

**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

September 20, 2019

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick  
Human Environment Unit  
NC Department of Transportation

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, U-5858, Widen SR 1418 from US 401 to  
SR 1102, Raeford, U-5858, PA 18-08-0003, Hoke County, ER 19-2692

Thank you for your August 16, 2019, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and do not concur that the Carmichael-Lindsay House (HK0044) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The house's architectural integrity has been negatively affected by the application of what appear to be modern porch posts and balustrade. The side-gable ell that extends the façade to the south is a historic addition, but it disrupts the square profile of the house, which is a character-defining component of this house form. Interior integrity and architectural interest could possibly off-set the negative effect of the exterior alterations, but the interior was not investigated. Finally, while the house is apparently a rare form in Hoke County, scarcity does not equal eligibility.

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)



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER  
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III  
SECRETARY

**ER 19-2692**

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO

From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT

Due -- 9/24/19

Date: August 16, 2019

Subject: *Historic Structures Survey Report. Widen State Road 1418 (Lindsay Road) from U.S. Highway 401 (Fayetteville Road) to State Road 1102 (Gillis Hill Road), Raeford, Hoke County, North Carolina. TIP No. U-5858. WBS No. 46385.1.1. PA No. 18-08-0003.*

H- ER letters  
8/19/19

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The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed for your review is a report presenting the evaluation of historic architectural resources in the U-5858, Hoke County project area (one hard copy and one CD-ROM). Survey photographs, GIS data, and a site form are included on the CD-ROM, and a hard copy of the site form is also provided.

The report considers one resource – the Carmichael-Lindsay House (HK0044) -- and recommends it as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Initial screening of the project area by NCDOT Historic Architecture identified which resources warranted additional study.

We look forward to receiving your comments on the report. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at [vepatrick@ncdot.gov](mailto:vepatrick@ncdot.gov) or 919-707-6082. Thank you.

V.E.P.

Attachments

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RALEIGH, NC 27610

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT  
WIDEN STATE ROAD 1418 (LINDSAY ROAD) FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 401  
(FAYETTEVILLE ROAD) TO STATE ROAD 1102 (GILLIS HILL ROAD)  
RAEFORD, HOKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP PROJECT U-5858  
WBS NO. 46385.1.1  
PA TRACKING NO. 18-08-0003**

**PREPARED FOR:  
RS&H  
1520 South Boulevard, Suite 200  
Charlotte, NC 28203**

**and**

**North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Division 6**

**PREPARED BY:  
*Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.*  
P.O. BOX 1198  
201 WEST WILSON STREET  
TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27886**

**Shannon Winterhalter  
*Architectural Historian***

**and**

**Megan Funk  
*Architectural Historian***

**NCR-0808**

**JULY 2019**

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT  
WIDEN STATE ROAD 1418 (LINDSAY ROAD) FROM U.S. HIGHWAY 401  
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*Architectural Historian***

**NCR-808**

**JULY 2019**

*Shannon Winterhalter*

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**Shannon Winterhalter, Principal Investigator  
Commonwealth Heritage Group**

07-31-2019

**Date**

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**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Group, NCDOT**

**Date**



## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen SR 1418 (Lindsay Road) in Raeford, Hoke County. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) equates with the study area and extends along SR 1418 (Lindsay Road) from U.S. Highway 401 (Fayetteville Road) to SR 1102 (Gillis Hill Road). The project is included in the North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) as Project Number U-5858 and is state funded. Federal permits are anticipated.

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

This report represents the documentation of one property located within the APE for this project, as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. For the preparation of this evaluation report, the Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth), architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of the requested property in the study area. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Hoke County Register of Deeds online, in addition to using other online sources. This report recommends the Carmichael-Lindsay House as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

<b>PROPERTY NAME</b>	<b>HPO SSN</b>	<b>ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION</b>	<b>CRITERIA</b>
Carmichael-Lindsay House	HK0044	Eligible	C



## CONTENTS

Contents .....	vii
Methodology .....	1
Physical Environment .....	1
National Register Eligibility Evaluation.....	7
Carmichael-Lindsay House.....	7
Property Description .....	11
Historical Background .....	19
NRHP Criteria Evaluation .....	25
NRHP Boundary Justification.....	31
References Cited .....	33





## METHODOLOGY

For the preparation of this report, the Commonwealth architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth NRHP evaluations of the requested properties in the study area in May 2019. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Hoke County Register of Deeds online, in addition to using other online sources. This report includes the architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of one property in the Area of Potential Effects (APE): the Carmichael-Lindsay House (HK0044). This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

Commonwealth prepared this historic architectural resource evaluation report in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*,<sup>1</sup> NCDOT's *Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources*, and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's (HPO's) *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports*. Resources are evaluated according to NRHP criteria. The location of the project area and the evaluated resource are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

## PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The study area is located west of Fayetteville, Cumberland County and east of Raeford, Hoke County. It is characterized primarily by modern residential development on former farm lands, with the largest developments located west of the project area and smaller developments located throughout, intermixed with forested or cultivated land. A number of residential streets extend from Lindsay Road and lead to neighborhoods with sinuous streets and roughly rectangular parcels with average sized single-family dwellings that date to the late 1990s. An exception to this property type is the Carmichael-Lindsay House (HK0044), which is located on the southern end of the study area at the intersection of Galatia Church Road and Lindsay Road. The parcel measures 14.22 acres and contains the dwelling and several outbuildings. The adjoining parcels are characterized by forested or cultivated fields.

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<sup>1</sup> National Park Service, 2017. 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60.



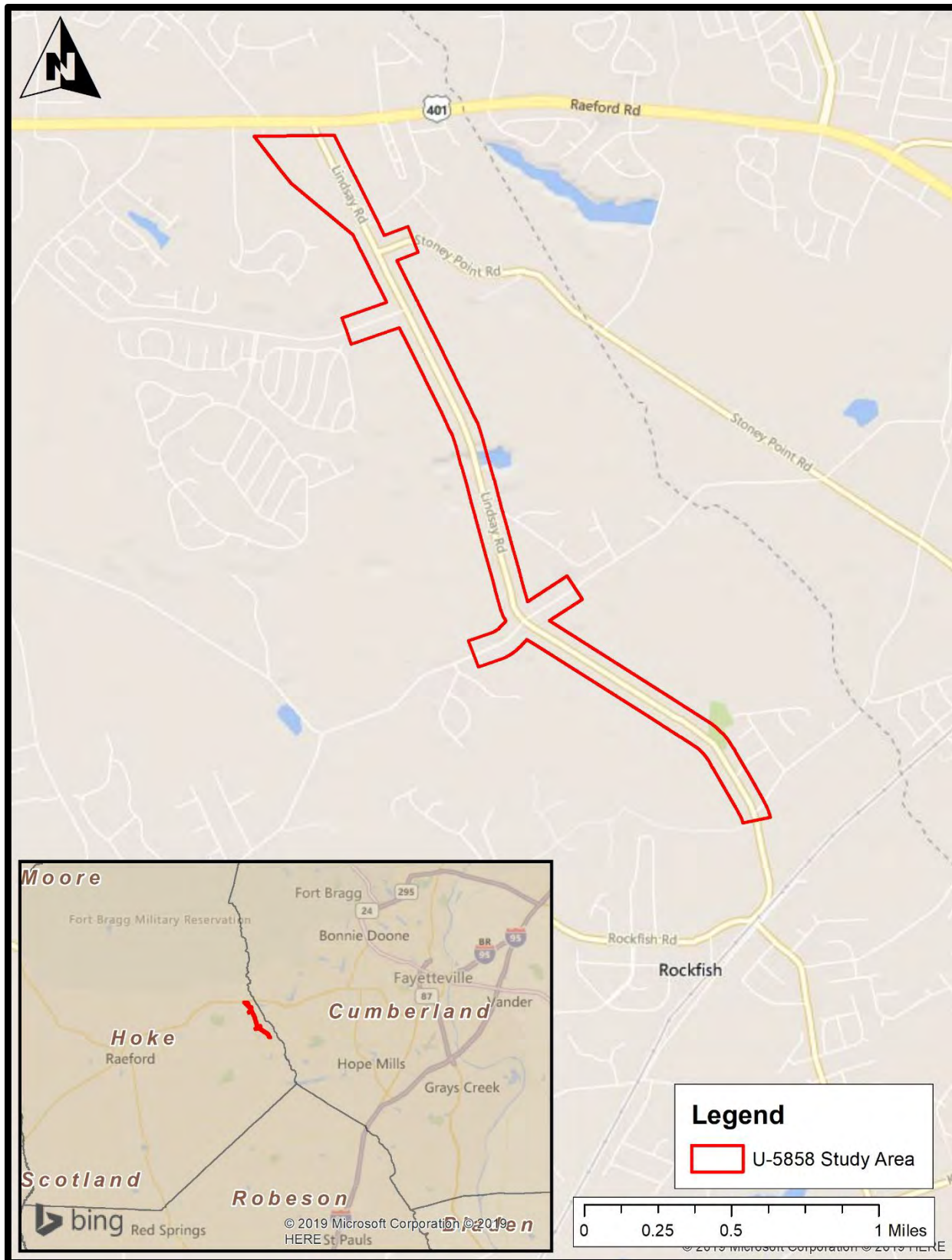


Figure 1: Project Location.



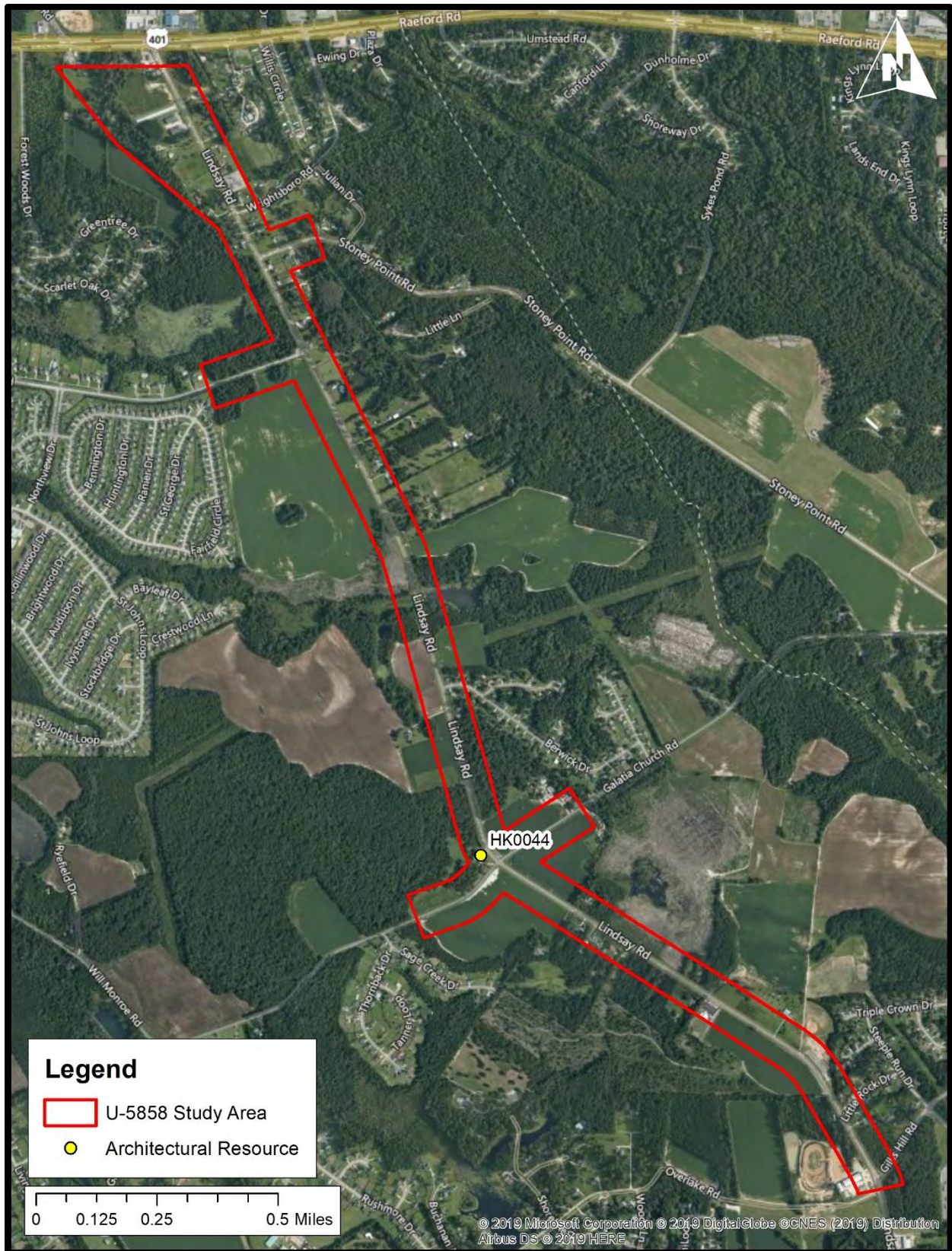


Figure 2: Area of Potential Effects.



## NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

Resource Name:	Carmichael-Lindsay House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	001
HPO Survey Site Number:	HK0044
Location:	1892 Lindsay Road
Parcel ID:	494750201148
Dates(s) of Construction:	Ca. 1875
Recommendation:	Eligible



Figure 3: Carmichael-Lindsay House, Looking Northwest.

### Setting

The dwelling and associated outbuildings are located on the west side of Lindsay Road just north of an intersection with Galatia Church Road. The dwelling is oriented toward the intersection and stands approximately 150 feet from the western corner where the two roads meet. A gravel and dirt pathway extends in a horseshoe shape starting at the western corner and then travels around the house back to its point of origin. This walkway also extends to the west (side) elevation of the house, providing access to a secondary entrance housed in a screened porch area. An iron gate surrounds most of the house extending from the primary elevation where it contains the northernmost section of the property, then to the north and around to the rear elevation spanning a majority of the elevation. The surrounding area is predominately rural, and this is the only residence present near the road at this intersection. The remaining three corners of the



intersection consist of cleared agricultural land. The remainder of the parcel, which has an irregular shape and consists of 14.22 acres, includes forested land on the western and central portions, and cleared land consisting of lawn and several additional outbuildings (Figures 4 and 5).

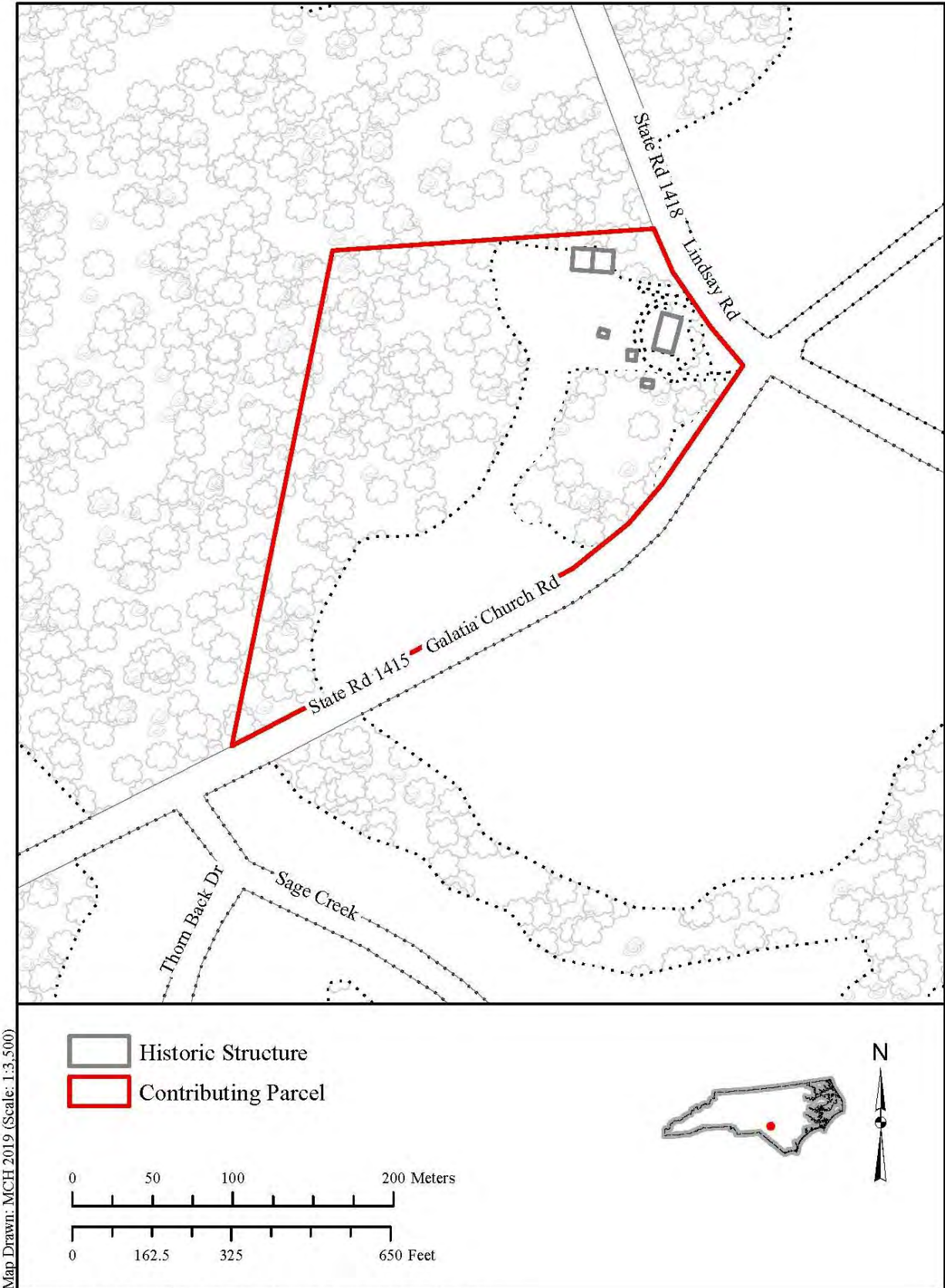


Figure 4. Carmichael-Lindsay House Sketch Map

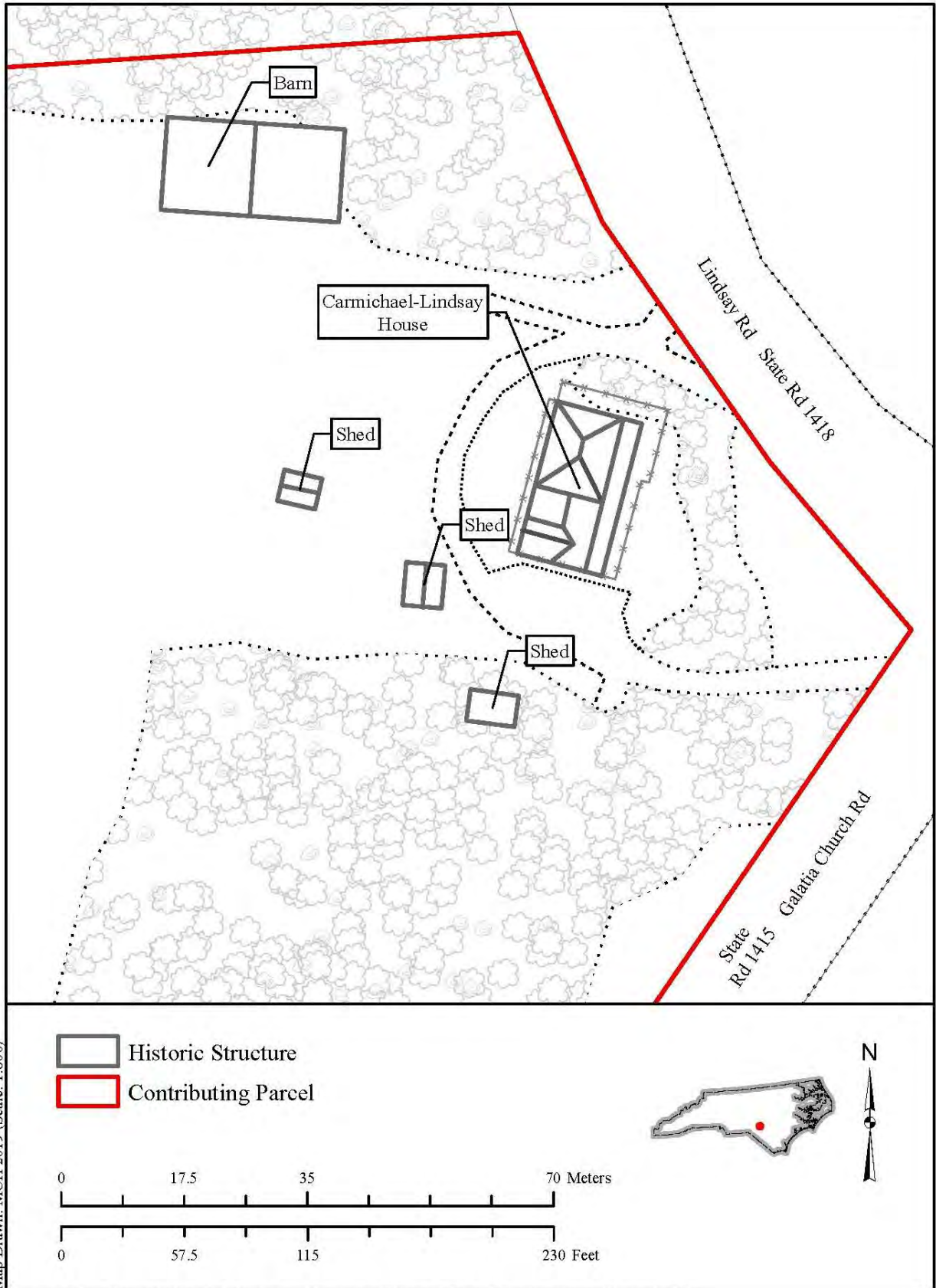


Figure 5. Carmichael-Lindsay House, Close-Up of Structures Sketch Map

## Property Description

### *Exterior*

The house is a one-story framed dwelling with a concrete block and brick foundation, wooden siding, and an irregular shaped roof consisting of a hipped portion and a side-gabled section. The roof is clad in green standing seam metal. In form it appears to be a center-hall house of five bays to which a lateral four-bay extension has been added. The house exhibits several elements of Greek Revival ornamentation, such as the rectangular, glazed transom and sidelights, and deep cornice returns (Figures 6 and 7). It has an integral front porch supported by turned wooden posts, which spans the full length of the façade. Access to the porch is provided by a side staircase that leads to a large screened section on the porch's southwest end and a central wooden staircase that provides access to a small open section of the porch on the northeastern half of the house as well as the primary entrance. Both staircases appear to be new in construction. Wooden lattice work decorates the upper portion of the screened section. The open section of the porch shelters a symmetrical façade with a wooden entry door flanked by sidelights divided into six panes and capped with a six-pane transom. The sidelight windows sit over a rectilinear recessed wooden panel. Six-over-six wooden sash windows framed by shutters flank the entryway. The portion of the primary elevation sheltered by the screened section appears to consist of a secondary entrance and two windows with similar fenestration.

The house has two interior brick chimneys with one located on the gabled extension and one located on the southwestern end of the hipped-roof portion of the dwelling. The chimneys differ slightly but are both decorated minimally. The chimney stack on the hip-roofed section is slightly larger with a single projecting brick course below several flush courses, finished with



Figure 6: Carmichael-Lindsay House, Looking North.



Figure 7: Carmichael-Lindsay House, Looking Northwest.

three courses of corbelled bricks. The second chimney stack contains only three corbeled brick courses and is partially painted at the base. The dwelling's fenestration, including windows, transom and sidelights, and chimneys appear to be original, while many elements of the porch, including the staircases, unfinished flooring, and screened section, are likely newer. It is unclear if the porch railings and posts are also replacement features or if they were retained when the flooring was replaced.

Concerning the two sections of the house – the side-gabled and hipped-roof portions – the most apparent physical evidence of the side-gabled extension is visible on the rear elevation where the rooflines meet. In this area, the weatherboards are slightly off in alignment and the two sections are separated by a vertical wooden board, which is likely an original portion of the hipped-roof house. This vertical board roughly corresponds to where the screened porch begins on the façade of the house. However, based on materials and consistent design features it seems likely that the extension was added shortly after the original section was constructed.

The southwest (side) elevation is characterized by deep cornice returns, two six-over-six wooden sash windows, and a modern wooden staircase that provides access to the screened portion (see Figure 6). The northwest (rear) elevation contains a mixture of rooflines and fenestration. Starting on the northernmost section of the house, the elevation is comprised of a hip-roofed section and contains four evenly spaced six-over-six wooden sash windows with simple wooden enframing centering around a slightly smaller wooden sash window separating the larger windows with two on either side. A central side-gabled portion with a continuously sloped roof



Figure 8: Carmichael-Lindsay House, Looking Southeast.



Figure 9: Carmichael-Lindsay House, Looking South.

contains a bank of five six-over-six wooden sash windows. The third section of the elevation is a gabled section with a centered six-over-six wooden sash window (Figure 8).

The northeast (side) elevation contains two six-over-six wooden sash windows with simple wooden enframing and shutters. No other fenestration appears on this elevation, but brick piers along the foundation are visible along with modern concrete infill (Figure 9).

*Interior*

Attempts to contact the property owner were not successful and the interior was not accessible to the surveyor. However, from the exterior the house appears to have a center hall plan. Tax data also indicates that the interior was renovated in the 1950s, though it does not indicate the degree of updates or whether they related to finishes, interior arrangement, or both.



### *Ancillary Buildings*

Ancillary structures associated with the dwelling include three small, framed, gabled structures, a large front-gabled barn, and a metal storage bin.

The first outbuilding appears to be a flat-roofed structure located just south of the main house with its primary elevation oriented northeast toward the dwelling. Two pedestrian door openings are placed on this northeast elevation (Figure 10). The structure appears to be in poor condition, and it is not clear if the original roof structure was side gabled or flat. The exterior is finished with wide flush boards applied horizontally.

The next outbuilding is a front-gabled structure with a ribbed metal roof and wide weatherboard siding. Certain elevations are obstructed by overgrowth and vegetation. It is oriented parallel with the main house, facing northeast toward Lindsay Road (Figure 11).

The third outbuilding, also in poor condition, is located northwest of the dwelling (Figure 12). It is a front-gabled storage structure and faces southeast toward the house. The roof is clad with ribbed metal sheets, and the structure sits on a slightly raised brick foundation. The exterior is finished with vertical, flush wooden boarding.

The final outbuilding is located northeast of the dwelling and is a large front-gabled barn with a central open bay and an enclosed, shed-roofed bay to either side (Figure 13). The exterior is finished with wooden siding, the roof is clad in ribbed metal sheets, and the gable is finished with vertical metal panels. A short metal storage bin is located just north of this building. The structure currently appears to be used for storage.



Figure 10: Carmichael-Lindsay House, Side-Gabled Structure, Looking Southwest.



Figure 11: Carmichael-Lindsay House, Front-Gabled Structure, Looking North.



Figure 12: Carmichael-Lindsay House, Front-Gabled Structure, Looking Northwest.



Figure 13: Carmichael-Lindsay House, Barn, Looking Northwest.

## Historical Background

The Carmichael-Lindsay House is located in eastern Hoke County, which was formed from the western portions of Cumberland and Robeson Counties in 1911.<sup>2</sup> At the time, the area's residents were primarily subsistence farmers who planted vegetables, grains, and cotton and raised livestock for their own consumption and use. This was the case for the Carmichael and Lindsay families who have lived in the house since it was constructed in the late nineteenth century.

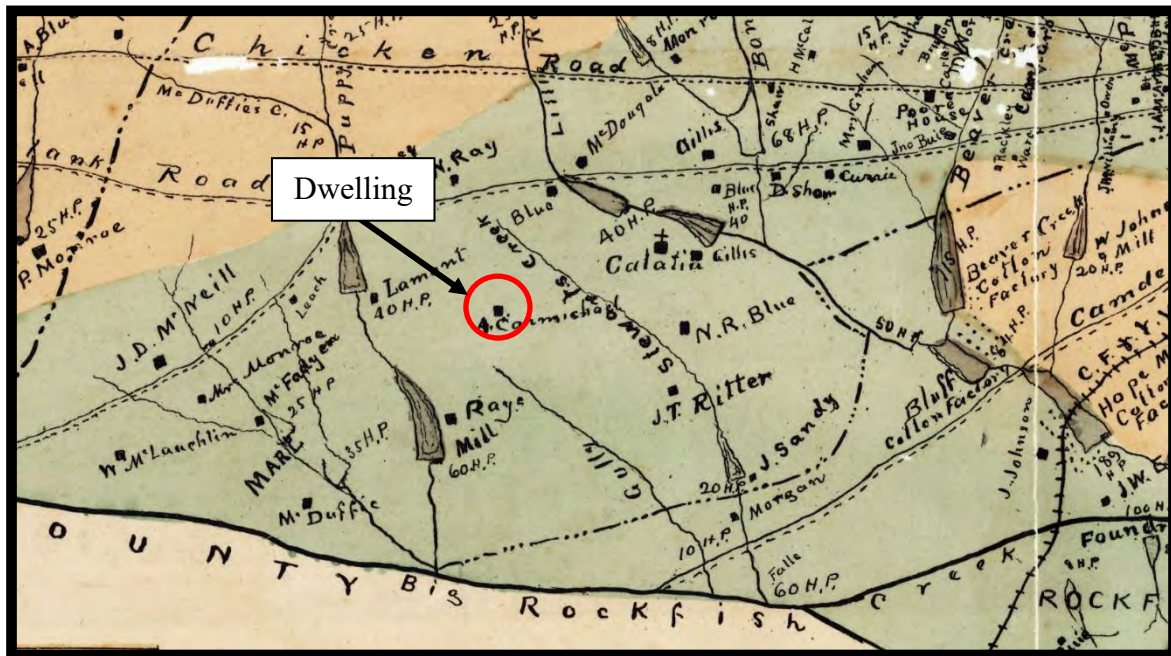


Figure 14: A. Carmichael Dwelling, 1884 Map of Cumberland County (North Carolina Maps).

The exact date of construction for the dwelling is not entirely clear. According to the tax assessor website, the house was constructed in 1875 and its traditional form and modest details are consistent with this supposed construction date. Adding more credence to this theory is the presence of a dwelling in the vicinity of the farmstead on an 1884 map of what was then Cumberland County labeled with the name A. Carmichael (Figure 14). This property is referred to as the Archie Carmichael residence in a 1942 deed, backing up the theory that A. Carmichael was likely the first owner and builder of the house.<sup>3</sup>

Archibald Carmichael was born around 1832 in Cumberland County and died around 1905. His mother, Nancy, was from Marion County, South Carolina, and his father, John, was born in Scotland and was part of a wave of Scottish immigrants to the Cape Fear Valley in the early nineteenth century. Archibald served in the North Carolina 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Battalion during the

<sup>2</sup> "Hoke County (1911)," North Carolina History Project, <https://northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/hoke-county-1911/>, accessed June 6, 2019.

<sup>3</sup> Hoke County Deed Book 82, page 109.

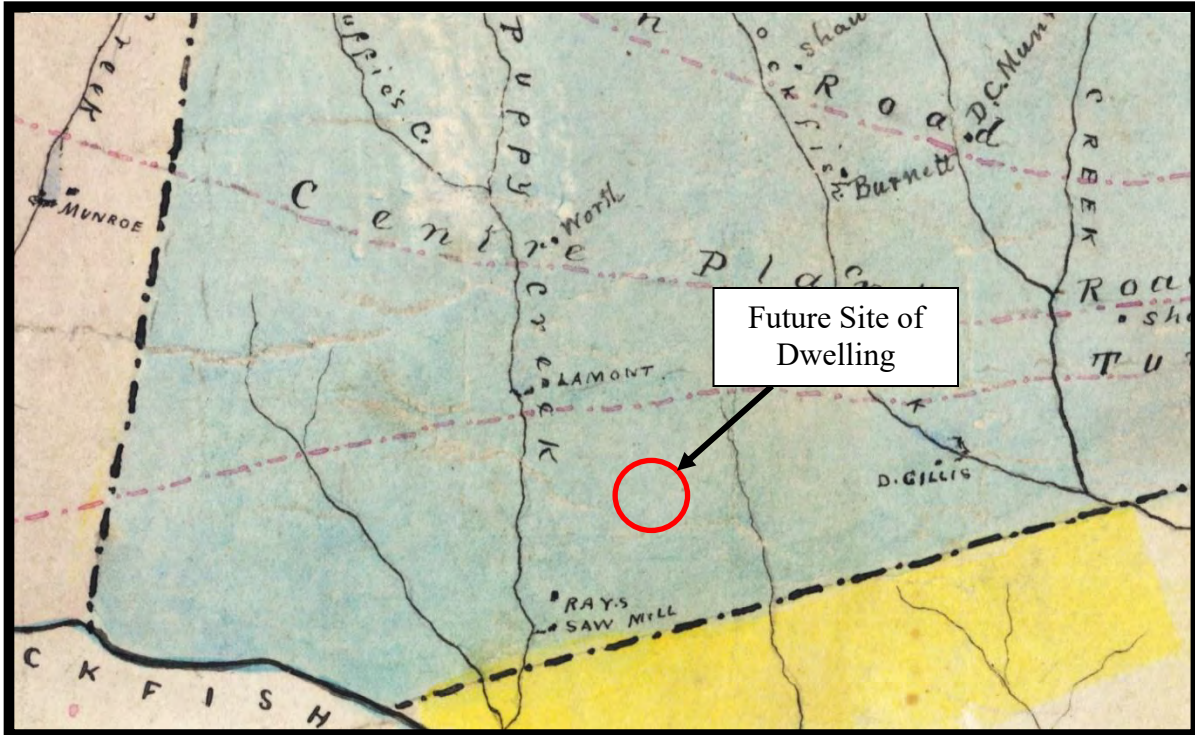


Figure 15: Future Site of A. Carmichael Dwelling, ca. 1868 (North Carolina Maps).

Civil War and was appointed postmaster in Cumberland County in 1890.<sup>4</sup> The earliest census that shows Archibald living in the vicinity of the house is the 1870 Census. This census shows him living in Township 71 in Cumberland County and working as a farmer. His real estate value is listed at \$1000, and his personal estate value at \$600. Interestingly, these values are the same as one other person listed on the same census page, and thus living nearby, and greater than two others. Most of the individuals on the page, however, even those listed as head of household, do not have a real estate or personal estate value listed. This information seems to indicate that Archibald was one of the wealthier individuals in the area and one of only a few property owners. It also suggests that the house, or a precursor to the current dwelling, was constructed by 1870.<sup>5</sup> No dwelling appears on an earlier 1868 map of Cumberland County (Figure 15), suggesting the dwelling was constructed between 1868 and 1870.

Also living at the dwelling in 1870 are several Lindseys: Neill Lindsey, a farm hand; Jane Lindsey, a housekeeper; and a child named Dougald Lindsey. It seems likely that the Lindseys on this census are Archibald's sister (Mary Jane Carmichael Lindsey), her husband (Neill Black Lindsey) and their son Dougald. Though the spelling is slightly different from the "Lindsay" of today, it seems likely that this family has been associated with the house and property since its conception. An 1873 deed also shows a transfer of 633 acres of land in the vicinity from Mary Jane Lindsay to her brother, Archibald Carmichael.<sup>6</sup> This deed mentions the "late Dougald

<sup>4</sup> Appointment of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971, [https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1932&h=666134&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&\\_phsrc=spT221&\\_phstart=successSource](https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1932&h=666134&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=spT221&_phstart=successSource), accessed June 10, 2019.

<sup>5</sup> US Census, 1870.

<sup>6</sup> Hoke County Deed Book 61, page 52.

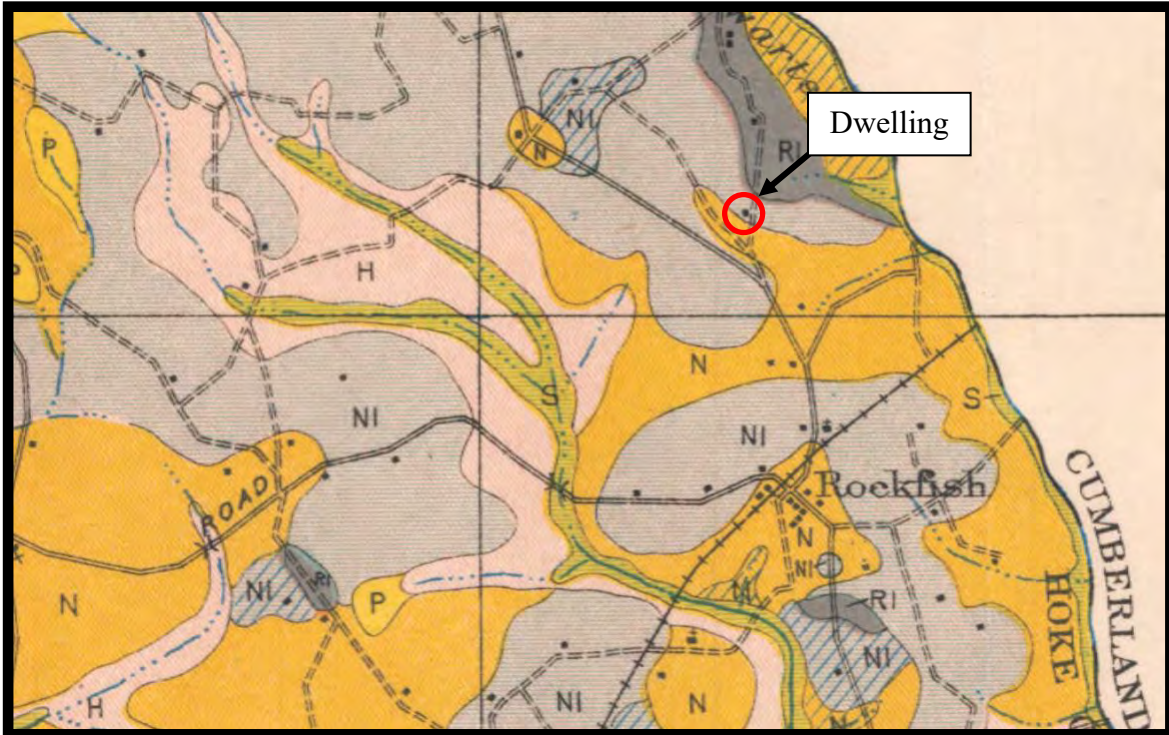


Figure 16: Soil Map of Hoke County, 1921 (North Carolina Maps).

Carmichael...” who was Mary Jane and Archibald’s brother who died in 1862.<sup>7</sup> Archibald was the executor of Dougald’s will, but it seems Mary Jane may have inherited a large amount of land and passed this land on to her brother and then lived there with the extended family.

The 1880 census shows Archibald living in Cumberland County and still working as a farmer. The house size had grown and now included his mother, Nancy; his sister, Mary Jane; her husband, Neill; several of their children; and one cousin. One of their children, Neill Alexander Lindsay, is the father of David F. Lindsey who would go on to purchase the property in 1942 just a few years before his father died in 1944.<sup>8</sup> At the time of the recording of the 1910 census, Neil Black and Mary Jane were still living and working on the farm, but Archibald Carmichael and Nancy Carmichael were no longer listed. Corroborated with burial records, the two had died by this time. It seems that Archibald was never married, but his death caused quite a commotion in the community when a large amount of his valuable land went up for sale. Nearly 2,000 acres of “...the finest body of timbered land in North Carolina, consisting principally of unbled, long leaf, yellow pine...” went up for sale in 1906 and was purchased by the Blue family.<sup>9</sup> The fate of the house isn’t entirely clear beyond this point, but it seems as though Neill and Mary Jane

<sup>7</sup> “Dougald Carmichael,” North Carolina Wills and Probate Records, 1665-1998, [https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/9061/004763331\\_00049?pid=2271266&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid%3D9061%26h%3D2271266%26indiv%3Dtry%26o\\_vc%3DRecord:OtherRecord%26rhSource%3D7667&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&\\_ga=2.222825567.514828991.1560177402-2147483140.1529504647#?imageId=004763331\\_00053](https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/9061/004763331_00049?pid=2271266&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid%3D9061%26h%3D2271266%26indiv%3Dtry%26o_vc%3DRecord:OtherRecord%26rhSource%3D7667&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.222825567.514828991.1560177402-2147483140.1529504647#?imageId=004763331_00053), accessed June 10, 2019.

<sup>8</sup> “Neill Alexander Lindsay, Sr., Find A Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/167078544/neill-alexander-lindsay>, accessed June 10, 2019.

<sup>9</sup> “Sale of about 2,000 Acres of Most Valuable Timbered Land,” *The Wilmington Messenger*, January 7, 1906.

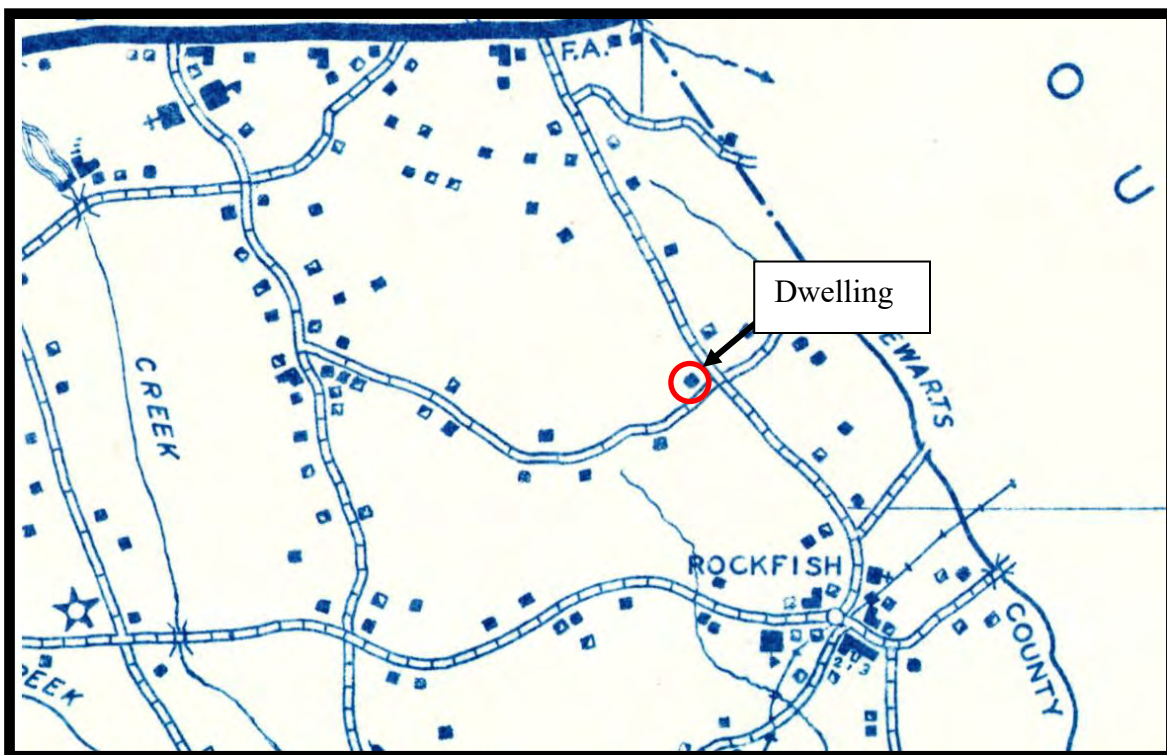


Figure 17: Hoke County Highway Map, 1938 (North Carolina Maps).

remained in the house, which was listed in rural Hoke County in 1910.<sup>10</sup> Neill died in 1914 and Mary Jane inherited the farm. Mary Jane died just a few years later in 1920. Based on the 1920 census, it seems as though Mary Portia Lindsay Bethea (Mary Jane's daughter) and her husband Franklin Pierce Bethea, lived in the house with her mother, Mary Jane, who would have been around 80 years old at the time.<sup>11</sup>

In 1942, David F. Lindsay purchased 101 acres of land referred to as the Archie Carmichael residence.<sup>12</sup> The land was purchased from the county commissioner for \$3,000. A special proceedings case entitled "D. J. Lindsay, A. G. Lindsay and Kate Townsend, vs. N. A. Lindsay, J. C. Lindsay and Portia Bethea." These were all the children of Neill Black Lindsay and Mary Jane Carmichael Lindsay, making David F. Lindsey one of their grandchildren.

David purchased the land just after he married his wife Carra Lilly Brisson in 1941. The land stayed in David F. Lindsay's name until he died in 1999, when his wife took ownership of the house, but quickly turned it over to her daughter, Susan Lindsay Slocum.<sup>13</sup> The land was divided and surveyed in 2001 (Figure 18). It is unclear if Susan ever lived in the house, but the obituary for her mother indicates that Susan was living in Greensboro at the time of her mother's death in

<sup>10</sup> US Census, 1910.

<sup>11</sup> US Census, 1920.

<sup>12</sup> Hoke County Deed Book 82, page 104.

<sup>13</sup> Hoke County Deed Book 471, page 378.





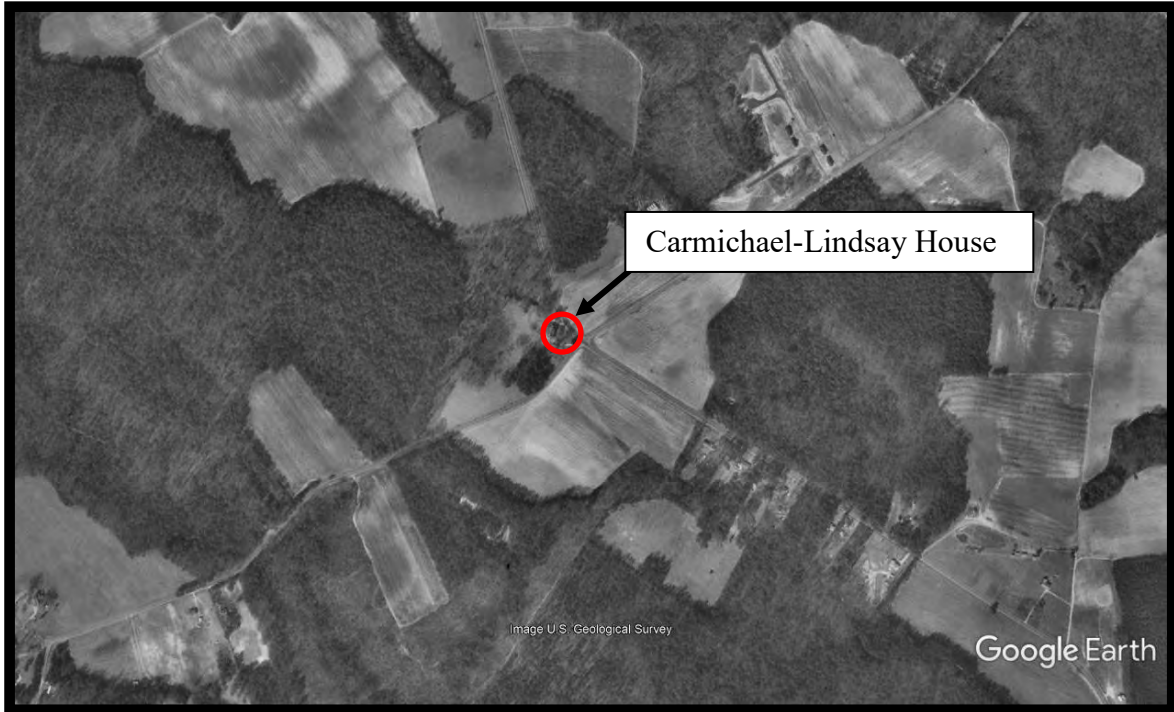


Figure 19: 1993 Aerial Image (Google Earth Pro).



Figure 20: 2003 Aerial Image (Google Earth Pro).

## **NRHP Criteria Evaluation**

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Lindsay House is recommended eligible for the NRHP.

### *Integrity*

The dwelling remains in its original location and though its surroundings are characterized by modern residential development, its immediate setting has been minimally altered. The house retains a high level of historic integrity regarding design, materials, and workmanship. These qualities are expressed especially in its form and simple decorative features like its deep cornice returns, original windows, wooden siding, and transom and sidelights. Although the property is no longer used for agricultural purposes and only has a few extant outbuildings in various conditions, the house is still an intact example of a late-nineteenth-century farmhouse and retains its feeling and association as a rural homestead through its intact character. Adjacent fields once associated with the Carmichael-Lindsay farm also appear to still be cultivated, though they are no longer part of the same parcel as the dwelling.

### *Criterion A*

The Carmichael-Linsey House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The Carmichael-Lindsay House is historically associated with general farming, resulting in an expectation of both animal and crop storage facilities as well as agricultural fields. Though a few outbuildings remain and still suggest an agricultural connection, most are in poor condition and are unable to effectively communicate its association with farming and agriculture. Historic aerials also reveal that several substantial outbuildings located west and southwest of the house are no longer extant. The effect is a loss of historic integrity relating to setting and design of a farm complex. Therefore, this resource is not a good embodiment of historical agricultural activity in Hoke County. No other pattern of events was identified for the property and therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

### *Criterion B*

The Carmichael-Lindsay House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the 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/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its 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.

The property is historically associated with the Carmichael and Lindsay families, whose productive life was spent maintaining the family farm. Research did not reveal their activities to be historically significant within the local, state, or national historic context. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

### *Criterion C*

The Carmichael-Lindsay House is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The Carmichael-Lindsay House is an example of a late-nineteenth-century domestic building type in rural Hoke County. Modest Greek Revival-style features such as transom and sidelights, an integral front porch, and deep cornice returns reflect the aspirations and resources of the builders. Though conventional in form, the house is distinctive in its composition, which consists of an original five-bay, hip-roofed section elongated by a side-gabled, four-bay wing.

Based on the form of the original section, the ideal comparative for the property would be a one-story, five-bay, hip-roofed house with or without applied ornamental features. However, in-person observation of architectural resources in rural Hoke County coupled with a review of HPOWeb revealed that the majority of resources in the region do not conform to this specific combination of features. Instead, it was observed that most hip-roofed dwellings have only three bays while those with five bays are more commonly sheltered by a side-gabled roof. It should also be noted that while five bays could indicate a center passage flanked by two rooms on each side, in the case of the Carmichael-Lindsay House the center passage appears to be flanked by only one room on each side. Nonetheless, the integration of an additional window to light each side room shows the family's desire for a more impressive façade and suggests they had the financial means to accomplish this goal. This observation alone raises the Carmichael-Lindsay House above many of its similarly scaled, but only three bays wide, hip-roofed contemporaries. Furthermore, the combination of the additional bays and hipped roof is a rarely seen interpretation of traditional housing types in rural Hoke County.

Due to the apparent absence of other five-bay, hip-roofed dwellings in the county and surrounding area, hip-roofed and side-gabled dwellings with three to five bays, and with or without ornamentation from the mid-to-late nineteenth century were utilized in order to evaluate the architectural significance of the Carmichael-Lindsay House.

A hip-roofed example that bears some similarity to the Carmichael-Lindsay House was identified in Bladen County and is the Robeson-Stevens House (BL0233, Figure 21). Constructed ca. 1839, the core of the dwelling is a one-story, hip-roofed block with modest Greek Revival detailing that serves as an example of a similar, though somewhat larger, earlier, and more typical, example of a nineteenth century dwelling in the region. The house, however, is less well preserved than the Carmichael-Lindsay House, with chipping paint and a tarp on its replacement asphalt shingle roof, and looked to be vacant at the time of survey. It has hip-roofed front and side porches, which differ from the Carmichael-Lindsay House's integral full-width porch. The Robeson-Stevens House also differs in that it has a three-bay façade. Its porches are supported



Figure 21: Robeson-Stevens House (BL0233), Looking Northwest.

by square pilasters on the façade and Doric columns on the side elevation, and the façade porch shelters a central entry door flanked by sidelights and topped with a five-pane transom. Like the Carmichael-Lindsay House, the house retains its original siding and windows. Additionally, the Robeson-Stevens House has a substantial addition placed on its rear elevation, comparable to the side addition on the Carmichael-Lindsay House. This dwelling was determined eligible under Criterion C in 2010 due to the retention of many of its Greek Revival-style features such as its square Doric columns, transom, and sidelights. The Carmichael-Lindsay House displays a similar level of retention of materials and design elements, in addition to being a more well-preserved example of nineteenth century architecture.

A second comparable dwelling is the James L. Cooley House (SC0039, Figure 22). The James L. Cooley House is located in Scotland County, within the Spring Hill Historic District (SC0360), which was determined eligible in 2005. The house is similar to the Carmichael-Lindsay House in that it is a one-story frame traditional dwelling with a hipped roof and modest Greek Revival-style ornamentation. Aside from their hipped roofs, the houses share several architectural characteristics such as rectilinear transom and sidelights and corbelled chimneys (Figure 22). They differ in that the hip-roofed section of the James L. Cooley House appears to be wider than the hip-roofed section of the Carmichael-Lindsay House though it is only three bays wide. The hip-roofed section of the James L. Cooley House is also taller with a more steeply pitched roof and exhibits a center gable, which is typical of many late-nineteenth century dwellings constructed in North Carolina. The James L. Cooley House also retains many of its associated outbuildings and seems to still function in an agricultural capacity. The house appears to retain its



Figure 22: James L. Cooley House (SC0039), Looking Northeast.

original weatherboard siding, porch details, and chimneys, much like the Carmichael-Lindsay House.

A comparable side-gabled example, the Robert Williams House (CD0144) was found in Cumberland County (Figure 23). Listed on the NRHP in 1983, the house is characterized in HPOWeb as an “1850 Greek Revival frame coastal cottage.” While slightly earlier in its construction and much taller (one-and-one-half stories), it is an intact example similar in detail to the Carmichael-Lindsay House. Both houses retain wooden siding, wooden sash windows, transom and sidelights, and an integral front porch, though the Robert Williams House’s porch is at least its third iteration. Its original design, according to its NRHP nomination form, consisted of rectangular columns with a balustrade of closely spaced slat balusters.<sup>14</sup> The original roof material has also been replaced with asphalt shingles. The Robert Williams House differs from the Carmichael-Lindsay House in that it is side-gabled, has an asymmetrical façade with a double-leaf entrance, and does not have any substantial additions from its period of significance or later. Though the houses differ in composition, they display a comparable level of historic integrity with the Carmichael-Lindsay House retaining more historic material (windows, siding, and roofing) than the NRHP-listed Robert Williams House and both being altered in form through additions and replacement porches.

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<sup>14</sup> Linda Jasperse, “Robert Williams House,” National Register of Historic Place Nomination Form, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, 1982.



Figure 23: Robert Williams House, CD0144.

Lastly, an example of a more typical five-bay dwelling for the region was found in Bladen County, the ca.1850 Porter-Allen House (BL0229, Figure 24). Though constructed earlier than the Carmichael-Lindsay House it shares the dwelling's five-bay façade and integral front porch. It also displays the simplicity of the majority of dwellings constructed in the mid-nineteenth century through its simplified version of the Carmichael-Lindsay House's entryway with transom. The dwelling, however, is in poor condition with its porch showing signs of severe deterioration and its supports being replaced with unfinished wooden two-by-fours. Although this comparison property has not been formally evaluated, based on the integrity of its exterior features alone, the Carmichael-Lindsay House serves as a far better example of the type dating from this period.

The resources compared here display the range of forms exhibited by traditional dwellings constructed in the mid-to-late nineteenth century in the region with the Carmichael-Lindsay House standing out for its thoughtfully applied Greek Revival-style details and rare pairing of a hipped roof with a five-bay façade. Like the other traditionally styled dwellings, the house represents a type, stylistically if not in form, that was once common in rural areas across the state but has been lost in areas like Hoke County due to increased development and urban sprawl associated with the growth of areas like nearby Fayetteville. Much like the comparable listed and determined eligible residences, the dwelling also retains a majority of its original exterior elements and has been well-maintained. Due to these characteristics, the Carmichael-Lindsay House has the ability to serve as a strong representation of a traditional late-nineteenth century domestic architecture in the region.



Figure 24: Porter-Allen House, BL0229.

For these reasons, the Carmichael-Lindsay House is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

*Criterion D*

The Carmichael-Lindsay House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

### **NRHP Boundary Justification**

The NRHP boundary for the Carmichael-Lindsay House (Figure 24), has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties. The boundary is drawn to include the dwelling, landscape, and associated outbuildings that contribute to the property's setting, and is drawn to the edge of the pavement along Galatia Church and Lindsay Roads in order to encompass all landscaping and fencing. The NRHP boundary is identified as the current parcel 494750201148 (Hoke County PIN's). The boundary contains approximately 14.22 acres.



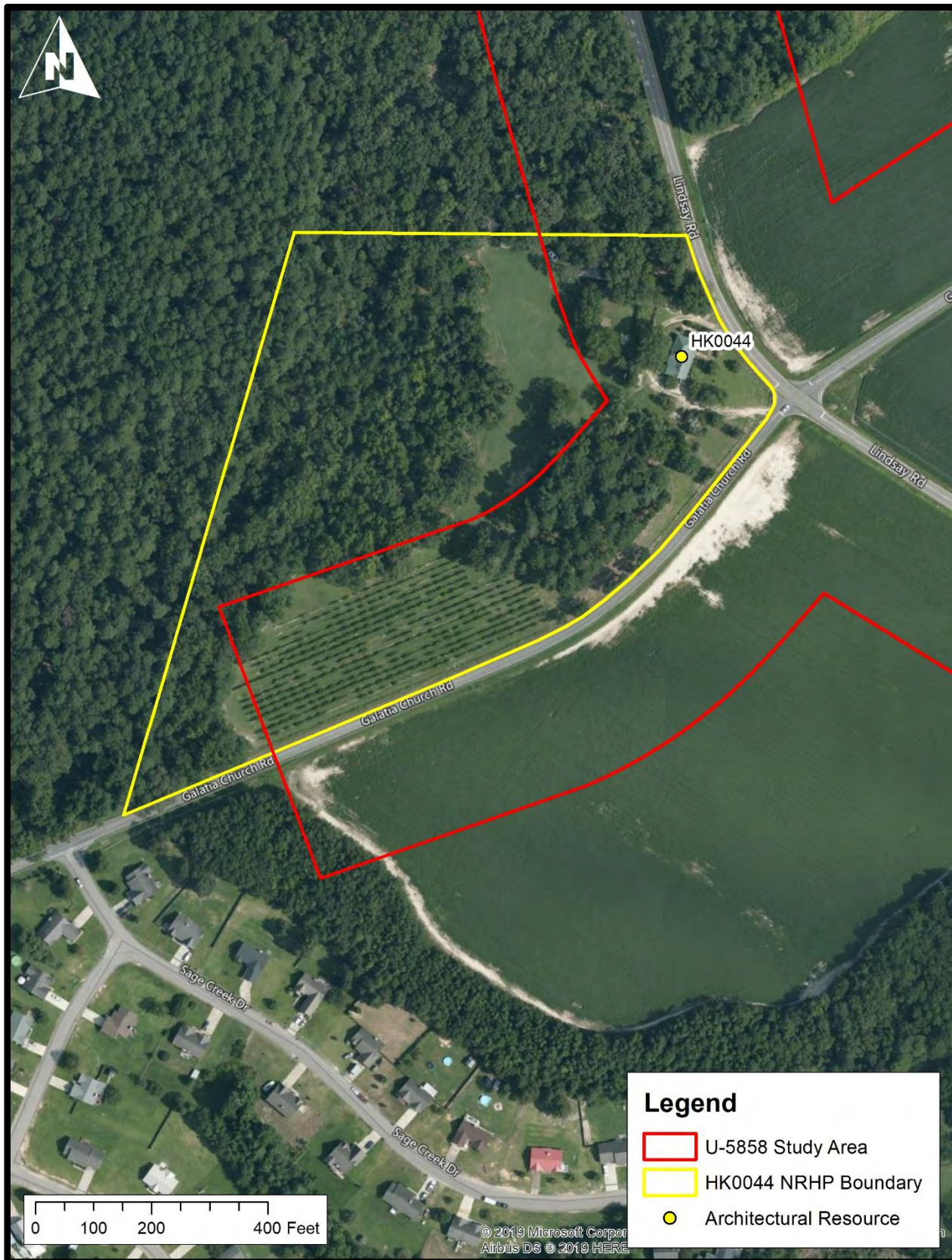


Figure 24: NRHP Boundary of the Carmichael-Lindsay House (HK0044).

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