



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

August 22, 2019

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley   
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, U-4709, Widen Rockfish Road from Golfview Road to  
Main Street, PA 18-02-0008, Cumberland County, ER 19-2233

Thank you for your July 11, 2019, letter transmitting the above-referenced report and your letter of July 30, 2019, providing the digital information in support of the report. We have reviewed the report and materials and offer the following comments.

We concur that the Adcox Cemetery (CD1487) is not eligible for the National Register for the reasons cited in the report.

However, we do not concur that the Moulder House (CD1488) is eligible for the National Register as it does not present itself as a complete I-house or as a complete Colonial Revival design. The two examples presented in plates 5.31 and 5.32 are better examples of the Mount-Vernon-inspired Colonial Revival home while other I-houses in the county are likely better examples of the I-house form.

The significance of the Mount Vernon porch is better conveyed in houses built as complete designs. That many I-houses were altered with similar porches was a trend, we have consistently found that the equally or more pervasive trend of replacing Queen Anne porch posts with Craftsman-style porch posts has a significant and negative impact on a house's integrity. Furthermore, in June 2019, the National Register Advisory Committee denied Study Listing of a very similar turn-of-the-twentieth-century house with a mid-twentieth-century Mount Vernon style porch. The committee and staff felt that the Study List candidate was neither a good example of an I-house nor a good example of a Colonial Revival house, which is the case with the Moulder House.

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 919-814-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, [mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)

Received: 07/16/2019  
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER  
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III  
SECRETARY

July 11, 2019

**ER 19-2233**

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley  
Environmental Review Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office  
North Carolina Department of Natural & Cultural Resources  
4617 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Due --

H- eplettas  
8/21/19

Dear Renee:

RE: Historic Structures Survey Report, U-4709—Widen Rockfish Road (SR 1112) to  
Main Street (NC 59) in Cumberland County PA# 18-02-0008, WBS# 39073.1.1

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen Rockfish Road in Cumberland County. NCDOT contracted a subconsultant (Richard Grubb & Associates) to conduct a National Register evaluation of two properties: Moulder House (CD1488) and Adcox Cemetery (CD1487).

The report and survey materials are enclosed for your review and comment per 36CFR.800. Please let me know if you have any additional questions regarding this project. I can be reached at (919) 707-6088 or by email at [sreap@ncdot.gov](mailto:sreap@ncdot.gov).

Sincerely,

*Shelby Reap*

Shelby Reap  
Historic Architecture Team

Attachments

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# HISTORIC STRUCTURE SURVEY REPORT



## **WIDENING OF ROCKFISH ROAD** (SR 1112) from Golfview Road (SR 1115) to Main Street (NC 59), Cumberland County, North Carolina

**TIP No. U-4709**

**WBS No. 39073.1.1**

### **SUBMITTED TO:**

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

June 2019

**Technical Report # 2019-046NC**

**RICHARD GRUBB & ASSOCIATES**

# HISTORIC STRUCTURE SURVEY REPORT

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## WIDENING OF ROCKFISH ROAD

(SR 1112) from Golfview Road (SR 1115) to Main Street (NC 59),  
Cumberland County, North Carolina

TIP No. U-4709

WBS No. 39073.1.1



July 1, 2019

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Ellen Turco, Principal Investigator  
Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

Date

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Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Group, NCDOT

Date

### Prepared by:

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.  
106 North Avenue  
Wake Forest, North Carolina 27587

### Submitted to:

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

### Date:

June 6, 2019

Technical Report # 2019-046NC

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## 1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen Rockfish Road (SR 1112) from Golfview Road (SR 1115) to North Main Street (NC 59), and Golfview Road from Rockfish Road to North Main Street (U-4709). The NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted a preliminary investigation, identifying two properties, the Adcox Cemetery (CD 1487) and the Moulder House (CD 1488), warranting additional study and a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation (Table 1.1).

In April 2019, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. (RGA) assessed the NRHP eligibility of the two resources. As a result of this assessment, for the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, RGA recommends the Adcox Cemetery not eligible for listing in the NRHP and the Moulder House eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT Architectural Historian defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. Only two resources warranted an intensive National Register eligibility evaluation and are the subject of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

Table 1.1: Resources evaluated for the current undertaking.

<b>Survey Site No.</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>NRHP Eligibility Recommendation</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
CD 1487	Adcox Cemetery	Not Eligible	None
CD 1488	Moulder House	Eligible	C

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

## 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen Rockfish Road (SR 1112) from Golfview Road (SR 1115) to North Main Street (NC 59), and Golfview Road from Rockfish Road to North Main Street in the Town of Hope Mills, Cumberland County, North Carolina (U-4709) (Figures 2.1 and 2.2). The proposed roadwork includes expansion of the road to multiple lanes with a raised median. The NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.4(b) which consist of approximately 0.60 miles along Rockfish Road and 0.45 miles along Golfview Road, and which extends approximately 150-feet from the centerlines of each road. Two potentially historic architectural resources that may be affected by the undertaking, the Adcox Cemetery (CD 1487) and the Moulder House (CD 1488), were identified in the APE (see Figure 2.2).

In March 2019, the NCDOT Division 4 contracted with Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. (RGA) to conduct an intensive-level survey of the two identified resources and to prepare a report assessing the properties' eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). RGA determined that neither property was on record at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) and requested survey site numbers be assigned. The HPO has assigned numbers CD 1487 and CD 1488 to the Adcox Cemetery and the Moulder House, respectively.

RGA senior historian Ellen Turco visited the project area in March and April of 2019. The Adcox Cemetery was documented through written notes and digital photographs. The Moulder House was visually inspected, and the interior, exterior, associated outbuildings and setting were documented through written notes and digital photographs. An on-site interview was conducted with the property owner, Jacqueline Warner. A second field visit was made to Cumberland County in April to look for comparable properties to the two resources. Research was conducted at the HPO, the Hope Mills Public Library, online at the Cumberland County Register of Deeds, and at Ancestry.com. The historical development, architecture, and cultural significance of the properties were assessed and evaluated within their respective historic contexts according to the established NRHP criteria.

The results of this intensive-level survey and NRHP evaluation are presented in the following chapters of this report. This report complies with the following regulations: the basic requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); the NCDOT's current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products, and the HPO's Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/ Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina.

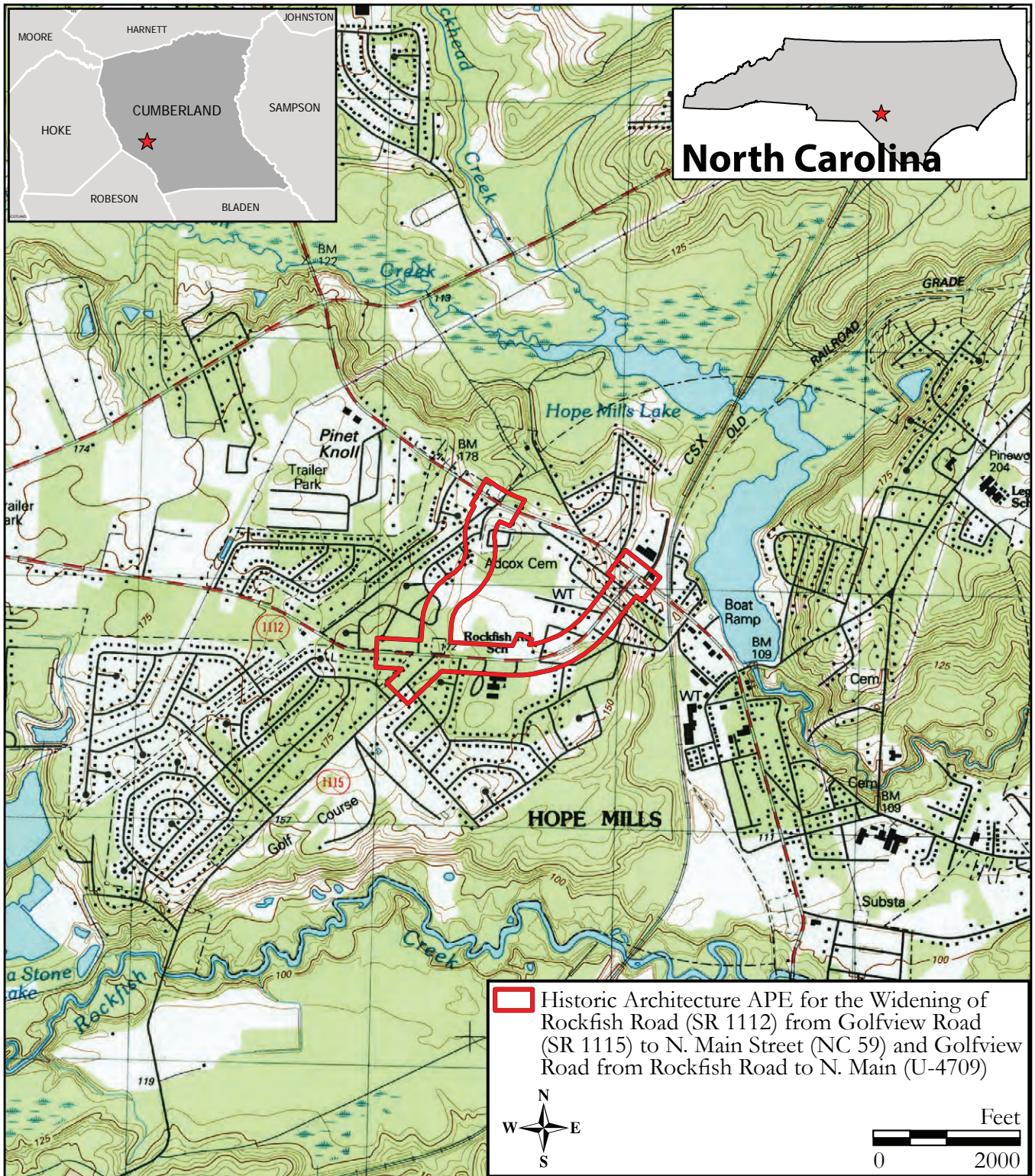


Figure 2.1: U.S.G.S. Map  
 (from 1986 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle: Hope Mills, NC).



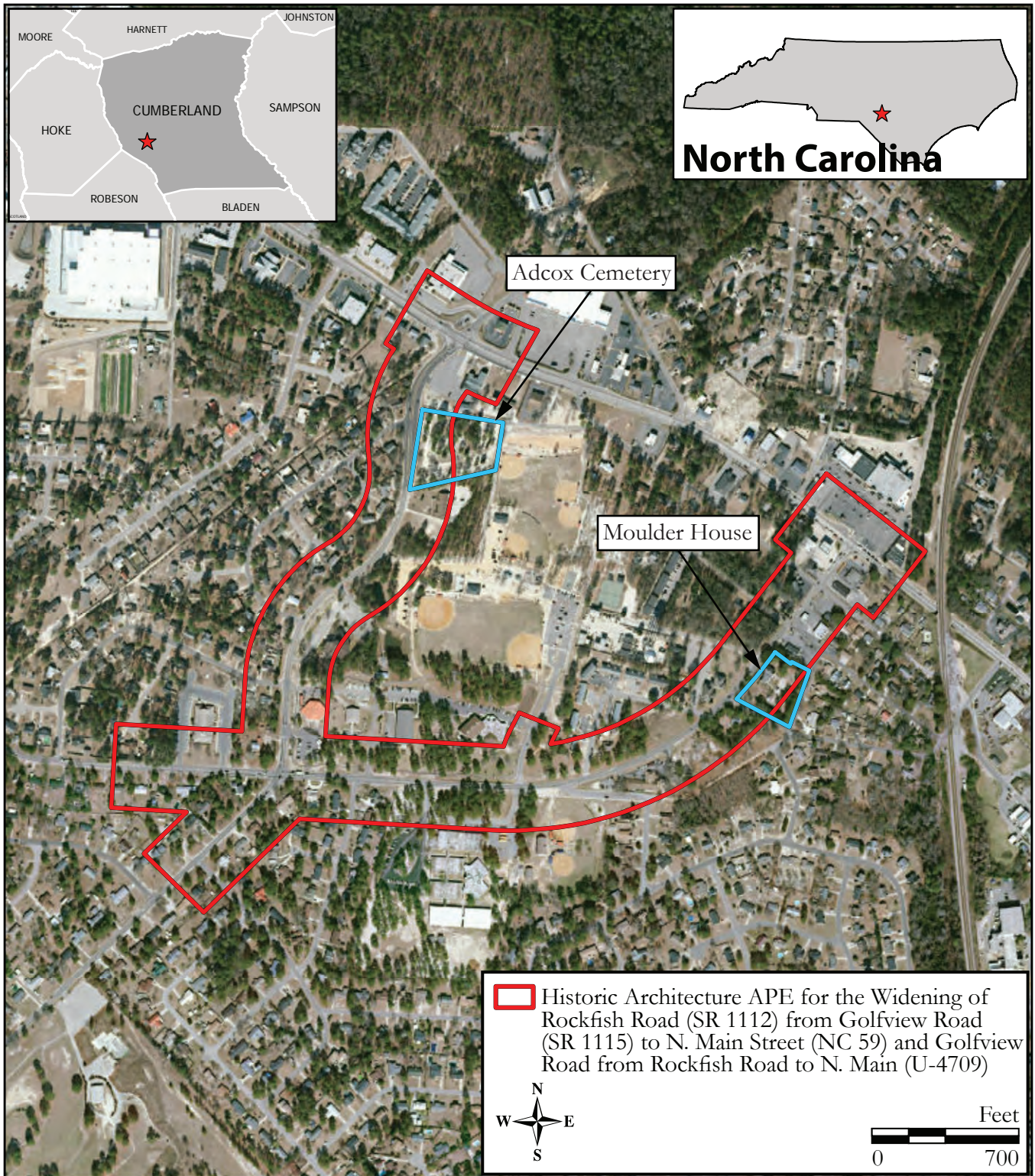


Figure 2.2: Aerial map showing the historic architectural APE and the location of evaluated resources (World Imagery, ESRI 2018).

## 3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

### 3.1 History of Hope Mills

The Town of Hope Mills was established around 1837 and was known as Rockfish, after the namesake creek that was the source of the town's economy. Hope Mills is in Rockfish Township in southwest Cumberland County approximately seven miles southwest of the county seat of Fayetteville. The town straddles Little Rockfish Creek, the geographical feature that drove its development. Hope Mills' history is inextricably tied to the cotton textile industry. Rockfish Manufacturing Company, the state's largest cotton mill in the 1840s and 1850s, and the largest industry in Cumberland County, was established there in 1837. The mill and its descendent companies influenced the town's economic, social, and physical development.

European settlement of the area began with the arrival of Highland Scots beginning in the 1730s.

The economy of Rockfish Township was characterized by small family-run cottage industries until the 1830s with the arrival of the textile industry. Rockfish Manufacturing Company was incorporated by a group of stockholders led by Charles Peter Mallett of Fayetteville in 1837. Mallett erected a state-of-the-art brick textile mill complex on the bank of Little Rockfish Creek in 1839 (Jasperse 1985:8.2). Mallett's enterprise sought to capitalize on the statewide boom in cotton production and "the immense water power of this neighborhood, (and the) cheapness of labor and living" (Anon 1836). The company erected dwellings for company officials and built a company store. These buildings comprised the earliest company town, or mill village, at Rockfish. An 1863 map depicts the "Rockfish factory" on the east side of the mill pond and the village buildings lining the main road (now Main Street/NC 59) on the west side of the pond (Figure 3.1). The 1830s Rockfish community is approximately 2,000 feet southeast of the APE.

At the close of the Civil War, the Union troops of General William T. Sherman burned eight of the nine textile mills in Cumberland County including the Rockfish Manufacturing Company complex in March of 1865. Only Bluff Mill, on Beaver Creek north of Rockfish Mill, was spared (Jasperse 1985:8.3). An 1869 map shows "Rockfish village," but the large mill on the east side of the mill pond is gone (Figure 3.2).

After the war, Thomas Campbell Oakman, of Paterson, New Jersey, purchased the remaining land and water assets of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company. He rebuilt the mill, and put it back in operation in 1872 (Jasperse 1985:8.4). Oakman lost the mill to foreclosure in 1882. The plant was then acquired by William C. Houston of Philadelphia who re-incorporated the company with the General Assembly in 1895, changing its name to Hope Mills Manufacturing Company. What followed was a 20-year period of growth, with the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company expanding to four separate plants. In Philadelphia, Houston had been a banker, factory owner, and president of railroad and construction companies; he possessed the skills to make his endeavors at Hope Mills a success. The 1895 corporate charter for the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company, ratified by the General Assembly, allowed the company to regulate its own local government and build a branch rail line from the depot on the main Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway (CF&YVRR) through the town to the factory (Jasperse 1985:8.5).

The mill's late nineteenth-century success was due in large part to the recovery and expansion of the state-wide rail system in the decades following the end of the Civil War. After 1870, the General Assembly turned over the development of a railroad system to private investors to speed construction

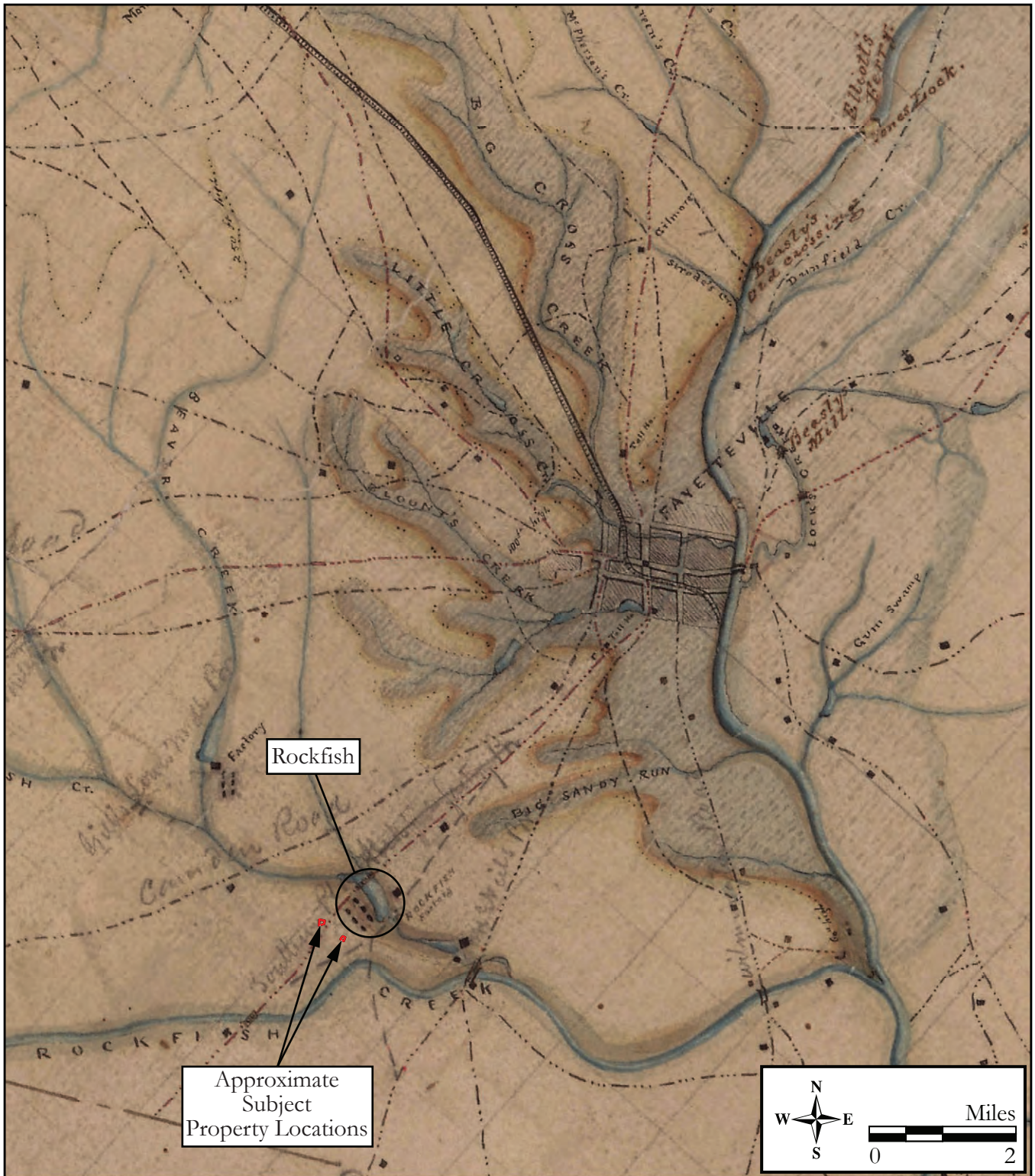


Figure 3.1: 1863 map of Cumberland County (North Carolina Maps Digital Collection).

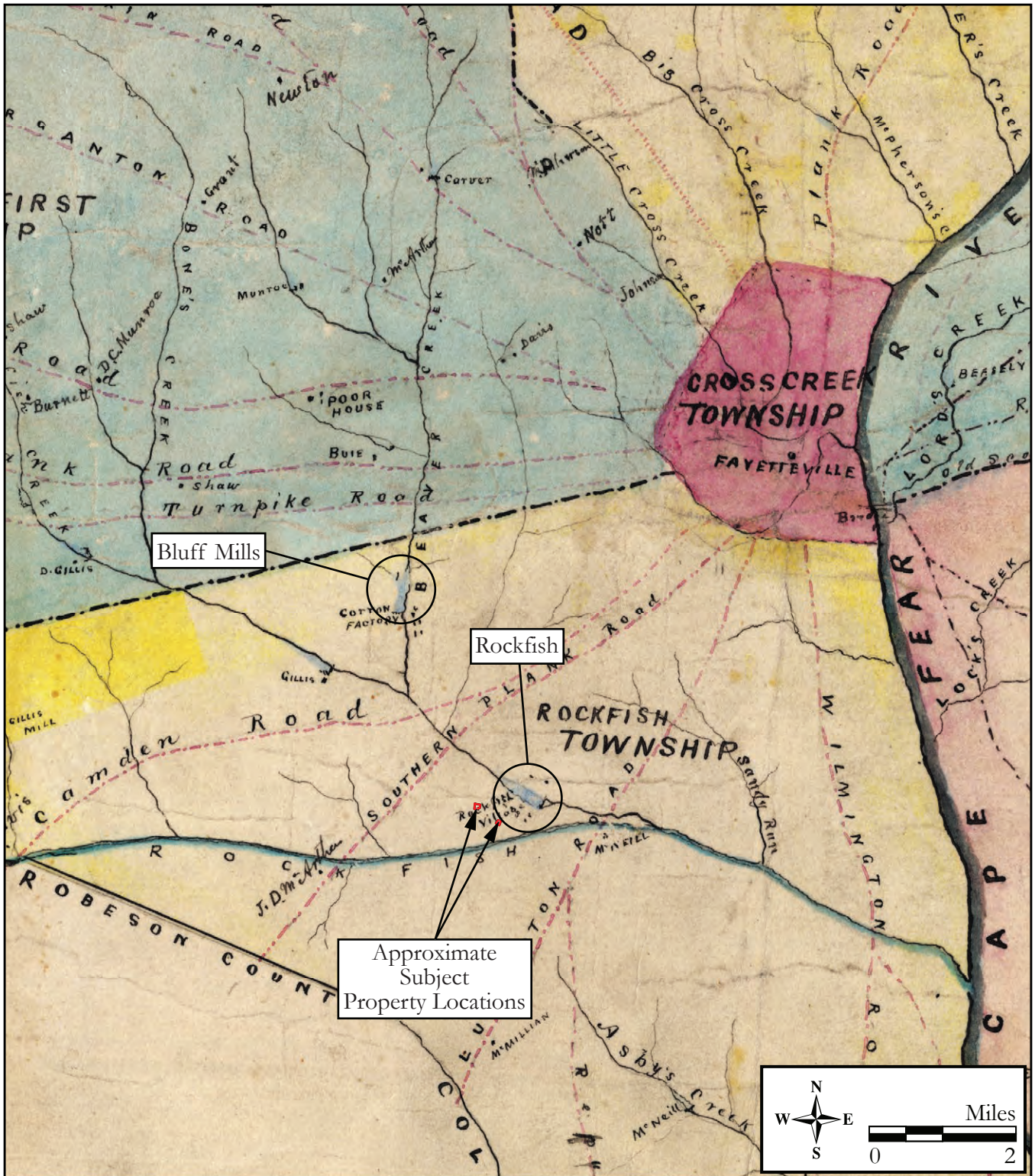


Figure 3.2: Circa 1869 map representing the townships of Cumberland County (North Carolina Maps Digital Collection).

and improve the state's economy. By 1890, Hope Mills was realizing the benefits of this effort. The CF&YVRR, connecting Wilmington, North Carolina and Bennettsville, South Carolina, reached Cumberland County in 1881. The line reached Hope Mills by 1884 and was extended to Fayetteville by 1887 (Tucker-Laird et al. 2016:17). An 1884 map shows the CF&YVRR line crossing the mill pond north of the mill (Figure 3.3). In 1889, a new "side track" was soon to be under construction leading from the CF&YVRR main line to the town's cotton factories (Anon 1889). For the first time, the Hope Mills factory had direct and efficient access to markets and raw materials. Around this time, a frame Gothic Revival depot was built on the east side of the tracks at the northwest terminus of Trade Street (Figure 3.4). Depots were typically built from standardized, railroad-issued plans and photographs of the one at Hope Mills are similar to others built by CF&YVRR. The depot was replaced with a brick depot at an unknown date, and then was demolished between 1973 and 1981 (Anon 1973).

As a result of the opportunity and prosperity brought by the railroad connection, the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company built a second mill complex on Big Rockfish Creek south of Hope Mills in 1888. The mills became known as Hope Mills Number One (the antebellum mill on its original site on Little Rockfish Creek) and Hope Mills Number Two (Hall 2019). By 1890, the village at Hope Mills was the second largest community in Cumberland County, with 250 inhabitants (Jasperse 1985:8.6). The town was officially chartered by the state as "Hope Mills Number One" in 1891. The Bluff Mills operation on Beaver Creek became Hope Mills Number Three in 1899 (Jasperse 1985:8.6). In 1904, Mill Number Four was constructed between Ellison Street and the CF&YVRR railroad tracks near the depot. The CF&YVRR was sold to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACL) in 1899 (Lewis 2004).

The Hope Mills Manufacturing Company changed hands several times in the twentieth century. In 1914, cotton markets collapsed across the South. As a result, Houston's group sold the mill to a group of North Carolina businessmen in 1916. Mebane Yarn Mills purchased the company in the early 1940s; Dixie Yarns bought it from Mebane Yarn Mills, which had been renamed Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, in 1964 (Jasperse 1985: 8.7).

By the mid-twentieth century, the structure of the town had shifted from corporate ownership to an independent town government (Figure 3.5). The town was now responsible for its infrastructure, facilities, amenities, and services such as fire and police protection (Jasperse 1985:8.7). The Hope Mills Number One plant burned in 1954, leaving only Hope Mills Number Four in operation until its closure in the 1990s (Dees 1991:36). As industry declined, residents sought work elsewhere. The town attracted commuters from Fayetteville and Fort Bragg, and the population increased from 1,500 residents in 1950, to 5,412 in 1980, and to 9,000 in 1990 (Dees 1991:36). Today the population is around 16,000 (City-data 2019). Some of this increase is due to land annexations.

In the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration constructed a 90-acre golf course on the west side of town on land donated by the mill (Mullen 2019). This amenity resulted in the construction of the Golf Acres subdivision beginning in the late 1960s. To relieve traffic congestion in this area Golfview Road was constructed just east of and roughly parallel with the old Fayetteville Plank Road (CD 1485; determined NRHP eligible 2018) around 1990 (see Figure 3.5). The lakeside residential community of Clifton Forge, located on the east side of Hope Mills Lake and north of Lakeview Road, was under construction by the 1970s. The neighborhood's large dwellings are built in Ranch, Colonial Revival and contemporary styles. In 1985, the Hope Mills Historic District was listed in the NRHP to honor the town's place in the New South-era textile mill economy of North Carolina (see Figure 3.6).

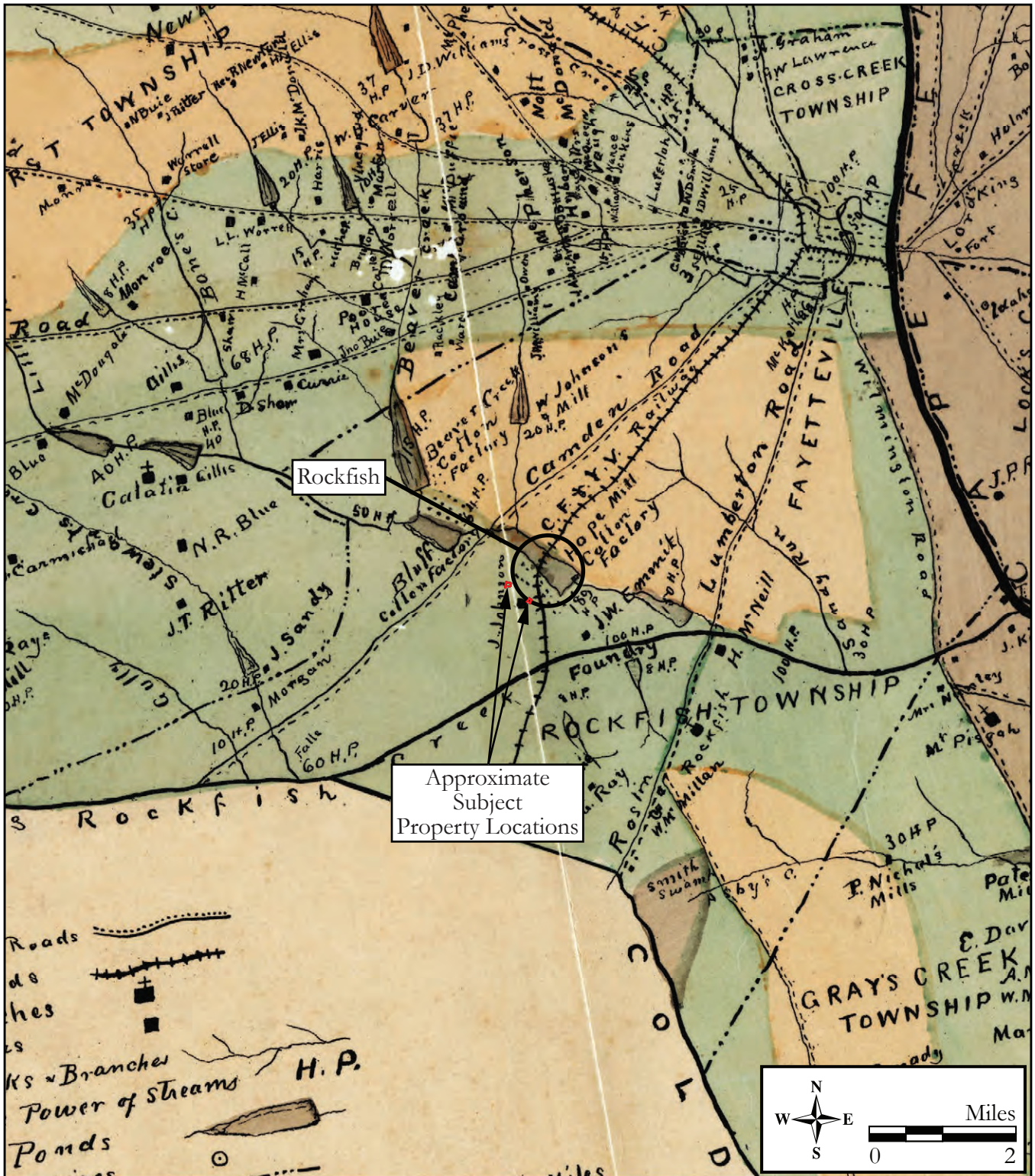


Figure 3.3: 1884 D.G. McDuffie, Map of Cumberland County, North Carolina (North Carolina Maps Digital Collection).



Figure 3.4: Circa 1908 photograph of Hope Mills Depot  
(personal collection of Jackie Warner).



Figure 3.5: 1951 aerial photograph of Hope Mills showing the subject properties and surrounding landscape. Note, the Moulder House is on its original site (NETR Online).



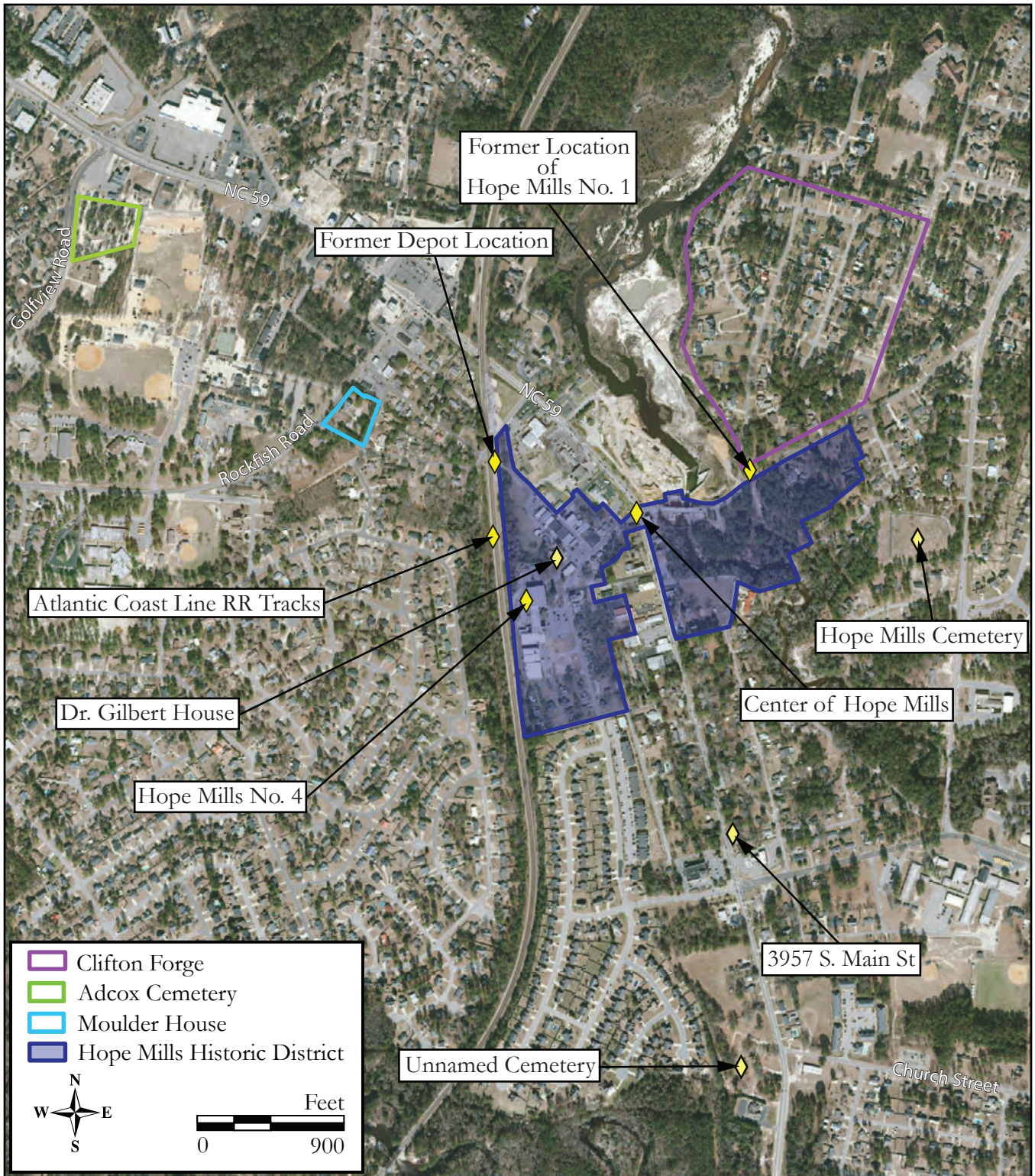


Figure 3.6: Aerial photograph showing Hope Mills NRHP Historic District and other local landmarks (World Imagery, ESRI 2018 and NCHPO).

## 4.0 NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION OF THE ADCOX CEMETERY

Table 4.1: Adcox Cemetery Information Table.

Resource Name	Adcox Cemetery
HPO Survey Site #	CD 1487
Location	Adcox Cemetery Street
PIN	N/A
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1881-2019
Recommendation	Not Eligible for NRHP



### 4.1 Property Description

#### *Setting*

The Adcox Cemetery<sup>1</sup> is on the east side of Golfview Road (SR 1115) south of its intersection with North Main Street (NC 59) in Hope Mills, Rockfish Township, Cumberland County, North Carolina (Figure 4.1) (Plates 4.1-4.2) (Table 4.1). The cemetery is approximately 0.75 miles northwest of Hope Mills’ historic crossroads intersection, that of Main Street and Trade Street. The cemetery is approximately 2.5 acres in size and is in the northwest part of the 28.87-acre town-owned Hope Mills Municipal Park. The cemetery is accessed through a set of brick piers on Adcox Cemetery Street off the west side of Bullard Street. The town maintains a black chain link fence around the cemetery’s perimeter.

Golfview Road lies adjacent to the cemetery to the west. It is one of Hope Mill’s major north-south thoroughfares, connecting NC 59 with Rockfish Road. The land in the vicinity of the cemetery has been developed since the 1970s with commercial buildings along NC 59 and residential housing on the west side of Golfview Road. The adjacent park has been developed with baseball fields and other recreational facilities.

#### *Physical Description*

The Adcox Cemetery is estimated to contain at least 1,360 plots (Don Sisko Personal Communication April 24, 2019) (Plates 4.3-4.11). The entrance is from Adcox Cemetery Street at the cemetery’s northeast corner. A sandy loop path provides circulation around the cemetery. Multi-grave plots are laid out in a rough grid pattern, most of them within the area enclosed by the loop road. Burials are oriented east-west, as is typical in Christian graveyards.

The Adcox Cemetery is characterized by its cleared landscape and sandy soil, that when left in its natural state, grows little groundcover other than mosses (see Plates 4.3 and 4.4). Mature trees are

<sup>1</sup> The cemetery is depicted on the majority of historic maps and deeds as “Adcox Cemetery.” There are also instances of the alternate spelling “Adcock.” The name Adcox was chosen for this report simply because there were more cases of the spelling, although the other spelling is prevalent as well.



Figure 4.1: Aerial photograph showing the boundary of the Adcox Cemetery (CD 1487) and photograph locations and directions (World Imagery, ESRI 2018).



Plate 4.1: View of the entrance at Adcox Cemetery Street.

Photo view: West

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 26, 2019



Plate 4.2: View of the western edge of Adcox Cemetery on Golfview Road.

Photo view: South

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 4.3: General view of Adcox Cemetery.

Photo view: South

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 4.4: General view of Adcox Cemetery.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 4.5: View of a brick plot enclosure.

Photo view: East

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019

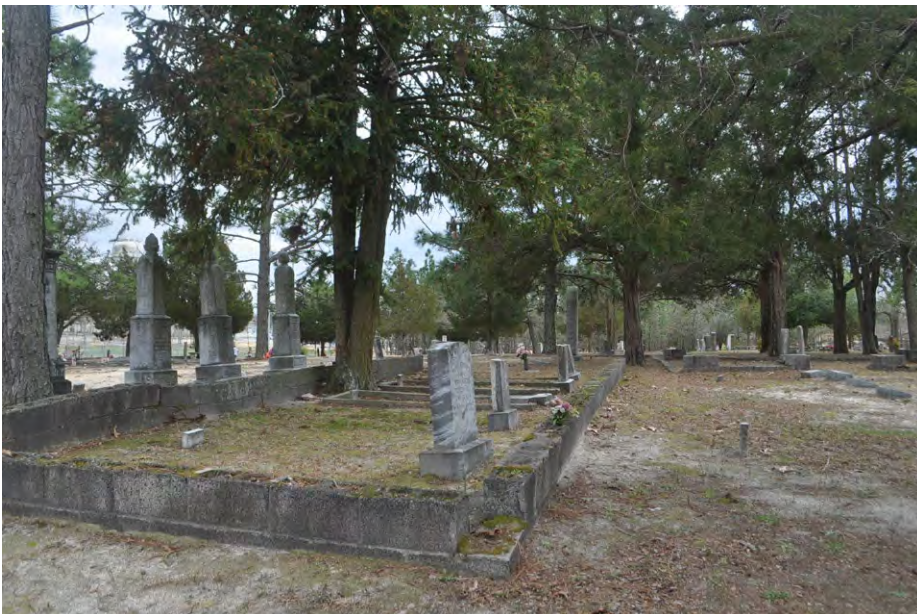


Plate 4.6: View of a concrete block plot enclosure.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 4.7: View of a modern wood plot enclosure.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 4.8: View of a rolled wire plot enclosure.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 4.9: View of monuments.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 4.10: View of the Funeral Home Marker.

Photo view: North

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 4.11: View of the Lamb Family Plot.

Photo view: North

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019

present but not in sufficient numbers to create a shady canopy. Tree varieties include loblolly pines, hollies and cedars. Plots are demarcated by enclosures of brick, poured concrete, and concrete block walls; or various types of fencing such as wood, chain-link, post-and-chain, or rolled wire (see plates 4.5-4.8). The individual grave markers come in many sizes and shapes. Most common are flat and arched tablets; however, larger monument-type markers are present as well (See Plate 4.9). Commercially made grave markers of granite and marble were observed during the pedestrian survey. There are a few examples of metal funeral home markers (see Plate 4.10). Handcrafted grave markers are also present such as the brick and concrete ones of the Lamb family plot and other scattered ones fashioned from concrete (see Plate 4.11).

The earliest grave marker observed was that of Infant Daughter Adcock, who died in 1881. Based on field observation, the oldest graves are within the approximate center of the burial ground. Newer graves tend to be outside the loop road, although there is no strict pattern and burials spanning many decades are included within the same family plots.

### *History of Adcox Cemetery and Local Cemetery Context*

The Adcox Cemetery is an active cemetery maintained and operated by the Town of Hope Mills. It has been used as a community burial ground since at least 1888, but its origins are unknown. It is possible that it began as a family burial place and grew to accommodate the larger community over time. The cemetery is not known to be affiliated with a specific church. Burials are oriented on an east-west axis indicating that it is a Christian burial ground. It was the burial place of mill employees over generations, although it was not exclusively used by mill families, and mill workers are interred in the town's other cemeteries as well. The cemetery was also the town's designated burial place for the indigent (Don Sisko, Personal Communication, April 26, 2019). County records indicate that the town assumed care of the cemetery in the early 1960s (Figure 4.2).

The Adcox Cemetery is an example of a community cemetery, a type that is found in virtually every community across the state. These cemeteries are characterized by the orderly arrangement of graves, often in a gridded manner, with clear circulation patterns, and a prevalence of commercially made monuments. Often a church or local government is charged with selling plots and maintenance of the grounds. Planned cemeteries contrast with folk cemeteries which develop overtime in a disorganized manner as families claim vacant land for burials. In folk cemeteries, burials tend to be arranged in clusters and feature handcrafted grave markers.

The Adcox Cemetery is one of three large cemeteries of similar size and appearance in Hope Mills that were inspected as part of this report (Plates 4.12 and 4.13; see Figure 3.6). The unnamed cemetery on the west side of South Main Street at the Church Street intersection is privately owned. It is somewhat overgrown with vegetation, but the sandy driveway that accesses each of its four quadrants is evident. Rectangular family plots are arranged within each quadrant. The Hope Mills Cemetery on Legion Road is owned and maintained by the town. Circulation is provided by a loop road, and graves are arranged in north-south rows. A monument on site states that the Hope Mills Cemetery was established prior to 1800.

### *Integrity*

In order to be individually eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association) in addition to possessing significance under one of the four NRHP evaluation criteria. The Adcox Cemetery, in use from the 1880s to the present day, maintains its historic location. The cemetery has expanded outward from its center through the addition of interments over an extended period of time. This outward growth and its layout of gridded plots arranged around a loop path are clear evidence of both organic development and planned design. The burial ground's historical setting has been somewhat altered by the close construction of Golfview Road immediately west of it and the suburban development that followed. However, changes to the larger landscape do not significantly detract from the overall setting and feeling and the experience of the cemetery inside the perimeter fence. Grave materials and workmanship are intact, although not distinctive or notable.



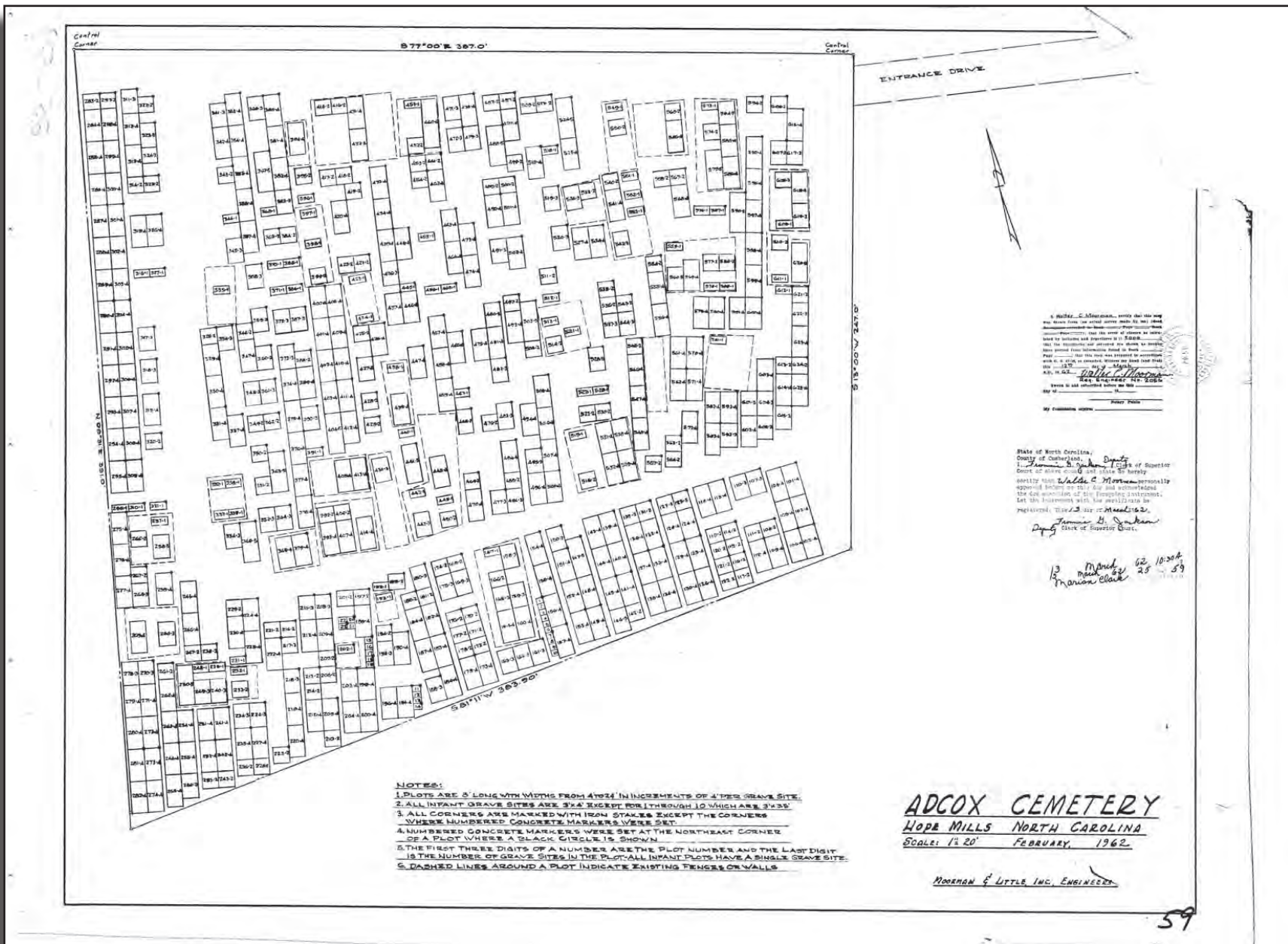


Figure 4.2: 1962 Plat Map for Adcox Cemetery (Cumberland County Map Book 25, page 59).



Plate 4.12: View of an unnamed cemetery on North Main Street in Hope Mills.

Photo view: West

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 4.13: View of Hope Mills Cemetery on Legion Road.

Photo view: West

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 26, 2019

### *NRHP Evaluation*

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The Adcox Cemetery was not found to be associated with any such significant events or historical trends. The cemetery is an example of a multi-generational community burial ground, a type of cultural resource that is ubiquitous. There are at least two similar cemeteries in Hope Mills. Therefore, the Adcox Cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Research conducted for this report did not identify interred individuals of transcendent importance to community, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, the Adcox Cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value.

The cemetery's collective landscape features of openness, minimal tree cover, and exposed sandy soils are typical of graveyards of white individuals in North Carolina's lower Coastal Plain (Little 1998:237). The grave markers are common commercially-made types present in cemeteries across the state. Vernacular handcrafted markers are much fewer in number and are not distinctive examples of funerary art or craftsmanship. As an entity, the cemetery does not possess the requisite "distinctive features" to be eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, the Adcox Cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Cemeteries are in a small category of properties that are not usually considered for listing in the NRHP unless they meet special requirements, called Criteria Considerations, in addition to meeting the regular requirements (that is, being eligible under one or more of the four Criteria and possessing integrity). The Adcox Cemetery is not recommended eligible under Criterion Consideration D for its association with historical events, persons of transcendent importance, or its architecture/design features. Three other cemeteries were identified in Hope Mills of similar age and design.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Adcox Cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

## 5.0 NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION OF THE MOULDER HOUSE

Table 5.1: The Moulder House Information Table.

Resource Name	Moulder House
HPO Survey Site #	CD 1488
Location	5703 Rockfish Road
PIN	0414-45-3441; 0414-45-4358
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1900; 1935; 1995
Recommendation	Eligible for NRHP Under Criterion C



### 5.1 Property Description/Inventory List

#### *Setting*

The Moulder House is on the east side of Rockfish Road (SR 1112) in Hope Mills, Rockfish Township, Cumberland County, North Carolina (Figure 5.1; Plates 5.1-5.2) (Table 5.1). The house is 0.34 miles northwest of Hope Mills' historical crossroads intersection, that of Main Street (NC 59) and Trade Street. The Moulder House faces northeast and is positioned in the north half of a 0.56-acre parcel (0414-45-3441) which also contains a secondary dwelling. This parcel is adjacent to a 0.93-acre parcel (0414-45-4358) that contains a workshop, an abandoned road bed, and the original house site. Both parcels are under the ownership of one individual and since the parcels are historically associated, they are considered together for the purposes of this NRHP evaluation. The alley that runs between Rockfish Road and Newton Street serves as the north boundary of the Moulder House tract. Johnson Street, Newton Street and Rockfish Road form the south, east, and west tract boundaries, respectively. The house is on a relatively level lot, at the plateau of a downward slope towards the impounded Hope Mills Lake.

The property is accessed by an unpaved driveway on the west side of Newton Street. The drive leads to a parking area southeast of the house. The parking is for Carleen's Baby Boutique, the children's clothing store currently housed inside the dwelling. Concrete walkways lead from the parking area to the front porch and the rear apartment addition. A stone walkway leads from the front porch to the alley (Plate 5.2). A low trimmed hedge grows along the wire fence on the east side of Rockfish Road. Two pecan trees, the remnants of a larger grove, are south of the house. Pines, oaks, hollies and azaleas also grow on the site. Other buildings on the site include a secondary dwelling and a workshop. Both are south of the house.

Rockfish Road is a major east-west thoroughfare that connects the surrounding residential areas with Hope Mills' commercial corridors. In recent decades, the land along Rockfish Road has transitioned from open and agrarian in character to heavily developed. Multiple building types and land uses are evident along the Rockfish Road corridor such as residential, commercial, and municipal government facilities including a public library, Hope Mills Municipal Park, Rockfish Elementary School, and a fire station.



Figure 5.1: Aerial photograph showing the site plan of the Moulder House (CD 1488) and photograph locations and directions (World Imagery, ESRI 2018).



Plate 5.1: View of Rockfish Road from the west side of the street across from the Moulder House.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.2: View of the front of the Moulder House and the stone walkway; the parking lot is to the left of the frame.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019

### *Physical Description/Inventory List*

*Moulder House; circa 1900; circa 1935; circa 1955, contributing resource*

The house's current form and appearance has evolved over time with significant changes taking place around 1935 and 1955 (Plates 5.3-5.16). The main block was built as a two-story, one-room-deep, side-gable house with a decorative front gable and a Queen Anne-style porch that featured a double-height central pavilion (see Figures 5.3-5.5). A side-gable wing with a rear shed room was positioned across the rear (south) elevation. Documentary photographs (see Figures 5.3 and 5.4) show the wing with flush eaves, suggesting it could be an earlier dwelling although conclusive physical evidence to support this theory was not found. Around 1935, a gabled, one-story apartment addition was built perpendicular to the earlier one-story wing. All three sections of the house were relocated approximately 100 feet to the northwest of its initial site around 1955 (see Figures 3.5 and 5.1). The northeast-facing orientation of the house was retained. The original porch was removed and replaced with the monumental Mount-Vernon-style porch with square posts that spans the façade today.



Figure 5.2: Circa 1908 photograph of the Moulder House on its original site (personal collection of Jackie Warner).



Figure 5.3: Undated photograph of the Moulder House on its original site (personal collection of Jackie Warner).



Figure 5.4: Undated photograph of the Moulder House on its original site (personal collection of Jackie Warner).

Today, the house presents as a two story I-house with two one-story rear wings. The façade is dominated by a Mount Vernon-style front porch (see Plates 5.3 -5.10). A porch on the southeast side of the apartment wing was enclosed when the house was moved (see Plate 5.6-5.8). The exterior walls of the house are sheathed with original plain weatherboards, except for the apartment wing porch enclosure and the southwest wall of the middle wing, which are covered with German siding. A new continuous brick foundation was built for the house when it was moved. Pre-1955 documentary photographs show all three sections of the house resting on brick piers, which would have been a common foundation treatment when the house was first built. The original roof material could not be discerned from the documentary photographs. Today, all the roof surfaces are covered with composite shingles. The house has four original, exterior common bond brick chimneys with stepped shoulders and corbelled caps, one at each end of the main block and the middle wing. The bricks of the chimney bases match those used in the circa 1955 foundation (see Plate 5.10).

The façade faces northeast and is dominated by a double-height Mount Vernon-style front porch supported by six monumental square columns (see Plate 5.11). The porch is accessed by a ramp on the southeast side. The current owner incorporated the original porch balusters into a section of the ramp (Jackie Warner Personal Communication March 25, 2019 and April 29, 2019). The porch's shed roof partially obscures the second-story front gable of the original porch. The porch floor is slate and the ceiling is sheathed with beadboard. The symmetrical five-bay façade consists of two bays of windows flanking a central entry bay (see Plate 5.12). The circa 1900 entry door is configured with a window above five recessed panels. On each side of the door three sidelights sit atop a raised panel. Above





Plate 5.3: View of the façade (northeast side) and northwest side of the Moulder House.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.4: View of the northwest side of the Moulder House from Rockfish Road.

Photo view: East

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.5: View of the northwest side of the Moulder House.

Photo view: Northeast

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.6: View of the rear (southwest side) of the Moulder House.

Photo view: Northeast

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.7: View of the southeast side of the Moulder House.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.8: View of the southeast side of the apartment addition on the Moulder House.

Photo view: West

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.9: View of the southeast side of the Moulder House.

Photo view: West

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.10: View of the base of the chimney on the main block, southeast side of the Moulder House.

Photo view: West

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019

the door is a four-light transom. Centered on the second story is a one-bay circa 1955 cantilevered balcony, edged by a metal balustrade and suspended by metal chains at the front corners. The balcony is accessed by a circa 1900 glazed and paneled door with sidelights.

The side elevations of the main block display details typical of a well-finished late nineteenth-century I-house such as gable end returns, a wide plain frieze board, and narrow corner boards set on a skirt board (see Plates 5.13 and 5.14). There are four windows on each side elevation, two on the first level and two above, with an end chimney rising between each pair. The windows of the front and sides of main block are wood 1/1 sashes set in plain surrounds with a drip cap (see Plate 5.15). The window openings have wood louvered shutters. These shutters are present on the oldest documentary photographs but do not appear on subsequent ones. It appears that the current shutters were installed in the mid-1950s since they are present on 1957 and 1961 photographs.

The southeast elevation of the middle section has two 1/1 windows (see Plate 5.7 and 5.9). Above them are black corrugated metal awnings. The chimney runs from its base to the gable between the widows. The projecting eaves are unfinished. Documentary photographs suggest they were flush. The



Plate 5.11: View under the front porch of the Moulder House.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.12: View of the front entry of the Moulder House.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.13: View of the gable end return of the southeast main block of the Moulder House.

Photo view: West

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.14: View of the corner board and skirt board of the southeast corner of the main block of the Moulder House.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.15: View of the first floor window, on the northeast side of the main block of the Moulder House.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019

rear shed section has a Craftsman 4/1 window on the southeast side and a pair of small 6/6 windows on the southwest side. The apartment wing has a one-bay, gabled stoop porch flanked by a set of 2/2 windows and a pair of fixed 6-light sashes (see Plate 5.8). Turned posts support the porch roof. The turned balusters that make up the balustrade are recycled from the original Queen Anne-style front porch (see Plate 5.16) (Jackie Warner Personal Communication March 25, 2019 and April 29, 2019). The rear elevation has one centered 6/6 window in the gable end and one fixed, 6-light sash in the enclosed porch (see Plate 5.6). The northwest elevation mirrors that of the previously described southeast side, with the exception of the apartment section, which has two 6/6 windows with black corrugated metal awnings (see Plate 5.5). There are simple corner boards at the corner of both rear sections and the apartment section has a plain frieze board under the eave.

The house's exterior massing reflects its interior floor plan. The center hall plan has two large rooms with fireplaces on both side of the stair hall. The second floor has one room on either side of the stair hall. The kitchen is within the enclosed rear porch room of the first floor. A breezeway connects the kitchen and laundry area with the apartment, which was inaccessible.

In general, the interior retains a notable degree of circa 1900 materials and vernacular Queen Anne finishes (Plates 5.17-5.24). The rear rooms of the first floor are less materially intact than the front rooms and those of the second story. Circa 1900 finishes include rough plaster walls, beadboard ceilings and pine floors. The main decorative focal point of the interior is the intact stair which has a turned newel and balusters (see Plates 5.17-5.19). Each of the six main rooms has a mantel. The first-



Plate 5.16: View of the stair on the apartment addition's porch.

Photo view: North

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.17: View of the center hall stair.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.18: View of the center hall with stair and beadboard ceiling.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.19: View of the center hall with stair and beadboard ceiling.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019

floor mantels display Craftsman and Colonial Revival influences and are likely not original (see Plate 5.21). The upstairs post-and-lintel mantels have bullseye corner blocks and are more in keeping with vernacular Queen Anne style of the original house (see Plate 5.22). Doors are a combination for four-panel nineteenth-century doors and twentieth-century doors with five horizontal panels. The door and window trim features diagonally incised corner blocks, except for the southeast middle room on the first floor which was remodeled with pine sheathing around 1955 (see Plate 5.23-5.24).





Plate 5.20: View of the northwest front room, first floor.

Photo view: West

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.21: View of the southeast front room, first floor, and the Colonial Revival mantel.

Photo view: East

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.22: View of the southeast room, second floor, and the vernacular mantel.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.23: View of the southeast front room, first floor, and the door trim.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.24: View of the southeast middle room.

Photo view: North

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019

*Secondary Dwelling, circa 1955, contributing resource*

This dwelling was built by Carlton Moulder around 1955 as a rental unit (Plates 5.25-5.26). It is located approximately 70 feet from the back of the Moulder House. The small, gable-front dwelling is one-and-half-stories in height. There are one-bay, gabled entry porches on both the northeast and southwest elevations. The turned posts and balusters of the porches are recycled from the original Queen Anne-style porch of the main house. The windows are 6/2, with one next to the porch on each gabled end and another in each gable. There are two windows surmounted with black corrugated metal awnings on each side of the house. Asbestos shingles cover the exterior walls. The roof is composite shingle. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation.



Plate 5.25: View of the secondary dwelling on the subject parcel.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.26: View of the secondary dwelling on the subject parcel.

Photo view: Northeast

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019

*Workshop, circa 1955, contributing resource*

The workshop is about 15 feet east of the secondary dwelling (Plate 5.27). The building has a square footprint and a shallow-pitched roof covered with 5-V tin. The 5-V tin also covers the exterior walls. Fenestration is limited to the northwest side of the building. There is a central entry with a vertical-board door. North of the door is a 2/2 window. A 6/6 window is south of the door.

*Alley, circa 1900, contributing resource*

An intact sandy, unpaved roadbed is north of the main house (Plate 5.28). The roadbed, or “alley” as it was described in a 1954 deed (CCDB 658, p. 182), runs northwest to southeast between Rockfish Road and Newton Street. Mature pine trees, oaks, azaleas and other types of landscape plantings line either side of the alley.



Plate 5.27: View of the workshop on the subject parcel.

Photo view: East

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019



Plate 5.28: View of the alley on the subject parcel.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 24, 2019

### *History of the Moulder House*

The Moulder House as it stands today was constructed in three phases around 1900, 1935, and 1955. The two-story I-house was built around 1900. The one-story section behind the I-house section may be an earlier dwelling (Figures 3.6-3.8). William D. Campbell and his family are the first known occupants of the house, but the builder of the Moulder House could not be identified (Jackie Warner Personal Communication March 25, 2019 and April 29, 2019; Dees 1991:63). The 1900 US Census data identifies Campbell as a “railroad agent,” the head of the household, and the renter of the house. Also residing in the house were Campbell’s wife Janie, and children Lena, 5, and Henry, 2. Two unrelated adult females were also recorded by the census taker: Emma J. Williams, a 32-year-old married black mother of six listed as a servant; and Sarah J. Smith, a 24-year-old white cotton mill weaver and a boarder in the home. Campbell was from Pennsylvania. He relocated to Hope Mills to be the station agent at the Hope Mills Depot approximately 850 feet southeast of the Moulder House. After a period of time, Campbell moved back to his home state (Jackie Warner Personal Communication March 25,

2019 and April 29, 2019). He does not appear in the Hope Mills census lists for 1910. The ownership and occupancy of the house between Campbell's departure and around 1935 is unknown. The current owner recalls that during that period, the house was occupied at different times by sisters with the last name of Nelson and a local doctor. The legal description of the house parcel in the Cumberland County tax parcel data is the "Emma Newton Place."

Around 1935, the house was purchased by Carlton Lester Moulder and Fannie Ruth Warner Moulder. The Moulders added the rear apartment addition to the house (Jackie Warner Personal Communication March 25, 2019 and April 29, 2019). Fannie was raised in Hope Mills. After graduation from high school, she left her hometown and met Georgia native Carlton Moulder. The couple married in Portsmouth, Virginia in 1924 and are known to have resided in Maryland (Ancestry.com 2014; Jackie Warner Personal Communication March 25, 2019 and April 29, 2019). Their daughter Carleen was born in Rockville, Maryland in 1924. Between in 1935 and 1940, Fannie returned to Hope Mills with her family (1940 US Census). The couple purchased what would become known locally as the Moulder House. Carlton supported the family by building and acquiring rental properties. He was a jack-of-all-trades and a handy man (Jackie Warner Personal Communication March 25, 2019 and April 29, 2019).

In the 1950s, the ACL planned a major track realignment to eliminate the extreme curve present in the rail line south of Hope Mills (Figure 5.6). A more efficient double track was proposed on a new alignment. This proposal had the potential for significant impacts to the Moulder's home, as the new path was planned to traverse the southeast side yard of the property. The ACL and the State Highway Department worked in tandem to acquire the needed right-of-way, and in 1954 Carlton was forced to sell several parcels of land around the Moulder House to the ACL to accommodate the project. He retained the parcel on which the house presently sits (Parcel ID 0401-45-4331). The ACL acquired the adjacent parcel to the southeast (Parcel ID 0401-45-4358). Shortly thereafter Moulder relocated the house approximately 100 feet northwest in order to preserve it (see Figure 3.5 for original location). Moulder removed the original Queen Anne-style porch and replaced it with the current Mount Vernon-style porch. Perhaps he took the opportunity to rebuild in a more "modern" style as Mount Vernon porches were an established phenomenon in Cumberland County since the 1930s and the look persisted through the early 1970s. It is also possible that the shed-roofed and plain square columns of the Mount Vernon porch was a simpler and more cost-effective way to replace the more elaborate bi-level Queen Anne-style porch with its ornate woodwork. What is known is that all three sections of the house and the chimney were moved and a new porch was built around 1955 (Figure 5.7).

Carleen Moulder, who inherited the house from her parents after her father's death in 1965, graduated from Flora Macdonald College and earned her master's degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She spent her career as a schoolteacher in the Fayetteville public schools. She married William Curtis Miller (Anon 2001). By the mid-1970s, the railroad had abandoned the track realignment plan, and Carleen was able to purchase back the adjacent parcel. Carleen died in 2011, and the house passed to her descendent Jackie Warner. Ms. Warner is the current mayor.

### *Architectural Context*

Hope Mills was typical of company-owned textile mill villages across North Carolina in its social structure and physical layout. Structures were oriented in relation to the mill, dam, and large mill pond. Mill village society was a paternalistic one, with mill operators and managers residing in large

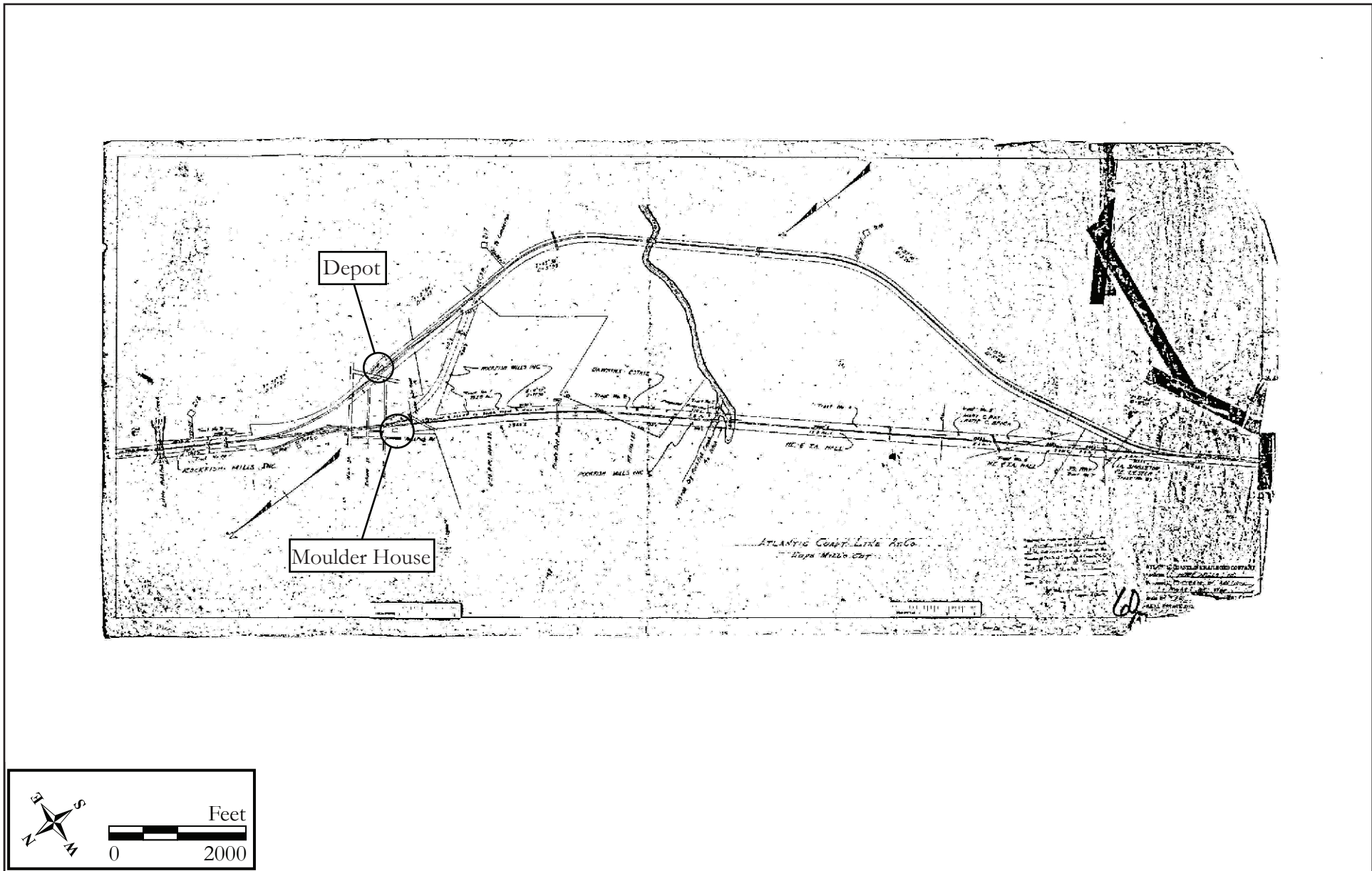


Figure 5.5: 1952 Atlantic Coast Line RR Co. Cut  
(Cumberland County Map Book 15, page 60).



Figure 5.6: 1957 photograph of the Moulder House on its new site (personal collection of Jackie Warner).

houses and the workers and their families residing in more modest company-owned ones, which often housed two families. Company leadership controlled many aspects of worker's private lives through the ownership of the community stores, banks, churches, and schools. In Hope Mills, mill-owned commercial properties lined North and South Main Street (NC 59), and a group of privately owned one-story commercial buildings lined Trade Street. Worker dwellings lined the cross streets.

The Hope Mills Historic District (CD 41), southeast of the APE, was listed in the NRHP in 1985 (Figure 5.2). A windshield survey of the district was conducted to identify properties of comparable construction date and appearance with the Moulder House. The majority of dwellings in the district were built in the early twentieth century in conjunction with the establishment of the last factory in 1904, Hope Mills Number 4 on the west side of Ellison Street (Jasperse 1985:7.2). These dwellings are very modest one-story, triple-A form worker's duplexes with simple shed porches. The historic district nomination identified three, two-story late-Victorian dwellings as potential comparisons with the Moulder House: numbers 208 and 214 Patterson Street, both of which are now demolished, and the circa 1880 Dr. Gilbert House on Irvin Wayate Street (Plate 5.29). The latter is a two-story, double-pile house with a two-tier transitional Italianate-Queen Anne porch. The Hope Mills NRHP nomination form identifies this resource as "the finest of its type" in Cumberland County (Jasperse 1985:7.2). The Hope Mills house, which is most similar to the Moulder House, is an I-house and is located at number 3957 South Main Street (Plate 5.30). This house is south of the historic district boundary. Its two-story portico may be a remnant of a broader porch with flanking one-story sections, now gone, that could have been similar to the original Moulder House porch.



Plate 5.29: View of the Dr. Gilbert House in Hope Mills.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 26, 2019



Plate 5.30: View of number 3957 South Main Street in Hope Mills.

Photo view: East

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 26, 2019

The I-house was common across North Carolina from the 1870s through the 1930s in rural, small town and urban settings. It is a rectangular two-story side-gable dwelling with a symmetrical façade. It is one-room deep and either three or five bays wide with the center bay reflecting the interior center hall floorplan. Most I-houses have tall exterior end chimneys (Bishir 1990:472 [n. 66]). The I-house's plain façade was suited to "carrying" the successive architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Southern 1978). In the 1870s, the Italianate style was superimposed on the I-house through the liberal use of decorative eave brackets, like the ones on the Dr. Gilbert House in Hope Mills. In the late nineteenth century, details of the nationally popular Queen Anne and Shingle styles of architecture were applied to the I-house façade through assemblages of patterned shingles, spindles, spandrels, brackets and other mass-produced, factory made wood work which was distributed widely by rail. In the 1910s and 1920s, bungalow porches appear on I-house façades either as originals or to replace earlier ones.



A comprehensive historic architectural survey of Cumberland County is yet to be conducted, and as a result, the prevalence of the I-house in Cumberland County has not been systematically studied. For the purposes of this report, multiple sources were consulted to locate I-houses within the county for context. These sources included the HPO's HPOWeb, Bishir and Southern's *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, NRHP nominations for historic districts in Fayetteville and Averbosboro, and interviews with architectural historians M. Ruth Little and Michelle Michael, both of whom have worked extensively in Cumberland County. Windshield surveys were conducted around Hope Mills and the Linden community in northern Cumberland County by the Principal Investigator. These efforts did not identify I-houses for comparison.

The Colonial Revival style of the early twentieth century was a re-imagination and modernization of the Georgian, Dutch and English architecture of the American colonial period. George Washington's Virginia home, Mount Vernon, became a cultural touchstone as the country celebrated the man and his role in the nation's history. Full-scale replicas of Mount Vernon were built at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, and the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1926. As a result, Mount Vernon's dramatic full-façade double-height portico was popularized and reinterpreted for the twentieth century. The bicentennial celebration of Washington's birth in 1932 cemented the porch's popularity for both commercial and residential architecture. In the early 1930s, Sears Roebuck and Company marketed kit houses based on the Mount Vernon style (Brandt 2019). In the South in particular, the style came to symbolize the social order of an idealized antebellum era. In Fayetteville, older houses were retrofitted with distinctive double-height "Mount Vernon-style" porches, and new houses such as the circa 1936 example at 218 Bradford Avenue were built with full porticoes (Jasperse 1983:7.3-7.5; Michael 2007:7.2) (Plate 5.31). In the 1950s and 1960s, Fayetteville's Vanstory Hills subdivision was developed and the Mount Vernon-style porch remained a popular design choice for new homes there. In Hope Mills, examples of Mount Vernon-influenced porches appear on homes built in the 1970s Clifton Forge subdivision and on individual homes around town (Plate 5.32).

### *Integrity*

In order to be individually eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association) in addition to possessing significance under at least one of the four NRHP evaluation criteria. The Moulder House was moved around 1955 approximately 100 feet northwest of its original location. Although not on its original foundation, the move did not alter the building's historic orientation to the road, alley, or other local landmarks, and did not significantly change the building's historic setting and feeling. The building retains high degree of both interior and exterior integrity of design, materials, and workmanship from its three major building periods, circa 1900, circa 1935, and circa 1955. The building retains its historical association with the Moulder family. A descendent owns the property today.



Plate 5.31: View of number 218 Bradford Avenue in Fayetteville.

Photo view: West

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 26, 2019



Plate 5.32: View of number 5904 Lakeview Road, Clifton Forge Subdivision in Hope Mills.

Photo view: West

Photographer: Ellen Turco

Date: April 26, 2019

### *NRHP Evaluation*

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The Moulder House was not found to be associated with any such significant events or historical trends. Although a railroad agent resided there around 1900, a formal association with the railroad could not be established. Research undertaken for this project strongly indicates the building has functioned as a residence since its construction. This use was not identified as a historically significant trend in Hope Mills. Therefore, the Moulder House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

The Moulder family is the house's longest tenant with members residing there from about 1935 through 2011. Neither Carlton Moulder, his daughter Carleen nor their respective spouses are known to be of transcendent importance to community, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, the Moulder House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. The Moulder House is significant as an example of a vernacular house form, the I-house, that evolved to reflect a later, nationally popular architectural trend, that of the Mount Vernon-style porch. The flat I-house façade was a practical, functional blank slate on which to graft any style of decoration that suited the builder or homeowner. When the original Queen Anne-style porch of the Moulder House was no longer desired, it was simply replaced with a new one that reflected the architectural tastes of the time. The house's two major periods of construction, circa 1900 and circa 1955, are easily identifiable and both parts of the house display stylistic features and materials native to their period. For these reasons, the Moulder House is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as intact example of the I-house and as a carrier of style. There are many Mount Vernon-style porches in Hope Mills, but the Moulder House was the only example found where an earlier dwelling was retrofitted with a double-height porch. This makes the Moulder House significant for its design on the local level. The recommended period of significance for the Moulder House is circa 1900, circa 1935 and circa 1955.

Moved buildings significant under Criterion C must meet NRHP Criterion Consideration B. The Moulder House was moved approximately 100 feet northwest of its original location around 1955. The relocation is an essential part of its history and the reason for its appearance today. The house's orientation, setting, and environment are virtually identical on the new and original sites and the house maintains its historic physical relationship with the alley, Rockfish Road, and the railroad.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Moulder House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

#### *Recommended NRHP Boundary*

The recommended NRHP boundary contains approximately 1.5 acres that encompasses the property's historical setting, the house, alley, secondary dwelling, and workshop (Figure 5.8). The northeast boundary follows the alley and includes the shading vegetation on the alley's northeast side. The northwest boundary follows edge of pavement on the west side of Rockfish Road. The southwest and southeast boundaries correspond with the property lines of tax parcels 0414-45-3441 and 0414-45-4358.6.

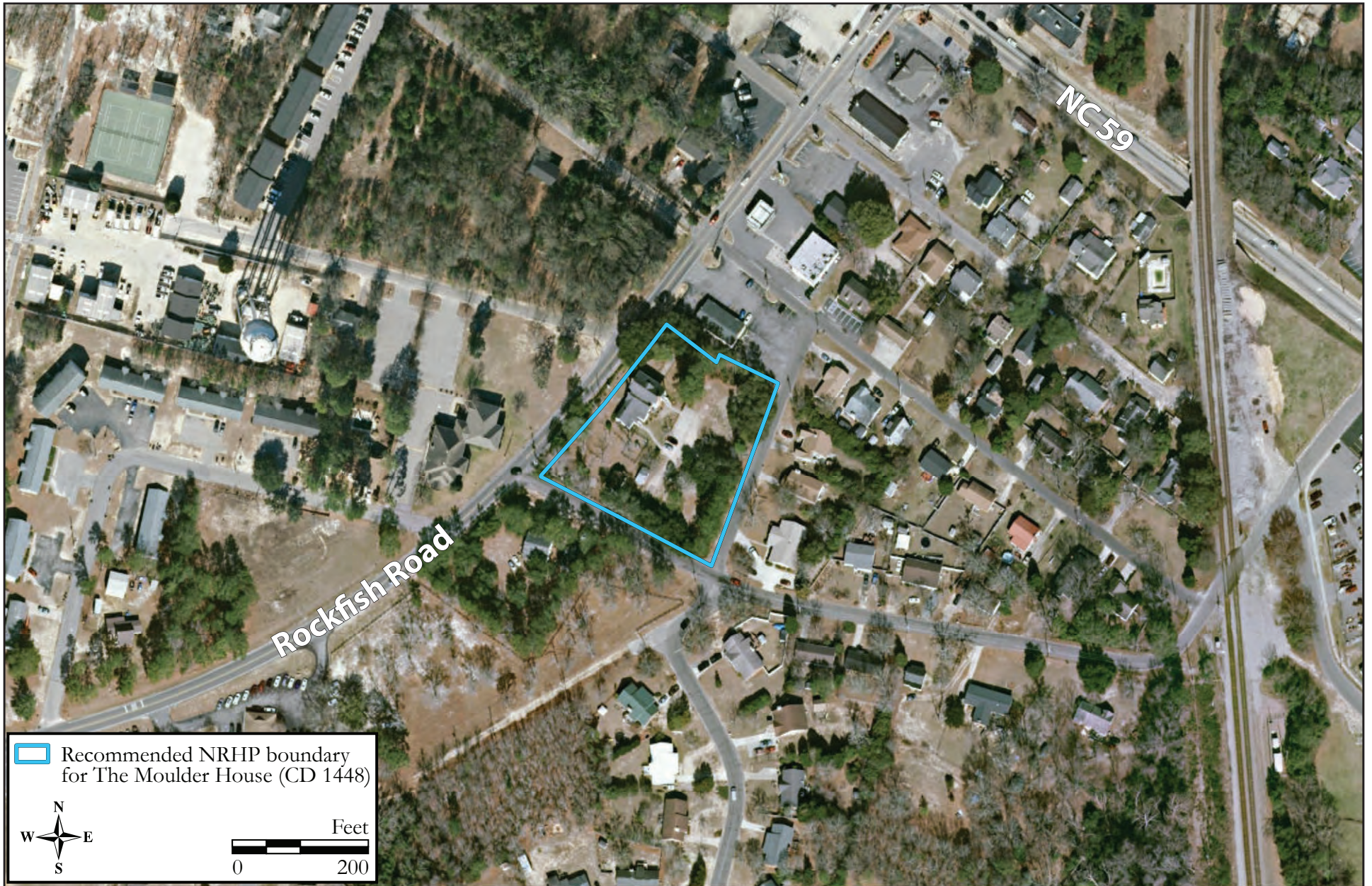


Figure 5.7: Aerial photograph showing the recommended NRHP boundary for the Moulder House (CD 1448) (World Imagery, ESRI 2018).

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- 2) Michelle Michael, Architectural Historian. 23 April 2019.
- 3) Sisko, Don. Hope Mills department of Public Works. 24 April 2019
- 4) Warner, Jackie. Owner of Moulder House. 15 March and 29 April 2019