

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Ellerbe Springs Hotel

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER One mile north of Ellerbe, N.C. West side of US highway 220 at junction
with NC highway 73. NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Ellerbe

VICINITY OF

8th

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

North Carolina

CODE

037

COUNTY

Richmond

CODE

153

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Harris M. McRae and R. A. Henderson Phone: (919) 652-3271

STREET & NUMBER

126 West Page Street Post Office Box 250

CITY, TOWN

Ellerbe

VICINITY OF

North Carolina 28338

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Richmond County Courthouse, Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

East Franklin Street

CITY, TOWN

Rockingham,

STATE
North Carolina 28379

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Ellerbe Springs Hotel, a rambling, three-part, two-story frame structure of late Victorian style, sits picturesquely within a clearing of pine trees and dogwoods at the end of a private lane. Although the site was inhabited in the latter part of the eighteenth century, its name derives from Colonel W. T. Ellerbe of Marlboro County, South Carolina, who purchased the mineral spring and adjacent lands in 1850. The hotel was constructed by a subsequent owner, T. C. Leak, sometime after the Civil War. Much of the finish of the structure appears to date from ca. 1890-1915. An enclosed dance pavilion overlooking a creek to the northeast of the hotel, and a covered picnic shelter and small house to the south complete the complex of buildings now on the site.

Approaching the hotel from the east, the entrance road curves in a wide sweep before a one-story, five-bay porch. Paired chamfered posts support the roof of the porch which wraps around three sides of the central block and turns at right angles across four of the five-bay symmetrical wings. Second-story galleries are built over the wing porches, adding to the feeling of rural repose. Lapped weatherboards cover the walls, and the steep hipped roofs—a series of interlocking planes—are sheathed with metal shingles. Centered in the roof of the main (east) facade is a broad hipped dormer containing a triple window arranged with a twelve-light central section flanked by six-light fixed sash. Two tall brick chimneys rise through the side faces of the roof midway between the east wall of the main block and those of the wings.

The main section of the hotel is three bays wide and contains a central entrance with double doors. Each door leaf has a large plate glass window installed above three horizontal panels. A four-light transom is centered over the doors. On each side of the entrance are single two over two sash windows in plain frames capped with drip moldings. The second story repeats the three-bay treatment with two over two paired windows in the center. A projecting cornice and ogee molding conceals the roof gutters. Corner boards, made from wide vertical boards with quarter-rounds attached at the butt ends, are typical of the Victorian style of the hotel.

The flanking wings are separated from the main section by recessed alcoves on the second story. Those on the first level were later enclosed to provide additional interior space. The pattern of fenestration across the wing facade is an alternation of two-over-two windows and single-leaf glazed doors similar to those at the main entrance.

The rear of the hotel reads as one long elevation with recessed end pavilions and a projecting two-story wing to the southwest. Two one-story additions extend from the end of the rear wing and contain service rooms for the kitchen. The window pattern is uneven, determined by the interior functions of the building. An interior end chimney rises above the center of the wall and is flanked on the first floor by paired two-over-two sash. A one-story porch, incorporated in the northwest corner of the structure and overlooking the spring, was enclosed with weatherboards in recent years.

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In plan, the hotel reads as three entities: a central block of four rooms with center hall, a transverse section across the rear formed by the extended wings, and the rear ell at the southwest. The lobby is contained in the southeast corner of the main block and includes the entrance hall. The northeast room is now used as a gift shop. Two semi-private dining rooms are beyond these and open through wide arches into the main dining area extending across the western portion of the building and into the enclosed alcoves of the wings. The north wing includes two apartments opening directly onto the porch. The south wing has been remodeled for use as a private dining and meeting room.

The staircase, comprised of a square newel with three-piece molded cap, asymmetrically turned balusters, and a molded rail, rises in a straight flight to a square hall near the rear of the building. The railing returns to the front of the hotel along a central corridor from which open four bed rooms, each with a fireplace and closet. A transverse hallway at the rear of the stair landing connects three bed rooms and two baths and opens onto the wing alcoves at the north and south. Two bed rooms in each wing are entered from the galleries. A small bed room gives onto the north alcove, while a three-room suite opens from the south alcove above the kitchen wing.

The mantels in the hotel are of four basic types. In the lobby, the mantel is supported on free-standing Ionic columns set on tall plinths. The shelf is composed of a deep projecting entablature. A simple molded backboard rises about twelve inches above the shelf. The mantels in the two north rooms (the gift shop and the small dining room) are in the Eastlake style with turned posts and brackets. Above the shelf, slender, turned balusters support a secondary shelf over a three-part overmantel. The centerpiece of the overmantel is a beveled mirror. This is flanked on either side by raised paneled sections. The backboard extends above the top shelf about eight inches. The mantel in the south dining alcove is also in the Eastlake style but lacks a mirrored overmantel and secondary shelf. The pilasters are square in section and are fluted. This pattern carries across the lintel and is repeated in the shelf brackets. All the mantels on the second floor are copies of this design.

The main dining room is a large space, increased visually by the wide arches from the main hallway and the two dining alcoves. The mantel, small for the room, is of the fourth type and is similar to that in the lobby except for its shelf construction. Here the mantel shelf rests on square extensions above the capitals, forming with the lintel the frieze and architrave.

The dance pavilion overlooking the creek to the northeast of the hotel was constructed during the last part of the nineteenth century and was originally double its present length. As it now appears, the building is five bays wide and eleven bays long. The roof is a low-pitched gable. Small covered porches accent the double-door entrances at the east and west ends. An addition, constructed in the twentieth century, contains rest rooms. The most interesting feature of the building is the design of the sixteen-light sash windows which can be raised into the wall above the windows, transforming the pavilion to an open sheltered area during the summer.

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The picnic shelter on the ridge to the south of the hotel is a three by five bay gabular structure of modern rustic design. It was constructed by the present owner to accommodate campers and social groups.

The small house to the south of the picnic shelter may be the oldest building on the grounds, or one built from materials taken from an old structure. It is a three bay gabled roof building of little pretensions. A large, square porch is centered along the north facade and shelters the entrance door and three-light transom opening into the central hall. A modern extension at the east contains a bedroom and one to the south is occupied by a screened porch and bath room. The windows in the early portion are nine over nine sash with crown glass. Those in the additions are six over six with rolled glass. Two rooms are arranged on each side of the hallway. The doors to the rooms are in the Greek Revival style with two vertical panels and applied moldings. The mantels are also in the Greek Revival style of simple post and lintel design. The walls throughout the house are sheathed with wide horizontal boards. The underside of the structure is framed with hewn sills and frame-sawn floor joists, resting on handmade brick piers.

The mineral spring to the northwest of the hotel is a small concave marble basin with a cross-shaped drain in its center. It is set in a concrete spillway that leads to the creek. Until recently a stone bench occupied the south side of the spring and the area was covered with a rustic, semicircular gazebo. The high ground to the south of the spring is buttressed by a brick wall that curves around the basin. The brick may be handmade but is in such deteriorated condition that it is not possible to be certain.

The structures of course are closely related to the surrounding environment. Archeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structures. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archeological record. Therefore, archeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structure. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ellerbe Springs Hotel is an important example of the type of rural hostelry that was to be found throughout North Carolina and the South during the last century. The combination of facilities for guests on retreat from the rigors of life are still in evidence at the site and include the main structure with its dining rooms and sleeping accommodations, a dance pavilion, a picnic shelter, one remaining private dwelling, areas for rough camping, a swimming lake, and a mineral spring which recalls the time when travelers of the past "took to the waters" in numbers. These features, combined with the unspoiled natural setting preserve the character of the place as it was originally envisioned and add to an understanding of the casual ambience of previous generations.

The site was used as early as the end of the eighteenth century as a meeting ground for the Scottish fair, held until the 1840s. The U.S. government occupied the grounds during World War II for a NYA School, after which it was used as a Boy Scout camp. The late ex-governor of North Carolina, Cameron Morrison attended school in Ellerbe. Ex-governor Terry Sanford worked at Ellerbe Springs as a boy in the 1940s. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on a visit spoke at Ellerbe Springs on April 28, 1940.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. Ellerbe Springs is still strongly connected with the nineteenth century hotel resorts that flourished throughout the United States. The region, originally known as Fair Grounds, was a meeting place for the Highland Scots from Anson, Richmond, Montgomery, and Scotland counties. The spring, developed in 1850, became a popular watering place for local patrons and visitors from all parts of the state. With the construction of a rail road to Ellerbe in 1910, visitation increased dramatically, and brought vacationers from neighboring states to the site. During World War II the resort housed a governmental training school, and was later occupied by the Boy Scouts as a recreation center.
- B. The site is associated with two North Carolina political leaders, Governor Morrison and Governor Sanford, who lived and worked in the area in their youth. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was a visitor to the site in 1940 where she spoke of the president's National Youth Association project.

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

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- C. The Ellerbe Springs Hotel retains the character of rural resorts built during the nineteenth century and embodies many elements of the late Victorian and Eastlake style of architecture. The structures are all in excellent condition and remain much as they were when constructed. The site is likewise kept in its natural state where it continues to be used as a meeting ground and recreation center for the region.

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The Ellerbe Springs Hotel is a late nineteenth century structure that stands on land with a much older heritage. Apparently attracted by the terrain and the sparkling fresh water with alleged curative powers, the Highland Scots who had settled the region in the eighteenth century began to hold biannual fairs at the springs. Each May and November the activities included Scottish music, dances, athletic events, horse races, and clan gatherings. So popular were the fairs that the old name of the site, Hurricane, was changed to Fairgrounds in 1793. Ten years later a Presbyterian church was erected nearby and the springs area was well on its way to becoming a regional center of the Highland Scot community.¹ About 1840 another fair was established at Laurel Hill and soon began drawing away the attendance at Fairgrounds. The fairs at the springs ceased, and in 1850, the land was sold to William T. Ellerbe of Marlborough District, South Carolina, for whom Ellerbe Springs and the present nearby town were eventually named.²

Ellerbe's acquisition of three adjoining tracts, along with property inherited from his father, totaled 1,077 acres, much of which was woodland.³ He constructed a hunting lodge, which during the summers was used as a resort hotel. Large numbers of guests, some from North but most from South Carolina, came to enjoy the cool waters and delightful atmosphere.⁴ Many believed that the mineral waters could cure many ailments, especially hay fever and asthma. Among the planter class in antebellum years, traveling to the springs, often from great distances, to "take the waters" was a popular social custom. Social enjoyment as well as ill health attracted visitors to the springs resorts. The most popular spots in North Carolina included the Shocco and Sulphur Springs in Warren County, the Piedmont in Stokes County, Warm Springs in Madison County, the Sulphur and Warm Springs in Buncombe County, Piedmont in Burke County, Wilson Springs in Cleveland County, and the Catawba Springs in Lincoln County. Ellerbe Springs was not among the best known for perhaps two reasons. First, most of the visitors were South Carolinians invited by Col. Ellerbe; thus the site did not receive the publicity often spread verbally among the North Carolina elite. Secondly, the resort was established late in the antebellum period and had little time to develop a steady clientele before the outbreak of the Civil War. Ellerbe Springs, however, rose to the height of prominence in the years following the Reconstruction era.⁵

Col. W. T. Ellerbe died intestate in 1867, leaving no direct heirs to his estate. A petition from various claimants resulted in a court order to sell his property. The North Carolina tracts were auctioned off on February 7, 1871, at which time Richmond T. Long became the purchaser of the "Ellerbe Springs Tract" of 300 acres with a bid of \$452.⁶ Long's involvement was merely a speculative investment. Eight months later he sold the property to John W. and Thomas C. Leak, Robert S. Ledbetter, and Walter Steele for \$750, a profit of nearly \$200.⁷ Ledbetter and Steele were related to the Leaks through marriage, and while the chain of title is quite confused, there is no doubt that T. C. Leak assumed control of the property and was most responsible for its development.⁸ Many of these men were business leaders in the county's dominant textile industry. (See Manufacturer's Building, Rockingham, Richmond County, NR).

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T. C. Leak, in partnership with his son Tom, revitalized the Ellerbe Springs resort beginning in the 1870s with the construction of a new thirty room hotel. Over the next quarter century, a dance pavillion and several cottages were added. A rock wall was built to protect the mineral spring, a lake was created, and a swimming pool was constructed.⁹ With the health giving qualities of the water as an attraction, Ellerbe Springs drew visitors from all over to dance, swim, picnic, and without fail, to drink from the spring. A community grew up around the hotel and spring, and on March 4, 1878, postmaster Murdock C. McAskill opened a new post office. By 1885, a public school had been established a short distance away, but A. D. Spivey and others succeeded in establishing a private school on the grounds in 1889.¹⁰ By 1900 the Ellerbe Springs Hotel, noted for its sumptuous meals and hospitable accommodations, served as the center of the health resort. According to a contemporary testimonial, "Ellerbe Springs was a mecca for the vacationer, and one had not lived until he had had a vacation at Ellerbe Springs."¹¹

Mrs. O. H. Hinson described a trip to her favorite spot about the turn of the century:

Activities at the springs included eating with friends and family at tables set up outside or sometimes around a cloth spread on the ground . . . Later they would stroll around the grounds or go to the club house and listen to the music provided by a string band or perhaps join a square dance. . . .¹²

Ida C. Hunneycutt added the following:

Ellerbe Springs attracted more than picnickers. There was a hotel where meals were served, and rooms were available for overnight or guests who wished to stay longer. In addition to the hotel, there were cottages on the grounds which could be rented for long periods of time, and many people came to spend their vacations here, or in some cases to spend the summer.¹³

Perhaps the most exciting event in Ellerbe Springs took place on July 4, 1900, when Cameron Morrison led a "Red Shirt" rally in support of Charles B. Aycock, the Democratic candidate for governor. An estimated 4,000 people lined the roads and covered the hill-sides to witness the parade of 1,000 men, all clad in flaming red shirts, march into Ellerbe Springs. A table 600 feet long was set among the pines and covered with food prepared in the hotel.¹⁴ The organizer, Cam Morrison, himself a later governor of North Carolina, was a native of Rockingham, the county seat of Richmond County, and a frequent guest at the hotel.¹⁵

Ellerbe Springs flourished during the early years of the twentieth century, but the heyday of such resorts had passed. Attendance began to ebb as new vacation spots were discovered, made more accessible by improved transportation. Progress in medical science cast doubts upon the curative ability of mineral water, reducing the number of those who came for "cures" as well as removing the excuse for attendance by many others. By 1920 Ellerbe Springs resort was in full decline and with the death of Tom Leak, the enterprise virtually ceased.

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The site found new life in the 1930s with the establishment of the National Youth Administration (NYA). The hotel apparently served as a local project headquarters for the program, and may have been the location of Eleanor Roosevelt's "Support the NYA" speech on April 28, 1940.¹⁶ At the end of World War II, Richmond County, which had come into possession of the property through a complicated series of transactions,¹⁷ leased fifty-two acres of the Ellerbe Springs property to the Boy Scouts of America. Scouts camped along the trails, learned crafts in the various structures, swam in the lake, and dined in the old hotel for twenty years.¹⁸ New quarters were built in the mid 1960s, and on May 4, 1967, the lease was terminated.

By November of 1968, the once elegant resort stood in a state of deterioration. A local newspaper reported:

The property is run down. The hotel is of little use but the trails, the shuffle board courts, bridle paths, camp sites, the lake and the streams are all still there. The once famous springs, for which the property was named, can still be found.¹⁹

But the property was becoming an economic liability for the county. With the departure of the scouts, no one maintained the property, and even more significantly, no income was being derived from its ownership. County commissioners decided that the land would be more valuable on the tax books than lying idle; consequently, they decided to sell. On April 8, 1969, the Ellerbe Springs tract of 52.31 acres with all appurtenances was sold to Robert A. Henderson and Harris M. McRae for \$22,220.²⁰

Henderson and McRae began an extensive project to convert the Ellerbe Springs Health Resort into the Ellerbe Springs Family Camp Ground. The focal point of the project was the adaptive restoration of the old hotel into a restaurant and gift shop.²¹ Other improvements were made to create a fully equipped camping facility, and by the mid 1970s the work was virtually completed. In 1976, Mrs. Harris McRae, Mrs. Margaret McLeod Hogan, Mrs. John Lentz, and Mrs. Ralph Webb, all descendants of the early Highland Scots, organized a fair and reinstated the gathering of the clans at Ellerbe Springs for the first time in more than 130 years.²² Based on the 1976 activities, the fair events of 1977 were anticipated:

When visitors arrive at the fairgrounds around the old Ellerbe Springs Hotel next weekend they will find a little bit of Scotland transplanted to the Sandhills. Scots in their clan tartans will be gathering at their clan tents, bag pipe players will be piping for the Scottish dances and the competitors in the Highland Games will be hurling irons and tossing cabers (logs).²³

The history of the Ellerbe Springs site has come full circle. Though itself a later addition, the old hotel stands as the center of the annual festivities, witnessing how it all began.

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Footnotes

¹Scottish Fair and Highland Gathering. Booklet published for the Scottish Fair held at Ellerbe Springs April 23-24, 1977 (Rockingham, 1977), 4, 12, hereinafter cited as Scottish Fair; Richmond County Journal (Rockingham), January 23, 1976, hereinafter cited as Journal; and William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazetteer (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 161, hereinafter cited as Powell, N. C. Gazetteer.

²Scottish Fair, 12; Powell, N. C. Gazetteer, 161; and Richmond County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Richmond County Courthouse, Rockingham, Deed Book U, 146, 157, hereinafter cited as Richmond County Deed Book.

³Will of Capt. William Farr Ellerbe, Cheraw, S. C. dated 5th Dec. 1823. Original in South Carolina Archives, Columbia. Copy of typescript in Ellerbe Springs Hotel file, Survey and Planning Branch, Archeology and History Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh; and Richmond County Deed Book U, 146, 157.

⁴Scottish Fair, 4. The old house currently standing southeast of the hotel does not appear to have been the original lodge because of its size and architectural style. Virtually nothing could be found about the structure but it may have been the home of Alexander Nicholson who was known to have lived on the property before 1850. See Richmond County Deed Book U, 146.

⁵For the popularity of health spas see Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, The History of a Southern State: North Carolina (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 3rd edition, 1973), 426, hereinafter cited as Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina; and Guion Griffis Johnson, "Social Characteristics of Ante-Bellum North Carolina." The North Carolina Historical Review, VI (April, 1929), 152.

⁶Richmond County Records, State Archives, Raleigh, Estates Papers, William T. Ellerbe.

⁷Richmond County Deed Book 4, p. 129.

⁸For the familial and marriage relationship, see the discussion on mill owners in Richmond County in James E. and Ida C. Huneycutt, A History of Richmond County (Rockingham, 1976), 351-368, hereinafter cited as Huneycutt, Richmond County. Apparently there were a number of private arrangements not registered in the official records, but T. C. Leak, Jr.'s mortgage in 1923 with no other parties named is clear evidence that he controlled the property. See Richmond County Deed Book 150, p. 97.

⁹Scottish Fair, 4.

¹⁰Scottish Fair, 4, 12.

¹¹Based on Ida C. Huneycutt's interview with Mrs. O. H. Hinson. Huneycutt, Richmond County, 150-151.

¹²The quote is from Huneycutt, Richmond County, 149-150, based on interview cited in footnote 11.

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¹³Huneycutt, Richmond County, 150-151.

¹⁴For a discussion of the "Red Shirt" campaign, see Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 556, 561. See also Journal, November 27, 1968, for an account of the "Red Shirt" rally.

¹⁵Morrison was governor 1921-1925. Beth G. Crabtree, North Carolina Governors 1585-1958 (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1958), 120-121. See also article from unnamed newspaper but dated June 11, 1959, and abstracted data from files of Post Dispatch (Rockingham) in Ellerbe Springs Hotel File (see footnote 3).

¹⁶Journal, November 26, 1968. For discussion of NYA in the state, see Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 615.

¹⁷Richmond County Deed Book 150, p. 97; Book 209, p. 312; Book 215, p. 8; Book 218, p. 115, 608; and Book 279, p. 344.

¹⁸Richmond County Deed Book 492, p. 227.

¹⁹Journal, November 27, 1968.

²⁰Journal, November 27, 1968.

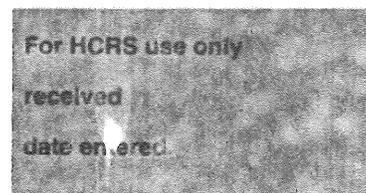
²¹See architectural description by Edward F. Turberg in Ellerbe Springs Hotel File (see footnote 3); and Scottish Fair, 4.

²²The News and Observer (Raleigh), April 14, 1977; and Journal, January 23, 1976.

²³The News and Observer April 14, 1977.

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Crabtree, Beth G. North Carolina Governors, 1585-1958. Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1958.

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Huneycutt, James E. and Ida C. A History of Richmond County. Rockingham, 1976.

Johnson, Guion Griffis. "Social Characteristics of Ante-Bellum North Carolina." The North Carolina Historical Review, VI. April, 1929.

Lefler, Hugh Talmage and Albert Ray Newsome. The History of a Southern State: North Carolina. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973. Third Edition.

The News and Observer. Raleigh, April 14, 1977.

Powell, William S. The North Carolina Gazetteer. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968.

Richmond County Journal. Rockingham. November 27, 1968; January 23, 1976.

Richmond County Records. Richmond County Courthouse. Rockingham, North Carolina.
Subgroups: Deeds, Estates Papers, and Wills.

Scottish Fair and Highland Gathering. Booklet published for the Scottish Fair held at Ellerbe Springs, April 22-24, 1977. Rockingham, 1977.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Ellerbe Presbyterian Church records.

Will of Captain W. F. Ellerbe, 1823

History of Ellerbe by A. D. Spivey, 1923

Richmond County Daily Journal,
November 27, 1968

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 48.16 acres

Quad name: Ellerbe, NC

Quad scale: 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
A	35°06'18"	79°45'55"	35°06'21"	79°45'40"
B				
C	35°06'26"	79°45'46"	35°06'10"	79°46'04"
D				

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Ellerbe Springs property is shown as the red line on the accompanying map entitled "Ellerbe Springs Land." Recorded 10/5/1967. This includes all the land associated with hotel.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Historical statement: Jerry L. Cross, Researcher

Architectural description: Edward F. Turberg, Consultant

ORGANIZATION Survey and Planning Branch

DATE

Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section

November, 1979

STREET & NUMBER N.C. Division of Archives and History

TELEPHONE

109 E. Jones Street

733-6545

CITY OR TOWN

Raleigh

STATE

North Carolina

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

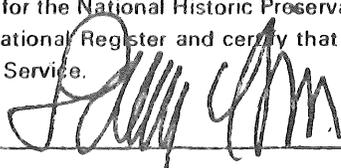
NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

March 13, 1980

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

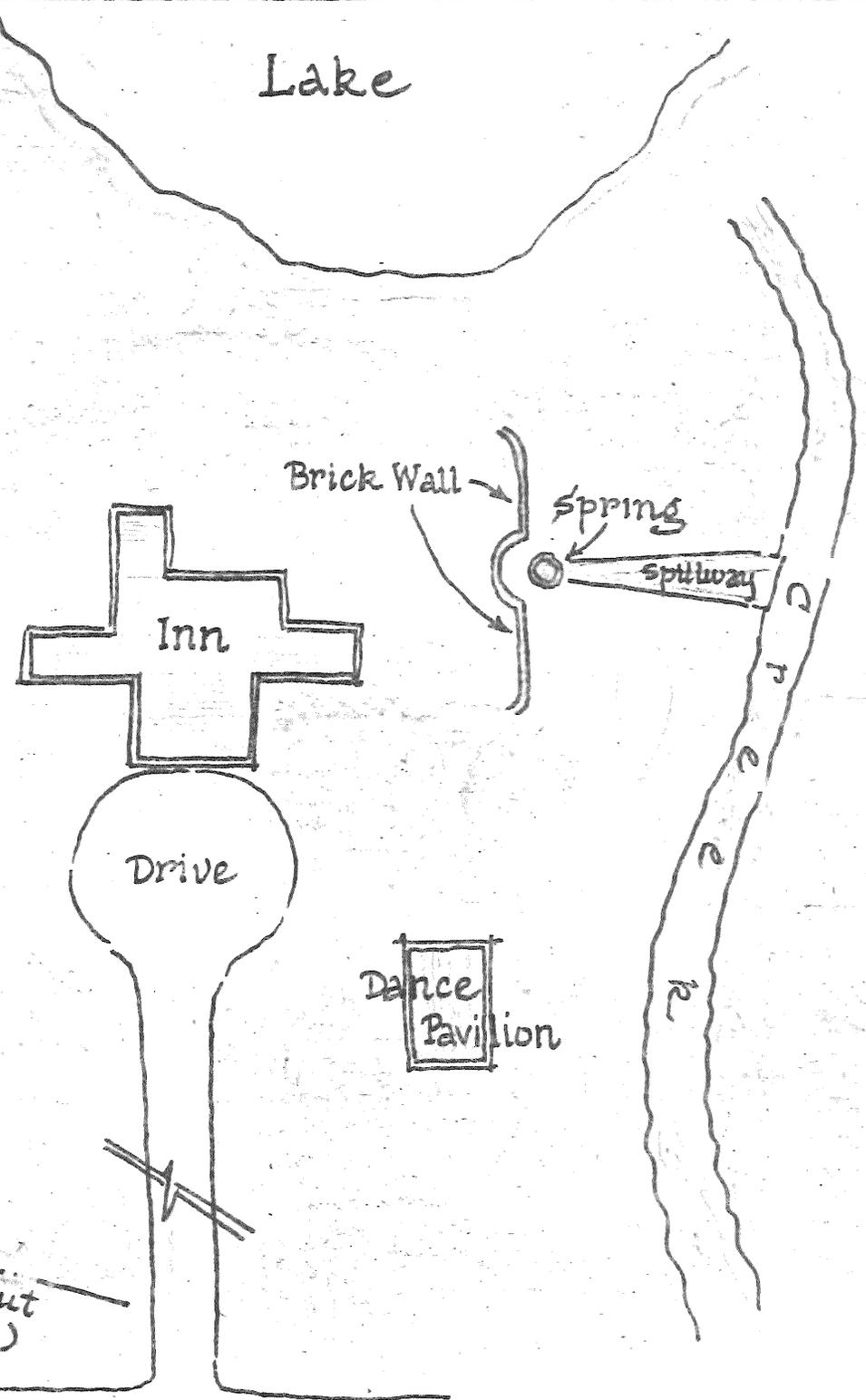
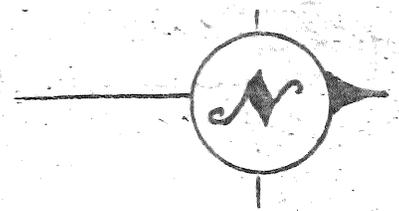
DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ELLERBE SPRINGS HOTEL

Plot Plan (Not to scale)

Drawn by E.F. Turberg 11/14/29



Lake

Inn

Drive

Brick Wall

Spring

Spillway

Creeper

Picnic Shelter

Old House

Dance Pavilion

NC Highway 73

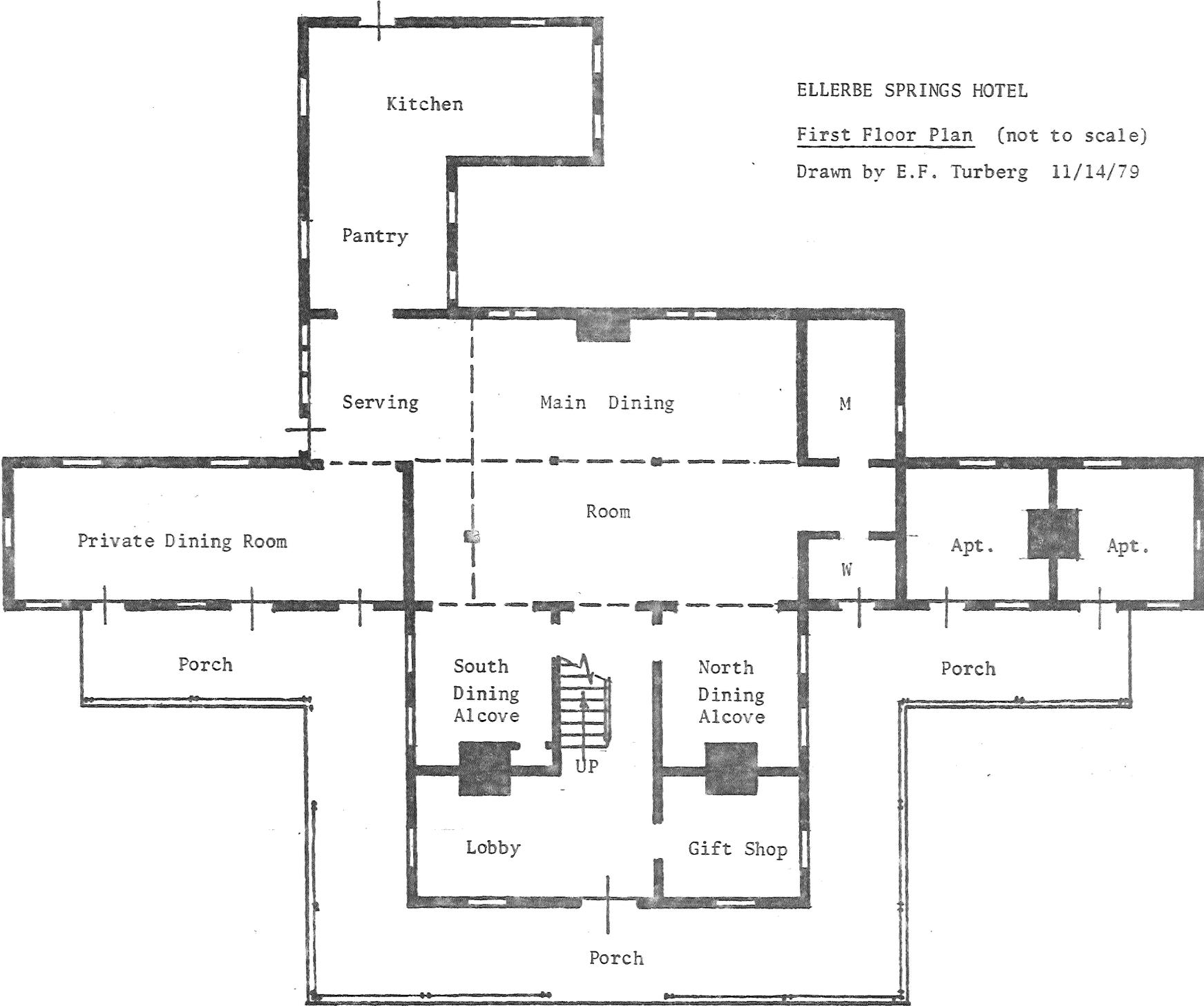
US Highway 220

Old Road cut
(closed in 1930)

ELLERBE SPRINGS HOTEL

First Floor Plan (not to scale)

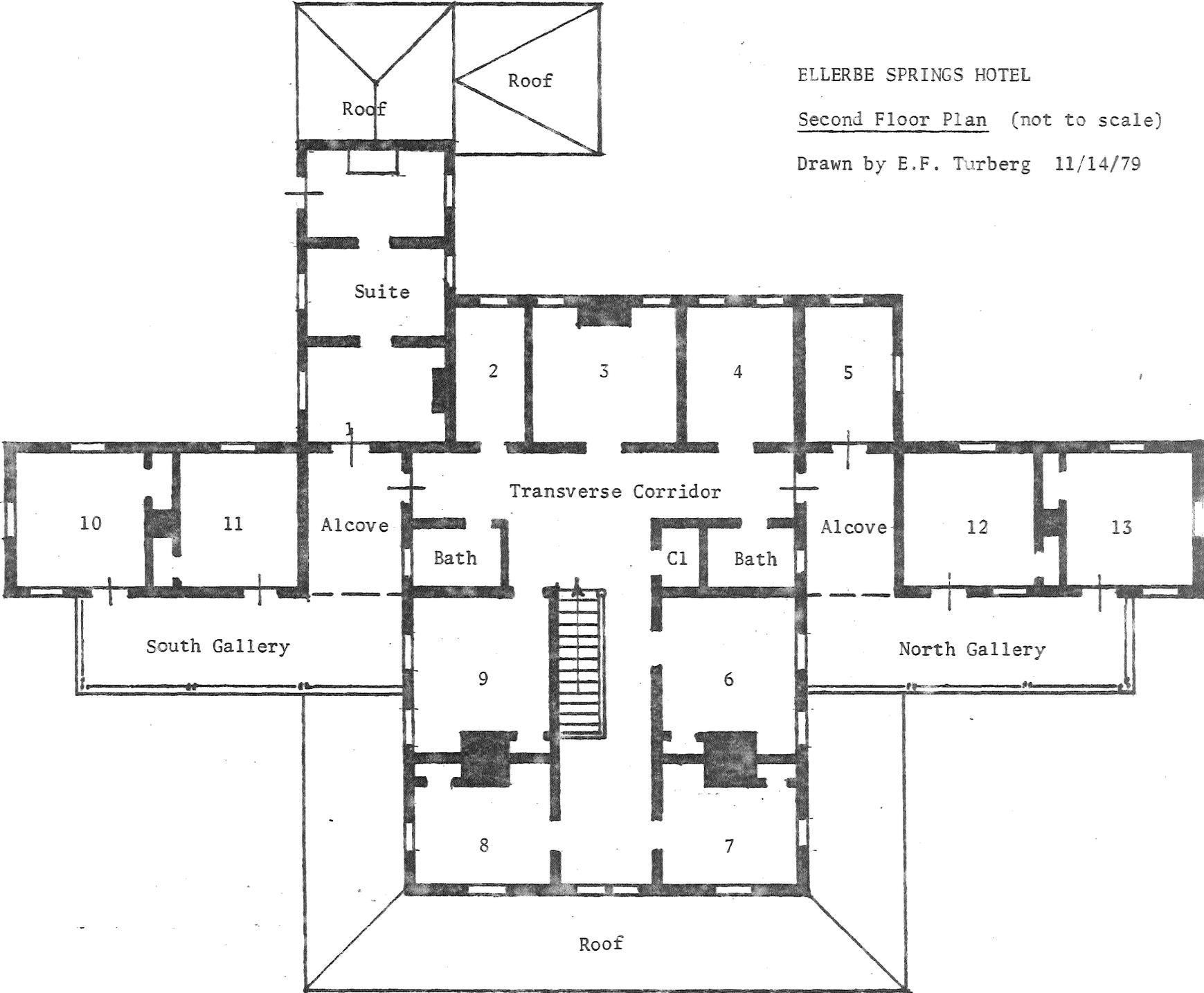
Drawn by E.F. Turberg 11/14/79

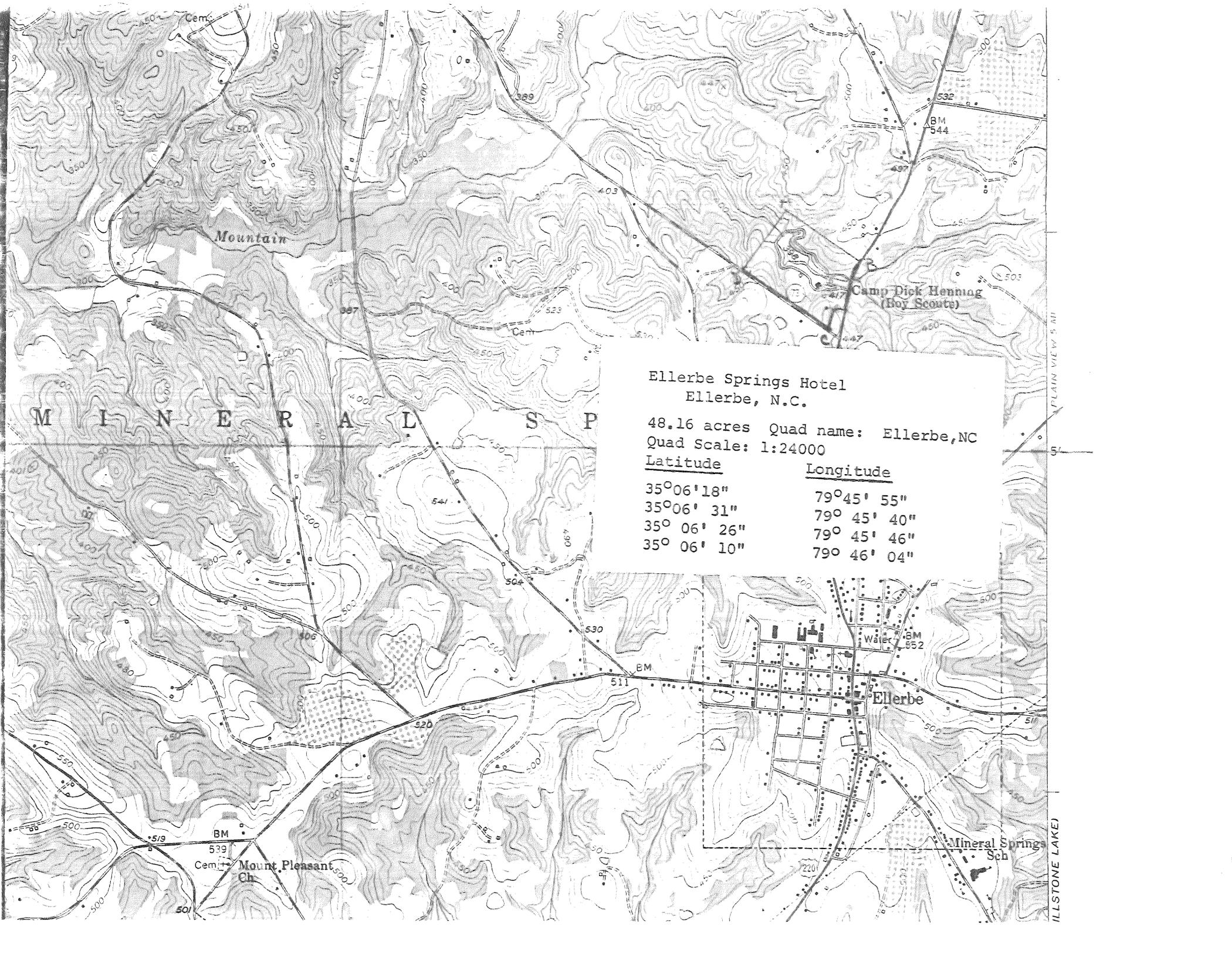


ELLERBE SPRINGS HOTEL

Second Floor Plan (not to scale)

Drawn by E.F. Turberg 11/14/79





Ellerbe Springs Hotel
Ellerbe, N.C.

48.16 acres Quad name: Ellerbe, NC
Quad Scale: 1:24000

<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
35°06'18"	79°45'55"
35°06'31"	79°45'40"
35°06'26"	79°45'46"
35°06'10"	79°46'04"

TOWNSEND
ESTATE

551-45E
1600

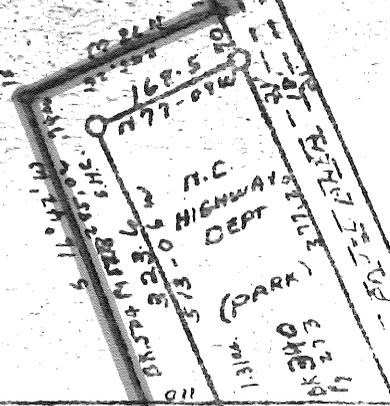
QUICK
ESTATE

736-006
988

49.9 ACRES

$\frac{.74}{48.16 \text{ ACRES} +}$

Book 49E (1987)



OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF DEEDS, W. VIRGINIA COUNTY
 Filed for registration on the 5 day of
Sept, 1967, at 12:00 o'clock
 and recorded in Book 18, at page 56
Spencer Chestnut Registrar of Deeds
 WVA

NOTE: OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF SMC EXCEPTION, BOOK & PAGE NUMBER NOT A CONCERN
 HAVE BEEN DRAWN IN ON THIS PHOTO

THOMAS W. BARTY REGISTERED SURVEYOR

PROPERTY OF
 RICHMOND COUNTY
 ELLERBE SPRINGS LAND

