, Carthage, NC. 5 May 2009 conversation with Penne Sandbeck.

⁶⁶ Moore County Clerk of Court, Will Book C: 32 (Last Will and Testament of Christian McSween Kelly 30 April 1855). Mrs. Kelly cited 66 acres of land in Richmond County, owned by her family, as part of Lauchlin Kelly's legacy. Mrs. Kelly also made a proviso in her will that, in the event of Lauchlin Kelly's death, his wife (also named Christian) would inherit half of the property and the other half would go to her own nieces and nephews. I did not see that any such division was made of the Moore County property after Lauchlin Kelly's death, so presumably the elder Christian Kelly was referring to the Richmond County land holdings.

⁶⁷ 1870 U. S. Federal Census, Population and Agriculture Schedules for Carthage Township.

⁶⁸ 1880 U. S. Federal Census, Agriculture Schedule for Carthage Township.

⁶⁹ Muse, "James B. Muse", pp. 4-5.

⁷⁰ Ibid. "Pap trained the bird dogs to sell, if he was offered a good price for them; if he wasn't, he kept them to hunt himself (p. 5)."

small smokehouse still stand.⁷¹ The Kelly-Muse House was sold out of the family in 1995 to Michael and Darlea Moon, who have since carefully and sensitively restored the house and grounds.⁷²

Evaluation

Because of the lack of field patterns and representative agricultural outbuildings, in addition to the division of a once-substantial farmstead, the Kelly-Muse House is **not considered eligible** under Criterion A for Agriculture. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a district or property 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 complex must have existed at the time of the period of significance.⁷³

The proposed is **not** eligible under Criterion B for association with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. Although both the Kelly and Muse families enjoy a rich history in the Carthage area for their contributions to both the town and rural areas, none of the family members discussed can be said to be a personage of historic significance.

The proposed is **eligible** under Criterion C for Design/Construction, for its significant and intact complex, including tenant houses and domestic outbuildings, exemplary of a turn-of-the-twentieth-century Moore County yeoman farmhouse. The “I-house” (the term given to two-story, single-pile farm dwellings), a traditional house form in rural Moore County, was often further graced by a second-story, center bay portico, a popular feature of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical Revival style, but with antecedents in Federal and Greek Revival style. These rural domiciles, well-made but spare, are a hallmark of this Piedmont-Sandhills region, seen in Lee, Richmond, Anson, and southern Chatham counties. The Kelly-Muse House’s interior, well-made but not ostentatious, furthermore underscores the simple comfort of these farmers’ lives.

Finally under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses aboveground resources, the Kelly-Muse House Complex 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

⁷¹ Moore County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 218:480 (Division of Loula Kelly Muse Estate, 1957).

⁷² Moore County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 1083:533 (Lucille G. Muse, wid., and Lauchlin McLeod Muse, Jr.> Michael and Darlea Moon, May 1995).

⁷³ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

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

Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed boundary for the Kelly-Muse House Complex comprises original extant buildings, including the house, small outbuildings, the former kitchen at the property's north end, and the former tenant house located across Old Glendon Road. The entire parcel of the Kelly-Muse House—described in the 1957 Luola Kelly Muse Estate Division as “Lot 4” and shown as Parcel Identification Number 857801390514—is included. The boundary extends to the opposite side of Old Glendon Road, where the Kelly-Muse's southernmost boundary joins with that of “Lot 5,” now owned by the Sarah Muse Simpson Estate, running east along this south boundary 500 feet, then extending north to Lot 5's northern boundary, then traveling west to Lot 5's northeastern boundary at Old Glendon Road.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary for the Kelly-Muse House Complex [**Boundary Map 4**], incorporating all of the parcel that the Kelly-Muse House and outbuildings stand upon and the house and outbuilding section of Lot 5, contains the significant components of the property determining it eligible for listing to the National Register under Criterion C.



Figure 11: Robert Callaway Store, front and east elevations



Figure 12: Detail of portico, Fields-Callaway House



Figure 13: North and east elevations, Fields-Callaway House (upper shed on poles is early 20th century bathroom, no longer used)



Figure 14: Fields-Callaway House, east elevation of rear ell



Figure 15: Fields-Callaway House, west elevation



Figure 16: Fields-Callaway House, former kitchen room in rear ell



Figure 17: Fields-Callaway House, detail of door surround with cornerblocks



Figure 18:
Fields-Callaway House,
Hall stair



Figure 19: Fields-Callaway House, detail of ell-kitchen porch



Figure 20: Fields-Callaway House, former store outhouse (in woods)



Figure 21: McKenzie Millwork and Machinery Company



Figure 22: 199 Jeffers Street (McKenzie House, property no. 9)

John Hall Presbyterian Church:



Figure 23:
Rear and
North
elevations



Figure 24:
Detail of north
wall and
brick decoration



Figure 25: Detail, plastered tympanum



Figure 26: North elevation



Figure 27: Belfry (vinyl-sided 1990s)



Figure 28: South elevation

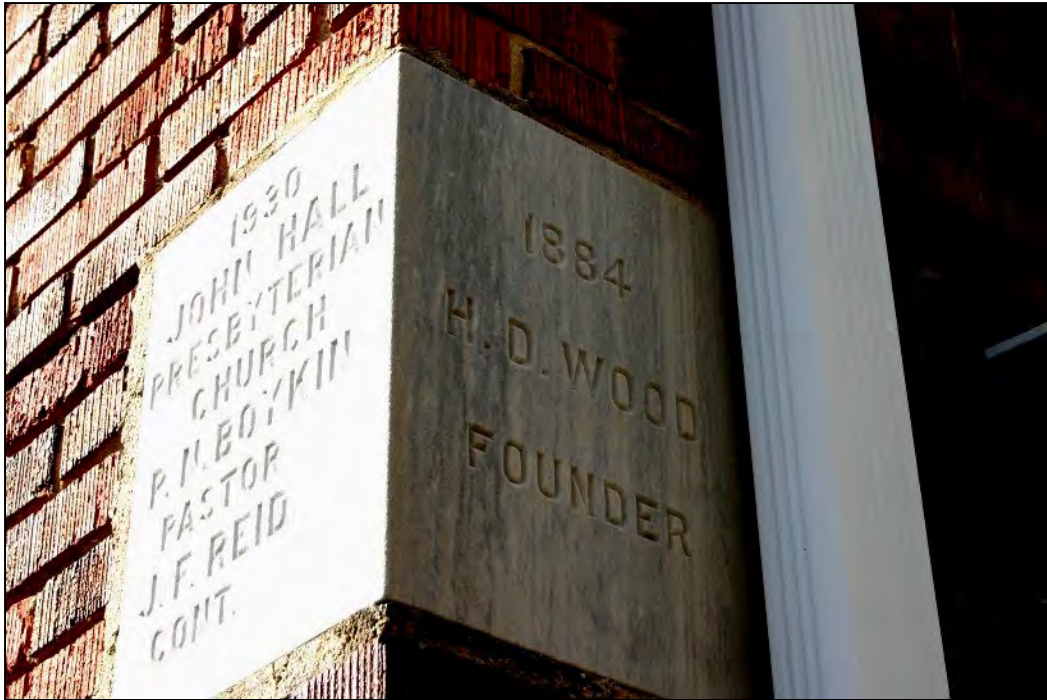


Figure 29: Corner foundation stone (supposedly with artifacts within)



Figure 30: Detail, stained glass window in Sanctuary, east wall



Figure 31: Elders seating and pulpit



Figure 32: Detail, original ceiling of sanctuary. George Wilson, Carthage NC, June 2009



Figure 33: Bell ringers balcony and entrance



Figure 34: Stairs to basement from sanctuary



Figure 35 : Wood family obelisk, John Hall Cemetery



Figure 36: Archie Caddell marker, John Hall Cemetery. Many of the grave markers, Such as this marker for Mr. Caddell, are of cast concrete with stamped or incised script.



Figure 37: Henry D. Wood, founder of John Hall Presbyterian Church (source: G. F. Richings, *Evidence of Progress Among Colored People*. Copy of photograph courtesy of John Hall Presbyterian Church)



Figure 38: Rev. Paul Boykin, John Hall Church Pastor 1923-1936 (source: *Africo-American Presbytery*, October 29, 1936, p. 3)



Figure 39: John Hall Presbyterian Church, first building on site, ca. 1886-1889. John Hall Presbyterian Church Collection, Carthage, NC



Figure 40: Dayton Academy ca. 1900 (undated clipping John Hall Presbyterian Church Collection, Carthage, NC.



Figure 41: First Presbyterian Church, Geneseo, NY (A. G. Lamont, architect)



Figure 42: Carson Hall, Warren Wilson College (A. G. Lamont, architect)



Figure 43: Stone Gate, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, NC (A. G. Lamont)



Figure 44: Shields Farmhouse, 1938 photograph (courtesy Janice Hough Malpass)



Figure 45: Rear elevation, Shields House



Figure 46: Shields Farm, smokehouse



Figure 47: Shields Farm, Dairy barn



Figure 48: Shields Farm, 20th century corncrib (secured with wire nails)



Figure 49: Shields Farm, outbuilding



Figure 50: Shields House, Log corncrib



Figure 51: Detail, v-notching



Figure 52: Detail, strap hinge



Figure 53: Pack barn (ordering room, now gone, appears to have been where small garden is)



Figure 54: Tobacco curing barn



Figure 55: Former Shields Tenant House



Figure 56: Tenant house smokehouse



Figure 57: Shields Farm, overall view showing dairy barn, packhouse, and shed from fields



Figure 58: Kelly-Muse House, south elevation



Figure 59: North and west elevations, Kelly-Muse House



Figure 60: Detail, brownstone pier



Figure 61: Kelly-Muse House,
South elevation chimney

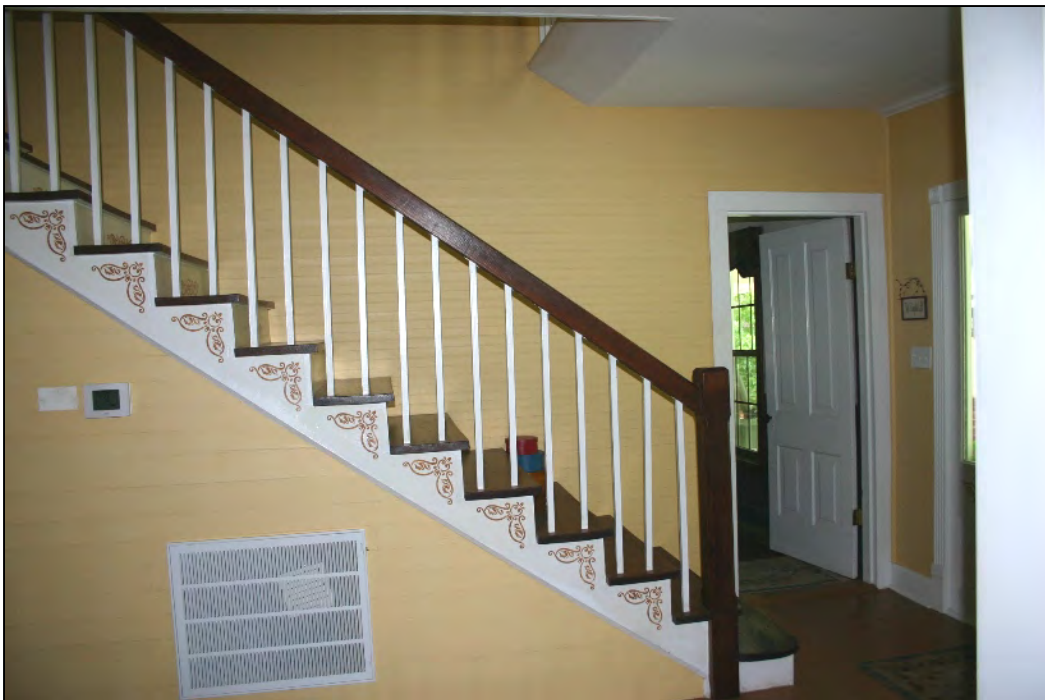


Figure 62: Kelly-Muse House, center hall stair, first floor



Figure 63: Daniel McSween Kelly with his grandchildren at Kelly-Muse House, ca. 1913 (courtesy Michael and Darlea Moon, Carthage, NC).



Figure 64: Mantelpiece, north parlor (same one in Daniel McSween Kelly photograph)



Figure 65: Kelly-Muse House, Dining Room



Figure 66: Outbuilding and detail of eaves



Figure 67: Outbuilding, detail of eaves



Figure 68: Kelly-Muse smokehouse



Figure 69: Kelly-Muse barn (altered)



Figure 70: Kelly-Muse Well



Figure 71: Former Kelly-Muse kitchen



Figure 72: Kelly-Muse Tenant House (East side Old Glendon Road)



Figure 73: Front elevation



Figure 74: Kelly-Muse Tenant House, north elevation



Figure 75: Kelly-Muse Tenant House, rear (east) elevation



Figure 76: Kelly-Muse Tenant House, south elevation



Figure 77: Kelly-Muse Tenant House outbuilding



Boundary Map 1: Fields-Callaway House
Suggested boundary in orange



Boundary Map 2: Moore County Parcel Map of John Hall Presbyterian Church



Boundary Map 3: Moore County Parcel Map of Shields Farm



Boundary Map 4: Suggested Boundaries for Kelly-Muse Complex (west segment follows bounds of Moore County Parcel Map)

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Interviews and Written/Electronic Communication

Penne Sandbeck: Interviews, conversations and e-mail communications

Mr. Gilbert Bailey, Carthage, NC. 10 June 2009 telephone conversation with Penne Sandbeck.

Ms. Lillie Barrett, Carthage, NC. 5 May 2009 conversation with Penne Sandbeck

Mrs. Sadie Callaway Cagle, Miami, FL, and Carthage, NC. 10 June 2009 conversation with Penne Sandbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hough, and Mrs. Janice Hough Malpass, Carthage, NC. 9 June 2009 site meeting with Penne Sandbeck

Mr. Clyde Locklear, Red Springs, NC. 15 March 2008 conversation with Penne Sandbeck (photocopied notes in R-2212 project file: conversation concerned Panthersford Presbyterian Church, Red Springs, NC).

Mrs. Gussie McNair, Carthage, NC. 20 May 2009 conversation with Penne Sandbeck.

Ms. Darlea Moon, Carthage, NC. 9 June 2009 conversation with Penne Sandbeck.

Mr. Michael Moon, Carthage, NC. 7 June 2009 telephone conversation with Penne Sandbeck.

Mr. George Wilson, Carthage NC. 20 May 2009 conversation with Penne Sandbeck .

_____. 3 July 2009 e-mail communication to Penne Sandbeck.

_____. 1 July 2009 e-mail communication to Penne Sandbeck.

Appendix

- A. Concurrence Form for Properties not Eligible for the National Register
- B. Photographic Inventory of Ineligible Properties
- C. Table of Surveyed Properties with NC-HPO Survey Site Numbers

Federal Aid #

TIP # R-2212

County: Moore

CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Project Description: NC 24-27 Carthage Bypass

On March 25, 2009, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as _____ are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- More information is requested on properties 3, 11, 13, 40, 50, 51, 57, 68, 69, 70, 71,

Signed:

Penne Sandbeck

Representative, NCDOT

3-25-2009

Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

Representative, HPO

Date

Rene Hedrick-Early

State Historic Preservation Officer

3.25.09

Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

**Appendix II:
Properties Determined Not Eligible for
The National Register of Historic Places
Through NC-HPO Concurrence on March 25, 2009**



Eligibility of Bridge No 37:

Bridge No. 37 on SR 1802 (Niagara-Carthage Road) is a two-lane overpass over US 15/501, approximately two miles southeast of Carthage's town center. A steel stringer bridge constructed in 1955 by the State Highway Commission, Bridge No. 37 is 149' long and is supported on reinforced concrete post-and-beam interior bents and on steel pile and concrete cap beam end bents. As such, it is typical of over hundreds of nearly identical bridges built by North Carolina's SHC from 1910 to 1961. It was thus determined **not eligible** during NCDOT's Historic Bridge Survey. There are no National Register, Study List, locally designated, or DOE (Determined Eligible) properties close to the bridge; properties near the bridge that were surveyed during the R-2212 NCDOT Historic Architecture Group reconnaissance survey were not determined eligible.

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



1. 8948 NC 24/27 PIN 856802688636



2. 8808 NC 24/27 PIN 856802880054

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



4. Mount Olive A. M. E. Zion Church and Cemetery, 440 Bethlehem Church Road (SR 1261) PIN 856802851332



4b. Mount Olive Cemetery

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



5. St. John United Church of God, 376 Bethlehem Church Road
PIN 856802856430



6. 352 Bethlehem Church Road PIN 856802858462

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



7. 231 Bethlehem Church Road PIN 856802958013



8. 163 Jeffers Street PIN 857705194912

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



10. 288 Jeffers Street PIN 857817002896



12. 164 Jeffers Street PIN 857817105175

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



14. 511 Dowd Street PIN 857705198499



15. 523 Dowd Street PIN 857705198585

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



16. 551 Dowd Street PIN 857705197361



17. 567 Dowd Street PIN 857705194268

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



18. 588 Dowd Street PIN 857705190427



19. 220 Burle Road PIN 857705091995

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



20. 236 Burle Road PIN 856804909076



21. 1002 Sunset Road

PIN 857705280472



Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



22. 909 Sunset Road
PIN 857706285007



23. 905 Sunset Road PIN 857706286066

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



24. 903 Sunset Road PIN 857706286066



25. 906 Sunset Road PIN 857706288331

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



26. 809 Sunset Road PIN 857706279726



27. E side NC 22: east side McNeill Street N of Pinehurst Avenue
(no listed address, but a PIN, 857710469146)

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



28. 940 McNeill Street PIN 857710457816



29. 976 McNeill Street PIN 857710456459

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



30. 992 McNeill Street PIN 857710454376



31. 1164 McNeill Street 857703439632

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



32. 1167 McNeill Street PIN 857704532663



33. 1247 McNeill Street, PIN 857700528974

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



34. 632 Vass-Carthage Road (PIN 857704930166)



35. Tobacco barn, W. side Vass-Carthage Road (S. of #34, and same PIN as #34)

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



36. 133 Niagara-Carthage Road PIN 858701053116



37. 129 Niagara-Carthage Road PIN 858701055532

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



38. 511 Vass-Carthage Road PIN 857712956895



39 . 4680 US 15-501, former Persimmon Hill Gift Shop
(PIN 857704723427)



41. No address; parcel west of 3895 US 15-501. Courtney climbed up the embankment and got this picture—the roof has caved in.



Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



42. Plantation Truck and Equipment, 3733 US 15-501 (NC 24-27)
PIN 858818207138



43. Asheboro Wholesale Grocery, 3741 US 15-501 (NC 24-27)
PIN 858818300298

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



44. Moore County
Agricultural Fairgrounds

Between Union Church Road
And NC 24/27

PIN 858818306431

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



45. 3755 US 15-501 (NC 24-27) PIN 858818209244



46. 172 Union Church Road PIN 858818301005

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



47. 188 Union Church Road PIN 858818302112



48. 200 Union Church Road PIN 858818303144

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



49. 216 Union Church Road 858818304196



50. 595 Stage Road (1 of 2)
PIN 858804809514

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



51. Stage Road, no address (across road and .1 mile W of 595 Stage Road)
PIN 858804801170

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



52. NCDOT County Maintenance Office (District 2, Division 8) and Prison, 993 Priest Hill Road PIN 858804611111 and PIN 858804618166

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



53. 3344 15-501 PIN 858804618928



54. 159 Muse Road PIN 858800726203

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



55. 3171 NC 15-501 (off road) PIN 858804817686



56. 740 Priest Hill Road PIN 858804630657

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



58. 3316 Old River Road PIN 858800165244



59. 3525 Old River Road PIN 857816938968

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



60. 801 Old River Road PIN 857800834904



61. 212 Kester Street PIN 857801462088

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



62. 182 Kester Street PIN 857801456924



63. (121?) Leake Street (no address) PIN 857801467046

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



64. 280 Leake Street PIN 857801367814



65. 300 Leake Street PIN 857801366630

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



66. 143 Crabapple Road PIN 857801370067



67. 151 Crabapple Road PIN 857801279285

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



68. Log packhouse, Old Glendon Road (N of Crabapple Rd Jct.)
PIN 857801167730



72. No Address, Needmore Road (I think this is 243 Needmore)
PIN 857801454642

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



73. 258 Needmore Road PIN 857801455677



74. 287 Needmore Road PIN 857801458771

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



74b. Outbuilding at 514 Needmore



75. 514 Needmore Road PIN 857802670514

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



76. 751a Needmore Road (local resident says was built in 1958)
PIN 857802597847



77. 751b Needmore Road

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through NC-HPO Concurrence



78. 783 Needmore Road (“County Home Site”; citizen request)
PIN 857900508136



79. 819 Needmore Road
PIN 857900617565

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
1	MR 1474	8948 NC 24/27	856802688636	House
2	MR 1475	8808 NC 24/27	856802880054	House
3	MR 1476	____ NC 24/27	856802888327	Fields-Callaway House
4	MR 1477	440 Bethlehem Church Road (SR 1261)	856802851332	Mount Olive AMEZ Church and Cemetery
5	MR 1478	376 Bethlehem Church Road (SR 1261)	856802856430	St. John United Church of God
6	MR 1479	352 Bethlehem Church Road (SR 1261)	856802858462	House
7	MR 1480	231 Bethlehem Church Road (SR 1261)	856802958013	House
8	MR 1481	163 Jeffers Street	857705194912	House
9	MR 1482	199 Jeffers Street	857705191906	McKenzie House

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
10	MR 1483	288 Jeffers Street	857817002896	House
11	MR 1484	200 Jeffers Street	857705191906	McKenzie Machinery and Millwork
12	MR 1485	164 Jeffers Street	857817105175	House
13	MR 1486	518 Dowd Street	857705195658	John Hall Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
14	MR 1487	511 Dowd Street	857705198499	House
15	MR 1488	523 Dowd Street	857705198585	House
16	MR 1489	551 Dowd Street	857705197361	House
17	MR 1490	567 Dowd Street	857705194268	House
18	MR 1491	588 Dowd Street	857705190427	House

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
19	MR 1492	220 Burle Road	857705091995	House
20	MR 1493	236 Burle Road	856804909076	House
21	MR 1494	1002 Sunset Road	857705280472	House
22	MR 1495	909 Sunset Road	857706285007	House
23	MR 1496	905 Sunset Road	857706286066	House
24	MR 1497	903 Sunset Road	857706286066	House
25	MR 1498	906 Sunset Road	857706288331	House
26	MR 1499	809 Sunset Road	857706279726	House
27	MR 1500	east side McNeill Street N of Pinehurst Avenue	857710469146	Log Cabin (20 th century Rustic Revival)

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
28	MR 1501	940 McNeill Street	857710457816	House
29	MR 1502	976 McNeill Street	857710456459	House
30	MR 1503	992 McNeill Street	857710454376	House
31	MR 1504	1164 McNeill Street	857703439632	House
32	MR 1505	1167 McNeill Street	857704532663	House
33	MR 1506	1247 McNeill Street	857700528974	House
34	MR 1507	632 Vass-Carthage Road	857704930166	House
35	MR 1508	W. side Vass-Carthage Road	S. of #34, and same PIN as #34	Tobacco barn
36	MR 1509	133 Niagara-Carthage Road	858701053116	House

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
37	MR 1510	129 Niagara-Carthage Road	858701055532	House
38	MR 1511	511 Vass-Carthage Road	857712956895	house
39	MR 1512	4680 US 15-501	857704723427	house
40	MR 1513	3895 US 15-501	858705198414	House (Friend to Friend Shelter)
41	MR 1514	parcel west of 3895 US 15-501	No PIN	House is nearly gone
42	MR 1515	3733 US 15-501	858818207138	Plantation Truck and Equipment
43	MR 1516	3741 US 15-501	858818300298	Asheboro Wholesale Grocery
44	MR 1517	Between Union Church Road And NC 24/27	858818306431	Moore County Agricultural Fairgrounds
45	MR 1518	3755 US 15-501	858818209244	house

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
46	MR 1519	172 Union Church Road	858818301005	House
47	MR 1520	188 Union Church Road	858818302112	House
48	MR 1521	200 Union Church Road	858818303144	House
49	MR 1522	216 Union Church Road	858818304196	House
50	MR 1523	595 Stage Road	858804809514	House
51	MR 1524	Stage Road, no address	858804801170	Tobacco barns
52	MR 1525	993 Priest Hill Road	858804611111 and 858804618166	NCDOT County Maintenance Office
53	MR 1526	3344 15-501	858804618928	House
54	MR 1527	159 Muse Road	858800726203	House

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
55	MR 1528	3171 NC 15-501 (off road)	858804817686	House
56	MR 1529	740 Priest Hill Road	858804630657	House
57	MR 1530	3141 Old River Road	858800356925	Shields Farm
58	MR 1531	3316 Old River Road	858800165244	House
59	MR 1532	3525 Old River Road	857816938968	House
60	MR 1533	801 Old River Road	857800834904	House
61	MR 1534	212 Kester Street	857801462088	House
62	MR 1535	182 Kester Street	857801456924	House
63	MR 1536	(121?) Leake Street (no address)	857801467046	House

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
64	MR 1537	280 Leake Street	857801367814	House
65	MR 1538	300 Leake Street	857801366630	House
66	MR 1539	143 Crabapple Road	857801370067	House
67	MR 1540	151 Crabapple Road	857801279285	House
68	MR 1541	Old Glendon Road	857801167730	Log barn
69	MR 1542	2380 Old Glendon Road	857801390514	Kelly-Muse House
70	MR 1543	2380 Old Glendon Road (N. end of parcel)	Same as #69	Former Kelly-Muse Kitchen
71	MR 1544	2343 Old Glendon Road	857801386896	Kelly-Muse Tenant House
72	MR 1545	243 Needmore	857801454642	House

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
73	MR 1546	258 Needmore Road	857801455677	House
74	MR 1547	287 Needmore Road	857801458771	House and outbuilding
75	MR 1548	514 Needmore Road	857802670514	House
76	MR 1549	751a Needmore Road	857802597847	House (1957)
77	MR 1550	751b Needmore Road	Same as #76	House (pre-1957)
78	MR 1551	783 Needmore Road	857900508136	House
79	MR 1552	819 Needmore Road	857900617565	House