



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

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Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
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December 5, 2008

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *P.S. for Peter Sandbeck*

RE: HRRS Report – Phase II for GTP freight line from NCRR, U-2928, Kinston,
Lenoir County, ER 08-1738

Thank you for transmitting to us the November 2008, survey report by Penne Sandbeck for the above-referenced undertaking.

The report correctly notes that the Tull-Worth-Holland Farm is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It also correctly notes that the Rountree-Askew-Moseley House was placed on the Study List and determined eligible for listing on page 2. This same information does not appear on page 15. In both instances the dates should reflect that the property was determined eligible in 1993 (as a result of the Section 106 work for the Global Transpark) and Study-Listed in 1994 (following the countywide survey). *LR0571* *LR0797*

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

LR0884 Dobbs Farm School (NC Industrial Farm Colony for Women) under Criterion A for Social, History, Politics/Government, and African American ethnic heritage. It is also eligible under Criterion C for Architecture. This includes Leonard Cottage, which with the Weil Cottage (demolished), was determined eligible in 1993.

Please provide a site plan showing the current campus and arrangement of the buildings that make up the school. Labels for the known buildings would be very helpful. Also, please obtain and reference the State Historic Preservation Office's Survey Site Number for each of the three properties mentioned above.

Having reviewed the proposed boundaries for the school, we believe they should be reduced. Based on an aerial map available on the Internet, we recommend that the boundary be defined by Dobbs Farm Road on the south, Robinson Road on the west, C. F. Harvey Parkway on the north, and the eastern boundary of parcel # 27643 as shown in Figure 4.

Please note that Stonewall Jackson Training School, which is located in Concord and listed in the National Register remains almost completely in tact and has not been demolished.

We concur that the forty-one properties shown in Appendix II do not appear to be eligible for the National Register nor do they warrant additional study, barring additional information from other sources.

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.

cc: Mary Pope Furr,
Marc Hamel, Rail Division

bc: DOT
Wood/EO
County

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Final Identification and Evaluation

GLOBAL TRANSPARK FREIGHT RAIL SPUR FROM EXISTING
NCRR LINE
KINSTON
LENOIR COUNTY
TIP No. U-2928
WBS 38989



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PREPARED BY PENNE SANDBECK

NOVEMBER 2008

Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

Supervisor
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to install a single-track rail spur from the existing North Carolina Railroad (NCRR) line just north of US 70 to the Global TransPark north of C. Felix Harvey Parkway in Kinston (Lenoir County), an approximate length of 5.5 miles.

An updated Final Identification and Evaluation survey was conducted to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE) to identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the revised APE according to the Criteria of Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places. On September 8, 15, and 19, 2008, survey fieldwork was conducted by automobile and on foot, covering 100% of the APE, to identify those properties over fifty years of age. In addition to fieldwork, Lenoir County survey files were consulted in the State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) in Raleigh, as were the National Register of Historic Places and the North Carolina State Study List files. Investigators also conducted a thorough examination of archival resources deposited in the North Carolina State Archives Library.

Forty-four properties were identified in this survey and shown at a consultation meeting between NCDOT and NC-HPO on September 22, 2008; of these, 41 were determined not eligible and not worthy of further evaluation. The remaining properties are evaluated in this report according to National Register Criteria.

Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Tull-Worth-Holland Farm

Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List

Rountree-Askew-Moseley House (1993)

Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register

Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm (1994)

Properties Evaluated in this Report and Considered Eligible for the National Register

Dobbs Farm (aka North Carolina Industrial Farm Colony for Women)

Properties Evaluated in this Report and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

None

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

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Purpose of Survey and Report

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to install a single-track rail spur from the existing North Carolina Railroad (NCR) line just north of US 70 to the Global TransPark north of C. Felix Harvey Parkway in Kinston (Lenoir County), an approximate length of 5.5 miles.

This survey was conducted and the report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

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. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and SHPO dated February 2, 1996.

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.

An updated Final Identification and Evaluation survey was conducted to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE) to identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the revised APE according to the Criteria of Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places. On September 8, 15, and 19, 2008, survey fieldwork was conducted by automobile and on foot, covering 100% of the APE, to identify those properties over fifty years of age. In addition to fieldwork, Lenoir County survey files were consulted in the State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) in Raleigh, as were the National Register of Historic Places and the North Carolina State Study List files. Investigators also conducted a thorough examination of archival resources deposited in the North Carolina State Archives Library.

Forty-four properties were identified in this survey and shown at a consultation meeting between NCDOT and NC-HPO on September 22, 2008; of these, 41 were determined not eligible and not worthy of further evaluation. The remaining properties are evaluated in this report according to National Register Criteria.

Several individuals assisted with the preparation of this report, including the staff of Dobbs School, who allowed the Principal Investigator to photograph selected buildings. Heritage Place, the local history repository at Lenoir County Community College, was contacted but declined to participate. Much of the initial groundbreaking research for Dobbs Farm School was done by M. Ruth Little, Ph.D., for a 1993 report for the North Carolina Airport Cargo Authority, which is credited throughout this report. Special acknowledgment must be given to the search room staff of the North Carolina State Archives Library who permitted me to examine confidential archival material (having first removed any records with names of students and/or inmates), and to Heather Fearnbach of Fearnbach History Associates, Winston-Salem, NC.

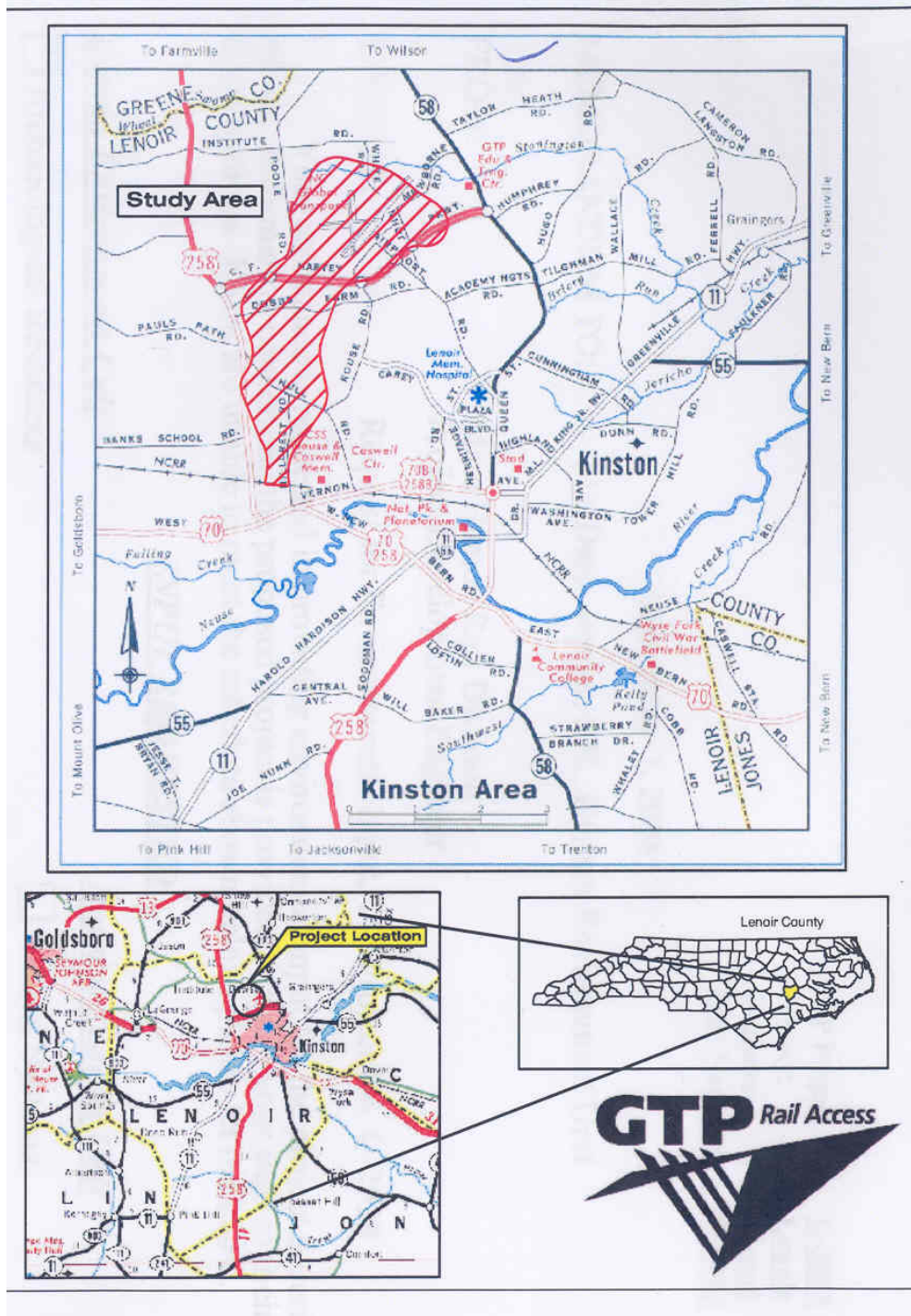


Figure 1: Project vicinity and area

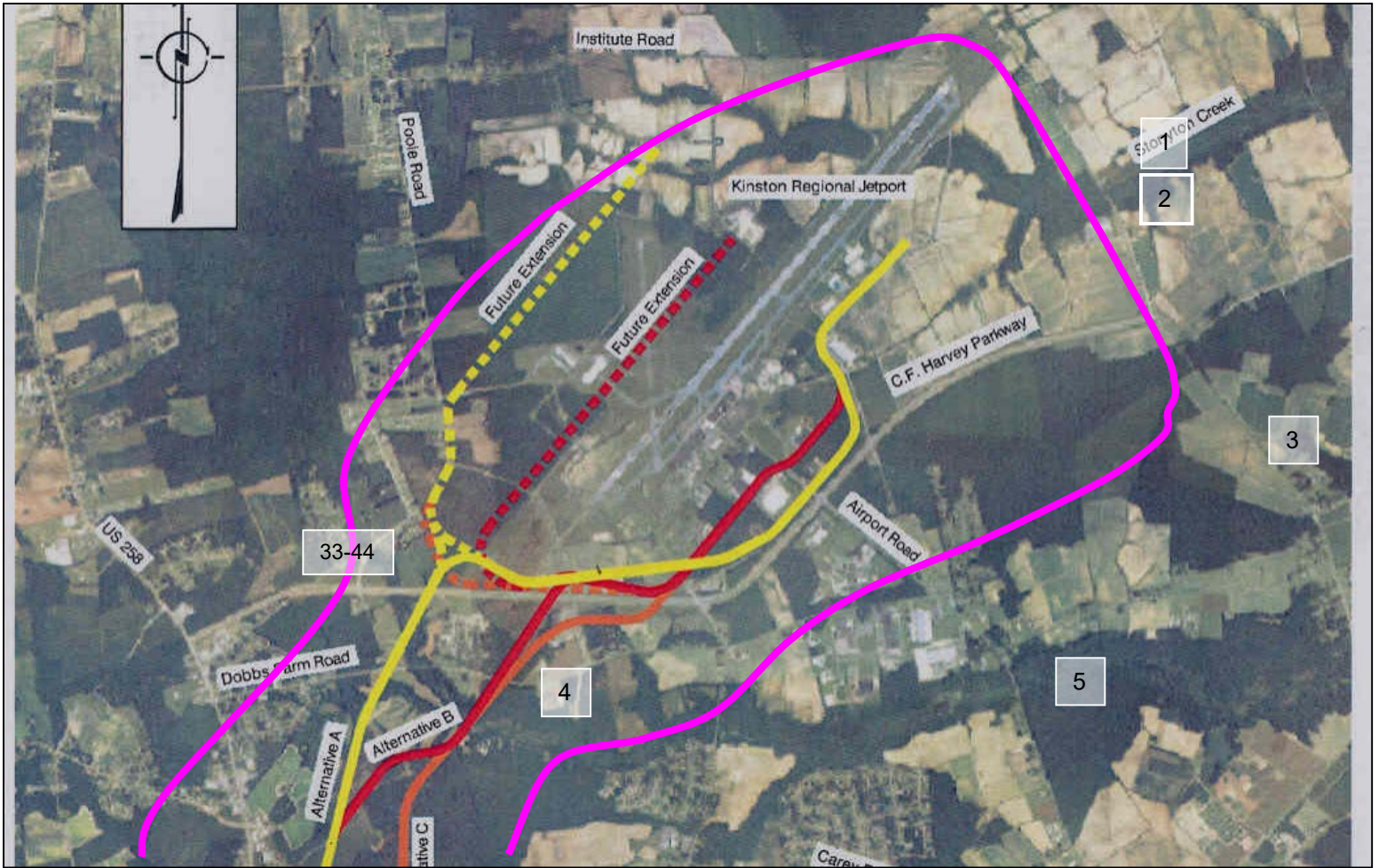


Figure 2: North section of project area, with keyed inventory (APE border delineated in fuchsia to distinguish it from Alternative B, in red).

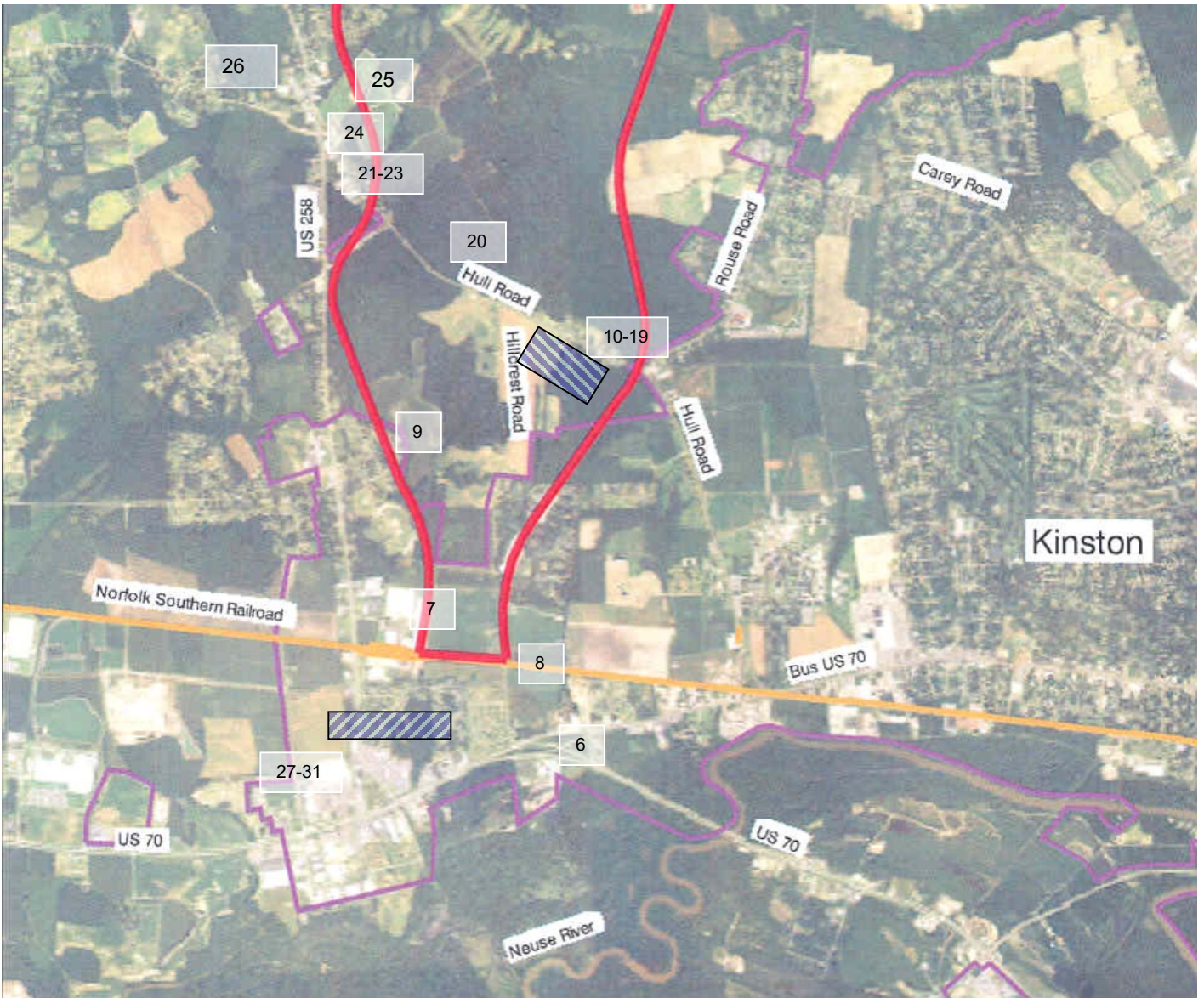


Figure 3: South end of project area with keyed inventory



Figure 4: Map of Resources, Hull Road east of Hillcrest



Figure 5: Surveyed Properties north of Vernon Avenue and west of Hillcrest Road

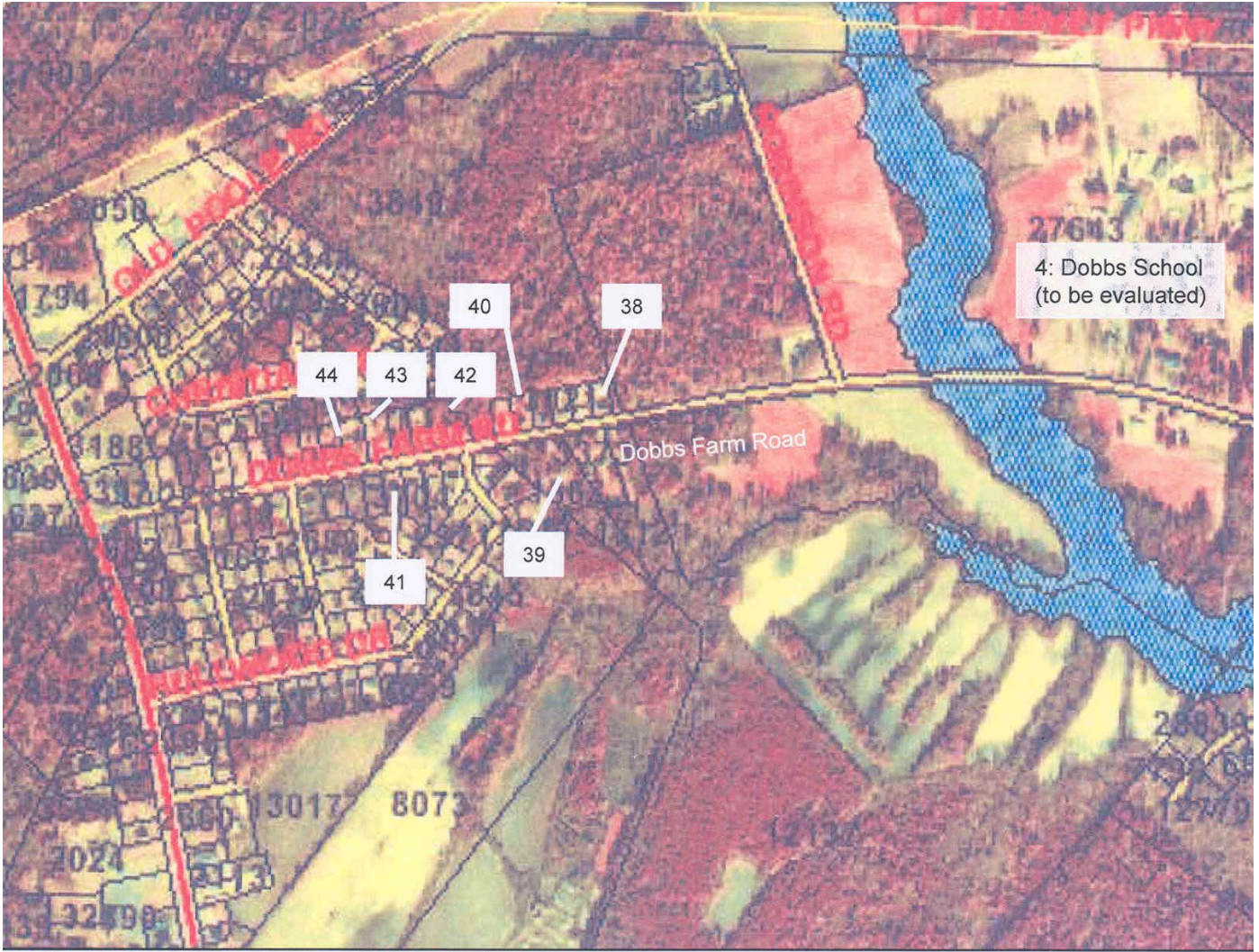


Figure 7: Surveyed resources on Dobbs Farm Road (western half)



Figure 6: Surveyed properties on Dobbs Farm Road east of Dobbs Farm School

Summary Results and Findings

Forty-four properties were identified in this survey and shown at a consultation meeting between NCDOT and NC-HPO on September 22, 2008; of these, 41 were determined not eligible and not worthy of further evaluation. The remaining properties are evaluated in this report according to National Register Criteria.

Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Tull-Worth-Holland Farm

Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List

Rountree-Askew-Moseley House (1993)

Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register

Not Applicable

Properties Under Fifty Years of Age Considered Eligible for the National Register Under Criterion Consideration G: None

Properties Evaluated in this Report and Considered Eligible for the National Register

Dobbs Farm School (aka North Carolina Industrial Farm Colony for Women)

Properties Evaluated in this Report and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

None

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

See Appendix

Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
Tull-Worth-Holland Farm



zFigure 8: Tull-Worth-Holland House (ca. 1825). Academy Heights Road, Kinston vic. (Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2008)

The Tull-Worth-Holland House was listed to the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. A handsome Federal style dwelling, the Tull-Worth-Holland House was the seat of an antebellum cotton and lumber plantation that became a substantial early twentieth-century tobacco farm. Significant outbuildings include a nineteenth-century cotton gin and mule barn, in addition to a twentieth-century farm complex.

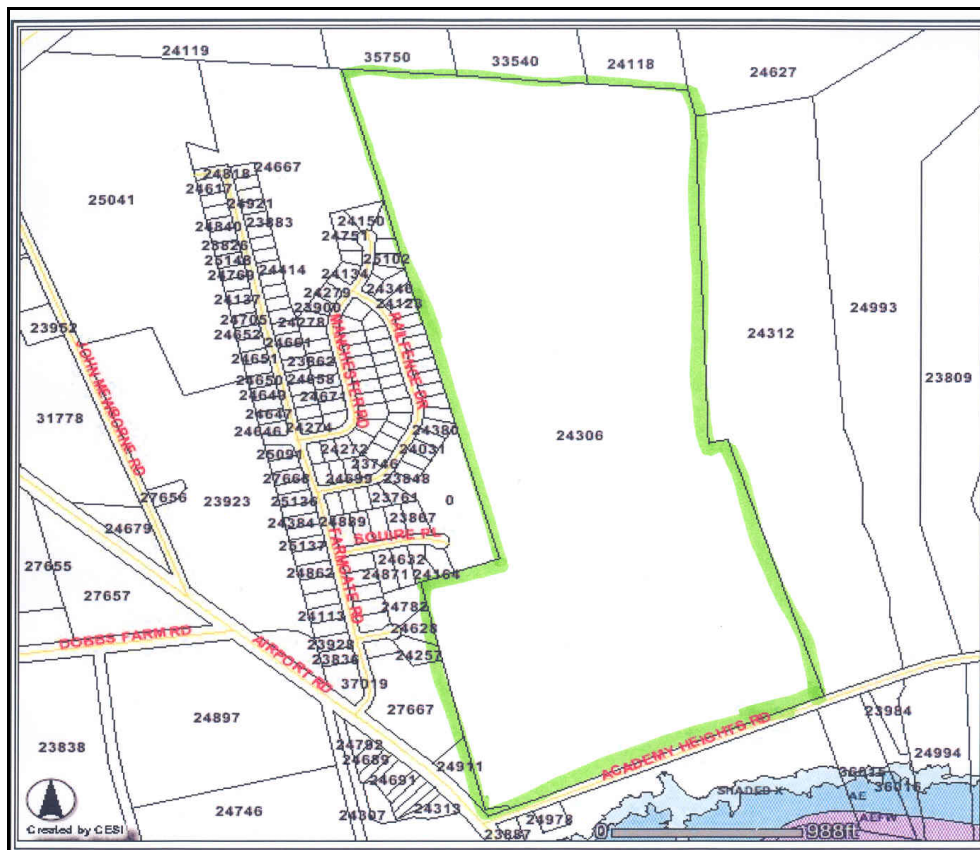


Figure 9: National Register Boundaries for Tull-Worth-Holland Farm

Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List
Rountree-Askew-Moseley House (1993)



Figure 10: Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm (ca. 1790-1800; 1860). NC 58, Kinston vic. (Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, September 2008)

The Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm was placed on North Carolina's State Historic Preservation Office Study List (NCSL) at the conclusion of the 1993-1994 Lenoir County Historic Architecture Survey. It features the oldest houses in the county, encompassing Late Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival stylistic features, as well as a complement of agricultural buildings from an antebellum cotton gin to a twentieth-century dairy complex.

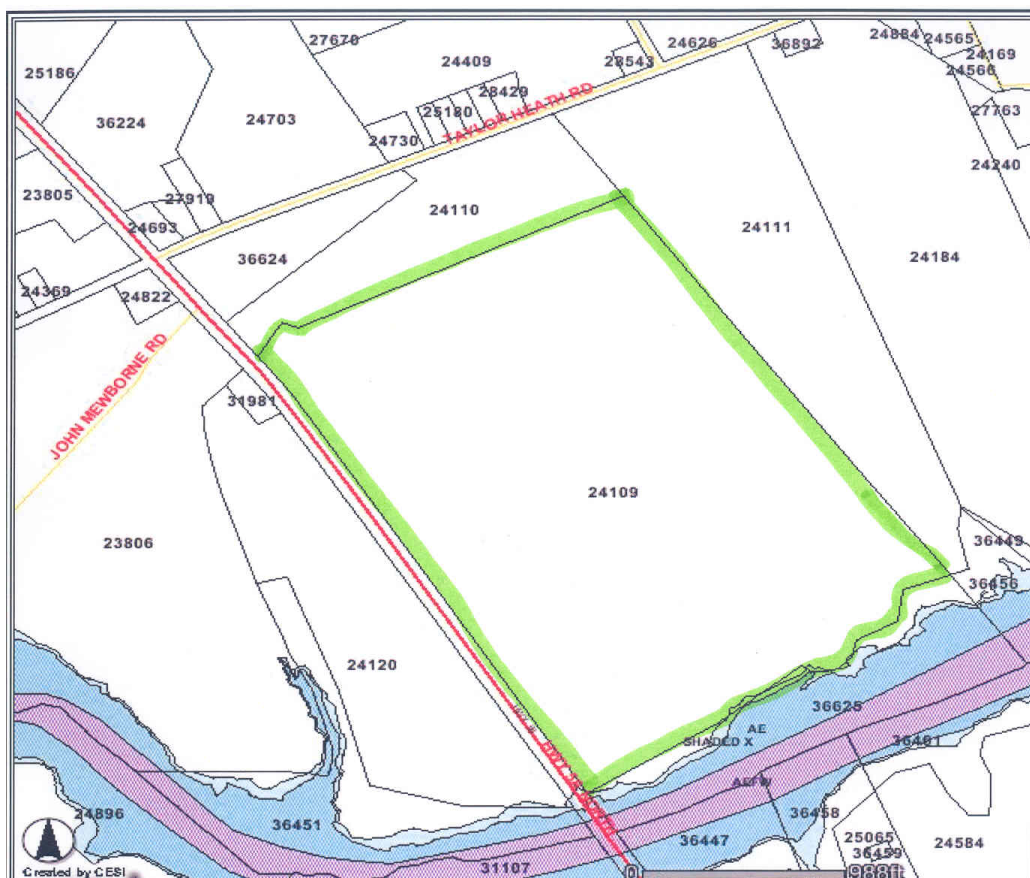


Figure 11: Proposed boundaries for Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm (source: Lenoir County GIS, 2008)

Historic Context: Dobbs Farm School

(formerly Industrial Farm Colony for Women, 1927-1946)

Location and Description

Historic and Architectural Context

Evaluation

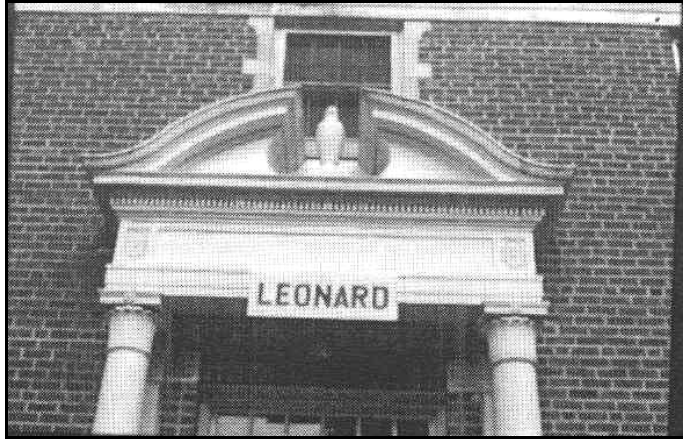


Figure 12: Detail of entrance, Leonard Hall, Dobbs Farm School, Kinston, NC (Ruth Little, 1993)

**Property No. 4: Dobbs Farm School
(Industrial Farm Colony for Women, 1927-1946; Dobbs Farm, 1943-1946; Dobbs School, 1947-1971)**

Location and Description

Sited just west of a bend of Briery Creek, the complex of approximately 14 buildings has been known since 1985 as Dobbs Youth Development Center. The complex is screened from the road by an allee of mature pecan and pine trees, interspersed with crepe myrtles [Figure 13]. Initially an early twentieth-century penal colony for white females between the ages of 16 and 30, the complex's existing buildings chart the institution's course from its early years as the Industrial Farm Colony for Women (1927-1946) also known as Dobbs Farm, to the juvenile reform efforts of, first, the State Training School for Negro Girls (1947-1968), then the State Training School for Girls (1968-1973), both familiarly referred to as Dobbs School. In 1985, the school became a reform center for male juveniles, and has remained thus to the present day.¹

The three earliest buildings were Buildings A and B, two Colonial Revival style brick dormitories/classrooms/offices, and a frame gambrel roof dairy barn. Constructed in 1930 Building A, renamed as Leonard Building in 1945, is a two-story, brick Colonial Revival style dormitory graced by projecting gabled bays framing a prominently centered entrance [Figure 18]. Stylistic details—a handsome broken pediment arch punctuated by a turned finial, window openings enlivened by lunettes at the first floor and delicate voussoirs nearly throughout, and raised header brick detailing—are sophisticated, giving the otherwise utilitarian exterior a touch of classical gravitas. The brick veneer itself is a 1:5 running bond with a stretcher-header course between, the glazed brick of the headers creating the illusion of Flemish bond (although aprons of the windows outlined by header

¹ Ruth Little, "Dobbs School: Weil and Leonard Cottages," in *Coastal Plain and Fancy: The Historic Architecture of Lenoir County and Kinston, North Carolina* (Kinston: Lenoir County Historical Association, 1998), p. 342; undated manuscript, "The History of Dobbs School," listing buildings and estimated construction dates, Dobbs School Survey File, Survey and Planning Branch, NC-HPO.

bricks do have Flemish bond coursing). Furthermore, employment of flat consoles on the window above the entrance bay reveals this presently unknown architect's comfortable grasp of Colonial and Palladian style. Given that this building was designed for women of dubious repute serving in a penal colony, however rehabilitative, the attention to details is noteworthy. The shortlist of possible architects includes Northrup and O'Brien, a Winston-Salem firm that was designing institutional administrative buildings dormitories in the 1920s and 1930s. Also included are Thomas Herman, an architect in Wilson, NC, and the Wilson firm of Benton and Benton, the latter two firms within a half-hour's drive north of Dobbs Farm. Closer to Kinston were local contractor R. L. Blalock and Goldsboro architect John David Gullett; Gullett, born in Mississippi, had worked with at least two firms in Birmingham, Alabama, before coming to North Carolina and passing the architects' board examination in 1920. His surviving institutional works, Dillard High School in Goldsboro and Mount Olive High School, show an ease with pared-down Colonial and Classical Revival styles, although not as deft as Thomas Herman, the Bentons, or Northrup and O'Brien.² Leonard Building was named for Samuel E. Leonard, Commissioner of North Carolina Board of Correction and Training (1885-1980), who was a longtime board member of Dobbs Farm and a twentieth-century reformer of North Carolina's prison and institutional system. A later extension, dating from the 1940s-1950s, extends from the building's north rear elevation but does not affect the overall Colonial Revival style appearance.

Building B, constructed in 1929, was named the Weil Building in 1945 to honor Gertrude Weil (1879-1971), a longtime board member, philanthropist, and civil rights advocate [Figures 19-20]. Demolished by 1996, it was a two-story, brick dormitory also designed in the Colonial Revival style. Like the Leonard Building, the Weil Building's brick veneer employed a running bond pattern accented by Flemish style bond courses, and a three-part front façade where the center section was prominently flanked by a two-bay section at each end. One difference between the two buildings was the Weil Building's use of applied concrete, Doric style pilasters at its end bays and side elevations and the center entrance's flat pediment; the resulting effect, as seen in photographs, is that of a more streamlined use of classical motifs than is seen with the Leonard Building. The architect of this building is not known.

Other extant buildings on the complex from the Industrial Farm Colony for Women/Dobbs Farm period (1927-1945) include one ca. 1929 barn, located west of the Holmes Administration Building, and the former Industrial and Laundry Building (ca. 1939). The barn, listed as the "West Lower Barn No. 2" in the Dobbs School Historic Inventory, is a gambrel roof dairy barn sided with vertical board-and-batten, lit by small on e-over-one windows at the side elevations, and retaining original features such as the post over the second story door where hay would have been raised and exposed eave rafters. The barn has been used for storage for some years [Figure 26]. The Industrial and Laundry Building, renamed the Broughton Building for Governor Melville Broughton in

² Cathy Evans, Archivist, North Carolina Board of Architecture, Raleigh, NC (telephone conversation with Penne Smith, 10 March 1998), Research file for Mount Olive High School National Register Nomination, NC-HPO Survey Files, Raleigh, NC. Gullett was licensed to practice architecture in North Carolina on February 19, 1920.

1945, stands at the west side of the school's main allee, a one-story brick Colonial Revival style building with little exterior decoration beyond its center recessed arch decorated by small voussoirs [Figure 23]. Described as "the most modern building on the campus" in 1943, the Broughton Building's comparatively small space comprised a classroom, a music room, and a laundry room replete with laundry machines, a mangle, a dryer, and three sewing machines.³ In recent years, this building has been used for storage. Two cottages built for staff were moved away from the campus to an undisclosed location after 1947.

Dobbs Farm was consolidated under the Schools Division of the State Board of Corrections and Training in 1943, and then subsequently reorganized as the State Training School for Negro Girls, previously located in Rocky Mount, in 1947. Known as Dobbs School after 1946, the training school's years of steady leadership under Mae D. Holmes (1943-1946, Rocky Mount; 1947-1972, Dobbs School) are evidenced by the substantial administrative buildings constructed between 1950 and 1952. First is the handsomely utilitarian Moderne two-story brick building designed by Goldsboro architect Allen J. Maxwell, Jr., which opened as the Mae D. Holmes Administration Building in 1952 [Figure 15]. The Holmes Building, its front façade a three-part massing comparable to the Leonard Building and the now-gone Weil Building, has changed little in the last fifty-four years, even retaining its metal hinged windows and its flat-roof, in antis portico. The 1952 Federation Cottage, standing immediately east of the Holmes Building is of nearly identical design and massing; it was named in honor of North Carolina's Negro Federated Women's Clubs [Figures 21-22] who, with African American educator Charlotte Hawkins Brown, did much for pre-integrated African American schools. Federation Cottage's stylized metalwork portico supports and railing are one of Allen J. Maxwell's hallmark design features, further establishing him as its likely architect. Another contemporary probably designed by Maxwell as well is the one-story Moderne style Brown Cafeteria, so named in honor of African American educator Charlotte Hawkins Brown [Figure 24]. Defining features of the Brown Cafeteria are the projecting flat gabled center section, slim concrete stringcourses above and below window openings, and small eyebrow window openings above side elevation windows.

Buildings constructed on Dobbs School's campus between 1959 and 1970, with the exception of the 1970s chapel and the 1962 gymnasium behind the Holmes Building, are for the most part one-story flat- and hip-roofed brick "cottages" for resident staff and students, comparable to institutional buildings of the period constructed at other North Carolina mental health facilities such as the O'Berry Center in Goldsboro and the Murdoch Center at Butner [Figure 25]. Their dates extend beyond the period of significance established for Dobbs Farm and School, and construction and design details of themselves do not render them eligible for listing to the National Register under Criterion Consideration G, especially since many of these cottages have been successively altered.

³ "Visit to Farm Colony, November 18-20 [1943]." Unpublished Manuscript, North Carolina Board of Corrections and Training, General Correspondence, Schools, 1943-1947. North Carolina Office of Archives and History, State Library Collection, Raleigh, NC.

Apart from the former fields of Dobbs Farm, this property also contains a raised railroad bed comprising a section of the former Kinston-Snow Hill Railroad Line [Figure 27]. The raised grade site immediately west of present-day Reid Dormitory (1969) was part of a spur running approximately fifteen miles between Kinston and Snow Hill, Greene County's seat. Although chartered in 1887, the line did not open until 1905, sections in the interim acting as a tramway for the Hines Brother Lumber Company.⁴ It was an important route for Snow Hill, being the most direct way to send truck produce, cotton, and tobacco to Kinston, the nearest commercial center. The Kinston-Snow Hill Railroad Line was acquired by Norfolk-Southern Railroad in 1912 and, subsequently known as Carolina Railroad Company, continued in operation until July 1931.⁵

⁴ Little, pp. 106, 333-334; James Creech, *History of Greene County, North Carolina : Compiled from Legends, Hearsay, Records Found There and Elsewhere* (Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, 1979), p. 422

⁵ Creech, p. 422. There is no record of an Industrial Farm Colony stop; the nearest depots would have been to the north at Dawson Station and to the south at Hines Junction, on NCRR.



Figure 13: Dobbs Farm School, view from entrance



Figure 14: Dobbs Farm School, current sign



Figure 15 : Mae D. Holmes Building (ca. 1952), façade

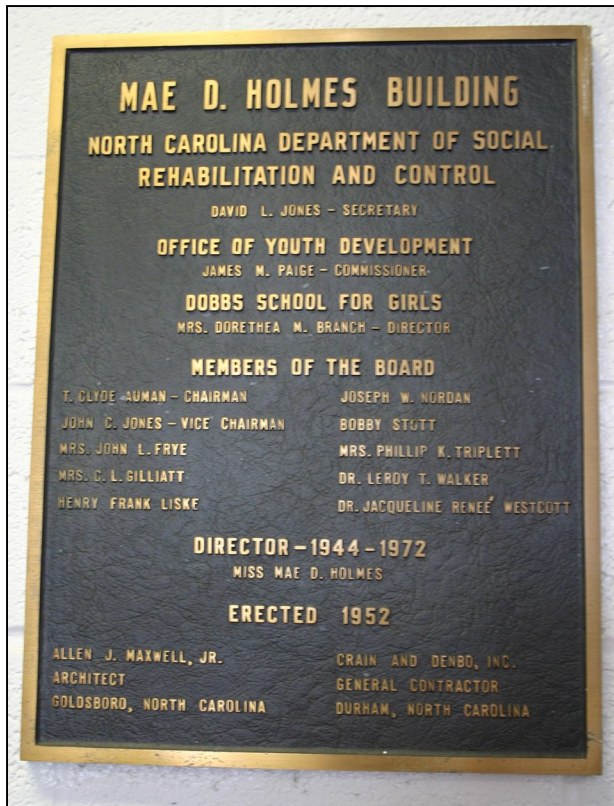


Figure 16: Plaque, Reception Area of Mae D. Holmes Building



Figure 17: Gymnasium, rear extension of Mae D. Holmes Building



Figure 18: Leonard Building (ca. 1930), facade

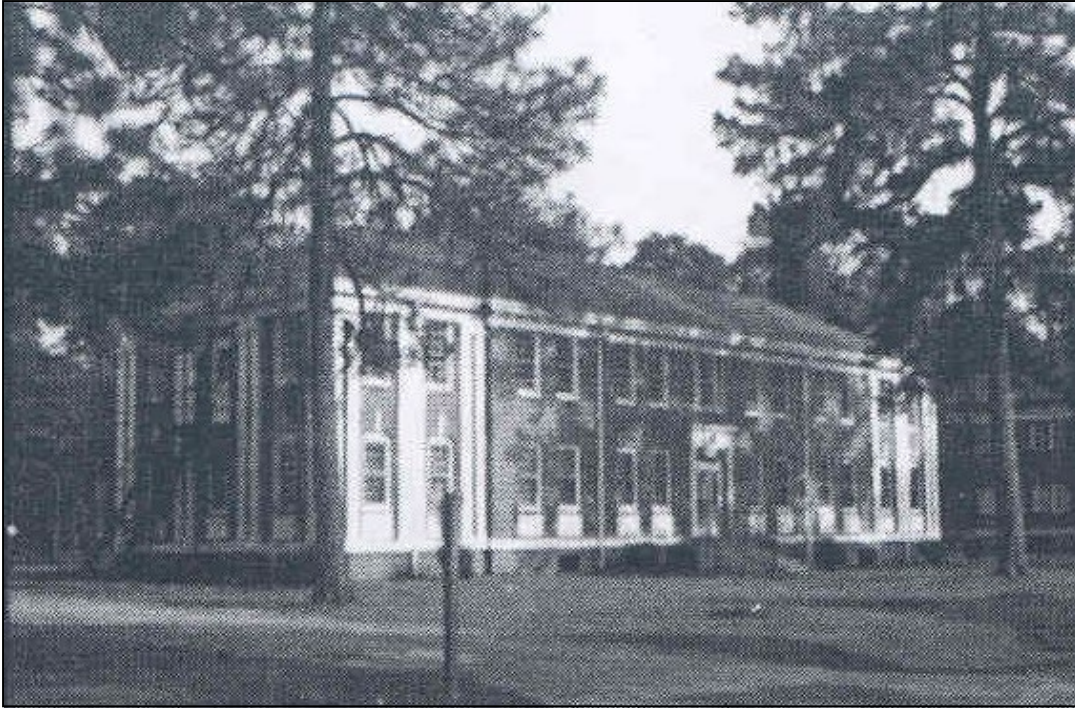


Figure 19: Weil Building (ca. 1929), façade and north elevation (Ruth Little, ca. 1993)

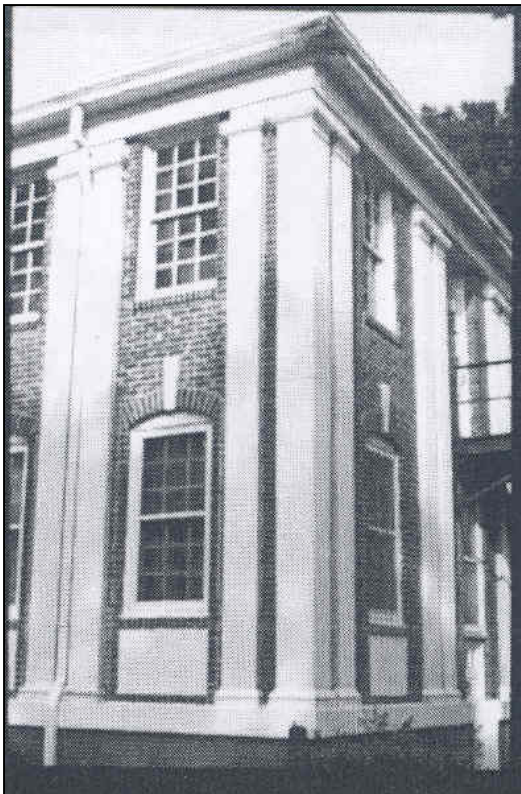


Figure 20 : Weil Building (ca. 1929), detail of pilasters (Ruth Little, ca. 1993)



Figure 21: Federation Building (ca. 1952), facade



Figure 22: Federation Building, facade and south elevations



Figure 23: Broughton Building (former Industrial Building, ca. 1939)



Figure 24: Brown Cafeteria (ca. 1952)



Figure 25: Dobbs School, example of 1960s housing

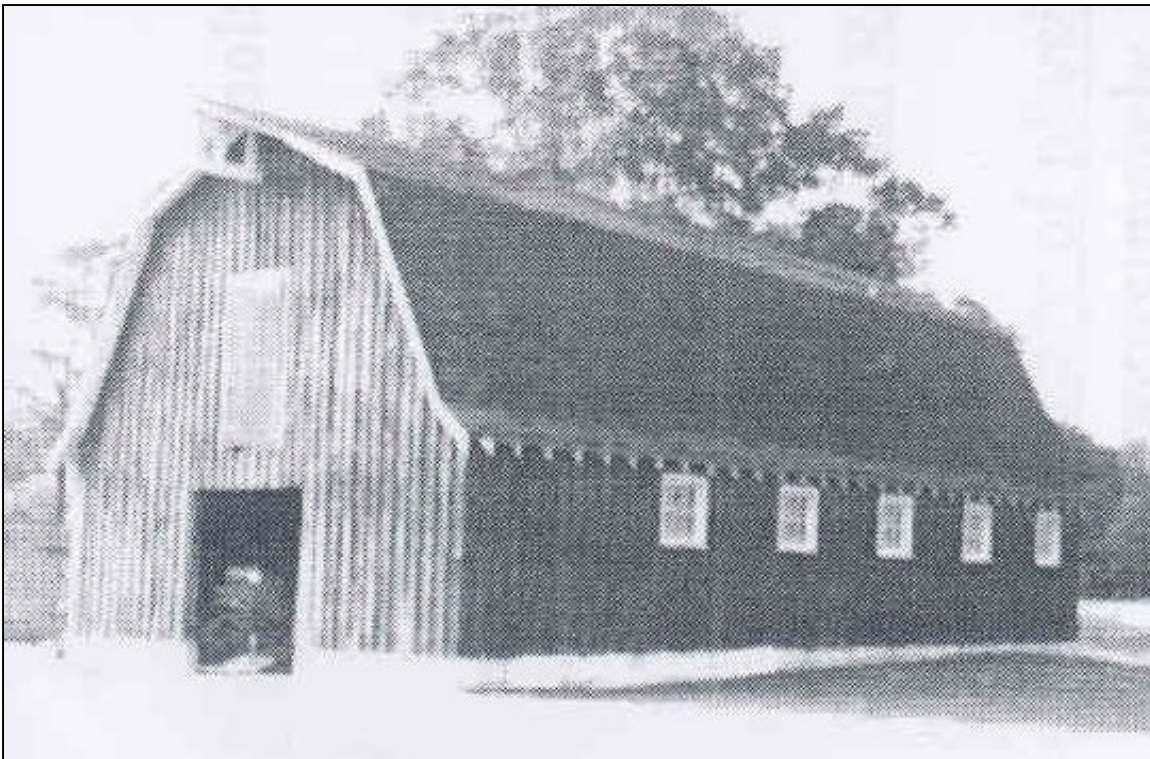
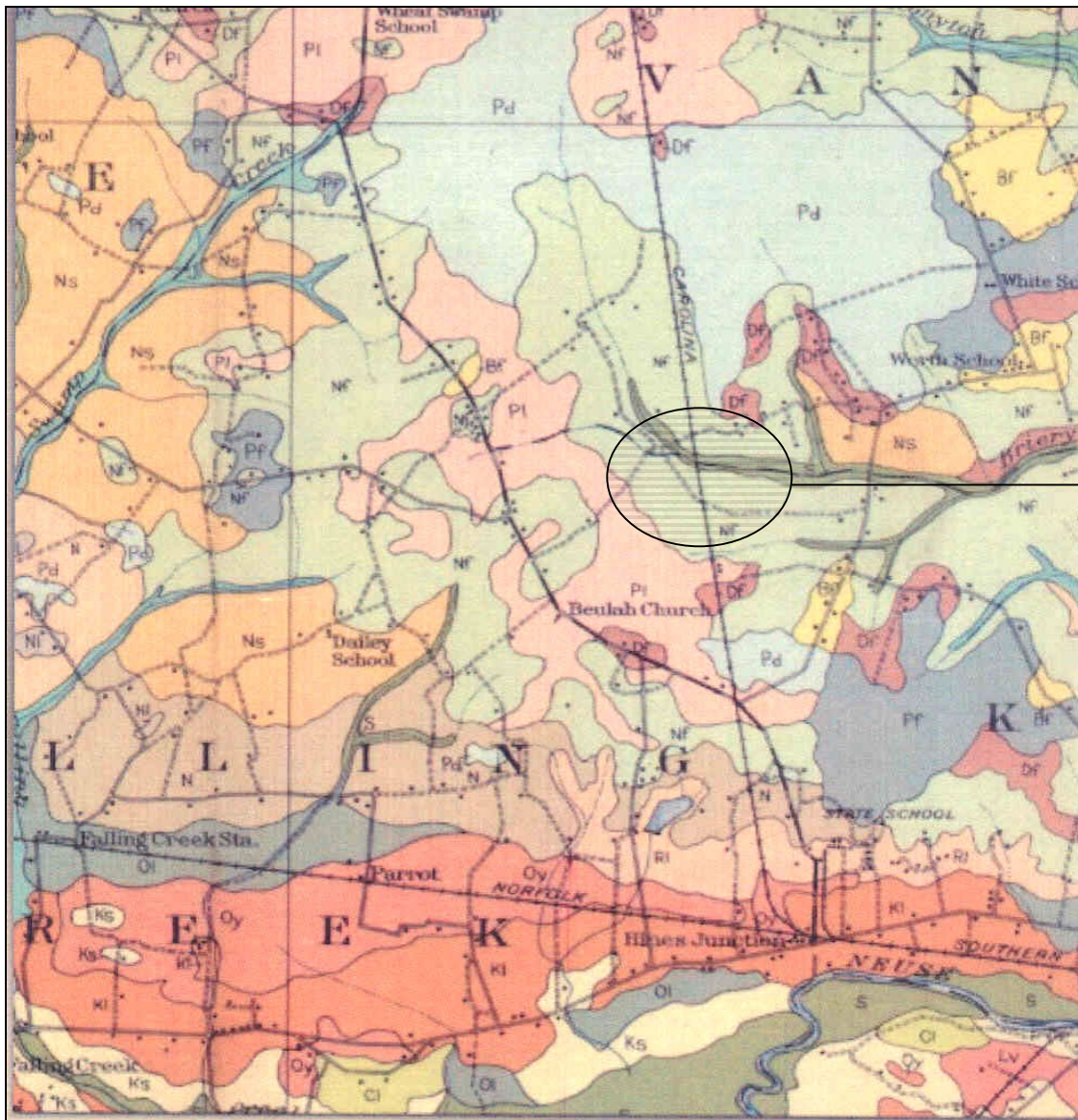


Figure 26: Dobbs School, west dairy barn (Ruth Little, ca. 1993)



Site of
Industrial Farm
Colony For
Women
(est. 1927)

Figure 27: Lenoir County 1927 Soil Map, Detail of Briery Creek area (Source: Eastern NC Digital Library, Joyner Library, East Carolina University). The former Carolina Railroad also appears on 1970s topographical maps.



Figure 28: Mae D. Holmes, Dobbs School Superintendent, 1947-1972, in front of Holmes Building, ca. 1972. Photograph, *The News & Observer* (Raleigh, NC), September 17, 1972.

History

The child is father to the man. The delinquent child is father to the seasoned criminal.

The state of North Carolina is called upon to deal in a human way with wild, lawless, and immoral children. For the most part they are children who have been denied that to which every child is innately entitled—a home and the rearing care of wise and loving parents. The problem must be met, for thousands of children give daily evidence of deficient or improper or vicious home training.⁶

Dobbs Farm School was one of several state correctional facilities to emerge from the early twentieth-century Progressive reform movement, whereby offending minors and

⁶ W. H. Bobbitt, “Child Delinquency and the Juvenile Court,” in *The University of North Carolina Record: State Reconstruction Studies of the North Carolina Club at the University of North Carolina*, No. 184 January 1921, Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina, 1921), p. 101.

women were sent to farm colonies or correctional schools to be rehabilitated rather than imprisoned. In the case of females, the offense to be rehabilitated from was almost always prostitution; Samarcand Manor, located near Eagle Springs in Moore County, was founded in 1917-1918 as a reform school for the young “camp followers” frequenting North Carolina’s military bases, and its primary funding stemmed from Federal money earmarked for venereal disease control during World War I.⁷ Other state reform facilities in this period-- Richard T. Fountain School (Rocky Mount, 1926), Cameron Morrison School (Hoffman, 1925), and Stonewall Jackson School (Concord, 1909)—were specifically for boys, and only Morrison accepted African American minors.⁸

All of these institutions had working farms, providing practical experience for their future alumni and additional income for the schools; this was a practice followed in other institutions statewide, including Kinston’s Caswell Training School (a facility for mentally handicapped children) and Goldsboro’s Cherry Hospital “for the Colored Insane.” In the case of Samarcand Manor, by 1921 it was deemed a successful operation but already at full capacity as a “home for fallen girls and women” less than four years after its founding.⁹ State officials were already requesting its expansion. It is not known who officially decided that perhaps the fallen women should be separated from the fallen girls, but such was achieved by the 1927 North Carolina legislation establishing an “Industrial Farm Colony for Women,” which was to be sited northwest of Kinston, on approximately 488 acres near Briery Creek.¹⁰ Under the terms of legislation, the colony, comprised of females no younger than sixteen, was to be overseen by a board of five directors with at least two women. The bill recommended that Industrial Farm Colony’s superintendent be “a woman of liberal education and special training and who has had experience in institutional management or social work,” rather than an individual already within the existing penal correction system.¹¹

The Colony, as it was then called, officially opened on April 3, 1929, with thirty inhabitants and at least one dormitory—Building A, later known as Weil—constructed or nearly completed. Superintendent Marian F. Gallup described the grounds in 1932 as containing the two brick dormitories, the farm director’s cottage, a small infirmary, a dairy barn, a mule barn, chicken houses, and some smaller animal sheds. The inmates, invariably referred to as “girls,” lived an existence no doubt more tranquil than the world

⁷ Ruth Little, “Historic Structures Survey and Evaluation Report, Global TransPark Study Area I, Lenoir County, North Carolina.” Unpublished manuscript, Kimley-Horn Associates, Raleigh, NC, 1993 (copy at NC-HPO Environmental Review Library, Raleigh, NC), p. 44. Also, Susan Cahn, “Spirited Youth or Fiends Incarnate: The Samarcand Arson Case and Female Adolescence in the American South,” in *Other Souths: Diversity and Difference in the U. S. South, Reconstruction to Present* (ed. Pippa Holloway, University of Georgia Press, 2008), p. 212; Nicole Hahn Rafter, *Partial Justice: Women, Prisons, and Social Control*, 2nd edition (New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers, 1990), p. 54.

⁸ William R. Windley, “History of the Division of Youth Services, 1909-1981.” Unpublished Manuscript, Division of Youth Services, Dorothea Dix Hospital, Raleigh, NC; transcription by Ruth Little, ca. 1993, in Dobbs School Survey File, NC-HPO Survey Files.

⁹ Bobbitt, “Child Delinquency,” p. 109. Samarcand Manor, its spelling changed to *Samarkand* after World War II, is still a correctional facility for adolescent girls.

¹⁰ *State of North Carolina Public Laws and Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly at Its Session of 1927* (Charlotte: Observer Printing House, Inc., 1927), p. 575.

¹¹ *Public Laws and Resolutions 1927*, p. 575.

they had left behind; Gallup cited that since the institution began there had been seven runaways and 77% of the inmates had come to the Farm Colony with some type of venereal disease, yet much effort was made for the women to “live a normal, natural life under the acceptable standards set by society” during their indenture.¹²

Two staff members from nearby Caswell Training School, Dr. A. J. McCuistan and psychologist Elsa Ernst were acknowledged in Gallup’s report for their assistance in treatment and examinations.¹³ Ernst, who studied psychology at Harvard, had swiftly risen at Caswell, beginning as a teacher in the early 1920s but promoted by incoming superintendent, W. H. Dixon, to first staff psychologist, then principal, between 1925 and 1928.¹⁴ As staff psychologist, Ernst demonstrated in Caswell’s biennial reports that she was pragmatic and reasonable in her expectations for “feeble-minded” children, clearly categorizing them at the contemporary intelligence quotient levels of “moron,” and the lower-functioning levels of “imbecile” and “idiot,” but also providing each level with daily structure, entertainment, and training:

We do not “cure” children—we *train* them.

Training cannot *give* a child intelligence; it can only aid him in the development and effective direction of that intelligence (be it little or much) with which nature has endowed him. . . . To develop in the right direction a child’s emotions and powers of will and self-control is as important as to train his intelligence.¹⁵

By 1931 Ernst had expanded her vision of training to embrace her subordinate instructors. She organized accredited in-house training for Caswell’s teaching staff, which grew into an arrangement with the University of North Carolina’s Psychology Department, the latter facility requiring their graduate students to take teacher training courses at Caswell.¹⁶

¹² 1932 *Biennial Report of the Industrial Farm Colony for Women* (Kinston, NC), pp. 4-9. Gallup numbered 4,980 venereal disease treatments among the inmates between 1931 and 1932, versus 2,400 treatments for other ills besetting the women, one of them being trenchmouth (also known as Vincent’s disease). There is no accessible data that Farm Colony inmates were receiving other gynecological treatments, specifically sterilizations, as was the case at Samarcaud between 1934 and 1937 (op cit. *Tenth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the State Home and Industrial School for Girls, Samarcaud Manor, Eagle Springs, NC* [1938], p. 283).

¹³ 1932 *Biennial Report of the Industrial Farm Colony for Women* (Kinston, NC). State Library, North Carolina Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC; *Eighth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Superintendent of the Caswell Training School for Mental Defectives, Flag Station, Hines Junction, Kinston, NC* (1928), pp. 2-3. McCuistan came to Caswell from Nashville, NC, in 1927 and Ernst was the center’s Principal by 1928.

¹⁴ Hahn, p. 65; Elizabeth M. Brown and Sarah Shaw Genheimer, *Haven on the Neuse: A History of Caswell Center, Kinston, NC 1911-1964* (New York: Vantage Press, 1969), pp. 67-68; *Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Superintendent of the Caswell Training School for Mental Defectives* (1924), p. 2.

¹⁵ *Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Caswell Training Schools for Mental Defectives...for the Year Ending June 30, 1926* (Raleigh: Capital Printing Company, State Printers, 1926), pp. 17-28.

¹⁶ Brown and Genheimer, pp. 70-71.

Ernst succeeded Marian Gallup as the Farm Colony's superintendent shortly after 1932. Little is known of her tenure before 1943 other than that she and the Farm Colony board were successful in obtaining a water tower for the school through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (NC-FERA) funds [Figure 29]. Other Depression-era improvements for the Farm Colony, some of it matched by Lenoir County's own FERA money, included land clearing and grading, and building repairs. But the Farm Colony's estimated sum of \$12, 574.07 paled in comparison to the \$37,330.62 that Caswell Training School was able to appropriate from the same New Deal program.¹⁷ Ernst was also able, with the help of her board, to specify in 1937 that only mentally competent females be accepted to the Farm Colony, weeding out "markedly psychopathic" or "low mentality" candidates and thereby increasing the chances of full rehabilitation for inmates.¹⁸

However by 1943 the Industrial Farm Colony for Women had reached a crisis point and its future was in peril. Departmental reorganizations under Governor J. Melville Broughton's tenure (1941-1945) had moved the Farm Colony and its kindred "eleemosynary institutions" under the State Board of Correction and Training headed by longtime reformer, Samuel E. Leonard.¹⁹ Of the six institutions listed, only one, a "School for Negro Girls," had yet to be established, although the General Assembly had approved it in 1943. In an attempt to analyze on-site deficiencies and financial shortfalls, an unidentified visitor wrote a report on the Farm Colony's situation as of November 1943, citing it as "the youngest and smallest and weakest of our industrial school set-up." At that time, only 65-70 acres of the 448 acres were under cultivation and operated indifferently, due to the farm superintendent's priority being his own farm. The cattle, neglected, were no longer producing sufficient milk and had supplemented by Holsteins from the R. T. Fountain School. The swine and small-scale vegetable garden output had comparatively fared better. The Training Building was duly noted as being the "most modern building on the campus," with a fully-equipped laundry (although with miniature-model equipment), weaving room, and canning room, all being utilized. "The buildings," the report went on to say, "are not in a good state of repair.....the Budget Bureau in Raleigh is quite concerned over the run-down condition of the entire school." The FERA water tower, being a wooden tank, had not held up well, and the water supply system had been polluted due to a leaking valve. Beyond physical deficiencies, the visitor

¹⁷ "Lenoir County," County Tables, in J. S. Kirk, et al., *Emergency Relief in North Carolina* (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1936), pp. 495-496. One rationalization for Caswell's greater funding is the combination of active local efforts to fund the school, particularly by students' affluent parents and relatives, and the fact that a school for mentally disabled children garnered more sympathy than a penal colony for women considered beyond society's pale. Even Farm Colony records state that their former inmates had the best chance of total re-adjustment to society when placed in rural communities (minutes form January 19, 1944, meeting of North Carolina Board of Corrections and Training meeting at Fountain School, Rocky Mount, NC, Dobbs Farms Records, State Library, NCOAH, Raleigh, NC).

¹⁸ *State of North Carolina Public Laws and Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly at its Session of 1937* [State Bill no. 349], p. 499. The controversial trial following students' attempted 1931 arson of Samarcand Manor no doubt filled Ernst and the Farm Colony board with great concern that their institution's future success depended greatly upon the mental health of incoming candidates.

¹⁹ "Scope and Contents for Youth Services Record Group." MARS Index, State Library, NCOAH, Raleigh, NC; *North Carolina YearBook* (Raleigh: News & Observer), 1929-1935; Samuel Leonard, "Memo, Board of Training and Correction," ca. 1943, Dobbs Farms Records, State Library, NCOAH.

specified the Farm Colony's relatively small size and large expenditures as problematic. Ernst was singled out in the report as "a psychologist of note...a high type conscientious, Christian lady; one with patience and ability in the training program needed in such an institution," but also as an ineffectual manager. It was recommended that she be taken out of direct management of the school, but kept within the system.²⁰ This assessment found an ally in Dr. Rachel Davis, a Kinston obstetrician on the Farm Colony board of directors, who subsequently pushed for Ernst's resignation. However, Ernst had two powerful allies on the board, Dr. W. Houston Moore of Wilmington and Gertrude Weil, the social activist and philanthropist of Goldsboro's affluent and civic-minded Weil family. Mrs. W. T. Bost, North Carolina's Commissioner of Public Welfare in 1940, even weighed into the situation, on Ernst's behalf. Nevertheless, the board requested Ernst's resignation on March 12, 1944, and Ernst, after agreeing to stay during the initial transition, effectively resigned on July 19 to an uncertain future.²¹

The Farm Colony became Dobbs Farms in 1945, spending \$12,000 to rehabilitate campus buildings. The dairy program was abandoned but truck farming, including a peach orchard, continued, as did canning by the 36 remaining student inmates. Driveways were built "using furnace cinders." At that time, there was a contingent in the state legislature who wished to combine Dobbs Farms with the State Prison's Women's Division, which caused some consternation with one board member.²² However, a greater change was planned for the former Farm Colony; at the April 1946 Board of Correction and Training meeting, Samuel Leonard introduced the possibility of relocating the two year-old State Training School for Negro Girls from Rocky Mount to Dobbs Farms. Leonard's reasons were pragmatic:

Dobbs Farms could be changed almost overnight because the institution is designed for girls [as opposed to Eastern Carolina Training School, known as R. T. Fountain School]. I would hate very much to see this place closed as an institution for adult white woman because it has done and is doing excellent work for the few girls sent there. . . . We might as well make up our minds, however, that the state will not continue to operate this institution with the present enrollment and the high per capita cost. Unless the institution is filled up when the next General Assembly meets, we might as well expect a change

²⁰ "Visit to Farm Colony—November 18-20 (inclusive)," ca. 1943. Unpublished Manuscript, NC Board of Corrections and Training, Dobbs Farm Records, State Library, NCOAH.

²¹ Executive Committee for the State Farm Colony for Women, meeting minutes for NC Board of Corrections and Training (January 19 1944, 19 April 1944) and Executive Committee for the State Farm Colony for Women 14 January 1945 meeting minutes, Dobbs Farm Records, NCOAH; *Eighth Biennial Report, of Dobbs Farm (Formerly Farm Colony for Women), Kinston, NC* (1946), pp. 4-10. A motion made by Dr. Davis during the January 1945 board meeting proposed renaming the Industrial Building the Elsa Ernst Building was approved, and it was moved to contact her brother for a portrait, suggesting that Miss Ernst had possibly died in the interim; as no further information regarding Ernst has emerged, this is a possible conclusion. In the end, the building was named for outgoing governor J. Melville Broughton instead.

²² Executive Committee for the State Farm Colony for Women, 11 March 1945 meeting minutes for NC Board of Corrections and Training; State Industrial Farm Colony for Women, 17 July 1945 Memorandum regarding renovation, Dobbs Farm Records

and I, personally, feel that it would be up to the Board to suggest the change rather than have it forced upon us by the Legislature itself.²³

In 1946 the remaining inmates of Dobbs Farms were transferred to Samarcand, and the State Training School for Negro Girls transferred to the Dobbs Farms site. Mae D. Holmes (1906-?), the State Training School's founding superintendent [Figure 28], was to be the school's administrator until 1972, ushering in a period of stability and progress. A North Carolina native and graduate of Shaw University and St. Augustine's College, Holmes had a postgraduate background in hands-on social work in Chicago and New Jersey, rather than the academic background of Elsa Ernst. When tapped by the State Board of Corrections to return to her home state to run the State Training School, Holmes recalled hesitating, deciding to take a leave of absence from her New Jersey job rather than to fully commit herself; in the end, she chose to stay in North Carolina.²⁴ Holmes was quickly hailed as talented, possessing "imagination and initiative in making the best possible use of whatever available resources offer," and successfully transitioning the program from Rocky Mount to Kinston.²⁵ A \$75,000 appropriation from the General Assembly in 1948 was eventually employed in a new administrative building, another dormitory, and a cafeteria.²⁶

By the 1960s, Dobbs School had reached a pleasant plateau, obviously through the hard work of Holmes, her staff, and the State Board of Correction and Training, the latter of which became the State Board of Juvenile Correction in 1963. In addition to the 1950s building campaign, more housing was constructed on campus in the 1960s, including a chapel. According to the school newsletter, Holmes stayed busy, working with the Federated Women's Clubs, giving presentations for local societies, and keeping a visible profile with African American institutions like Salisbury's Livingstone College. Graduate students were visiting the campus for their thesis projects, and campus life was interspersed with social events and religious services.²⁷ How the tenor of the surrounding changed when the school was integrated in 1967 is not known. The school became a

²³ Samuel Leonard, "To The Members of the Board of Correction and Training," April 1946 Meeting Address. North Carolina Board of Corrections and Training Records, Samarcand School, State Library, NCOAH.

²⁴ "Tar Heel of the Week: Breaking Down the Stereotype at Training Schools." *The News & Observer* (Raleigh, NC), 17 September 1972, Section 1, p. 3

²⁵ "Statement on Dobbs Farm," ca. 1948 (Memorandum, NC Board of Corrections and Training, Schools Section, General Correspondence, 1943-1947), p. 4. In *Hope and Dignity: Older Black Women of the South* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1983), Miss Holmes recalled for author Emily Herring Wilson that the Rocky Mount facility had been "a terrible site. We went there. We had nothing. Whatever was left over anywhere, we got. I worked like a Trojan all month. . . I knew it was going to be tough (p. 195)."

²⁶ "Report on Schools," ca. 1947. (Report, NC Board of Corrections and Training, Schools Section, General Correspondence, 1943-1947), pp. 6-7. The wooden water tank had been replaced ca. 1946-1947 by a steel tank from Stonewall Jackson Training School, which had a capacity of 75,000 gallons, a marked improvement (F.B. Turner to Samuel Leonard, Field Report Plant Operation and Maintenance: Dobbs Farm, 26 July 1946).

²⁷ "Spotlight: An Official Publication of the State Training School for Girls, Dobbs Farm, Kinston, NC (Spring 1962)," pp. 6, 9.

coeducational facility in 1973, the year after Mae Holmes' retirement; her protégée, Dorothea Branch, guided the school in this period until 1979.²⁸

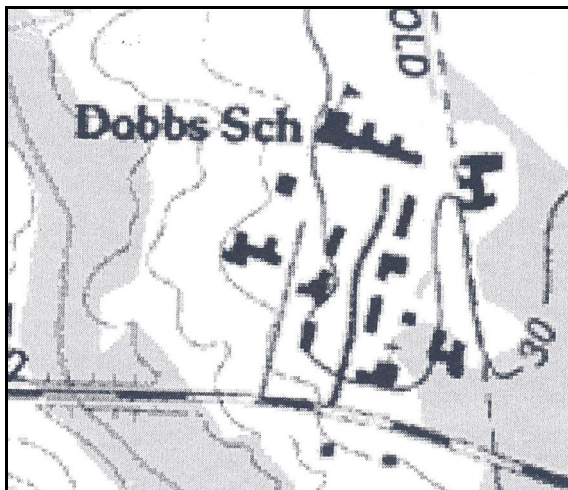


Figure 34a: Dobbs School, from 1978 USGS Topographical Map.

Architectural Context

Constructed primarily in brick, the campus of Dobbs Farm School shares similarities to contemporary institutions such as the former R. T. Fountain School in Rocky Mount (1926), Memorial Industrial School in Winston-Salem (ca. 1923), and the 1930s expansion of the Caswell Center (A. Mitchell Wooten, Benton and Benton, et al.). Although haphazardly planned in its earlier incarnation as the Farm Colony for Women, Dobbs Farm Schools' early buildings were of a form and finish seen more on a college quad than a penal institution.²⁹ Conjecturally, the stability associated with period revival architecture might have been consciously employed by the board and its architect to create a sense of classical order to the complex; The R. T. Fountain School, with its verdant, mature landscape and brick Colonial Revival buildings, is similar. Dobbs' more streamlined, Moderne 1950s buildings—Federation Building, Holmes Building, and the Brown Cafeteria—followed a comparable template of harmonious massing and decoration.

Although the campus plan may not have been an entirely conscious phenomenon, examination of at least two contemporaries shows that Dobbs Farm School attempted to create a campus with some spatial harmony and hierarchy. Comparative maps of Samarcand Manor [Figures 34bc] and Cameron Morrison Training School show all three

²⁸ "The History of Dobbs School" (in Dobbs School survey file, NC-HPO); MARS introduction to Dobbs Farm School archives, State Library, NCOAH; The News & Observer, 17 September 1972; "Spotlight," p. 11.

²⁹ For example, Samarcand Manor's buildings were frame and continued to be so into the 1940s, an odd situation for a school nearly destroyed by arson in 1931.

facilities as deliberately at a remove from greater civilization; Fountain School [Fig. 34d] was sited north of Rocky Mount above the Tar River flood plain. A 1919 topographical map of Samarcand shows cottages planned in two rows, each at some distance from the other, with a central building positioned at the junction of a timber railroad and a local crossroads. The present plan of Samarcand shows the railroad gone, but the roads further evolved, even though it is still a remote site. Unlike Dobbs and Fountain, whose buildings are regularly positioned across from a central avenue, Samarcand Manor's complex is more diffuse, buildings basically planned around an ellipse and at some distance from one another.

Caswell Training School [**Figure 34e**], the closest rehabilitation facility to Dobbs Farm School, offers a planning contrast, being further centralized and more directly connected to the "outside world." Granted, the school was established for mentally-handicapped children, establishing a definite necessity for buildings to be easily accessed and conveniently located. But like Dobbs, one of Caswell's founding precepts was to be a self-sufficient, perhaps profitable, working farm, and so its once-rural site was acquired for establishing a dairy farm and truck farming acreage. Much of the present centralized appearance of the campus began with the 1930s improvements, one being the central auditorium and children's cottage dormitories, designed by A. Mitchell Wooten. Wooten, ever sensitive to landscape design, also helped to bring about the verdant allee/avenue leading to the school from Vernon Avenue.

Presently, Dobbs Farm School is the most intact of North Carolina's early twentieth-century juvenile reform schools. The R. T. Fountain School is abandoned, and in deteriorating condition [**Figure 33**], Stonewall Jackson's facility has been demolished, and Samarcand Manor, now known as Samarkand Youth Center, was remodeled and expanded in the 1950s-1960s.

Evaluation

Dobbs Farm School retains integrity of location and setting, as well as feeling and association due to its intact 1927-1960s complex landscaped by mature oaks and crepe myrtles. Integrity of materials and workmanship are clearly discerned by the intact Leonard, Federation, Holmes, and Brown buildings, none of which has been substantially altered. Integrity of design remains intact from the micro-level of the buildings themselves to the macro-level of the campus layout. Overall, the campus remains nearly unchanged from its early-to-mid-twentieth-century development, one exception being the loss of the Weil Building in the 1990s. Thus, aspects of design, materials, and workmanship have been retained as well. Part of the tract continues to be cultivated.

Dobbs Farm School is recommended as **eligible** for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Social History, Politics/Government, and African-American ethnic heritage. Its period of significance, from 1929 to 1958, encompasses the campus' historic buildings and grounds that relate the site's evolution from a female penal farm colony to a mid-twentieth-century reform school for African American adolescent females. It is part of the greater story of North Carolina's twentieth-century Progressive rehabilitation of female offenders, a theme shared with Samarkand Manor Youth Center and the no-longer extant Efland School for Wayward Girls, the precursor of the State Training School for Negro Girls, which became Dobbs Farm School in 1947.

Dobbs Farm School is recommended as **not eligible** for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for an important personage. For properties to be eligible under Criterion B, they must retain integrity and (1) be associated with lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; (2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he or she achieved significance; and (3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historical contributions. Furthermore, properties are not eligible if their only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. Three women—Gertrude Weil, Elsa Ernst, and Mae D. Holmes—have close associations to this property but none has the absolute strength and context required to qualify under Criterion B guidelines. Gertrude Weil's long career as a philanthropist and civil rights activist encompasses a number of North Carolina's institutional, religious, and residential properties and her role in Dobbs Farm School's development is curtailed by the loss of the dormitory named after her family. Elsa Ernst, although undeniably an important local early twentieth-century social worker, especially within the context of the Caswell Training School, lacks a thorough biography to place her significance squarely within Dobbs Farm School's own history. Of the three, Mae D. Holmes is the most promising candidate for an eventual Criterion B association, given her long tenure as the school's administrator. If more were uncovered regarding her career and biography prior to 1944 and a context were developed for mid-twentieth century African American reform school educators, this evaluation could be easily re-assessed.

Dobbs Farm School is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture. To be eligible under Criterion C, a category specifically addressing design and construction, a property must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

As previously noted, Dobbs Farm School is a remarkable example of the collective juvenile reform school architecture encompassing the second and third quarters of the twentieth century. The elegant Colonial Revival style of the Leonard Building juxtaposes effectively with the Moderne style buildings of the 1950s. Although the 1960s cottages and chapel are outside of the period of significance, they do not detract from the campus' overall appearance, given their reduced scale.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses aboveground resources, Dobbs Farm School 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 contributing information must be considered of special importance. No additional information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

Boundary Description

The proposed boundary for Dobbs Farm School comprises original extant buildings and a portion of the grounds of the former Industrial Farm Colony For Women (1927-1946), also known as Dobbs Farm, which became the State Training School for Negro Girls from 1947 to 1969. Initially 448 acres in 1929, land holdings of the original compound are now the core acreage of 285.7.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary for the Dobbs Farm School [**Figure 35**], conscribed by Parcel Identification Number 4507-0471-7482, encompasses the buildings and central grounds of the earlier agrarian penal colony for women, and the developed campus of Dobbs School (1946-1972).

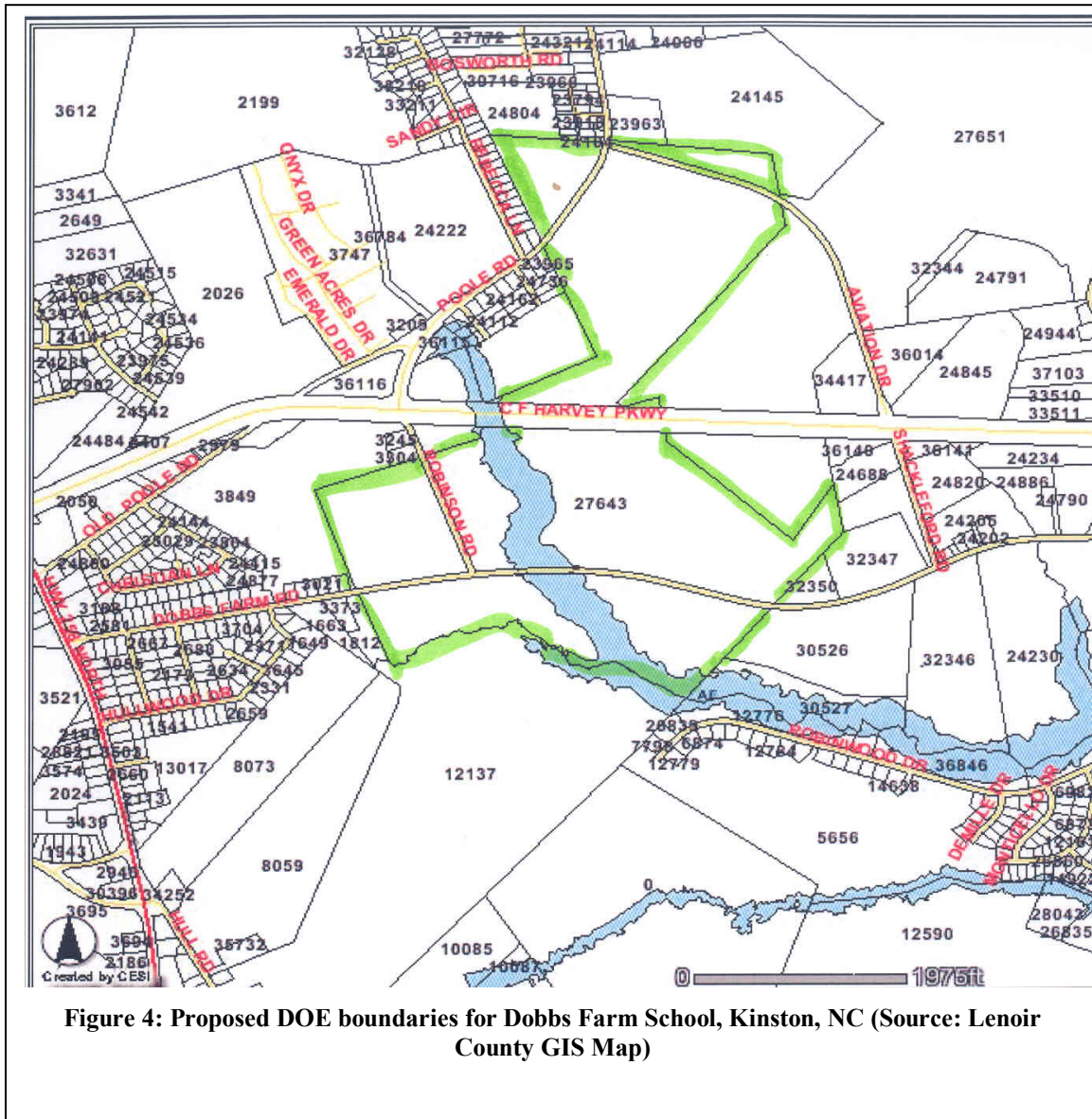


Figure 4: Proposed DOE boundaries for Dobbs Farm School, Kinston, NC (Source: Lenoir County GIS Map)



Figure 29 : Water tower built on Farm Colony complex ca. 1934-1935, from NC-FERA documents



Figure 30 : Griffith School, Winston-Salem, NC, Northup and O'Brien, ca. 1926 (photograph, Heather Fearnbach, 2008)



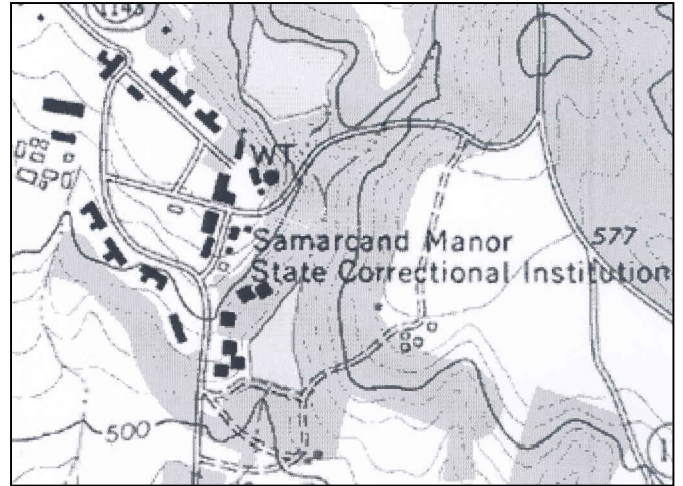
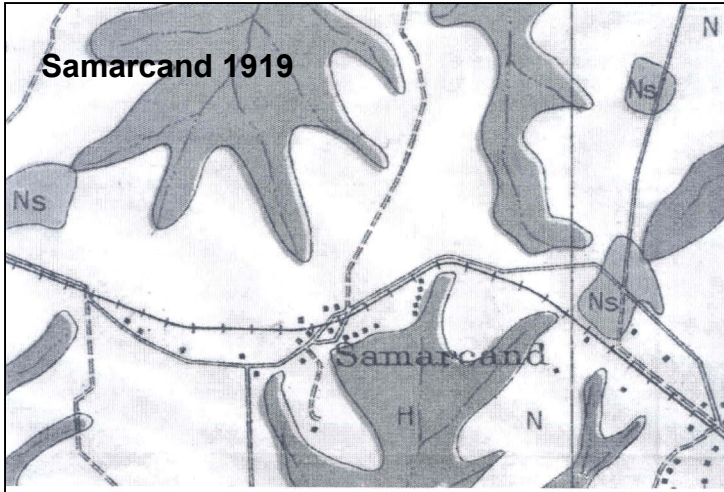
Figure 31: Memorial Industrial School (orphanage), Winston-Salem, NC. Northup and O'Brien, ca. 1923 (photography courtesy Heather Fearnbach, 2008)



Figure 32: Caswell Chapel (former Ehringhaus Auditorium, A. Mitchell Wooten, 1936) Caswell Center, Kinston, NC (Ruth Little, ca. 1996)



Figure 33: Former Eastern Carolina Training School (Richard T. Fountain Training School), Rocky Mount, NC (Vanessa Patrick, NCDOT, July 2004)



Figures 34 bc: Samarcand Manor, ca. 1919 and 1978 (US Topographical Maps)

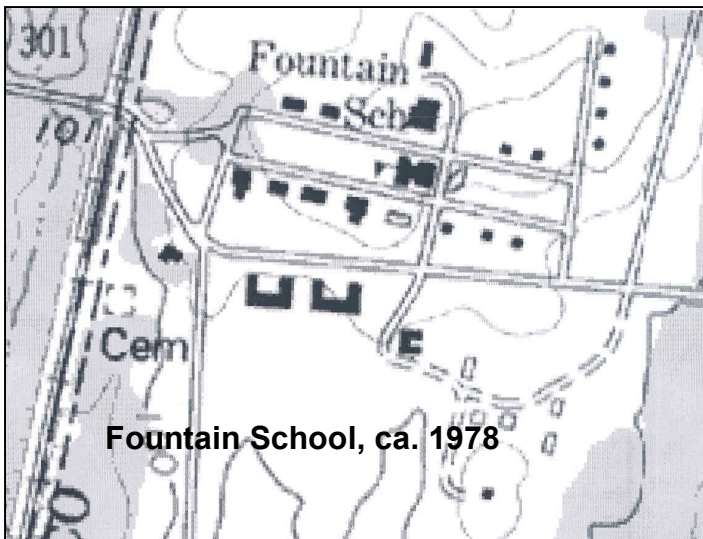


Figure 34d: as with the Dobbs Farm School, R. T. Fountain School north of Rocky Mount had an axial layout and closer-spaced buildings, comparable To an academic plan (US Topographical map)

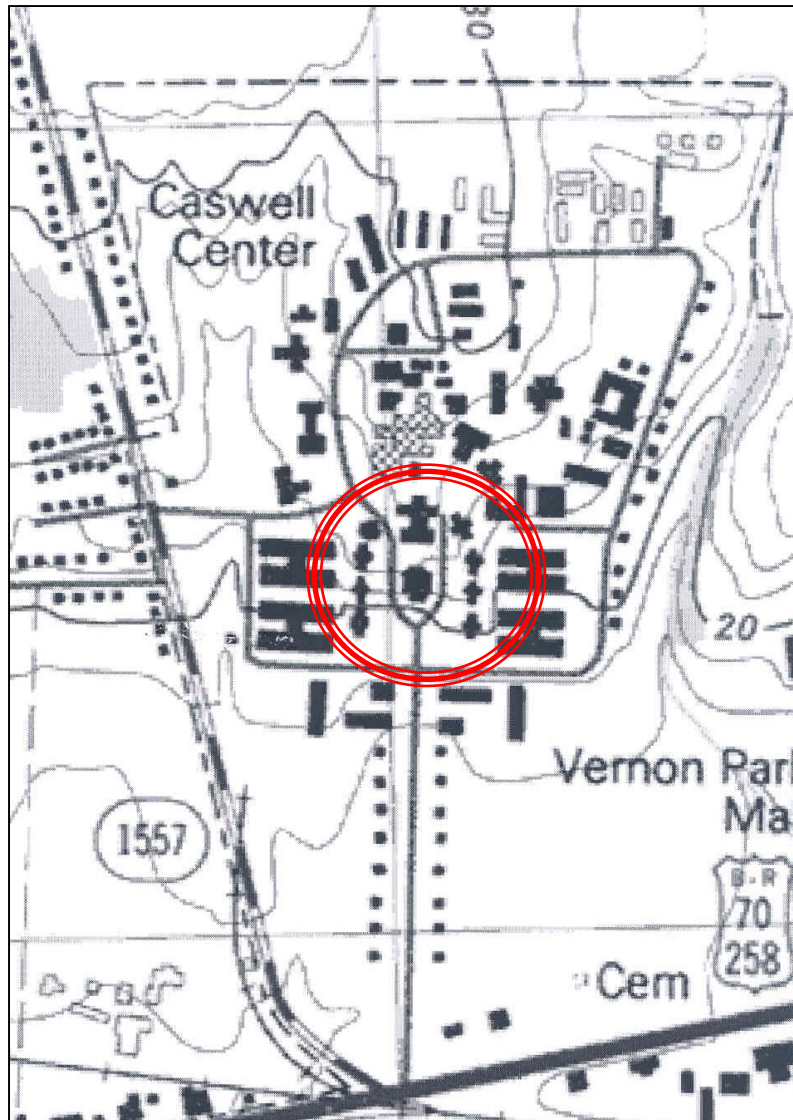


Figure 34e: Caswell Center, Vernon Avenue, Kinston, NC. Much of the centralized aspect of Caswell began with the mid-1930s complex designed by A. Mitchell Wooten and Associates, Kinston (see red circle), the focal point being Ehringhaus Auditorium and the administrative building.

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IX. 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

Concurrence form here

Appendix II:
Properties Determined Not Eligible for
The National Register of Historic Places
Through NC-HPO Concurrence on September 22, 1008



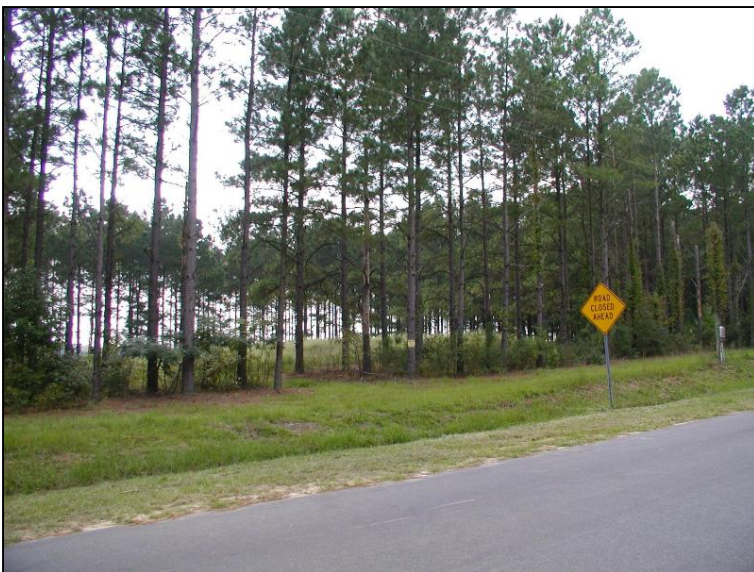
Property 1: Foster House
4076 NC 58 (W. side)
PIN 452800032132



Property 3: Foster's Chapel
S. Side SR 1730
(Humphrey Road)
PIN 452701470447



Property 6 : Barn
SE corner Hillcrest Road
And Vernon Avenue
PIN 450512851652



Property 7: Hillcrest Cemetery
SW corner Sand Clay and
Hillcrest Roads
PIN 450502677360



Property 8: Spillway to Hillcrest Mill Pond
SE corner Hillcrest and Sand Clay roads
Closest PIN: 450502788717



Property 9: Turnage Farm
2531 Hillcrest Road
PIN 450604623103



Property 10: 2271 Hull Road
PIN 450604928369



Property 11: 2293 Hull Road
PIN 450604926416



Property 12: Coples House
2411 Hull Road
PIN 450604923914



Property 13: 2317 Hull Road
PIN 450604923652



Property 14: 2323 Hull Road
PIN 450604922685



Property 15: 2329 Hull Road
PIN 450604921691



Property 16: 2353 Hull Road
PIN 450604829781



Property 17: 2359 Hull Road
PIN 450604829811



Property 18: 2376 A&B Hull Road
PIN 450604930010



Property 19: 1923 Welling Coples Road
(N. side 2300 Hull Road)
PIN 450604838286



Property 20: Abandoned Shack
NE side Hull Road W of Hillcrest Road
PIN 450604623103



Property 21: Building "A"
E. Side, facing 2857 Hull Road
PIN 450601458836



Property 22: Building "B"
E. Side facing 2857 Hull Road
PIN 450601457965



Property 23: 2876 Hull Road
PIN 450601467006



Property 24: NE Corner
Hull Road and US 258
(no address posted)
PIN 4506 0146 6847



Property 25: 2407 US 258

*(Poole-Smith House,
Previously Determined Not
Eligible, Global TransPark Study
ER-7659, 1993)*

PIN 450601377762



Property 26: 2421 US 258
PIN 450601377801



Property 27: 1013 Cleveland Ave.
PIN 450502657600



Property 28: 1015 Cleveland Ave.
PIN 450502657607



Property 29: 1017 Cleveland Ave.
PIN 450502657703



Property 30: 4501 Tyler Avenue
PIN 450502655493



Property 31: 1103 Massey Street, PIN 450501458770



Property 32: 2610 Dobbs Farm Road
PIN 451703310079



Property 33: 2726 Dobbs Farm Road

*Ernest L. Johnson Farm, previously
Determined Not Eligible, Global
TransPark Study ER-7659, 1993)*

PIN 451703113030



Property 34: 2744 Dobbs Farm Road
PIN 451703103784



Property 35: 2758 Dobbs Farm Road
PIN 451703102699



Property 36: 2760 Dobbs Farm Road
PIN 451703102644



Property 37: 2766 Dobbs Farm Road
PIN 451703101660



Property 38: 3314 Dobbs Farm Road
PIN 450704506301



Property 39: 3341 Dobbs Farm Road
PIN 450602595760



Property 40: 3350 Dobbs Farm Road
PIN 450704502212



Property 41: 3419 Dobbs Farm Road
PIN 450601495886



Property 42: 3388 Dobbs Farm Road
PIN 450703408746



Property 43: 3410 Dobbs Farm Road
PIN 450703406104



Property 44: True Gospel
Church of Christ
3360 Dobbs Farm Road
PIN 450703403170

TIP Survey Site Number Data: **U-2928 (Lenoir County, Global TransPark / Kinston)**

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
1		4076 NC 58	4528 0003 2132	Foster House
2		4007 NC 58	4528 0012 9597	Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm (SL)
3		S side Humphrey Road (SR 1730)	4527 0147 0447	Foster's Chapel
4		N side Dobbs Farm Road	4507 0471 7482	Dobbs School (aka former Industrial Farm Colony for Women)
5		NE corner Academy Hts. And Airport Road	4527 0302 5087	Tull-Worth-Holland Farm (NR)
6		SE corner Hillcrest Road and Vernon Avenue	4505 1285 1652	Barn
7		SW Corner Sand Clay and Hillcrest Roads	4505 0267 7360	Hillcrest Cemetery
8		NE corner Hillcrest and Sand Clay roads	4505 0278 8717	Spillway, Hillcrest Mill Pond
9		2531 Hillcrest Road	4506 0462 3103	Turnage Farm

TIP Survey Site Number Data: **U-2928 (Lenoir County, Global TransPark / Kinston)**

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
10		2271 Hull Road	4506 0492 8369	House
11		2293 Hull Road	4506 0492 6416	House
12		2411 Hull Road	4506 0492 3914	Coples House
13		2317 Hull Road	4506 0492 3652	House
14		2323 Hull Road	4506 0492 2685	House
15		2329 Hull Road	4506 0492 1691	House
16		2353 Hull Road	4506 0482 9781	House
17		2359 Hull Road	4506 0482 9811	House
18		2376 A-B Hull Road	4506 0493 0010	House

TIP Survey Site Number Data: **U-2928 (Lenoir County, Global TransPark / Kinston)**

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
19		1923 Welling Coples Road	4506 0483 8286	House
20		NE side Hull Road, W of Hillcrest Road jct	4506 0462 3103	Abandoned shack
21		NE side Hull Road facing 2857 Hull Road	4506 0145 8836	Building "A"
22		NE side Hull Road facing 2857 Hull Road	4506 0145 7965	Building "B"
23		2876 Hull Road	4506 0146 7006	House
24		NE corner Hull Road and US 258	4506 0146 6847	Elite Fabrication Welding
25		2407 US 258	4506 0137 7762	Poole-Smith House
26		2421 US 258	4506 0137 7801	North Lenoir Volunteer Fire Department
27		1013 Cleveland Avenue	4505 0265 7600	House

TIP Survey Site Number Data: **U-2928 (Lenoir County, Global TransPark / Kinston)**

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
28		1015 Cleveland Avenue	4505 0265 7607	House
29		1017 Cleveland Avenue	4505 0265 7703	House
30		4501 Tyler Avenue	4505 0265 5493	House
31		1103 Massey Street	4505 0145 8770	House
32		2610 Dobbs Farm Road	4517 0331 0079	House
33		2726 Dobbs Farm Road	4517 0311 3030	Ernest L. Johnson Farm
34		2744 Dobbs Farm Road	4517 0310 3784	House
35		2758 Dobbs Farm Road	4517 0310 2699	House
36		2760 Dobbs Farm Road	4517 0310 2644	House

TIP Survey Site Number Data: **U-2928 (Lenoir County, Global TransPark / Kinston)**

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
37		2766 Dobbs Farm Road	4517 0310 1660	House
38		3314 Dobbs Farm Road	4507 0450 6301	House
39		3341 Dobbs Farm Road	4506 0259 5760	House
40		3350 Dobbs Farm Road	4507 0450 2212	House
41		3419 Dobbs Farm Road	4506 0149 5886	House
42		3388 Dobbs Farm Road	4507 0340 8746	House
43		3410 Dobbs Farm Road	4507 0340 6104	House
44		3360 Dobbs Farm Road	4507 0340 3170	True Gospel Chapel

TIP Survey Site Number Data: **U-2928 (Lenoir County, Global TransPark / Kinston)**

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
1				