

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Aberdeen Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location Roughly bounded by Maple Ave., Bethesda Ave., Campbell St.,

street & number South St., and Poplar St.

not for publication

city, town Aberdeen

vicinity

state North Carolina code NC

county Moore

code 125

zip code 28315

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>104</u>	<u>42</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>107</u>	<u>42</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.
None

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

William S. Fin, Jr.
Signature of certifying official

5-16-89
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
COMMERCE/department store
RELIGION/religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
COMMERCE/department store
RELIGION/religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood/weatherboard
Brick
roof Asphalt
other Metal
Slate

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Aberdeen Historic District consists of a combination of residential, commercial and institutional buildings located east of US Highway 1 in Aberdeen. Built between 1880 and World War II, the historic structures which make up the district comprise the historic core of the town, built along the railroad lines that were the reason for its existence, as well as up the adjacent hillside to the east.

Aberdeen is located in Moore County in the sandhills country of southcentral North Carolina. The town straddles the sloping sides of two low plateaus and a central valley, which is in turn bisected by the four-lane, north/south line of US 1. To the west of the highway is Aberdeen Creek, dammed to form Page's Lake, while to the east, and parallel to the road, run the lines of the Seaboard, Norfolk and Southern and Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroads. Although a number of historically significant buildings are located on the west plateau adjacent to downtown, the broad width of modern US 1 divides them effectively from the clustered buildings of the older area. The two residential segments of the district are located north of the business district and east of the main railroad tracks.

Within the district are 149 total resources, composed of 120 primary buildings, 26 secondary buildings, two structures (a low brownstone wall [#S-1] and a cast- and wrought-iron fence [#S-2]), one site (the cemetery [#SI-1] at Faith Presbyterian Church [#1]); one building, the John Blue House [#3], is already listed in the National Register. Thirty primary non-contributing buildings make up 20 percent of the number of total resources. Of all primary buildings in the district, approximately fifty percent are residential or religious properties, while the remainder are commercial or governmental. Most properties in the district are in fair to good condition, with a few residential properties deteriorated and unoccupied. Also in poor condition are a group of warehouses along the railroad line south of Main Street [#s 118-120]. In recent years there has been general repair and restoration of properties throughout the district.

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The street pattern in the older area of the town is a loose grid plan affected by topography, railroads and pre-existing roads. Residential areas within the district are thickly-wooded with mature trees, primarily oaks and long-leaf pines. The principal open area in the district is the broad expanse of the railroad lines running through the town, but there is also a small park at the southwest corner of Maple and Pine Streets and a partially open space at the northeast corner of High and Pine Streets where a large brick school once stood. The rear lot of the John Blue House [#3], historically associated with the house, consists of open fields divided by tree rows.

The historic central business district of Aberdeen is located on Main and Sycamore streets west of the train tracks, with a slightly later development along South Street. The irregular line of the 100 block of West Main is the result of a gradually increasing density of development over sixty years, from a few structures scattered along a sandy path to a solid blockfront. Page Memorial Church [#57] and the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad Building [#56] sit back from the street on grassed lots, while the rest of the block is an uneven line of one and two-story brick buildings. The largest assemblage of non-contributing buildings in the district is located on the north side of the 100 block of West Main Street [#46-50]. This area is the former site of the Aberdeen Hotel, a three-story building which burned in 1941, following which the present stores were built. All that remains of the hotel is a two-story brick annex built about 1919 [#45].

One of the most unusual buildings in the district is the hip roofed 1907 Page Memorial Library [#91] located on Poplar Street at the west end of Main Street. Constructed of rock-faced concrete block with smooth-faced corner quoins and a frieze of foliate-ornamented block, the diminutive, yet impressive, Classical Revival library has a recessed entrance with concrete Tuscan columns.

Facing the railroad tracks in the 100 block of North Sycamore Street is a blockface of one and two-story brick commercial buildings dating from ca. 1900 to the late 1930s [#s 103-106]. The north end of this block has been demolished in recent years for the construction of a modern supermarket and its parking lot.

Set off from the rest of downtown by the curving line of the Norfolk Southern Railway is a two-block section of commercial buildings along South Street. These one and two-story brick buildings [#s92-102] were constructed mostly in the 1920s and 1930s.

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Several of the most accomplished structures in the downtown area are directly related to the railroads. The (former) Union Station [#114], built in 1906 to a standard design provided by the Seaboard Airline Railway, has the characteristic bellcast hip roof, brick walls with hood molds and corner quoins, and projecting bays on the east and west elevations. This design is echoed by the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad Building [#56] of about the same date, a striking one-story tan brick building with red pressed brick trim.

Most accomplished of these buildings, and one of Aberdeen's most impressive buildings is the 1904 Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad Building [#113]. Located by the side of the tracks, facing the buildings on Sycamore Street, its two-story rectangular brick block with segmentally-arched openings is topped by a high, standing seam tin hip roof with eyebrow vents. The replacement in the 1930s of a wooden bay on the west side of the building with a Classical Revival portico only reinforced its formal appearance. Directly behind the Aberdeen and Rockfish Building, and historically associated with it, is the small, Romanesque Revival (former) Bank of Aberdeen [#17] with a pressed brick front that has round-arched windows and a sheetmetal cornice.

Three historic churches are key buildings in the district. Page Memorial United Methodist Church [#57], constructed in 1913, is a handsome domed, cruciform plan Neo-Classical Revival edifice. Its notable interior has well-executed plasterwork, original light fixtures and opalescent stained glass. The (former) Bethesda Presbyterian Church [#8], constructed in 1906-07 as a successor to Old Bethesda Church which is listed in the National Register, is a T-plan, brick Gothic Revival building with a pyramidal-roofed corner tower. Also Gothic Revival in style, but a much more modest building, is the ca. 1890 Faith Presbyterian Church [#1], a simple rectangular frame church with a shingled front steeple.

Residential properties in the district are predominantly of frame construction in a mix of the styles popular in North Carolina in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, from the Queen Anne to the Craftsman and the Colonial Revival. The greatest number of residences, however, are in the Classical Revival style popular at the turn of the century, and several houses constructed earlier were renovated in the Classical Revival style during that period.

The earliest surviving building in the district is the ca. 1880 Malcolm J. Blue House [#73], a traditional two-story, single-pile frame house with ell and late Greek Revival detailing, later updated with a

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Tuscan-columned front porch and a rear stair hall. Another early residence is the ca. 1891 T. B. Creel House [#111], home of the contractor responsible for constructing many of the town's buildings and shaping the appearance of the district. The Creel House has distinctive jerkin-headed gable roofs with a jerkin-head gable centered in the front elevation and paired, corbelled-capped chimneys. Inside, the modest one and a half-story house is a tour-de-force of diagonal board sheathing and has unusual chamfered cross pattern window surrounds. Plain Queen Anne-style frame dwellings are scattered throughout the district; they include the (former) Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad Office [#22] and the Flora Campbell House [#37], both located on East Main Street. Although now somewhat deteriorated, the Ralph Leach House [#11] on High Street is an atypical example of the Queen Anne/Shingle mode used extensively in nearby Pinehurst.

Three prominent residences in the district, all frame Classical Revival buildings, are located at the intersection of Blue and High Streets, overlooking the downtown area. The John Blue House [#3], constructed about 1888 at the east end of High Street, was remodelled in the early twentieth century by Charlotte architect C. C. Hook, who added a monumental tetraprostyle portico and an entrance bay with fanlighted transom. At the other two corners of the intersection are the Blue-Seymour House [#4] of 1906, with a complicated, hipped-roofed plan and fluted square columns, and the 1908 William Alexander Blue House [#13], whose Queen Anne-influenced plan is fronted by a one-story, wraparound porch with unfluted Ionic columns. Interiors of these houses are fitted with high-quality Classical Revival woodwork with a mixture of Queen Anne, Classical Revival and Craftsman style mantels.

Another good example of the Classical Revival in Aberdeen is the Campbell-McKeithen House [#2] at the east end of the district adjacent to the John Blue property. Like the John Blue House, it was built earlier and renovated into the style, including a modillion cornice and a full-facade porch with grouped Tuscan columns. One of its earlier mantels, a massive Eastlake design, survives.

Much of the residential fabric of the district is composed of modest one-story brick and frame bungalows in the Craftsman style, as well as plain two-story frame Classical Revival houses. These dwellings provide a contrasting setting for the larger, more elaborate residences. Outbuildings in the residential portions of the district consist mainly of small, gable-roofed frame and brick garages.

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INVENTORY LIST

Key

C = Contributing
 N = Noncontributing
 OB = Other buildings
 S = Structures
 SI = Sites

<u>List#</u>	<u>Street#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/Original Owner-Occupant, If Known</u>
West Side, Bethesda Avenue				
C 1.	513	ca. 1890	1	Faith Presbyterian Church; simple gable-front frame church topped by square steeple with bellcast pyramidal roof; small semi-octagonal chancel on brick piers extends to rear; side elevations have four windows with four-over-four sash; entrance with transom and double-leaf two-panel doors centered below pair of smaller windows; black congregation formed in 1867 built on this site; present building appears to be of later construction.
C SI-1.	513	N/A	N/A	Cemetery, Faith Presbyterian Church; remains of cemetery associated with this church and located west of the building in a wooded area; only a few markers survive; earliest is simple rounded headstone of Abram Blue who died 31 July 1889.
C 2.	609	ca. 1891	2	Campbell-McKeithen House; frame house remodeled in Classical Revival style; single-pile front block has gable roof, three-bay facade, and one-story rectangular bays on side elevations; gabled projecting central bay on facade has entrance with sidelights and three-part transom; one-story full-facade porch has grouped Tuscan columns, projecting central bay, and remains of square-section balustrade on roof of central bay; original

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sidelighted balcony entrance converted to paired windows; modillion cornice on main block and porch; Palladian attic window arrangement in gable ends; one- and two-story rear wings and additions; built by and for Alexander Campbell, an early Aberdeen contractor; later owned by merchant J. A. McKeithen; also served as a Presbyterian manse.

N OB-1. 609 ca. 1930 1

Deteriorated metal-clad garage.

North Side, Blue Street

C 3. 200 ca. 1888 2

John Blue House; large frame house whose early 20th century Neo-Classical Revival remodeling is attributed to Charlotte architect Charles C. Hook; main block has hip-roofed, double-pile, center-hall plan; three-bay facade has monumental tetrastyle portico; one-story porch on north elevation; shallow projecting entrance bay has double-leaf doors with fanlight; large first floor windows have transoms; sited on shaded front section of four-acre tract; Blue engaged in turpentine and timber operations and mercantile ventures and was founder and president of the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad; listed in the National Register.

C OB-2. 200 ca. 1890 1

Frame smokehouse with tin shingle hip roof; bracketed pent over entrance.

C OB-3. 200 ca. 1900 1

Frame shed with metal gable roof; entrances on front and side elevations.

C OB-4. 200 ca. 1910 1

Hip-roofed brick and glass cold frame.

N OB-5. 200 ca. 1985 1

Temple-form frame well house.

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South Side, Blue Street

C 4.	201	1906	2	<p>Blue-Seymour House; distinctive Classical Revival frame house with double-pile, center-hall plan topped by hip roof; L-shaped two-bay facade; front bay has rectangular bay window; semi-hexagonal bay on east elevation; one-story stepped porch along right facade bay and east elevation has square-section fluted classical columns; two-story rear wing has recessed second-floor corner porch; one-story rear ell; large corner lot; now sheathed in vinyl siding; built for Clifton N. Blue, a son of John Blue (#3) and superintendent of Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad; later owned and occupied by G. C. Seymour, founder of the local Coca-Cola Bottling Co.; possibly designed by C. C. Hook of Charlotte.</p>
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N OB-6. *	201	1988	1	<p>Simple gable-front frame building with plywood siding; recessed porch. <i>Moved from property to another town</i></p>
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~~North~~ ^{SOUTH} Side, South Garrett Street

C 5.	113	ca. 1931	1	<p>G. C. Baldwin House; simple frame Craftsman bungalow; double pile with gable roof; three-bay facade; porch roof an extension of standing seam tin main roof; tapered square-section posts on brick piers; German siding; built for G. C. Baldwin; has been rental property for many years.</p>
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C 6. *	117	ca. 1915	1	<p>Joe Allred, Jr., House; frame house hidden by trees and shrubbery; gable roof with shingled gable ends; porch has square-section paneled posts on wooden piers; low porch wall; semi-hexagonal bay on north elevation; windows have twelve-over-two sash; Allred was co-owner and operator of Allred's Standard Store. <i>Deteriorated beyond utility due to termites and neglect. TORN DOWN</i></p>
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C 7.	123	ca. 1920	1	<p>House; gable-front frame bungalow clad in</p>
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German siding; shed bay on north elevation; semi-hexagonal bay on south elevation; double pile with three-bay facade; hip-roofed porch has slender square-section posts and balusters; windows have twelve-over-two sash; apparently built as rental property.

North Side, High Street

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|---------|-----|----------|---|--|
| C 8. | 307 | 1906-07 | 1 | (former) Bethesda Presbyterian Church; handsome brick Gothic Revival Church with T-plan gable roof; double-leaf entrances with elliptical transoms flank semi-hexagonal bay on facade; rising above west entrance is tower with trios of long narrow round-arched vents; tower has slightly convex pyramidal tin-shingle roof and domed corner buttresses, all topped by finials; above east entrance is low brick balustrade with finials on corner piers; stained-glass windows in pointed-arched openings topped by label molds and separated on side elevations by buttresses; one-story rear addition; built as a successor to Old Bethesda Presbyterian Church (NR), whose congregation was formed in the late 18th century; now home of the Church of Christ. |
| C OB-7. | 307 | ca. 1925 | 1 | Gable-roofed log house with stone chimney on east elevation; small shed porch; windows have four-over-four sash. |
| N OB-8. | 307 | ca. 1975 | 1 | Gable-front brick-veneered educational building. |

South Side, High Street

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| C 9. | 300 | ca. 1909 | 2 | John W. Graham House; well-crafted double-pile frame Classical/Colonial Revival topped by pyramidal roof; small hip dormer; two-story semi-octagonal bay on east elevation; one-story wraparound porch with Tuscan |
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| | | | | columns and shallow pedimented entrance bay; asymmetrical facade; entrance flanked by windows has molded surround; tall brick chimneys with corbelled caps; two-story ell; Graham, a son-in-law of John Blue (#3), was cashier and an officer of the Bank of Aberdeen; also was chairman of Moore County Board of Education. |
| N 10. | 304 | ca. 1950 | 1 | House; gable-roofed frame ranch-style house clad in aluminum siding. |
| C 11. | * 306 | ca. 1907 | 2 | Ralph Leach House; deteriorated Shingle Style house with gambrel roof; hidden by trees and shrubbery; German siding on main body and shingles in gable ends; pedimented two-story bay on east elevation; slate roof; vacant and boarded up; built for the owner of the Aberdeen hotel who was mayor 1912-17. <i>Roof deteriorated collapsed, condemned and demolished</i> |
| N 12. | 308 | ca. 1955 | 1 | House; gable-roofed brick cottage. |
| C 13. | 408 | 1908 | 2 | William Alexander Blue House; frame Colonial Revival with double-pile, side-hall plan topped by hip roof with flat platform and central gable dormer; two-story semi-octagonal bays on side elevations; asymmetrical three-bay facade; one-story porch with unfluted Ionic columns spans facade with elliptical northeast corner and continues on east elevation to porte cochere; entrance has beveled and leaded glass sidelights and three-part transom; now clad in aluminum siding; first owner was a son of John Blue and became president of Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad after his father's death; C. C. Hook of Charlotte may have designed. |
| North Side, Knight Street | | | | |
| N 14. | 104-108 | ca. 1948 | 1 | Garner's Insurance Agency; two-section commercial building of rubble stone with stucco above window lintels; corrugated metal gable roof of unequal slopes; metal canopy on poles shelters facade. |

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| N 15. | 110 | ca. 1948 | 1 | Fairley's TV Repair; similar in form to #14; has been brick veneered; small shingled pent above shopfront; small brick addition at rear of west elevation. |
| C 16. | 114 | 1940 | 1 | (former) <u>Sandhill Citizen</u> Printing Office; two-section building; rear section gable-roofed and metal-clad with shed-roofed vehicle shelter on west elevation; front section built of rock-faced cast concrete block with smooth-faced quoins; flat roof; three-bay facade with large display windows; smaller windows on side elevation. |
| North Side, East Main Street | | | | |
| C 17. | 107 | 1906 | 1 | (former) Bank of Aberdeen; relatively intact small Romanesque Revival brick commercial building; stretcher bond pressed brick; stone lintels and sills; decorative sheetmetal cornice across three-bay facade; round-arched windows with transoms flank round-arched entrance, all having keystones; flat-arched windows on side elevations; stepped parapets with tile copings on side elevations; bank established in 1906, bought out and moved in 1910; later housed Merchant's and Farmer's Bank; T. B. Creel was contractor. |
| N 18. | 211 | ca. 1950 | 1 | American Legion Building; hip-roofed concrete block building with open-plan interior; Colonial Revival portico; double-leaf Craftsman doors. |
| C 19. | 301 | 1938 | 1 1/2 | Ralph Leach, Jr., House; gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival with paired gable dormers; double pile with three-bay facade; one-story wing on west elevation; tripartite windows flank entrance with triangular pediment; carport attached at rear; vinyl siding; Leach owned an automobile dealership and was a civic leader. |

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| C 20. | 305 | 1924 | 1 | Dan Allred House; gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow clad in wide weatherboards; triple pile with three-bay facade; small gabled front porch with full-height brick piers is screened; small wing on west elevation; Allred ran and later owned the Standard Store, which became Allred's Chevrolet Agency in 1926. |
| C OB-9. | 305 | ca. 1924 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame garage with double-leaf doors. |
| C 21. | 307 | ca. 1924 | 1 | C. J. Johnson House; attractive stuccoed triple-pile Craftsman bungalow with brick foundation; gable roof; two-bay facade; projecting west bay is gable-roofed; gabled entrance porch on west elevation has chunky battered posts on stuccoed piers and Tudor arches; tripartite front windows; belt course below windows; Johnson was a merchant. |
| C 22. | 309 | ca. 1906 | 1 1/2 | (former) Aberdeen & Asheboro Railroad Office; double-pile frame building topped by steeply-pitched hip roof with large hip dormer; hip-roofed bay on west elevation; entrance is in left (west) bay of three-bay facade; wrap-around porch has slender bracketed turned posts, spindle frieze and spindle balusters with double-cross central piece; said to have been built as office for Aberdeen & Asheboro Railroad; converted to residence after purchase by railroad engineer James R. Page. |
| N 23. | 311 | 1894 | 1 | (former) Aberdeen Baptist Church; frame Gothic Revival church converted for use as residence; concave front slope of hip roof changed to pedimented gable; top stage of corner tower removed; pointed-arch windows changed to flat-arch; two-story 1920s wing extends to east at rear; congregation formed in 1894, became First Baptist Church of Aberdeen in 1948; moved to new building in 1956. |

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| C 24. | 403 | 1925-26 | 1 1/2 | McKeithen-Guion House; handsome gable-roofed brick-veneered double-pile bungalow with stuccoed gable ends; slate roof; stuccoed shed dormer; semi-hexagonal bay on east elevation; three-bay facade spanned by engaged porch with basket arches supported by short stuccoed posts on brick piers linked by low brick wall; porte cochere on east side topped by pedimented gable; built for druggist D. I. McKeithen; later residence of C. L. Guion, who operated a drug store. |
| C 25. | 407 | 1901 | 2 | Archibald A. McKeithen House; double-pile frame house topped by tin shingle hip roof with hip dormer; converted to apartments; two-story bays on side elevations; one-story porch with square-section posts spans two-bay facade and continues on east elevation; McKeithen was a farmer, merchant and Aberdeen's postmaster from 1920-1924. |
| C 26. | 607 | ca. 1913 | 1 1/2 | Weldon-Edge House; double-pile frame house topped by tin shingle hip roof with pedimented dormers on facade and side elevations; windows on each side of sidelighted entrance are flanked by paired windows; bay on west elevation; porch has two-stage brick piers; tall brick chimneys with decorative caps; building contractor J. A. Weldon began construction of the house; later owned by H. J. Edge. |
| C 27. | 609 | ca. 1895 | 2 | J. W. Smith House; traditional single-pile gable-roofed frame house with three-bay facade; converted to duplex with central bay now having two doors; one-story ell and shed wings; asbestos siding; Smith was a merchant and farmer. |
| C OB-10. | 609 | ca. 1920 | 1 | Small gable-roofed frame garage converted for storage. |

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| C 28. | 615 | ca. 1890 | 1 | J. T. Harrington House; traditional single-pile frame house with three-bay facade and L-shaped rear wing; porch has slender square-section posts and sawn balustrade; louvered attic vents with sawn decoration; asbestos siding; Harrington, a merchant, was Aberdeen's first police officer and later police chief. |
| South Side, East Main Street | | | | |
| N 29. | 104 | ca. 1905 | 1 | (former) Carter's Pharmacy; brick commercial building originally the twin of #30; stepped corbelled parapet removed; upper portion of facade, including shopfront transoms brick-veneered; rest of shopfront boarded up; first occupant was Carter's pharmacy; later housed Keith's DeLuxe Cleaners; said to have been built by T. B. Creel. |
| C 30. | 106 | ca. 1905 | 1 | (former) Allred Grocery Store Building; small tan brick commercial building with stepped parapet and corbelled cornice; bracketed cornice above original wood and glass shopfront; recessed entrance with modern 6-panel door; large transoms with colored glass panes around edges have been painted; was a fish market for a number of years; said to have been built by T. B. Creel. |
| C 31. | 108 | ca. 1904 | 2 | (former) Standard Store; typical early 20th century brick commercial building with corbelled brick cornice between corner pilasters; below cornice is continuous brick hood mold; tall second floor windows in segmental-arch openings replaced with smaller windows; shopfront altered; wooden stairs on east elevation; stepped parapet on side elevations; a general store operated by the Allred family; converted to automobile dealership; built by T. B. Creel. |
| C 32. | 204 | ca. 1918 | 1 | (former) Dr. Alex McLeod Office; gable-front frame double-pile bungalow with tile-clad |

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rear addition; two-bay facade has offset gabled porch with shingled gable end, tapered posts on brick piers and turned balusters; brick veneer on lower three to four feet of main block; windows have twelve-over-two sash; McLeod was a physician.

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|----------|-----|----------|---|---|
| N 33. | 210 | ca. 1960 | 1 | House; brick-veneered Colonial Revival with pedimented gable roof; entrance-bay porch has square-section posts and balusters on flat roof; eyebrow dormer. |
| C 34. | 300 | ca. 1897 | 2 | J. F. Allred House; traditional single-pile, center-hall-plan frame house greatly enlarged by numerous two-story rear and one-story side additions; central pedimented portico with monumental square-section columns; one-story porch with square-section columns encircles the house, enclosed on rear and east elevation; above sidelighted main entrance is shingled balcony; variety of original and replacement windows; Allred owned and operated Aberdeen's Standard Store (#31). |
| C OB-11. | 300 | ca. 1910 | 1 | Hip-roofed frame garage whose west elevation is partially glazed. |
| C 35. | 306 | ca. 1894 | 1 | Dr. H. C. Williams House; traditional gable-roofed T-shaped frame house with rear ell; shed-roofed porch across right (west) two bays of three-bay facade has slender chamfered posts and diagonal square-section balusters; similar porch on west elevation; Williams was a physician. |
| N 36. | 308 | ca. 1900 | 1 | R. G. Farrell House; gable-roofed, single-pile frame cottage, now clad in asbestos siding, whose original front and side porches were removed in the 1940s; small gable-roofed replacement porch with wrought-iron supports centered on three-bay facade; carport on east elevation; Farrell was a merchant. |

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| C 37. | 310 | ca. 1906 | 1 | Flora M. Campbell House; traditional T-shaped frame house with standing seam tin gable roof; elevated lot; three-bay facade with two-bay, shed-roofed porch supported by bracketed square-section posts; square-section balusters; vinyl siding; built for Flora M. Campbell who sold it in 1910 to Dr. Alex McLeod who used it as rental property. |
| C 38. | 404 | 1901-02 | 1 | Graham-Thompson House; transitional Queen Anne/Classical Revival frame house marked by irregular configuration with multiple gables; four-bay facade has semi-hexagonal bay; full-facade porch has pedimented projecting entrance bay and Tuscan columns; larger gable behind pediment has diamond boss in gable end; sidelighted entrance; built for Mrs. Christian Graham, a widow; later occupied by her daughter, Annie Thompson, wife of I. A. Thompson. |
| C OB-12. | 404 | ca. 1915 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame two-car garage with exposed rafter ends. |
| C 39. | 406 | ca. 1891 | 2 | (former) Methodist Parsonage; traditional L-shaped frame house with pedimented gable roof; front bay is semi-hexagonal; recessed three bays of four-bay facade spanned by one-story porch with Tuscan columns which continues on west elevation; sidelighted entrance; classical cornerboards; one-story rear ell and wings; built as parsonage for Aberdeen Methodist Church; later was manse for Bethesda Presbyterian Church. |
| C 40. | 500 | ca. 1891 | 2 | John B. Graham House; double-pile, center-hall-plan frame house with gable roof; second floor added ca. 1900; shallow central entrance bay on three-bay facade has decorative gable ornament; recessed entrance has transom; one-story ell; asbestos siding; Graham was a teacher and banker. |

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| C 41. | 502 | ca. 1893 | 1 | T. M. Benoy House; simple gable-front frame house clad in asbestos siding; triple pile with three-bay facade; porch has tapered classical posts on brick piers at corners, slender square-section posts between; triangular knee braces; apparently built for T. M. Benoy. |
| N 42. | 504 | ca. 1960 | 1 | House; gable-roofed brick and frame ranch-style house with engaged carport. |
| C 43. | 506 | ca. 1919 | 1 | J. L. Rhyne House; triple-pile, hip-roofed frame bungalow with three-bay facade; hip dormer; engaged porch has been enclosed; walls shingled above windows; Rhyne was auditor for Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad Co. |
| N OB-13. | 506 | ca. 1945 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame garage with attached shed; replacement siding and modern windows. |
| C 44. | 606 | 1921 | 2 | W. T. Huntley House; hip-roofed frame American Four-Square with double-pile, side-hall plan topped by hip roof with shingled hip dormer; two-story shed wing; one-story full-facade porch has Tuscan columns; lower three feet of walls have brick facing; German siding on shallow two-story bay on west elevation; Huntley was town tax collector and station master for Seaboard Air Line Railroad. |

North Side, West Main Street

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| C 45. | 106 | ca. 1919 | 2 | (former) Aberdeen Hotel Annex; brick commercial building whose facade has been stuccoed; flat-arched second floor front windows filled in; segmental-arched side windows have four-over-four sash; replacement aluminum and glass shopfront in original opening; first occupant was Fox Drug Co.; was annex of Aberdeen Hotel for many years. |
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N 46.	116	ca. 1950	1	Commercial Building; brick commercial building with aluminum and glass shopfront and metal canopy; occupies site of Aberdeen Hotel.
N 47.	118	ca. 1955	1	Commercial Building; brick commercial building with parapet facade, aluminum and glass shopfront and metal canopy; another occupant of Aberdeen Hotel site.
N 48.	120	ca. 1950	1	Commercial Building; brick commercial building converted to office; shingled pent over remodeled shopfront with wood-panel sheathing and strip windows.
N 49.	122	ca. 1950	1	Commercial Building; brick commercial building with aluminum and glass shopfront and metal canopy; Rexall Drugs neon sign.
N 50.	124	ca. 1950	2	Commercial Building; brick commercial building with angled southwest corner; aluminum and glass shopfront and aluminum canopy.

South Side, West Main Street

C 51.	101-103	ca. 1906	2	Eva Page Building; handsome and relatively intact five-sided brick commercial building with corbelled brick cornice; bays separated by brick pilasters; second-floor windows in segmental-arch openings with header hood molds; large plate-glass display windows and first-floor entrance below bracketed wood cornice; display window on west elevation bricked up; built by T. B. Creel; occupants have included a dry goods store, a jewelry store and a laundry; second floor was professional offices.
C 52.	105	ca. 1909	2	Keith Building; brick commercial building with corbelled cornice, corner pilasters, and stepped roofline on side elevations; replacement shopfront has arcaded windows and perma-stone around edges; below cornice are four

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- half-size windows above four full-size windows, all in segmental-arch openings with brick hood molds; built by T. B. Creel for Hugh A. Keith, Sr., who operated a dry goods and grocery store.
- C 53. 107 ca. 1920 1 Commercial Building; simple brick commercial building with panelled brick parapet facade; replacement shopfront of wood, metal and glass; first occupant was an automobile dealership; later housed a drug store.
- C 54. 111 1912 2 Aberdeen Hardware Company; intact and well-composed Classical Revival brick commercial building; parapet with corner pilasters and corbelled cornice above sheetmetal cornice with mutules and entablature; second floor windows have rock-faced granite sills and lintels; original wood, metal and plate-glass shopfront with recessed double-leaf entrance and prism-glass transoms below sheetmetal pent cornice; clipped corner on rear elevation; built by T. B. Creel; has been continuously occupied by a hardware store since construction.
- C 55. 113 ca. 1914 1 (former) Page Trust Company; Classical Revival brick commercial building with parapet gable roof; corbelled brick cornice above sheetmetal cornice; pedimented portico with full-height brick piers has sheetmetal cornice with dentils; large plate-glass windows with transoms flank double-leaf doors; west elevation has large windows whose transoms are covered with plywood; Page Trust Co. was the successor to the Bank of Aberdeen; closed permanently during 1933 Banking Holiday; T. B. Creel designed and was contractor.
- C 56. 117 ca. 1906 1 Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad Building; striking tan brick building with red pressed brick trim; high hip roof on main block; symmetrical gable-roofed projecting bays flank entrance bay on three-bay facade; decorative

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gables on side elevations; pebble-dash stuccoed foundation and gable ends; segmental-arched window and door openings have red brick hood molds and quoins; red-brick corner quoins; narrower windows bracket entrance with transom; two brick rear wings forming an L shape were added prior to 1930; designed and built by T. B. Creel as headquarters of Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad; in 1912 became central office for Page & Co.

C 57. 119 1913 2

Page Memorial United Methodist Church; dynamic Neo-Classical Revival brick church whose hip roof is capped by a standing seam copper dome on an octagonal brick base with four oculus windows; centered on the facade is a monumental pedimented tetrastyle Ionic portico; it is echoed on the side elevations by shallow pedimented bays with brick Ionic pilasters; on the rear is a shallow pedimented bay without windows with a one-story wing; dentilled sheetmetal cornice encircles the building; large round-arched stained glass windows; main entrance has heavy entablature on Ionic pilasters; secondary entrance on west elevation has semi-circular hood with consoles; built in memory of Allison Francis Page and Catherine Frances Page on site of earlier frame Aberdeen Methodist Church, organized 1889; Charlotte architect J. M. McMichael designed the building, which was erected by T. B. Creel.

North Side, West Maple Avenue

C 58. 104 ca. 1920 1

House; small frame building, one bay wide by two bays deep, with shed-roofed wing at rear of east elevation; standing seam tin hip roof; sidelighted entrance sheltered by bracketed low gable hood; asbestos siding; may have been moved from different location in 1930s.

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C 59.	106	1922	1	Melvin M. Creel House; frame Craftsman bungalow with front-facing jerkin head gable roof; triple pile with three-bay facade; shed addition at rear of east elevation; German siding; porch is screened above low plywood wall; built behind T. B. Creel House (#111) for his son M. M. Creel.
C 60.	108	1939	1	O. L. Seymour Tenant House; double-pile stuccoed house with tin-shingle, front-gable roof; entrance-bay gable-roofed porch has square-section posts and balusters; three-bay facade; built as rental property by local businessman O. Leon Seymour.
C 61.	110	1939	1	O. L. Seymour Tenant House; similar to #61; double-pile stuccoed house with tin-shingle, front-gable roof; three-bay facade has entrance-bay hip-roofed porch with square-section posts; built as rental property by local businessman O. Leon Seymour.
N OB-14.	110	ca. 1950	1	Flat-roofed, stuccoed storage building.
East Side, North Pine Street				
C 62.	106	1923	1	George D. Martin House; double-pile frame Craftsman bungalow with gable roof; semi-hexagonal bay on south elevation; gable-roofed porch with tapered square-section posts shelters asymmetrical three-bay facade; German siding; Martin was owner of Martin Motor Co. and an important local businessman and civic leader.
C S-1.	200	ca. 1915	N/A	Low brownstone wall running along west and north sides of large corner lot where Aberdeen Graded School was erected in 1913 to replace an earlier frame school building; steps near northwest corner; school no longer stands.
N 63.	210	ca. 1980	1	New Life Tabernacle UPC; rectangular gable-

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- roofed frame church building with vertical-panel plywood siding.
- C 64. 300 ca. 1892 2 (former) Aberdeen Lumber Company Office; traditional gable-roofed frame house with single-pile, center-hall plan and one-story rear ell; three-bay facade spanned by shed-roofed, one-story porch with square-section posts and ladder balustrade; standing seam tin roof; apparently built as office of Aberdeen Lumber Co., which was succeeded by Penn Lumber Co.; later converted to residence.
- C 65. 302 ca. 1911 2 Creel-Caddell House; traditional single-pile, gable-roofed frame house with three-bay facade; two-story rear ell with one-story wing; one-story, shed-roofed screened porch is less than full facade, has square-section posts; double-leaf doors with tabernacle panes; asbestos siding; standing seam tin roof; built by Elwood Creel, son of T. B. Creel and a railroad engineer; acquired in late 1920s by W. J. Caddell, a railroad employee.
- C 66. 304 ca. 1905 1 House; traditional single-pile frame house with standing seam tin gable roof; three-bay facade sheltered by shed-roofed porch with square-section posts and slender balusters; rear ell and shed wing.
- West Side, North Pine Street
- C 67. 105 ca. 1905 1 Frank Stockman House; double-pile rectangular frame house with high hip roof; small additions on side elevations; porch spanning two-bay facade has turned posts; door has tabernacle panes; asbestos siding; Stockman was a tailor and a native of France.
- C 68. 205 ca. 1904 2 A. T. McFarland House; attractive traditional gable-roofed, single-pile frame house whose three-bay facade has a central gable; one-

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story porch has chamfered posts with brackets and sawn balustrade; this pattern repeated on central second-floor balcony; German siding; tin shingle roof; one-story rear wing; master mechanic McFarland owned an automobile garage.

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| C | OB-15. | 205 | ca. 1920 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame storage building. |
| C | 69. | 211 | ca. 1908 | 1 | Hardin Gunter House; traditional single-pile, gable-roofed frame house with shed wing spanning rear elevation; three-bay facade has central entrance sheltered by bracketed gable hood with arch; asbestos siding; Gunter was a life insurance agent and member of the Town Board. |
| C | 70. | 215 | ca. 1909 | 2 | E. W. Gunter House; hip-roofed frame double-pile American Four-Square with three-bay facade; one-story screened porch has Tuscan columns; entrance has wide sidelights; Gunter worked in a lumber mill. |
| West Side, South Pine Street | | | | | |
| N | 71. | 102 | ca. 1965 | 1 | House; hip-roofed brick ranch-style house with framed-in corner garage. |
| C | 72. | 104 | ca. 1910 | 2 | Weaver House; well-composed frame Colonial Revival topped by high hipped roof with decorative pediments on three-bay facade and south elevation; double-pile, center-hall plan; one-story porch spanning facade and south elevation has Tuscan columns on brick piers; sidelights, entrance and upper window sash have diamond-pattern glass; F. Stewart Weaver operated Weaver's Furniture Store. |
| C | 73. | 312 | ca. 1880 | 2 | Malcolm J. Blue House; traditional single-pile frame house with late Greek Revival influence; gable roof with gable centered over three-bay facade; center-hall plan; two-story rear shed wing; one-story wings on rear |

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and south elevation; one-story porch with Tuscan columns shelters facade openings and continues on north elevation and rear; entrance has sidelights and five-light transom; octagonal attic vent with concave sides; believed to be the oldest surviving house within original city limits; Blue, a son of Malcolm M. Blue (Malcolm Blue Farm - NR) ran a turpentine distillery and was the community's first postmaster, when it was known as Blue's Crossing.

East Side, North Poplar Street

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| N 74. | 108-112 | ca. 1945 | 1 | Smith-Hudson Building; flat-roofed brick commercial building with aluminum and glass shopfront surrounded by pigmented structural glass. |
| N 75. | 114 | ca. 1946 | 1 | (former) Arey Office Building; flat-roofed brick building with replacement shopfront of multi-colored brick veneer below tile shed roof. |
| N 76. | 120-122 | ca. 1948 | 1 | Commercial Building; flat-roofed brick commercial building with stepped parapet facade; shopfront has board and batten paneling around aluminum and glass display windows and recessed entrances. |
| C 77. | 124 | ca. 1920 | 2 | Mrs. Decie J. Welch House; traditional frame L-shaped house with gable roof; one-story wing on north elevation; ell on rear; one-story porch with simple classical columns follows stepped three-bay facade and continues across north wing; Mrs. Welch ran a boarding house here. |
| C 78. | 200 | ca. 1896 | 1 1/2 | David Knight House; double-pile, square frame house with steeply pitched hip roof of standing seam tin; hip-roofed dormers on facade and side elevations and rear wing; three-bay facade has shed-roofed porch with |

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				tapered posts on brick piers; asbestos siding; modern chimney on north elevation; Knight was likely Aberdeen's first blacksmith; he also was a deputy sheriff.
N 79.	202	ca. 1960	1	House; gable-roofed brick-veneered Colonial Revival whose entrance-bay portico has arched opening below gable roof, with paired Tuscan columns.
N 80.	204	ca. 1960	1	Building; gable-front brick-veneered building with Colonial Revival influence.
C 81.	206	ca. 1922	2	Minnie B. Farrell House (Lloyd Hall); large brick-veneered Colonial Revival with double-pile, center-hall plan; symmetrical three-bay facade has monumental central portico, three pedimented dormers, and tripartite windows flanking entrance with sidelights and transom; two-story rear wing; L-shaped 1 1/2-story wing added on north elevation in 1930s has gable roof and shed wall dormers; one-story addition in angle of L-wing; Mrs. Minnie B. Farrell operated a tourist home in this house.
N OB-16.	206	ca. 1950	1	Small hip-roofed brick building with frame addition; used as residence.
N OB-17.	206	ca. 1960	1	Shed-roofed garage and storage building.
C 82.	214	ca. 1913	2	Bryant House; double-pile frame Neo-Classical Revival brick-veneered in the 1950s; monumental Tuscan portico centered on three-bay facade; one-story porch removed from facade between 1924 and 1930; one-story porch partially enclosed on north elevation; one- and two-story wings on south; tin-shingle hip roof has flat platform and pedimented dormer; built for Julia Thagard Bryant; converted to tourist home in early 1930s.
C OB-18.	214	ca. 1931	1	Gable-roofed, metal-clad, two-car garage.

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C	OB-19.	214	ca. 1935	2	Flat-roofed brick garage with second-floor apartment.
C	OB-20.	214	ca. 1935	1	T-shaped concrete block and brick-veneered house with standing seam tin gable roof; chimney on north elevation.
N	83.	300	ca. 1950	1	House; gable-roofed double-pile frame house with asymmetrical three-bay facade.
C	OB-21.	300	ca. 1920	1	Small frame outbuilding with German siding, standing seam tin gable roof; door has six horizontal panels; associated with earlier house on this site.
C	S-2.	300	ca. 1900	N/A	Ornamental cast- and wrought-iron fence set in low granite wall; associated with earlier house on this site.

West Side, North Poplar Street

N	84.	101	ca. 1955	1	Commercial Building; flat-roofed brick commercial building with clipped southeast corner; aluminum and glass display windows and doors.
N	85.	105	ca. 1955	1	Commercial Building; flat-roofed brick commercial building with aluminum and glass display windows and doors.
C	86.	107	ca. 1930	1	Medlin Building; small brick Classical Revival office building topped by standing seam tin hipped roof with paired eyebrow vents on each side elevation; entrance in left bay of three-bay facade is recessed, has transom; opening has classical surround; windows have stone lintels with keystones and stone spandrels with metal grilles; built for E. M. Medlin, a local dentist and onetime mayor of Aberdeen.
C	87.	203	ca. 1905	2	C. A. Benoy House; traditional single-pile, gable-roofed frame house with third gable

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					centered on three-bay facade; decorative wood shingle in gable ends; German siding; hip-roofed porch with small central gable has been enclosed; house converted to apartments; one-story rear ell and one-story addition with vertical panel siding; Benoy owned a general store in Aberdeen.		
{	N	OB-22.	203	ca. 1950	1	} +	Small frame house clad in asbestos siding.
	N	OB-23.	203	ca. 1950	1		Gable-roofed frame building with wing on north elevation; asbestos siding.
	C	88.	207	ca. 1928	1		(former) Auto Sales & Service Building; gable-roofed Colonial Revival-influenced building whose service bays have been closed up; small central gable; elliptical fanlights in gable ends; gable-roofed rear wing with shed addition on north elevation is separated by parapet brick firewall from common bond brick building with flat roof; windows on side elevation of this building are sheltered by bracketed shed hoods; was built as automobile sales and service building; now houses the <u>Sandhill Citizen</u> .
	N	89.	211	ca. 1928	1		Alltel-Sandhill Telephone Company; flat-roofed, common-bond brick building with tapestry brick facade; decorative brickwork; windows on south elevation have crossette-pattern upper sash; two larger late 20th century additions on north elevation.
	C	90.	301	1929	1		Poplar Street Service Station; attractive stuccoed service station topped by hip roof covered with metal Mission-tile roofing; roof extends over service area supported by heavy stuccoed square-section posts on brick piers; brick on building walls to same height as piers; life insurance agent Hardin A. Gunter owned the station.

* demolished March 16, 1993
 (see photo in letter dated
 April 1, 1993 from Martha Thomas)

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West Side, South Poplar Street

C 91.	102	1907	1	<p>Page Memorial Library; charming diminutive building constructed of rock-faced concrete block with smooth-faced block corner quoins; pyramidal roof with gabled parapet at center of three-bay facade; recessed entrance flanked by concrete Tuscan columns; sheetmetal cornice; sidelights, three-part transom and upper sash of windows have diamond lattice pattern; T. B. Creel was contractor; funds provided by Miss Mary Page in memory of her parents Allison Francis and Catherine Frances Page.</p>
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South Side, East South Street

C 92. *	204	ca. 1928	1	<p>House; gable-front shingled Craftsman bungalow; triple-pile with three-bay facade; offset gabled porch has square-section posts with simple brackets; rear addition; now the offices of Colonial Abrasive Products Co. <i>House removed ca. 1940 and replaced by another house</i></p>
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North Side, West South Street

N 93.	100	ca. 1960	1	<p>Styers Service Station; flat-roofed concrete block service surrounded by paved area.</p>
C 94.	110	ca. 1935	1	<p>Commercial Building; brick commercial building with tapestry-brick, stepped-parapet facade; rear elevation is tapered to follow railroad tracks; shopfronts have large plate-glass windows separated by brick pilasters; some recessed entrances.</p>

South Side, West South Street

C 95.	101	ca. 1929	2	<p>Wiley Building; brick commercial building whose flattened northwest corner is a fifth side; first-floor windows have transoms;</p>
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single large pane in front display windows; other first-floor windows paired casements; second floor has paired double-hung-sash windows; recessed entrance; H. L. Wiley ran a restaurant and boarding house.

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| C 96. | 103 | ca. 1926 | 1 | (former) Mack's Five and Ten; small brick commercial building with header brickwork in cornice and delineating panel below cornice; metal and glass angled shopfront with paneling over display window transoms; built by T. D. McLean; Mack's Five and Ten was an early occupant. |
| C 97. | 105 | 1926 | 2 | (former) Economy Grocery Store; brick commercial building with stepped roofline on side elevation; original bronze and glass shopfront with prism-glass transom is intact; recessed name panel; second floor added in 1930s has pair of one-over-one sash windows; built for T. D. McLean; A & P was an early occupant; Economy Grocery Store was a later, longtime occupant. |
| C 98. | 107 | 1926 | 2 | McLean Building; brick commercial building with stepped roofline on side elevation; cornice has decorative brick banding; original bronze and glass shopfront with prism-glass transom and recessed windows; second floor has paired one-over-one windows flanking single window; T. D. McLean operated a furniture store here until his death in 1947. |
| C 99. | 109-111 | ca. 1923 | 1 | Melvin and Huntley Building; brick two-store commercial building with tapestry-brick facade and corbelled brick cornice; recessed name panels below cornice; decorative stuccoed cross inserts; left (east) store has original bronze, tile and glass shopfront although transom is covered; Pender's Market was early occupant; right (west) store has replacement shopfront; was site of Melvin's clothing store; building originally owned by J. K. Melvin and W. T. Huntley. |

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| C 100. | 113-115 | 1925 | 1 | Burney Hardware Company Building; brick two-story commercial building with stepped parapet facade; two projecting portions of parapet have corbelled brickwork; decorative panel outlined with soldier brick; right (west) two-thirds of building occupied by Burney Hardware Co. has original bronze and glass shopfront with prism-glass transoms, repeated on display window on west elevation; smaller east section has replacement aluminum and glass shopfront, transom has been covered; built by A. L. Burney for his hardware business; smaller section's first occupant was a grocery store run by Knox Matthews. |
| C 101. | 201 | ca. 1919 | 1 | (former) Martin Motor Company; brick automobile sales and service building with broad rainbow roof; recessed shopfronts and entrances; left (east) section stuccoed; larger right (west) section brick-veneered; entrances have transoms; rear portion has pointed-arch window openings on side elevations; building originally a livery stable; canopy added between 1924 and 1930, area below was for automobile display. |
| C 102. | 203 | ca. 1915 | 2 | Seymour Building; two-section brick commercial building with continuous corbelled-brick cornice; stepped roofline on side elevations; first floor has large aluminum and glass display windows, flat-arched entrance with transom and two segmental-arched windows, one standard and one small; second floor has three flat-arched windows and three segmental-arched windows; extending from west elevation is one-story brick building with large loading-bay openings; the right (west) section of this building has metal additions on the roof and west elevation; G. C. Seymour had this building erected to house the Aberdeen Coca-Cola Bottling Co. |

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West Side, North Sycamore Street

- C 103. 101 ca. 1900 2 Farrell Building; early brick commercial building with corbelled cornice; projecting sections of facade's stepped parapet have been removed, although corner pieces with corbel stops remain; second-floor window openings on facade and south elevation and first-floor half windows on south elevation are set in segmental arches with header hood molds; left (south) section has metal and glass shopfront with recessed entrance; right (north) section shopfront covered with vertical paneling; transoms covered; east elevation entrance and windows for rear section of building altered; occupied by Farrell's Dry Goods Store (later Wilson and Farrell); rear section was post office; built by T. B. Creel.
- C 104. 105 ca. 1912 2 Farrell Building Addition; brick commercial building nearly identical and built as an addition to #103; stepped parapet and corbelled cornice on facade are intact; second floor windows have segmental-arch openings with soldier and header hood molds; replacement shopfront; transom covered with metal panel; also built by T. B. Creel.
- C 105. 109-115 ca. 1920 2 Gichner-Johnson Building; four-unit tan brick commercial building with horizontal and vertical brick banding; paired second-floor windows have brick sills and rock-faced granite lintels; aluminum and glass shopfronts; transoms have been covered; right (north) two units have recessed entrances and black vitrolite glass below display windows; central entrance and stair to second floor; has housed a variety of businesses and offices, including a Ford Garage; M. W. Dew was the contractor.
- C 106. 117-121 ca. 1937 1 J. N. Powell Building; three-unit brick

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- commercial building with parapet facade; decorative brick cornice; recessed brick panel delineated by header bricks; double units flank smaller central unit; aluminum and glass shopfronts; aluminum canopy; mural painted on north elevation where building has been demolished; early occupants included a furniture store, billiard hall, and appliance company.
- N 107. 125 ca. 1980 1 Davenport's Galaxy; large brick and metal supermarket with paved parking on east and south sides.
- N OB-24. 125 ca. 1980 1 Large gable-roofed metal storage building with entrance on Knight Street.
- N 108. 201 ca. 1950 1 Aberdeen Supply Company; large metal-clad building with standing seam tin gable roof; brick connector with large display windows links to concrete block addition on north elevation; successor to Aberdeen Feed Store which built on this site prior to 1924.
- N OB-25. 201 ca. 1980 1 Large gable-roofed metal storage building.
- C 109. 204 ca. 1901 2 Mark Wimberly House; modest double-pile frame house topped by standing seam tin front-gable roof; one-bay facade; one-story porch has square-section posts; one-story addition on south elevation; asbestos siding; Wimberly ran a general store in a small frame building which stood southeast of the house.
- C 110. 215 ca. 1892 2 George W. Pleasants House; traditional frame single-pile, gable-roofed house with pedimented gable centered on facade; two-story rear ell with one-story wing; German siding; one-story porch has replacement square-section posts on brick piers, plywood panels to top of piers, and some glazing; Pleasants worked for the railroad as a section master and as a foreman.

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- C 111. 301 ca. 1891 1 1/2 T. B. Creel House; distinctive single-pile frame house topped by tin shingle jerkin-head gable roof with jerkin-head gable centered on facade; one-story rear ell and wings; porch has hip roof with central jerkin-head gable, simple round posts; windows in front section have molded surrounds and flat pediments; center-hall plan; tall tan-brick chimneys with banding and corbelled caps; asbestos siding; T. B. Creel (1856-1932) was a Wake County native who moved to Aberdeen in 1891 and become one of the most prolific builders in the town's history, designing and erecting many important buildings in the central business district.
- C OB-26. 301 ca. 1910 1 Single-pile frame building with tin-shingle gable roof and asbestos siding; entrance on east elevation; six-over-six windows.
- Talbooth Street
- N 112. 40 ca. 1948 1 Keith's Cleaners; stuccoed concrete block building with flat roof and large chimney; large metal building attached on north elevation.
- Northeast Corner East Main Street and Railroad Tracks
- C 113. N/A 1904 2 Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad Building; handsome large brick building topped by standing seam tin hip roof with eyebrow vents on each slope; windows and original entrances in segmental-arched openings with header hood molds; string course; alterations include replacement of rectangular ticket-window bay on west elevation with Colonial Revival entrance, conversion of entrance to window, modification of second-floor entrance, and installation of pediment over another entrance; T. B. Creel was architect and builder; Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad was organized as a private line by John Blue in 1892.

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South side Main Street between Railroad Tracks and Sycamore Street

- C 114. N/A 1906 1 (former) Union Station; attractive tan brick railroad passenger depot with pressed red brick trim and bellcast hip roof; projecting bays on east and west elevations; bellcast hip dormer above bay on east elevation; windows and entrances in segmental arches with red-brick hood molds and quoins; red-brick corner quoins; brick 1950s addition on south elevation; other alterations minor; served Seaboard Air Line Railway and Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad; built by T. B. Creel from standard design provided by S. A. L. Railway.

East side Railroad Tracks between Main Street and Maple Avenue

- C 115. N/A ca. 1912 1 (former) Aberdeen Wholesale Grocery Building; brick commercial building with corbelled cornice on facade and stepped side elevations; window and door openings have segmental arches and header brick hood molds; loading platform along tracks; small hip-roofed portico shelters entrance; Aberdeen Wholesale Grocery Co. first organized in 1912, dissolved in 1916 and reorganized in 1922.
- C 116. N/A ca. 1920 1 Warehouse; flat-roofed brick building with concrete block loading platform on west elevation along railroad tracks; west elevation protected by shed pent with brackets; flat-arched window, door and loading bays; corbelled brick cornice; similar brick and structural clay tile building added on north elevation later in 1920s.

East side Railroad Tracks between Main and South streets

- C 117. N/A ca. 1920 1 Warehouse; shed-roofed concrete-block warehouse with three sets of large board-and-batten doors on east elevation; six-over-six windows; pent roof over openings on east

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elevation; tile coping; housed building supplies in 1920s; now a furniture store warehouse.

- | | | | | |
|--------|-----|----------|---|--|
| C 118. | N/A | ca. 1920 | 1 | Commercial Building; frame commercial building sheathed in vertical corrugated iron; corrugated iron gable roof; shed pent over entrances on east and west elevations; board-and-batten doors and shutters over windows. |
| C 119. | N/A | ca. 1920 | 1 | Commercial Building; smaller frame commercial building with vertical corrugated iron sheathing; sheet-asphalt gable roof; loading bay on west elevation flanked by small windows. |
| C 120. | N/A | ca. 1915 | 1 | (former) Tobacco Warehouse; shed-roofed frame warehouse with vertical corrugated iron siding; concrete block loading platform on west elevation sheltered by shed pent; east elevation has four sets of double board-and-batten doors; multiple six-over-six windows and loading bays on west elevation; possibly built for the Aberdeen Tobacco Co. which formed in 1914. |

Torn down and replaced with another metal storage building.

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Photographs

All Photographs

Aberdeen Historic District

Aberdeen, North Carolina

Photographer: David R. Black

July-October 1988

Negatives in files of North Carolina Division of Archives &
History, Raleigh, North Carolina

- A. Aberdeen & Rockfish and Bank of Aberdeen buildings from Southwest
- B. South Side W. Main Street from Northeast
- C. North Side W. Main Street from Southwest
- D. Union Depot & Sycamore Street from Southeast
- E. South Side W. South Street from Northeast
- F. Page Memorial United Methodist Church from Northwest
- G. T. B. Creel House from Northeast
- H. Campbell-McKeithen House from South
- I. Blue-Seymour House viewed north from W. A. Blue House
- J. (Former) Methodist Parsonage from Northeast
- K. (Former) Aberdeen & Asheboro Railroad Office & (Former) Aberdeen Baptist Church from Southwest

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commerce
Transportation

Period of Significance

1875-1941

Significant Dates

1877
1887

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Page, Allison Francis
Blue, John

Architect/Builder

Creel, T. B.
Hook, C. C.
McMichael, J. M.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Aberdeen Historic District is significant in the history of the town of Aberdeen and of Moore County, North Carolina as the relatively intact commercial, residential and institutional core of the town as it developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Known as Blue's Crossing from the late 1870s through the mid 1880s, Aberdeen developed as a major railroad and commercial center in Moore County during the district's period of significance. The first impetus for growth in the community was the arrival in the mid 1870s of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad, followed soon thereafter by great expansion of the county's lumber and naval stores industry. The railroad was also instrumental in the development of two nearby resort towns, Southern Pines and Pinehurst. Aberdeen was called the "gateway to Pinehurst" for tourists. The district contains an excellent collection of buildings--residential, commercial, institutional and railroad-related--representative of popular mainstream architectural styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It encompasses a distinguished group of buildings designed and constructed by or under the supervision of local building contractor T. B. Creel, including three important railroad-related buildings and numerous commercial and institutional buildings dating from the first two decades of the 20th century.

Historical Background

The Aberdeen Historic District represents the central core of the town as it developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and the causes and effects of that development, containing as it does residential, commercial, institutional and transportation-related buildings. The heavily-traveled highway U. S. 1, which originally passed through downtown Aberdeen, is now located a few hundred feet west of the town's commercial center and is the site of intensive strip commercial development. However, the Aberdeen Historic District retains

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a sense of its small-town character largely because of the integrity of a substantial number of buildings in the district and of their relationships to one another.

The history of the Aberdeen Historic District is inextricably tied to the history of the town of Aberdeen itself. And, while the history of the town of Aberdeen may be said to date at the broadest level to the late 18th century establishment of Old Bethesda Presbyterian Church (National Register) about a mile northeast of the current business district of Aberdeen, the history of its development as a major commercial, industrial and transportation center for Moore County dates from the 1877 extension of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad from Sanford to Hamlet through land owned by Malcolm J. Blue [Richardson, p. 26]. Malcolm J. Blue was the son of Malcolm McMillan Blue (1802-1872), a prosperous farmer, who built a frame farmhouse about 1825 (Malcolm Blue Farm - National Register) near Old Bethesda Church on the Pee Dee Road, the main north-south highway in Moore County during the early 19th century. Old Bethesda, founded in part by the Blue family in the 1790s, was the focal point of a loose community of farmers primarily of Scottish descent. This tiny settlement had been known as Blue's since the early 1850s, by which time the elder Malcolm Blue had begun a lumbering and turpentine operation [Richardson, p. 26].

At this date (1850) the population of Moore County was 9,342 persons, relatively sparsely spread over the county with Carthage, the county seat, being the major population center [Wellman, The County of Moore, p. 213]. Beside farming, the production of naval stores--tar, pitch and turpentine--from the nearly endless stands of longleaf pines that characterized the sandhills region, was the main industry. Naval stores were trans-shipped by way of Fayetteville to the east, travelling down the Cape Fear River to the coast. By the late 1870s, twenty-two turpentine distilleries were operating in the county, with 382 employees. The same number of cooperages employed 70 hands in the making of barrels, and 26 sawmills were run with 116 men [Wellman, The County of Moore, p. 90].

In 1877 the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad was extended southwest from Sanford to Hamlet, with the following Moore County stations: Keyser, Manly, Shaw's Ridge, Pinebluff and Blue's. The latter was also called Blue's Crossing, because an east-west road crossed both the railroad and Devil's Gut Creek at that point [Richardson, pp. 36-38]. The railroad increased the accessibility of the county's vital timber and naval stores industries.

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The land around the station at Blue's Crossing was owned by Malcolm J. Blue, who promptly applied for, and received, permission to open a post office. Blue's was little more than a small railroad station serving the turpentine industry [Richardson, p. 38]. Blue himself owned and operated a turpentine distillery in the area and built the first residence (#73) within the present town limits of Aberdeen [Richardson, pp. 36-38]. Not surprisingly, the house stands on a low rise facing the railroad tracks.

The wait for men of vision to arrive at Blue's Crossing was short. In late 1879 Allison Francis Page (1824-1899), a Wake County native and founder of the town of Cary, arrived in the village; at the time, his prospects might have seemed fairly poor, as he was 55 years old and \$10,000 in debt [Wellman, The Story of Moore County, p. 89]. Page, who had been an early leader in lumber production using the steam saw mill, managed to purchase 1,660 acres of timbered land west of Blue's Crossing in 1880 and acquired equipment and machinery for a lumber mill [Wellman, The Story of Moore County, p. 89; and Richardson, p. 43].

As quickly as possible, Page got the mill into operation, and Blue's Crossing immediately began to feel the effects. The first real railroad depot was erected about 1881, and Dan McKeithen opened a general store in anticipation of a growing population. Page started another store to serve the employees of his lumbering operations; Robert Page (1859-1933) assisted his father in running this commissary. In 1882 the Pages dammed Devil's Gut (Aberdeen Creek) for a permanent sawmill, forming Aberdeen Lake [Richardson, p. 46]. The Pages also built tramways to the more distant logging sites [Wellman, The Story of Moore County, p. 90]. And in 1881, Allison Page made the final commitment to his new home, moving his family to Blue's Crossing from Cary where they had remained while Page established his business in Moore County [Richardson, p. 44]. The house built by Page for his family survives in greatly altered condition well beyond the boundaries of the district [Richardson, p. 45].

The last two decades of the 19th century were an important period in the history of Moore County, as the largely agrarian economy underwent a rapid transformation. The arrival of the railroad and the growth of the lumber industry were the first signs of change and the impetus for others. In 1883 the town of Southern Pines was established by John Patrick, an Anson County native, as a health resort which drew northern clients to the more temperate southern climate [Wellman, The County of Moore, p. 92]. Ten years later, in 1893, James W. Tufts of Boston purchased 648 acres of logged-over land from the Page family and

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engaged the services of nationally prominent landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted to lay out the town of Pinehurst as a second resort community emphasizing the area's healthful climate [Wellman, The Story of Moore County, pp. 97-98]. Together, Southern Pines and Pinehurst put Moore County on the national map as a tourist mecca, particularly after the development of several championship golf courses. This was made possible in large measure by the availability of rail transportation, and Aberdeen was the railroad stop closest to Pinehurst.

The community at Blue's Crossing grew steadily during the 1880s. A new postmaster, N. A. McKeithen, was appointed in early 1882; McKeithen had moved to the village the previous year, purchasing Malcolm J. Blue's turpentine distillery and approximately 100 acres of land covering much of the present town. The post office was located in the back of McKeithen's small store; at some time prior to October 1887, a determination was made to change the name from Blue's Crossing to Aberdeen, apparently after Aberdeen, Scotland, with the change made official on October 6 of that year [Richardson, p. 46].

The decade of the 1880s saw the rapid development of the naval stores and lumbering industries in Aberdeen [Linder, p. 9]. And Allison Francis Page continued to be in the forefront in seeking ways to improve the efficiency of operations in these industries. In the late 1880s, he joined with Daniel A. McDonald, owner of a turpentine distillery about 12 miles northwest of Aberdeen, in establishing a steam railroad line from Aberdeen westward. They called the line the Aberdeen and West End Railroad, and the community of West End in southwestern Moore County developed at the rail head. The line was chartered in 1890 with Page as president, his son Robert as secretary-treasurer and another son Junius as general freight and traffic manager. It became the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad a few years later when the line was extended to the town of Asheboro in neighboring Chatham County [Wellman, The Story of Moore County, p. 96].

Although Page had moved to Raleigh shortly before his death in 1899, his children remained prominent in the affairs of Aberdeen well into the 20th century, with many important buildings in the district being associated with their endeavors ["Mr. A. F. Page Dead"]. When the town was incorporated in 1893, Robert Page became its first mayor, and his brother Henry was one of the first town commissioners, joining Neil McKeithen, T. A. Ordway and S. D. McLeod [Wellman, The Story of Moore County, p. 97]. In 1905, Page family members were among the major stockholders involved in establishing the Bank of Aberdeen (#17), which became the Page Trust Company (#55) in 1914 [Record of Corporations,

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vol. I, p 234 and vol. 2, p. 97].

Other important buildings in the Aberdeen Historic District associated with the Page family include the 1907 Page Memorial Library (#91), for which Mary Page gave money as a memorial to her parents; the ca. 1906 Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad Company Building (#56); and the Eva Page Building (#51), a commercial building that Henry A. Page, Sr., is said to have had erected for his wife about 1906. The 1913 Page Memorial United Methodist Church (#57), for which the family also provided the funds, is a splendid Neo-Classical Revival building designed by Charlotte architect J. M. McMichael, who was known for his church designs.

A second important entrepreneur in Aberdeen's early history was John Blue (1845-1922), a native of Cumberland County and a veteran of the Civil War. Blue apparently moved to Aberdeen in the late 1880s after acquiring large tracts of land in Moore County and commencing the operation of a turpentine distillery. He also became active in the timber business and opened a mercantile establishment in Aberdeen. In 1892 Blue founded the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad, which extended from Aberdeen southeastward to Hope Mills in Cumberland County, crossing the Atlantic Coast Line just south of Fayetteville [John Blue House National Register Nomination; and Ashe, pp. 14 and 16]. Blue's railroad is the only one of Moore County's early railroads still privately owned and operated [Linder, p. 9]. The handsome Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad Building (#113, built in 1904) survives as a prominent building in the district, as does the ca. 1888 John Blue House (#3, NR).

The Pages and John Blue were not alone in establishing new enterprises in Aberdeen during the 1890s. The Tarbell Lumber Company began operations in 1890, soon constructing its own dry-kiln, planing mill and railroad tracks which ran through the area southwest of Aberdeen [Richardson, pp. 49-51]. The Aberdeen Lumber Company, established in 1892, was reorganized two years later as Penn Lumber Company after a fire destroyed the former company's plant. With the numerous lumber mills and turpentine distilleries operating in and around Aberdeen attracting more and more workers to the town, other individuals arrived to open stores and small manufacturing concerns. The town's population grew at a rapid rate, increasing from 227 in 1890 to nearly 1,000 by the turn of the century [Richardson, pp. 49-53].

With the larger number of residents came the need for schools and churches. Until 1889, Old Bethesda Presbyterian Church northeast of town had remained the only church serving the white population of the

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area. In that year a Methodist congregation organized and built a frame Gothic Revival building at the corner of West Main and South Poplar streets, where its replacement Page Memorial United Methodist Church stands today. The Methodists were followed in 1894 by the Baptists who also erected a frame Gothic Revival structure; this building (#23) survives on East Main Street in the district, although it has been converted to a residence. A Presbyterian church for Aberdeen's black residents was formed shortly after the Civil War; the current building of Faith Presbyterian Church (#1) apparently dates from the last decade of the 19th century, although it does stand on or near the site of the earlier building. Old Bethesda Church remained a social center for the community, and its cemetery is the final resting place for most of Aberdeen's citizenry [Richardson, p. 51]. In 1898, Levi Branson published the following description of Aberdeen in his Moore County Business Directory:

There is a good academy and a prosperous school; also a good school for the colored people. There are three comfortable churches for white and five for the colored people, a town hall and public library, also a good library building, nine stores, three planing mills and dry kilns, one foundry and machine shop, one wagon and repair shop, one weekly newspaper; 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 . . . [Richardson, pp. 53 and 56].

A small number of houses (fewer than 15) survive in the district from the last two decades of the 19th century, when Aberdeen was undergoing its most significant period of growth. They include, as already noted, the residences of Malcolm J. Blue (#73), John Blue (#3; remodeled ca. 1903), and T. B. Creel (#111). Others include the Campbell-McKeithen House (#2), a traditional frame house built by and for early Aberdeen contractor Alexander Campbell and remodelled in the Classical Revival style, and the (former) Methodist Parsonage (#39), a traditional frame house with Classical Revival details. Of the remaining 19th century houses in Aberdeen, the majority have undergone some degree of alteration, from the installation of synthetic siding to the removal of porches. For the most part, these renovations have left the basic character of the houses intact.

As the century drew to a close the pine forests on which Aberdeen

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had been dependent for much of its livelihood were being rapidly depleted. New farm crops were introduced in the area, including tobacco and fruits such as grapes, dewberries, and peaches, which were able to take up some of the slack as the lumber business began to decline. In addition, the various non-lumber-related manufacturing concerns, the existence of several railroad lines at Aberdeen, and the business acumen of various enterprising individuals made it possible for the town to develop as Moore County's major industrial and trading center [Richardson, p. 53]. Among the town's industrial concerns were the Aberdeen Sash and Blind Company, Hurley & Sons Foundry, Sharpe's Machine Shop, several fruit canneries, a winery, and a sweet potato curing plant. Also contributing to the town's economy in the early 20th century were railroad repair shops, wholesale grocery firms, and several tobacco warehouses and prizeries associated with the local tobacco market [Richardson, pp. 53-58].

Although its population remained relatively static in the first decade of the 20th century and experienced a decline in the second decade, Aberdeen increased its role as the commercial center of the county. As already noted, its first bank was established in 1905; in addition, various groups of local citizens formed such companies as the Aberdeen Wholesale Grocery Company (ca. 1912), whose warehouse stills stands in the district facing the railroad tracks (#115), the Aberdeen Coca-Cola Bottling Company, formed in 1913 (#102), and the Aberdeen Tobacco Warehouse Company [Record of Corporations, vol. 2, pp. 20, 249 and 271]. The importance of the town as an early 20th century tobacco market is reflected in the survival of two tobacco warehouses in the district (#s 116 and 120). These elements are all that survive of Aberdeen's late 19th and early 20th century industries.

As can be surmised from the list of buildings mentioned in connection with the Page family and with John Blue, the first two decades of the 20th century saw a substantial increase in construction of all types, with many of the buildings erected exhibiting a high degree of sophistication. This level of quality resulted from a remarkable conjunction of knowledgeable clients and an extraordinarily skillful builder/contractor who was also capable of producing polished designs for the buildings he executed. This builder was Teasley B. Creel (1855-1932), a native of Cary, in Wake County, and a brickmason, who moved to Aberdeen in 1891, at the same time that Allison Francis Page brought his family to the Moore County town. It may be assumed that Creel began his construction career in the developmental years of Cary, the town founded by Allison Francis Page. In his 1932 obituary, it was said of Creel that, ". . . growing up with the town, [he]

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identified himself with its various enterprises" ["T. B. Creel Dies at Home in Aberdeen," The News and Observer].

Five years after moving to Aberdeen, in 1896, Creel ran for county commissioner as a write-in candidate for Populists and Republicans. When the votes were counted, Creel seemed to have been defeated; but this decision was reversed in court when it was demonstrated that many people had misspelled Creel's name when voting and that those votes had not been counted in his favor [Wellman, The Story of Moore County, p. 100]. In the later years of his life, Creel ran a taxicab business in Aberdeen, presumably because of the downturn in the local construction industry during the 1920s ["T. B. Creel Dies at Home in Aberdeen," The Pilot].

Creel first worked for other builders in Aberdeen, but soon established himself as a contractor. Local physician Dr. A. H. McLeod stated after Creel's death that Creel was "the best brick mason I ever knew anything about." It was also said of him that, "He was so fast in his work that some contractors didn't like to employ him" ["T. B. Creel Dies at Home in Aberdeen," The Pilot]. As a contractor, Creel was responsible for the construction of many of the most important buildings in the Aberdeen Historic District, particularly those of masonry construction. Buildings attributed to Creel's mastery include the (former) Bank of Aberdeen (#17), numerous brick commercial buildings (#s 29, 30, 31, 51, 52, 54, 103 and 104), the (former) Page Trust Company (#55), the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad Building (#56), Page Memorial United Methodist Church (#57), Page Memorial Library (#91), and the (former) Union Station (114). The Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad Building (#113) has a plaque on an exterior wall with the following inscription "T. B. Creel Architect & Builder 1904." Also standing in the district is Creel's residence (#111), a relatively modest frame dwelling.

In addition to the various commercial and institutional buildings erected in the first two decades of the 20th century, many houses rose in the area encompassed in the Aberdeen Historic District, exhibiting the popular architectural styles of the period. Exhibiting elements reminiscent of the Queen Anne style are the Graham-Thompson House (#38) and the A. T. McFarland House (#68). John Blue's sons had houses constructed facing each other across High Street where it dead-ends at the front of their father's house; the Blue-Seymour House (#4), built for Clifton N. Blue, is a frame version of the Classical Revival style, while the William Alexander Blue House (#13) is characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. Charlotte architect C. C. Hook designed a

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remodelling of John Blue's house and stylistic similarities with these adjacent residences suggest that Hook may have had a role in their design, as well. Similarly detailed are the nearby John W. Graham House (#9) and the Weaver House (#72).

As the town of Aberdeen entered the decade of the 1920s with a smaller but still vigorous population of 858 residents, Moore County's farmers had begun a strong post-World War I recovery [Wellman, The Story of Moore County, p. 115]. In 1925, a Directory of Moore County provided the following description of Aberdeen's assets:

A large crate factory, several bonded warehouses for tobacco and cotton, a peach exchange, one bank, two hotels, and numerous mercantile establishments. Some very fine church buildings and some very fine mansions.

Several miles of paved streets, electric lights, telephone service and most everything modern. This town is the gateway to Pinehurst for tourists. All Seaboard trains leave the tourists here and a short line takes them up to Pinehurst [Directory of Moore County, p. 60].

During this period, the central business district saw the replacement of a number of frame commercial buildings with masonry buildings, as well as expansion southward. The Gichner-Johnson Building (#105) is the most notable of the former, while the south side of West South Street is the site of six buildings (#s 95-100) erected during the 1920s. When state highways were constructed in the 1920s, a major north-south route passed through Aberdeen. Known originally as North Carolina 50, it later became part of US 1, whose westward relocation in the 1940s had a negative impact on the town's business district.

Although residential construction in Aberdeen during the 1920s occurred largely in areas north and west of the original town limits, a number of houses were built within the area of the Aberdeen Historic District. The dominant residential form of this period was the bungalow, with several fine frame, stuccoed and brick-veneered examples, including the C. J. Johnson House (#21) and the McKeithen-Guion House (#24), both on East Main Street. Also built in the 1920s was Lloyd Hall (#81), a large brick-veneered Colonial Revival house.

The decade of the 1930s saw the continuation of many of the patterns established in Aberdeen during the previous ten years. The population reached a high of 1,382 in 1930, but declined to 1,076 in 1940, largely as a result of the effects of the Great Depression.

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Infill and replacement construction persisted in both the commercial and residential areas, although at a slower pace. Four of each type of primary building, commercial (#s 16, 86, 94 and 106) and residential (#s 5, 19, 60 and 61), were built within the Aberdeen Historic District during the 1930s, all similar architecturally to buildings erected in the previous decade. Another occurrence of note during the 1930s was the conversion of several large houses within the district for use as tourist homes, including the Minnie B. Farrell House (Lloyd Hall) (#81), to which a large wing was added on the north elevation, and the neighboring Bryant House (#82), which became known as Lantana Tourist Home.

Development within the Aberdeen Historic District has been relatively limited since World War II. Fewer than ten houses have been erected in the area, mainly brick ranch-style houses in scattered locations. A proportionately greater number of commercial buildings have been erected within the central business district, resulting in the elimination of some areas from the historic district. Within the historic district, the north side of the 100 block of West Main Street, with the exception of one building, dates from the post-War period; much of this area had been occupied by the three-story Aberdeen Hotel, which was destroyed by fire in the 1940s.

The construction of a bypass route for US 1 during the 1940s skirting Southern Pines and Aberdeen has had a lasting effect on the latter community, an effect which has accelerated in recent years. Strip commercial development along the highway, which borders the town's main commercial district, has drawn trade away from that area, leaving a number of buildings vacant.

The boundaries of the Aberdeen Historic District are largely determined by the location of buildings whose dates of construction are later than the district's period of significance.

This nomination is based on the results of a comprehensive survey of an area previously identified as a potential historic district in the town of Aberdeen, North Carolina. The survey was conducted from July through October 1988 by Allison H. Black and David R. Black of Black & Black, Preservation Consultants, using forms supplied by and methodology developed by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Richard Schloegl, 200 Blue Street, Aberdeen, North Carolina, carried out the documentary research for individual properties in the district.

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Substantial portions of two other Moore County communities have been listed in the National Register as historic districts; there are both similarities and vivid contrasts between these districts and the Aberdeen Historic District. The Cameron Historic District (1983) includes much of the small town of Cameron, whose development to a degree paralleled that of Aberdeen. The early impetus for Cameron's growth came from the 1850s construction of the Fayetteville Plank Road and later of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad (ca. 1875). Attracting entrepreneurs to Cameron were the turpentine and dewberry industries. Cameron has remained a "modest, isolated, concentrated village" [Cameron Historic District National Register Nomination, 1983]. Its historic district contains only 45 principal buildings, including a small commercial area. Much of its development occurred prior to 1900, so that it has a greater total and proportionate number of late 19th century buildings than does the Aberdeen Historic District. Many of the houses in the Cameron district exhibit characteristics of the Queen Anne style.

The impetus for the development of the model resort village of Pinehurst was quite different from that of either Aberdeen or Cameron, with the result that its appearance is also in strong contrast to those two towns. Planned as a "winter health resort for middle-class Northerners with 'delicate lungs,' Pinehurst was developed to a picturesque design provided by well-known landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted for philanthropist James W. Tufts of Boston [Pinehurst Historic District National Register Nomination, 1973]. Most construction in the village, including a large hotel, a Casino, a store, boarding houses and a variety of residences, was completed in a period of seven months in 1896. Tufts introduced golf at Pinehurst in 1897; it quickly became the chief attraction, and an even larger hotel was built in 1899. Buildings in Pinehurst are examples of the more picturesque architectural styles of the late 19th century, with the Shingle Style being dominant [Pinehurst Nomination].

Two other Moore County towns established in the late 19th century, principally as resort communities, were Pine Bluff and Southern Pines. Pine Bluff has lost many of its early buildings, particularly the hotels and boarding houses, as a result of numerous fires. Documentary photographs indicate that much of its architecture was typically picturesque or rustic in character, with many Shingle Style buildings and Craftsman and small Queen Anne cottages [Pine Bluff, pp. 17-31]. Southern Pines is architecturally similar to Pinehurst, but reflects a

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broader selection of styles as a result of its longer period of development. Its commercial life was ancillary to the tourist industry, with the result that the buildings in the business district are on a much more modest scale than those in Aberdeen.

The town of Hamlet in neighboring Richmond County was established, as Sandhills, at roughly the same time as Aberdeen and was even more profoundly affected by the advent of railroad service. While Aberdeen developed where a major railroad, the Raleigh and Augusta, linked with smaller private lines, Hamlet was located at the junction of two major lines, the Raleigh and Augusta and the Carolina Central, the state's major southern east-west line which was completed from Wilmington to Charlotte in 1874. Hamlet became an important railroad terminal with five lines extending in various directions and the site of railroad repair shops in 1894. Known in the early 20th century as "The Hub of Seaboard," Hamlet has grown to be more than two times larger than Aberdeen, the former having a 1980 population of 4,720, while the latter numbered 1,945 [Huneycutt, pp. 188-189]. Hamlet also has a larger commercial district than does Aberdeen. However, the architecture of Hamlet's principal buildings is less individualistic than that seen in Aberdeen's principal buildings. Hamlet's handsome railroad station is a landmark largely because of its size and integrity; its design is relatively typical of railroad stations of the period as is that of Aberdeen's Union Station (#114), whose plans were provided by Seaboard Airline Railway, which had taken over the Raleigh and Augusta. Aberdeen's other major railroad buildings, the Aberdeen and Asheboro (#56) and the Aberdeen and Rockfish (#113), both built for private lines, are much more distinctive in character, reflecting the high level of skill in design and construction of their builder, T. B. Creel, and the sophistication of his clients, the Page family and John Blue.

The sophistication of these Aberdeen families, whose fortunes were made in the lumber industry, is further emphasized by their hiring prominent architects to design residences and other buildings. The homes of Page family members are not in the district, as they are located on Page Hill west of U. S. 1 about one mile from central Aberdeen, but Page Memorial United Methodist Church (#57), designed by Charlotte architect J. M. McMichael and constructed by T. B. Creel is a splendid Neo-Classical Revival edifice. John Blue employed the prolific Charlotte architect C. C. Hook to design a remodeling of his Aberdeen residence (#3), and the houses of Blue's sons (#s 4 and 13) have design features which suggest that Hook may have played a role in drawing up their plans.

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Context: Transportation/Commerce

North Carolina in the last three decades of the 19th century underwent a major transformation as a result of the Industrial Revolution. According to Lefler and Newsome in their history of the state,

It produced a rapid increase in material wealth, in manufacturing development, in the number and size of banks, in the construction of railroads, and in the production of cotton, tobacco, and other crops. The movement of people from farm to factory brought rapid growth of towns and cities of centers of wealth, energy, culture, and political and social influence [Lefler and Newsome, p. 512].

Aberdeen was one of many small communities across the state established during this period which owed its existence to the arrival of a rail line and the entrepreneurial spirit of a small group of individuals. The economic basis for development of these communities varied, with most piedmont towns owing their existence to textiles, furniture or tobacco.

The 1877 arrival of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad provided the impetus for rapid expansion of the Moore County timber and naval stores industry which had been previously been conducted on a very small scale because of the difficulties of shipping quantities of the products. As the industry expanded, private rail lines were established to link this major rail line with the more distant locales where the timber was cut. The small community of Blue's Crossing became, as the town of Aberdeen, the county's major center for the timber industry as the meeting place of two of these private lines, the Aberdeen and West End and the Aberdeen and Rockfish, with the Raleigh and Augusta. It also became the location of several small industries, as well as numerous commercial enterprises. The importance of the railroad to its growth and the prosperity of the town are reflected in its buildings, particularly the Page Memorial United Methodist Church (#57), the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad Building (#113), the (former) Union Station (#114), and the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad Building (#56). In a state where the development of towns in the late 19th and early 20th centuries relied so heavily on a growing railroad network, Aberdeen is unusual in its retention of such a fine group of railroad buildings. Most communities of Aberdeen's size had frame passenger and freight

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depots, many of which have been demolished or moved, especially as passenger service was phased out in all but a few places. The three Aberdeen railroad buildings comprise one of the finest collections of early 20th century brick railroad-related buildings in the state.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approx. 87 acres

UTM References

A

1	7
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6	4	3	2	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	8	8	9	0	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 Zone Easting Northing

C

1	7
---	---

6	4	3	9	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	8	8	8	1	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B

1	7
---	---

6	4	4	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	8	8	8	5	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 Zone Easting Northing

D

1	7
---	---

6	4	2	9	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	8	8	8	3	9	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Aberdeen Historic District are those indicated by the dashed line on the accompanying map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Aberdeen Historic District are drawn to include the historic central business district and adjacent residential areas. The western boundary is formed by US 1 and adjacent modern development; the north, east and south boundaries are drawn at the extent of pre-World War II development, with adjustments to exclude intrusions and non-contributing properties.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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▲
 ABERDIEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
 ABERDEEN, N.C. 1"=100'
 COMPILED FROM MOORE CO. TAX MAPS

