



**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

October 7, 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-5756, Widen NC 5 from US 1 in Aberdeen to Trotter Drive/Blake Boulevard in Pinhurst, PA 18-04-0007, Moore County, ER19-2711

Thank you for your letter of September 4, 2019, transmitting the report for the above-reference undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that Chapin's Orchard (MR1410) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A for its association with agriculture and peach cultivation in Moore County. We do not concur that the resource is eligible for listing under Criteria C. Changes to the main house, including the enclosure of a rear porch and application of aluminum siding have had a negative effect on the house's architectural integrity.

We concur that Amerotron Executive Office (MR1411) and the Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Company (MR1412) are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons cited in the report.

We do not concur that the Hugh A. Keith House (MR1413) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The alterations to the house, including the introduction of multiple kitchens to the floor plan, have significantly diminished the house's integrity. The exterior siding is a historic application, dating from the 1940s, but that siding is not significant and serves to further diminish the house's architectural integrity.

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. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov

Received: 09/05/2019

State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

September 4, 2019

ER 19-2711

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 -- 9/27/19

Dear Renee:

RE: Historic Structures Survey Report, Widen NC 5 from US 1 in Aberdeen to Trotter
Dr/Blake Blvd in Pinhurst in Moore County PA# 18-04-0007, TIP#U-5756

H-ER 19-2711
10/2/19
PJE

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen NC 5 in Moore County. NCDOT contracted New South to evaluate four properties in the Area of Potential Effects. We recommend two properties are eligible for National Register listing.

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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Shelby Reap".

Shelby Reap
Historic Architecture Team

Attachments

Mailing Address:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PDEA-HUMAN ENVIRONMENT SECTION
MAIL SERVICE CENTER 1598
RALEIGH NC, 27699-1598

Telephone: (919) 707-6000
Fax: (919) 212-5785
Customer Service: 1-877-368-4968

Website: www.ncdot.gov

Location:
1020 BIRCH RIDGE RD
RALEIGH NC 27610

Historic Structures Report Widen NC 5 From US 1 in Aberdeen to Trotter Drive/Blake Boulevard in Pinehurst Moore County, North Carolina

T.I.P. No. U-5756
WBS No. 50171.1.1
PA No. 18-04-0007



New South Associates, Inc.

Intentionally Left Blank

Historic Structures Report
Widen NC 5 From US 1 in Aberdeen to Trotter Drive/Blake Boulevard in Pinehurst

Moore County, North Carolina

TIP No. U-5756
WBS No. 50171.1.1
P.A No. 18-04-0007

Report submitted to:

North Carolina Department of Transportation, Environmental Analysis Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

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

Report prepared by:
New South Associates, Inc.
1006 Yanceyville Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27405



Mary Beth Reed – Principal Investigator

Brittany Hyder – Historian and Author

August 1, 2019 – Final Report
New South Associates Technical Report 3009

Intentionally Left Blank

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen North Carolina Highway 5 (NC 5) from U.S. Highway 1 (US 1) in Aberdeen to Trotter Drive/Blake Boulevard in Pinehurst, Moore County (WSB No. 50171.1.1). The project area is located approximately 17 miles south of Carthage, the Moore County seat. This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/ USFS 2015). A NCDOT architectural historian defined the Area of Potential Effects (APE) as the project site, adjacent parcels, and all properties within the viewshed that may be impacted by the project. The NCDOT subsequently determined that four resources located along the project corridor warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation. These resources are the subject of this report.

In March 2019, the NCDOT contracted with New South Associates, Inc. (New South) to undertake the NRHP evaluation of these properties and provide this report. As a result of this study and additional research, for the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, New South recommends that Chapin's Orchard (MR1410) and the Hugh A. Keith House (MR1413) are individually eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Table 1. Surveyed Properties

Survey Site #	Resource Name/Address	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
MR1410	Chapin's Orchard, 1984 NC-5, Aberdeen	Eligible, Criteria A and C
MR1411	Amerotron Executive Office, 3308 NC-5, Aberdeen	Not Eligible
MR1412	Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co., 3344 NC-5, Aberdeen	Not Eligible
MR1413	Hugh A. Keith House, 233 Keith Street, Aberdeen	Eligible, Criterion C

Intentionally Left Blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY I

TABLE OF CONTENTS III

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY 1

2.0 PROJECT AREA HISTORIC CONTEXT 5

3.0 CHAPIN’S ORCHARD(MR1410)..... 9

 3.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING 9

 3.2 INVENTORY LIST 13

 3.2.1 Chapin’s Orchard House..... 13

 3.2.2 Water Tower..... 18

 3.2.3 Fuel Pump..... 24

 3.2.4 Pumphouse..... 24

 3.2.5 Packhouse 24

 3.2.6 Chicken Coop 24

 3.2.7 Carport 24

 3.3 HISTORY 29

 3.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT 34

 3.4 INTEGRITY 39

 3.5 EVALUATION 39

- 4.0 AMEROTRON EXECUTIVE OFFICE (MR1411)43
 - 4.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING43
 - 4.2 INVENTORY LIST45
 - 4.2.1 Amerotron Building45
 - 4.2.2 Large Truck Garage49
 - 4.2.3 Garage.....50
 - 4.3 HISTORY53
 - 4.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT55
 - 4.5 INTEGRITY56
 - 4.6 EVALUATION59
- 5.0 ABERDEEN HOSIERY MILLS CO. (MR1412)61
 - 5.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING61
 - 5.2 ABERDEEN HOSIERY MILLS63
 - 5.3 HISTORY69
 - 5.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT70
 - 5.5 INTEGRITY73
 - 5.6 EVALUATION73
- 6.0 ABERDEEN HOSIERY MILLS CO. (MR1412)75
 - 6.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING75
 - 6.2 INVENTORY LIST77
 - 6.2.1 Hugh A. Keith House.....77
 - 6.2.2 Shed86
 - 6.2.3 Equipment Shed.....93

6.3 HISTORY.....93

6.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT96

6.5 INTEGRITY100

6.6 EVALUATION100

REFERENCES CITED.....105

Intentionally Left Blank

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen North Carolina Highway 5 (NC 5) from U.S. Highway 1 (US 1) in Aberdeen to Trotter Drive/Blake Boulevard in Pinehurst, Moore County (TIP No. U-5756 and WBS No. 50171.1.1) (Figure 1.1). The project area is located approximately 17 miles south of Carthage, the Moore County seat. This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/ FHWA/USFS 2015). A NCDOT architectural historian defined the Area of Potential Effects (APE) as the project site, adjacent parcels, and all properties within the viewshed that may be impacted by the project, and conducted a site visit to identify and assess all properties with resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE (Figure 1.1). Subsequently, the NCDOT determined that four properties warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation and are the subject of this report.

In March 2019, the NCDOT requested that New South Associates, Inc. (New South) intensively survey the resources located at 1984 NC 5, 3308 NC 5, 3344 NC 5, and 233 Keith Street and prepare a report evaluating their eligibility for listing on the NRHP. None of the properties had been previously surveyed. The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) assigned survey site numbers to these resources (Table 1).

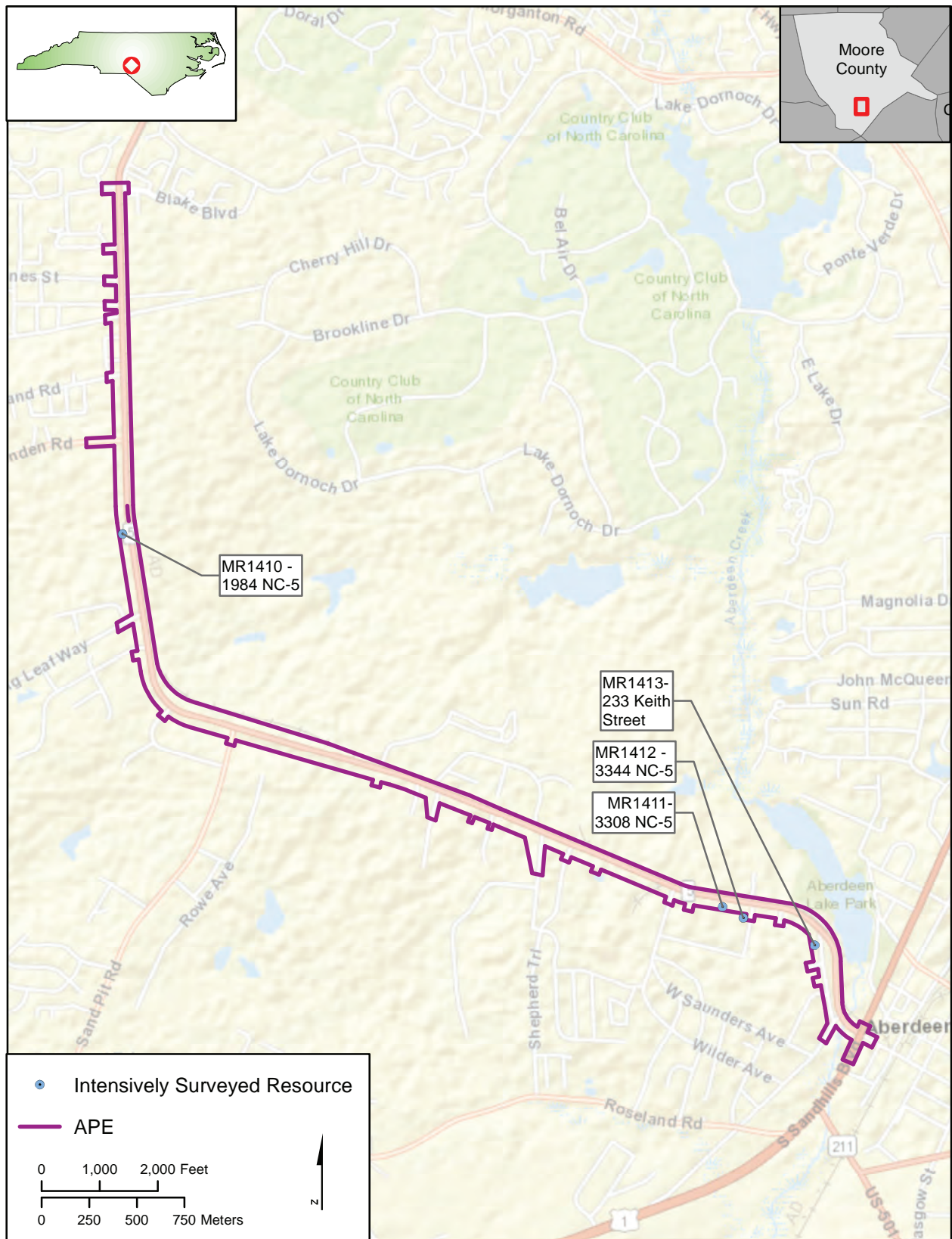
Table 1. Intensively Surveyed Resources

Survey Site #	Resource Name	Address
MR1410	Chapin’s Orchard	1984 NC-5, Aberdeen
MR1411	Amerotron Executive Office	3308 NC-5, Aberdeen
MR1412	Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co.	3344 NC-5, Aberdeen
MR1413	Hugh A. Keith House	233 Keith Street, Aberdeen

Prior to fieldwork, the statewide architectural survey records of the SHPO were reviewed using HPOWEB, their online GIS service. These showed no previously surveyed properties in the APE. Historic topographic maps and aerial photographs were viewed at historicaerials.com, nationalmap.gov, the North Carolina Maps collection online at the University of North Carolina, and the U.S. Geological Survey’s (USGS) historical topographic map collection. Property information was obtained from the Moore County Tax Assessor’s website. Deed records were searched through the Moore County Register of Deeds Remote Site. The genealogy and local history resources in the North Carolina Collection at the Forsyth County Library, historic newspapers, census records, and U.S. City Directories were also consulted.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT WIDEN NC 5 FROM US 1 IN ABERDEEN TO TROTTER DRIVE/BLAKE BOULEVARD IN PINEHURST MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Figure 1.1. Project Location, APE, and Location of Intensively Surveyed Resources.



Source: ESRI Resource Data

On April 24, 2019, New South architectural historian, Brittany Hyder, surveyed the following resources: Chapin's Orchard at 1984 NC 5 (MR1410), the Amerotron Executive Office at 3308 NC 5 (MR1411), the Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co. Building at 3344 NC 5 (MR1412), and the Hugh A. Keith House at 233 Keith Street (MR1413). The exteriors of the dwellings and outbuildings were documented as well as the interiors of Chapin's Orchard, the Amerotron Executive Office, and the Hugh A. Keith House. Multiple attempts to contact the owner of the Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co. (MR1412) by letter and phone were unsuccessful, therefore the interior was inaccessible. Unless noted, all photographs in this report were taken in April 2019.

The historical development, architecture, and cultural significance of these resources were assessed and evaluated within their respective contexts according to the established NRHP criteria. Per NCDOT, comparable resources were also identified through the HPOWEB as defined in the original scope of work. The following resources were referenced to develop a local context and identify comparable resources: *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Bishir and Southern 2003), *Perspective on a Resort Community: Historic Buildings Inventory of Southern Pines, North Carolina* (Alexander 1981), "Moore County Reconnaissance Survey" (Little and Kullen 1998), "Aberdeen Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination" (Pair 1989), "Pinehurst Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination" (Hood and Phillips 1996), "Southern Pines Historic District Survey Update Report" (Hanbury Preservation Consulting 2010).

The results of this intensive survey and NRHP eligibility evaluation are presented in the following chapters of this technical report. This report complies with 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); NCDOT's current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products*; and the North Carolina SHPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*.

As a result of this study and additional historic research, New South recommends that Chapin's Orchard (MR1410) and the Hugh A. Keith House (MR1413) are individually eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Intentionally Left Blank

2.0 PROJECT AREA HISTORIC CONTEXT

Situated in the Sandhills of North Carolina, Moore County was formed in 1784 from parts of Cumberland County and was named in honor of Revolutionary War captain and U.S. Supreme Court Judge, Alfred Moore. In 1796, the city of Carthage was incorporated and named the county seat. Aberdeen, formerly known as Blue's Crossing, developed between 1870 and the mid-1880s as a major railroad and commercial center. The area within the APE was substantially impacted by the investments of two prominent families: the Blues and the Pages.

Prior to the entry of the railroads, Blue's Crossing's economy was supported by farming and naval stores which produced tar, pitch, and turpentine from the region's abundant supply of longleaf pines. These resources were shipped east where they traveled down the Cape Fear River to the coast. By the 1870s, 22 turpentine distilleries operated in the county, employing 382 residents. In 1877, the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad, which traveled from Sanford to Hamlet, was extended to present-day Aberdeen through land owned by Malcolm J. Blue. Malcolm J. Blue was the son of Malcolm McMillan Blue (1802-1872), a prominent farmer who founded the family's lumbering and turpentine operations. Beginning in 1790, the Blue family was pivotal in the foundation of Old Bethesda Church, the core of a small community of Scottish farmers. By early as 1850, the community was commonly known as Blue's (Pair 1989).

In 1877, the Raleigh August Air Line Railroad was extended, increasing the region's connectivity and expanding the county's naval store industry and the town of Blue's Crossing (Pair 1989). In 1879, Wake County native and founder of the town of Cary, NC, Allison Frances Page (1824-1899), arrived in present-day Aberdeen. Although a leader in the lumber industry and early adopter of the steam sawmill, when Page arrived in Aberdeen he was 55 years old and in debt. In 1880, he purchased 1,660 acres of timbered land west of Blue's Crossing and began assembling equipment for a lumber mill. As a result of lumber mill's success, the first proper railroad depot was erected in Aberdeen 1881. Page erected several businesses to serve employees of his lumber operation where his son, Robert N. Page (1859-1933), managed the commissary (Pair 1989).

Throughout the late-nineteenth century, Page continued to expand his industry and landholdings within Moore County. In 1882, the Page family dammed Devil's Gut Creek (also known as Aberdeen Creek) to form Aberdeen Lake or Page's Lake to fuel a permanent sawmill. Tramways were constructed to provide easy and quick access to the operation's logging sites and in 1891 Allison Page moved his family from Cary to Blue's Crossing. The Page family constructed as many as 11 homes on what became commonly became known as "Page Hill" or "Page Heights," just west of downtown on a hill overlooking Aberdeen Lake (Douglass 2016).

In addition to expanding the lumber and naval store industries, the entry of the railroad aided in the development of the nearby resort towns in Moore County: Southern Pines and Pinehurst. In 1883, Southern Pines was established by John Patrick, an Anson County native, as a health resort that catered to northern clients retreating to a more temperate climate. Later in 1893, James W. Tufts of Boston, Massachusetts purchased 648 acres of land from the Page family and secured prominent landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted's firm to design the Village of Pinehurst. The resort community and the region's "healthful" climate was marketed to northern industrialists. This pair of towns became widely known due to the development of several championship golf courses, including Pinehurst No. 2 designed by famed Scottish course designer, Donald Ross. As it was the closest railroad stop to Pinehurst, Aberdeen was referred to as the "gateway to Pinehurst" for tourists. On October 6, 1887, the town of Blue's Crossing officially took the name Aberdeen as a nod to the region's Scottish heritage. Several of the town streets were also given Scottish names such as Dundee and Glasgow (Pair 1989).

Between 1880 and 1890 the naval store and lumber industry in Aberdeen continued to boom. Allison F. Page partnered with Daniel A. McDonald, who owned a turpentine distillery about 12 miles northwest of Aberdeen, to establish a steam railroad line that traveled west from Aberdeen called the Aberdeen and West End Railroad. The line was the impetus for the foundation of the community of West End in southwestern Moore County. Page served as president of the company and chartered the line in 1880. His son Robert N. Page served as secretary treasurer and his son Junius was the general freight and traffic manager. In the following years, the line extended to Asheboro in neighboring Chatham County and took the name the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad (Pair 1989).

Page moved to Raleigh shortly before his death in 1899 and his children continued the business operations in Aberdeen. In 1893, the town was formally chartered with Robert N. Page as the town's first mayor and Henry Page as the first town commissioner. In 1905, the family established the Bank of Aberdeen, which later became the Page Trust Company in 1914 (Pair 1989).

In addition to the Pages, the Blue family significantly influenced the expansion of the transportation industry in Aberdeen. John Blue (1845-1922) of Cumberland County moved to Aberdeen in the late 1880s after purchasing land for a turpentine distillery. In 1892, Blue founded the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad which traveled from Aberdeen southeast to Hope Mills in Cumberland County and crossed the Atlantic Coast Line south of Fayetteville.

Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the success of the lumber industry and turpentine distilleries attracted a larger workforce, many of which arrived to establish stores and manufacturing outfits. Between 1890 and the turn of the century, the population of Aberdeen jumped from 227 to nearly 1,000. In the 1898 Moore County Business Directory, Levi Branson

describes Aberdeen: “Railroads enter here and run out in five different directions; two hotels – the Aberdeen Hotel and Powell. About 50,000,000 feet of lumber are shipped from this depot annually, quite a quantity of naval stores also. This is a very prosperous growing town...” (Pair 1989).

Throughout the first decade of the nineteenth century, Aberdeen evolved as commercial center in the region. The first bank was established in 1905, the Aberdeen Wholesale Grocery Company in 1912, the Aberdeen Coca-Cola Bottling Company in 1913, and the Aberdeen Tobacco Warehouse Company soon after. Most of the buildings dating to this era were constructed by prominent builder Teasley B. Creel (1855-1932), a native of Cary and brick mason who came to Aberdeen in 1891. Likely associated with Allison Francis Page, Creel began his career in Cary and constructed many of the town’s prominent buildings including the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad Building, Page United Methodist Church, the Page Memorial Library, and the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad Building. In 1909, he constructed the Keith Building at 105 Main Street which housed the Keith & Company Dry Goods Store.

The increased connectivity provided by the railroads encouraged the cultivation and sale of fruits from the southern region of Moore County. The temperate climate of the Sandhills region and ancient deposits of sand created a perfect climate for farming peaches. In 1892, horticulturist, John Van Lindley planted fifty thousand peach trees in Moore County. Since then peach cultivation has been a staple for Moore County farmers (Baker 1991). The region’s farmers founded the Sandhills Farmer’s Association in 1912 in an effort to diversify the region’s agricultural practices and take advantage of the railroad which allowed perishable crops such as fruits and vegetables to be distributed. In the 1910s, Ralph Page, the son of Walter Hines Page and grandson of Allison F. Page, relocated to the regions from New York and purchased 500 acres in the western part of the county where he cultivated peaches, apples, grapes, figs, cotton, and tobacco. According to the 1925 city directory, this area was considered the heart of the peach district of North Carolina and more peaches were shipped out of this county than any other in the state. The success of the peach industry attracted farmers from the northeast and successful farmers began to construct “peach mansions,” large, expansive anchor dwellings to peach farms (Bishir and Southern 2003). Due to market saturation, peach farming began to experience a lull in the early twentieth century. By 1945, early frosts and a plague of worms would cause the peach industry to wane and by 1950 only 105,000 peach trees were counted in the county (Little and Kullen 1998)

By the 1920s, Aberdeen’s population had dropped to 858 residents as the county began to recover from World War I. The 1925 city directory of Moore County listed a large crate factory, several warehouses for cotton and tobacco, a peach exchange, one bank, two hotels, and numerous merchants as active in the city. As the timber and commercial manufacturing industries began to falter after the Great Depression, the population of Aberdeen declined, and little large-scale

development took place post-World War II. In the 1940s, a bypass route for US 1 was constructed around Southern Pines and Aberdeen and a majority of the commercial development was centralized around the highway outside of the Aberdeen's historic core (Pair 1989). A spur of the Norfolk Southern Rail Line travels parallel to NC 5 within the project corridor. Throughout the mid to late twentieth century, this railroad encouraged industrial and commercial development northeast of the Aberdeen city center. Two buildings associated with Moore County's textile industry are located along NC 5 near this rail line.

Since the early nineteenth century, textile manufacturing has been key to North Carolina's economy. As early as the 1820s, the state's mild climate, access to waterpower, raw materials, and an inexpensive labor force distinguished the state as a natural hub for the textile industry. In an effort to stimulate the southern economy after the Civil War, the U.S. Congress provided a tax exemption for cotton textile manufacturers that used cotton grown in their district. As a result, many New England textile manufacturers moved their mills to the southeast. World War I resulted in an increase in demand for textiles and by 1923 North Carolina was the leading textile -producing state in the U.S. Man-made fibers such as nylon became increasingly popular during World War II for the production of tents, ropes, and tires for the military. Led by Burlington Industries, North Carolina became a leader in the production of synthetic textiles. In Aberdeen, Amerotron (jointly owned by American Woolen Co., Robbins Mill Inc., and Textron Inc.) operated a 240,000 -square foot manufacturing space until 1957 and maintained an office on NC 5 until the 1970s. Similarly, the Aberdeen Hosiery Mill produced nylon as early as 1945. In keeping with national trends, Aberdeen's textile manufacturing industry began to wane in the 1970s and 1980s. Between 1975 and 1985, 800 mills closed in the U.S. as textiles were imported from other countries (Glass and Kress 2006). Despite this decline, the light industrial development associated with Aberdeen's textile industry is extant today along NC 5.

3.0 CHAPIN’S ORCHARD (MR1410)

Resource Name	Chapin’s Orchard
HPO Survey Site	MR1410
Location	1984 NC 5
PIN	99000249
Date(s) of Construction	1917
Recommendation	Recommended Individually Eligible for the NRHP, Criteria A and C



Figure 3.1. Chapin’s Orchard, Façade and North Elevation, Looking Southwest.

3.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

This landscape and collection of buildings was once part of Chapin’s Orchard, which as early as 1922, contained 15,000 peach trees. The parcel is on the west side of NC 5 approximately three miles north and west of the Aberdeen city center (Figure 1.1). The five-acre parcel at 1984 NC 5, is owned by John Andrew and Vickie Auman, and fronts NC 5 to the east. The east side of NC 5 is comprised of a densely wooded lot that bounds the Norfolk Southern Rail Line. A second wooded parcel bounds the property to the north. The lot is bounded to the south and west by a 91.3-acre parcel also owned by John Andrew Auman that historically contained a section of Chapin’s Orchard and later, the Auman farm’s cropland, hay fields, orchard, and woodlands. The parcel is

surrounded by little to no non-historic development; a 1979 Ranch house is situated on the 91.3-acre parcel directly south of the dwelling but due to dense vegetation is barely visible from the farm's primary dwelling. The five-acre parcel contains a primary dwelling constructed in 1917, a circa 1930 water tower and pumphouse, a circa 1930 fuel pump, a 1939 packhouse, a non-historic chicken coop, and circa 1990 carport.

The main dwelling, constructed in 1917, is situated near the southeast corner of the parcel and fronts NC 5; a wooden rail fence and row of trees separates the parcel from NC 5. The outbuildings and fields are located behind the dwelling to the west and are accessed by a partially paved driveway that travels west from NC 5. The parcel is flat in topography with sandy soil (Figure 3.2). Today, most of the historic fields and orchards have been overtaken by dense woods. A majority of Chapin's Orchard was lost during a freeze in the early 1950s, however, the parcel retains remnants of the historic field patterns and circulation networks associated with the Auman family farm who purchased the property in 1949. A number of historic farm roads traverse the fields and woodlands including a well-traveled dirt path that extends south from the parcel's main driveway, fronting the 1939 packhouse and continuing on to the adjoining parcel before returning to NC 5. This circular loop would have likely been used during packing season as it provided direct access to the packhouse, pumphouse, and water tower. Though no longer actively farmed, the historic farm and orchard retains features and evidence of farming activity. A tilled field is situated in the northwest corner of the five-acre parcel and is surrounded by dirt paths that connect the fields and outbuildings to the historic croplands on the adjoining 91.3-acre parcel. Although the orchards rows are no longer extant, the wooded areas have been planted in rows mimicking the orchard's pattern. The historic pastureland, though no longer used for livestock, remains open and accessible.

The dwelling is surrounded by mature trees and well-maintained shrubbery surrounds the porch on the east façade and north and south elevations. A brick path travels from the rear of the dwelling to a paved area which contains an in-ground swimming pool added in the mid-1990s. The pool is surrounded by landscaping and short wall of stacked stones. A wooden picket fence separates the field and outbuildings from the swimming pool and rear yard (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.2. Chapin's Orchard Parcel Boundary Map.



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 3.3. Sketch Site Plan of Chapin's Orchard.



3.2 INVENTORY LIST

The following inventory includes descriptions of the seven buildings located on the parcel, beginning with the primary dwelling.

3.2.1 CHAPIN'S ORCHARD HOUSE

Exterior

According to the Moore County online tax record, this two-story, frame dwelling was constructed in 1917. The dwelling exhibits the boxy, square design of an American Foursquare with a room at each corner and incorporates elements of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The dwelling features a continuous brick foundation and a Dutch gable (or gable-on-hip) roof clad with asphalt shingles. A full-height, integral porch supported by square, battered wood columns extends across the east façade. The dwelling has three interior chimneys, one located centrally and one on each end (east and west). The windows throughout the dwelling are original six-over-six wood sash with original wood casements. On the east façade, the door and windows are flanked by paneled shutters added after 1989. According to correspondence with the property owner and archival research, the dwelling was likely constructed between 1916 and 1917 for the superintendent of Chapin's Orchard and initially housed both a residence and farm office. The office is situated in the southeast corner of the house and at one time had a private entrance that flanked the dwelling's current main entrance. Although this entrance was enclosed between 1949 and 1962, the original door surround is visible on the interior. The existing main entrance has an original 15-light glass and wood door that is flanked with smooth pilasters and capped with a broken triangular pediment, typical of the Colonial Revival-style.

In 1949, Raymond Auman and his brothers purchased the dwelling and surrounding agricultural lands. In the early 1950s, the Aumans replaced the original wood siding with aluminum siding and enclosed the entrance to the office on the east façade. Raymond and his wife Juanita



Figure 3.4. Chapin's Orchard, Façade and North Elevation, Looking Southwest.

resided at the dwelling until 1993 when they traded houses with their son and daughter-in-law, John and Vickie Auman, who live in the house today. In the mid-1990s, John and Vickie Auman enclosed a two-story porch on the west (rear) elevation of the house with aluminum siding and added one-over-one vinyl sash windows to the second floor and three sets of single-light synthetic doors to the first floor. The original exterior wall and four-over-four wood sash windows were preserved in-place. At this time, the Aumans constructed the in-ground swimming pool in the rear yard (Figures 3.4- 3.12).



Figure 3.5. Chapin's Orchard, North Elevation, Looking South.



Figure 3.6. Chapin's Orchard, West Elevation, Looking East.



Figure 3.7. Chapin's Orchard, Façade and South Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Figure 3.8. Chapin's Orchard, Rear Yard, Looking East.



Figure 3.9. Chapin's Orchard, Swimming Pool in Rear Yard, Looking West.



Figure 3.10. Chapin's Orchard, Parcel, Looking West.



Figure 3.11. Chapin's Orchard, Tilled Field, View Northwest.



Figure 3.12. Chapin's Orchard, View to Historic Orchards, View West.

Interior

The dwelling's plan is a variation of a typical American Foursquare with four rooms on the first floor. Unlike a typical Foursquare plan, the dwelling does not have a central hallway or foyer and each of the rooms is accessible from the other creating a circular flow. The dwelling's main entrance on the east façade provides direct access to the living room on the first floor in the northeast corner of the dwelling (Figure 3.13). The living room comprises about three-quarters of the front section of the dwelling. A partition wall separates the living room from a small office which occupies the southeast corner of the dwelling and originally housed the orchard superintendent's office. As stated above, the secondary entrance was enclosed between 1949 and 1962 and the original door surround is visible on the interior (Figure 3.14). The office is accessed from the living room through an original solid, six-panel wood door. A pair of original multi-light French doors, provide access from the living room to a sitting room in the southwest corner of the house. This sitting room is adjacent to the kitchen which is in the northwest corner of the house (Figure 3.15). The property owners denied access to the second story at the time of survey but is accessed by an original open, straight-run staircase located in the living room. The staircase features open stringer treads with molded stringboard, solid square balusters, and an "anti-dust" solid wood newel post (Gottfried and Jennings 2009). An original Craftsman-style mantel with three sets of protruding bricks supporting the mantel shelf is located on the east wall of the living room (Figure 3.16). The kitchen can be accessed from the living room through an original six-panel, solid wood door beside the staircase (Figures 3.17-3.19). The original rear porch has been enclosed and extends the entire length of the rear elevation (Figure 3.20).

The interior of the dwelling retains a significant amount of original material including the original plaster walls, wood floors, wood picture moldings and baseboards, six-panel interior doors, and several pairs of 15-light French doors.



Figure 3.13. Chapin's Orchard, Living Room, Looking Northeast.



Figure 3.14. Chapin's Orchard, Detail of the Original Office Entrance Door Surround.

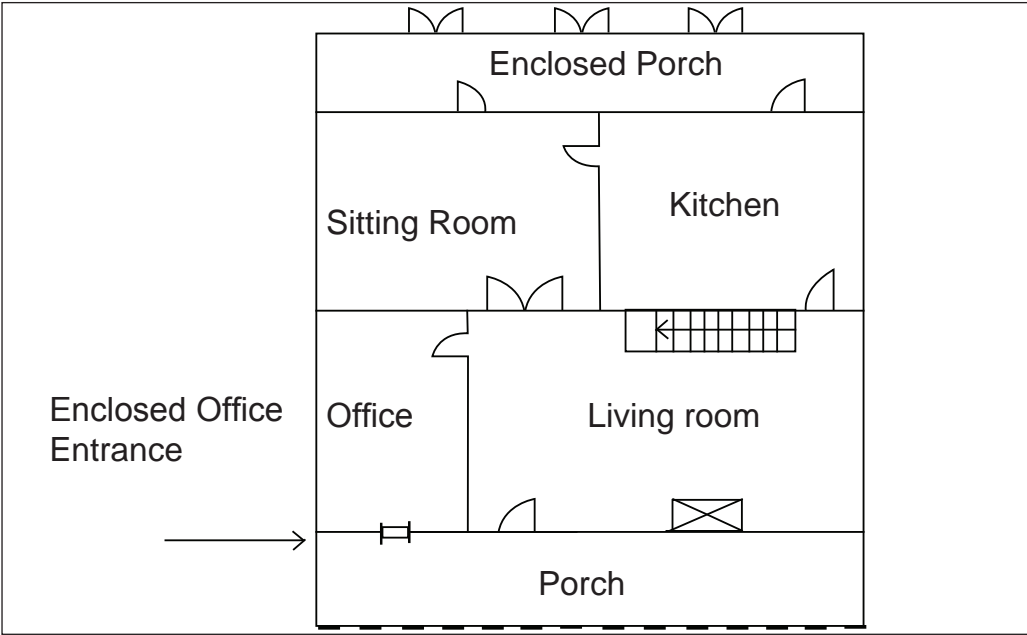


Figure 3.15. Chapin's Orchard First Floor Plan.



Figure 3.16. Chapin's Orchard, Mantel, Looking East.



Figure 3.17. Chapin's Orchard, Staircase, Looking East.



Figure 3.18. Chapin's Orchard, Original Six-panel Interior Door.



Figure 3.19. Chapin's Orchard, Kitchen, Looking Northeast.



Figure 3.20. Chapin's Orchard, Enclosed Rear Porch.

3.2.2 WATER TOWER

Historically used to irrigate the fields, a water tower is situated behind the dwelling to the west directly beside the pumphouse. Approximately 40 feet in height, the tower includes a tank of riveted sheet metal with a conical top and rounded sides. The tank is placed on a metal structure and is accessed by a metal ladder on the southeast side (Figure 3.21 and 3.22). According to the current property owner, this water tower was on the property when the three Auman brothers purchased the parcel in 1949. The footprint of a building or structure is illustrated at the water tower’s approximate location in the 1947 Plat of the Chapin’s Orchard.



Figure 3.21. Water Tower, Looking Northwest.



Figure 3.22. Water Tower, Looking Northeast.

3.2.3 FUEL PUMP

A circa 1930 fuel pump is located directly north of the water tower (Anon 2017). Constructed of cast metal, this visible hand crank fuel pump has a cylindrical glass dome over the meter. The pump has the brand name “Pure” stenciled on the north side (Figure 3.23).

3.2.4 PUMPHOUSE

Directly south of the water tower is a 1939 frame, pumphouse that is currently used as a potting shed. This pumphouse has a cast concrete foundation with visible formboard impressions, a corrugated metal exterior, and a side-gable roof of standing seam metal with exposed rafter ends. A three-panel, four-pane original glass and wood door is located on the east elevation (Figures 3.24 and 3.25).

3.2.5 PACKHOUSE

Behind the pumphouse and water tower, to the west, is a linear one-story, frame packhouse. According to the current property owner, this packhouse was constructed in 1939 and was used for packing peaches prior to shipping. A large, linear outbuilding is illustrated on the 1947 Plat of Chapin’s Orchard. The packhouse features a cast concrete foundation with visible formboard impressions, a corrugated metal exterior, and a side-gable roof of standing seam metal with exposed rafter ends. A shed roof run, also with a corrugated metal exterior, is located on the east elevation. The main entrance is also located on the east elevation and has a circa 1990 pair of 15-pane glass and wood doors. An original two-over-two sash window is located on the north elevation and a circa 1990 one-over-one vinyl replacement window is located on the west elevation. The shed roof run on the east side of the building has circa 1940, eight-pane fixed wood windows (Figure 3.26 -3.28).

3.2.6 CHICKEN COOP

A circa 2000 frame chicken coop is located directly behind the packhouse to the west. This wood-frame raised coop has a canted roof with exposed rafter ends and an exterior of wood paneling. A shed roof extends from the north elevation (Figure 3.29).

3.2.7 CARPORT

Behind the chicken coop to the south is a circa 1990 metal frame carport with a gable roof of corrugated metal. The gable-roof is supported by 10, square metal posts (Figure 3.30).



Figure 3.23. Fuel Pump, Looking Southeast.



Figure 3.24. Pumphouse, Looking Southwest.



Figure 3.25. Pumphouse, Looking Northeast.



Figure 3.26. Packhouse, Looking Southwest.



Figure 3.27. Packhouse, Looking Southeast.



Figure 3.28. Packhouse, Looking Northeast.



Figure 3.29. Chicken Coop, Looking Southeast.



Figure 3.30. Carport, Looking Southeast.

3.3 HISTORY

Moore County deed records can be traced to 1949 for the property containing the Chapin's Orchard at 1984 NC-5. Archival research reveals that this five-acre property is a portion of a 169.19-acre property historically associated with prominent entrepreneur and Pinehurst resident, Simeon B. Chapin. Deed records indicate that Simeon B. Chapin began purchasing lots in Pinehurst from Leonard Tufts in December of 1916 (Moore County 1916). Founder of S.B. Chapin and Company, Simeon B. Chapin was a native of Wisconsin who made his way into the New York banking industry eventually holding offices in Chicago and on Wall Street. Chapin fostered his passions for both golf and hunting at nearby Pinehurst and oversaw the construction of two homes in Pinehurst Village for himself and his family between 1917 and 1918. A prominent visitor, Chapin hired Warren H. Manning, Pinehurst's famed landscape architect, to design the grounds of his properties. Chapin continued to invest in the region and established Chapin's Orchard just south of Pinehurst Village in the early 1920s. A December 1922 article in *The Moore County News* called Chapin's Orchard, "one of the finest in the fruit belt (Anon 1922)." In 1911, Chapin's investment path diverged when he was introduced to Burroughs & Company of Conway, South Carolina by a Pinehurst realtor. Through this meeting Chapin entered into a partnership with Burroughs that would later become the Myrtle Beach Farms Company which specialized in agriculture but would transition the area into a seaside resort (Mullen 2011).

A 1929 sketch map of the Pinehurst Bridle Trails depicts S.B. Chapin's agricultural tract, south of Pinehurst Village, on both sides of present-day NC-5 (Figure 3.31). As early as 1922, Chapin's Orchard consisted of 15,000 young peach trees which were projected to produce enough peaches "to give all New York City residents one peach each (Anon 1925)." According to the current property owner, the Chapin operation constructed the 1917 dwelling at 1984 NC-5 as a farm office and residence for the orchard's superintendent. While archival research did not reveal the name of the first farm superintendent, a 1949 deed and ephemera from Chapin's Orchard indicates that the last superintendent to manage the farm (prior to the Auman's purchase) was William Meredith (W.M.) Herndon (Figure 3.32). According to the 1949 deed, Herndon shared ownership of the tract with Simeon B. Chapin's grandson, Harold Hartshorne, Jr (Moore County 1949).

W.M. Herndon was born in Cleveland County, North Carolina in May of 1901 to William B. (W.B.) Herndon and Minnie P. Moss. Between 1910 and 1920, W.B. moved his family to Richmond County, North Carolina, directly west of present-day Aberdeen, where he owned and operated a general farm (U.S. Census Bureau 1920). W.M. Herndon married Lena Currie Herndon in November of 1926 and for the first years of their marriage the couple lived with W.M.'s family while he worked with his father (U.S. Census Bureau 1930). As early as 1935, at age 38, W.M. Herndon became the superintendent of Chapin's Orchard and resided in the Sandhills Township with his wife Lena, daughter Grace, and sons Billy and Pat. His father, W. B. Herndon was also

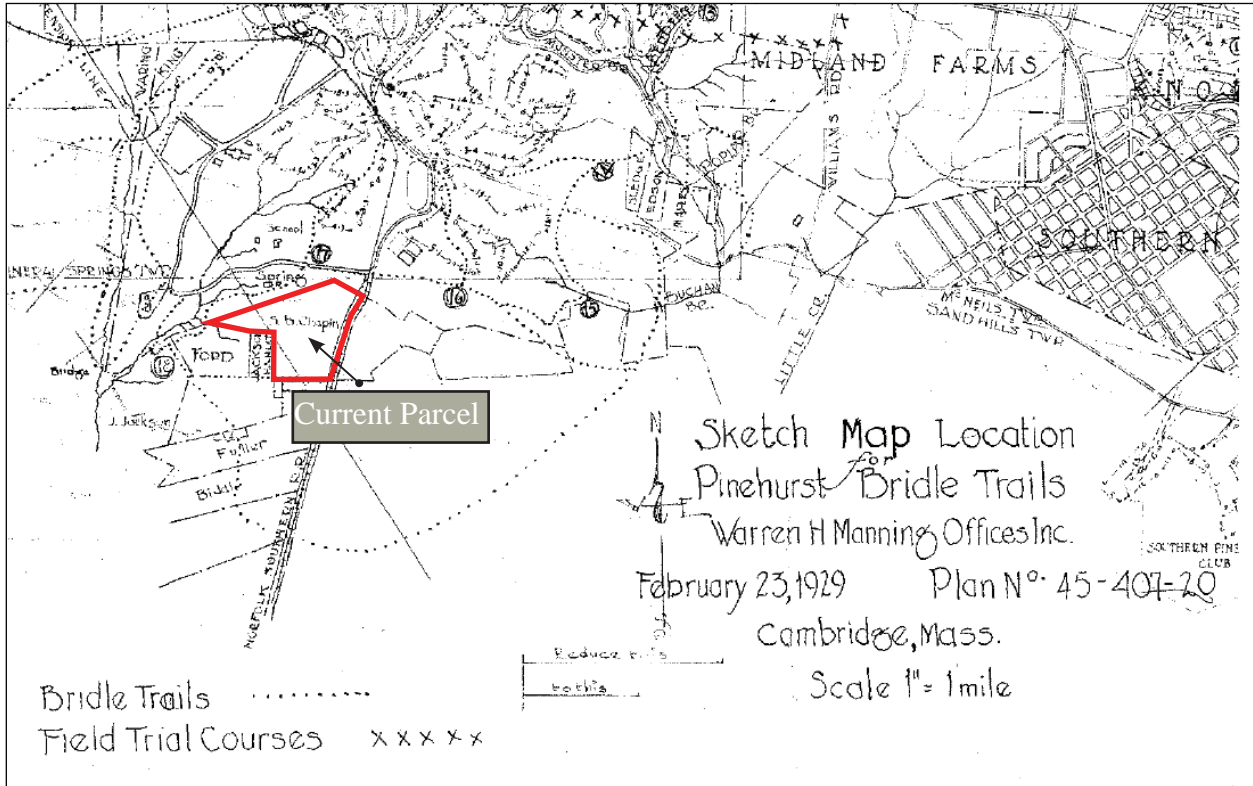


Figure 3.31. Sketch Map Location for Pinehurst Bridle Trails, February 23, 1929.

Source: Current Property Owner's Collection

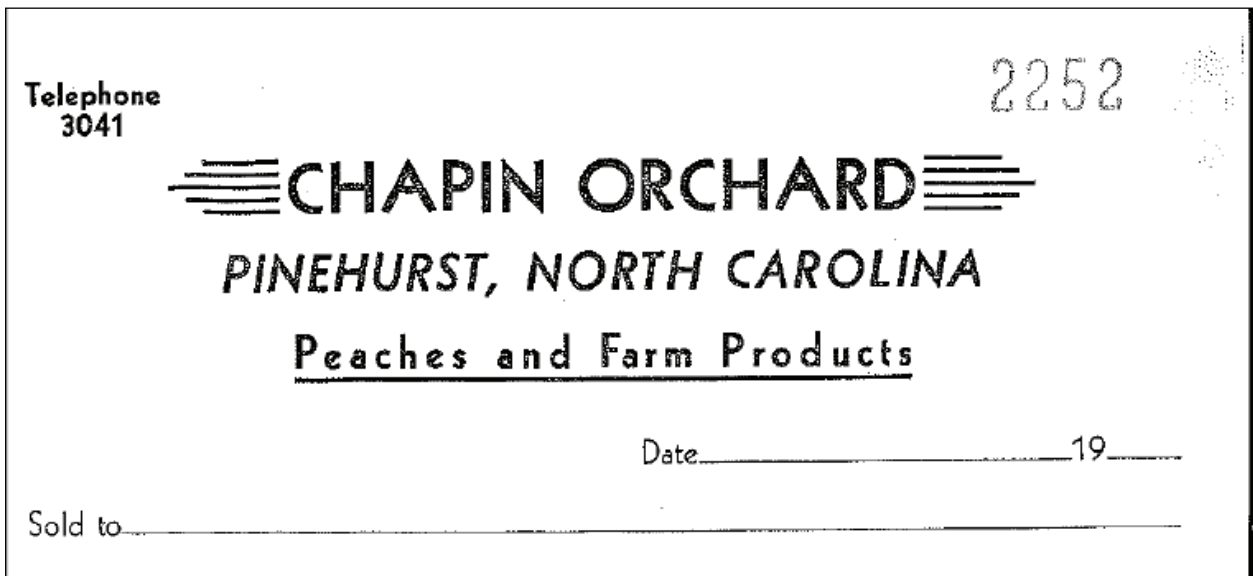


Figure 3.32. Chapin's Orchard Receipt.

Source: Tufts Archives

a laborer and foreman at the peach orchard and lived nearby with his wife Minnie (U.S. Census Bureau 1940). By the time Herndon registered for the draft in 1942, he had relocated to a dwelling on Summitt Drive in Sanford and was employed by the General Foundry and Machine Company. Shortly after conveying the property containing a portion of Chapin's Orchard to the Aumans in 1949, the Herndon family relocated to Myrtle Beach in Horry County, South Carolina. According to his death certificate W.B. Herndon (father of W.M.), moved to Horry County in 1950 after a career as a farmer and foreman on a peach orchard. W.B. Herndon resided in Horry County until his death in 1955 as did W.M. Herndon until his death in 1978 (North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics 2007).

The property at 1984 NC 5 entered the Auman family in January of 1949 when it was conveyed by Harold Hartshorne Jr. of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin and W.M. Herndon and his wife Lena of Lee County, North Carolina to three brothers: T.C. Auman (1909-2000), Raymond C. Auman (1923-2005), and Howard C. Auman. The 169.19-acre tract was referred to as Tract #6 and is illustrated in the plat entitled "Subdivision of Chapin Orchard, Pinehurst, Moore Co., North Carolina" drawn by R.E. Wicker in February of 1947 (Moore County 1947). The tract was sold to the Auman brothers for a sum of ten dollars and "other good and valuable considerations" and at the time of conveyance contained a dwelling, outbuildings, and a two-story wood packhouse (demolished circa 1960) (Figure 3.33) (Moore County 1949).

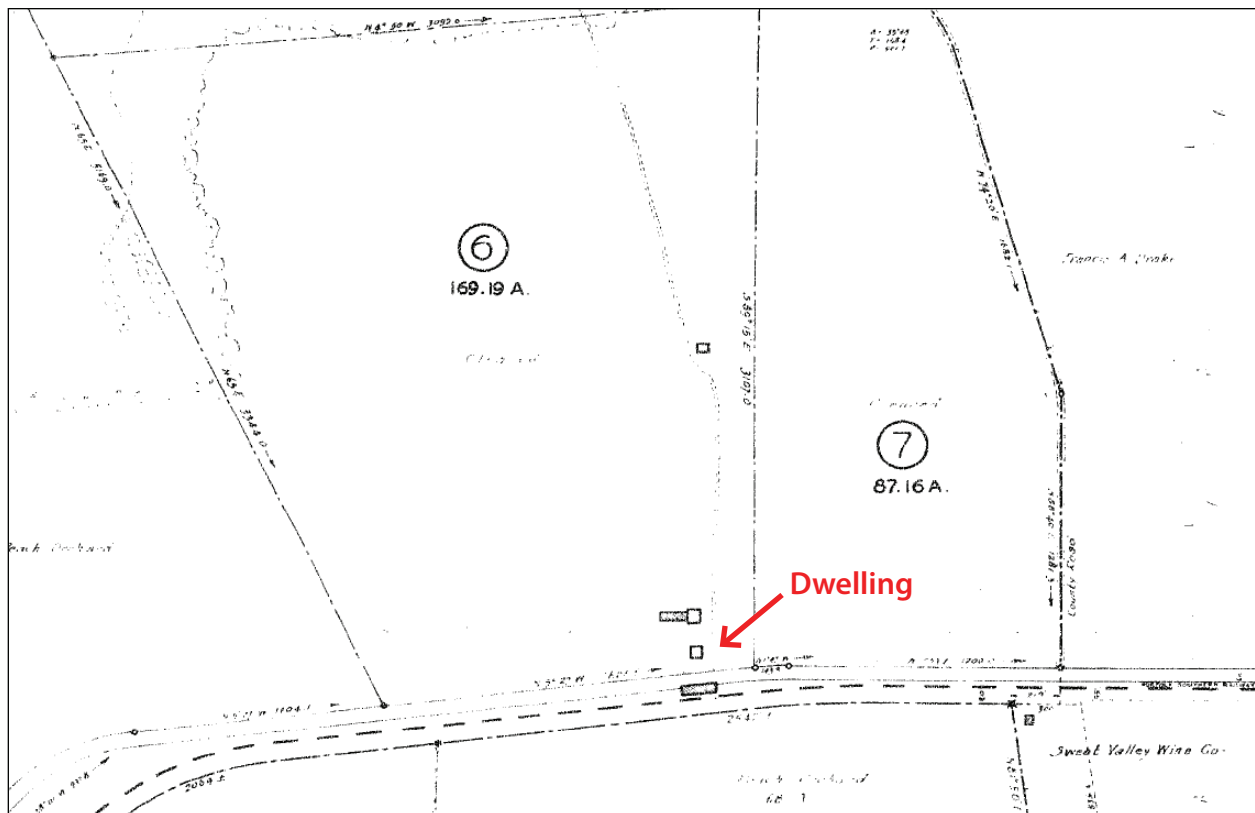
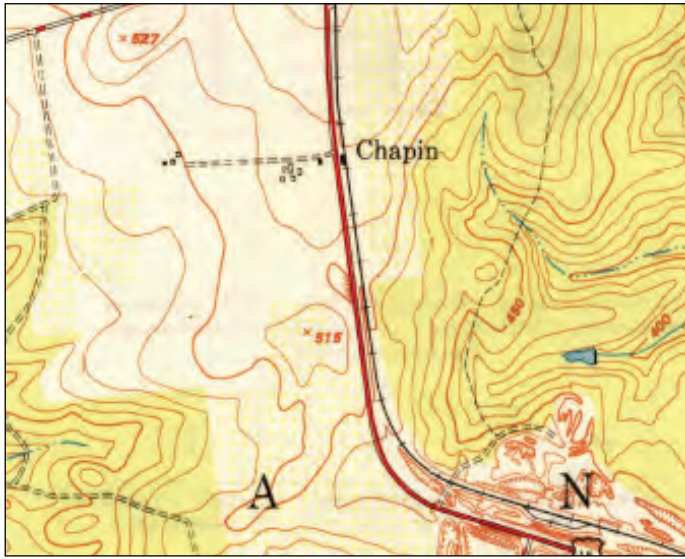


Figure 3.33. Subdivision of Chapin Orchard, Pinehurst, Moore Co., North Carolina, 1947.

Source: (Moore County 1947)



Source: (U.S. Geological Survey 1950)

Figure 3.34. 1950 USGS Historic Quadrangle Map.

When the tract was subdivided in 1947, Chapin's Orchard consisted of approximately 2,000 acres and was divided into 10 tracts. Harold Hartshorne, Jr., who conveyed Tract #6 of Chapin's Orchard to the Auman brothers, was the grandson of Simeon B. Chapin. Hartshorne's mother died during childbirth in 1920 and Simeon B. and Marietta Chapin became Hartshorne's official guardians. After serving in WWII, Hartshorne, knew he did not want to follow his grandfathers' path to the New York stock exchange and in the summer of 1944 made the decision to return to Wisconsin to farm. After Chapin's death in 1945, Hartshorne divided his grandfather's landholdings in Moore County. Despite this division, the region retained the Chapin moniker as shown on the 1950 USGS Historic Quadrangle Map (Figure 3.34).

In January of 1954, T.C. Auman and his wife, Sally Auman, and Howard Auman and his wife Maxine J. Auman conveyed the entirety of the parcel to their third brother Raymond C. Auman and his wife Juanita (Moore County 1954). Raymond Auman cultivated peaches at this location until a freeze in May of 1954 that devastated the peach crop and orchards. Despite this loss, Raymond Auman continued to operate a general farm at this location with a smaller orchard. A 1955 land use map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service for the Upper Cape Fear Soil Conservation District illustrates Auman's 244-acre farm. At this time the farm was divided into 10 fields with 11 acres of pasture, 178 acres of cropland, six acres of permanent hay, eight acres of orchards, and 36 acres of woodlands. The area labeled as "homestead" consisted of the acreage surrounding the dwelling and outbuildings and is similar in shape and size to the present-day five-acre parcel (Figure 3.35). Around this time, the Auman family began referring to homestead as "Windsway Farm." Raymond C. Auman continued farming this parcel until about 1970 and produced soybeans, wheat, rye, and some poultry. As early as 1968, Raymond was employed by Greer Furniture in Aberdeen (Figure 3.36) (Anon 1958a).

In July of 1979, Raymond C. Auman conveyed a 1.38-acre portion of the original 169.19-acre parcel to his son John Andrew Auman and his wife Vickie Auman in a gift deed for one dollar and "natural love and affection." (Moore County 1979). In 1999, the parcel was divided into its present layout of two separate lots. Lot #2 contains five acres and the 1917 dwelling and outbuildings, while Lot #1 contains 93.11 acres (including the 1.38-acre tract conveyed to the John Andrew and Vickie Auman in 1979) and a majority of the historic croplands and orchards. In 1999 both parcels came under the ownership of Raymond's son, John Andrew Auman who owns the parcels today (Moore County 1999).

The Auman family has a long tradition of peach farming in Moore County. Toffie Clyde (T. Clyde) Auman, brother of Raymond C. Auman, was president of the North Carolina Peach Growers Society and second vice president of the National Peach Council in the mid-1960s. In a 1963 edition of the Raleigh News and Observer, T. Clyde was recognized as “Tarheel of the Week” and recounted his long history of peach cultivation in Moore County. Auman stated that he and two of his brothers made their way through college by “peddling” peaches in the summers. During the Depression, Auman and his brothers leased orchards on a sharecrop basis and would spend their days harvesting and selling bushels. A family of 12, the Aumans hail from Jackson Springs, NC and later moved to West End and Aberdeen. T. Clyde Auman attended NC State University and began growing peaches full-time after graduation. In the 1930s, land was available for only a few dollars per acre and T. Clyde began his operation by purchasing a five-acre tract. Most of the land purchased by the Auman brothers was densely wooded and needed to be cleared prior to being cultivated. In 1963, the brothers had planted approximately 150 acres of peaches in addition to producing cotton, tobacco, grain crops, watermelon, and apples. In 1964, T. Clyde Auman was elected to the NC State House of Representatives in 1964 and served nine terms (Humphries 1963). The Auman Family Papers (1787-2004) are part of the Southern Historical Collection at the Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill.

3.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

At present, the remaining acreage of Chapin’s Orchard is representative of a large-scale farm complex in Moore County. Constructed in 1917, the anchor dwelling is unique in form and construction. Built to contain both a private dwelling and a farm office, the massing and intentionality of its construction illustrates the size and scale Chapin’s Orchard and later the Windsway Farm. This large, two-story dwelling was built to house the superintendent of Chapin’s Orchard. Its size indicates that the superintendent held an important role in the farming operation. While small, the office is situated in the front corner of the house and at one time had a separate entrance. This separation of public and private space is indicative of the business side of the orchard operation and a unique element in residential architecture.

Exhibiting features of both the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, this 1917 dwelling is representative of the Eclectic movement in the U.S. The Eclectic Styles were popular in the U.S. between 1880 and 1940. A move from the Victorian styles popularized in the late nineteenth-century, houses built in the Eclectic and Revival styles were simplified copies of domestic architecture found in the Europe. This trend gained popularity in Moore County as the region’s recreational hubs, Southern Pines and Pinehurst, flourished the 1920s and 1930s. While adaptations of the bungalow and cottage styles remained popular, many property owners embraced variations of the Colonial Revival style for their country houses as a call back to historical and traditional styles of architecture. Due to the popularity of publications like the *Architectural Record*, many local

builders were influenced by the country homes constructed in the periphery of the nation's larger cities and "colonial cottages" were built extensively in and around Southern Pines and Pinehurst (Alexander 1981). Dwellings of the Colonial Revival-style are typified by their substantial massing and simplistic features including decorative crowns or pediments that accentuate main entrances. This feature is found on the east façade of the main dwelling at Windsway Farm. The full-height porch on the east façade is supported by square, battered wood columns that are reminiscent of the Craftsman-style which became popular in the first decades of the twentieth century.

A search of the HPOWEB database reveals that of the 1,269 properties identified during previous Moore County surveys, only six have been identified as farms. As stated in the Section 2 of this report, Moore County was considered the heart of North Carolina's peach district and northern industrialists constructed stately "peach mansions," on their orchards. Two of these "peach mansions," the Samarcand Plantation (MR0541) and the George Maurice House (MR0542) have been added to the North Carolina Study List. Constructed between 1910 and 1925 both of these dwellings are reflective of the revival styles namely, Italian Renaissance and Spanish Revival. Each house has formal grounds with terraced lawns, ponds, and fountains. Samarcand Plantation was the seat of a 1,000-acre farm that produced peaches, apples, and grapes. The dwelling was altered after a fire destroyed the second floor in the early 1920s and the roof was reconstructed in the International style. The George Maurice House is a two-story, Spanish Revival House that anchored a 600-acre peach orchard (Little and Kullen 1998). While both of these farms are similar to Chapin's Orchard in that they were all founded by northern industrialists, Samarcand Plantation and the George Maurice House are much larger and representative of the revival styles. The dwelling at Chapin's Orchard is a more modest representation of a dwelling on a peach orchard and later, a family farm in Moore County.

A dwelling similar in massing and form to the anchor dwelling at Chapin's Orchard is located approximately 15 miles north east of the farm at 1495 NC 211 in Eagle Springs. According to the Moore County tax record, this house was constructed circa 1900 but the property owner, whose father purchased the house in 1949, believes it was constructed in the 1920s. The dwelling is currently associated with Kalawi Farms, a 30-acre farm founded in 1982 by Art and Jan Williams that includes about 5,000 peach trees. Preliminary research did not reveal the name of the original owner of the dwelling however, it was associated with Jesse W. Page, son of Allison F. Page, as early as 1935. Jesse W. Page raised peach trees at this location and according to the 1940 census operated a general farm. The property was purchased by Arthur Raleigh Williams in 1949 who continued to grow peaches at this location until a freeze in mid-1950s.

This two-story dwelling has been altered but displays the same massing, form, and roof line of the dwelling at Chapin's Orchard. The dwelling has a continuous brick foundation and a Dutch gable or gable-on-hip roof with circa 2000 standing seam metal. Like the dwelling at Chapin's Orchard,

it has two brick chimneys one of which is centered on the main façade. The dwelling has a unique exterior of mixed materials, some of which were likely locally made. A few swaths of blonde brick and scored brick tiles are located on the west elevation. Brick tile was produced in nearby Lee County and was commonly used for the construction of outbuildings. The dwelling has been wrapped in a running bond brick veneer that is failing in sections, indicating that the original brick tile core could be intact under this veneer. The window's original brick, segmented arches were also mimicked in the brick veneer. The dwelling retains some of its original six-over-six wood sash windows with cast concrete sills. As seen at Chapin's Orchard, the rear elevation has been significantly altered with three-over-one wood windows and vinyl siding. Variations and in window size and placement in the back section of the house indicate that at one time, this dwelling could have had a full-height rear porch similar to the original porch at Chapin's Orchard.

A full-height porch extends across the south façade that is supported by square wood columns resting on square, cast concrete blocks. Similar to the original design of the dwelling at Chapin's Orchard, there are two entrances on the main façade, each entrance has a circa 1930 single-light multi-panel glass and wood door (Figure 3.37 – 3.39).

The John and Mary Monroe House (MR1380) at 4801 NC 211 in West End is very similar to the dwelling at Chapin's Orchard in both form and history. Constructed in 1923, the John and Mary Monroe House is a two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival dwelling with a hipped roof. The farm originally contained a small peach orchard and turpentine distillery. Like the dwelling at Chapin's Orchard, the rectangular footprint, hipped roof, and large porch of the John and Mary Monroe House are reminiscent of an American Foursquare design. Due to significant alterations including the replacement of the windows, front doors, and alterations to the rear porch, the HPO determined in a letter dated August 1, 2017 that the dwelling was not eligible for the NRHP. The parcel contains two historic outbuildings including a one-story caretaker's cottage and a side-gabled workshop but is no longer associated with the historic orchard or farmstead (Figure 3.40).



Figure 3.37. 1495 NC 211, Looking Northeast.



Figure 3.38. 1495 NC 211, Looking Northwest.



Figure 3.39. 1495 NC 211, Looking Southwest.



Figure 3.40. John and Mary Monroe House (MR1380), Looking Northeast.

3.4 INTEGRITY

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Chapin's Orchard is on its original site and at present, is surrounded by fields, wooded areas, and a sampling of its original supporting outbuildings. Although a residential development is planned for the adjacent track, the current lack of residential and commercial development in the vicinity allows the resource to retain the historic feel of an early twentieth-century farm. The once substantial orchard has not been actively cultivated since the 1970s but retains its rural setting and association with the Auman family who continues to use the dwelling as a residence. Additionally, the house retains a significant amount of historic material including the original six-over-six wood sash windows, original 15-light glass and wood door, and Colonial Revival door surround. The interior also retains a high degree of integrity, possessing the original wall finishes, mantels, interior doors, and staircase. Although the rear porch has been enclosed, the original rear wall and windows have been preserved in place. The dwelling retains integrity of materials and workmanship and is representative of the large and simplified homes constructed on large-scale farms.

3.5 EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Chapin's Orchard is associated with Moore County's agricultural economy, particularly the large-scale cultivation of peaches. This property was cultivated for a 50-year period by both the Chapins and the Aumans. The residence, existing fields, and intact agricultural outbuildings including the packhouse and water tower contribute to the resource's integrity and significance as a farm complex. When compared to peach farms in the surrounding area, the resources at Chapin's Orchard stand out due to their prolonged association with the Auman family. Unlike many peach farms in the surrounding area, Chapin's Orchard retains a sampling of the original supporting outbuildings including a packhouse and water tower used for irrigation. The dwelling also retains the original farm office which would have been a key part of the daily operations of Chapin's Orchard. Therefore, Chapin's Orchard is recommended as individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they are associated with person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past under Criterion B. Although Chapin's Orchard is associated with both the Chapin and Auman families who were active in Moore County's farming and fruit cultivation communities, archival research yielded little documentation demonstrating the family's significant contributions to the broad patterns history that took place at this location. Therefore, Chapin's Orchard is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

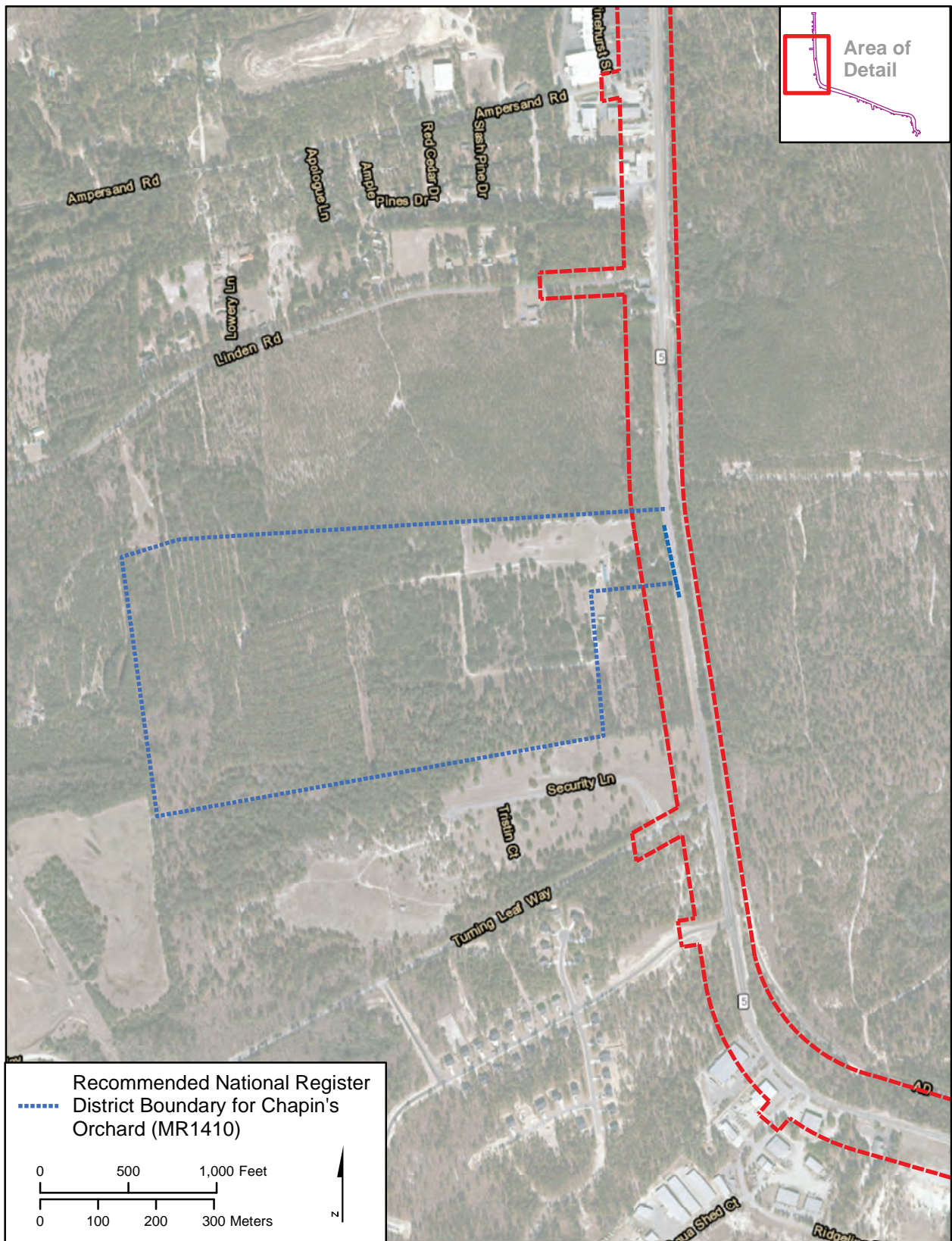
Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The primary dwelling at Chapin's Orchard is an intact example of a variation of an American Foursquare dwelling constructed in the early-twentieth century. The dwelling is a unique representation of agri-business in Moore County as it retains the original farm office in the front room of the house, which illustrates the division of public and private space. Although the integrity of the dwelling has been affected by minor alterations including the replacement of the original weatherboard siding and the enclosure of the rear porch, it retains its original massing and many of its interior and exterior character-defining features including the original six-over-six, wood sash windows, battered wood columns, and original 15-light glass and wood door and surround at the main entrance. The interior also retains a significant amount of original material including the original plaster walls, wood floors, wood picture moldings and baseboards, six-panel interior doors, and several pairs of 15-light French doors. Additionally, the farm retains a sampling of supporting outbuildings which contribute to the agricultural character of the parcel. The farm retains a cultivated field as well as its historic circulation patterns including dirt roads that would have provided access between the orchards and packhouse for the movement of produce during packing season. For these reasons, the farm possesses the significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction necessary to be recommended eligible for listing under Criterion C.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any un-retrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, Chapin's Orchard is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

Chapin's Orchard is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP individually under Criteria A and C. The recommended period of significance is 1917 to 1970, which spans from the date of the earliest extant building to the period when Raymond C. Auman began working in Aberdeen and a majority of the fields and orchards were no longer cultivated. Of the six buildings and objects extant on the property, four are recommended as contributing. The non-historic chicken house and carport are recommended non-contributing.

The recommended NRHP boundaries for Chapin's Orchard as an individual resource encompasses the entire five-acre parcel and a portion of the adjacent 91.3-acre parcel (also owned by John Andrew Auman) which contained a majority of the historic orchards and fields. The recommended NRHP boundary is defined by the northern, western, and southern parcel lines of the tracts owned by the Auman family (property numbers 855120828062 and 855120716386). The eastern boundary is defined by a row of trees surrounding parcel number 855120716386 that distinguish the historic orchards and fields from the 1979 Ranch dwelling. The remaining portion of the eastern boundary fronts NC 5 and is defined by a wooden fence that appears to follow the eastern property line and existing right-of-way of the five-acre parcel (Figure 3.41).

Figure 3.41. Recommended National Register District Boundaries for Chapin's Orchard.



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Intentionally Left Blank

4.0 AMEROTRON EXECUTIVE OFFICE (MR1411)

Resource Name	Amerotron Executive Office
HPO Survey Site	MR1411
Location	3308 NC 5
PIN	00049275
Date(s) of Construction	1956-1957
Recommendation	Recommended Not Eligible

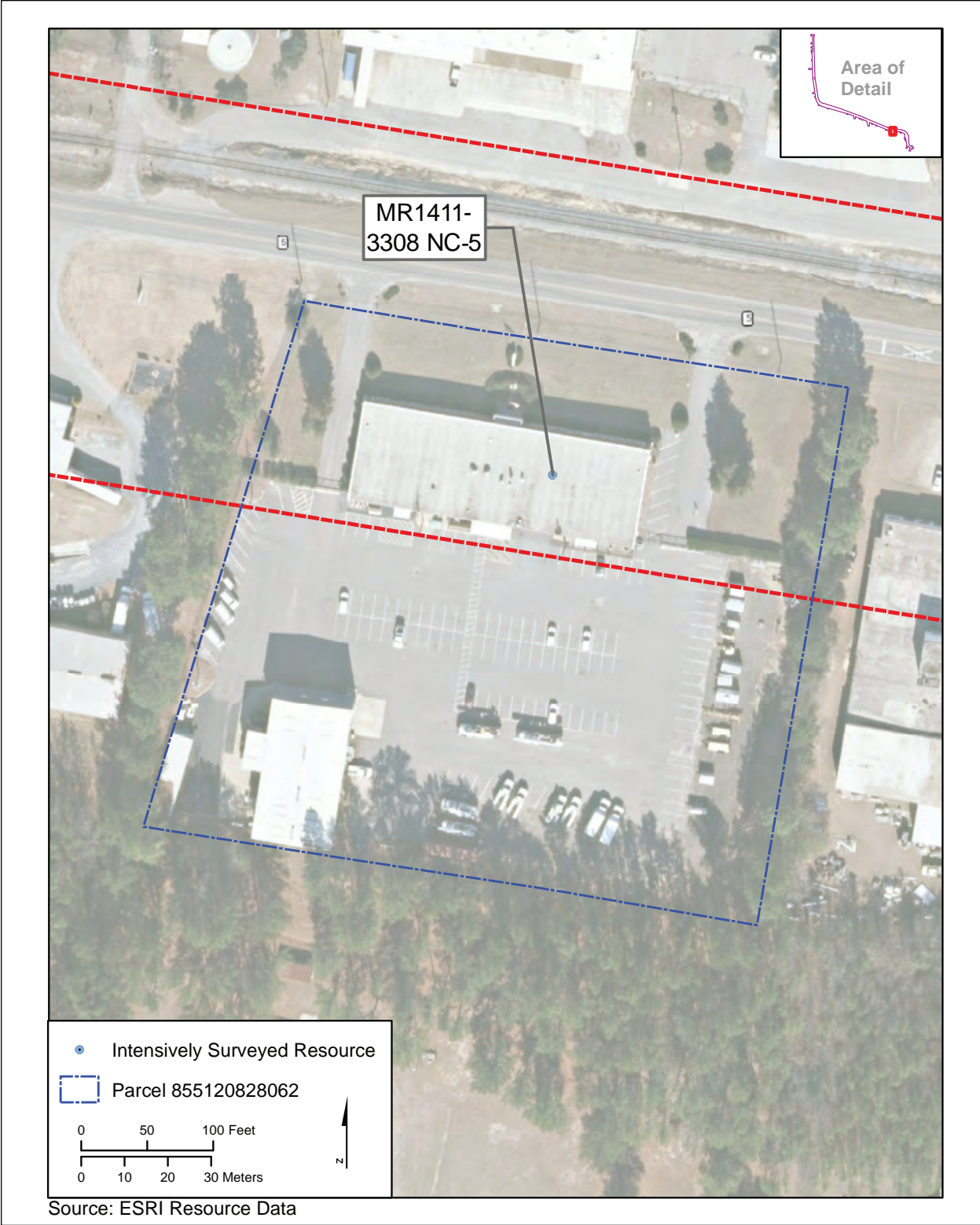


Figure 4.1. Amerotron Executive Office, Façade, Looking Southwest.

4.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The Amerotron Executive Office Building is located on the south side of NC 5 in the city limits of Aberdeen (Figure 4.2). Located on a 4.25-acre parcel at 3308 NC 5, the building fronts NC 5 and is accessed by two paved driveways that flank the building to the east and west. A paved pedestrian path extends from the eastern drive and lends access to the building’s main entrance. The paved driveways provide access to a rear parking area that is gated and surrounded by a circa 2000 chain-link fence. Two garages are situated in the southwest corner of the parcel beyond this fence. The office building is surrounded by a row of landscaped shrubbery. A flagpole surrounded by shrubbery is located directly in front of the building’s main entrance.

Figure 4.2. Amerotron Executive Office, Parcel and Aerial Site Plan.



The parcel containing the Amerotron Executive Offices (now Duke Energy) is bounded by similar light industrial complexes. A parcel containing a one-story brick, manufacturing building that housed the Aberdeen Hosiery Mill (MR1412) bounds the parcel to the east, the Triangle Chemical Company bounds the parcel to the west, the F.T.N office building to the south, and NC 5 to the north. All of the buildings surrounding the Amerotron Executive Offices were constructed between the mid-twentieth century and the 1990s and are industrial or commercial in use. Due to their industrial nature, most of the buildings along this corridor are setback a substantial distance from NC 5 and include large parking lots or storage areas on site.

4.2 INVENTORY LIST

The following inventory includes descriptions of the three buildings located on the parcel, beginning with the primary office building.

4.2.1 AMERTOTRON BUILDING

Exterior

This building was constructed to house the Amerotron Executive Offices between December 1956 and June 1957. A review of historic photographs reveals that this building was altered in the early 2000s under the ownership of Progress Energy. This one-story, office building features a cast concrete foundation, a running bond brick veneer, and a flat roof of synthetic sheets. The building exhibits elements of Midcentury Modern architecture and a number of Art Deco features were added to the façade in the early 2000s (Figure 4.3). All of the building's windows are located on the north façade and are original eight-light, stationary steel designs with stacked brick panels between each window frame. In the early 2000s, aluminum, geometric light fixtures were added between each window. The window frames are surrounded by a continuous cast concrete band that extends across the façade (Figure 4.4). The main entrance is located centrally on the north façade and has a pair of circa 2000 single-pane glass and steel doors with a single-light transom above. The doors are flanked by two, large glass panes with steel frames. The entrance is situated beneath a projecting flat-roof entry porch added during the early 2000s renovation. The flat roof is constructed of cast concrete with a stucco finish and features a stepped geometric motif. This overhang is supported by square brick columns resting on enclosed brick piers with corbeled ends. The porch is accessed by an original single, continuous pebble-dashed step (Figure 4.5).

Similar in design and construction to the motif found on the entry porch, protruding geometric cast concrete accents were added to the northeast and northwest corners of the building during the circa 2000 renovation. These elements top square brick columns with cast concrete caps that wrap the corner of the building (Figure 4.6 and 4.7).



Figure 4.3. Amerotron Executive Office, Façade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Figure 4.4. Amerotron Executive Office, Window and Entry Detail, Looking Southwest.



Figure 4.5. Amerotron Executive Office, Main Entrance, Looking South.



Figure 4.6. Amerotron Executive Office, Corner Detail, Looking South.



Figure 4.7. Amerotron Executive Office and NC 5, Looking West.

There is no fenestration on the east and west elevations. A cast concrete loading dock and three pedestrian entrances are located on the south (rear) elevation. Each entrance on the rear elevation has a circa 2000 metal, shed roof awning supported by metal posts. An original screen of pierced geometric concrete blocks surrounds the building's utility units (Figure 4.8 and 4.9).



Figure 4.8. Amerotron Executive Office, West and South Elevations, Looking Northeast.



Figure 4.9. Amerotron Executive Office, East and South Elevations, Looking Northwest.

Interior

The interior of the building was modified when the building transitioned from Carolina Power and Light to the Progress Energy administrative offices. Most of the interior fabric dates from 1980 to the early 2000s. The building's main entrance provides access to an open foyer which is flanked on each side by partitioned office space. A hallway encircles the buildings perimeter and provides access to the block of offices in the building's core. The building's communal spaces including the office kitchen and bathrooms are situated along the rear wall. Due to security precautions instated by Duke Energy, only one office and the building's communal spaces were accessible. The offices are divided with synthetic, full-height partitions with a pebbled finish (Figure 4.10-4.12). The accessible rooms have circa 2000 carpeting and acoustical tile ceilings with florescent lights. Each office has a circa 2000 solid wood door with a wood surround. The restrooms were renovated circa 1980 and at present, have tile floors and partial-height tile walls with drywall above (Figure 4.13).



Figure 4.10. Amerotron Executive Office, Representative Office.



Figure 4.11. Amerotron Executive Office, Hallway.



Figure 4.12. Amerotron Executive Office, Foyer.



Figure 4.13. Amerotron Executive Office, Restroom.

4.2.2 LARGE TRUCK GARAGE

A multi-story metal, frame garage is situated in the southern half of the parcel. The southernmost section of this garage was constructed between 1970 and 1978, to house the large trucks owned by Carolina Power & Light. This garage is of frame construction and has an exterior and flat roof of corrugated metal. Three garage bays, each with an overhead track door, are located on the east elevation and are flanked by a single-light pedestrian entrance. A large addition was added to the north elevation of the garage between 1978 and 1999. This section of the garage has a low-pitched gable roof and exterior walls of corrugated metal. A garage bay with an overhead-track door is located on the east façade (Figure 4.14).



Figure 4.14. Large Truck Garage, Looking Southwest.

4.2.3 GARAGE

A one-story metal, frame garage is situated in the southwest corner of the parcel. Constructed between 1978 and 1999, this garage has a corrugated metal exterior and a canted roof of corrugated metal sheets. Five garage bays with overhead track doors are located on the east façade. A pedestrian entrance with a pair of double-doors, each with a single-light, flanks the garage bays to the north (Figure 4.15).

4.3 HISTORY

This building was constructed between December 1956 and June 1957 to house a branch of the Amerotron Corporation's executive offices (Figure 4.16). In 1955, Amerotron was a sales, management, and purchasing corporation jointly owned by American Woolen Co., Inc., Robbins Mill Inc., and Textron Inc. The Amerotron line consisted of fabrics such as wools, worsteds, synthetics, and blends used in the production of men's and women's clothing. The company's southern sales office was located in Atlanta and mills were located throughout North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia (Anon 1955). In 1956, the company was expanded when J.P. Stevens and Company purchased Robbins Mill Inc. and consolidated with Textron and American Woolens.



Figure 4.15. Garage, Looking Southwest.



Figure 4.16. Amerotron Executive Office, circa 1960.

In December 1956, then Executive Vice President, Robert M. Cushman, announced the proposed construction of a one-story, office space on the four-acre parcel at 3308 NC 5 in Aberdeen. Constructed by the Daniel Construction Company of Greenville, South Carolina, the building was projected to house 125 employees and serve as the central manufacturing, accounting, and staff headquarters for Amerotrons's nine mills. In 1956, Amerotron operated mills in Charlotte, North Carolina; Williamston, Belton, Honea Path, and Barnwell, South Carolina; and Hartwell, Georgia (Anon 1956). The executive offices in Aberdeen opened in June of 1957 and were described in an article in Lumberton's *The Robesonian* as "modern as tomorrow." The building boasted 20,000- square feet of floor space, an airconditioned interior, and "all modern equipment." One of the building's most progressive features were the movable partitions walls that allowed staff to alter the size of rooms and departments as necessary (Figure 4.16). This development followed the closure of Amerotron's 240,000-square foot manufacturing space located approximately 0.3 mile to the west. This building was sold to A & M Karagheusian, Inc., a carpet manufacturer in March 1957 (Anon 1957).

In 1963, Deering Milliken Inc., purchased Amerotron, for \$45 million. At the time, the company operated seven plants in North and South Carolina including the Aberdeen headquarters and employed a total of 3,700 people. When Amerotron joined Deering Milliken (producers of cotton, rayon, and other miscellaneous textiles), gross sales were \$71 million (Anon 1963).

Sometime in the mid-1970s, the building transitioned to Carolina Power and Light (CP&L). Local newspaper articles indicate that CP&L had an Aberdeen office as early as 1973 and correspondence with a current Duke Energy employee indicated that the CP&L offices were located at 3308 NC 5 by 1980 at the latest. Founded in Raleigh in 1908, CP&L provided utility services to eastern North Carolina and the Pee Dee region of South Carolina. In 1987, the Aberdeen branch of CP&L participated in testing of an early lightning detecting network that was utilized to time lightning strikes and provide data for weather forecasters and electric utility companies. This detection network began in 1982 and was tested and utilized across the east coast including three receiving stations in North and South Carolina (Anon 1987).

In 2000, CP&L expanded their service network by purchasing Florida Progress and took the name Progress Energy. According to correspondence with current Duke Energy employees, the Aberdeen offices were updated at this time and the exterior light fixtures and Art Deco-style features were added to the building's façade. Progress Energy merged with Duke Energy in 2012 and the building at 3308 NC 5 now houses Duke's Aberdeen Administrative offices.

Deeds for this parcel can be traced to 1948 when it was conveyed by Eastwood D. Herbert and his wife Marietta of Norfolk, Virginia to L.C. Lawhon and John R. Sullivan of Moore County (Moore County 1948a). In 1957 the parcel was conveyed to the Wooten Corporation of Delaware, Inc., which maintained a principal office in Charlotte (Moore County 1957). The property has changed hands multiple times throughout the twentieth century and has been owned by Henry C. Flory, LLC since 2004 (Moore County 2004).

4.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

As explored in Section 2.0 of this report, transportation trends shaped Aberdeen's mid twentieth-century commercial development. With the development of multi-lane highways and bypasses, office buildings that would have previously been located in the city center were constructed at the city's periphery. The growing popularity of the automobile coupled with the county's shift from an agricultural to a manufacturing economy, mobilized the community's workforce. Rather than working on small general farms, employees commuted to large office buildings or office parks. Constructed directly outside of the Aberdeen city center, between Aberdeen and Pinehurst, the Amerotron Executive Office is an example of this trend.

The Amerotron Executive Office features the flat roof, unornamented exterior, and linear window groupings of buildings constructed in the Midcentury Modern and International styles. Influenced by the designs of European architects who emigrated to the U.S. around WWII, the International style emphasized functionalism and the use of modern materials and technologies. These styles were particularly popular in commercial and administrative buildings as they were perceived as physical representations of efficiency in design and use. As evidenced by the 1957 description of the Amerotron Executive Office in *The Robesonian*, these designs were symbolic of the future and were often chosen by companies who wanted to communicate efficiency and progressive business practices. Concurrently, interior air conditioning was becoming more accessible in the southeast which allowed architects to implement designs that were less affected by the climate. As seen at the Amerotron Executive Office in Aberdeen, this emphasis on efficiency was illustrated by the buildings simplified form, streamlined fenestration, and absence of ornament on the façade.

There has been minimal documentation of mid twentieth-century architecture in Moore County. The Aberdeen Historic District Nomination identifies the downtown district's period significance as 1875 to 1941, and many of the buildings constructed after 1950 have not been formally surveyed. The most recent architectural survey completed in Moore County is the Southern Pines Historic District Survey Update completed in February 2010. This update identified properties in Southern Pines constructed between 1940 and 1950 and recommended that five be added to the study list: an inn, two churches, and a theater. A search of the HPOWEB database did not reveal any office buildings recorded during previous surveys or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, as representative of the International or Midcentury Modern styles in Moore County.

An example of the style is found approximately 0.3 mile west of the Amerotron Executive Office at Amerotron's former 240,000-square foot manufacturing space purchased by A & M Karagheusian, Inc., manufacturers of Gulistan Carpet, in 1957. This building and its associated showroom, constructed between 1960 and 1978, exhibit elements of the Midcentury Modern style. The showroom in particular, is an intact example of midcentury utilitarian designs constructed

in Aberdeen. The building has a flat roof with metal coping, an unornamented exterior of running bond brick, and a ribbon of steel design hopper windows placed within a cast concrete band that extends across the building's east façade. The building's main entrance is placed off-center beneath a flat roof awning that supported by three cast concrete columns. A screen of pierced, geometric concrete block, similar to the screens found at the Amerotron Executive Office building, flanks the entrance to the south (Figure 4.17 and 4.18).



Figure 4.17. Gulistan Carpet Showroom, Looking Northeast.

Constructed around 1950, the Gulistan Carpet Manufacturing Office (which formerly housed the Amerotron manufacturing space) also incorporates elements of Midcentury Modern and Art Moderne styles. There is little to no fenestration on the building's west façade and the entrances retain their original single-pane, steel design doors. The doors are set within recessed entry bays with tile surrounds and are shielded by metal, flat roof awnings. The primary entrances are flanked by wide pilasters of brick laid in a protruding bond with cast concrete caps. This brick pattern also accents the building's corners. Many of the employee entrances retain their original circa 1950 signage (Figure 4.19- 4.21)

The Gulistan Carpet Manufacturing Office and Plant was significantly expanded between 1960 and 1978 has been altered in numerous campaigns with warehouse additions on its north and south sides. Gulistan Carpets closed in 2013 and the flanking additions currently house a truck rental business, an antique mall, and a self-storage space. The original office core appears to be under construction (Embrey 2013).

4.5 INTEGRITY

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Amerotron Executive Office building remains on its original site surrounded by similar light industrial development. Although the building is no longer owned by the Amerotron Corporation it is still used as office space, which strengthens its integrity of association. Despite these factors, several alterations have compromised the building's integrity. The interior of the building was significantly altered in the 1980s and early 2000s when the building transitioned between companies. As a result, most of the original interior finishes have been removed or replaced degrading the building's material integrity. Additionally, the main façade was significantly altered in the early 2000s with the addition of Art Deco influenced light fixtures and cast concrete decorative elements. The addition of these features and the reconfiguration of the main entrance on the north façade has negatively impacted the building's integrity of design and workmanship.



Figure 4.18. Gulistan Carpet Showroom, Looking Southeast.



Figure 4.19. Gulistan Carpet Manufacturing Office and Plant, Looking Southeast.



Figure 4.20. Gulistan Carpet Manufacturing Office and Plant, Employee Entrance, Looking East.



Figure 4.21. Gulistan Carpet Manufacturing Office and Plant, Employee Entrance, Looking East.

4.6 EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Although the Amerotron Executive Office is associated with Moore County's textile industry; it is just one of the many buildings constructed in Piedmont North Carolina to support textile manufacturing. Additionally, the building came under the ownership of CP&L in the 1970s. During this transition, substantial interior and exterior alterations were executed that have negatively impacted the building's integrity and association. Therefore, the Amerotron Executive Office is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they are associated with person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past under Criterion B. Archival research did not reveal that the building is associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Therefore, the Amerotron Executive Office is recommended not eligible for listing in 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. Although the Amerotron Executive Office is an extant example of a midcentury commercial architecture; it does not stand out when evaluated alongside contemporary properties in Aberdeen. The alterations and additions to the building's façade including the construction of the one-story entry-porch have detracted from the building's original design and material integrity, especially when compared to other buildings constructed in the same style and period. The Gulistan Carpet Manufacturing Office and adjacent showroom, located approximately 0.3-mile west of the building, retain their original streamlined, unornamented facades. The entrance bays of the Gulistan Carpet Manufacturing Office are particularly intact with original metal awnings, tile door surrounds, and protruding brick banks flanking the recessed entrance bays. In addition, the interior of the Amerotron Executive Office Building has been significantly altered, negatively impacting the building's material integrity. The Amerotron Building is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C.

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

Intentionally Left Blank

5.0 ABERDEEN HOSIERY MILLS CO. (MR1412)

Resource Name	Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co.
HPO Survey Site	MR1412
Location	3344 NC 5
PIN	00051866
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1945
Recommendation	Recommended Not Eligible



Figure 5.1. Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co., Façade, Looking Southwest.

5.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The former Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co., manufacturing building is situated on the south side of NC 5 on a 5.13-acre parcel at 3344 NC 5. The parcel is bounded by Anderson Street to the east, Taylor Street to the south, and the Amerotron Executive Office (MR1411), which now houses a branch of Duke Energy’s administrative offices, to the west (Figure 5.2). The surrounding buildings were constructed between the late 1950s and the early 2000s and are light industrial in form and function. The building is situated on the northern half of the parcel and the southern half of the parcel is used to store semi-trailers. A densely wooded area separates the two halves of the parcel. A gravel parking lot is located in front of the building and is overgrown due to lack of use. A row of shrubs fronts the north façade of the building and a gravel and dirt path lends access to the loading docks at the rear of the building. There is no additional landscaping on the parcel.



Figure 5.2. Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co., Parcel and Aerial Site Plan.

5.2. ABERDEEN HOSIERY MILLS

The central block of this manufacturing building was constructed circa 1945 with a cast concrete foundation, a brick veneer, and a brick smokestack (Figure 5.3-5.5). The building's flat roof has been altered in numerous stages; at some locations the roof has broad overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends and in some the roofline has metal coping. A one-story flat roof addition was added to the rear (south) elevation sometime between 1950 and 1960. This addition has no windows and a veneer of running bond brick, the addition's rear wall has a veneer of concrete blocks. A one-story concrete block bay with a loading dock for semi-trailers was added to the east elevation of this addition sometime between 1960 and 1999. A large, metal frame addition was added to the rear (south) elevation between 1984 and 1999 (Figure 5.6). This addition has a flat roof, an exterior of corrugated metal sheets and two garage bays, both with metal, overhead-track doors. A circa 1960 loading dock is located on the east elevation with a broad flat-roof, metal awning. This dock has a single bay with a circa 1990 metal overhead-track door (Figure 5.7 and 5.8). A pedestrian entrance is located centrally on the east elevation and has a pair of original, two-panel wood doors. This entrance is flanked by a circa 1960 metal stairway that lends access to the roof. A second loading dock is located on the north façade, the bay has been enclosed with bricks. The windows on the west elevation of the historic core have been enclosed with a brick veneer with a five-to-one common bond brick pattern (Figure 5.9).

As it was the public face of the building, the north façade exhibits the most detailing and elements representative of the Art Moderne-style. The main façade has a stepped parapet with metal coping along the roofline as well as a smooth stucco wash over the brick veneer. Eight windows comprised of structural glass blocks are located on the main façade and have circa 1980 applied, metal surrounds. The main entrance is located centrally on this façade within an original projecting entrance bay that is comprised of streamlined pilasters and a flat roof pediment. The entrance is recessed and has a circa 1980 single-light glass door with an aluminum frame, flanked by single-light sidelights and with a large transom above (Figure 5.10 and 5.11). This section of the building likely housed the Aberdeen Hosiery Mill's retail shop that was open once a week (Anon 1948).

Multiple attempts to contact the property owner including phone calls and letters were unsuccessful; therefore, the interior was inaccessible. However, a portion of the interior was visible from the exterior. The building contains two front rooms which have been divided from the large manufacturing space by circa 1970 wood partition walls with pressed-wood paneling. These rooms and foyer appear to have circa 1980 linoleum and carpet floor coverings. A circa 1970 solid wood door provides access to the former manufacturing space, which appears to have a large, open floor plan and contains stock from the building's tenure as a lamp and furniture outlet.



Figure 5.3. Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co., Façade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Figure 5.4. Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co., Façade and East Elevation, Looking Southwest.



Figure 5.5. Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co., East Elevation, Looking Southwest.



Figure 5.6. Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co., South Elevation and circa 1990 addition, Looking Northwest.



Figure 5.7. Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co., Circa 1960 Loading Dock, Looking Northwest.



Figure 5.8. Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co., South Elevation and circa 1960 addition, Looking Northeast.



Figure 5.9. Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co., West Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Figure 5.10. Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co., Main Entrance, Looking South.



Figure 5.11. Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co., Window Detail, Looking South.



Figure 5.12. Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co., View to NC 5 and surrounding light industrial development, Looking Northwest.

5.3 HISTORY

The parcel that contains the former Aberdeen Hosiery Mills is comprised of three tracts conveyed to the company between in 1948 and 1960. On January 7, 1948 Aberdeen Betterment, Incorporated conveyed the tract that now contains the building to Aberdeen Hosiery Mills. On July 13, 1948, Eastwood D. Herbert and his wife, Marietta C. Herbert of Norfolk Virginia conveyed the two-acre tract behind the present-day Aberdeen Hosiery Mill to the company (Moore County 1948b).

Aberdeen Hosiery Mill manufactured Crystal nylon hose and in 1948 had 85 employees. The mill operated a once-a-week retail shop for local customers, but most products were sold to northern markets (Anon 1948). In January of 1966, Aberdeen Hosiery Mills merged with Liberty Hosiery Mills, Inc. of Guilford County. At this time, the building and the three associated tracts were conveyed to Liberty Hosiery Mills who operated at this location until the 1970s (Moore County 1966).

Elements of the Aberdeen Hosiery Mills were designed by Biberstein, Bowles, Meacham & Reed (now Brown and Alexander) between 1945 and 1946. The firm drafted designs for the building's evaporative cooling system, fan room, ducts, piping and control, and a proposed air washer system (Anon 1945). Founded in 1905 by Richard C. Biberstein (1859-1931), the Charlotte firm designed over a hundred industrial buildings in the southeast, primarily textile mills in North Carolina and Virginia. Born in 1859 in Fredericksburg, Texas, Biberstein earned a degree in mechanical engineering from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1882 and began working for the U.S. Eclectic Lighting Company in Newark New Jersey. In 1887, Biberstein moved to Charlotte, North Carolina where he accepted a position as a draftsman at John Wilke's Mecklenburg Iron Works. In 1897, he joined Charlotte Machine Company, which manufactured mill equipment. This foundational experience allowed him to launch his architecture firm that specialized in mill designs. After graduating from North Carolina State University with a degree in civil engineering, Herman Von Biberstein, joined his father's firm in 1914. The firm produced utilitarian designs of structural-steel framing and reinforced concrete as early as 1937. This method of construction was popular for mills and industrial buildings as it could support large machinery and allowed for large spaces with the square-footage to accommodate mill equipment and workers (Fearnbach 2014).

Signage on the building's exterior indicates that it once housed a Nolarec Outlet. Founded in 1977, Nolarec Industries was a manufacturer and distributor of electric lamps and later, furniture. The business was registered in Aberdeen in 1993. It is unclear how long the business operated at this location as the property owner was not accessible and it appears the building is no longer in-use. Equipment on-site indicates that the property is now used for storage. In 2009, the property was conveyed to DNL, LLC, a North Carolina Limited Liability Company (Moore County 2009).

5.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Aberdeen Hosiery Mill is a modified example of the utilitarian, industrial mill designs produced in the mid twentieth century. These designs emphasized functionality over aesthetics with running bond brick veneers and reinforced concrete which were both cost-effective and fire resistant and could support large manufacturing equipment. Most have large square or rectangular plans with large windows or skylights that provided ample natural light for the manufacturing floor. Many industrial architects were influenced by the Modernist movement fueled by Walter Gropius and the Bauhaus design school and incorporated elements of the style into their designs. On multiple occasions, firm's like Biberstein, Bowles, Meacham & Reed employed symmetrical, multi-bay facades that exhibited elements of the Art Moderne-style. This influence is seen at the Aberdeen Hosiery Mill in the façade's smooth, stucco exterior, flat roof with coping along the parapet, structural glass block windows, and streamlined projected entry-bay (Gottfried and Jennings 2009).

Seventeen hosiery mills in North Carolina have been listed on the NRHP, 10 have been placed on the NC Study List, and one has been determined eligible. None of the listed or eligible mills are located in Moore County and only eight mills in Moore County have been formally surveyed by the HPO. A review of the NRHP listed and eligible hosiery mills reveals that most hosiery mills in North Carolina were two-stories in height and were constructed in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Only a few mills in the Piedmont and Sandhills were constructed in the mid twentieth century and fewer are one-story in height.

The May Hosiery Knitting Mills (AM2442) was listed in the NRHP in 2016 under Criterion C as an example of an early twentieth-century knitting mill in Alamance County. Like the Aberdeen Hosiery Mill, the May Hosiery Mills Knitting Mills' is of concrete construction typical of textile manufacturing spaces built throughout North Carolina in the twentieth century. Constructed between 1928 and 1929 by William H. and Benjamin V. May, May Hosiery Mills manufactured rayon and nylon stockings as early as 1940. The mill building consists of one-story on the north end and slopes to the south to include a partial basement that creates two full stories on the south end. The mill has an exterior of running bond red and blonde brick, a sawtooth roof with asymmetrical skylights, and terra cotta coping along the parapets. A brick smokestack is situated in the southern section of the building (Martin 2016).

Similar to the Aberdeen Hosiery Mills, the May Hosiery Mills has a commercial entrance on its main (north) façade. The door is centered on the façade between large recessed windows which are divided by blond-brick pilasters with terra cotta caps. The windows have solid course surrounds with cast concrete sills. When the building was listed, the windows were enclosed with running bond brick, however, the building is currently being rehabilitated and the windows have been reopened and replaced in kind (Figure 5.13). The brick pilasters with terra cotta caps are repeated in red brick on the east elevation.



Figure 5.13. May Hosiery Knitting Mills (AM2442).

Another contemporary mill is the Mor-Val Hosiery Mill (DV0699) constructed in Davidson County in 1936. Listed in the NRHP in 2001 under Criteria A and C, the mill was determined eligible due to its architectural significance as representation of the small hosiery mills built in the second quarter of the twentieth century. Additionally, the mill is locally significant as it is one of the county's few surviving mills that retains integrity. This one-story brick building contains a 50 square foot manufacturing room and an attached office wing on the south side. Like the Aberdeen Hosiery Mill, the building is simple in form and construction. The building has a brick exterior laid in a five-to-one common bond with a low-pitched gable roof that is shielded from pedestrian view by a stepped parapet with corbeled ends on the main facade. As seen at the Aberdeen Hosiery Mills, exposed wood rafter ends are visible on the supporting elevations. The office wing retains its original three-over-one wood sash windows and the manufacturing wing has original multi-light steel design windows with brick sills (Figure 5.14- 5.15).

Built in 1936, the Mor-Val Hosiery Mill produced seamless hosiery mainly for men's argyle socks and operated until about 1965 (Phillips 2001).



Figure 5.14. Mor-Val Hosiery Mill (DV0699), Looking Northeast.



Figure 5.15. Mor-Val Hosiery Mill (DV0699), Looking Southeast.

5.5 INTEGRITY

Properties may be eligible for listing in the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co. building retains integrity of location and setting as it remains on its original site surrounded by similar light industrial development, but several factors have compromised its integrity in other areas. Significant additions to the rear elevations constructed between 1960 and 1999, the closure of the windows and loading bays, and the replacement of the original front door with a circa 1980 steel design door have detracted from the resource's material integrity. These alterations coupled with interior alterations including the addition of frame partition walls and circa 1970 interior finishes have negatively impacted the building's integrity of design and workmanship. Additionally, the building appears to be vacant and is in a state of disrepair and deterioration. The building no longer possesses integrity of association. It has not been used as a manufacturing facility since the 1970s when it was re-purposed to house a lamp and furniture outlet. It is likely that the interior of the building was altered to accommodate this change in use. The Aberdeen Hosiery Mills Co. no longer possesses the requisite integrity to qualify for listing on the NRHP.

5.6 EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Although, the Aberdeen Hosiery Mill is associated with Moore County's textile industry; it is just one of the many buildings constructed in Piedmont North Carolina to support textile manufacturing. This particular mill is not associated with any event that would justify its eligibility under Criterion A. Therefore, the Aberdeen Hosiery Mill is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they are associated with person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past under Criterion B. Archival research did not reveal that the building is associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Therefore, the Aberdeen Hosiery Mill is recommended not eligible of listing on the NRHP under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible for the NRHP 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. Although, the Aberdeen Hosiery Mill is representative of a midcentury mill building featuring elements of the Art Moderne-style; it does not stand out when evaluated alongside NRHP listed hosiery mills in the surrounding counties. Substantial additions constructed between 1960 and 1999, alterations including the closure of the windows and loading bays, and

the building's condition have negatively impacted the building's material integrity, especially when compared with other resources of the same period. Similar resources in the Piedmont retain original features such as the original windows at the Mor-Val Hosiery Mills in Davidson County and the sawtooth roof with asymmetrical skylights at the May Hosiery Knitting Mills in Alamance County. Neither of the listed mills have significant non-historic additions and both retain a majority of their character-defining elements. Therefore, the Aberdeen Hosiery Mill is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C.

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

6.0 HUGH A. KEITH HOUSE (MR1413)

Resource Name	Hugh A. Keith House
HPO Survey Site	MR1413
Location	233 Keith Street
PIN	00051273
Date(s) of Construction	1882
Recommendation	Recommended Individually Eligible for the NRHP, Criterion C

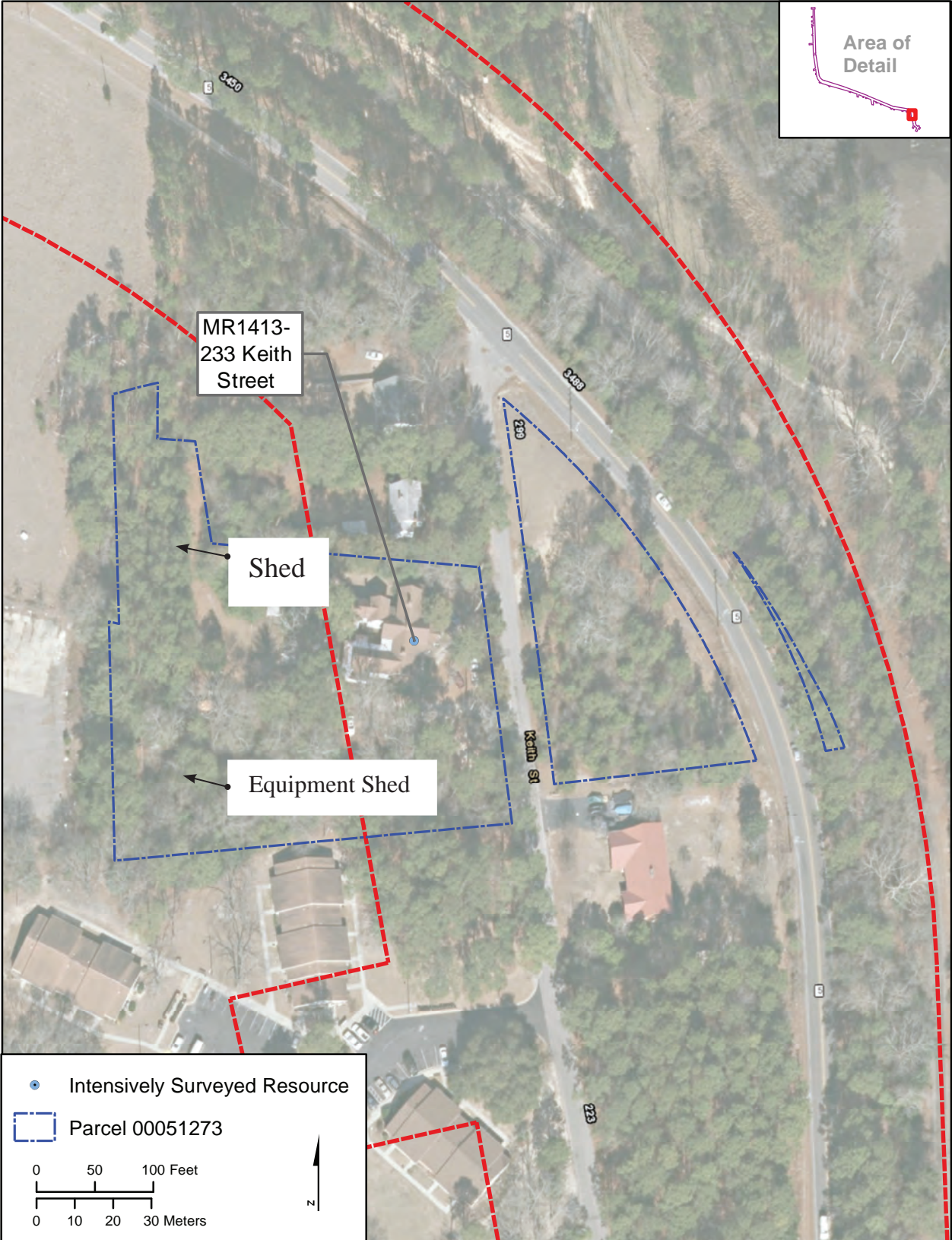


Figure 6.1. Hugh A. Keith House, Façade, Looking Northwest.

6.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The Hugh A. Keith house is situated on a 2.9-acre parcel at 233 Keith Street at the northwest edge of downtown Aberdeen overlooking Pages Lake (Figure 2.1). The parcel contains lands on both sides of Keith Street. On the eastern side of Keith Street, the parcel consists of a densely wooded area with no buildings or structures. The Hugh A. Keith House is located in the northeast quadrant on the west side of Keith Street. This section of the parcel is bounded by residential lots on both sides, the parcel to the south contains a multi-family apartment complex called Pine Hill Apartments, the parcel to the north contains a 1955 Colonial Revival dwelling, and the parcel to

Figure 6.2. Hugh A. Keith House, Parcel and Aerial Site Plan.



Source: ESRI Resource Data

the west is an industrial tract that contains a business called PowerBoss International. The parcel is characterized by two dense tree lines that flank the house to the north and south and shield the historic dwelling from the surrounding non-historic development. The Hugh A. Keith House is surrounded by mature trees including a pine tree directly south of the main entrance that has been on the property since at least 1928. The one-story, wraparound porch is surrounded by a row of sparse, low shrubbery on its north and east side and a row of low shrubs and young trees have been planted along the approximate location of the eastern property line, partially shielding the dwelling from the street (Figure 6.1). The parcel is accessed by a Y-shaped, unpaved driveway that travels west from Keith Street to the rear of the parcel. The primary (north) driveway access is flanked by two mature pine trees. The parcel contains a primary dwelling constructed in 1882, a circa 2000 shed, and a circa 1940 equipment shed. The supporting outbuildings are situated along the rear (western) parcel lines and are sited a substantial distance from the main dwelling (Figure 6.2). The rear yard is characterized by dense foliage due to a lack of use.

6.2 INVENTORY LIST

The following inventory includes descriptions of the three buildings located on the parcel beginning with the primary dwelling.

6.2.1 HUGH A. KEITH HOUSE

Exterior

According to the Moore County tax record, this one-story, U-shaped frame dwelling with Queen Anne decorative elements was constructed in 1882 from lumber milled at the nearby Page family sawmill. The dwelling exhibits a unique form with a projecting central parlor flanked by two lateral wings that extend to the north and south and two rear wings that extend to the west. Photographs from 1906 and 1928, provided by the property's current owner, reveal changes to the dwelling's exterior over time (Figures 6.3-6.5).



Source: Keith Family Collection

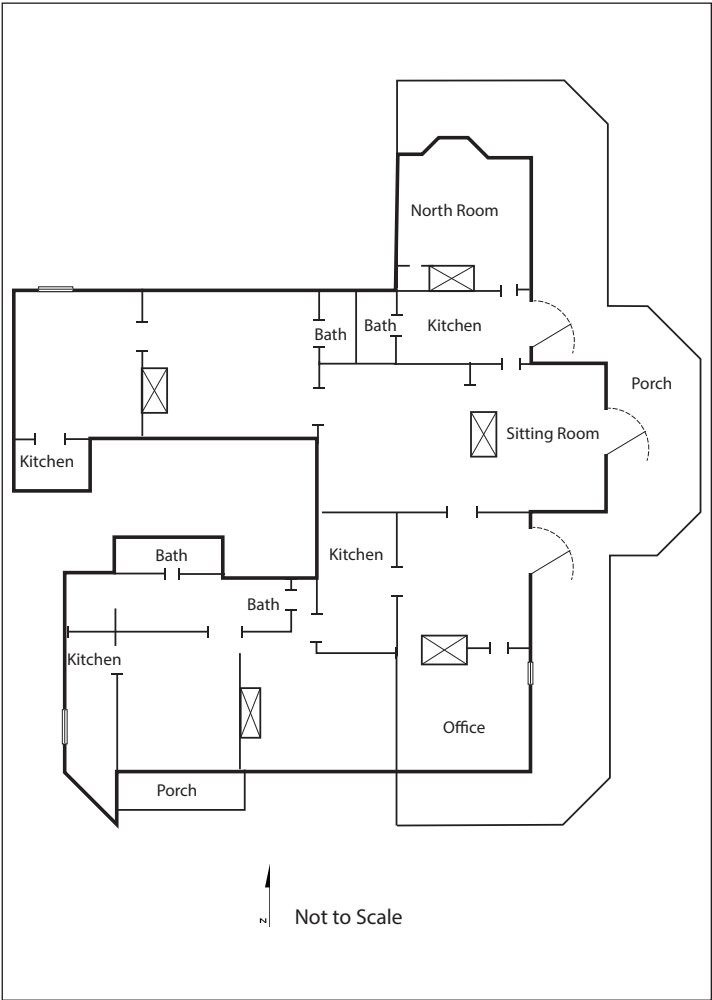
Figure 6.3. Historic Photograph of the Hugh A. Keith House, 1906.



Figure 6.4. Historic Photograph of the Hugh A. Keith House, 1906.

Source: Keith Family Collection

Figure 6.5. Sketch Map of the Dwelling's Floorplan.



Renovated in multiple building campaigns beginning in the 1920s and continuing in the 1940s and 1950s, the dwelling features a foundation of brick piers (the space between each pier has been enclosed with running bond brick), four interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps, and a cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles with a boxed-cornice and gable-end returns. Originally clad with German siding, the Keith family added asphalt shingles to the dwelling's exterior in the mid-1940s. A one-story, hipped roof porch with a centered front-facing gable, extends across the east façade and wraps partially around the north and south



Figure 6.6. Hugh A. Keith House in relation to Keith Street, Looking Northwest.

elevations. The porch is supported by turned wood posts with curvilinear millwork brackets. The northern section of the porch has been screened. Original diamond-shaped shingles are located in the porch's small, front-facing gable field. A review of historic photographs reveals that a short, turned wood balustrade extended across the full width of the porch. The southern section of the balustrade has been removed. Between 1906 and 1928, a bank of windows centered within the central gable was enclosed and the current main entrance was added. This main entrance retains an original circa 1920 three-panel, single-light glass and wood door with a single-light transom above. The entrance is flanked by two-panel, single-light sidelights, each with a single-light transom. A set of brick stairs lend access to the main entrance and the porch (Figure 6.6 – 6.12).

Gordon Keith, who owned the dwelling in the 1940s and 1950s, reconfigured the dwelling's rear wings to house four apartments (Figure 6.13-6.14). At this time, the rear wings were divided from the central core of the house and what were once open archways leading to the historic dining room, pantry, and kitchen were enclosed with partition walls. The northern rear wing became an apartment with a separate entrance on the north elevation that is shielded by a shed roof porch supported by turned wood columns. This porch is accessed by a set of circa 1990 wood stairs with a wood railing on the west side (Figure 6.15). The southernmost wing, which housed the dwelling's first bathroom was reconfigured to house another apartment and a shed roof wing was



Figure 6.7. Hugh A. Keith House, Façade Looking West.



Figure 6.8. Hugh A. Keith House, Façade, Looking Northwest.



Figure 6.9. Hugh A. Keith House, Main Entrance, Looking West.



Figure 6.10. Hugh A. Keith House, Porch, Looking Northeast.



Figure 6.11. Hugh A. Keith House, North and West Elevations, Looking Southeast.



Figure 6.12. Hugh A. Keith House, North side of the West Elevation, Looking East.



Figure 6.13. Hugh A. Keith House, south side of the West Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Figure 6.14. Hugh A. Keith House, South and West Elevations, Looking Northeast.



Figure 6.15. Hugh A. Keith House, Circa 1940 Porch on the South Elevation, Looking Figure



Figure 6.16. Hugh A. Keith House, Rear Elevation and Site, Looking Northeast.

added to the west elevation to house a kitchen. A screened porch with a shed roof and concrete block foundation was added to the south elevation. This rear wing became a second apartment with a separate entrance with a circa 1940 six-light, two-panel glass and wood door flanked by two-light, multi-panel sidelights (Figure 6.16). The dwelling now houses a total of three kitchens and four bathrooms.

The dwelling originally exhibited a variation of the side-hall entry plan with the original main entrance recessed on the north side of the east façade (Gottfried and Jennings 2009). This original main entrance has a pair of original, circle-top panel doors with a single-light transom above (Figure 6.17). Two secondary entrances dating to the dwelling's construction in 1882 are situated on the south end of the east façade, each with a two-light, circle-top panel door with two-light transoms above (Figure 6.18). The dwelling retains most of its original two-over-two, horizontal-light wood sash windows with original surrounds. An original bay window is located on the north end of the northernmost wing.



Figure 6.17. Hugh A. Keith House, Original Main Entrance on the Façade.



Figure 6.18. Hugh A. Keith House, Original Windows and Door Details.

Interior

Although the dwelling has been divided, the core of the house is representative of the dwelling's original plan. The original recessed, side-hall entry door is intact and provides access to the original foyer which has been re-purposed to house a bedroom. The current main entrance, added before 1928, provides direct access to the dwelling's formal parlor, the most high-style room in the house. A cabinet mantel of quarter-sawn oak is situated on the west wall of the parlor. This mantel incorporates a classical design with two columns flanking a mirror above the mantel shelf with green glazed tile surrounding the fireplace opening.



Figure 6.19. Hugh A. Keith House, Parlor, Looking Northwest.

In an effort to replicate the quarter-sawn oak mantel, the interior of the main entrance door, located on the east wall, was faux-grained by a local craftsman (Figure 6.19-6.20). The fireplace is flanked by a framed opening that provided access to the dwelling's dining room. The dining room was significantly altered during the 1950s and 1960s with addition of pressed wood paneling but retains the original four-panel wood doors. The opening to the hall and dining room was accented by a spindled grille with curvilinear wooden brackets (Figure 6.21). The rear wings are accessed from either side of the dining room at the core of the house. These rear wings have been re-purposed to house apartments, despite these alterations, these rooms retain most of their interior historic finishes including the original plaster and beadboard walls, wood moldings, and wood floors. During the 1940s renovation the ceilings throughout the building's interior were dropped but the original cornices were not removed. The supporting rooms in the northwest wing originally served as the dining area, kitchen and pantry, and have more simplified painted mantels with arched openings. Most rooms retain their original plaster walls often covered with beadboard or wainscoting. The rooms in the southwest wing originally housed bedrooms and have since been re-purposed to house an apartment. The most significant alteration in this wing is the addition of kitchens and bathrooms on the west and north elevations (Figure 6.22-6.28).

In the 1950s and 1960s, the room in southeast corner of the dwelling was retrofitted to house a daycare center, at this time a mural depicting scenes from nursery rhymes was painted on the west wall. This room currently serves as an office for the property owner's irrigation systems business (Figure 6.29).



Figure 6.20. Hugh A. Keith House, Interior of the Main Entrance, Looking Southeast.



Figure 6.21. Hugh A. Keith House, Detail of Spindled Grille in the Formal Sitting Room.



Figure 6.22. Hugh A. Keith House, Bay Window in the North Room.



Figure 6.23. Hugh A. Keith House, Mantel and Interior Finishes in the North Room.



Figure 6.24. Hugh A. Keith House, Interior Finishes in the Original Kitchen.



Figure 6.25. Hugh A. Keith House, Added Kitchen in the Original Pantry.



Figure 6.26. Hugh A. Keith House, Façade, Added Paneling in the Original Dining Room.



Figure 6.27. Hugh A. Keith House, Mantel and Interior Finishes in the Southwest Room.



Figure 6.28. Hugh A. Keith House, Added Kitchen.



Figure 6.29. Hugh A. Keith House, Interior Finishes in the Irrigation Office.



Figure 6.30. Shed, Looking Northwest.

6.2.2 SHED

Sited a substantial distance from the main dwelling, near the northwest corner of the parcel, is a frame storage shed with a canted roof. Constructed circa 2000, this shed has an exterior of pressed board siding and a single opening on the south side (Figure 6.30).

6.2.3 EQUIPMENT SHED

A circa 1940 frame, equipment shed is located on the southwest corner of the parcel. This equipment shed includes two pens on the north end, each pen is enclosed with horizontal board siding and has a vertical board door. An open storage area is located on the south end and is incorporated within the canted roof of standing seam metal with exposed rafter ends (Figure 6.31)

6.3 HISTORY

As this parcel has been transferred within the estate of Iris S. Keith, deed records beyond 1924 were not available and many of the documents relating to the parcels conveyance within the Keith family were inaccessible. The dwelling and property are currently owned by David B. Keith, son of Gordon Keith and grandson of Hugh A. Keith.



Archival research and correspondence with the property owner revealed that the Hugh A. Keith House was constructed by the family of Allison Francis Page for his son Robert N. Page in 1882. As stated in Section 2 of this report, the Page family operated an extensive timber operation and sawmill in Aberdeen for which they created the nearby Aberdeen Lake (also known as Page's Lake). The Page family constructed as many as 11 homes on the hill overlooking Page's Lake and the area containing present-day Keith Street became known as Page Heights or Page Hill. The Moore County tax record still describes the property's location as Page Hill (Figure 6.32).

In 1880, Robert N. Page began his career in Aberdeen in the commissary of his father's lumber operation. Page went on to serve as Aberdeen's first mayor from 1890 to 1898 and as the treasurer of the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad Company from 1894 to 1902. Around the turn of the century, Page relocated to Biscoe in Montgomery County, because it was the end of one of the family's rail lines. After heading operations in Biscoe, Page served in the N.C. State House of Representatives in 1901 and 1902 and in 1903 was elected to the U.S. Congress (Anon 1903). According to the 1910 census, Robert N. Page continued to reside Biscoe with his wife Flora and their four children: Thaddeus, Richard, Robert N. Page Jr., and Kate. The census states that at the time Page worked and resided part-time in Washington (U.S. Census Bureau 1910).

When Robert N. Page left Aberdeen to pursue his career in Biscoe, local merchant Hugh A. Keith purchased the Page family's frame, dwelling at present-day 233 Keith Street. According to deed records, this lot adjoined the lands of J.R. Page and was purchased directly from R.N. Page (Moore County 1930). Born in the nearby Vass community in 1832, Hugh Archibald Keith was the son of John Keith, a Scottish immigrant and Mary Elizabeth Blue of North Carolina. In 1895, he founded Keith & Company, a dry goods store on Main Street in Aberdeen. Located at 105 Main Street and constructed by prominent Aberdeen builder, T.B. Creel, Keith & Company sold all manner of goods including men's clothing, hats, and shoes, as well as groceries, hardware, furniture, and harnesses (Figure 6.33). According to the 1910 census, Keith resided on Pages Hill Road near the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad Line with his wife Emma (Addy) and sons Hugh, Kenneth, and



Figure 6.32. USGS Quadrangle Map Illustrating Properties overlooking Pages Lake, 1950.

Source: (U.S. Geological Survey 1950)

Figure 6.33. Keith & Company Dry Goods Store Advertisement.



Source: Keith Family Collection

Gordon. Although a direct address is not listed, the 1910 census records indicate that the Keith family lived only a few houses away from Henry A. Page, President of the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad, his wife Eva, and their sons Henry and Fred who also worked as clerks at the railroad office (U.S. Census Bureau 1910).

The 1920 census lists the Keith family at the same address and by this time the entire family had become part of the mercantile operation. This census identifies Emma A. Keith as the manager of a store and Hugh's oldest son, Hugh A. Keith Jr. is listed as a salesman at the dry goods store. Kenneth Keith, age 17, still lived with the family and worked as a laborer on a tobacco farm. According to the census, all three of Emma and Hugh's sons lived at the property as well as Bertie Goodwin, Emma's sister-in-law (U.S. Census Bureau 1920).

Hugh A. Keith died in March of 1928. According to the 1930 census, his family continued to reside on Pages Hill and Emma was listed as the head of the household. At this time the household consisted of her sons Hugh and Gordon, Canyloyne [sic], her daughter-in-law, her grandson, Gordon, her granddaughter, Nancy, and her sister, Bertie Goodwin. According to census records, Emma and her sons Hugh and Gordon managed a Pressing Club (dry cleaning business) and their home was valued at \$1,200 (U.S. Census Bureau 1930). In March of 1930, Emma A. Keith, Hugh A. Keith Jr., and Kenneth Keith conveyed the property containing present-day 233 Keith Street and the adjoining tract containing approximately four acres to Gordon Keith. The deed stipulates that Emma A. Keith "reserves to herself a home on said premises for the period of her natural life (Moore County 1930)."

As of 1940, the Keith family continued to reside at the same address on Pages Hill. Gordon Keith, a widower, is listed as the head of the household along with his son Gordon Jr., his mother, Addie, and aunt, Bertie Goodwin. The family continued to operate a dry-cleaning business through the 1940s. In August of 1944, Gordon Keith married Iris R. Smith of Gibson, NC (Ancestry.com 2015). According to the current property owner, David B. Keith, the son of Gordon and Iris, during this era the house at 233 Keith was divided into apartments. By 1958, Gordon Keith was employed by Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and resided in Aberdeen. His eldest son, Gordon Keith Jr., moved to Raleigh where he worked as a training assistant in the Department of Air Science at NC State College as early as 1954 (Anon 1958b). In the 1960s, Iris Keith operated a children's nursery center in the south east section of the house known as Mary Hart's Preschool.

Gordon Keith died in February of 1975 and his wife, Iris Keith, was the last member of the Keith family to reside in the house at 233 Keith Street full-time. The property is currently owned by David B. Keith who utilizes a portion of the house as an office for his irrigation business, Keith & Co.

6.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Hugh A. Keith House is an example of a late nineteenth-century frame dwelling that exhibits elements of the Queen Anne Style. While the dwelling does not exhibit the asymmetrical massing, or hipped roof of the Queen Anne form, its bay windows, decorative millwork, extended rooflines, circular porch, and corbelled chimney caps are all reminiscent of the style. Simplified versions of the Queen Anne Cottages became popular in rural areas and small towns of the Sandhills region after the extension of the railroad in the late-nineteenth century. The Raleigh Augusta Air Line Railroad entered Aberdeen in 1879 and would have significantly affected the city's building stock. Rail lines supported the easy movement of building materials and machinery which allowed sawmills and timber operations to establish local hubs in town's that formerly had little access to new and mass-produced material. Local sawmills, such as the operation owned by Allison F. Page, provided non-traditional building materials and inexpensive decorative millwork that would have been utilized and applied to buildings throughout the city.

These simplified variations of Queen Anne Cottages are typified by the presence of applied, sawn decorative millwork on a simplified house form. Often much smaller and less elaborate than other dwellings of the Picturesque Movement, including the traditional Queen Anne and Italianate dwellings constructed in industrial centers, these variations are found small towns and rural areas. In most cases, millwork was applied to the dwelling's porch, eaves, or cornice line. Unlike the larger and more ornate dwellings, these dwellings are one to two-stories in height with simple plans. The façades are often accented with pedimented entrance bays and multiple gables. As seen at the Hugh A. Keith House, the dwellings often had wrap-around porches with turned supports accented by decorative millwork brackets. The roof-wall junctions of these dwellings are often boxed, as seen at the Hugh A. Keith House, and the rooflines commonly feature a centered or end gable. While textured wall surfaces are rare in simplified Queen Anne Cottages, the diamond-shaped shingles found in the gable field of the Hugh A. Keith House, convey Page family's association with the lumber business. Since the Page's owned Aberdeen's first steam-powered sawmill, they would have had easy access to unique and cutting-edge building materials (Gottfried and Jennings 2009).

Of the 1,269 properties identified during previous surveys in Moore County, 13 are described as exhibiting features of the Queen Anne or Victorian-style. The Aberdeen Historic District, listed in 1989, contains 146 residential, commercial, and institutional buildings, 102 of which are considered contributing. The nomination states that most of the residential fabric of the district is representative of modest one-story brick and frame bungalows that reflect elements of the Craftsman and Classical Revival styles (Pair 1989). Today, there are few extant examples of this simplified Queen Anne variation in Aberdeen that retain integrity. The applied millwork and decorative elements that defined the style could be as easily removed and many exteriors have been altered.

The Graham-Thompson House (MR0092) at 404 East Main Street is a contributing resource in the Aberdeen Historic District. In the nomination this dwelling is described as a transitional Queen Anne/ Classical Revival frame house. Like the Hugh A. Keith House, the dwelling has an irregular form with multiple gables and a multi-bay façade. A full width porch extends across the façade and the main entrance is located beneath a pedimented projecting entrance bay. The main entrance has a single-light door flanked by single-light sidelights, similar to those at the Hugh A. Keith House. In this case, the porch is supported by Tuscan columns and any millwork or bargeboard that may have defined the façade has been removed. A bay window is located on the west side of the façade (Figure 6.34).

Similarly, the dwelling at 310 East Main Street, also a contributing resource in the Aberdeen Historic District, exhibits elements of Queen Anne architecture. This one-story frame dwelling, has a simple gabled-ell form with a one-story partial-width porch on the façade. Curvilinear millwork brackets have been added to the simple, square wood porch supports to add interest to the façade (Figure 6.35).

Another cottage-style variation of Queen Anne architecture is found at Duncan E. and Kate S. McIver House (LE0050) at 315 Hawkins Avenue in nearby Lee County. A contributing resource in the Hawkins Avenue Historic District in Sanford, this one-story dwelling has been significantly altered since its construction but retains applied decorative elements. The dwelling exhibits a gabled-ell form with a one-story porch wrapping around the west façade and south elevation. This porch is supported by turned wood columns with curvilinear brackets similar to those seen at the Hugh A. Keith House. The house has replacement vinyl siding and a roof of circa 2000 standing seam metal, however it retains distinguishing elements such as wooden curved and drop brackets beneath the eaves (Figure 6.36).

The John Evander Phillips House (MR0599) located in Cameron, approximately 18.4 miles northeast of Aberdeen, was listed on the NRHP in 2000 under Criterion C for its architectural significance in Moore County. Like the Hugh A. Keith House, the Phillips House is situated on the outskirts of a railroad town above a spur line of the Carthage railroad. Classified as a late-Victorian dwelling, this two-story farmhouse was constructed in 1893 in a cruciform plan with elaborate decorative millwork. A one-story, hipped roof porch extends around the north wing of the house and is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets connected by a turned balustrade. Bargeboards have been placed below the eaves and jigsaw edging accents the dwelling's frieze. As seen, at the Hugh A. Keith House in Aberdeen, the gable-fields have been accented with diamond-shaped shingles (Figure 6.37). Similar to the Hugh A. Keith House, the interior of the John Evander Phillips was modified to house three apartments in the 1970s (Gohdes-Baten 1999).



Figure 6.34. Graham-Thompson House (MR0092), Looking Southeast.



Figure 6.35. 310 East Main Street, Looking South.



Figure 6.36. Duncan E. and Kate S. McIver House (LE0050), Looking Southwest.



Figure 6.37. John Evander Phillips House (MR0599), Looking Southeast.

As outlined above, few examples of cottage-style Queen Anne dwellings have been documented in Moore County. A review of the listed and identified dwellings reveals that most, if not all, of the Picturesque and Queen Anne dwellings documented in Moore County are sizable, high-style examples. The Hugh A. Keith House is a unique representative of a more modest expression of the movement in one of Moore County's railroad communities.

6.5 INTEGRITY

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Hugh A. Keith House remains on its historic site surrounded by dense vegetation which protects the dwelling's viewshed and delineates the historic property from the surrounding development. These factors have preserved the dwelling's integrity of location and setting. The dwelling retains its historic U-shaped form and a great deal of the original historic material and decorative features that define its significance as a modest representation of the Queen Anne style in Moore County. These features include the original two-over-two wood sash windows, circle-top panel doors with single-light transoms, turned wood porch supports with millwork brackets, and diamond-shaped shingles in a porch's gable field. Although clad with asphalt shingles in the 1940s, the dwelling retains its original German siding underneath. On the interior, the dwelling retains a number of significant character-defining elements such as a cabinet mantel of quarter-sawn oak with a green, glazed tile fireplace surround, faux-grained interior doors, and most of the historic finishes. These factors strengthen the dwelling's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Although the dwelling has been altered to accommodate multiple families and an office, it is still primarily used as a residence. The dwelling has been associated with the Keith family since 1906 and a section of the house is utilized by David B. Keith as an office for his irrigation business, Keith & Co.

6.6 EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The Hugh A. Keith House is representative of Aberdeen's early twentieth-century community planning and development patterns as an example of residential architecture constructed after extension of the railroad, however; it is one of the many dwellings constructed during one of Aberdeen's most significant periods of growth. Despite being a representative of this trend, its construction does not justify its eligibility under Criterion A. Therefore, the Hugh A. Keith House is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they are associated with person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past under Criterion B. This dwelling was constructed for Robert N. Page, who served in the N.C. State House of Representatives in 1901

and 1902 and was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1903, however; archival research yielded little documentation demonstrating Page's significant contributions to the broad patterns history that took place at this location. While a prominent citizen, Page moved to Biscoe in 1901 to further his role in the Aberdeen and Asheboro Rail Company. Therefore, the greater contributions for which he is known did not take place at this location and the property is not illustrative of his greater impact. The property maintains a greater association with the Keith family who operated a general store in Aberdeen. While prominent citizens, archival research did not reveal any members of the family to be historically significant within local, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, the Hugh A. Keith House is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

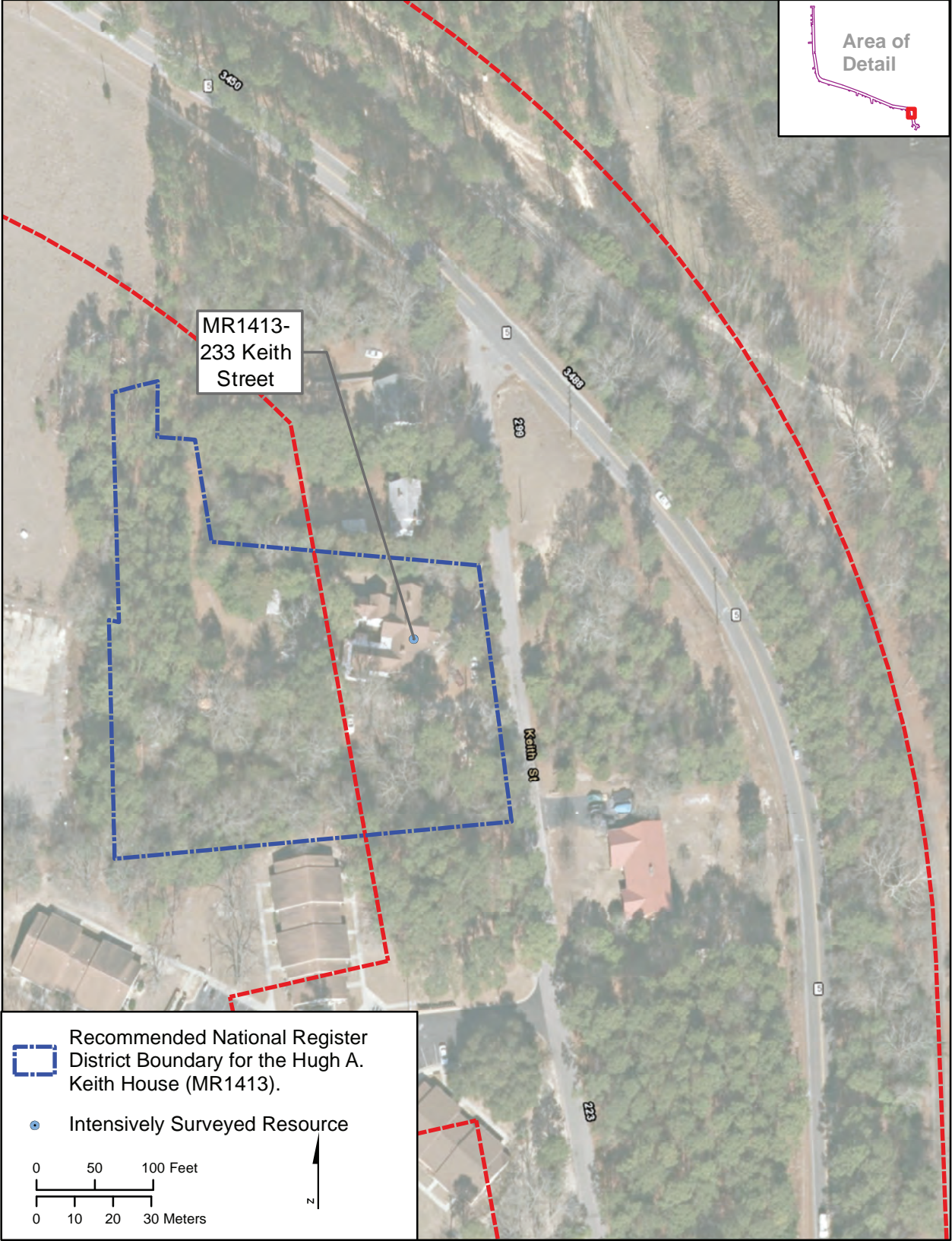
Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The Hugh A. Keith House is an intact example of a late-nineteenth century dwelling that features elements of the Queen Anne style. Despite mid-century interior modifications, the dwelling retains a significant amount of character-defining exterior and interior elements including the original windows and doors, turned columns and millwork on the porch, interior finishes, and original mantels. Additionally, the dwelling illustrates the influence of the Aberdeen & Asheboro Railroad that was key in the movement of building materials representative of and popularized by the Queen Anne style such as turned columns and elaborate millwork. When evaluated alongside contemporary properties in Aberdeen, the Hugh A. Keith House stands out as an intact example of a modest Queen Anne Cottage. Decorative elements such as curved millwork brackets were often removed from a dwelling's façade and few buildings in Aberdeen retain as many original exterior materials as the Hugh A. Keith House. When compared to dwellings such as the gabled-ell house at 310 East Main Street and the Graham-Thompson House in Aberdeen, it is evident that the intact decorative elements at the Hugh A. Keith House are more prominent and elaborate. For these reasons, the Hugh A. Keith House possesses significant individual architectural distinction in type, period, or method of construction to be recommended individually eligible for listing under Criterion C.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any un-retrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Hugh A. Keith House is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

Therefore, the Hugh A. Keith House is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP individually under Criterion C. The recommended period of significance extends from the date of the dwelling's construction in 1882 to 1958, when the dwelling was no longer used as a residence by the Keith family. Of the three buildings extant on the property, two are recommended contributing: the dwelling and the circa 1940 equipment shed.

The recommended NRHP boundaries for the Hugh A. Keith House as an individual resource encompass the section of the 2.9 acre parcel on the west side of Keith Street with the suggested boundaries following the existing right-of-way (Figure 6.38).

Figure 6.38. Recommended National Register District Boundaries for the Hugh A. Keith House.



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Intentionally Left Blank

REFERENCES CITED

Alexander, Ann C.

- 1981 *Perspective on a Resort Community: Historic Buildings Inventory of Southern Pines, North Carolina*. Town of Southern Pines, Southern Pines, North Carolina.

Ancestry.com

- 2015 North Carolina, Marriage Records, 1741-2011. Online Database, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., Provo, Utah.

Anonymous

- 1903 Bright Prospects for our Exhibit: Representative Men Meet and Promise Support. *The North Carolinian*, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Anonymous

- 1922 Big Plans at Marlboro Farm. *The Moore County News*, December 21. Electronic document, Newspapers.com, May 21, 2019.

Anonymous

- 1925 Interesting Facts about Pinehurst. Tufts Archives, Pinehurst, North Carolina.

Anonymous

- 1945 Brown and Alexander (Biberstein, Bowles, Meacham & Reed) records. J. Murrey Atkins Library - Special Collections UNC Charlotte, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Anonymous

- 1948 Hosiery Mill is Reluctantly Taking Holiday. *The Pilot*, December 17. Electronic document, www.thepilot.com/news, accessed may 15, 2019.

Anonymous

- 1955 Mike Breen Named to Head Atlanta Amerotron Office. *Rocky Mount Telegram*, January 26. Electronic document, Newspapers.com, May 15, 2015.

Anonymous

- 1956 Amerotron Builds Aberdeen Offices. *The Robesonian*, December 26. Electronic document, Newspapers.com, accessed May 15, 2019.

Anonymous

- 1957 Amerotron Opens Office Building. *The Robesonian*, June 26. Electronic document, Newspapers.com, accessed May 15, 2019.

Anonymous

1958a *Hill's Southern Pines-Aberdeen (Moore County, N.C.) City Directory*. Hill Directory Company. Electronic document, <https://archive.org/details/hillssouthern-pin1962unse>, accessed May 15, 2019.

Anonymous

1958b U.S. City Directories, 1822-1993; Fayetteville, North Carolina. Electronic document, www.ancestry.com, accessed May 14, 2019.

Anonymous

1963 Deering Milliken Buys Amerotron. *The Robesonian*, April 17. Electronic document, Newspapers.com, accessed May 15, 2019.

Anonymous

1987 Lightning Detection Network Helps Weather Forecasters and Utilities. *Rocky Mount Telegram*, July 5. Electronic document, Newspapers.com, accessed May 15, 2019.

Anonymous

2017 The Evolution of the Gas Pump. *SafeRack*. June 28. <https://www.saferack.com/evolution-gas-pump/>, accessed May 13, 2019.

Baker, Mary A.

1991 Lindley, John Van. NCPedia. <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/lindley-john-van>, accessed May 9, 2019.

Bishir, Catherine W., and Michael T. Southern

2003 *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Douglass, Laura

2016 Page from the Past: Old Mansion, Future Glory. *The Pilot*, May 21. Electronic document, https://www.thepilot.com/news/page-from-the-past-old-mansion-future-glory/article_e4c14238-1ec9-11e6-9efd-373244df09e5.html, accessed May 9, 2019.

Embrey, Tom

2013 Gulistan Carpets Closing Down, Putting 400 Out of Work. *The Pilot*, January 2. Electronic document, https://www.thepilot.com/news/gulistan-carpets-closing-down-putting-out-of-work/article_625b319d-7b9b-5242-aa9d-914ae2dbdf3e.html, accessed June 21, 2019.

Fearnbach, Heather

2014 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Acme-McCrary Hosiery

Mills. National Park Service, Washington D.C.

Glass, Brent D., and Kelly Kress

2006 Textiles. *NCPedia*. <https://www.ncpedia.org/textiles-part-4-decline>, accessed June 17, 2019.

Gohdes-Baten, Betsy

1999 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, John Evander Phillips House. National Park Service, Washington D.C.

Gottfried, Herbert, and Jen Jennings

2009 *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors 1870-1960*. W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York, New York.

Hanbury Preservation Consulting

2010 *Southern Pines Historic District Survey Update Report*. NC-SHPO, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Hood, Davyd Foard, and Laura A. W. Phillips

1996 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Pinehurst Historic District. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Humphries, Bill

1963 Tarheel of the Week, T. Clyde Auman: President of N.C. Peach Growers. *News and Observer*, July 28. Electronic document, https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/77349271/person/32367898147/media/e5dea0f2-92ce-4cdc-adb3-e124d895ee65?_phsrc=kyM270&_phstart=successSource, accessed May 10, 2019.

Little, Ruth, and Michelle Kullen

1998 Moore County Reconnaissance Survey. NC-SHPO, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Martin, Jennifer

2016 May Hosiery Mills Knitting Mills - National Register of Historic Places Nomination. August 26. NC-SHPO, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Moore County

1916 *Moore County Register of Deeds*. Book 65: 486.

1930 *Moore County Register of Deeds*. Book 109: 363.

1947 *Moore County Register of Deeds*. Book 3: 13.

1948a *Moore County Register of Deeds*. Book 160: 038.

1948b *Moore County Register of Deeds*. Book 159: 595.

1949 *Moore County Register of Deeds*. Book 160: 626.

1954 *Moore County Register of Deeds*. Book 189: 333.

1957 *Moore County Register of Deeds*. Book 214: 198.

1966 *Moore County Register of Deeds*. Book 287: 174.

1979 *Moore County Register of Deeds*. Book 448: 707

1999 *Moore County Register of Deeds*. Book 1503: 378.

2004 *Moore County Register of Deeds*. Book 2500: 268.

2009 *Moore County Register of Deeds*. Book 3565: 319.

Mullen, Denise

2011 Harry's Time. *Grand Strand*, October. Electronic document, https://grandstrand-mag.com/feature/harrys_time, accessed May 9, 2019.

North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

2007 North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976. Online Database, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, Provo, Utah.

Pair, William S.

1989 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Aberdeen Historic District. National Park Service, Washington D.C.

Phillips, Laura A. W.

2001 Mor-Val Hosiery Mill - National Register of Historic Places Nomination. National Park Service, July 31. NC-SHPO, Raleigh, North Carolina.

U.S. Census Bureau

1910 1910 United States Federal Census for Moore County, NCUnpublished Archival. *Ancestry.com*. accessed May 13, 2019.

1920 1920 United States Federal Census for Moore County, NCUnpublished Archival. *Ancestry.com*. accessed May 13, 2019.

U.S Census Bureau

1930 1930 United States Federal Census for Moore County, NCUnpublished Archival. *Ancestry.com*. accessed May 13, 2019.

U.S. Census Bureau

1940 1940 United States Federal Census for Moore County, NC Unpublished Archival. *Ancestry.com*. accessed May 20, 2019.

U.S. Geological Survey

1950 Southern Pines Quadrangle Unpublished USGS Survey Map. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington D.C.