

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Carthage Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location McReynolds St. west of Barrett St., parts of Barrett,

street & number Ray, Pinecrest and Brooklyn streets

N/A not for publication

city, town Carthage

N/A vicinity

state North Carolina

code

NC

county Moore

code

125

zip code 28327

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

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.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

GOVERNMENT/other

RELIGION/religious structure

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

GOVERNMENT/city hall

RELIGION/religious structure

FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival

Italianate

Greek Revival

Classical Revival

Queen Anne

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood/weatherboard

Wood/shingle

roof Asphalt

other Brick

Stone/granite

Stone/sandstone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Carthage Historic District consists of a curvilinear, predominantly residential neighborhood extending westward from the edge of the courthouse square and central business district of the small town of Carthage, county seat of Moore. Although houses within the district contain elements which likely date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the area's present building fabric largely represents the period from about 1850 to the beginning of World War II. The district contains the town's largest and most intact concentration of historically and architecturally significant residential development and contains representative and well-detailed examples of most of the architectural styles popular at various times during that period. They include one, one and one-half, and two-story buildings of frame, stone and brick construction in the Greek Revival, Italianate, Victorian Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. Encompassed within the district, in addition to domestic buildings, are the 1898-1900 Carthage Methodist Church [= 30], the adjacent Carthage Methodist Cemetery [# SI-1], where burials date from the early 1850s to the late 1920s, and the (former) Carthage Community House [# 3], built in 1939-40 by the National Youth Administration. The district contains ninety-two contributing and twenty-seven non-contributing resources, including forty-seven primary contributing and twelve primary non-contributing buildings.

McReynolds Street, the location of thirty-eight of the district's fifty-nine primary buildings, is also NC 24/27 and has been known at various times as Elm Street and Main Street. In the mid nineteenth century, it was part of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road. It extends along the crest of a ridge, so that, in many cases, back yards in the district have a gently downward slope away from the houses. In a few instances, the drop-off is more precipitous. Some houses on both sides of McReynolds Street are actually below street grade. (This became much more obvious when the road was widened.)

Portions of four other Carthage streets are included within the district--Barrett and Ray streets, near its eastern end, Brooklyn Street (opened in 1889) near the western end, and Pinecrest Street

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parallel to and south of McReynolds Street. McReynolds, Barrett and Ray streets were included in the original plat of the town. Pinecrest Street curves southwest from its junction with McReynolds Street at Barrett Street continues westward to cross Brooklyn Street, surveyed in 1889. The latter street extends for two blocks south of its juncture with McReynolds Street.

The development of the area over a long period of time is reflected not only in the mix of periods and architectural styles of its buildings, but also in the variety of setbacks and lot sizes and the irregular spacing of structures which characterize the district. Initially consisting of a small number of scattered houses on large tracts, it was gradually subdivided into smaller and smaller parcels, although a number of the buildings still sit on multi-acre lots. Much of the land included in these larger lots is located in the downward sloping rear portions of the tracts, so that relatively narrow lot widths bring many houses into somewhat closer proximity to one another than might be expected. The majority of buildings are oriented toward the street.

Elm trees once lined McReynolds Street, giving that thoroughfare a leafy canopy for part of the year. They were cut down when the street/highway was widened in the 1960s. However, vegetative matter, particularly mature deciduous and evergreen trees, remain a strong presence in the district. Several vacant lots where houses once stood have been reclaimed by trees, many rear section of the larger tracts are heavily wooded, and several houses are obscured by dogwoods, magnolias, oaks, and/or cedars. On the north side of McReynolds Street, the rear of several lots in the middle of the district are cleared and provide a vista of the landscape beyond the district boundaries.

The district contains an unusually large number of secondary buildings. Of the fifty-two such buildings, about thirty are garages or storage buildings of varying sizes. As many as eight may have been erected as servants' quarters, while there are at least two barns and two buildings which may have been carriage houses. In addition, there are a blacksmith shop, a tack barn, a well house, an octagonal brick flower house, and five or six buildings with other or undetermined uses. The district also contains four early well covers and one gazebo. Of the total of fifty-two secondary buildings and six structures, forty-three contribute to the character of the district.

Walls and fences also add to the overall visual impact of the district. Several houses have low walls of rubble granite or quartz.

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while others have remnants of picket or cast and wrought-iron fences. One has a modern iron fence. On the north side of Pinecrest Street, a split-rail fence extends across the front of the heavily treed lot on which the "Chub" Seawell House [# 53] stands. On the south side of the street, the expansive lot occupied by Edgehill [= 57] features a curving stone walk lined by a low brick wall leading from the house's elevated site down to the street. The semi-circular driveway to the house, with its extension to the garages behind the house, is also lined by a low wall, brick in some parts and stone in other sections. Southwest of the house, at a lower elevation, is a grove of pecan trees.

Scattered throughout the district are a number of vacant lots. On McReynolds Street, six buildings which appeared on the 1925 Sanborn map have been lost. The largest resulting open space, on the south side of McReynolds at about the mid-point of the district, had been occupied by the Carthage Graded School, to the east of which stood a two-story frame house. The school lot extends back to Pinecrest Street, and a portion of the tract, not visible from either street, has been graded by the present owners, a paving company, as a parking area for heavy trucks and equipment. On the north side of McReynolds Street a now-vacant lot is used for parking by the Carthage Methodist Church. A ca. 1960 brick ranch-type house has replaced another early dwelling. Pinecrest Street remains partially undeveloped, probably because topography has made unattractive the breakup and sale of lots which extend from McReynolds Street to Pinecrest.

Buildings in the district remain, for the most part, relatively well-maintained, largely because of a continuing dominance of owner-occupied property. Two houses appear to be abandoned and are being allowed to deteriorate. Five houses are unoccupied for much of the year, in most cases because their owners have residences elsewhere, but some care for their continued upkeep is evident.

Naturally, given the district's long time period of development, there have been alterations to buildings within the district during and since the period of significance. Some buildings are the result of more than one period of construction, all or most of which occurred during the period of significance. Several have additions or alterations which, because of their location and size, have not affected the building's basic style or character. Approximately twenty of the primary buildings in the district have modern replacement siding, whether aluminum or vinyl, but in most cases the siding was installed without the removal or covering of decorative features such as wood shingling, brackets, gable ornaments, etc. Only

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one primary building erected during the period of significance has been so altered that it no longer contributes to the district.

The overwhelming majority of buildings and structures which are not contributing were built after the period of significance as infill construction or replacements for lost buildings. Most of the primary non-contributing buildings are one or one and one-half story brick ranch-type houses, although the district does contain one late 1940s example of manufactured housing, the Thomas B. and Mabel B. Caddell House [# 54], a Lustron house.

As is typical of most small towns in North Carolina, the majority of the buildings in the district constructed during the period of significance are of frame construction. The exceptions are the rubble native stone (former) Carthage Community House [# 3] and the blond brick Charles Sinclair House [# 31]. Tombstones in the Carthage Methodist Cemetery [SI-1] are typical memorials in marble, granite or brownstone. Buildings erected after the period of significance are constructed of either frame or brick, with the exception of the Lustron house, built of porcelain-enameled steel panels on a steel frame.

Architecturally, the Carthage Historic District is also within the mainstream of small-town North Carolina, with some buildings firmly showing reliance on traditional building practices and forms. Others represent local vernacular interpretations of prevailing architectural styles, while another group contains relatively standard examples of those styles. A final, comparatively small, cluster consists of fairly sophisticated examples of a number of well-known styles.

Firm dating of buildings in Carthage is made difficult because of the scarcity of early documentation. The Moore County courthouse burned in 1889, destroying nearly all earlier county records. While many individuals re-registered their deeds, a significant number were permanently lost and with them evidence of early land transfers.

Possibly the oldest building within the district is the Dr. John Shaw House [# 19], one of the houses featuring multiple periods of construction and architectural styles. The first building era, possibly the second quarter of the nineteenth century or even earlier, is reflected in the raised six-panel back door, several nine-over-nine windows which appear to be original, and a section of beaded siding with rosehead nails which survives on a rear wall and was not covered with aluminum siding. Dr. Shaw apparently added a Greek Revival section in the mid nineteenth century and made later changes in the

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Italianate style.

The Humber-Spencer House [# 8] is also believed to contain a section dating to the second quarter of the nineteenth century, but late nineteenth and early twentieth century alterations and the recent application of vinyl siding have obliterated most signs of this period. Although the Adams-Bryan House [# 23] features a late nineteenth century Italianate-influenced porch, the house itself is an early 1850s Greek Revival style dwelling exhibiting a traditional form in its one-story, single-pile front section which has a center-hall plan. The Greek Revival style enjoyed continued popularity for another twenty years, as evidenced by the ca. 1870 portions of the Jenkins House [# 42].

Another familiar vernacular house type, the I-house with a gable roof and one-story rear ell, was employed in this area of Carthage over a comparatively long period of time, with examples dating from about 1880 up to the beginning of the second decade of the twentieth century. Most are relatively simple in ornamentation. Two of the least adorned, but most separated in date of construction, are the J. F. Cole House [# 35] and the Hornaday-Morgan House [# 55], both of which now have full-height porches with square-section posts.

The most elaborately finished I-house in the Carthage Historic district is the Marley-Muse House [# 7], another of the dwellings which have more than one period of construction. The front part of the house, built onto a smaller, earlier structure, dates to about 1879 and is lavishly embellished in the Italianate style.

The most eccentric house in the district is the George Calvin Graves House [# 5], which was under construction in 1882 as a large Italianate dwelling. An 1897 remodeling probably resulted in the addition of the monumental portico which spans the facade and the construction of a small octagonal tower which marks the join between the main block and a rear ell in the Queen Anne style. Numerous rear additions greatly expanded the house; some of the additions have the appearance of being separate buildings which were attached to parts of the house in a somewhat random fashion. Among the many unusual features of the Graves House are the classical heads which are attached to various elements, such as the front porch and complex bay windows on the side elevations.

The substantial W. T. Jones House [# 28], built in 1897, is one of the more architecturally sophisticated houses in the district, although some interior features, particularly mantels, have a distinctly

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whimsical flavor. The exterior is a bold example of the Queen Anne style, accented by an octagonal corner tower and a variety of sawn and turned ornament.

Another of the district's more up-to-date buildings is the Carthage Methodist Church [# 30], a large and complex edifice in the late Victorian Gothic Revival style built between 1897 and 1900. A massive square four-stage corner tower is joined by smaller octagonal towers and an assortment of other forms in emphasizing the irregular massing of the style.

Possibly the most prevalent architectural fashion occurring in the district is what might be called a Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style, the illustrations of which include both one- and two-story dwellings exhibiting the irregular forms of the Queen Anne style with ornament derived from the classically-inspired modes of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The majority of these houses in Carthage were built in the first decade of the twentieth century, although the two most sophisticated examples, Edgehill [# 57] and the D. A. McDonald House [# 34], were built just prior to the turn of the new century. Both of these houses are further distinguished by the inclusion on the interior of large brick Craftsman mantels, a relatively advanced feature for the period and location.

The early twentieth-century versions of the style are less lavishly ornamented--the classical inspiration restricted mainly to porch columns--and the irregular forms have been reduced to shallow bays--at least one of which usually is semi-hexagonal--which project from the more symmetrical main block. The most intact and fully developed of the several early twentieth-century two-story renditions of the type is the Dr. D. F. Watson House [# 22], which is notable for the two projecting bays on its facade. The T. B. King House [# 41] is one of the more unaltered one-story examples.

Perhaps the most academically accurate building in the Carthage Historic District is the Charles Sinclair House [# 31], built in 1914 by the well-known Sanford contractor Joe Stout to a design provided by Raleigh architect Frank Simpson. The expansive Neo-Classical Revival style residence, the only brick-clad building from the period of significance, features the characteristic monumental classical portico. It is also adorned with handsome elliptical stained-glass windows above the entrance and flanking windows.

In the third decade of the twentieth century, the Colonial Revival style received some attention in residential construction within the

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district. Two frame examples are prominent, the 1922 Methodist Parsonage [# 12] and the 1926 Wilbur H. Currie House [# 27]. Both are two-story, double-pile structures with entrance-bay porticoes centered on their facades, although the former house exhibits a hip roof, while the latter is topped by a gable roof.

The popularity of the Colonial Revival style in Carthage is reflected in its use in decorative elements in the early 1920s Muse-Williamson House [# 10], a one and one-half story bungalow, and the ca. 1914 Joe Ritter House, an example of the so-called American Four-Square house. It continued to be employed for infill construction for another forty years, whether on moderately stylish houses such as the C. G. Spencer, Jr., House [# 9] and the Presbyterian Manse [# 26] or on later ranch-type houses scattered through the district.

The bungalow form seen in the Muse-Williamson House [# 10], popular across North Carolina for both modest dwellings and more substantial residences during the second through fourth decades of the twentieth century, was chosen for two other houses in the district. The most intact is the Addison Spencer House [# 29], which exhibits details from the Craftsman style, the more prevalent architectural mode informing bungalows. This Craftsman style combined with modest references to the Colonial Revival mode in the construction of the last building erected during the period of significance, the (former) Carthage Community House [# 3]. Rubble native stone further distinguishes this Depression-era structure.

As already noted, the Colonial Revival style enjoyed a continuing vogue in the district in the post World War II period, but other fashions also received modest attention. The E. H. and Rebecca W. Garrison House [# 20] is a late brick Period House, built ca. 1950, whose architectural touches are mainly derived from the Tudor Revival style. A few years earlier Thomas B. and Mabel B. Caddell House built the district's first manufactured dwelling, a one-story Lustron house [# 54]. Developed in the years following World War II, Lustron houses had porcelain-enameled steel panels hung on a steel frame. The roofs on the modest structures, of the same material, resemble pantile roofs, so that the houses can be said to bear a distant relation to Spanish Colonial styles.

In his history of Moore County from 1847 to 1947, Manly Wade Wellman quoted the following description of Carthage penned by Mrs. Alice Stead Binney, who visited the town and county in 1901:

Carthage stands so high that, from any point outside the

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restricting line of a wall or house, one gets a panorama of ridges and valleys covered with the rich deep green of pine forest; here and there patches of oaks, poplar and other deciduous trees (in places where the turpentine stills have claimed the pine) show feathery and gray now in the spring; and the green and gray blend and fade into the soft blue haze when the last ridge touches the horizon . . . [Wellman - pp. 126-127].

Even with the construction of numerous buildings within the area of the Carthage Historic District since 1901, this description still provides a relatively accurate depiction of some of the special physical qualities which characterize the district.

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Inventory List

A variety of sources was used in documenting buildings in the district. The principal sources used, noted in abbreviation at the end of each entry, were as follows: Moore County deeds - DB; Moore County wills - WB; Sanborn maps - SM; Branson's North Carolina Business Directories - BD; U. S. census records - USC; the North Carolina Yearbook - NCY; The Carthage Blade - CB; articles and obituaries in other newspapers - ON; The Methodists of Carthage - MC; interview with Miss Gladys Watson - Watson; telephone interview with Mrs. Waitzel Deese - Deese.

Key

C = contributing
N = noncontributing
OB = other building
S = structure
SI = site
O = object

<u>List #</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/original owner-occupant</u> <u>(if known)</u>
<u>Ray Street</u>				
C 1.	106	ca. 1906	2	Jenkins-McIver House; frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival with hip roof over double-pile main block; pedimented gables top projecting two-story bays on facade and side elevations; one-story porch across three-bay facade and north elevation has Tuscan-like columns; gabled balcony over central bay; one-over-one windows; heavy interior chimneys with corbelled caps; large rear addition; converted to apartments; vinyl siding; built for Murdoch B. Jenkins, blacksmith and foreman at carriage factory; J. Alton McIver, clerk of Moore County Superior Court, acquired in 1922. DB, USC, SM, ON
C OB-1.	106	ca. 1920	1	Elongated brick and frame garage with corrugated metal gable roof; two sets doors.

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|--------|----------------|----------|-----|--|
| C 2. | 105 | ca. 1910 | 1 | <p>Charles and Allie Graves Grier House; modest traditional frame house; gable-roofed, single-pile with broad gable centered over three-bay facade; full-facade porch with groups of Tuscan-like columns; small side porch enclosed; two-over-two, six-over-six and casement windows; front door has large, arched pane; variety of wings and additions to rear; built prior to 1915, probably by George Calvin Graves (see # 5), who conveyed house in 1920 to daughter Allie, wife of physician and county coroner Charles Grier.
DB, SM, NCY</p> |
| | Barrett Street | | | |
| C 3. | 203 | 1939-40 | 1 | <p>(former) Carthage Community House; gable-roofed Craftsman/Colonial Revival building erected of rubble native stone; five-bay central block extended by recessed two-bay wings at each end; asbestos shingle roof; casement windows; three sets double-leaf doors across center of main block fronted by patio on north and south elevations; interior chimneys also of rubble native stone; bracketed eaves; built by members of National Youth Administration under supervision of McDowell County stone mason Herbert Phillips; dedication attended by First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt; large, gently sloping lot; stand of pines in memory of men of Carthage killed in Vietnam war.
Plaques, <u>State</u> magazine article</p> |
| C O-1. | 103 | ca. 1940 | N/A | <p>Bronze memorial plaque, in French, honoring James MacConnell, local man killed in France during World War I while serving with Flying Tigers; presented by government of France;</p> |

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mounted on wedge-shaped granite monument.

Deese

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----------------------|-------|--|
| C 4. | 108 | ca. 1893,
ca. 1930 | 1 1/2 | <p>Rose-Hurwitz House; one-story frame, single-pile house with rear ell extended by small wings, raised to one and one-half stories and remodeled in Colonial Revival style after 1925; jerkin-head gable roof over double-pile front section with three-bay facade; jerkin-head dormers flank jerkin-head-roofed enclosed upper portion of entrance-bay porch with Tuscan columns; sidelighted entrance; six-over-six windows; dentil cornice on porch; some Craftsman details; shed porch on east side elevation to one-story wing surviving from original house; built for L. K. Rose; acquired in 1910 by Abraham Henry Hurwitz, partner in Hurwitz & Hurwitz department store.
DB, SM, NCY, USC</p> |
| C OB-2. | 108 | ca. 1930 | 1 | <p>Gable-roofed frame storage building.</p> |
| C 5. | 202 | 1882, 1897 | 2 | <p>George Calvin Graves House; extremely complex and eccentric frame house representing at least two periods of construction and several architectural styles; Italianate main block has double-pile, center-hall plan with hipped roof; pedimented gable over two-story wing on east elevation; gables with elaborately-sawn ornamental bracing and verge-board at front sections of side elevations; three-bay facade spanned by later two-story Tuscan porch with pedimented gable roof adorned with Palladian-influenced attic window; one-story extensions of porch angled at each end of main porch have chamfered posts, brackets and heavy turned balusters; highly elaborated bay windows on side elevations have trios of gables with</p> |

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arches and bracketed returns framing classical heads, a motif repeated on front porch; bossed cornices; bracketed eaves; mansard-roofed lantern with hooded windows surmounts roof ridge; interior brick chimneys with paneled stacks; octagonal shingled tower with tent roof marks link between main block and one-story, northeast ell with decorated side porch and ornate gable ornament; two-story northwest rear wing has one-story, gable-roofed wing on west elevation; wing has gabled portico and gable ornament; George Calvin Graves was a prominent and prosperous merchant and livery stable operator in late 19th and early 20th centuries; first licensed druggist in Carthage.

DB, SM, CB, ON

N 6. 206 ca. 1960 1

House; hip-roofed brick ranch-style house.

C 7. 208 ca. 1879 2

Marley-Muse House; italianate frame house added onto earlier. Greek Revival dwelling of one story; single-pile main block with jerkin-head gable roof, jerkin-head gable centered above three-bay facade; sawn bargeboard; main and porch cornices have triglypns and diamond bosses; one-story porch with heavy drop pendant brackets and chamfered posts shelters facade openings; central balcony with turned balusters, bracketed shed pent roof; one-story, two-room rear wing on northwest is original structure--has two-panel doors, decorated Greek Revival mantels; one-story southwest ell contemporary with two-story section; rear kitchen addition; paired one-over-one windows in front section; two-over-two windows in rear have molded surrounds, bull's eye cornerblocks; exterior has vinyl siding; double-leaf

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doors open to central hall with curved walls in front section; 1879 section has Italianate mantels, curving stair with turned balusters, four-panel doors, plaster ceiling medallions; house rests on brownstone piers with brick infill; N. G. S. Marley, builder of the 1879 section, was mill wright and carpenter; left house to daughter, Camilla, wife of prominent local merchant, county treasurer and Carthage school trustee A. D. Muse.

DB, WB, SM, USC, BD, NCY

North side McReynolds Street

C 8.	300	ca. 1880	2	<p>Humber-Spencer House; frame house with intersecting gabled wings, central hall, on sloping corner lot; gablet above recessed east two bays of three-bay facade; rectangular bay window in projecting west bay; shingled gable ends; gabled rear ell, two-story bathroom addition and one-story wing; one-over-one, two-over-two and four-over-four windows; one-story porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters across recessed two bays of facade and along east elevation; west elevation porch has tapered square-section posts; both porches date to mid 1920s; interior chimneys; interior has both simple Italianate and Craftsman details; believed to contain smaller ca. 1830 house; vinyl siding; Samuel W. Humber, who built the ca. 1880 section of the house, was a Virginia native who was working by 1870 at the carriage factory, of which he was later a member of the board of directors; later owner Dr. Colin G. Spencer, who made the 1920s changes, was in lumber business and was well-known forestry consultant.</p> <p>DB, ON, SM, USC, owner.</p>
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N OB-3.	300	ca. 1950	1	Gable-roofed frame garage with modern rolling door and shed addition.
C S-1.	300	ca. 1900	N/A	Gable-roofed well-cover with bracketed, heavy square-section supports, lattice on three sides.
N 9.	304	ca. 1950	1 1/2	C. G. Spencer, Jr., House; gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival; double-pile with three-bay facade; paired gabled dormers; entrance-bay portico. Owner of Humber-Spencer House (= 8).
N OB-4.	304	ca. 1970	1	Large shed-roofed frame storage building.
C 10.	306	ca. 1920	1 1/2	Muse-Williamson House; gable-roofed frame Craftsman/Colonial Revival bungalow with large gable dormer; double-pile with three-bay facade; engaged porch with groups of square-section, paneled posts on stuccoed piers, square-section balusters; one-over-one windows, except large transomed windows on facade; sidelighted entrance; dormer is recessed, has balcony; German siding; shed wing on rear; bay window on west elevation; interior chimneys; Colonial Revival interior details; apparently built by Myrtie Muse (McPhail), a local music teacher, who sold it in 1933 to local department store owner I. W. Williamson. DB, SM, NCY
C OB-5.	306	ca. 1935	1	Large shed-roofed frame storage building.
C 11.	308	ca. 1905, ca. 1930	1 1/2	John M. and Della Adams House; one-story frame house with half story added after 1925; three-bay facade with hip-roofed porch carried on tapered square-section posts on brick piers, square-section balusters; recessed east elevation porch and east wing sheltered by all-

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				encompassing pedimented half-story above; hip roof over main block; pedimented gable over shallow west elevation bay; hip dormers on front and rear slopes; interior chimneys; shingled gable ends and dormers; one-story rear ell; one-over-one and six-over-six windows; Adams, for whom house was built was a blacksmith at the carriage factory; his wife was a daughter of Samuel W. Humber (see # 8). DB, USC, SM
C 12.	402	1922	2	Methodist Parsonage; hip-roofed frame Colonial Revival; double-pile with three-bay facade; gable-roofed central, entrance-bay portico with Tuscan columns, arched opening; transom above entrance; one-story side porches with brick pillars; six-over-one windows; interior chimneys flank roof ridge; one- and two-story rear wings link house to modern garage; vinyl siding; interior has Colonial Revival/Craftsman finish; built on site of earlier parsonage. MC, SM
N 13.	404	ca. 1960	1	House; gable-roofed brick ranch-style house; wrought-iron porch supports; on site of earlier house.
N OB-6.	404	ca. 1960	1	Gable-roofed concrete block and brick garage.
C 14.	406	ca. 1870, ca. 1905	2	Joe Downing House; early 20th century frame Classical Revival built over smaller late 19th century dwelling; high hipped roof over double-pile main block with gables over slightly projecting front sections of side elevations; one-story porch with Tuscan-like columns spans three-bay facade, continues on east elevation; central gabled balcony has bracketed, turned posts, turned balusters; vinyl siding; shingled gable

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				ends; tall interior brick chimneys; one-over-one and two-over-two windows; original one-story rear ell joined by late 20th century additions; center-hall plan; most interior finish in Colonial Revival style; J. G. "Joe" Downing, a machinist and vice president of Carthage Furniture Company, was responsible for early 20th century construction. DB, SM, USC, MC, NCY, owner.
C S-2.	406	ca. 1900	N/A	Gabled well-cover with simple square-section posts rising from well enclosure.
C 15.	408	ca. 1910	2	William A. Stuart House ; frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival converted to apartments; steeply pitched hip roof over double-pile main block; pedimented gables over shallow projecting three-sided bays on facade and east elevation; gabled one-story rear ell joined by later addition; one-story porch with Tuscan-like columns across three-bay facade; gabled second-floor balcony; two front entrances with modern doors; tall interior brick chimneys; Dutch-lap asbestos shingle roof; one-over-one windows; vinyl siding; W. A. Stuart, city clerk in early 20th century, lived here with his sisters; property formerly owned by their mother, Bettie Stuart, wife of W. J. Stuart, principal of the Carthage Male Institute during late 1860s and 1870s. DB, SM, NCY, MC, BD
N 16.	410	ca. 1985	1	House; gable-roofed, brick ranch-style house.
C 17.	502	ca. 1890	1	Reid-Muse House ; double-pile frame house topped by high hipped roof with decorative gables on facade, east elevation and over wing on west elevation; gable ends have fish-scale

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shingles and quatre-foi cut-out octagonal attic vents; porch updated ca. 1919 with tapered square-section posts on brick piers; gabled rear ell and enclosed shed porch; three-bay facade; sidelights at entrance; interior finish combines elements of two periods/styles; one-over-one windows; aluminum siding; built for Henry S. Reid, a trimmer at carriage factory; acquired in 1919 by George H. Muse, listed in the 1910 as the keeper of the jail, who likely made the first alterations.
DB, SM, USC

C OB-7.	502	ca. 1930	1	Gable-roofed frame storage building clad in German siding.
C 18.	506	ca. 1906	1	Brewer-Womble House; double-pile frame cottage topped by steeply pitched hip roof, with pedimented gables over projecting bays on side elevations and semi-octagonal bay at left (west) end of three-bay facade; shingled gable ends; wraparound porch (now enclosed on east elevation) has turned posts, ladder balustrade, gablet at entrance bay with curved Stick Style ornament; Victorian door; tall interior brick chimneys; one-over-one windows; built for Charles S. Brewer, a railroad agent and later a manager at the carriage factory; J. S. Womble was long-time later owner. DB, SM, USC
C 19.	508	ca. 1853	2	Dr. John Shaw House; frame house combining three periods of construction and architectural styles; gable-front, two-story wing with one-story, single-pile, gabled wing extending to east at perpendicular; one-story porch shelters three front bays of one-story east wing, enclosed on east elevation; has bracketed turned posts, sawn balustrade, molded handrail; one-story

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rear ell; rear porches enclosed; beaded siding with rosehead nails on rear wall of one-story wing under enclosed porch; aluminum siding on rest of house; nine-over-nine and six-over-six windows; paved single-shoulder, exterior-end chimneys on west elevation of two-story wing; Italianate door with tabernacle panes, contemporary with late 19th century porch, opens to broad hall connecting two wings; rear door, next to beaded siding, is early 19th century raised six-panel beneath transom; other doors are two-panel, matching several mid 19th century Greek Revival mantels; single Italianate mantel on second floor; quarter-turn with landing stair begins in hall, rises between rooms in two-story wing; Dr. John Shaw, purchased tract known as Patty Glasscock land in 1853, apparently made additions to small existing house, probably dating to second quarter of 19th century; Patty Glasscock was widow of Dr. John Glasscock; Dr. Shaw was physician and prominent town and county citizen-- Register of Deeds, county commissioner, two terms in state house of representatives, trustee of Carthage Academy.

DB, SM, USC, BD, MC, The County of Moore, 1847-1947, Watson

C OB-8.	508	ca. 1915	1	Frame garage and storage building with standing seam tin gable roof.
N 20.	510	ca. 1950	1 1/2	E. H. and Rebecca W. Garrison House; brick Tudor Revival-influenced Period House; multi-gable roof; front chimney with picturesque shoulder; front gable end has mock half-timbering. DB
C 21.	604	ca. 1890	2	Clyde and Mattie Shaw House; traditional single-pile frame house topped by low-

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pitched gable roof with deep returns; exterior end chimneys; three-bay facade spanned by one-story porch with chamfered posts, square-section balusters; second-floor shed balcony below central facade gable with quatrefoil cut-out octagonal attic vent; entrance with sidelights and double-leaf two-panel doors; large six-over-six windows; surrounds topped by taller central element with elongated diamond bosses; one-story gabled rear ell and modern one-story addition; late Victorian interior finish; probably built for merchant John B. Shaw, a son of Dr. John Shaw (see # 19); occupied for much of 20th century by his children, Clyde Shaw, long-time postmaster and mid-20th century mayor of Carthage, and Mattie Kate Shaw, a school teacher.

DB, SM, NCY, BD, Watson

C 22. 606 1910 2

Dr. D. F. Watson House; handsome frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house with double-pile, center-hall plan topped by hipped roof; pedimented gables over pair of shallow two-story bays on three-bay facade and on each side elevation; one-story porch with unfluted Ionic columns spans facade, continues on east elevation; shed balcony at entrance bay; entrance has sidelights and transom; one-over-one windows; shingled gable ends; tall interior brick chimneys; two-story rear wing; nicely-detailed Colonial/Classical Revival interior finish; David F. Watson was a dentist.

DB, SM, USC, NCY, Watson

C 0B-9. 606 ca. 1915 1

Gable-roofed frame garage with double-leaf board-and-batten doors.

C 23. 608 ca. 1854 1

Adams-Bryan House; traditional frame house with original Greek Revival detail

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and later Italianate porch; center-hall plan; single-pile front section has gable roof, exterior end chimneys; openings of three-bay facade sheltered by porch with bracketed, chamfered posts and sawn, cut-out balustrade; gable-roofed rear ell with extension to east gives house an overall U-configuration; additions between front section and east rear wing; sidelights and transom at entrance; nine-over-nine windows; modern deck at rear; interior has two-panel doors, simple post-and-lintel surrounds, heavy plain Greek Revival mantels (one with battered pilasters); was residence of Rev. S. D. Adams (1829-1894), South Carolina native, Methodist minister assigned to Carthage Circuit 1852-54, 1863-64; Presiding Elder for various districts, but maintained home in Carthage; house willed to widowed daughter, Mrs. Ida Bryan.

Owner, MC, WB, DB, SM

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----|----------|---|--|
| C OB-10. | 608 | ca. 1854 | 1 | Gable-roofed, board-and-batten outbuilding moved up and joined to rear of house by small frame connector; has nine-over-nine windows and five-panel door. |
| C OB-11. | 608 | ca. 1900 | 1 | Board-and-batten storage building with standing seam tin gable roof. |
| C OB-12. | 608 | ca. 1890 | 1 | Gable-roofed well house with board-and-batten enclosed section; large louvered vent, small animal-watering trough; lattice on south side well cover; brick well enclosure. |
| N 24. | 610 | ca. 1900 | 1 | House; gable-roofed frame dwelling built as small dependency associated with Judge W. J. Adams House, which stood to southwest; single-pile front section dominated by large rear wing added in mid 20th century when structure was converted to a residence; German siding; |

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				original character and purpose of building no longer evident. SM, owner 608 McReynolds St.
N 25.	704	ca. 1950	1	House; gable-roofed frame dwelling clad in German siding; attached garage; gabled front wing; gabled dormer.
N 26.	710	ca. 1950	1 1/2	Presbyterian Manse; brick Colonial Revival with gable roof; three-bay facade with entrance-bay portico, gabled dormers; screened side porch.
C 27.	804	1926	2	Wilbur H. Currie House; gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival; double-pile with five-bay facade and center-hall plan; entrance-bay portico with paired Tuscan columns supporting rainbow roof; Palladian attic windows in gable ends; one-story porches on side elevations; interior chimneys; eight-over-eight windows; leaded-glass sidelights and elliptical fanlight; vinyl siding; Colonial Revival interior finish; stands on rise well back from street; built for Wilbur H. Currie (1896-1969) was president of Currie Mills and of Carolina Bank; served terms in both houses of state legislature. DB, ON
N OB-13.	804	ca. 1985	1	Gable-roofed frame pool house with engaged porch.
C OB-14.	804	ca. 1926	1	Small brick outbuilding, possibly a Delco plant.
South side McReynolds Street				
C 28.	301	1897	2 1/2	W. T. "Tom" Jones House; elaborately embellished frame Queen Anne; steeply pitched hip roof over double-pile main block; projecting gable-roofed two-story bays on facade and side elevations;

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				<p>octagonal three-story corner tower with tent roof; one-story wraparound porch with bracketed turned posts, spindle frieze, turned balusters; treatment repeated on shed balconies on three-bay facade and west elevation; shingled gable ends, sawn gable ornament, bossed vergeboards; tall brick chimneys with paneled stacks; two-story rear ell with connector to one-story, hip-roofed wing; vinyl siding; broad central hall with spindle screen, ornate stair and vernacular Classical Revival mantel; built on site of house erected for Jones in 1889, which burned; W. T. Jones was partner in and president of Tyson & Jones Buggy Co., president of Carriage Builders National Assn., and a local school trustee. DB, SM, CB, BD, NCY</p>
C OB-15.	301	ca. 1920	1	Small gable-roofed frame dwelling, probably built as servant's quarters; gabled pent over door; six-over-six windows.
C S-3.	301	ca. 1897	N/A	Octagonal well-cover with tent roof and latticed sides.
C S-4.	301	ca. 1897	N/A	Rectangular, gable-roofed frame gazebo with lattice on two and one-half sides.
C 29.	303	ca. 1920	1 1/2	Addison Spencer House ; gable-roofed, double-pile frame Craftsman bungalow with broad shed dormer above three-bay-facade; recessed porch with paired slender tapered posts on brick piers; double-leaf french doors below transom; six-over-one windows; shingled dormer; triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends; interior chimneys; gabled rear wing; hipped bay on west elevation; Craftsman interior details; terraced rear yard; built for lumberman Addison

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Spencer (1859-1935), father of Dr. C. G. Spencer (see # 8).
DB, SM, ON

C SI-1. N/A N/A N/A

Carthage Methodist Cemetery; small cemetery associated with adjacent church; earliest burials date to early 1850s; several signed markers, including at least three by Lauder of Fayetteville, who worked on the State Capitol; mostly standard upright markers of late 19th and early 20th centuries; several obelisks, including one with fluted shaft topped by urn; last burial in late 1920s.
MC

C 30. 401 1898 1 & 2

Carthage Methodist Church; large and complex frame building in Victorian Gothic Revival style; construction begun in 1897 by contractor A. C. Campbell of Aberdeen; massive gable roof over main block; large four-stage tower with bellcast pyramidal roof at northeast corner; shorter octagonal towers with bellcast tent roofs on north and east elevations; gabled projections of varying sizes flanked by buttresses on three elevations; large arched openings with traceried stained-glass windows; other stained-glass windows in assortment of openings; doors have panels and traceried windows; towers and buttresses originally sheathed in wood shingle; most surfaces now covered with vinyl siding; little altered sanctuary has deeply coved ceiling and paneled wainscot; massive double doors separate from large chapel; attached to south elevation is two-story with basement brick education wing from late 1930s.
CB, MC

C 31. 403 1914 2

Charles Sinclair House; elegant Neo-Classical Revival house designed by

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architect Frank Simpson of Raleigh and built by contractor Joe Stout of Sanford; double-pile blond brick residence topped by hipped roof with crested flat pan; pedimented, two-story semi-hexagonal bay on east elevation; monumental portico with Corinthian columns spans three-bay facade, breaking forward in ellipse at entrance-bay; matching porte cochere and one-story porches on side elevations; entrance and flanking windows have side-lights and elliptical, stained-glass transoms; balcony above entrance; hip dormer; tall interior brick chimneys; one-story rear wing and porch; broad central hall with columned arches, half-turn stair with landing; first-floor rooms with cove ceilings, mirrored Colonial Revival mantels with tile facings; Charles Sinclair was partner in Sinclair Bros. department store and furniture business. Owner, SM, DB, NCY

N OB-16. 403 ca. 1915 1

Deteriorated frame garage with gable roof.

C 32. 405 ca. 1880 2

Waddell House; frame house with front-ell configuration; pedimented gables top intersecting wings; front wing terminates in semi-hexagonal form on first floor, has shingled gable end, sunburst and spindle gable ornament; entrance is in shingled, semi-circular, first-floor projection in angle of two wings; one-story porch with Tuscan-like columns shelters recessed two east bays, continues on east elevation; similar porch on west elevation; one-story rear ell extending from two-story wing has porches on all elevations--turned posts and balusters, brackets and lattice; interior and exterior end chimneys; two-over-two and six-over-six windows; in fair condition; built for Edmond

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- Waddell, a farmer; owned briefly by D. A. McDonald, merchant and clerk of Superior Court; acquired in 1893 by J. E. Waddell, son of Edmond Waddell and a traveling salesman in buggies.
DB, SM, USC, BD, Watson
- C 33. 407 ca. 1860, 2
ca. 1880
- Waddell-Larkin-Brown-Katsos House; traditional frame house with single-pile, center-hall plan topped by gable roof with gablet centered above three-bay facade; built in two stages; two-tiered, shed-roofed porch across facade and on east elevation has square-section posts on first floor, bracketed chamfered posts; turned balusters on both floors; one- and two-story rear wings and additions; two-story southeast wing has bay window with shed-roofed balcony above; two-over-two windows; interior and exterior end chimneys; double-leaf front doors; interior finish in at least three styles--Greek Revival, Victorian and Craftsman; earliest sections built for E. Waddell; additions made by son-in-law, J. V. Larkin, merchant, harness maker/dealer, and undertaker; J. M. Brown was owner in 1920s and 1930s; acquired in 1939 by Greek restaurateur James Katsos.
DB, SM, NCY, Watson
- C OB-17. 407 ca. 1915 1
- Gable-roofed frame garage converted to storage building.
- N S-5. 407 ca. 1950 N/A
- Brick foundation for structure never completed; standing seam tin gable roof added by later owner so that space could be used.
- C 34. 501 ca. 1898 2 1/2
- D. A. McDonald House; elegant frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival; extensive house with hip roof over triple-pile main block; pedimented gables over two-story bays on side elevations; decora-

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tive gablet on east elevation; front gable end has three-part window topped by molded hood; one-story porch across three-bay facade and on east elevation has classical columns; gabled balcony has bracketed turned posts; bay window and oriel on west elevation; fish-scale shingles and sunbursts in gable ends; two-story rear wing; one-story rear porch with lattice; tall interior brick chimneys; one-over-one and two-over-two windows; interior follows center-hall plan; finish includes: elaborate spindle screen, large Craftsman brick mantel and closed-string stair in hall; plaster ceiling ornament (medallions, tray, and quatre-foil) in hall and front two rooms; mirrored Colonial Revival mantels, some from old Summit Hotel; molded surrounds, bull's eye corner blocks; some interior remodeling; built for D. A. McDonald, county surveyor and clerk of Superior Court; also engaged in naval stores business, general mercantile operations; early 20th century president of Bank of Carthage; secretary-treasurer of Carthage Furniture Co.

DB, SM, USC, BD, NCY, owner

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|----------|-----|----------|---|---|
| C OB-18. | 501 | ca. 1900 | 1 | Octagonal brick flower house with tent roof, nine-over-nine windows in each elevation. |
| C OB-19. | 501 | ca. 1900 | 1 | Two-room frame servants' house with standing seam tin gable roof; shed porch; four-over-four windows; now used as woodworking shop. |
| C OB-20. | 501 | ca. 1900 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame tack barn clad in vertical board sheathing. |
| N OB-21. | 501 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Shed-roofed frame garage and storage building sheathed in German siding. |

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|-------|-----|----------|---|--|
| C 35. | 601 | 1889 | 2 | <p>J. F. Cole House; traditional frame house with double-pile, center-hall plan topped by gable roof with central gable above three-bay facade; paired windows with snap-on muntins flank entrance with transom; bay window with paneling on east elevation; full-height entrance-bay porch with simple square posts replaced original full-facade porch; one-story rear ell with enclosed porch; one interior chimney; Gothic-influenced attic vents; built for J. Fulton Cole (1849-1927) was a druggist and principal of the Carthage Academic Institute.
DB, CB, SM, BD, MC</p> |
| N 36. | 603 | ca. 1907 | 1 | <p>Carlos McLeod House; traditional frame dwelling with front ell configuration; gables over intersecting wings; altered by installation of vinyl siding, modern windows in altered openings, replacement porch treatment; house was built for Carlos McLeod, who was a salesman.
DB, SM, USC, Watson</p> |
| C 37. | 605 | ca. 1880 | 1 | <p>Persons House; modest vernacular frame house incorporating several styles and periods of construction; front section has two rooms which originally flanked a central hall (the left wall has been removed), topped by intersecting gables; two offset rooms to rear of front section; further extended by rear ell; porch with simple square-section posts spans four-bay facade, is enclosed on east elevation; interior chimneys; nine-over-one windows; interior details include pair of two-panel doors, several four- and five-panel doors; Classical Revival and Craftsman mantels; second phase of house built for Margaret H. Persons, a widow, who acquired the</p> |

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				property in 1880; later owned by daughter-in-law Mollie McLeod Persons. DB, SM, USC, Watson
N 38.	607	ca. 1960	1	House; gable-roofed, brick ranch-style house.
C 39.	609	ca. 1906	1 1/2	Harrington-Lewis House; steeply pitched hip roof covers double-pile main block of frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival; large pedimented dormer on front slope centered above three-bay facade; shallow gabled wing on east elevation with small addition; rear wing extended by gable-roofed addition to west; porch with Tuscan-like columns spans facade, continues on east elevation; gablet over projecting section at entrance with sidelights and transom; two-over-two windows; built for veterinary surgeon Thomas H. Harrington and wife Mary; later owned by their daughter Nellie, wife of A. T. Lewis, early 20th century treasurer of Tyson & Jones Buggy Co. DB, SM, USC, ON
C 40.	611	ca. 1909	1 1/2	Willcox-Spence House; frame Colonial Revival/Craftsman house with complex roof form; double-pile, center-hall-plan main block topped by hip roof with pedimented gables over shallow extension on west elevation, semi-hexagonal bay on east elevation; front section extended to east by gabled wing intersected by taller double (front-to-back) pedimented dormers; pedimented dormer centered on front roof slope above three-bay main block facade, spanned by hip porch with tapered posts on brick piers; one-story wing, addition and enclosed porch wrap rear and west elevations; shingled dormers and gable ends; variety of window sash; interior chimneys; front two rooms feature Neo-Federal and Georgian Revival mantels; built for

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				physician J. W. Willcox, whose wife designed original house; later owned and remodeled by Union L. Spence (1867-1954), prominent Carthage attorney who served terms in both houses of the state legislature; county attorney for many years; early 20th century president of Bank of Moore. DB, SM, USC, ON, NCY, Watson
C OB-22.	611	ca. 1925	1	Gable-roofed frame garage with original rolling door having vertical panels and transom.
C 41.	701	ca. 1907	1	T. B. King House; frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival with steeply pitched hip roof over double-pile main block; gables top projecting bays on facade and rear elevation; pedimented gables with scalloped shingles, round attic vents with quatre-foil cut-outs; three-bay facade; porch with Tuscan columns, turned balusters across recessed two bays, enclosed on east elevation; sidelighted entrance; one-over-one windows; tall interior brick chimneys; interior finish combines late Victorian and Colonial Revival details; T. B. King was secretary of the Tyson & Jones Buggy Co. DB, SM, USC, owner
C OB-23.	701	ca. 1920	1	Gable-roofed frame garage; original sliding doors with diagonal boards and horizontal windows.
C OB-24.	701	ca. 1907	1	Frame servants' house with standing seam tin gable roof, exterior end chimney and shed porch.
C 42.	703	ca. 1870, ca. 1910	2	Jenkins House; vernacular frame late Greek Revival house remodeled in Classical Revival style in early 20th century; double-pile, center-hall plan topped by hip roof with gables over

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front section of both side elevations; one-story porch with Tuscan-like columns spans three-bay facade, continues on east elevation, where half is enclosed; hip balcony above entrance bay; modern porch brackets and balustrade; two-story rear wing and one-story eil with enclosed porch; modern deck; six-over-six windows; interior features Greek Revival mantels and four-panel doors from early period; mirrored Classical Revival mantels with tile facings from second period; built for local merchant W. T. Jenkins; later owned by son Charles Jenkins, a blacksmith at Tyson & Jones Buggy Co. and 1870s county treasurer; owned and occupied for much of 20th century by Charlie P. Jenkins, also a blacksmith, and his sister Maida Jenkins, a school teacher and longtime Moore County tax supervisor.

DB, SM, USC. BD, MC, The County of Moore 1847-1947, owner

C OB-25.	703	ca. 1920	1	Gable-roofed two-car frame garage with original pairs of double-leaf doors; shed covering on east elevation.
N OB-26.	703	ca. 1880	1	Partially collapsed, gable-roofed frame blacksmith's shop.
C OB-27.	703	ca. 1890	1	Gable-roofed frame outbuilding of uncertain original use; vertical siding.
C OB-28.	703	ca. 1890	1	Gable-roofed frame crib with vertical siding.
C OB-29.	703	ca. 1890	1	Gable-roofed frame barn with shed wings on both sides; standing seam tin roof.
C OB-30.	703	ca. 1920	1	Gable-roofed frame storage building clad in German siding.
C 43.	705	ca. 1906, ca. 1935	2	McIntosh-Dowd House; unusual frame house with some post 1925 alterations; front,

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				gable-roofed section is single-pile on east, double-pile on west; three-bay facade has semi-hexagonal bay windows flanking entrance-bay portico which replaced full-facade porch; two-story shed rear wing; one-story rear wing extended by wing jutting to west with gable roof, enclosed shed porches; exterior end chimneys; six-over-six windows; built for Asa McIntosh, who engaged in farming; widow sold in 1916 to Dr. J. L. Dowd. DB, SM, USC
C OB-31.	705	ca. 1917	1	Gable-roofed frame garage with double-leaf doors.
C OB-32.	705	ca. 1906	1	Small frame barn with vertical siding, standing seam tin gable roof, shed pent over door.
C 44.	803	ca. 1894	1 1/2	W. G. Jennings House; frame late Queen Anne with octagonal, two-stage corner tower topped by tent roof, upper stage shingled; double-pile, center-hall-plan main block topped by hip roof, gables over shallow bays at front of side elevations; large shed dormers on front and rear roof slopes; shingled gable ends, body sheathed in vinyl siding; porch spanning three-bay facade has brackets, chamfered posts, turned balusters; one-over-one windows; stands on rise on large lot; bought in 1904 by W. G. Jennings, bookkeeper at Tyson & Jones Buggy Co., early 20th century town clerk, and owner of Jennings Motor Co. Owner, DB, USC, NCY, Watson
C OB-33.	803	ca. 1904	1	Gable-roofed outbuilding, probably built as servant's dwelling, attached by frame connector and porch to rear of main house.

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N OB-34.	803	ca. 1980	1 1/2	Modern gable-roofed frame garage with pair of paneled rolling doors.
				East side Brooklyn Street
N 45.	103	ca. 1960	1	House; gable-roofed, brick ranch-style house.
N OB-35.	103	ca. 1970	1	Gable-roofed frame garage.
N OB-36.	103	ca. 1970	1	Gable-roofed frame garage.
N OB-37.	103	ca. 1970	1	Elongated shed-roofed frame vehicle cover.
C 46.	105	ca. 1889	2	Shaw-McKeithen House; traditional frame dwelling with Victorian decorative accents; single-pile, center-hall plan; main block topped by gable roof, with third gable centered above three-bay facade; additional gables top small balconies flanking central bay; one-story, full-facade porch and balconies have bracketed, turned posts and turned balusters; two-story rear wing with enclosed porch; one-story rear ell has semi-hexagonal bay window; interior chimneys; two-over-two windows; vinyl siding; interior partially remodeled; built by Thomas J. Shaw, an attorney and later Superior Court judge; purchased in 1907 by N. A. McKeithen, who had formerly been a merchant in Aberdeen; served as Carthage tax collector and Moore County Register of Deeds in early 20th century. DB, SM, ON, BD, NCY, owner
N OB-38.	105	ca. 1975	1	Gambrel-roofed stuccoed storage building on site of old smokehouse.
C 47.	107	ca. 1900, ca. 1930	2	Jackson-Blue-Lane House; traditional frame house, remodeled in Colonial Revival style in late 1920s; gable roof over single-pile main block and one-

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story rear ell; bay window in right (south) bay of three-bay facade; wraparound porch replaced by entrance-bay portico with gable roof, pairs of classical columns, sunburst in gable end; sidelighted entrance; gable-roofed one-story sunroom and sunporch on side elevations; porch on rear ell enclosed; six-over-six windows; dentil cornice; exterior rear chimneys; built for W. K. and Mollie P. Jackson, who conveyed it in 1905 to Mamie E. Jackson; Bernard and Annie Jasper owned during early 1920s; Moore County rural mail carrier and later sheriff D. Al. Blue and his wife, Berta, who acquired in 1925, probably responsible for alterations; later owners included W. G. Suggs and the Lane family.

DB, SM, NCY, USC

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----|----------|---|--|
| C OB-39. | 107 | ca. 1900 | 1 | Gable-roofed, board-and-batten barn/carriage house with elongated shed structure attached to west end. |
| C OB-40. | 107 | ca. 1900 | 1 | Small frame building, probably built as servants' house, with standing seam tin gable roof, exterior end chimney. |
| C 48. | 201 | ca. 1903 | 1 | W. H. Jackson House; late Victorian frame cottage; gables top four intersecting wings; bay windows project from ends of north, west and south wings; two of bay windows are semi-hexagonal, have arched panels beneath windows, round dentils in cornice; shed porches on each wing have slender turned posts; interior chimney; one-over-one, two-over-two and four-over-four windows; large, heavily shaded corner lot; built for W. Herbert Jackson, who engaged in farming. |
- DB, SM, USC

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C S-6.	201	ca. 1903.	N/A	Well cover; lattice panels surround well enclosure; heavy square-section posts on pedestals support hip roof with finial.
				West side Brooklyn Street
C 49.	102	ca. 1895	1	C. O. Mainor House; frame late Victorian cottage with gable-roofs over intersecting wings; wraparound porch has replacement Tuscan-like columns on brick piers, enclosed on south side; two-over-two windows; vinyl siding; chimneys removed; C. O. Mainor was a cabinet-maker and treasurer for the town of Carthage in early 20th century; in 1902 became a foreman at the buggy factory. DB, SM, NCY
C OB-41.	102	ca. 1920	1	Gable-roofed frame garage.
C OB-42.	102	ca. 1920	1	Gable-roofed, board-and-batten storage building.
C 50.	108	ca. 1912	1	J. R. Sheffield House; vacant frame Queen Anne/Classical Revival cottage in poor condition; steeply pitched hip roof over double-pile main block; gables over semi-hexagonal bay on three-bay facade and small wing on north elevation; full-facade, shed porch has Tuscan columns, where surviving; shingled gable ends; tall interior brick chimneys; built for J. R. Sheffield, listed in the 1910 census as a body-worker at the buggy factory. DB, SM, USC
C 51.	112	ca. 1910	1	C. M. Stutts House; boxy frame house with steeply pitched hip roof over double-pile form; gablet centered above three-bay facade; shed-roofed bungalow porch with tapered posts on brick piers; gabled rear ell; tall interior brick chimneys; two-over-two windows; vinyl siding; built for Calder M. Stutts, a

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				trimmer at the buggy factory. DB, SM, USC
C OB-43.	112	ca. 1930	1	Frame storage building with standing seam tin roof, four-panel door.
C 52.	202	ca. 1902	1	Porter House; traditional frame house with standing seam tin gable roof over single-pile front section; shed dormer on front slope; extensive one-story rear wings; porch spanning three-bay facade and continuing on south elevation has brick corner pillars, tapered posts on brick piers, turned balusters; bungalow windows; aluminum siding; built for John W. Porter, who engaged in farming; conveyed in 1922 to son, W. E. Porter, employed in 1910 as a trimmer at the buggy factory, who probably made the first alterations to the house. DB, SM, USC
C OB-44.	202	ca. 1930	1	Frame storage building with standing seam tin gable roof.
				North side Pinecrest Street
C 53.	402	ca. 1926	1	"Chub" Seawell House; frame house with Craftsman and Colonial Revival influences; double-pile main block has U-shaped facade with gabled wings flanking recessed central entrance bay consisting of crossette-pattern windows on each side of Craftsman door, sheltered by shed porch with simple square-section posts; shed-roofed wing on west elevation; interior chimneys; gable-roofed, L-shaped connector joins main house to large gable-roofed mid 20th century addition extending to east and resting on basement with three-car garage at east end; porch with wrought-iron supports and balustrade extends along south and east elevations of addition; Herbert F. Seawell, Jr., known

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				as "Chub," was a well-known Carthage attorney and political conservative; two-time gubernatorial candidate, for the Republican and American parties. DB, ON
N 54.	606	ca. 1949	1	Thomas B. and Mabel B. Caddell House; sole local example of Lustron house; produced by Columbus, Ohio, factory as rapid method of building large numbers of houses in post World War II period; built of porcelain-enameled steel panels hung on a steel frame; interior had many built-in components; houses came in one of four colors, in this case, blue; gable-roofed with engaged corner porch; metal casement windows; gable-roofed, one-room addition parallel to house with screened porch on west elevation; Thomas B. and Mabel B. Caddell had house built. DB, <u>Architectural Forum</u> , May 1949
N OB-45.	606	ca. 1950	1	Gable-roofed frame garage.
C 55.	608	ca. 1900	2	Hornaday-Morgan House; traditional frame house with gable roof over single-pile, center-hall-plan main block; two-story rear shed wing and one-story gabled ell; rear porch enclosed; three-bay facade with replacement full-height porch supported by square-section posts, shed roof; exterior end chimneys; entrance has sidelights and transom, double-leaf doors; vinyl siding; six-over-six windows; interior partially remodeled; acquired in 1913 by Rev. J. A. Hornaday, a Methodist minister then serving in Weldon; sold in 1922 to James M. Morgan and in 1928 to Miss Gilbert Muse, who later married J. D. McCaskill. DB, SM, NCY, owner
C OB-46.	608	ca. 1922	2	Gable-roofed frame garage and apartment with shed-roofed, second-floor porch.

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C 56. 612 ca. 1910 1 **House;** traditional frame house with gable roof over single-pile front block; rear ell; exterior end chimney; hip-roofed porch shelters facade's three bays, has square-section posts; German siding; two-over-two windows; Craftsman door.
SM

South side Pinecrest Street

C 57. 405 ca. 1897 2 **Edgehill, the H. F. Seawell, Sr., House;** elegant frame Queen Anne/Classical Revival standing on rise; hip roof over double-pile main block with gables over shallow, two-story bays on facade and west elevation, third gable over east elevation; octagonal, tent-roofed tower at northwest corner; deep porch across facade has unfluted Ionic columns, turned balustrade on roof; enclosed on east elevation; one-story rear ell; semi-hexagonal bay window on west elevation; additions include one-story sunroom and larger, gable-roofed one-story wing, both extending from east elevation; interior chimneys; one-over-one, six-over-six and casement windows; entrance has leaded glass sidelights and elliptical fanlight; sawn and turned gable ornament; interior has reception/stair hall with handsome stair; finish is late Victorian, Classical Revival and Craftsman; built for Herbert Floyd Seawell, Sr. (1869-1949); prominent attorney, judge of U. S. Tax Court of Appeals in Washington 1929-1936, state solicitor for 7th Judicial District, US Attorney for Eastern District of North Carolina; Republican candidate for governor in 1928; extensive lot with pecan grove to southwest of house.
DB, ON

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C OB-47.	405	ca. 1897	1	Frame carriage house/barn with vertical siding and standing seam tin roof.
C OB-48.	405	ca. 1897	1	Frame, two-room outbuilding, possibly built as servant's house; vertical siding; standing seam tin hip roof; interior end chimney.
C OB-49.	405	ca. 1897	1	Standing seam tin gable roof tops small board-and-batten smokehouse/storage building.
C OB-50.	405	ca. 1920	1	Gable-roofed stucco-over-structural clay tile garage with attached frame shed and cold frame.
N OB-51.	405	ca. 1970	1	Gable-roofed concrete block garage.
C 58.	601	ca. 1914	2	Joe Ritter House; frame American Four-Square with Classical Revival accents; steeply pitched hip roof with flat pan over double-pile main block; hip dormer on front and side slopes; three-bay facade spanned by one-story porch with Tuscan-like columns; one and one-half-story, gabled rear ell; rear porch enclosed; double-lead doors; interior chimneys; shingled dormers; purchased in 1922 by Joe Ritter. DB, SM, photograph in ca. 1915 promotional brochure for Carthage
C 59.	603	ca. 1930	1 1/2	D. Al. Blue House; frame Craftsman bungalow with gable roof over double-pile main block; large shingled, gabled dormer; porch across three-bay facade and porte cochere on west elevation have wrought-iron supports; interior brick chimneys; exposed rafter ends, triangular knee braces; gabled additions on rear and east elevations; built for D. Alphonso Blue, who was listed in the 1910 census as a rural mail carrier and later served as sheriff of Moore County. DB, SM, USC

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C OB-52.

603

ca. 1930

1

Small gable-roofed frame dwelling with shed additions on rear and west elevations.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

<p>Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)</p> <p><u>Community Development</u></p> <p><u>Architecture</u></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Period of Significance</p> <p><u>ca. 1850-1941</u></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Cultural Affiliation</p> <p><u>N/A</u></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Significant Dates</p> <p><u>1851</u></p> <p><u>ca. 1854</u></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Significant Person</p> <p><u>N/A</u></p>	<p>Architect/Builder</p> <p><u>Campbell, A. C., contractor</u></p> <p><u>Simpson, Frank, architect</u></p> <p><u>Stout, Joe, contractor</u></p>	

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

The Carthage Historic District contains the largest and most intact concentration of buildings reflecting the growth and development of the town of Carthage, North Carolina, from the second quarter of the nineteenth century to the beginning of World War II. Carthage, the county seat of Moore County in the state's Sandhills region, dates its origins to 1796 although few, if any, buildings currently within the town's limits survive from that early period. While several houses apparently contain elements dating from the first or second quarter of the nineteenth century, the earliest datable buildings are from the early 1850s, when the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road was completed through Carthage. In addition to the houses of many citizens who figured prominently in the history of Carthage in the second half of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth, the district includes a cemetery with burials dating to the early 1850s, the largest and oldest surviving church building in town, which is adjacent to the cemetery, and a late Depression-era community building. It also contains both vernacular and sophisticated examples of many of the architectural styles prevalent during that long period. The substantial size and relative architectural sophistication of some of the buildings reflect the town's comparative prosperity which derived from its role as the county seat, as a market town for the surrounding plantations and farms, and as the location of the county's principal manufacturing enterprise during much of the period of significance. This was the Tyson and Kelly (later Tyson and Jones) Buggy Company, established in the mid 1850s, which employed skilled workers such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, trimmers, upholsterers, and painters.

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Moore County, located in the Sandhills region of North Carolina, was formed out of the larger Cumberland County in 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary War. Five years later, a county seat was established on the Killett's Creek property of Richardson Fagin and called Faginsville (also spelled Fagensville, Fagensville). A small, crude log building was erected for use as the courthouse [Robinson - pp. 92, 95].

By the early 1790s, the Faginsville site was determined to be unsuitable for the county seat, largely because of its remoteness from the major areas of settlement and from any roads passing through the region. A more desirable location was sought, and a point on a ridge running east to west across the county, and reputed to be the highest point in the county, was eventually selected. This ridge divided the county into two sections; to the north were rolling hills and fertile lands with large and prosperous plantations. South of the ridge, the terrain was relatively flat, covered with pine trees in a sandy soil which made farming a precarious method of making a living [Robinson - pp. 103-104; Carthage General Plan - p. 43; Wellman - p. 12].

In 1796, approximately sixty acres were laid out around a public square for the courthouse, and the new seat was named Carthage. Sixty-four lots, in groups of four, were marked off in a grid pattern radiating from the square for a distance of two blocks in each direction. Names of families prominent in the founding of Carthage, such as McNeill, Dowd, Ray and Barrett, became the street names around the square [Robinson - pp. 103-104, facing p. 5; Wellman - p. 6].

The actual move to Carthage of the county seat was carried out at a relatively slow pace, and virtually no development occurred for some years after the town was laid out, beyond the construction of a new courthouse. In 1806, the community's name was changed to Faginsville, again in honor of the first donor of land for a county seat. In his history of Moore County from 1747 to 1847, Blackwell P. Robinson quoted a description of the county penned about 1810, in which the writer stated that the county had no towns and that the county seat at Fagensville was ". . . a village at the Court House containing 8 or 10 dwelling Houses . . . [and] the only place that claims a title to the Name . . ." [Robinson - p. 106].

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Carthage remained small and relatively undeveloped for the first four to five decades of the nineteenth century, with its population only about 150 during the 1830s and 1840s [Wellman - p. 6]. Little remains of the small number of buildings erected during that period. Within the Carthage Historic District, the Dr. John Shaw House [# 19] contains elements, including a raised six-panel door and an exposed section of beaded siding with rosehead nails, which suggest that some part of the house was built during the first or second quarter of the nineteenth century. Another building in the district, the Humber-Spencer House [# 8], is said to include a section dating to 1830, although little physical evidence survives which would authoritatively confirm such a belief [Deahl interview].

During that first half of the nineteenth century, one of the most important buildings constructed in Carthage was a new, brick courthouse in 1841. The town's first church, for a Methodist congregation, had been built in 1837 at the western edge of town. Both the Presbyterian and Baptist congregations used this building until they were able to erect their own edifices, about 1851 for the former group and 1859 for the latter. The educational needs of the community's children, as well as children from the surrounding plantations, were met by the Carthage Male and Female Academy [Robinson - p. 184; Wellman - p. 6]. None of these nineteenth-century structures survives.

The second half of the nineteenth century began auspiciously for Carthage. The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road had been chartered in 1849 to provide a highway for heavy freight wagon and fast passenger and mail coach traffic. Extending in a northwesterly direction from the head of navigation of the Cape Fear River at Fayetteville to Salem, some 129 miles away, the road would pass through Carthage. By the end of 1850, the road was approaching the Moore County seat [Wellman - p. 17].

Even as the pine woods of southern Moore County were providing the timbers for construction of the plank road, coal deposits were discovered on both sides of the Deep River which runs through the northeastern part of the county. It was thought that extraction of this valuable resource would bring even greater prosperity to the county, directly and indirectly through attracting industry to the area. In reality, only modest amounts of coal were ever mined from the Deep River deposits and little manufacturing capacity was introduced in the area. However, the plank road had reached the western edge of the county by the end of 1851. It passed directly

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through Carthage where, on the western side of town, it later became present-day McReynolds Street [Wellman - pp. 18-19; Lefler and Newsome - 395].

In 1852, W. T. Jenkins donated land on the south side of the plank road/McReynolds Street, about three blocks west of the courthouse, to the local Methodist congregation for construction of a new church. The eastern half of the tract was set aside for a cemetery, where the first burials occurred shortly thereafter. The new building was a small frame structure [Wellman - p. 25; Methodists - p. 18].

A mid 1850s milestone which would affect the growth and development of Carthage for the next half-century was the established of the Tyson and Kelly Carriage Company, which was to be the county's largest manufacturing facility well into the twentieth century. The company employed skilled workers, and by 1860 the firm's payroll was in excess of four thousand dollars annually [Wellman - p. 32].

In addition to the Methodist church, several houses appear to have been built within the boundaries of the Carthage Historic District during the decade of the 1850s. Dr. John Shaw probably made the first additions and alterations to his McReynolds Street residence, apparently constructing a two-story, double-pile wing as an attachment to an earlier one-story dwelling [# 19]. A one-story rear wing of the Marley-Muse House [# 7] appears to be a mid-nineteenth century two-room cottage, while the one-story, single-pile, center-hall-plan Adams-Bryan House [# 23] was likely built ca. 1854 when Rev. Shockley D. Adams, a prominent nineteenth century Methodist clergyman, was in his first period of service as minister for the Carthage circuit [Methodists - p. 23]. Each of these houses, or parts of houses, contains Greek Revival mantels and two-panel doors.

The Civil War years were difficult for Carthage, as many young men were called into service fighting for the Confederacy. Additionally, most, if not all, of the town's stores eventually closed, largely because proprietors were unable to obtain goods for sale. The first store to re-open after the War was that run by Tyson and McNeill. One of the local veterans, W. T. Jones, managed to return from Union imprisonment during the last year of the war with enough money to recommence operations at the carriage factory, which also had shut down during the war. Jones had previously been employed by the factory, but now become a partner in the re-named Tyson and Jones Carriage Works [Wellman - pp. 65-66].

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After the war, many of the county's former slaves were employed in the pine forests of the southern section, where the production of naval stores needed by many industries across the country was expected to have a significant role in the county's recovery. One slave who remained in the employ of his former owner was John Waggoner, one of whose tasks was the transplanting of elm trees from his employer's plantation to the borders of McReynolds Street, which became known for some years as Elm Street [Wellman - pp. 66-67].

Through the late 1860s and early 1870s, Carthage remained the center of commerce, government and social life for Moore County, as well as its most populous town. But another town, Jonesboro, was beginning to compete with Carthage for at least some of these roles, assisted by its position on the railroad. Jonesboro dated its origins to the early 1850s and the establishment of the Western North Carolina Railroad, which was to connect Fayetteville to the Deep River area of Moore County (and neighboring Chatnam County) and its coal deposits. Although construction of the line and mining of the coal deposits remained sluggish, the railroad did reach northeastern Moore County with a stop at Jonesboro, which took advantage of its connection to other lines at Fayetteville to become a commercial center. By 1880, the population of Jonesboro had surpassed that of Carthage [Wellman - pp. 24-25, 89, 90].

Other towns were established around Moore County in the 1870s which also began to compete with Carthage for population and commerce, again receiving impetus from railroad construction. The Raleigh and Augusta Railroad began construction in the early 1870s and by 1874 had crossed the Western North Carolina Railroad at a point near Jonesboro, where the town of Sanford quickly came into being. Soon, the line had progressed further south, and another town, known as Cameron, appeared to the southeast of Carthage. By 1880, Sanford had 236 residents, and Cameron's population had climbed to 117 [Wellman - p. 83; Lefler and Newsome - 516].

Three editions of the North Carolina Business Directory, published by Levi Branson of Raleigh, provide a picture of economic development in Carthage from the late 1860s through the early 1870s. During this period, the principal manufacturing enterprise was the Tyson and Jones Carriage Works. But there were other, smaller, industrial components to the local economy, including two wagon works (specialists in farm wagons and equipment), two boot makers, several grist and saw mills, and a manufacturer of millstones. The number of mercantile establishments in town fluctuated--six were listed in 1867-68, four in 1869 and seven in 1872. By the latter date, Carthage had four lawyers

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and four physicians in residence, as well as two hotels in operation [Branson's, 1867-68, 1869, 1872: Wellman - p. 90].

It seems likely that during the ten-year period of recovery following the end of the Civil War, numerous buildings would have been erected in Carthage. However, the only known building from this period to survive in the Carthage Historic District is the **Jenkins House** [# 42], built ca. 1870 for prominent local merchant W. T. Jenkins about 6/10 of a mile west of the courthouse, well beyond the original area of settlement. Partially remodeled in the early twentieth century, the house retains some interior features, particularly mantels, which identify it as a late example of the Greek Revival style.

The succeeding decade saw significant increases in several areas of the local economy. Again, the North Carolina Business Directory provides information about these strides forward. The 1877-78 edition listed seventeen merchants and tradesmen, four lawyers, four physicians, and two hotels. In addition to the Tyson and Jones Carriage company, there were two other wagon works, two boot and shoe makers, a mill stone producer, a hatter, nine cotton gins, and three turpentine distilleries, the latter a rather new addition to northern Moore County's manufacturing sector [Branson's, 1872].

As Carthage was growing and becoming more prosperous, another new town was being established in eastern Moore County. Allison Francis Page came to the Sandhills in 1879 to select a site at which to make a new start. He decided on a tiny settlement named Blue's Crossing, which was an important point on the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad for the shipment of lumber. Page bought several tracts of heavily timbered land in the area in 1880, began logging, built a home and in 1881 moved his family from Wake County to Blue's Crossing, soon to be renamed Aberdeen. This community, like the other new Moore County towns, grew quickly, achieving a population of 227 by 1890 [Wellman - pp. 88-89, 103].

By 1880, the population of Carthage had grown to 366, second to Jonesboro with its 372 residents. As the county seat, Carthage had a growing coterie of resident attorneys, which numbered seven in 1884. The other major profession, that of physician, had seen a decrease to three. Although the number of merchants and tradesmen had also declined, from seventeen to fourteen, the listings in the North Carolina Business Directory for "Manufactories" had seen a small increase. A comparison with Jonesboro shows that it was rapidly moving ahead of Carthage in the manufacturing and commercial sectors, with Sanford also making a strong showing [Branson's, 1884].

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Several important houses were built in the area of the Carthage Historic District during this second decade following the Civil War, of which two of the most significant survivors are the 1879 Marley-Muse House [# 7] and the 1882 George Calvin Graves House [# 5], both of which are two-story examples of the Italianate style, standing in close proximity to one another on Barrett Street in the district's northeast corner. The former was built for a local millwright and carpenter, while the latter was the residence of a prominent merchant and livery stable owner. More traditional houses apparently built during this decade include the Waddell House [= 32] and the Larkin-Brown Katsos House [=33], adjacent houses on the south side of McReynolds Street west of the Methodist church, which in 1880 saw the remodeling and overbuilding of its 1852 edifice [Methodists - p. 88].

Carthage leaders, not wanting to fall behind the newer towns of Moore County, decided that the town needed a railroad to make it more attractive to new industries and businesses. The Carthage Railroad was chartered in 1885 to build a rail link from Carthage to the Raleigh and Augusta line at nearby Cameron. It was felt that, among other benefits to Carthage,

The Tyson and Jones carriage factory, which had done increasingly well since its reactivation after the Civil War, would flourish even more strongly with this rail transportation to the big railroad, and other industries would profit without the added burden of shipping by freight wagon along those miles of clogging sandy roads [Wellman - p. 99].

By this time, the Tyson and Jones Carriage Works, together with the smaller local wagon works, employed forty-six wheelwrights, trimmers, upholsterers, and other skilled workmen [Wellman - p. 90]. One of these employees, Samuel W. Humber, constructed an addition, ca. 1880, to an existing house a short distance from the factory, at the corner of McReynolds and Barrett Street. The Humber-Spencer House [= 8] was remodeled by a later owner in the mid 1920s [Deahl interview].

The Carthage Railroad was completed in October of 1888 and opened to great fanfare. But the town and county received a stunning blow in September of the following year, when the interior of the recently remodeled courthouse was completely destroyed by fire, which took with it most of the county's early records. The interior was quickly rebuilt and a substantial number of deeds were re-registered, but many

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records were lost forever, making documentation of buildings difficult [Wellman - pp. 102-103; deed records].

During the final one and one-half decades of the nineteenth century, the population and economy of Carthage enjoyed steady growth, while numerous other towns of Moore County experienced much more rapid spurts of development. These other towns included several new towns established by the area's burgeoning resort industry, particularly Southern Pines and Pinehurst, which were to have a major impact on the development of the county as a whole. They attracted a large number of seasonal visitors and permanent residents from the northeast whose relative affluence combined with an awareness of changing architectural trends to create towns with a completely different look.

In 1900, the U. S. census noted that the population of Carthage had risen from a total of 485 in 1890 to 605. However, Sanford had leaped ahead of the other towns to 1,044, while Jonesboro remained slightly ahead of Carthage with 650. Aberdeen and Southern Pines were not far behind, with populations of 559 and 517, respectively [Wellman - pp. 103 and 125].

The North Carolina Business Directory for 1896 echoes these population figures in their listings for merchants and tradesmen--Sanford, 38; Jonesboro, 19; Carthage, 23; Aberdeen, 18; and Southern Pines, 24 [Branson's, 1896]. The relatively larger numbers for Carthage and Southern Pines can probably be attributed to the fact that the former drew people from around the county during court sessions and for other matters, while the latter's population increased temporarily at certain seasons.

In addition to its strong mercantile establishment, Carthage also supported three physicians, nine lawyers, six hotels and boarding houses, two contractors, and sixteen manufacturing facilities and mills (grist, saw, shingle and planing). Several mines had offices in Carthage, as well, although mining did not constitute a significant portion of the town's economy. The Carthage Institute was the principal local educational facility [Branson's, 1896].

During this period, several of the most architecturally sophisticated buildings in the Carthage Historic District were constructed. In addition, a new street was surveyed and opened for development, extending southward from McReynolds Street just over one-half mile west of the courthouse. One of the first houses built on the new Brooklyn Street was the ca. 1889 Shaw-McKeithen House [# 46], a traditional two-story frame dwelling with Victorian ornamentation. At

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about the same time, W. T. Jones of the Tyson and Jones Carriage Works had a Cameron contractor build a new house for him on the south side of McReynolds Street at its eastern end, a stone's throw from the factory. Unfortunately, this house burned in 1897, but was replaced by an impressive Queen Anne style house. Described in contemporary newspaper accounts as "a palatial mansion," the W. T. Jones House [# 28] marks the southeastern edge of the district [Carthage Blade, 2 May 1889, p. 3; 6 April 1897, p. 3; and 25 May 1897, p. 3].

Two substantial houses built near the end of the century share certain stylistic influences which make them examples of a transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival mode, combining the irregular form of the Queen Anne style with ornament derived from both styles. Edgehill [= 57] was built for Herbert Floyd Seawell, Sr., a prominent attorney, later a judge and gubernatorial candidate. The D. A. McDonald House [= 33] was the residence of a man who was active in several spheres, but was best known as the clerk of Moore County Superior Court and president of the Bank of Carthage in the early twentieth century.

Perhaps the crowning glory of nineteenth-century architectural achievement in Carthage was the construction, begun in 1897, of a new Methodist church [# 30] on the same site as the remodeled 1852 structure. The replacement building is a massive frame edifice in the late Victorian Gothic Revival style, accented by a bold square corner tower and smaller octagonal towers on two elevations. A. C. Campbell of Aberdeen was the contractor responsible for its construction [Carthage Blade, 17 Nov. 1897, p. 3].

Carthage entered the twentieth century with a population of 605, which increased to 863 over the following decade, during which period two of Moore County's largest towns, Sanford and Jonesboro, became part of a new county. Lee County was formed out of northeastern Moore County and southeastern Chatham County. In 1947, Sanford absorbed the town of Jonesboro, which became the larger town's Jonesboro Heights section [Wellman - p. 134; Sharpe - p. 215]. By the end of the decade, both Southern Pines, with a permanent population of 1,000, and Aberdeen, with 950 residents, had surpassed Carthage. Pinehurst had two sets of population figures, representing seasonal variations--300 in summer and 2,400 in winter [Wellman - pp. 143-144]

The local economy was relatively stable during this period, with the carriage works remaining a major employer. The Carthage Furniture Company, a new manufacturing enterprise, was in operation, and the town's first bank, the Bank of Carthage, opened [North Carolina Yearbook, 1904]. Later in the decade, the first public school for

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white children, the Carthage Graded School, began holding classes in a large, two-story brick structure on the south side of McReynolds Street. It stood on a four-acre lot, now vacant [North Carolina Yearbook, 1904 and 1910; Methodists - 103].

Of the surviving buildings erected within the Carthage Historic District during the first decade of the twentieth century, most are one- or two-story frame dwellings in a trimmed-down version of the transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style introduced in the previous decade. In these houses, the irregular forms consist of bays--usually at least one being semi-hexagonal--projecting from a boxy main block, and the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival ornament is reduced to shingled gable ends and classical porch supports. Typical examples are the ca. 1906 Jenkins-McIver House [= 1] and the ca. 1907 T. B. King House [# 41], the former two stories and the latter one, both built for employees of the Tyson and Jones Carriage Company. The most sophisticated of this group is the ca. 1908 Dr. D. F. Watson House [# 22], built for the first dentist in Carthage.

During the second decade of the twentieth century, as the population of Carthage inched upward to 962, production at the Tyson and Jones Carriage Company was reduced, partly because of the growing popularity of the automobile and partly as a result of World War I. The owners attempted some diversification by opening a garage, but the company continued in decline [Wellman - p. 168]. Other newly established manufacturing plants took up some of the economic slack. The 1915 North Carolina Yearbook shows the Bismarck Hosiery Mills and John L. Currie's lumber mill in operation [North Carolina Yearbook, 1915]. In addition, Carthage, with Aberdeen, had become an important location for tobacco warehouses; sixty percent of the county's leaf product was sold in these two towns [Wellman - p. 168].

A number of substantial houses were built in Carthage during this decade, including one of the most academically accurate houses in the district. The Charles Sinclair House [# 31] is a splendid example of the Neo-Classical Revival style, a fashion picked up by many prominent North Carolinians as a symbol of their affluence and important roles in community life. Frank Simpson, a Raleigh architect, provided the design for the house, which was constructed by Joe Stout of Sanford. The house is very similar to one built for Sinclair's brother a short time earlier. (The John P. Sinclair House is located on Monroe Street east of the courthouse and business district [Methodists - p. 134].) Probably contemporary with the Charles Sinclair House is the Joe Ritter House [# 58], which is the district's only example of an American Four-Square house.

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The population of Carthage continued to increase during the 1920s, growing another 17 percent, to 1,129, by which time Southern Pines had become the county's largest incorporated town. Probably the most emotionally-charged event of the decade was the sale of the Tyson and Jones Carriage Company after the 1924 death of T. B. Tyson, the company's last direct tie with its founders. The new owners planned to continue making buggies, but wanted to expand operations to produce truck and auto bodies [Wellman - pp. 177 and 185]. At the end of the decade, the company changed hands again, and the new owner planned to turn it into a furniture factory [Wellman - p. 182]. This operation did not prosper, and the buildings were abandoned until World War II, when they were used in the manufacture of camouflage netting [Methodists - p. 102]. Today, only the 1890s brick office building survives of the once-extensive complex. It stands southeast of the historic district whose development owed so much to the company's existence.

In 1925, when the last buggy produced by Tyson and Jones was delivered, a directory of Moore County listed the town as having five factories and one bank, the Page Trust Company, whose head office was in Aberdeen. Carthage was described in the following terms by the compiler: "The town is not as energetic as it might be owing to the fact that most of the people are not compelled to go after the almighty dollar" [Wellman - p. 179; and Methodists - p. 102].

The most notable Carthage building project of the 1920s was the new Classical Revival style stone courthouse, completed in 1923 [Wellman - p. 176]. Within the Carthage Historic District, the Colonial Revival style and the Craftsman bungalow dominated residential construction. Notable examples of the former style are the 1922 Methodist Parsonage [# 12], which replaced an earlier parsonage on the same site, and the ca. 1926 Wilbur H. Currie House [# 27], built at the western edge of town for a local industrialist and political leader. The ca. 1920 Addison Spencer House [# 29] is a characteristic Craftsman bungalow, while the Muse-Williamson House [# 10] adds Colonial Revival details to a larger version of the type.

The last major increase in the population of Carthage occurred during the decade between 1930 and 1940, when the residents grew in number from 1,129 to 1,381, surpassing Aberdeen and second to Southern Pines, which then boasted a population of 3,225. The local economy, like that of other communities across the state, suffered during the Depression of the 1930s, although the Currie Hosiery Mills remained in operation pretty much throughout the period [Wellman - pp. 194 and 196].

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Building construction lagged as it did elsewhere, although two projects were carried out with federal assistance. One such project was the erection of the (former) Carthage Community House [# 3], built by the National Youth Administration in 1939-40. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt attending the dedication of the Craftsman/Colonial Revival building, which was constructed of rubble native stone [Muse - "A New Deal Day"].

The 1940s and World War II saw the beginning of a decline in the fortunes and population of Carthage, but Moore County has never lacked boosters. Near the end of the War, Richard Tufts of Pinehurst stated that the county would enjoy prosperity in peacetime. Of the county's towns, he said,

"Aberdeen is the commercial center; Carthage, the center of county government, of agriculture, and the lumber industry; Southern Pines and Pinehurst are resorts of widely different and non-competing character, while on the other hand there are many small manufacturing centers such as Robbins, Vass and West End" [Wellman - p. 204].

While the impact of the lumber industry has declined in Carthage, it remains the center of county government and retains a major role as an agricultural center.

Chronic shrinkage of its population affected Carthage for the next four to five decades, as the number of residents eventually dipped below one thousand, but again surpassed that number in 1991 through annexation. During these decades, the area within the Carthage Historic District has seen the loss of several buildings. The most substantial building lost was the Carthage Graded School, which left a large open space near the center of the district. The loss of these buildings has not proved to have a significant negative impact on the character of the district, as the losses are lightly sprinkled through the area, and several of the resulting vacant lots have become undeveloped green space. Ten houses have been built in the area, some as infill on previously undeveloped lots and others which replaced earlier buildings. The ubiquitous ranch-type house dominates this group of newer houses. Generally, they are scattered throughout the district; in many cases, they are well-screened from the street by mature trees and shrubbery, so that they have little visual impact on the district.

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There is a new spirit of progress at operation in the town, which is seeking new ways to boost the local economy and to provide housing for current residents, as well as workers in industries it hopes to attract. The effort to survey and nominate an historic district to the National Register of Historic Places is part of the overall plan to stimulate economic activity in Carthage, through recognition of its historic significance. Other elements in this realm include the creation of a local historic museum in a new building just beyond the eastern edge of the district and the move and restoration of an historic kitchen to a site behind the museum.

Architectural Context

Substantial portions of four other Moore County communities have been listed in or nominated to the National Register as historic districts. For the most part, the special character of each of these districts is markedly different from that of the Carthage Historic District, which is the only district whose period of significance extends for a period of more than 100 years. It also has the broadest range of architectural styles represented in any of the five districts.

The Cameron Historic District (listed in 1983) contains much of the small town of Cameron. A similar situation occurs in Aberdeen, where the Aberdeen Historic District (1989) contains the core of the town east of U. S. 1. Both towns owe their establishment in the late nineteenth century (ca. 1874 for Cameron and ca. 1881 for Aberdeen) to the advent of railroad service through the county, principally the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad.

Most of Cameron's development occurred prior to 1900, so that its character is largely that of a late nineteenth century village. Many of the houses in the district exhibit characteristics of the Queen Anne style. The Aberdeen Historic District exhibits a longer period of development, extending well into the twentieth century. While few of its residential buildings exhibit notably sophisticated interpretations of popular architectural styles, it contains several other types of buildings which convey a notion of the town's prosperity and architectural awareness. They include several railroad-related buildings, the public library, and an architect-designed church.

The Pinehurst Historic District (1973) is the heart of the model resort village of Pinehurst, developed to a picturesque design

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provided by well-known landscape architect Frederick Law Olmstead for philanthropist James W. Tufts of Boston. It was planned as a "winter health resort for middle-class Northerners with 'delicate lungs.'" The Southern Pines Historic District (nominated 1991) also contains the core of that resort community, established in the late nineteenth century. Buildings in both towns are examples of the more picturesque architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Shingle Style predominates in Pinehurst, while Southern Pines reflects a broader selection of styles as a result of its longer period of development [Aberdeen nomination]. The Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Tudor Revival styles have strong representatives in the Southern Pines Historic District, many designed by a handful of prominent architects and designers, notably Aymar Embury and T. B. Yeomans [Southern Pines nomination]. These two districts are much larger than any of the other three.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approx. 75

UTM References

A

1	7
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6	4	3	3	2	5
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3	9	1	3	5	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

1	7
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6	4	3	9	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	1	2	4	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	7
---	---

6	4	3	1	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	1	2	4	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

1	7
---	---

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

3	9	1	3	3	2	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Carthage Historic District are as shown by the dashed line on the accompanying map, drawn at a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet, from Moore County Tax Maps.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Carthage Historic District are drawn to include historic resources along McReynolds and Pinecrest streets and the cross streets, Barrett, Ray and Brooklyn, the area containing the largest and most intact concentration of the town's historically and architecturally significant development. The boundaries exclude non-contributing properties and non-contributing tracts of open land, where possible.

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