

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Lakeview Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Camp Easter Road, Crystal Lake Drive, Holly Road, Matthews Road, McFayden Lane N/A not for publication
city or town Lakeview vicinity N/A
state North Carolina code NC county Moore code 125
zip code 28350

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Crow SHPO _____ 4/3/00
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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 Keeper Date
of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>43</u>	<u>35</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>47</u>	<u>36</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC/single dwelling; RELIGION/religious facility; RECREATION AND CULTURE/water-related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC/single dwelling; RELIGION/religious facility; RECREATION AND CULTURE/water-related

=====
7. Description
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof asphalt shingle
walls German siding
other shake

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation
Architecture

Period of Significance 1903-1940

Significant Dates 1903

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreeage of Property approximately 90 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1.	<u>17</u>	<u>652920</u>	<u>3900820</u>	2.	<u>17</u>	<u>653940</u>	<u>3901420</u>
3.	<u>17</u>	<u>654400</u>	<u>3900860</u>	4.	<u>17</u>	<u>653400</u>	<u>3900180</u>

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title M. Ruth Little and Michelle Kullen
organization Longleaf Historic Resources date December 27, 1999
street & number 2709 Bedford Ave. telephone (919) 836-9731
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27607

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12. Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner
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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section 7 Page 1
Lakeview Historic District
Moore County, North Carolina**

Section 7: Description

The Lakeview Historic District, an early twentieth century resort, is located on the north side of US 1 in the southeastern section of rural Moore County. The district consists of thirty-seven principal buildings situated on approximately eight blocks or partial blocks of houses clustered at the north and east shores of Crystal Lake, an approximately fifty acre body of water. The land area, containing approximately forty acres, contains single family dwellings dating from about 1900 to the 1930s, as well as the historic Lakeview Presbyterian Church built in 1907. The district is bounded by Camp Easter Road on the north, Tree Road on the east, the Seaboard Coastline Railroad tracks on the south, and the western shore of Crystal Lake on the west. The approximately ten blockfaces included in the district are portions of the north side of Camp Easter Road, a portion of the 100 to 200 blocks of Crystal Lake Drive, the 800 to 1000 blocks of Holly Road, the 100 to 200 blocks of Matthews Road, and the north side of the first block of McFayden Lane. Camp Easter Road, the major thoroughfare through the village, travels north from US Highway 1 on the east side of Crystal Lake then travels westward after intersecting with Holly Road. Crystal Lake Drive, a curvilinear road that originally extended completely around the lake, now exists only along the northwest shore.

The district possesses varied topography. The houses on the north side of the lake lie on a ridge, which slopes down to the lake level. Mature pines and hardwood trees line the streets and shelter the houses, and thickets of vegetation edge the lake shore. Twenty-three principal buildings, twenty garages and sheds, one network of docks (counted as one structure), the Seaboard Coastline Railroad tracks (one structure), Crystal Lake (counted as one site), and the lake dam (one structure) contribute to the historical character of the district. The total of thirty-eight contributing resources represents approximately 56% of the total resources in the district. Fourteen principal buildings, twenty-one garages and sheds, and one swimming pool (structure) either date after 1949, the end of the period of significance, or have been heavily altered, thus do not contribute to the district character. None of the resources in the district is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Lakeview Historic District encompasses early twentieth century dwellings erected by northerners as winter residences and by local citizens as year-round residences. Lakeview's narrow tree-lined streets, dirt sidewalks, and houses of Queen Anne, Craftsman and Colonial Revival style create a historic resort character. Some of the earliest houses, particularly along Holly Road, reflect a New England influence in their cottage form and shingled coverings.

Two of the oldest houses in the district, the Gardner House (#24), 160 Matthews Road, and Burr House (#17) on Holly Road, feature Queen Anne style elements. The Gardner House exhibits a pyramidal hipped roof, a front gabled dormer, and a wraparound porch with dentil frieze and chamfered posts. The Burr House, a frame, two-story, gable and wing Queen Anne cottage, features narrow German siding on the first story, shingle siding on the second, a large casement window, a glazed and paneled door, and decorative bargeboard in the front gable

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end. The B. D. Usshur House (#29), at 175 Matthews Road, built ca. 1903, is an Eclectic style frame side-gable dwelling with a center cross gable, German siding, a pedimented entry porch, and a octagonal cupola room.

Two early New England style cottages, the Williams House at 928 Holly Road (#15) and the "New York Cottage" at 948 Holly Road (#16) stand side by side. Both small two-story, three-bay dwellings feature shingle siding and shed roofed porches with turned posts, sawnwork brackets and closed shingled balustrades.

A number of early bungalows stand in the district. The best preserved example in the district is the Newcomb-McFayden House at 5 McFayden Lane (#36). Built circa 1905 for a Maine couple, the house has a steeply pitched roof, shingle siding, diagonal paned windows, and an engaged hipped roof wraparound porch. A contemporaneous garage with shingle siding stands behind the house. The circa 1908 McQueen-Gulledge House at 165 Matthews Road (#28) is a well preserved one-and-a-half-story stuccoed bungalow. The house features an engaged front porch with concrete pillars on stone bases and a large shed dormer containing a sleeping porch. The interior features original hardwood floors, exposed ceiling timbers, and tongue-and-groove walls. The house is the only one along the Matthews Road shoreline that faces Crystal Lake instead of the street.

The house at 180 Matthews Road (#25), named "Afterglow," is the only Dutch Colonial Revival style house in the district. The circa 1920 one-and-a-half-story, frame house with gambrel roof features diamond paned sash windows and a hipped roof wraparound porch with turned posts and plain railing.

One historic church, the Lakeview Presbyterian Church, stands at the northern boundary of the district at 382 Camp Easter Road (#3). The circa 1907 Gothic Revival style church was brick veneered and remodeled in 1956, but retains its Gothic arched windows and doors and corner bell tower.

Notes: Properties are organized alphabetically by street name and numerically by street number. The east side of north-south streets and the north side of east-west streets are listed first. Each property is given an inventory number that is keyed to the district map.

Dates are estimated using design and style, historical research including deed research (DB), and oral histories provided by local residents (interview).

All buildings are categorized as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing) based on the following criteria. Any building built after the end of the period of significance, in 1940, is noncontributing due to its age (NC-age). Buildings built before 19409 that have lost their architectural integrity because of substantial additions and/or alterations incompatible with their original character are categorized as noncontributing because of these changes (NC-alt). Examples of this are complete window, door, and porch replacements; artificial siding that obscures the original door, window, wall and eave detailing; and extensive post-1940 additions. Artificial siding such as

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aluminum, vinyl or asbestos shingles does not automatically render a building noncontributing as long as the application of the siding does not obscure the decorative finish of the openings and the eaves.

Inventory:

**300 block Camp
Easter Road, N side**

1. V Vacant Lot.
2. 369 Camp Easter Rd.
NC-age
1970s **House.** The one-story, three-bay, frame, Ranch house with side gable roof features an engaged porch with square posts, triple six-over-six sash windows, a large multi-paned picture window and vinyl siding. Max Edwards is the current owner.
 - a. NC-age Carport. 1970s. Frame, shed roofed carport with exposed rafter tails.
3. 382 Camp Easter Rd.
NC-alt.
1907, 1956 **Lakeview Presbyterian Church.** The three-bay by seven-bay front gable church with eave returns features a angled three-tiered bell tower at the front right corner. Openings consist of Gothic arched doors with stained glass transoms, and Gothic arched stained glass windows. The double vertical bead board door appears to be original. The bell tower entrance has double wood paneled doors. A smaller gabled addition with the same fenestration is attached to the rear. A circa 1964 one-story, flat roofed brick building with metal casement windows is attached to the smaller gabled addition. In 1956 a major remodeling compromised the sanctuary's architectural integrity. The original wood shingle siding was replaced with brick veneer in 1956. Other alterations include vinyl eaves and the enclosure of the original open bell tower with vinyl siding and multiple louvered vents. The interior was also remodeled in 1956.

The Emmanuel Union Church of Lakeview was built in 1907 to serve the community as a nonsectarian church. Mr. and Mrs. William Youland, Lakeview residents originally from Maine, funded construction with a \$1,000 gift. Charles Mills Ward of Boston funded construction of the bell tower a few years later in memory of his son who died in 1906. The church served the community as a

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nonsectarian church until October 26th 1924, when it was reorganized as Lakeview Presbyterian Church. Revered Dougal McDougal Monroe served as the first pastor of the Presbyterian church from 1925 to 1929. New pews and stained glass windows were installed between 1958 and 1960. The attached Sunday School building was erected circa 1964. (Causey interview)

4. 412 Camp Easter Rd.
C
ca. 1910

Littlefield-Bacon House. One and one-half story Craftsman cottage with front-gable roof, exposed rafter tails, exterior end chimney, and a corner engaged porch with boxed posts and plain railing. Some original Craftsman-style casements remain, and other windows have one-over-one replacement sash. Most of the original plain siding has been covered with asbestos shakes. The interior retains its original beadboard walls and woodwork.

a. C Shed. 1930s. One-story side-gable shed covered with board-and-batten.

Alicia L. Littlefield and Rebecca A. Bacon, from Blair County, Pennsylvania, purchased this lot from the Lakeview Improvement Company in 1910, built this house, and lived here for some years. (interview)

400 block Camp
Easter Road, S side

- 5 V
6. 415 Camp Easter Rd.
NC-alt.
ca. 1921

Vacant Lot.

House. Craftsman cottage of square shape, with hip roof, wide boxed eaves, and central chimney. Vinyl siding.

a. NC Shed. 1960s. One-story side-gable, vinyl-sided shed.

7. 425 Camp Easter Rd.
C
ca. 1921

House. Craftsman cottage of square shape, with hip roof, wide boxed eaves, central chimney, and six-over-one sash windows. Beneath a corner engaged porch with replacement boxed post is the front door. Replacement siding covers the house.

a. NC Shed. 1960s. Side-gable, concrete block shed.

One of several vacation cottages built by the Lakeview Company as rental

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cottages. According to local tradition, Al Capone stayed in this cottage.
(interview)

**100-200 block
Crystal Lake Drive,
N side**

8. 170 Crystal Lake Dr. **Griffin House ("the Dell").** The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame cottage with side gable roof features German siding, a shed roofed wall dormer, shingle siding in the gable ends, an interior and an exterior end chimney, and a shed roofed porch with slender Doric columns on low brick bases. The overhanging gable eave encloses the stack of the exterior end chimney. A side porte-cochere with square wood posts extends from the left side of the house. Openings consist of paired four-light casements, two-over-two sash windows, a replacement eight-over-eight sash window and a glazed and paneled door with plywood covering the sidelights.
- a. C Well house. 1920s. Brick based well with lattice walls and a gabled cover.
- b. C Garage. 1920s. Frame, front gable one-car garage with German siding and low roof. A larger plywood addition is attached to the rear.
- The house was built circa 1907. The Griffin family is the first known occupant of the house; later residents were the Beards. Present owner is Susan McKenzie.
(interview)
9. V **Vacant Lot.**
10. 190 Crystal Lake Dr. **McWilliams House.** The one-story, five-bay, frame, hipped roof cottage features an interior brick chimney, wide aluminum siding, and two-over-two horizontal sash windows.
- a. NC-age Shed. 1990s. Frame, side-gable shed with vertical board siding.
- b. NC-age. Well house. ca. 1960. Gabled well house with frame base.

The house was built circa 1960 as a cottage for the McWilliams family. Present

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owners are Lewis and Helen Apple. (interview)

11. 200 Crystal Lake Dr. **Woodruff House.** The one-story, front-gable vernacular Classical Revival style dwelling with running bond brick veneer features a hipped roof entrance porch with Doric columns, wide eave returns, two interior brick chimneys, and paired six-over-six sash windows.
C
1930s
- a. NC-age. Garage. 1970s. Frame, front-gable, two-car garage with one-over-one sash windows and aluminum siding.
- A retired New York lawyer named Woodruff was the original owner. Evelyn Sanders is the current owner.
- 800-1000 block of
Holly Road, N side**
12. 892 Holly Road **Woodard House.** The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame cottage with a steeply pitched side gable roof features a center gabled wall dormer, an interior brick chimney, six-over-six sash windows, and a one-story hipped roof porch. Alterations include asbestos shingle siding, replacement wrought-iron porch posts, and a replacement door.
C
ca. 1910
- a. NC-age Garage/shed 1970s. Front-gable, concrete block two-car garage with side shed addition.
- Myrna Wallace is the current owner.
13. 902 Holly Road **Stutts House.** The two-story, three-bay, pyramidal hipped roof cottage exhibits German siding, side bay windows, a tin roof, an interior brick chimney, and a one-story hipped roof wraparound porch with turned posts and railing, and sawnwork spindle brackets. The one-over-one sash windows have a unique stained glass diamond pane in the upper sash. The glazed and paneled front door has the same stained glass diamond in the glazing.
C
ca. 1910
- a. NC-age. Garage/shed. 1950s. Frame, front-gable garage/shed with corrugated metal siding.
- b. C Shed 1940s. Frame shed with vertical board siding, six-paned windows and a

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batten door.

Bill Blake is the current owner.

**Camp Easter Road
intersects**

14. 920 Holly Rd.
NC-age
1960s
- Joe and Raymond Howe House.** The one-story, three-bay, brick Ranch exhibits a side-gable roof, eight-over-eight sash windows, an exterior end chimney, and a front-gable screen porch. A frame rear ell is attached to the rear.
- The house was built for Joe and Raymond Howe. Mike and Sue Petrea are the current owners.
15. 928 Holly Rd.
C
ca. 1904
- M. Williams House.** The two-story, three-bay, hipped roof dwelling features shingle wood siding, a central chimney, single and paired one-over-one sash windows, a glazed and paneled door, and a shed roofed porch with turned posts, spindle brackets, and a closed shingled balustrade. The interior features five-panel doors with corner blocks and original tongue-and-groove walls and ceilings.
- a. C Garage. 1910s. Frame, side-gable two-car garage with German siding, bead board doors, tin roof, exposed rafter tails and six-over-six sash windows.
- b. NC-age. Guest House/Garage. 1980s. Frame, front-gable, two-story house with one-over-one sash windows, one-car garage bay, and vinyl siding.
- c. NC-age. Greenhouse. 1980s. Frame greenhouse with tin roof and concrete block foundation.
- The house was built circa 1904 as a winter residence for Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Mackey, sisters from New York, once owned the house. Tom Ujfalusy is the present owner. (interview)
16. 948 Holly Rd.
C
ca. 1903
- "New York Cottage".** The frame, two-story, three-bay cottage with side gable roof features shingle siding, rear gable ell and a one-story shed roofed porch with turned posts, sawnwork brackets, and a closed shingle sided balustrade. Openings consist of one-over-one sash windows, a glazed and paneled door, and a long and

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narrow casement window. A small west side addition has a hip roof. The interior is finished with beadboard walls and ceilings.

a. C Shed. ca. 1920. Frame, shed roofed outbuilding with German siding, exposed rafters and a tin roof.

A documentary photo of the house is labelled "New York Cottage 1904." Earliest known owner was the Vinton family. The Pughs were later owners, and current owner is Tom Ujfalusy.

17. 968 Holly Rd.
C
1904

Burr House. The two-story, gable and one-story wing, Queen Anne style cottage features German siding on the first story, shingle siding on the second story, and decorative bargeboard in the front gable end. A one-story hipped roof section on the west side features a large casement window. Other openings consist of one-over-one sash windows, a large multi-paned casement on the one-story wing, and a glazed and paneled door. The side front porch is screened.

Carpenters Andrew McFadyen and John Byrd built the house, one of the original cottages, in 1904. The earliest known owners were the Burr family.

**Matthews Drive
intersects**

18. 1000 Holly Rd.
NC-alt.
ca. 1920, 1950s

Miller House. The one-story, hipped roof Ranch house exhibits wide weatherboard siding, a front bay window with multi-panes, an interior brick chimney and a rear side ell addition.

a. NC-age Shed. early 1950s. Frame, front-gable shed with one-over-one sash windows, and an engaged porch.

The house was apparently built about 1920 for Worth Miller. It was substantially remodeled, apparently in the 1950s. Later owners were Harold and Wilma Jackson, parents of current owners Forrest and Wilma Green. (interview)

19. 1012 Holly Rd.
C
ca. 1910

Merritt N. Sugg House. The frame, one-story, pyramidal hipped roof bungalow exhibits an interior brick chimney and an engaged recessed porch with an arched opening and closed balustrade. Fenestration consists of one-over-one sash

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windows. Alterations include replacement aluminum Doric porch posts, a replacement door, vinyl siding, and a hipped roof side addition.

a. C Garage. ca. 1910. Frame, front-gable, one-car garage with German siding, tin roof and exposed rafter tails.

The earliest known occupant of the house is Merritt N. Sugg, who was living here about 1930. Randy Ring is the current owner. (interview)

20. 1030 Holly Rd.
C
ca. 1920

Gibbons House. The one-story, two-bay, pyramidal hipped roof bungalow features a shed dormer and a corner recessed entrance porch. Openings consist of traceried-over-one sash windows and a traceried glazed door. Alterations include aluminum siding, vinyl eaves, and replacement wrought-iron porch posts, but the house retains its overall form and character.

a. C Shed. ca. 1920. Frame, front-gable shed with side shed addition exhibits German siding, a batten door, exposed rafter tails, and a four-over-four sash window.

b. C Well. ca. 1920. Pebble stone base with a frame gabled cover.

The Gibbons family is the earliest known occupant of the house. Bob and Fleta Apple are the present owners. (interview)

800-1000 blocks
Holly Road
S side

21. 897 Holly Rd.
C
1910s

Dr. Gillman House. The one-story, frame, five-bay pyramidal hipped roof dwelling exhibits an interior and an exterior chimney, paired one-over-one sash windows, a center cross gable, and a hipped porch. Alterations include aluminum siding, replacement wrought-iron porch posts, and a one-story west side addition with six-over-six sash windows.

a. C Shed. 1930s. Frame, two-bay, shed roofed outbuilding with German siding.

b. C Garage. 1920s. Dilapidated, frame, shed roofed one-car garage with German

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siding.

Dr. Gillman, a retired physician, was killed by a train at the tracks in Lakeview. Dera McRae is the current owner.

22. V Vacant Lot.
23. 1001 Holly Rd. Trailer. Single-wide mobile home.
NC
ca. 1970

100-200 blocks
Matthews Road
N side

24. 160 Matthews Rd. Percy L. Gardner House. The one-story, frame, pyramidal hipped roof Queen Anne style cottage features a front gabled dormer, plain siding, an interior brick chimney, and a wraparound porch with spindle frieze and chamfered posts with sawnwork brackets. A pediment marks the porch entrance. Openings consist of two-over-two sash windows and a glazed and paneled door. Rear additions include a one-story hipped section and a lattice walled carport. The interior features hardwood floors and plaster walls.
C
ca. 1903
- a. C Shed. ca. 1910. Frame, side-gable shed with plain siding. Missing windows and doors.
- The house was built circa 1903 for Percy Gardner, local turpentine businessman and one of the founders of Lakeview. (interview)
25. 180 Matthews Rd. "Afterglow". The frame, one-and-a-half story, five-bay, Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling features a side gambrel roof, original diamond paned-over-one sash windows and a hipped roof wraparound porch with turned posts and plain railing. The right side of the porch is screened. The house has vinyl siding.
C
ca. 1920
- a. NC Garage. ca. 1995. Frame, garage/shop with horizontal louvered windows

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and vertical board siding.

A sign with the name "Afterglow" hangs above the porch entrance. The house was apparently built circa 1920. (interview)

26. 147 Matthews Rd.
C
ca. 1920

Dunn House. The one-and-a-half-story, frame, hipped roof bungalow features front and side cross gables, one-over-one sash windows, a glazed and paneled door, and a gable on hipped roof porch with battered posts on brick bases. Alterations include the enclosure of the left bay and vinyl siding.

The house is said to have been built in the 1920s. Mr. Dunn is the earliest known occupant. (interview)

27. 210 Matthews Rd.
C
ca. 1910

Wicker House. The frame, two-story, two-bay, clipped front gable dwelling features German siding, and single, paired, and triple sash one- and six-over-one sash windows. The original recessed corner porch is enclosed with German siding and horizontal louvered windows. Original interior features include a Victorian style mantel and some original tongue-and-groove walls.

a. NC Shed. 1960s. Frame, front-gable storage shed with plywood siding and exposed rafter tails.

b. NC Shed. 1960s. Concrete block outbuilding with shed roof.

The house was built ca. 1910 for two retired nurses from Maine, Mary Wicker and another individual whose name cannot be recalled. They lived here for many years. Current owner Lorene Blue Watts and her family have owned it since Lorene was a child. (interview)

**100-200 block
Matthews Road, S
side**

28. 165 Matthews Rd.
C
ca. 1908

McQueen-Gulledge House. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gable, stuccoed bungalow features a large front shed dormer containing a sleeping porch, an exterior end brick chimney, exposed rafter tails, a side bay window and an engaged front porch with round concrete pillars on stone bases and a closed stone

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balustrade with concrete cap. Openings consist of single and tripled one-over-one sash windows and a glazed and paneled door. The interior original Craftsman woodwork survives intact, and includes tongue-and-groove wainscot, exposed ceiling timbers, the original stair balustrade, and a pebble fireplace surround.

a. C Shed. ca. 1920. Frame shed with board and batten siding.

b. NC-age Garage. ca. 1990. Frame, two-car garage with side gable roof and vinyl siding.

The house was built circa 1904 for a northerner and acquired a few years later by John R. McQueen, owner of the land on which Lakeview was developed, and a principal stockholder in the resort in the 1910s. The house is the only one in the block that faces the lake, rather than Matthews Road. Benjamin P. Gullede purchased the house from John McQueen's sister, Pearl McNeil. Gullede's son, Jerry Gullede, is the current owner. (Jerry Gullede interview)

29. 175 Matthews Rd.
C
ca. 1903

B. D. Usshur House. The frame, two-story, three-bay, side gable dwelling with center cross gable with shingle siding exhibits German siding, two bay windows on the west side, a pedimented entry porch with Doric columns, a rear two-story gable ell, and a side hipped porch on the right with Doric columns on bases similar to the interior stair newel post. A small octagonal cupola room is on the rear west side facing the lake and a one-story hipped room is attached to the east side. The cupola room is attached to the rear ell by an enclosed breezeway. Openings consist of two-over-one sash windows and a glazed and paneled door. The intact interior finish consists of beadboard walls and ceilings, corner block surrounds, and Colonial Revival style mantels with overmantels.

The house was apparently built circa 1903 as a winter residence for B. D. Usshur, a Massachusetts resident, said to have been a bishop of the Episcopal Church. Usshur was a principal stockholder in the Lakeview Company in 1908. Mr. McInnis served as mason for the house. It is presently owned by Ruth Matthews. (interview)

30. V

Vacant Lot.

31. 195 Matthews Rd.

Dr. Blue House. The one-story, five-bay, flat roofed Modern style lake cottage

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NC-age
early 1950s

features one-over-one sash windows, a glazed and paneled door, board and batten siding, and a large concrete block exterior end chimney.

The house is said to have been built in the early 1950s for Dr. Blue, a retired physician from Sanford. (interview)

32. 205 Matthews Rd.
C
ca. 1907
- William E. Youland House.** The two-story, hipped roof Colonial Revival style dwelling features a center gable, an interior brick chimney, and a rear two-story gable ell. Openings consist of one-over-one sash windows, a glazed and paneled door, and six paned casements. The house has vinyl siding. A documentary photo, labelled "winter residence of W. E. Youland," shows that the original front porch was a one-bay porch with classical posts and a roof balustrade. A similar porch wrapped around the west side and rear of the house. The current front porch is a later replacement, with a shed roof and brick balustrade. The rear porch has been enclosed. The interior features tongue-and-groove walls and ceilings, original hardwood floors, and a Colonial Revival style mantel with Doric posts.

The house was built circa 1907 for William E. Youland, a merchant from Maine who became president of the Lakeview Company in 1908. During his presidency, he built the Loch Crystal Hotel, which burned in 1911. According to the current owner, Don Davis, the house served as the first boarding house in Lakeview. Mr. Davis purchased the house in the 1970s from Dr. Hunt, a dentist. (interview)

33. 215 Matthews Rd.
NC-age
1980s
- Ball House.** The one-story, four-bay, brick Ranch house has a side gable roof, vinyl trim, one-over-one sash windows, and an attached carport.
- a. NC Pool. 1980s. Inground concrete pool.

Current owners are Donald and Alice Ball.

First block
McFayden Lane, N
side

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b. C Garage/shed. ca. 1903. Frame, front-gable one-car garage with side shed roof addition. Features include exposed rafter tails, shingle siding, king post in gable end and a replacement door.

The house was built circa 1905 for Arthur Newcomb and his wife. Newcomb, a Maine native, had moved to Southern Pines in the late 1800s and sold real estate. In 1908 Newcomb was a principal shareholder in the Lakeview Company. Mrs. Newcomb is said to have been an interior decorator. Local carpenters John Byrd and Andrew McFadyen assisted in the building of the house. In 1950, Andrew McFadyen and his wife, Cornelia Keith, bought the house. It is presently owned by their daughter, Ernestine McFadyen. (interview, Wellman, Moore Co. DB 32, 287; DB 37, 31)

37. 7 McFayden Ln.
C
ca. 1905, 1975

D'Auby House. The picturesque one-and-a-half story, side-gable dwelling is of log construction. The three-bay house features a shed roofed porch with square posts, shingle siding and batten siding on the front facade and shingle siding elsewhere, and an exterior end brick chimney whose stack is enclosed by the gable end. An addition on the left side has a upper gabled porch with plain railing. A rear one-story ell addition with concrete block foundation has several brick exterior chimneys. The log core is evident in the deep recessed front Craftsman style batten door. Fenestration consists of narrow casements, four-over-one sash, and six-over-six sash windows.

a. C Shed. 1910s. Frame, front gable storage shed with batten siding, exposed rafter tails, a tin roof, four-paneled door, and a side shed supported by round log posts.

b. C Vehicle Storage. 1910s. Frame, two-bay vehicle storage shed with flanking shed roofed bays with corrugated metal siding.

c. C Goat Pens. 1930s. Two frame, animal pens with shed roofs, round log and plain siding, exposed rafter tails, and tin roofs.

The house is said to have been built in 1905 for Helen Mar D'Auby, of New York, as a log house called "Dogwood Kennel." Bill McInnis is the current owner. (Causey interview)

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**SW corner of Holly
and Camp Easter
Roads (Lakeview
Hotel Site)**

38. 285-287 Camp Easter Rd.
NC-age
1983
- Lakeview Condominiums.** A pair of two-story, twelve-bay, condominium buildings, each with eight units. Features include a side gable roof, recessed entrances, six-over-six sash windows, wood decking stairs, and vertical board siding.
- a. NC Well house. 1980s. One-story, three-bay, well house with side gable roof, vertical board siding, and paired six-over-six sash windows. The well for the hotels that stood on this site was located nearby.
- Three Lakeview hotels stood on this site in succession from ca. 1903 to 1983. Eugene Ballard built the condominiums in 1983, but was unable to sell them and converted them into apartments.
39. V
- Vacant Lot.**
40. Crystal Lake
C
ca. 1855, ca. 1903
- Crystal Lake.** The oval shaped lake began as a mill pond formed in 1855 when Duncan Blue constructed a large earthen dam across Shaddock's Creek for a grist mill. Around 1902, a larger earthen dam was constructed to enlarge the mill pond into a 50-acre artificial lake named Crystal Lake, named for its dark, clear water. Soon after it was enlarged the lake became the driving attraction of the Lakeview resort.
- a. C Docks. First half of the 20th century. Eight wooden docks with wood railings on the north side of Crystal Lake. Docks belong to houses along Crystal Lake Drive and Matthews Road. One of these has an attached, gabled frame boat house. Most of these have been repaired and replaced in kind over the years due to their exposure to the elements, yet still contribute to the district because they retain integrity of feeling, association and setting.
41. Crystal Lake dam
C
- Crystal Lake Dam.** The earthen dam, replaced about 1913 with the present masonry dam, forms the west edge of Camp Easter Road in the southeast corner

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ca. 1913 of Crystal Lake.

42. South boundary of Lakeview Historic District
C
1870s, 20th C.
upgrades
- Seaboard Coastline Railroad Tracks.** The section of railroad tracks paralleling US 1 forms the southern boundary of the Lakeview Historic District. The railroad was originally built as the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad in the middle 1870s, and later became the Seaboard Air Line. It is now the Seaboard Coastline Railroad, and is still in operation.

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Section 8: Statement of Significance

The small resort of Lakeview, located at Crystal Lake in southeast Moore County, has strong local significance as the only small turn-of-the-century resort in the county that retains its historic character. In 1903 a Boston entrepreneur, Harvey M. Holleman, went into partnership with turpentine businessman Percy L. Gardner and formed the Lakeview Townsite Company. They purchased 1,000 acres of farmland around Blue's Mill, a grist mill on a tributary of the Little River adjacent to the Seaboard Air Line Railway and U.S. Highway 1. They enlarged the mill dam into Crystal Lake, and laid out a small resort of gridded house lots and a hotel site around the lake, with sites for manufacturing along the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad tracks that paralleled the south shore of the lake. The railroad, an active participant in the promotion of the Moore County resort trade, built a Lakeview depot at the site. A number of individuals, most from New York and New England, built winter residences in the first few years to enjoy the mild winters, boating, fishing, and swimming. Among these were Percy Gardner, William E. Youland, a merchant from Maine, and B. D. Usshur, an Episcopal bishop from Massachusetts. The Lakeview Hotel, the resort's original inn, burned in 1911 and was quickly replaced that same year by a new building that also burned in 1911. The resort experienced a lull until the early 1920s, when Pinehurst businessman James L. Barber took ownership of the lake and recreational facilities. In 1923, Barber built the resort's third hotel, Lakeview Inn (demolished in 1983), a grand lodge with a ballroom that became famous for its summer evening dances. The 1920s and early 1930s marked the apogee of Lakeview's popularity as a summer resort for swimming, boating, and dancing.

After nearly being destroyed by the near construction of a textile dye plant in the early 1950s, Lakeview settled into existence as a pleasant lake suburb for year-round residents. In the 1980s when owner of Crystal Lake threatened to drain it and plant a tree farm, residents organized themselves into a non-profit advocacy group, Crystal Lake "SUPPORT" Inc., and have succeeded in gaining ownership of the lake, restoring it to its former beauty, and are attempting to preserve the historic resort character of Lakeview for future generations.

The picturesque district, dominated by the fifty-acre Crystal Lake, contains twenty-two historic cottages and one historic church sanctuary built between 1903 and the 1940, the resort's period of significance, and twelve post-1940 infill houses. The Lakeview Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its significance as a small resort community and under Criterion C for its historic resort architecture. The historic cottages, concentrated along Matthews Road on the north shore of the lake, Holly Road one block to the north, and McFadyen Lane east of the lake, include modest shingled cottages of vernacular Queen Anne style, substantial Colonial Revival style houses, stylish bungalows and one vernacular log cottage. The infill houses include a lakefront cottage, several mobile homes, several Ranch style houses, and the Lakeview Condominiums, built in the 1980s on the site of the 1923 Lakeview Inn.

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Historical Background

Lakeview is a small resort community in southeastern Moore County, located on the north side of U.S. Highway 1 between Vass and Southern Pines. This area of the county was settled in 1769 by Scottish immigrant Duncan Blue, whose original house stood on the present site of Lakeview Cemetery, on the south side of U.S. 1. The Blue family grew and prospered in the community throughout the 1800s. Blue's son, Duncan Campbell Blue, built an earth dam across Shaddock's Creek, a tributary of the Little River, in the mid-1800s to form a mill pond. He built Blue's Mill beside the dam, giving the settlement its first identity. Between 1883 and 1886 the heirs of Duncan Campbell Blue sold the mill and pond to Reverend Martin McQueen, minister of Union Presbyterian Church located a few miles north. McDuffie's 1886 map of Moore County designates the pond as McQueen's mill pond.¹

The arrival of the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad (later known as the Seaboard Air Line) in the Sandhills in the mid-1870s opened up the pine forests of Moore County for development.² In the late 1800s, northern entrepreneurs were attracted to Moore County by the railroad access and the vast expanses of land that had been timbered and could be purchased cheaply. Three new resort towns, Southern Pines, Pinebluff, and Jackson Springs were established in the 1880s. Boston industrialist James W. Tufts established Pinehurst, the most successful resort in the county, in 1895 as a mid-south winter resort for northerners seeking a warm climate.³ These resorts quickly achieved success, setting the stage for further resort development.

During 1902, Boston entrepreneur Harvey M. Holleman travelled along the Seaboard Air Line Railroad through Moore County looking for a likely resort site. With his partner, South Carolina native Percy L. Gardner, they sought land with a stream that could be dammed for a lake, and suitable agricultural land for cultivating peaches. A letter of May 1902 from Holleman to Gardner suggests that Blue's Mill would be a likely site, since it had a railroad location, a mill pond already in existence, and the land could be purchased for as little as \$1.50 per acre and was perhaps worth \$30.00 per acre once developed. Holleman and Gardner purchased a seventy-acre tract with mill pond and grist mill from John R. McQueen, son of Reverend Martin McQueen, in 1902.⁴ They purchased an additional 1,000 acres of land around the lake and in February 1903 they incorporated the Lakeview Townsite Company and began to lay out the town of Lakeview.

The Lakeview plat map of 1903 shows the landscape plan of the new resort, laid out around Crystal Lake.

¹ McDuffie Map of Moore County, 1886, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

² Wellman, *The County of Moore: 1847-1947*, 83-84.

³ Wellman, *The County of Moore: 1847-1947*, 104, 108-110.

⁴ McInnis, "A Brief History of Crystal Lake and Lakeview."

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The only building shown is the railroad depot, already built beside the tracks on the south side of the lake. On the high elevations of the north and east sides, lots were laid out in a grid of thirty-nine blocks, each containing twenty-four 50x120 foot lots per block face. Broadway, the main street, runs along the eastern edge of the lake. A curvilinear road labelled "boulevard" curved around Crystal Lake. In the tradition of Southern Pines and Pinehurst, the residential streets were given New England and botanical names, such as New England Avenue, Lake Street, Park Street, Holly Street, Pine Tree Avenue, and other tree and plant names. The hotel site is located on Broadway across from the lake, and east of the lake, below the dam, is designated as the site of future manufacturing enterprises.⁵

The Raleigh *News and Observer* of August 30, 1903 printed a front page article on the new resort announcing the grand opening of Lakeview to take place on September 7. A bird's eye view panorama of Lakeview, drawn by the Joyce Engineering Company to represent the fully-developed resort, accompanies the article. By this time, what had actually taken place was construction of the Lakeview depot, clearing of wooded areas, laying out of streets, construction of a larger dam to enlarge the mill pond into Crystal Lake, and construction of a three-story Lakeview Hotel and the Hub building, with a store and post office on the first floor and the resort office on the second floor. The hotel was built at the corner of Broadway and Park streets, the Hub on the east side of Broadway across the lake. The boosterish article, noting that Crystal Lake was the largest lake in Moore County, predicted that Lakeview would be a model winter and summer resort. The writer noted that fifty acres at the lakeside were reserved as a public park, and the shore boulevard wound around the lake from the depot to the mineral spring on the northwest side of the lake. Seaboard Airline Railroad would provide a half-price round trip fare to Lakeview's opening, and would run special trains from Raleigh to Lakeview for the event. The event would include a Good Roads Congress, featuring a contest between two competitive horse-powered "road building machines," a picnic dinner, and speeches by elected officials and a railway representative.⁶

Holleman sold his interest in the resort within a year, leaving the remaining shareholders, Percy Gardner, Frank K. Ellington of Raleigh, and John N. Swanson of Boston to guide the new resort. Ownership of the stock fluctuated as investors traded in and out of the Lakeview Company. The major shareholders in 1908 still included Gardner, but also counted W. E. Youland, Arthur S. Newcomb, B. D. Usshur, John R. McQueen, and William P. Swanson. All were year-round residents of Lakeview except for Swanson and Usshur, Massachusetts residents.⁷ Usshur owned a winter home in Lakeview. The post office opened in 1903 with Gardner as postmaster. Lots were sold for \$10 apiece, with covenants requiring a house of not less than

⁵ Lakeview Plat Map, 1903, in Moore County Map Book, North Carolina State Archives..

⁶ "Great Opening of Lakeview," Raleigh *News and Observer*, Aug. 30, 1903, 1.

⁷ Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation for the Lakeview Townsite Company, 1908, in Moore County Record of Corporations 1889-1924, State Archives.

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\$1,000 in value to be started within a year of purchase.⁸ Resort cottages began to be constructed. For example, Arthur S. Newcomb, a Maine native who had moved to Southern Pines and pursued a successful real estate career, purchased two lots on E. Lake Street (now McFadyen Lane) in 1905 and built a picturesque shingled bungalow. Newcomb was a year-round resident.⁹ Other early residents were original developer Percy Gardner, William E. Youland of Maine, who built a house on Matthews Road about 1907, Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Mackey, of New York, and B. D. Ussher of Massachusetts, an Episcopal Bishop. Some of these, such as Mrs. Williams, built modest cottages; others such as Gardner and Youland built large homes obviously designed to be year-round residences. Gardner's dwelling is a sizeable Queen Anne style cottage located across Matthews Road from the lake. Youland was smitten with Lakeview when he visited one early January and found people swimming in Crystal Lake. He built a large Colonial Revival style house overlooking the lake which was described in 1910 as a "fine villa" (#32, 205 Matthews Road).¹⁰

Postcards of Lakeview from the first decade show the first hotel, an eclectic Victorian frame building with a large wrap-around porch and multiple gables, a pavilion and dock on the lake shore, pathways through the woods in front of the hotel, dirt roads, and views of two of the earliest rows of houses, in the 900 block of Holly Road across from the hotel, and along the north shore of the lake (now Matthews Road).

By 1907 there was a need for a church in which the small community could worship. Some services took place in the second floor of the Hub Building. In 1907 Youland donated \$1,000 for the construction of Emmanuel Union Church on Bay Street (#3, 382 Camp Easter Road). The small, stylish Gothic sanctuary functioned as a nonsectarian church until 1924, when it became the Lakeview Presbyterian Church in order to serve the predominantly Presbyterian community. Shortly after construction, Charles Mills Ward of Boston donated funds for the entrance tower in honor of his son who died in 1906. Ward must have been one of the early vacationers at Lakeview, although no particular house has been linked to him. Leftover funds from the church construction helped to build a school house next door (demolished).

Around the grist mill, other industries began to develop. John McQueen and Jack Eastwood built a lumber mill along the creek east of the dam, as well as a power plant that supplied electricity to Lakeview initially, and later to Vass, Cameron, and other regional communities.

Early resident W. E. Youland took over management of the town about 1908 by purchasing controlling interest in the stock, thereby becoming president of the Lakeview Company. Youland continued to develop the little resort in the same direction as had Gardner. Restrictive covenants of the deeds during his tenure

⁸ "\$10 for Lot in Brand New Lakeview of 1903," Southern Pines *The Pilot*, November 30, 1983, 1-E.

⁹ Moore County Deed Book 32, 287, 1905. Newcomb purchased the two lots to the rear, fronting on E. Park Street, in 1907 in order to create larger house grounds for himself (Moore County DB 37, 31).

¹⁰ "A Lakeside Winter Resort," *Southern Pines Tourist*, April 8, 1910.

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specified that a house must be built within two years. Under his supervision in 1909-1910 some twenty-four houses were built.¹¹ Many of these were apparently rental cottages that have disappeared. He replaced the original Lakeview Hotel with a larger one, named the Loch Crystal, completed in early 1911. The three-story frame hotel stretched eleven bays across, with large octagonal towers at each end, a full porch, private bathrooms, telephones, and steam heat. Youland replaced the earth dam in 1913 with a larger concrete dam, thus raising the water level and enlarging the lake. Pine Island, a picturesque picnic spot in the middle of the lake, was submerged.¹² The hotel burned to the ground on March 6, 1911, just two months after its completion. At the time of the fire, there were numerous guests, two of whom died in the fire.¹³ Guests at Lakeview stayed at the Seward Inn (#35, 3 McFadyen Lane), a large bungalow located across the street from the hotel site, during the rest of the decade.

During the second decade of Lakeview's development, John R. McQueen, the local businessman who had sold the land for the original resort, repurchased it from Youland, apparently about 1916. McQueen was a state representative, co-owner of a large buggy plant in Carthage, and head of the Bank of Pinehurst. McQueen lived in Lakeview by 1908, apparently in the McQueen-Gulledge House (#28), a stylish bungalow on the north shore,¹⁴ During this era it became obvious that Lakeview's main appeal was as a summer resort for swimming, boating, and dancing rather than as a winter attraction. A revised resort plat was drawn in 1916 that shows the hotel, bath house, store and post office, depot, and grist mill in place. The grid of residential blocks appears unchanged from the 1903 plat. By this time the shore drive is no longer indicated as a road.¹⁵ In 1921 McQueen leased the lake, two bath houses, a pavilion, a refreshment stand, three cottages, and thirteen boats to W. J. Harrington, who managed the resort for several highly successful years.¹⁶

The third phase of Lakeview's development, from 1923 to the early 1930s, were Lakeview's golden years. In 1923 McQueen sold the 650-acre site of Lakeview to James L. Barber of Pinehurst, Tom Kelly of Southern Pines, and S. R. Smith of New York for the purpose of "special development as part of the county's array of resorts." Barber, who had built a house in Pinehurst in 1917, was president of the Barber line of transatlantic steamships. This management was apparently responsible for the construction of the third hotel, the Lakeside

¹¹ "A Lakeside Winter Resort," *Southern Pines Tourist*, April 8, 1910.

¹² "New Dam at Lakeview," newspaper article, name unknown, April 11, 1913. Clipping in collection of Moore County Library Historical Collection.

¹³ "Lakeview in Mourning," newspaper article, name unknown, 1911. Clipping in collection of Moore County Library Historical Collection.

¹⁴ Wellman, *The County of Moore: 1847-1947*, 140, 156, 177; Jerry Gulledge, interview by the authors, Lakeview, April 21, 1999.

¹⁵ Map of Lakeview drawn from map dated 1916, revised 1931, Moore County Map Book 2, page 11.

¹⁶ McInnis, "A Brief History of Crystal Lake and Lakeview," 5; Lease from Lakeview Recreation Co. to W. J. Harrington, cited in term paper, "Lakeview: Recreational Center of the Past," by Robert Duncan Watts, 1971 (copy in SHPO file).

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Inn, about 1923. The ten-bay wide, two-story frame hotel with long porch overlooking the lake, presided over Lakeview's best decade, the 1920s.¹⁷ A resident who grew up in Lakeview during the era recalls that the hotel ballroom was filled every night of the summer with guests dancing to music played by a full orchestra.¹⁸ Bands such as the "Rockaway 5," "Wild Cat Ramblers," and the "Original Southern Collegians" were contracted to play throughout the summer season. Excursion trains brought guests from Raleigh and Hamlet during this era, and July 4 and Labor Day celebrations attracted guests from far and wide.¹⁹

Lakeview slowly declined from the later 1930s to 1950. Some older residents blame the decline on the increased availability of automobiles, which enabled pleasure seekers to visit the beaches for swimming and dancing. The popularity of golf courses at Pinehurst and Southern Pines also competed with Lakeview. But Lakeview remained a popular boating and fishing resort during this era.²⁰

Unfortunate ownership during the past fifty years nearly obliterated Lakeview's resort character. The company headed by James Barber sold the lake and much surrounding land to Alex McKenzie, who sold it in 1950 to the Wyandotte Worsted Company of Maine. Wynadotte intended to build a textile dye plant on the lake, which would have destroyed the water quality, as well as its resort character.²¹ Fortunately the Fort Bragg Army Base, located nearby, halted the plan because of its potential to pollute the Little River, the source of the base's water supply. Wynadotte retained ownership until 1981, allowing Lakeview to languish in limbo. The Lakeside Inn closed in 1959, and the pavilion was torn down in the early 1960s. In 1981 Eugene Ballard of Lumberton bought the lake and property, demolished the Lakeside Inn in 1983, and built a condominium complex on the site. He intended to upgrade the lake property and restore its resort status, but could not obtain sufficient capital. Unable to sell the condos, the complex became apartments instead. In 1985 a state environmental agency found deterioration in the dam. Unable to make the repairs, Ballard offered to sell the lake to local residents. Lakeview residents organized a non-profit group, Crystal Lake "SUPPORT" Inc., and by 1986 had raised sufficient funds to purchase Crystal Lake. "SUPPORT" then raised funds and repaired the dam. A new era of Lakeview's history was begun, a period of ownership and management by the citizens of Lakeview rather than by absentee owners.²²

Crystal Lake "SUPPORT" is the sponsor of the survey and research that have enabled this National Register nomination of the Lakeview Historic District to be prepared. Recognition for Lakeview as one of Moore

¹⁷ Wellman, *The County of Moore, 1847-1947*, 176; Hood and Phillips, National Historic Landmark nomination for Pinehurst Historic District, 1995; Watts, "Lakeview: Recreational Center of the Past," 9.

¹⁸ Gladys Causey interview, Lakeview, April 21, 1999.

¹⁹ McInnis, "Brief History," 4.

²⁰ Watts, "Lakeview: Recreational Center of the Past," 12.

²¹ Watts, "Lakeview: Recreational Center of the Past," 12; McInnis, "Brief History," 5.

²² McInnis, "Brief History," 5-6.

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County's early resort communities and for the architectural significance of its historic cottages is the next step in the preservation of the community's character.

Context: History and Architecture of Resort Communities in Southern Moore County: 1880s-1930s

In the late nineteenth century, southern Moore County, whose sandy soil and Longleaf pine forests characterizes it as part of the Sandhills region of southeastern North Carolina, developed a number of winter resorts that catered primarily to northerners who vacationed in warm southern climates. As the poor soil was not generally desirable for agriculture, entrepreneurs saw opportunities to acquire large parcels of cheap land for recreational developments. The catalyst for resort development in Moore County was John T. Patrick, industrial agent of the Seaboard Railroad, who seized upon the putative curative power of Longleaf pine habitats for tubercular and other respiratory diseases. Quickly Patrick began a promotional campaign aimed first at ailing New Englanders. It was not long before a steady stream of northerners migrated to the Sandhills. Patrick bought 570 acres on Shaws Ridge and planned the town of Southern Pines, which was founded in 1880 and incorporated in 1886. Soon after Southern Pines was formed, Patrick began laying out plans for Pinebluff, Roseland, and other resort communities. Many "dream" towns were planned by the railway promoters, some of which were never realized. With the help of Patrick's monthly publication, *Southern Home-Seeker's Guide*, which described the pleasures and profits of life in the Moore County Sandhills, northerners seeking a healthy place to live migrated to southern Moore County. At this time, railway lines were being built for the lumber industry, which also helped in developing new settlements along the routes. In 1890, the settlement of West End sprang up at the railhead of the Aberdeen and West End Railroad.²³

At the end of the nineteenth century, the developments in the Sandhills attracted the attention of a Boston philanthropist and inventor of the process of carbonating water, James W. Tufts. Tufts set out to develop a moderately priced retreat in southern Moore County for working class people of cold Northern states who otherwise could not afford a winter respite. He also thought he could attract those northerners who usually traveled much farther to Florida for the winter. Tufts' plan began to take form in 1895 when he purchased 5,000 acres, at \$1 per acre, from the Page brothers. The firm of Frederick Law Olmsted was employed to draw up a plan for a New England village with an oval village green, winding drives, landscaped lawns and elaborate plantings. Tufts' Holly Inn, with 30 rooms at reasonable rates, was filled almost instantly with guests who enjoyed the tennis, bowling, croquet, horse racing, casino, and socializing provided by the resort.²⁴

²³ Sharpe, *New Geography of North Carolina*, I, 258; Wellman, *The County of Moore 1847-1947*, 104-108.

²⁴ Wellman, *The County of Moore 1847-1947*, 108-112; Hood and Phillips, National Historic Landmark nomination of Pinehurst Historic District, 1995.

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Later named Pinehurst, Tufts' settlement received its first golf course in 1897, an instant hit. The soils of the region, albeit agriculturally unproductive, were perfect for the Scottish sport of golf, then gaining popularity in the United States. As golf became the chief form of recreation at Pinehurst, the resort developed into the premier winter golf resort in the country, patronized by captains of industry and commerce rather than the working class as it was originally intended. Tufts' original concept of company-owned housing for Pinehurst evolved into privately-owned cottages in the early twentieth century as golf took hold. The communities of Southern Pines and Pinehurst thrived during this era.²⁵

The architecture of these communities reflected nationally popular styles brought down to the region by northern developers and residents. The earliest resort houses were small, picturesque Victorian cottages like those built at mountain and seaside resorts throughout turn-of-the-century America. These Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman style cottages, often covered with wood shingles, possessed a distinct New England character. In Pinehurst, James W. Tufts and his assistant Warren H. Manning employed well-known architects from Boston and other northern cities to design the public buildings, and hired large area contracting firms to erect them. When individuals began to build cottages at Pinehurst in the early 1900s, they also utilized architects who provided a variety of designs in keeping with the frame, picturesque character that had been originally established.²⁶

Other resorts also blossomed and faded in the county. Jackson Springs, also known as Mineral Springs, attracted summer visitors by the early 1800s who took the waters of the healing spring. In the late 1880s the community began to prosper. The Jackson Springs Hotel, built in 1888, became a fashionable summer resort frequented by notable men such as James Buchanan Duke, John Angier, Robert N. Page and John Blue. The completion of a spur line for the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad in 1900 spawned the construction of both summer and winter homes in the community. The popular resort faded when the hotel burned and the allure of mineral springs declined. Lakeview was established in 1903 by another Bostonian, Harvey M. Holleman, and his local partner, Percy L. Gardner, as a lake resort around a venerable mill pond.²⁷

In comparison to a large, expensive, and professionally-designed resort such as Pinehurst, Lakeview represents a small, rustic lake resort of the type that has largely disappeared from the Moore County landscape. The Lakeview Company possessed a much smaller parcel of land and more limited vision and financial resources than did the Tufts family in Pinehurst. Lakeview's sole recreational amenity was Crystal Lake, in contrast to the more varied pleasures of tennis, casino life, horse riding and racing, and golf at

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Hood and Phillips, Pinehurst NHL nomination.

²⁷ Little and Kullen, Moore County Reconnaissance Survey Report, 1998. Copy at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office.

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Pinehurst. The identities of any architects and planners that may have laid out Lakeview and designed its early cottages are unknown, while extensive documentation exists for the nationally-prominent designers of Pinehurst, including New York City landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted. A picturesque boulevard was laid out around Crystal Lake, but the residential blocks consist of unimaginative gridded blocks quite unlike the charming curvilinear street plan of Pinehurst. Although the cottages built at Lakeview during the early twentieth century architecturally mimicked the nearby resort of Pinehurst of the same era, only a small number of them have survived. Generally modest in size, they reflect the popular Queen Anne, Shingle and Craftsman styles, as well as vernacular designs with store-bought millwork.

The resort communities of Pinehurst and Southern Pines remain prosperous today as golfing, horse breeding, and retirement communities, in contrast to the smaller resorts of Pinebluff, Jackson Springs, and Lakeview, which largely ceased to function as spas by the 1930s. Jackson Springs dried up when the main hotel burned in the 1930s. Soon the railway there was transporting more peaches from area fruit farms to market than people to the resort. As Lakeview's success was contingent on water activities, rather than golf, its popularity declined as beach resorts grew. Small spas such as Lakeview also could not compete with the golfing amenities of Pinehurst and Southern Pines. Lakeview does possess strong historical significance as the only small, rustic resort of the turn-of-the-century era in Moore County that still retains sufficient buildings and landscape design to convey its resort character.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Lakeview Historic District are shown by a black line on the accompanying base map, drawn at a scale of 1" = 160'. The map is drawn from GIS generated maps of Lakeview, Moore County.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries are drawn to include the earliest and most architecturally significant buildings in the Lakeview Historic District. Boundaries follow streets, property lines, railroad tracks, and the Crystal Lake shoreline.

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Photographs:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: Ruth Little

Date: April and June 1999

Location of negatives: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh

- A. North shore of Crystal Lake, with Griffin House (#8) and Youland House (#32) in background, looking northeast
- B. North shore of Crystal Lake, looking southwest
- C. Lakeview Condominiums (#38), looking east
- D. Thompson Street, looking east, with Youland House (#32) in foreground
- E. Holly Road, looking west toward "New York Cottage" (#16) and Burr House (#17)
- F. Burr House (#17), looking northwest
- G. Mrs. Williams House (#15), looking north
- H. Holly Road, looking east at House #13 and House #12
- I. McFadyen Lane, looking west at Newcomb-McFadyen House (#36) and Seward-McInnis House (#35)
- J. Lakeview Presbyterian Church, looking north

