

# Hoke County Comprehensive Architectural Survey: Phase I Scoping Report

Hoke County, North Carolina

Report submitted to:

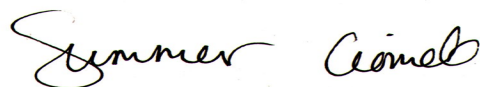
---

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office • 109 East Jones Street • Raleigh, North  
Carolina 27601

Report prepared by:

---

New South Associates • 1006 Yanceyville Street • Greensboro, North Carolina 27405



---

Summer Ciomek – Principal Investigator

Brittany Hyder – Historian and Author

September 20, 2022 • **Final Report**  
New South Associates Technical Report #4224

This material was produced with assistance from the Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund, administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of the Interior.

The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing the opinions or policies of the U.S. Government. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute their endorsement by the U.S. Government.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| TABLE OF CONTENTS.....   | i   |
| LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES.....  | iii |
| I. INTRODUCTION.....   | 1   |
| II. HISTORIC CONTEXT.....  | 5   |
| HOKE COUNTY’S EIGHTEENTH- AND NINETEENTH-CENTURY ECONOMY .....                               | 6   |
| TRANSPORTATION IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY HOKE COUNTY .....                                       | 9   |
| THE FOUNDING OF RAEFORD AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HOKE COUNTY....                             | 12  |
| FOUNDATION OF FORT BRAGG.....  | 13  |
| TWENTIETH-CENTURY HOKE COUNTY .....  | 15  |
| MODERN HOKE COUNTY .....   | 16  |
| III. ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW.....   | 19  |
| RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE.....  | 20  |
| FARMSTEADS, OUTBUILDINGS, AND EARLY INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS .....                               | 37  |
| COMMERCIAL, GOVERNMENTAL, AND LARGE-SCALE TWENTIETH-CENTURY<br>INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE ..... | 42  |
| RELIGIOUS AND INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE.....  | 45  |
| IV. METHODOLOGY.....   | 51  |
| BACKGROUND RESEARCH.....   | 51  |
| FIELD METHODS .....  | 51  |
| RESEARCH DESIGN.....   | 51  |
| POTENTIAL RESEARCH THEMES .....  | 54  |
| Hoke County’s Agricultural and Early Industrial History .....                                | 54  |
| Hoke County Schoolhouses and Religious Architecture .....                                    | 54  |
| Hoke County Rural Enclaves .....   | 56  |
| Mid-Century Raeford.....   | 57  |
| PROJECT CHALLENGES.....  | 57  |
| REFERENCES CITED.....  | 59  |
| APPENDIX A: TIME-PRODUCT-PAYMENT SCHEDULE .....  | 65  |
| APPENDIX B: PRELIMINARY SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS.....  | 69  |
| APPENDIX C: PRELIMINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY.....  | 75  |

Intentionally Left Blank



# LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

|            |  |    |
|------------|--|----|
| Figure 1.  | This First Actual Survey of the State of North Carolina, 1808, Illustrating Location of McPhaul’s Mill ..... | 8  |
| Figure 2.  | Map of Cumberland County Representing the Townships of Said County, 1868 .....                               | 11 |
| Figure 3.  | Map of Robeson County, 1884.....   | 12 |
| Figure 4.  | Fort Bragg Military Reservation, 1953 .....  | 14 |
| Figure 5.  | Mill Prong (HK0004), Façade and West Elevation .....   | 23 |
| Figure 6.  | Puppy Creek Plantation (HK0003), Façade .....  | 24 |
| Figure 7.  | William C. McNeill House (HK0041), McNeill Lake Road, Façade .....   | 25 |
| Figure 8.  | 1910 North Old Wire Road, Façade .....   | 26 |
| Figure 9.  | 576 Chisolm Road, Façade.....  | 26 |
| Figure 10. | 1574 Saint Pauls Drive, Façade.....  | 28 |
| Figure 11. | 898 Neil Maxwell Road, Façade .....  | 28 |
| Figure 12. | McGougan House, 1050 Archie McGougan Road, Façade .....  | 29 |
| Figure 13. | 6518 Arabia Road, Façade .....   | 30 |
| Figure 14. | 404 Neill Maxwell Road, Façade .....   | 30 |
| Figure 15. | 3211 North Shannon Road, Façade.....   | 31 |
| Figure 16. | McPhaul House, 2405 North Old Wire Road, Façade and South Elevation.....                                     | 31 |
| Figure 17. | McDonald House, 6588 Red Springs Road, Façade and North Elevation.....                                       | 32 |
| Figure 18. | 1047 Quewhiffle Road, Façade and North Elevation.....  | 32 |
| Figure 19. | 1515 Montrose Road, Façade and North Elevation .....   | 33 |
| Figure 20. | 250 Ashemont Road, Façade and South Elevation .....  | 33 |
| Figure 21. | 125 Reservation Road, Façade and East Elevation .....  | 34 |
| Figure 22. | 1176 Will Monroe Road, Façade and East Elevation .....   | 35 |
| Figure 23. | 206 Hector McNeil Road, Façade .....   | 36 |
| Figure 24. | 510 Golf Course Road, Façade.....  | 36 |
| Figure 25. | 325 Mockingbird Hill Road, Façade and South Elevation.....   | 37 |
| Figure 26. | 891 Neill Maxwell Road, Façade .....   | 37 |
| Figure 27. | Dwelling and Outbuildings, 1176 Will Monroe Road .....   | 38 |
| Figure 28. | Agricultural Outbuildings, 546 Chisolm Road.....   | 39 |
| Figure 29. | Tobacco Barns, 1946 Pittman Grove Road .....   | 39 |
| Figure 30. | Commissary, 1654 McGougan Road .....   | 40 |
| Figure 31. | Aerial View of the Farmstead at 1654 McGougan Road .....   | 41 |
| Figure 32. | Johnson’s Mill, 1825 Johnson Mill Road.....  | 42 |
| Figure 33. | East Main Street, Raeford Historic District (HK0027) .....   | 43 |
| Figure 34. | Hoke County Courthouse (HK0001), Raeford.....  | 43 |
| Figure 35. | Dundarrach Crossroads, 4620 North Old Wire Road.....   | 44 |
| Figure 36. | Dundarrach Crossroads, 5209 Saint Pauls Drive .....  | 45 |
| Figure 37. | Bridges Grove A.M.E. Zion Church, Shannon Vicinity .....   | 46 |
| Figure 38. | McCormick Chapel, Shannon Vicinity .....   | 46 |
| Figure 39. | Bowmore Tabernacle, Raeford Vicinity .....   | 47 |

Figure 40. USGS Map of Hoke County, Nicholson Creek, 1982..... 52

Table 1. Preliminary List of Churches and Schools Selected for Further Research ..... 55

# I. INTRODUCTION

On September 14, 2018, Hurricane Florence made landfall in North Carolina. Within the course of a few days, several inches of rain fell throughout the state—up to thirty inches in some locations—causing widespread flooding. The storm also caused substantial wind damage in some areas. Following the disaster, fifty-one of the state’s counties were granted emergency assistance for public recovery projects, while residents of thirty-four counties were granted eligibility for individual assistance provided to citizens.<sup>1</sup> Hoke County, which experienced rain and wind-related damage throughout the county, was deemed eligible for both types of assistance.<sup>2</sup>

Because of these disaster-related designations, Hoke County was also made eligible for funds provided through the Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPPF) program, which is authorized by Congress and funded from federal oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf. The grant program is designed to address disaster-related historic property needs unmet through other funding sources. In 2018, six states and one territory, including North Carolina, received grants from the ESHPPF program after incurring significant damage from hurricanes Florence and Michael, as well as Typhoon Yutu. The grant North Carolina received will support repair and recovery of properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Funding for these repair and recovery projects has been made available through subgrants to local governments and nonprofit organizations, such as Atlantic Heritage Inc., which will repair damage sustained during Hurricanes Florence and Michael at Mill Prong (HK0004). The State of North Carolina also allocated some of this funding to support the county-wide documentation of historic resources in six counties, including Hoke County. These surveys will help ensure North Carolina’s treasured cultural resources are included in future resiliency planning efforts.

Under contract with the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO) as part of the ESHPPF grant program, New South Associates, Inc. (NSA) has prepared this Phase I Scoping Report as part of a three-phase effort to complete a countywide intensive survey of the historic architectural resources of Hoke County. In addition to this intensive survey, the project will record and assess storm damage from Hurricane Florence to historic resources in the county. Hoke County comprises

---

<sup>1</sup> North Carolina Department of Public Safety, “Emergency Declarations,” North Carolina Department of Public Safety (website), <https://www.ncdps.gov/our-organization/emergency-management/past-disasters/hurricane-florence-2018/emergency-declarations> (accessed November 18, 2021).

<sup>2</sup> Charles Jacob, Emergency Manager, Hoke County, personal communication, November 10, 2021.

392 square miles in the Sandhills and Coastal Plain ecological regions of North Carolina. A portion of the 251-square-mile Fort Bragg Military Reservation occupies the northern half of the county and is excluded from the survey area, as it is under the jurisdiction of the federal government. Only the 247 square miles of Hoke County falling outside of Fort Bragg will be included in the survey.

Hoke County has never before been the subject of intensive architectural survey or been included in regional reconnaissance surveys. The HPO had, over the years, assigned only forty-four survey site numbers to historic properties in Hoke County—fewer than in any other county in North Carolina. Many were recorded in 1975 as part of fieldwork Ruth Little-Stokes conducted as an employee of the HPO. Of these previously documented properties, three fall within the Fort Bragg Military Reservation.

Four individual properties in Hoke County are listed in the NRHP: Hoke County Courthouse (HK0001, NR 1979), Long Street Church (HK0002, NR 1974), Puppy Creek Plantation (HK0003, NR 1976), and Mill Prong (HK0004, NR 1979). The Raeford Historic District (HK0027, NR 2006) is Hoke County's only National Register Historic District (NRHD). As of 2021, three historic properties have been added to North Carolina's National Register Study List: the Bluemont Hotel (HK0023, SL 1989), the Allendale School/Community Building (HK0026, SL 2001), and the John W. McLauchlin House (HK0025, SL 2002). The Bluemont Hotel has since been demolished, and the Allendale School has been moved to a new site (HK0225). The McLauchlin House is listed in the NRHP as a contributing building within the Raeford Historic District. There are also two extant properties in Hoke County that have been determined eligible for the NRHP through the Section 106 review process: Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (HK0018, DOE 2001) and Ranger Station No. 2 (HK0042, DOE 2006). Both lie within the Fort Bragg Military Reservation.

NSA will complete the Hoke County Comprehensive Architectural Survey in three phases. Phase I, the scoping phase, involves resurveying previously documented properties, identifying properties to be intensively surveyed in future phases, noting any visible storm damage, and conducting preliminary research. In Phase II, NSA will comprehensively survey Hoke County's rural buildings and structures. Phase III will involve surveying districts/neighborhoods, buildings, and structures in the county seat of Raeford. All surveyed properties will be documented with high-resolution digital photographs and recorded using the HPO's Historic Property Data Entry Form and the CRSurveyor App. Research will be ongoing, and reports will be prepared after each phase of the project.

In August 2021, as part of Phase I, NSA Historian Brittany Hyder and NSA Assistant Geophysical Archaeologist John Kimes drove all public roads in Hoke County, beginning at the southwest corner of the county and traveling counterclockwise by USGS quadrangle map. The survey team

revisited all NRHP-listed and previously documented historic resources. Evidence of storm damage and changes to the properties were noted in the CRSurveyor Collector Application tailored to Hoke County. Survey files and database records for previously documented properties were updated with current information, photography, and site plans. Newly identified resources that appeared to merit documentation in forthcoming phases were photographed from the public right-of-way (ROW) and marked with a GIS point. Preliminary information, including address, architectural style or form, and common or historic name (if available), was collected onsite using NSA's FileMaker database, which conforms to the HPO's Historic Property Data Entry Form (Access database) and provides the framework for the HPO survey records. Resources that appeared to warrant survey but were not accessible from the public ROW were marked with a GIS point in CRSurveyor or noted, so that NSA could return during Phases II and III and attempt to gain access.

Based on a review of USGS maps and the Phase I survey, NSA estimates approximately ninety resources merit intensive survey in Phase II in the rural sections of Hoke County. In addition, approximately 120 resources within the Raeford city limits merit intensive survey in Phase III. The majority of these are early to mid-twentieth-century residential resources located in a potential historic district or within expanded or amended historic-district boundaries. All photographs for the Phase I survey were taken in August 2021, unless otherwise noted. Additional photographs will be taken during fieldwork for Phases II and III.

Phase I of the survey revealed storm impacts in the southern and eastern portions of Hoke County. While it is difficult to attribute damage to storms several years after the event, conversations with property owners and Hoke County contacts indicated that significant damage occurred due to high winds and flooding in low-lying areas around creeks or waterways. The NRHP-listed Puppy Creek Plantation (HK0003) sustained damage to the porch and grounds, including a loss of trees. The adjacent 1911 mill on the western bank of Puppy Creek, which has not been previously documented, sustained significant damage due to flooding; this will be recorded in detail in Phase II. In the southeastern section of the county, on the banks of Little Raft Swamp, the NRHP-listed Mill Prong (HK0004) sustained damage to the chimney, railing, and other sections of the house. The nonprofit Atlantic Heritage Inc. has received an ESHPF grant to conduct repairs.

Intentionally Left Blank

## II. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Founded in 1911, Hoke County is located at the western edge of North Carolina’s Coastal Plain. It straddles two distinct ecological regions with markedly different soil types: the Sandhills and the outer Coastal Plain.<sup>3</sup> Occupying 391 square miles, the county is bounded by Moore, Robeson, Scotland, and Cumberland Counties.<sup>4</sup> Waterways form three of the county’s borders. The Lumber River forms the county’s western border with Scotland County, and small creeks, including Little Rockfish Creek and Stewarts Creek, form the eastern boundary with Cumberland County. A section of the northern boundary with Moore County is formed by the Little River. The county’s elevations range from 120 to 550 feet above mean sea level (amsl), the highest point being Blues Mountain at the center-north section of the county, near McCain.<sup>5</sup>

Roughly the northern two-thirds of Hoke County lies within the Sandhills, while the southern third falls within the flatwoods of the outer Coastal Plain. Turnpike Road forms the approximate boundary between the two ecological regions.<sup>6</sup> The Sandhills, a distinct ecological region spanning North and South Carolina, is defined by rolling topography, numerous small creeks and rivers, and dense forests of longleaf pine and scrub oak. The region’s sandy soils are underlain by clay, a result of marine deposits in the Cretaceous and Tertiary geological periods.<sup>7</sup> The Coastal Plain ecoregion, where the county’s southern section falls, is defined by flat topography with sloping areas along creeks and rivers. A distinct Coastal Plain feature found in southwest Hoke County is the Carolina bay. These round or elliptical depressions contain isolated wetlands and support a variety of plant life, including cypress swamps and loblolly pine forests. Few of the bays remain due to logging, controlled drainage, and infill.<sup>8</sup> While the southern section of Hoke County is less ecologically diverse than the north, the broad floodplain of the Lumber River supports swampy cypress, maple, loblolly, and pine forests. Hoke County is home to exclusively “blackwater” rivers

---

<sup>3</sup> E. S. Vanatta, W. B. Cobb, L. L. Brinkley, and S. F. Davidson, *Soil Survey of Hoke County, North Carolina* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1921), 5, 13, Natural Resources Conservation Service, [https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_MANUSCRIPTS/north\\_carolina/hokeNC1921/hokeNC1921.pdf](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MANUSCRIPTS/north_carolina/hokeNC1921/hokeNC1921.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> Bruce Sorrie, *An Inventory of the Significant Natural Areas of Hoke County, North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Heritage Project, 2004), 3, DENIX (Department of Defense Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange), <https://denix.osd.mil/nr/legacy-documents/reports3/an-inventory-of-the-significant-natural-areas-of-hoke-county-north-carolina-september-2004/>.

<sup>5</sup> Sorrie, *Inventory*, 3.

<sup>6</sup> Vanatta et al., *Soil Survey of Hoke County*, 5.

<sup>7</sup> North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, “Habitats,” North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, <https://www.ncwildlife.org/Learning/Habitats> (accessed January 5, 2022).

<sup>8</sup> Sorrie, *Inventory*, 3.

and streams—waterways that are naturally dark or reddish brown due to their high tannin content.<sup>9</sup> Flat terraces between these blackwater creeks, including Raft Swamp, Little Raft Swamp, Little Marsh Swamp, and Big Marsh Swamp, define the southeastern section of the county.

Hoke County was formed in February 1911 from sections of Cumberland and Robeson Counties, both of which were historically part of Bladen County. Formed in 1754, Cumberland County was settled as early as the 1720s by Highland Scots. The county is named for Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, who led the victory at the Battle of Culloden that ended the Jacobite Rising in the Scottish Highlands.<sup>10</sup> Like Hoke County, Cumberland County straddles both the Sandhills and Coastal Plain. The construction of plank roads hastened the development of the region, which had been only sparsely settled. Beginning in the late 1840s, North Carolina industrialists and government leaders began advocating for improved roads laid with wooden planks to create reliable trade networks between inland cities and the coast. The longest plank road, the Fayetteville and Western, traveled north of present-day Hoke County, extending 129 miles from Fayetteville (the Cumberland County seat) west to Salem through Moore, Randolph, Guilford, and Davidson Counties before terminating in Forsyth County.<sup>11</sup>

Formed in 1787, Robeson County is situated in the North Carolina Coastal Plain. Prior to European-American settlement, people of Siouan, Algonquian, and Iroquoian ancestry inhabited the county. Today, their descendants populate the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, which has the highest enrollment of any tribe in the state. Fifty-five thousand members live in Hoke, Scotland, Cumberland, and Robeson Counties.<sup>12</sup> The State of North Carolina recognized the tribe in 1885, and the town of Pembroke in Robeson County serves as the tribe’s cultural and political center.<sup>13</sup>

## HOKE COUNTY’S EIGHTEENTH- AND NINETEENTH-CENTURY ECONOMY

European settlers came to present-day Hoke County from three primary regions. Most of Hoke County’s first settlers were Highland Scots who entered the Cape Fear region between 1735 and 1775 and moved into the Sandhills and southwestern Coastal Plain. English and Scotch-Irish settlers immigrated by way of Virginia and South Carolina. German immigrants traveled in smaller

---

<sup>9</sup> Sorrie, *Inventory*, 3.

<sup>10</sup> Robert Blair Vocci, “Cumberland County,” NCPedia, 2006, <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/cumberland> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>11</sup> Troy L. Kickler, “Plank Roads,” North Carolina History Project, 2016, <https://northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/plank-roads/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>12</sup> Jay Mazzocchi, “Robeson County,” NCPedia, 2006, <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/robeson> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>13</sup> Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, “History and Culture,” Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, <https://www.lumbee.com/history-and-culture> (accessed January 3, 2022).



numbers to North Carolina from Pennsylvania or coastal settlements like New Bern.<sup>14</sup> While the area was sparsely populated until the mid-nineteenth century, early settlers established religious congregations as early as 1758, including the 1758 Long Street Church (HK0002), the 1776 Bethel Presbyterian Church (HK0006), the 1833 Antioch Presbyterian Church (HK0005), and the 1854 Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church (HK0018). Even before the county's founding, agriculture was the primary industry in Hoke County. Most early settlers operated small farms that produced crops of corn, flax, wheat, barley, and rye for personal use. Grasses and wild peas that flourished in the canebrakes of the region's lowlands provided ample grazing for livestock, and settlers harvested longleaf pines for building materials, creating large swaths of open pasture in the process. Many marketed livestock, including hogs, cattle, and sheep, for meat and wool. As transportation networks developed, farmers sold grain crops to markets in and around Hoke County.

Commercial farming on a large scale was not common in Hoke County until after the Civil War, when cotton became the region's main cash crop.<sup>15</sup> Hoke County's position in two ecological regions meant that crop production developed differently in the two sections of the county. The soils of the southern section in the Coastal Plain had a higher organic content, and the swampy regions were artificially drained to create fertile fields. Corn, grains, and higher yields of cotton were best cultivated in this section of the county. As a result, the earliest large-scale farming predominantly occurred in the southern section of present-day Hoke County.<sup>16</sup> This is reflected in the county's built environment. The county's oldest surviving historic resources, such as Mill Prong (HK0004), were constructed by successful planters in the southern portion of Hoke County and are examples of popular nineteenth-century architectural styles. Soils in the northern section of the county that occupies the Sandhills are primarily nutrient-poor sandy loams. These soils supported stands of longleaf pine and scrub grass, an ecosystem that is subject to recurring wildfires. Cotton was grown in this portion of the county; however, in the twentieth century, farmers found success in the Sandhills by cultivating larger crops of tobacco and fruits such as dewberries and peaches that thrive in sandy soil.<sup>17</sup>

In addition to agriculture, small-scale local industry, such as lumber and gristmills, contributed to Hoke County's early economy.<sup>18</sup> Corn was a primary staple crop, and the need for gristmills to process corn for consumption was quickly evident to colonists. In 1715, the North Carolina

---

<sup>14</sup> William Stevens Powell, *North Carolina through Four Centuries* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989), 80–106.

<sup>15</sup> Vanatta et al., *Soil Survey of Hoke County*, 30.

<sup>16</sup> Vanatta et al., *Soil Survey of Hoke County*, 11.

<sup>17</sup> Vanatta et al., *Soil Survey of Hoke County*, 10.

<sup>18</sup> Lorraine V. Aragon, *Sandhills' Families: Early Reminiscences of the Fort Bragg Area: Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Moore, Richmond, and Scotland Counties, North Carolina* (Fort Bragg, NC: Cultural Resources Management Program, 2000), 17.

colonial government incentivized mill building with tax exemptions and defined parameters for acquiring land for millponds and for their construction.<sup>19</sup> As early as the mid-eighteenth century, residents dammed waterways to harness their power to operate gristmill and sawmill machinery. These mills became community hubs where farmers brought bushels of product to be ground for a toll or a portion of the crop. McPhaul's Mill (HK0017), constructed by John McPhaul around 1760, is the first reported water-powered gristmill in the county. It served as both a gristmill and a community meeting place, due to its position along a major route between the regional trading centers of Fayetteville in Cumberland County and Cheraw, South Carolina (Figure 1).<sup>20</sup> Although the mill no longer stands, remnants of the millpond survive, and the site is marked with two millstones and an interpretive sign.



Figure 1. *This First Actual Survey of the State of North Carolina, 1808, Illustrating Location of McPhaul's Mill* (Courtesy of Library of Congress)

McDuffie's 1884 *Map of Robeson County* illustrates approximately 34 millponds in Robeson County, eight of which are in townships located in present-day Hoke County.<sup>21</sup> Additionally, McDuffie's 1884 *Map of Cumberland County* illustrates approximately five millponds in

<sup>19</sup> Edward Moseley, *An Act to Encourage the Building of Mills*, North Carolina General Assembly, 1715, in *The Colonial Records of North Carolina*, vol. 2, ed. by William Saunders (Raleigh: P. M. Hale, 1886), 203–207, Documenting the American South, <https://docsouth.unc.edu/csr/index.php/document/csr02-0105>.

<sup>20</sup> McPhaul's Mill (HK0017) Survey File (North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh); Jonathan Price, John Strother, William Harrison, Charles Peter Harrison, David Stone, and Peter Brown, *This First Actual Survey of the State of North Carolina, Taken by the Subscribers* (Philadelphia: C. P. Harrison, 1808), Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, <https://lccn.loc.gov/2011593508>.

<sup>21</sup> John McDuffie, *McDuffie's Map of Robeson County, North Carolina* (New York: Robert A. Welcke, 1884), North Carolina Maps, State Archives of North Carolina, <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/nccmaps/id/253/rec/2>.

townships that became part of Hoke County. The importance of mills is also illustrated in *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*.<sup>22</sup> While mills were a category in some county directories as early as 1850, they did not appear in the Robeson County section of *Branson's Directory* until 1890. By 1890, the county had 59 mills, most multipurpose sites featuring a combination of a flourmill, gristmill, sawmill, and/or cotton gin that shared a millpond.<sup>23</sup>

Although mills were an important part of Hoke County's early economy, few mill buildings survive on the landscape. McNeill's Mill (HK0016) and McPhaul's Mill (HK0017) have been previously documented, and the Phase I survey indicated the presence of at least one additional mill, Johnson's Mill near Puppy Creek Plantation (HK0003), which was reconstructed in 1915 and operated until 1960 before being repurposed to house a restaurant in the 1980s.<sup>24</sup> Despite the loss of mill buildings, remnants of millponds dot the Hoke County landscape.

The related lumber and turpentine industries were also key components of the Sandhills' early regional economy. Dense forests of longleaf pines in the northern section of present-day Hoke County provided lumber that supported the colonial shipping industry, and tar, pitch, and turpentine were produced from these abundant stands of longleaf pines. Logs were shipped east, where they traveled down the Cape Fear River to the coast for shipbuilding. The naval stores industry prospered into the nineteenth century, due to the rising demand for turpentine to produce varnish and paint for frame buildings.<sup>25</sup> By the early twentieth century, most of the timber was gone, and many of the sawmills and turpentine stills disappeared along with the timber.<sup>26</sup>

## TRANSPORTATION IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY HOKE COUNTY

Prior to the construction of the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad in the 1890s, transportation routes in present-day Hoke County were confined to waterways, plank roads, and minor roads. The headwaters of the Lumber River, first known by European American settlers as Drowning Creek, form the county's western boundary. The river's meandering tributaries, including Buffalo Creek, Juniper Creek, Piney Bottom, and Quewhiffle Creek, provided shallow routes through the

---

<sup>22</sup> D. G. McDuffie, *McDuffie's Map of Cumberland County, North Carolina* (New York: Robert A. Welcke, 1884), North Carolina Maps, State Archives of North Carolina, <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/250/rec/>.

<sup>23</sup> Levi Branson and Myrtle C. Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory* (Raleigh, NC: Robeson County Business Directory, 1890), 558.

<sup>24</sup> Grimsley T. Hobbes, *Exploring the Old Mills of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: Provincial Press, 1985), 78.

<sup>25</sup> Robert B. Outland III, "Suicidal Harvest: The Destruction of North Carolina's Naval Stores Industry," *North Carolina Historical Review* 78, no. 3 (2001), 311.

<sup>26</sup> Vanatta et al., *Soil Survey of Hoke County*, 9.

Sandhills and created blackwater marshes in the Coastal Plain.<sup>27</sup> Additionally, the Little River crosses the northern half of the county, while Rockfish Creek, a tributary of the Rockfish River and Cape Fear River, crosses the center of the county, connecting it to Fayetteville, the region's historic trading center.<sup>28</sup> These tributaries, in addition to smaller creeks such as Raft Swamp, Little Raft Swamp, and Big Marsh Swamp in the southern half of the county, had strong currents that aided in the movement of people and goods or were dammed for water-powered mills.<sup>29</sup>

Poor road quality was a recurring issue in colonial and nineteenth-century North Carolina. In the Colonial era, early settlers recognized the need for reliable roads to transport goods and livestock to market; however, most early roads were poorly cleared paths that became impassable during inclement weather. The sandy earth of eastern North Carolina made travel particularly difficult, and by the mid-nineteenth century, industrialists in Fayetteville emerged as leaders in the movement to construct plank roads.<sup>30</sup> In 1849, the first plank road, the Salem and Fayetteville toll road, was chartered to improve the movement of goods and crops between commercial centers that lacked major rail connections.<sup>31</sup> North Carolina's toll roads were constructed by private companies that organized both road construction and toll collection on plank roads. Historic Cumberland and Robeson County maps illustrate the major nineteenth-century roadways that passed through what became Hoke County. Most of these roads crossed the county's northern section, now part of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation. By 1868, four roads linked the future county to Fayetteville: Morganton Road, Chicken Creek Road, Centre Plank Road (also known as Center Plank Road and later the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road), and Turnpike Road. The Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company built the first fifteen miles of Centre Plank Road in 1852, although funding constraints slowed its construction to the Lumber River at the west side of the county until 1858.<sup>32</sup>

Historic maps depict small communities such as Bethune, Long Street, and Sandy Grove (centered around religious congregations) along these major roads, as well as mill sites, such as Munroe Mills on Centre Plank Road and the Lamont Mill at Puppy Creek Plantation (HK0003) on Turnpike Road (Figure 2).<sup>33</sup> In the southern section of the county, the maps show minor roads, such as New

---

<sup>27</sup> North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, "Lumber River Basin," North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, <https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/mitigation-services/dms-planning/watershed-planning-documents/lumber-river-basin-documents> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>28</sup> North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, "Lumber River Basin."

<sup>29</sup> Vanatta et al., *Soil Survey of Hoke County*, 6.

<sup>30</sup> Robert B. Starling, "The Plank Road Movement in North Carolina, Part 1," *North Carolina Historical Review* 16, no. 1 (January 1939), 2–3.

<sup>31</sup> Robert B. Starling, "The Plank Road Movement in North Carolina, Part 2," *North Carolina Historical Review* 16, no. 2 (April 1939), 155–156.

<sup>32</sup> Starling, "Plank Road Movement Part 2," 155–156.

<sup>33</sup> D. G. McDuffie, *Map of Cumberland County, Representing the Townships of Said County* (Raleigh, NC: D. G. McDuffie, 1868), North Carolina Maps, State Archives of North Carolina, <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/250/rec/>.



Garden Road (roughly present-day Arabia Road) and Old Wire Road, crossing waterways, including Big Raft Swamp, and connecting small communities such as Sandy Grove and Bethel (Figure 3).<sup>34</sup> Despite their initial promise, plank roads rapidly fell out of favor around the state upon their construction. The timbers used for plank roads decayed more quickly than expected, driving up repair costs. This decay combined with mismanagement, difficulties obtaining tolls, a recession in 1857, and the physical devastation of the Civil War ended plank-road construction, and attention shifted to railroads.<sup>35</sup>

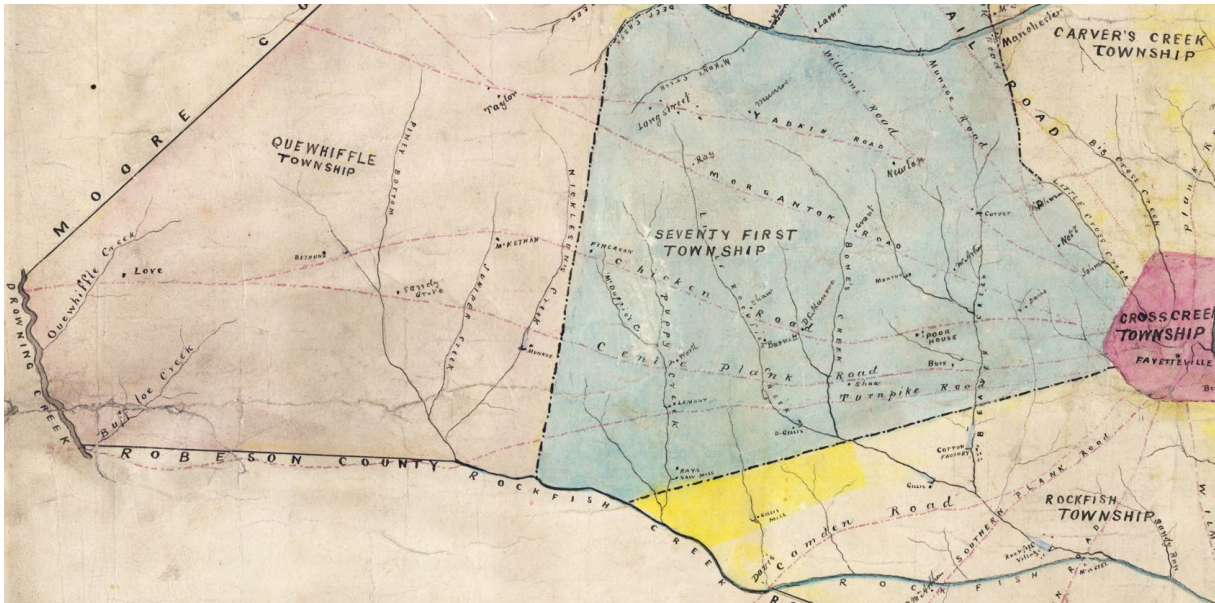


Figure 2. Map of Cumberland County Representing the Townships of Said County, 1868 (Courtesy of State Archives of North Carolina)

Construction of the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad (1892) and the Laurinburg and Southern Railroad (1908) sparked economic growth and development in Hoke County. While both lines predate the founding of Hoke County, their construction strengthened trade routes and allowed Hoke County to develop independently of the established, but more distant transportation hubs. The railroads converged at Raeford, a small community established in the late nineteenth century that eventually became the seat of Hoke County. Both lines began outside the present county boundaries, traversed the central part of the county, and serviced developing communities and industrial nodes such as Dundarrach and Arabia in the southeastern section of the county, and Bowmore in the southwest.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>34</sup> McDuffie, *Map of Robeson County*.

<sup>35</sup> Alan D. Watson, "Batling 'Old Rip': Internal Improvements and the Role of State Government in Antebellum North Carolina," *North Carolina Historical Review* 77, no. 2 (April 2000), 21.

<sup>36</sup> Paul Fu and Suzanne Linder, *Railroads in Hoke County* (Hamlet, NC: Richmond Technical College, 1982), 7.



Figure 3. Map of Robeson County, 1884 (Courtesy of State Archives of North Carolina)

## THE FOUNDING OF RAEFORD AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HOKE COUNTY

The town of Raeford has roots in a community of Scottish and Scotch-Irish families that formed around a late nineteenth-century school. After operating for several years on a small scale, the school was formally established in 1895 as the Raeford Institute. The coeducational school was served by five teachers, and by 1906, 260 students were enrolled in the school, some traveling from the surrounding counties and three other states.<sup>37</sup>

Raeford was established near the school by John McRae and A. A. Williford, who operated a post office, gristmill, store, and prominent turpentine facility near the location. The men combined their surnames to create the name of the town. Concurrently, John Blue of the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad selected the location for a railroad depot on what would become the city's main street. McRae and Williford moved their businesses nearer to the depot soon after.<sup>38</sup> These events inspired a wave of industrial development. W. J. and T. B. Upchurch opened a sawmill in 1896, and in 1907 the team founded the Raeford Cotton Mill.<sup>39</sup> This industrial growth brought a population boom to Raeford. When incorporated in 1901, Raeford counted 115 residents; by 1910, 580 people lived in the town.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>37</sup> Sarah Woodard David and Jennifer F. Martin, "Raeford Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 2006, 31, <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/HK0027.pdf>.

<sup>38</sup> David and Martin, "Raeford Historic District," 32.

<sup>39</sup> Hoke County Golden Jubilee Committee, *Hoke County Golden Jubilee Souvenir Program* (1961), 28-29, East Carolina University Digital Collections, <https://digital.lib.ecu.edu/16990>.

<sup>40</sup> David and Martin, "Raeford Historic District," 32-34.

As Raeford was being established and population in the area was increasing, citizens in the western section of Cumberland County and northern part of Robeson County lobbied for the creation of a new jurisdiction that would better suit their needs. These residents faced a minimum of two days' travel to reach their county seats and feared their tax revenues were being funneled to the more densely populated areas, while rural areas were overlooked and left with subpar infrastructure.<sup>41</sup> In response to these lobbying efforts, the North Carolina General Assembly formed Hoke County from a collection of rural townships in Robeson and Cumberland Counties (roughly McLaughlin, Quewhiffle, Raeford, Blue Springs, Lumber Bridge, and Seventy First Townships). In 1911, the new 268,000-acre county was home to 10,000 residents and was named for Confederate General Robert F. Hoke,<sup>42</sup> a native of Lincoln County.

Raeford was established as the seat of the new county, and residents in Raeford built mercantile and institutional buildings along Main Street, including the Hoke County Courthouse (HK0001). The courthouse, completed in 1912, was designed by Milburn and Heister, a nationally recognized firm that designed at least sixteen courthouses in North Carolina near the turn of the twentieth century.<sup>43</sup> Simultaneously, residential areas developed to the west, east, and north of the business district. In 1925, a fire destroyed the east side of the city center, including the town's main hotel. In response, town leaders reconstructed Raeford's business district and constructed the Bluemont Hotel at the northeast corner of North Main Street and East Central Avenue. The hotel hosted businesspeople and sportsmen who came to the Sandhills region to hunt deer each season.<sup>44</sup>

## FOUNDATION OF FORT BRAGG

Hoke County was further shaped by the construction of Fort Bragg. Authorized in 1918, the 300-square-mile military cantonment was developed between 1919 and 1921 as a World War I artillery training center. At the time of construction, the center housed 16,000 soldiers. In 1921, it was named for Warren County native Braxton Bragg, a captain in the U.S. Army during the Mexican American War and later a Confederate general. The United States Government began acquiring land at Fort Bragg in 1918, and by 1923, it had secured 92,000 acres from Hoke County. Residents living in the Fort Bragg Reservation area (approximately 170 families) were paid for their land, and some elected to have their houses and barns moved to the edge of the reservation boundary; however, many houses were demolished.

---

<sup>41</sup> Hoke County Golden Jubilee Committee, *Souvenir Program*, 13.

<sup>42</sup> David and Martin, "Raeford Historic District," 34; Hoke County Golden Jubilee Committee, *Souvenir Program*, 24.

<sup>43</sup> David and Martin, "Raeford Historic District," 35; Mary Ann Lee and Joe Mobley, "Courthouses in North Carolina," National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 1979, 3, <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/HK0001.pdf>.

<sup>44</sup> David and Martin, "Raeford Historic District," 36.



As a result of the base's expansion, the 20,000-acre Little River Township was physically divided from the bulk of Hoke County (Figure 4).<sup>45</sup> Without a road leading directly to Raeford, residents of the township had limited access to services in the county seat. Some students were forced to travel as many as 40 miles to Hoke County public schools. Citizens of Little River Township petitioned to leave Hoke County in 1952, and adjacent Moore County annexed the township in 1957.<sup>46</sup>

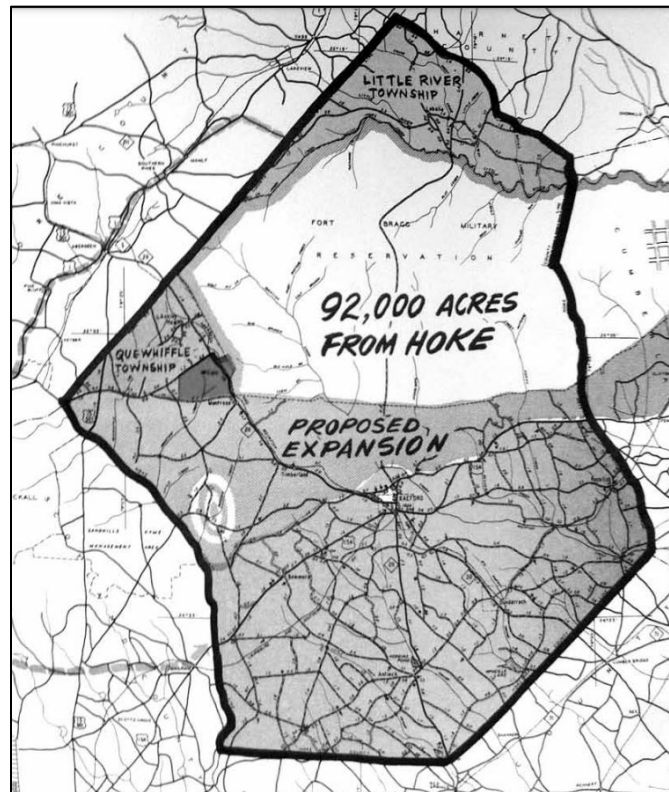


Figure 4. Fort Bragg Military Reservation, 1953 (Courtesy of The [Raeford] News-Journal)

Fort Bragg developed slowly until the years preceding World War II. The first permanent structures were constructed between 1923 and 1927, but the unfolding conflict in Europe and the Pacific and the passage of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 incited a wave of growth. Between 1940 and 1941, the base population increased from 5,400 to 67,000 soldiers, and the Army created the Airborne Command at Fort Bragg.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>45</sup> *News-Journal, Hoke County Centennial: 1911–2011* (Raeford, NC: *News-Journal*, 2011), <https://www.thenews-journal.com/graphics/cent.pdf>.

<sup>46</sup> Robert E. Ireland, "Hoke County," NCPedia, 2006, <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/hoke> (accessed January 3, 2022); *News-Journal, Hoke County Centennial*.

<sup>47</sup> U.S. Army Fort Bragg, "Fort Bragg History," U.S. Army Fort Bragg, <https://home.army.mil/bragg/index.php/about/fort-bragg-history> (accessed January 25, 2022).



## TWENTIETH-CENTURY HOKE COUNTY

Between 1920 and 1930, Hoke County's population increased by about 20 percent, from 11,244 to 14,937 residents.<sup>48</sup> By 1921, the southern section of Hoke County lying within the Coastal Plain boasted more residents than the Sandhills in the north, and the county's overall population was almost equally split between white and Black residents.<sup>49</sup> Agriculture remained the county's main industry in the first decade of the twentieth century, with cotton as the principal cash crop, followed by tobacco. Although the Sandhills was larger in acreage, fewer acres were cultivated on Sandhills farms than in the Coastal Plain. By 1921 most farms were operated by tenants and ranged from 25 to 2,000 acres, with the largest farms occupying the section of Hoke County within the Sandhills. In Hoke County, about 75 percent of tenant farms operated under a share system in which the tenant supplied labor while the landowner purchased the farm equipment, seeds, and fertilizer. As payment, the tenant received one-third of the crop produced.<sup>50</sup>

Commercial agriculture and twentieth-century life in Hoke County was affected by the nationwide Good Roads Campaign. In 1899, the foundation of the Buncombe County Good Roads Association launched the state's participation in this Progressive Era movement, in which farmers and rural residents encouraged the state government to build and improve roadways to increase connectivity and aid farmers in getting their crops to market. The North Carolina Good Roads Association (NCGRA) was founded in Raleigh in 1902, and by 1915, the State had created its first highway commission. In 1921, the North Carolina General Assembly passed a \$50 million bond issue to support road construction, modernizing the state's highway system.<sup>51</sup> By 1930, approximately 43 miles of hard-surface state highways crossed Hoke County, comprised of State Highway 70, running northwest from the Robeson County line toward Moore County, and State Highway 24, running northeast from the Scotland County line toward Cumberland County. Hoke County maintained nearly 300 miles of road, none of which had a hard surface, though over 78 percent was graded and an additional 18 percent was covered in gravel.<sup>52</sup>

---

<sup>48</sup> World Population Review, "Hoke County, North Carolina Population 2022," World Population Review, <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-counties/nc/hoke-county-population> (accessed January 25, 2022).

<sup>49</sup> Vanatta et al., *Soil Survey of Hoke County*, 6.

<sup>50</sup> Vanatta et al., *Soil Survey of Hoke County*, 13.

<sup>51</sup> Robert E. Ireland, "Good Roads Campaign," NCPedia, 2006, <https://www.ncpedia.org/good-roads-campaign> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>52</sup> North Carolina State Highway Commission, *North Carolina County Road Survey of Hoke County* (1930), North Carolina Maps, State Archives of North Carolina, <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/2017/rec/3>.

Like most of the nation, Raeford and Hoke County experienced hardship during the Great Depression, and little new construction occurred in the early 1930s. However, the industrial sector quickly rebounded when Morgan Cotton Mills acquired Raeford Cotton Mill in 1933 and the Johnson Company moved to East Central Avenue in 1936. This industrial growth attracted new residents to the county. In response, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) constructed a new county high school (now the Turlington School), and the town continued to recover as the United States entered World War II. Due to Raeford's proximity to Fort Bragg, there was significant local participation in the war effort. The Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad Depot was remodeled to serve as the Raeford Soldiers Center, which provided meals and hosted events, including dances and send-off ceremonies for soldiers, and local textile mills provided supplies for incoming soldiers.<sup>53</sup>

Though still based in agriculture, Hoke County's economy diversified after World War II. Three sizable manufacturing plants were built on the outskirts of Raeford in the late 1940s and early 1950s: American Wringer, Inc. (later TexElastic Corporation); Burlington Mills; and Colonial Frozen Foods, Inc. (which became Preibe Poultry in 1953). Poultry production became one of Hoke County's staple industries. With the end of World War II, this manufacturing boom created an immediate need for housing for employees and returning service members, who benefited from low-interest mortgages administered through the G.I. Bill (Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944) and purchased single-family houses in the county. Raeford in particular experienced most of the growth. The city's population grew from 15,756 to 16,356 residents between 1950 and 1960, while the county's population continued to gradually trend upward.<sup>54</sup> In Raeford, the Sunset Hills housing development opened in 1945 and was followed by the circa-1950 Robbins Heights development. Residential and commercial construction continued throughout the 1960s and 1970s, as Raeford annexed the areas north and east of the city center. Annexation included the East Prospect Avenue Extension in 1964 and the Burlington Mills facility in 1972.<sup>55</sup>

## MODERN HOKE COUNTY

Hoke County has experienced significant population growth since 1970, with the largest boost occurring between 1990 and 2010, when the population increased from 22,864 to 47,468 residents, partly due to the expansion of Fort Bragg. In 2011, two major commands, the U.S. Army Forces Command and the U.S. Army Reserve Command, relocated to the base, inciting waves of residential and economic development near the Hoke and Cumberland County line, particularly in the Rockfish community.<sup>56</sup>

---

<sup>53</sup> David and Martin, "Raeford Historic District," 37.

<sup>54</sup> World Population Review, "Hoke County, North Carolina Population."

<sup>55</sup> David and Martin, "Raeford Historic District," 37.

<sup>56</sup> U.S. Army Fort Bragg, "Fort Bragg History."

As of 2020, Hoke County is home to 56,312 residents. The healthcare and educational services industries are the largest employers in the county, closely followed by the manufacturing sector.<sup>57</sup> Although agriculture is no longer the leading industry, Hoke County is still partially supported by agricultural production. As of 2019, approximately 21 percent of Hoke County's total acreage, or one-third of the total acreage falling outside of Fort Bragg, was farmed to produce cotton, soybeans, hay, corn, and tobacco.<sup>58</sup> Hoke County farmers also raise livestock, including poultry and hogs. The county ranks as one of the nation's leading producers of turkey, which it celebrates annually with a turkey cooking contest at the North Carolina Fall Festival.<sup>59</sup> Butterball (a major poultry producer) is a leading employer in the county.<sup>60</sup> As of the mid-2000s, about 67 percent of the county was forested, with about half of the forested area lying within the Fort Bragg Military Reservation. Locally grown loblolly pines are processed to make paper, poles, and woodchips, while longleaf pines are used for wood products and pine straw.<sup>61</sup>

---

<sup>57</sup> Deloitte, Datawheel, and Cesar Hidalgo, "Hoke County, NC," DataUSA, <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/hoke-county-nc> (accessed January 14, 2022).

<sup>58</sup> Kris Krueger, *North Carolina Agricultural Statistics, 2020* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, 2020), 109, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, [https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/North\\_Carolina/Publications/Annual\\_Statistical\\_Bulletin/AgStat/NCaStatBook.pdf](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/North_Carolina/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/AgStat/NCaStatBook.pdf).

<sup>59</sup> Hoke County, "Attractions," Hoke County, North Carolina, <http://www.hokecounty.org/93/Attractions> (accessed May 26, 2022).

<sup>60</sup> Hoke County, "Economic Development," Hoke County, North Carolina, <http://www.hokecounty.org/591/Economic-Development> (accessed May 26, 2022).

<sup>61</sup> Sorrie, *Inventory*, 9.

Intentionally Left Blank

### III. ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

The following chapter presents a preliminary overview of Hoke County’s extant historic resources informed by the update of previously surveyed properties, windshield survey, and preliminary historic context developed for this project as part of Phase I. As the comprehensive survey progresses in Phases II and III, more detailed architectural contexts will be developed. For Phase I, historic resources have been divided into four categories:

1. Residential Architecture
2. Farmsteads, Outbuildings, and Early Industrial Buildings
3. Commercial, Governmental, and Large-Scale Twentieth-Century Industrial Architecture
4. Religious and Institutional Architecture

The Phase I survey revealed that, with a few notable exceptions, the majority of Hoke County’s extant historic resources date from between 1875 and 1965. Surviving architecture illustrates historical development in agriculture, industry, and community institutions. While few remain, buildings constructed during settlement in the early to mid-nineteenth century include farmhouses, large farmsteads, and gristmills representative of early agricultural efforts and related industries. While no resources representing the county’s history of turpentine production were identified in Phase I, the Phase II survey may reveal extant examples or remnants of this once-important industry. The Phase I survey confirmed that Hoke County’s earliest surviving architecture is comparable to what has been previously documented in nearby Scotland and Harnett Counties.<sup>62</sup>

As addressed in Chapter II of this report, Hoke County’s position in two distinct ecoregions affected agricultural production and in turn the built environment. Early large-scale cotton farming predominantly occurred in the Coastal Plain, the southern section of present-day Hoke County.<sup>63</sup> In that area, early- to mid-nineteenth-century planters’ houses are found, including Mill Prong

---

<sup>62</sup> Thomas R. Butchko, “Scotland County Architectural Essay” (unpublished manuscript, 1980), Survey and National Register Branch, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Architectural Survey Reports Collection, North Carolina Digital Collections, <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll147/id/12168/rec/1>; Mary Sherrer and Claudia R. Brown, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Harnett County, North Carolina, ca. 1770–1950* (Raleigh, NC: TRC Garrow and Associates and North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2008), <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/historic-preservation-office/survey-and-national-register/surveyreports/HarnettCountySurvey-2008.pdf>.

<sup>63</sup> Vanatta et al., *Soil Survey of Hoke County*, 11.

(HK0004, ca. 1800), the William C. McNeill House (HK0041, ca. 1850), and the Reverend Hector McNeill House (HK0014, ca. 1850). In the twentieth century, farmers found success in the Sandhills section of northern Hoke County by cultivating larger crops of tobacco and fruits like dewberries and peaches, all of which thrived when planted in the sandy soil. A few farmers also raised livestock commercially.<sup>64</sup> The Phase I survey revealed a greater concentration of larger scale residential architecture dating from 1920 to 1950 in the northwestern part of the county, indicating that farmers and residents there found financial success later than those in the south or that perhaps they had more need to replace older structures. Additionally, this section's proximity to prominent resort communities in Moore County, including Pinehurst, which developed around several championship golf courses, may have played a role in its later success and development. This shift is also reflected in the remaining agricultural architecture seen in the county, including a few extant tobacco barns that vary from frame packhouses to metal bulk barns. Extant poultry- and textile-processing plants, primarily dating to the mid- to late twentieth century, stand near Raeford and community hubs. The Phase I survey identified representative farmsteads, tobacco barns, livestock shelters, equipment sheds, mills, and a farm store that will be discussed in detail below.

Hoke County's historic commercial, governmental, and large-scale industrial architecture is limited to Raeford, although some commercial buildings are found in small outlying communities, such as Rockfish, Dundarrach, and Arabia, which developed around rural crossroads and, later, rail lines. Religious, educational, and institutional architecture, primarily from the early to mid-twentieth century, survives in Hoke County, including school and church buildings and a state sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. Most of the church and school buildings were erected using simple forms. As discussed in Chapter IV, further study of the school buildings could reveal trends and broaden understanding of Hoke County's public education movement.

## RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

Hoke County's relative isolation, agricultural economy, and ample supply of timber influenced its early residential architecture. The area's initial lack of many resident wealthy landowners did not support specialized building trades; therefore, most buildings were modest and designed and constructed by their owners.<sup>65</sup> In keeping with building traditions found throughout the North Carolina Coastal Plain, the first dwellings built by European Americans in present-day Hoke County were likely modest log and frame buildings. Settlers in this section of the state utilized local unhewn timber for log buildings that could be constructed quickly, in about a day or two.

---

<sup>64</sup> Vanatta et al., *Soil Survey of Hoke County*, 11–13.

<sup>65</sup> Carl Lounsbury, "The Building Process in Antebellum North Carolina," *North Carolina Historical Review* 60, no. 4 (1983), 432.

This construction, as compared to braced frame or post-hole construction, required only semiskilled labor. These log buildings did not utilize expensive building materials such as imported hardware, glass, or paint, and they often contained only one room. Unhewn logs were stacked and joined at their ends with saddle-notches or tight dovetail joints. The space between each log was either chinked with mud or enclosed with wooden strips, and a chimney was located at one end.<sup>66</sup> Only one example of a log dwelling, a house that appears to date to the twentieth century, was identified in the Phase I survey, and it is not representative of the earliest architecture in the county. Another log dwelling was recorded in previous surveys but has since been demolished. Subsequent survey phases may reveal the presence of early log dwellings that have been obscured by wood siding or frame additions.

About a dozen nineteenth-century houses in Hoke County have been recorded in previous surveys. Of these, five have been demolished. Due to the scarcity of examples, assumptions about the early architecture of Hoke County must be partly informed by the architecture of the surrounding counties and wider region. All the nineteenth-century resources identified in Phase I are of frame construction and, in keeping with the surrounding counties, the earliest frame dwellings have a core of one or two rooms on one or more stories and usually a loft above the main living area. Houses were at times extended to the sides or to the rear with shed or ell rooms as a family needed more space. The hall-parlor plan was a common interior arrangement of rooms. Derived from English precedents, this plan was particularly popular in the mid-Atlantic, but it was common along the entire east coast. The plan is defined by two principal rooms: the hall, a multipurpose room accessed directly from the main entrance of the house, and the parlor, a private room accessed from the interior of the house and typically reserved for formal entertaining and family use.<sup>67</sup> Another arrangement used in nineteenth-century dwellings, the center-passage plan, also consists of two main rooms but includes a center passage or hallway between them.

The Phase I survey identified a few two-story houses dating from the nineteenth century. Some of those documented are examples of the I-house type, which is defined as a house that is two stories tall and one room deep and contains at least two rooms on each floor. This traditional house type is found throughout the mid-Atlantic, as well as the South and Midwest.<sup>68</sup> While the I-house type

---

<sup>66</sup> Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, portable ed. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005), 5–9.

<sup>67</sup> Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 13.

<sup>68</sup> Fred Kniffen defined the term *I-House* in “Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion,” *Annals of the Association American Geographers* 55, no. 4 (December 1965), 549–577; Michael Southern, “The I-House as a Carrier of Style in Three Counties in the Northeastern Piedmont,” in *Carolina Dwelling*, ed. by Doug Swaim (Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1978), 71.

is ubiquitous in most parts of North Carolina, it does not seem to have been as popular in Hoke County, based on observations made during the Phase I survey.

The oldest surviving frame buildings in Hoke County exhibit woodwork and other details of architectural styles that were popular in nineteenth-century North Carolina. Two of the county's earliest houses, Mill Prong (HK0004, NR 1979) and the McGregor-Lamont House, part of Puppy Creek Plantation (HK0003, NR 1976), display restrained, Federal-style details and woodwork. The Federal style was influenced by the Adams brothers, whose interior designs in Britain popularized classically inspired motifs including urns, garlands, and swags. The style was disseminated throughout the United States by several publications, including *The Works in Architecture of Robert and James Adam*, published in 1778, and Asher Benjamin's *The American Builder's Companion*, published in 1806.<sup>69</sup> Popular in the United States between 1780 and 1820, Federal-style dwellings were constructed throughout the Southeast by wealthy landowners and merchants. In North Carolina, the most formal expressions of the style were built by plantation owners in the state's northeastern counties, where an elite plantation culture developed around tobacco cultivation. People in this elite class were exposed to architectural trends through their access to robust libraries and travel to Europe and the northeastern United States. However, many relied on the labor of local or regional tradesmen, which resulted in a building stock representing an amalgamation of high-style elements and regional expressions of the popular national styles.<sup>70</sup>

Located in southern Hoke County, Mill Prong was constructed for John Gilchrist (1740–1802), a prominent social leader and Scottish colonist, and was home to the McEachern family by 1834. Mill Prong's core is representative of the regionally common hall-parlor plan. Around 1830, two original rear shed rooms were enlarged to two stories in height, creating a double-pile house type. The dwelling exhibits modest elements of the Federal style, including its slim two-story portico with chamfered posts and its attenuated fenestration (Figure 5).<sup>71</sup> A second example of the Federal style, the McGregor-Lamont House, is situated on Puppy Creek Plantation (HK0003), on Turnpike Road between Raeford and Fayetteville. Listed in the NRHP in 1976, this four-bay, double-pile dwelling utilizes the hall-parlor plan and exhibits mature Federal-style interior detailing, including molded chair rails, and first-floor mantels with flat-paneled pilasters and molded dentil cornices (Figure 6).<sup>72</sup>

---

<sup>69</sup> Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 68–69.

<sup>70</sup> Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 105.

<sup>71</sup> Catherine W. Bishir and Michael Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996), 433-434.

<sup>72</sup> Ruth Little-Stokes and John B. Flowers, "Puppy Creek Plantation," National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 1976, <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/HK0003.pdf>.



As the nineteenth century progressed, the Federal style's popularity waned among the more well-to-do residents of the county in favor of the Greek Revival style. At times referred to as the National style, the Greek Revival mode came into fashion nationally during the first decades of the nineteenth century for two primary reasons. First, after the War of 1812, there was a national stylistic departure from British-influenced styles such as the Federal style. Second, contemporary archaeological findings renewed public interest in classical Grecian and Roman building traditions. Commonly applied to public buildings, the style became increasingly popular in domestic architecture built or remodeled between 1830 and 1860. The style is typified by its resemblance to the temple form, expressed by low-pitched gable roofs with prominent cornices and trim work reminiscent of classical entablatures.<sup>73</sup>



Figure 5. Mill Prong (HK0004), Façade and West Elevation

In North Carolina, the Greek Revival style was linked to the idea of progress. In the first half of the nineteenth century, North Carolina was nationally viewed as lagging behind modern America both socially and economically, in part due to the lack of reliable transportation networks. Authorization of the North Carolina Railroad in 1848, planned to connect the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont, and a brimming social movement to strengthen the state's education system ushered in an era of progress. North Carolina leaders employed nationally recognized architects to design government buildings in an attempt to foster a progressive image. Concurrently, local builders utilized widely circulated builders' guides and pattern books, such as Asher Benjamin's 1830

<sup>73</sup> Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors, 1870–1960* (New York: Norton, 2009), 19.

edition of the *Practical House Carpenter*, that assisted regional architects and builders in efficiently incorporating elements of this popular style.<sup>74</sup>



Figure 6. Puppy Creek Plantation (HK0003), Façade

In Hoke County, most common expressions of the Greek Revival style are seen in a few two-story single- and double-pile houses constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, although elements of the style were incorporated into new construction well into the late nineteenth century. Examples of Greek Revival-style architecture in Hoke County include the McLauchlin-McFadyen House (1853, HK0012), the Reverend Hector McNeill House (ca. 1850, HK0014), and the William C. McNeill House (ca. 1850, HK0041). All these houses feature vernacular Greek Revival-style details, including prominent cornice returns, boxy proportions, and symmetrical façades. The Reverend Hector McNeill House (HK0014) includes a one-story pedimented portico. At the William C. McNeill House (HK0041), the house's five-bay façade with symmetrical fenestration expresses the style on the exterior. The interior features original paneled mantels, flat-paneled wainscoting, and chair rail.<sup>75</sup> The full-height, full-width Colonial Revival-style portico is a twentieth-century addition (Figure 7). Another notable example of the Greek Revival style in the

<sup>74</sup> Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 195–196.

<sup>75</sup> Megan Privett, *Determination of Eligibility for William C. McNeill House* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Transportation, 2012), 7, [https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/historic-preservation-office/PDFs/ER\\_00-10048.pdf](https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/historic-preservation-office/PDFs/ER_00-10048.pdf).



county is the ca. 1850 Long Street Church (HK0002) on the Fort Bragg Military Reservation, which is no longer used by a congregation.



*Figure 7. William C. McNeill House (HK0041), McNeill Lake Road, Façade*

Two houses identified for survey in Phase II of the project, dating from the second half of the nineteenth century, possess traditional forms that display simple Greek Revival details. One of the oldest dwellings identified during the Phase I survey is the one-and-a-half-story dwelling at 1910 North Old Wire Road. According to the Hoke County tax record for the property, this dwelling was built around 1864; however, its form and details indicate a ca. 1875 build date is probable. This frame house features simple, late elements of the Greek Revival style, including a symmetrical façade, an entrance bordered by sidelights and a transom, and a prominent cornice (Figure 8). Likewise, the I-house located at 576 Chisolm Road, constructed around 1881, displays a symmetrical façade and features sidelights and a transom around the entrance (Figure 9).

The construction of the railroads beginning in the second half of the nineteenth century influenced architecture in Hoke County and throughout the state. The Aberdeen and Rockfish and Laurinburg and South Railroads were built through Hoke County by the early twentieth century. These rail connections supported the easy movement of building materials and machinery, which allowed sawmills and timber operations to establish local hubs in areas that formerly had little access to new and mass-produced materials.

Sawn lumber and lighter framing methods allowed builders to economically construct houses in a wider variety of forms and embellish them with mass-produced sawn and turned trim. In addition to rectangular single- and double-pile side-gable houses, residents began to build houses with more



complicated roof shapes and floorplans. Hip and pyramidal roofs, often with gable-roofed extensions, became more common, while L- and T-shaped house forms topped with cross-gable roofs also became popular.



*Figure 8. 1910 North Old Wire Road, Façade*



*Figure 9. 576 Chisolm Road, Façade*

Corresponding to the introduction of new forms, local architecture was also influenced by the picturesque movement of the nineteenth century. Informed by elements of late medieval architecture, picturesque modes, such as the Italianate and Gothic Revival, and later the Queen Anne, were based in decorative excess and popularized by magazines and architectural pattern books, including Andrew Jackson Downing's 1842 *Cottage Residences*, which sold sixteen thousand copies by 1861.<sup>76</sup> While the Phase I survey appears to demonstrate that the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles were not popular in Hoke County, intensive survey during Phases II and III will provide a more definitive statement about the local popularity of those styles.

The Phase I survey found that the Queen Anne style was particularly popular in Hoke County in the late nineteenth century.<sup>77</sup> This was especially true in and around Raeford, but the style also took hold in rural areas where even traditional house forms were embellished with ornate sawn trim. In Raeford, some of the most ornate examples of the style are found on East Central Avenue, including the Gatlin House at 203 East Central Avenue, which is distinguished by a prominent square tower with decorative shingles and a wrap-around porch with a spindle-work frieze.<sup>78</sup> Larger examples of Queen Anne-style houses were also identified around the outskirts of Raeford, predominantly within the southern section of the county. Constructed in 1896, 1574 Saint Pauls Drive is a two-story dwelling featuring elements of the Queen Anne style. The dwelling has an asymmetrical façade, a canted bay on the south elevation, and a one-story hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts with decorative sawn brackets that wraps around the façade and the south elevation. The cross-gable roof and L-shaped porch retain the original pressed-tin shingles (Figure 10).

The ca. 1905 dwelling at 898 Neil Maxwell Road is one of the most elaborate rural examples of the Queen Anne style identified in the Phase I survey. Representing a transitional phase between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, this dwelling exhibits a more restrained expression of the Queen Anne style limited largely to the massing of the house. The house features Victorian-era elements including an asymmetrical façade and a one-story wraparound porch in addition to Colonial Revival-style features like the pedimented entrance and classical columns (Figure 11).

Throughout rural Hoke County, there are houses with more traditional forms ornamented with decorative millwork. In most cases, millwork is applied to the dwelling's porch, eaves, or cornice

---

<sup>76</sup> Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 296.

<sup>77</sup> During the 1980 architectural survey of neighboring Scotland County, architectural historian Tom Butchko found "a remarkable collection of Victorian residences" that locals attributed to the "cotton boom" experienced in this part of the state at the turn of the twentieth century. Phases II and III of the Hoke County architectural survey will assess the possibility of a similar correlation between prosperous cotton farmers and architecture from the Victorian era. Butchko, "Scotland County," 27.

<sup>78</sup> David and Martin, "Raeford Historic District," 8.



line. These dwellings are one- to two-stories tall with simple interior plans. Many are capped by a dominant hip roof, and the façades are often accented with pedimented entrance bays and multiple gables. This is evident in the McGougan House, a one-story house built around 1887 featuring a hip roof with multiple front-facing gables, sawn millwork, and an ornate single-light door (Figure 12). A modest version of this double-gable form is also seen at 6518 Arabia Road, in the southeastern section of the county (Figure 13).



*Figure 10. 1574 Saint Pauls Drive, Façade*



*Figure 11. 898 Neil Maxwell Road, Façade*

The L-shaped house at 404 Neill Maxwell Road provides a third example of what Catherine Bishir called the “Queen Anne cottage form”: modest one-story dwellings that retain some of the ornament and massing of more elaborate, two-story Queen Anne-style houses.<sup>79</sup> The front-facing gable at this house includes a canted bay (Figure 14). On many traditional one-story, single-pile houses, such as the dwelling at 3211 North Shannon Road near the Dundarrach community, an eave gable was applied to the center of the façade. This tri-gable roof structure has been nicknamed the “triple-A” by North Carolina preservationists (Figure 15). Often the eave gable is the only nod to popular architectural styles on otherwise plain folk dwellings from the turn of the twentieth century.

---

<sup>79</sup> Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 493.



*Figure 12. McGowan House, 1050 Archie McGowan Road, Façade*

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the idea of domestic architecture as a form of individual artistic expression gained popularity in North Carolina. For the state's wealthiest residents, European-trained architects designed imposing dwellings that featured eclectic elements of European architecture.<sup>80</sup> Known as the Eclectic Styles, these styles were popular in the United States between 1880 and 1940, gaining prominence at the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893. The earliest examples of the styles were scaled-down copies of the domestic architecture found in Europe, and later iterations were more modest expressions of traditional styles including the Tudor, Colonial, and Classical Revivals. Wealthy residents embraced the Revival modes for their country houses, and popular publications like the *Architectural Record* fueled their construction in and around the nation's largest cities.<sup>81</sup> In Hoke County, particularly in the southern and eastern parts of the county, these trends were primarily realized through Classical Revival-style architecture, such as the McPhaul House in the Shannon community (Figure 16) and the 1911 McDonald House near Red Springs (Figure 17). Both dwellings feature dominant full-height porticos supported by paired fluted columns that partially shelter one-story, hip-roofed porches.

<sup>80</sup> Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 416–25.

<sup>81</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding American's Domestic Architecture* (New York: Knopf, 2013), 407.





*Figure 13. 6518 Arabia Road, Façade*



*Figure 14. 404 Neill Maxwell Road, Façade*





*Figure 15. 3211 North Shannon Road, Façade*



*Figure 16. McPhaul House, 2405 North Old Wire Road, Façade and South Elevation*

In the early to mid-twentieth century, the Craftsman style proved to be a particularly popular choice for rural Hoke County farmhouses. Originating in southern California, the Craftsman style gained popularity in the United States between 1905 and 1930 through the circulation of pattern books and popular magazines. Small dwellings typified by low pitched roofs and broad front porches, often called Craftsman-style bungalows or simply bungalows, incorporated simplistic, well-crafted designs using natural materials. The bungalow appeared in North Carolina in the early twentieth century and soared in popularity in both rural and urban areas. The house form was well-suited for North Carolina's climate, featuring a deep porch and broad overhanging eaves that



shaded the windows and kept the interior cool. The interiors of bungalows are arranged in informal open plans that encourage the flow of air and people. In rural areas, bungalows were commonly constructed by middle- and upper-class farmers. They could be built quickly, and many pre-cut designs were obtained from mail-order services. Simplified versions of the bungalow, often retaining only the typical preference for a front-gable roof, were also commonly built on many rural properties, both for farm owners and tenants, and in modest neighborhoods. The semi-bungalow, a design that incorporates a large dormer or dormers at the half story,<sup>82</sup> was identified during the Phase I survey at 1047 Quewhiffle Road (Figure 18).



*Figure 17. McDonald House, 6588 Red Springs Road, Façade and North Elevation*



*Figure 18. 1047 Quewhiffle Road, Façade and North Elevation*

Locally, Craftsman-influenced houses tend to feature details such as low-slung gable- or hipped-roof porches with exposed rafter ends that are supported by tapered wood columns resting on brick

---

<sup>82</sup> Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 501.



piers. The house at the farmstead found at 1515 Montrose Road in the eastern section of Hoke County features elements of the Craftsman style, including exposed rafter ends and a low-pitched gable-front portico supported by battered wood columns resting on brick piers (Figure 19). A two-story example on Ashemont Road in the northwestern section of the county has a large shed-roof wall dormer on the façade and a shed-roof porch supported by tapered columns resting on brick piers that extends into a gable-roof porte cochere (Figure 20).



*Figure 19. 1515 Montrose Road, Façade and North Elevation*



*Figure 20. 250 Ashemont Road, Façade and South Elevation*



Modest expressions of the Craftsman style are found throughout Hoke County, primarily in dwellings with a rectangular plan and front-gable roof. The dwelling at 125 Reservation Road in northwest Hoke County is an example of a front-gable house modestly influenced by the bungalow house form. Of frame construction, this dwelling has a hipped-roof porch and exposed rafter ends (Figure 21). A more elaborate example is found at 1176 Will Monroe Road in Raeford. This T-shaped gable-front dwelling has a wide hipped-roof porch with exposed rafter ends and knee brackets below the eaves (Figure 22). During the Phase I survey, it was noted that various cladding materials were applied to the bungalow form, including weatherboards, shingles, and brick and concrete masonry veneers.



*Figure 21. 125 Reservation Road, Façade and East Elevation*

As explored in Chapter II, Raeford and Hoke County experienced significant residential, commercial, and industrial development in the post-World War II era, in part due to the development and expansion of Fort Bragg. Multiple factors brought about a shift in Hoke County's residential architecture. Beginning in the 1950s, Minimal Traditional and Ranch dwellings were built to house the area's working population. While the Hoke County economy was still largely supported by farming, livestock processing plants and textile manufacturing diversified the market, and more residents commuted to work in offices or manufacturing facilities. The betterment of state and local roads and construction of the interstate highway system increased the region's connectivity, and neighborhoods developed to the northeast and southwest of the Raeford city center between 1950 and 1970.



*Figure 22. 1176 Will Monroe Road, Façade and East Elevation*

Minimal Traditional dwellings were rapidly constructed throughout the United States during the 1940s to house employees of World War II production plants and, later, returning servicemen. The dwellings are often found in clusters along a city's periphery, where large tracts of land were available and newly built highways provided improved access. Minimal Traditional dwellings are characterized by the simplicity of their design and were usually clad with one material in an effort to make the dwelling appear larger. Their design eliminated all nonessential features, with few breaks in the façade or roofline.<sup>83</sup> Minimal Traditional dwellings are found extensively in towns and small cities of the Sandhills and Coastal Plain, including in Hoke County. Examples identified in Hoke County, in keeping with the national trends, are typically one- to one-and-a-half-stories tall with rectangular footprints and often display simple Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival details. In addition, many of these dwellings have a side-gable roof, are clad in a single material such as aluminum, brick, or asbestos shingles, and lack a traditional full-width porch in exchange for a single-bay entry porch, or stoop (Figure 23). The Phase I survey documented multiple variations of the Minimal Traditional house form that feature nods to the Tudor Revival style, such as prominent front-facing chimneys and arched fenestration, as seen at 510 Golf Course Road near Raeford (Figure 24).

Ranch houses, also built frequently throughout the nation in the mid-twentieth century, are commonly found in the Raeford city limits and in the rural areas of Hoke County that developed in the 1950s and 1960s. Ranch dwellings are characterized by their rectangular plans, low-pitched roofs, grouped windows, recessed entries, and running-bond brick exteriors.<sup>84</sup> Ranch houses, which often sit on large lots, reflect the mid-twentieth-century reliance on the automobile through the inclusion of carports or attached garages. The Phase I survey documented concentrations of Ranch houses in the northern and eastern sections of Raeford, which were annexed by the city

<sup>83</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 588.

<sup>84</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 600.



between 1960 and 1972, as well as on Raeford's periphery and along the county's major highways. Most Ranch houses in Hoke County are modest examples of the form, topped with hipped- or side-gable roofs, such as the house located at 325 Mockingbird Hill Road (Figure 25). Larger linear Ranch house designs are found in both Raeford and the rural sections of the county. The residence at 891 Neill Maxwell Road, south of Raeford, is a good example of a larger linear Ranch house; it includes a carport with an incised screen at the south end (Figure 26).



*Figure 23. 206 Hector McNeil Road, Façade*



*Figure 24. 510 Golf Course Road, Façade*





*Figure 25. 325 Mockingbird Hill Road, Façade and South Elevation*



*Figure 26. 891 Neill Maxwell Road, Façade*

## FARMSTEADS, OUTBUILDINGS, AND EARLY INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

As explored in Chapter II, the rural sections of present-day Hoke County were sparsely populated until the mid-nineteenth century. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the area that became Hoke County was largely agrarian, and the county's first buildings were primarily parts of farmsteads. Due to the abundance of land, farmsteads were usually spaced far apart, giving the region a sparsely settled feel. Farms were anchored by a main house and supported by multiple small utility buildings or barns. Similar to the farms in the Chesapeake region, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century North Carolina farmsteads were characterized by small individual buildings; because livestock roamed in open pastures or woods, the need for large barns was eliminated.<sup>85</sup> Most extant farms in Hoke County date to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and are

<sup>85</sup> Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 3–4.



representative of small to mid-sized cash-crop farming that took place on family farms. In producing crops of cotton, corn, and tobacco for sale and personal use, farmers utilized a diverse range of outbuilding types, including tobacco barns, livestock barns, smokehouses, laying houses, and storage sheds.

While farmsteads were not comprehensively surveyed in this phase of the project, the windshield survey revealed a number of patterns and potential survey challenges. The post-World War II shift from small-scale cash-crop farming to industrial agriculture altered the Hoke County landscape, and due to evolving development patterns, historic farmsteads are a disappearing resource. Most surviving historic Hoke County farmsteads retain a collection of small to mid-sized frame outbuildings, such as chicken coops, smokehouses, equipment sheds, and small livestock barns with enclosed runs. As seen at the farm at 1176 Will Monroe Road, northeast of Raeford, outbuildings are often clustered tightly around the farmhouse, allowing the family easy access to supporting buildings like chicken coops or corn cribs. This pattern is a remnant of the Coastal Plains' small-scale cash-crop farming culture and was evident at most of the identified farms (Figure 27). At least three farms identified in Phase I had sizable, corrugated metal grain silos and frame outbuildings that have been altered or expanded over time by the addition of standing-seam metal to the exterior and concrete-block additions (Figure 28).



*Figure 27. Dwelling and Outbuildings, 1176 Will Monroe Road*

Over time, large non-historic equipment sheds or storage shelters have been constructed at all the noted farms. Additionally, many farmhouses were significantly updated or replaced, and their surrounding outbuildings appear to predate the house. In many cases, the original farmhouse remains extant, but a secondary house has been constructed adjacent to the original house or elsewhere on the farm property. This new construction might be attributed to a family's need for additional housing for subsequent generations.



*Figure 28. Agricultural Outbuildings, 546 Chisolm Road*

Few tobacco barns were noted in the Phase I survey, which could possibly be attributed to outbuilding loss over time. Examples identified during the survey were found on small to mid-sized farms and were often situated across the road from the farm complex. Most were in a state of disrepair or stood independent from a farmstead. The examples identified at the farm at 1946 Pittman Grove Road were partially clad in asphalt siding, a popular method of insulating curing barns after World War II (Figure 29).



*Figure 29. Tobacco Barns, 1946 Pittman Grove Road*

Tenant farming emerged after the Civil War in the American South as a response to the loss of enslaved labor. The 1921 *Soil Survey of Hoke County, North Carolina* indicates that most Hoke County farms were operated by tenants who furnished their labor in exchange for one-third of the crops produced on the farm.<sup>86</sup> Brief interviews with local farmers and landowners revealed that

<sup>86</sup> Vanatta et al., *Soil Survey of Hoke County*, 13.



the county's major farmers participated in tenancy and that farms once included rows or nodes of tenant housing and other supporting architecture, such as commissaries that sold supplies and general goods to tenant families; however, no clear examples of tenant houses were identified in the Phase I survey. The windshield survey and these interviews indicate that many of these resources have been demolished or moved from their original locations. One rectangular frame commissary stands at the McGougan Farm at 1654 McGougan Road, directly east of the farmstead. This commissary was likely operated by the landowner or a family member. Items would have been available for purchase with scrip, an internal tender or credit system (Figure 30).<sup>87</sup>



*Figure 30. Commissary, 1654 McGougan Road*

The Phase I survey also revealed that, in most cases, owner-occupied farms were situated a significant distance from one another, divided by large swaths of crop fields. The farm at 1654 McGougan Road exhibits a standard layout featuring a historic farmhouse, a newer farmhouse, and a cluster of outbuildings behind the dwellings (Figure 31). While few nineteenth-century examples were identified in Phase I, multipurpose crossroads stores and produce stands were a key part of agrarian communities in the Coastal Plain and will be documented if observed in Phase II.

---

<sup>87</sup> Ronnie Davis, Hoke County resident, personal communication with Brittany Hyder, May 18, 2022.

As explored earlier, Hoke County's early industrial architecture primarily consisted of mills built by farmers for their personal use or for hire.<sup>88</sup> While it appears that no early sawmills survive, a few gristmills that were constructed by enterprising farmers and landowners to convert grains to flour or meal still stand, including McNeill's Mill (HK0016), which is in a deteriorated condition, and the 1911 Puppy Creek Gristmill (discussed in Section II), which was noted in the Phase I survey. The original mill at Puppy Creek, constructed between 1818 and 1822, was destroyed during the Civil War. In 1911, E. P. Johnson reconstructed the building that survives today and produced cornmeal by means of a water-powered stone grinding mill. Converted to house a restaurant, the mill and millpond are associated with Puppy Creek Plantation (HK0003) and stand along the east bank of Puppy Creek (Figure 32).<sup>89</sup>



*Figure 31. Aerial View of the Farmstead at 1654 McGougan Road  
(Courtesy of Google Earth, 2021)*

---

<sup>88</sup> Duane Meyer, *The Highland Scots of North Carolina, 1732–1776* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1963), 37.

<sup>89</sup> Joyce C. Monroe and Raeford-Hoke Museum, *Images of America: Hoke County* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2011), 12.





*Figure 32. Johnson's Mill, 1825 Johnson Mill Road*

## COMMERCIAL, GOVERNMENTAL, AND LARGE-SCALE TWENTIETH-CENTURY INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE

Many of the county's commercial and governmental resources dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were listed in the NRHP in 2006 as part of the Raeford Historic District (HK0027). The NRHP nomination states that commercial resources in downtown Raeford exhibit elements of the Italianate, Neoclassical, and Colonial Revival styles. Similar to the residential architecture identified in the Phase I survey, commercial buildings constructed at the turn of the twentieth century feature widely produced applied ornamentation and motifs popularized when railroad towns experienced improved access to construction materials. Buildings along Main Street feature nineteenth-century decorative elements, including corbeled brick cornices and stone aprons. In the mid-twentieth century, a number of storefronts were remodeled to include large aluminum-frame display windows typical of the streamlined Modernist designs popularized around World War II (Figure 33). While few buildings were constructed in Raeford between 1930 and 1950, the 1960s yielded a sample of Modernist designs, including the 1963 Southern National Bank Building at 201 North Main Street.<sup>90</sup>

<sup>90</sup> David and Martin, "Raeford Historic District," 38.



*Figure 33. East Main Street, Raeford Historic District (HK0027)*

Just north of the Raeford Historic District boundary is the Neoclassical-style Hoke County Courthouse. Built in 1911, the building was listed in the NRHP in 1979 as part of the multiple-property thematic nomination for courthouses in North Carolina. The courthouse was one of at least sixteen North Carolina courthouses designed by Washington, D.C., architects Milburn and Heister (Figure 34).<sup>91</sup>



*Figure 34. Hoke County Courthouse (HK0001), Raeford*

---

<sup>91</sup> Lee and Mobley, "Courthouses in North Carolina," 3.



Most of Hoke County's mid-twentieth-century industrial architecture is centered around Raeford. As explored in Chapter II, Raeford annexed the areas north and east of the city center between 1964 and 1972, including Burlington Mills (Raeford Weaving and Dying Plant) at 1001 Turnpike Road, built as part of Robbins Mill in 1951.<sup>92</sup> Like manufacturing and office buildings built throughout the Sandhills and Coastal Plain in the 1950s, office and commercial buildings constructed in Hoke County in the mid-twentieth century feature flat roofs, plain exteriors, and linear window groupings typical of Modernism and the International Style. These styles were particularly popular in commercial and administrative buildings, as they were perceived as physical representations of efficiency and modernity in both design and use. Concurrently, interior air conditioning was becoming more accessible in the Southeast, allowing architects to implement designs without bowing to the climate. The emphasis on efficiency is illustrated by simplified forms, streamlined fenestration, and absence of façade ornamentation.<sup>93</sup>

Few intact examples of historic commercial or large-scale industrial architecture in rural Hoke County were located during the Phase I survey. Remnants of the 1911 Dundarrach Trading Company stand at the crossroads of North Old Wire Road and Saint Pauls Drive. Built by Dougald McLean and L. A. McInnis, the Dundarrach Trading Company had a corn gristmill and general store as early as 1911. Situated near the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad, the complex consisted of at least three frame buildings. In 1940, the Z. V. Pate Company purchased the Dundarrach Trading Company, expanded it with a soybean storage business, and constructed the large metal silos that are present at this location today (Figures 35 and 36).<sup>94</sup>



*Figure 35. Dundarrach Crossroads, 4620 North Old Wire Road*

A second rural commercial node identified in the Phase I survey is in the Rockfish community. Located approximately nine miles east of Raeford, this node developed around the Rockfish and Aberdeen Railroad. The previously documented ca. 1920 Wood's Store (HK0043) occupies the

<sup>92</sup> Monroe and Raeford-Hoke Museum, *Images of America: Hoke County*, 95.

<sup>93</sup> Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors, 1870–1960*, 239.

<sup>94</sup> Monroe and Raeford-Hoke Museum, *Images of America: Hoke County*, 48.

lot directly east of the rail line and is in a state of disrepair. A review of historic aerials indicates that other small buildings once surrounded the store. Extant commercial buildings in this community dating to the mid- to late twentieth century are one-story frame commercial buildings topped with front- and side-gable roofs and clad with vinyl siding and precast concrete blocks.



Figure 36. Dundarrach Crossroads, 5209 Saint Pauls Drive

## RELIGIOUS AND INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE

Although Protestant congregations founded churches in Hoke County as early as the 1750s, the oldest religious architecture documented during the Phase I survey dates to the mid- to late nineteenth century. Antioch Presbyterian Church (organized 1833, constructed 1882, HK0005), and Bethel Presbyterian Church (organized 1776, constructed 1855, HK0006) were documented in previous survey efforts. Like most of the oldest extant church buildings in the region, they are frame buildings exhibiting elements of the Greek Revival style. The building associated with the county's oldest congregation, Long Street Church, is not in use due to its location on the Fort Bragg Military Reservation. The Greek Revival-style building (HK0002), which is listed in the NRHP, was not documented as part of this survey effort.

Hoke County's oldest extant Black churches were founded in the mid- to late nineteenth century and include Freedom Chapel A.M.E. (African Methodist Episcopal) Zion Church in 1865; Walls Chapel United Methodist Church in 1874; and Bridges Grove A.M.E. Zion Church in 1873. The county's oldest Native American church, Mount Elim, was founded in 1924.<sup>95</sup>

The Phase I survey revealed that many of these church buildings, although associated with older congregations, were significantly altered or rebuilt in the mid-twentieth century, along with many of their associated buildings. The congregation of Bridges Grove A.M.E. Zion Church rebuilt the core of their church in 1919, remodeled the sanctuary in 1974, and constructed a fellowship hall in 1977. In form and material, these buildings are typical of rural churches built around Hoke County at the time (Figure 37).

<sup>95</sup> Monroe and Raeford-Hoke Museum, *Images of America: Hoke County*, 7.





*Figure 37. Bridges Grove A.M.E. Zion Church, Shannon Vicinity*

Other church buildings were erected for established or new congregations in the mid-twentieth century. Primarily of brick-veneer or concrete-block construction, these mid-twentieth-century religious buildings have also often been expanded with fellowship halls or administrative wings and continue to serve as community hubs for those living in rural Hoke County. Most of these twentieth-century churches have modest front-gable forms with small steeples or bell towers, as seen at the 1958 McCormick Chapel and the 1958 Bowmore Tabernacle (Figures 38 and 39). Churches identified for intensive survey in Phase II are listed in Chapter IV of this report.



*Figure 38. McCormick Chapel, Shannon Vicinity*



Figure 39. Bowmore Tabernacle, Raeford Vicinity

A review of USGS historic quadrangle maps and secondary sources revealed a geographic and at times physical connection between the county's oldest rural schools and churches. Most of the extant educational buildings in Hoke County have not been recorded in previous surveys. Hoke County has a long tradition of well-organized education, beginning with the Raeford Institute, founded in 1895. The coeducational Raeford Institute included five teachers who provided education for the local Scottish and Scotch Irish settlers. By 1906, 260 students were enrolled in the school, some traveling from the surrounding counties.<sup>96</sup>

Prior to construction of the county high school around 1936, dozens of one-room or single-teacher schoolhouses dotted rural Hoke County. By the early twentieth century, most white students living in farm communities attended a small school. The Dundarrach community, southwest of Raeford, had a school by 1911, and Montrose had a frame school by 1917.<sup>97</sup> Students in the southeast corner of the county attended the Spring Branch School, commonly known as the Rolling Academy because it often changed locations until the Bethel Teacherage, which formally provided teachers with housing convenient to the school, was built in 1925.<sup>98</sup> Beginning around 1910, the State of North Carolina spearheaded an effort to invest in public education, emphasizing construction of consolidated elementary and high schools throughout the state. Most North Carolina schools in this era comprised streamlined classroom buildings with an attached gymnasium or auditorium that also served the community at large.<sup>99</sup> In 1911, Antioch Graded High School was built, and the following year, Raeford High School replaced the Raeford Institute. In 1936, the Hoke County Board of Education approved construction of a new county high school, and the WPA constructed the two-story building at 116 West Prospect Avenue in Raeford, now the J. W. Turlington School.

<sup>96</sup> David and Martin, "Raeford Historic District," 31.

<sup>97</sup> Monroe and Raeford-Hoke Museum, *Images of America: Hoke County*, 115.

<sup>98</sup> Monroe and Raeford-Hoke Museum, *Images of America: Hoke County*, 117.

<sup>99</sup> Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 464.

Prior to the integration of Hoke County Schools in 1968, white, Black, and Native American students were educated in separate schools. Few of the earliest buildings associated with the education of Black and Native American children still stand. When Hoke County was formed in 1911, Black students in rural areas attended small community schools that, like most schools serving white students, operated for a portion of the school year. The first school for Black students recognized in the county Board of Education's minutes was the White Oak School in McLaughlin Township, but small African American schools were reported in Rockfish, Lilly's Chapel, and Timberland.<sup>100</sup> By 1928, three schools for Black students were present in the county. In November 1920, the Raeford Colored School was led by D. P. Scurlock and his wife. In the mid-1930s, the school was renamed Upchurch High School in honor of T. B. Upchurch, whose donations funded the school. The high school's main buildings were destroyed by fire in the spring of 1944. The following year, a new seventeen-room building featuring an auditorium, canning room, lunchroom, and vocational classrooms was constructed.<sup>101</sup> The building at 730 Turnpike Road is now home to Upchurch Elementary School. By the 1950s, four elementary schools and one high school served Hoke County's African American students.<sup>102</sup> All of these buildings remain extant.

The build date and location of Hoke County's first school for Native American students was not recorded in the county Board of Education's minutes; however, minutes from an August 1914 meeting mention Jacob's Point School in Antioch Township (formerly in Robeson County), which served Native American students prior to the foundation of Hoke County in 1911.<sup>103</sup> Jacob's Point operated as one-room schoolhouse until 1934, when it was replaced by a two-room school building named the Antioch Indian School. Concurrently, some Native American students attended the Old Macedonia School in Hoke County, which burned in 1933.<sup>104</sup> From 1933 to 1935, students from Old Macedonia attended schools in Robeson County until county leaders joined to consolidate Native American schools. The consolidated Antioch Indian School was "some distance from the old Macedonia site," near the intersection of Old Maxton Road and Bethel Antioch Road. Leaders in the movement to consolidate and provide education to Hoke County's Native American students were Levi Brewer, Elisha Dial, and Rodney Locklear Sr.<sup>105</sup> While no former Native American schools were identified in the Phase I survey, efforts will be made in Phase II to determine the location of these schools and identify extant resources.

---

<sup>100</sup> K. A. MacDonald, "The History of the Negro Schools of Hoke County," *News-Journal* (Raeford, NC), September 3, 1953, 9, North Carolina Newspapers Collection, North Carolina Digital Heritage Center, <https://newspapers.digitalnc.org/lccn/sn93064776/1953-09-03/ed-1/seq-19/>.

<sup>101</sup> Monroe and Raeford-Hoke Museum, *Images of America: Hoke County*, 124.

<sup>102</sup> Monroe and Raeford-Hoke Museum, *Images of America: Hoke County*, 9.

<sup>103</sup> MacDonald, "History of the Negro Schools of Hoke County."

<sup>104</sup> Monroe and Raeford-Hoke Museum, *Images of America: Hoke County*, 114.

<sup>105</sup> MacDonald, "History of the Negro Schools of Hoke County."

In addition to the institutional buildings discussed thus far, the McCain community in northwest Hoke County is home to the previously documented State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis (HK0020). Constructed in 1908 and renamed McCain Hospital in 1973, the building housed the first state institution in North Carolina specifically devoted to treating tuberculosis and was transferred to the state's Division of Prisons in 1983. In 1939, the Federal Works Agency constructed a second tuberculosis sanatorium for Black patients. Altered in phases between 1955 and 1972 to house a correctional facility named the Sandhills Youth Center, this mid-century complex warrants additional research and evaluation. The building's most recent use as a minimum-security facility may present access issues, but this complex should be surveyed in Phase II if possible. A purpose-built state correctional facility was also constructed in this vicinity between 1948 and 1982.<sup>106</sup>

---

<sup>106</sup> Michael Futch, "Serene Setting Gives Troubled Youths a Place to Grow, Learn," *Fayetteville Observer*, April 14, 2002, <https://www.goupstate.com/story/news/2002/04/14/serene-setting-gives-troubled-youths-a-place-to-grow-learn/29642862007/> (accessed September 27, 2021).

Intentionally Left Blank



## IV. METHODOLOGY

### BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Architectural survey for Phase I involved background research, fieldwork, and analysis. Due to social distancing measures in place at the time of survey, the HPO provided scans of the existing Hoke County survey files. This research provided data on previously recorded sites in Hoke County to assist in planning and developing contexts for interpretation and evaluation. NSA visited relevant and accessible archives, including the Government and Heritage Library in Raleigh, to access primary and secondary resources. Historic maps and local histories were reviewed to aid in locating and interpreting historic resources identified during the survey.

The Phase I architectural survey was conducted by NSA Historian Brittany Hyder. Summer Ciomek, Associate Director of History and NSA's Survey Coordinator, served as Principal Investigator. Jackie Tyson, Associate Director of History and Senior Architectural Historian, assisted in technical oversight during Phase I as well.

### FIELD METHODS

In August 2021, NSA Historian Brittany Hyder and NSA Assistant Geophysical Archaeologist John Kimes drove all public roads in Hoke County, beginning at the southwest corner of the county and traveling counterclockwise by USGS quadrangle map. The survey team revisited all previously documented historic resources. Newly identified resources that appeared to merit documentation in forthcoming phases were photographed from the public right-of-way (ROW) and marked with a GIS point using CRSSurveyor. Preliminary information, including address, architectural style or form, and common or historic name (if available), was collected onsite using NSA's FileMaker database, which conforms to the HPO's Historic Property Data Entry Form (Access database) and provides the framework for the HPO survey records. Resources that appeared to warrant survey but were not accessible from the public ROW were marked with a GIS point or noted in the database, with the intent to attempt to obtain access in Phases II and III.

### RESEARCH DESIGN

Approximately 160 resources were documented with photographs and GIS points in CRSSurveyor during the Phase I survey. In addition, current and historic aerial imagery and USGS quadrangle maps and historic maps of the county were utilized to determine properties older than 50 years of age that might merit intensive survey.

A review of historic maps of Robeson and Cumberland Counties indicates that Hoke County developed gradually through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.<sup>107</sup> Prior to construction of the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad around 1890, development was centered along waterways, near mill locations, or by major crossroads. Some of these communities developed after the construction of major rail lines, such as the community of Rockfish in the eastern part of the county and McCain in the western part of the county. Twentieth-century aerial imagery and USGS quadrangle maps developed for Hoke County between 1949 or 1950 (revised in 1982) illustrate where buildings were constructed between 1949 and 1981, capturing the county's midcentury population boom following the expansion of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation and subsequent influx of single-family construction in and around Raeford (Figure 40). Hoke County is primarily covered by the following USGS maps: Raeford, Parkton, McCain, and Wagram.

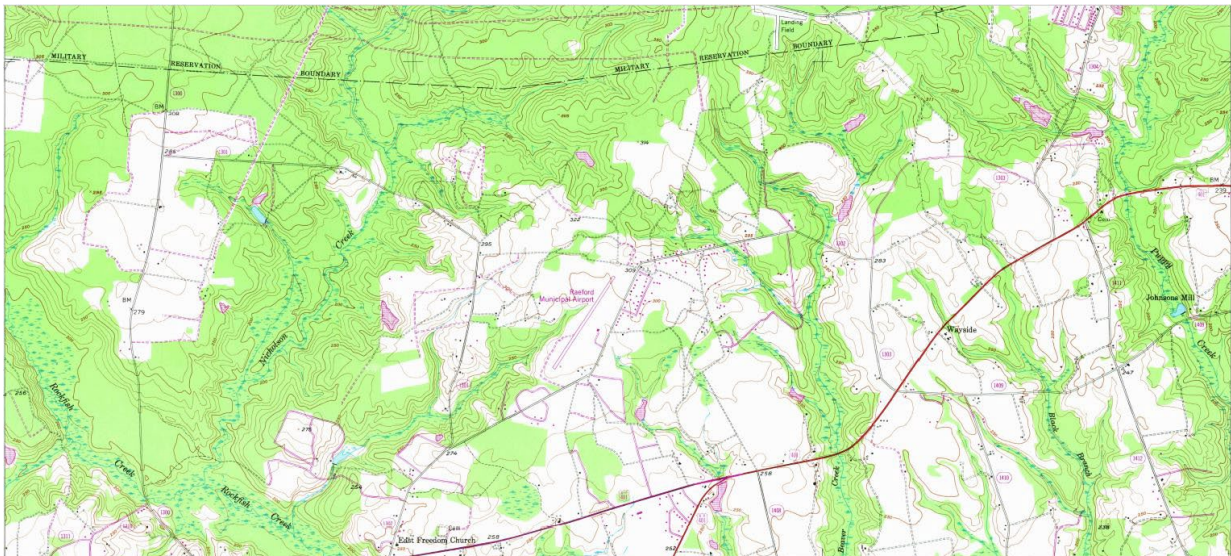


Figure 40. USGS Map of Hoke County, Nicholson Creek, 1982 (Courtesy of the USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer)

Based on a review of USGS maps and the Phase I windshield survey, NSA estimates approximately ninety resources merit intensive survey during the Phase II survey of the rural sections of Hoke County (Appendix B). Of these, approximately forty-five are nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century farmsteads. A comparison of USGS maps to observations made during field survey indicated a significant loss of rural resources over time. As a result, all extant historic farmsteads retaining a farmhouse and a moderate level of historic integrity will be documented in Phase II, as well as any standalone collections of outbuildings that convey the county's agricultural development. The Phase I survey indicated that few historic agricultural buildings remain in Hoke

<sup>107</sup> USGS, USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, USGS and Esri, <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/> (accessed June 8, 2022); NETR Online, Historic Aerials, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

County. It will be crucial to document these resources, as they are at risk. As explored in Chapter III of this report, most farmsteads identified in Phase I retained a farmhouse that exhibited architectural elements of nationally popular styles and forms. The one-story gable-front form was particularly popular among farmhouses constructed in the 1920s, 1930s, and early 1940s. Significantly altered examples of this form—dwellings with over-sized additions or more than three exterior replacement materials (e.g., roof materials, siding, and windows)—will not be intensively surveyed due to their prevalence, unless they are part of a larger farm complex that contains numerous historic outbuildings or other distinct landscape elements, or unless they are determined to represent a significant aspect of Hoke County’s social and/or cultural history.

Approximately 120 resources within the Raeford city limits appear to merit survey in Phase III. A majority of the early- to mid-twentieth-century residential resources in Raeford fall within a potential historic district or are within expanded or amended existing historic district boundaries. Assessing the potential for new or expanded historic districts in and around Raeford will be a major component of Phase III; however, individual properties in Raeford will also be surveyed.

Of the resources identified in Phase I, both in rural areas and in Raeford, the majority are residential buildings representing popular pre- and post-World War II styles and forms, including Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses. Between the 1940s and 1970s, side-gable archetypal Ranch houses were constructed in large numbers along the county’s major highways, such as US Route 401 and NC Highway 211, and around Raeford’s periphery, particularly in the Robbins Heights, East Prospect Avenue, and Hillcrest neighborhoods. Most of these dwellings are modest in form and construction and are clad in brick veneer. Due to the prevalence of these resource types, examples will be chosen based on material integrity. The HPO’s District/Neighborhood/Area form will be used to record groups of residential resources in which the individual resources have a defensible historic association with one another, such as a shared subdivision plat.

Outside of the exceptions listed above, particularly those for farmsteads, resources retaining a significant amount of original materials will be selected for the Phase II and Phase III surveys. Cemeteries will be recorded if there is a demonstrable relationship between the site and an extant house, church, or community, or if they exhibit outstanding artistic or historic merit. To ensure that resources that may lack integrity but retain significant community or historical associations are documented, NSA will work with property owners, community leaders, and local historians, including contacts at the Raeford-Hoke Museum, to contextualize resources. Flyers advertising the survey will be placed in the local library, community centers, churches, and government buildings to engage the community and bring the surveyors’ attention to potentially underrepresented

resources. Properties associated with groups that may have been previously underrepresented in North Carolina's survey files and NRHP nominations will be prioritized for survey, even if a resource's material integrity is low.

## POTENTIAL RESEARCH THEMES

During the Phase I survey, four potential themes or research areas emerged that warrant further research and context development in the forthcoming phases: Hoke County's Agricultural and Early Industrial History, Schoolhouses and Religious Architecture, Rural Crossroads, and Mid-century Raeford. The following section outlines these potential research themes, potential survey challenges, and approaches.

### HOKE COUNTY'S AGRICULTURAL AND EARLY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

Chapters II and III include a brief outline of Hoke County's agricultural history. Since its foundation in 1911, Hoke County's economy has been largely agrarian, supported first by small-scale farming of cash crops like cotton, tobacco, and fruit and local facilities for processing, and later by industrial livestock production, including poultry processing. The windshield survey revealed a number of patterns and potential survey challenges concerning farmsteads. The evolution from subsistence to cash-crop to industrial agriculture has altered the Hoke County landscape. Due in part to the increase in average farm size and the decrease in overall number of farms, historic farmsteads are a disappearing resource. For this reason, developing an agricultural context for Hoke County will be a crucial part of Phase II. Documentation of farm dwellings, outbuildings, and circulation patterns will shed light on the types of agriculture that took place in the county and on regional trends. Most historic Hoke County farmsteads retain a collection of small to mid-sized frame outbuildings such as chicken coops, smokehouses, equipment sheds, and small livestock barns with enclosed runs.

In addition to crop cultivation and processing, the naval stores industry had a significant impact on the Sandhills and Coastal Plain regions of North Carolina in the nineteenth century due to the rising demand for turpentine to produce varnish and paint for frame buildings. Turpentine was produced on a small scale on subsistence farms and later on a larger scale at plantations. Any extant architecture associated with Hoke County's turpentine industry will be surveyed in Phases II and III and addressed in an agricultural and industrial context.

### HOKE COUNTY SCHOOLHOUSES AND RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE

As discussed in Chapter III of this report, the Phase I survey showed that numerous churches were constructed in Hoke County in the mid-twentieth century. Most of these twentieth-century churches are modest front-gable designs with small steeples or bell towers. A review of USGS



quadrangle maps, the 1921 Hoke County Soil Survey Map, and secondary sources revealed a geographic and at times physical connection between the county’s oldest rural schools and these churches. Furthermore, a field review of cornerstones indicated that about one-quarter of the churches identified postdate the organization of their congregations. These buildings, along with schools constructed prior to the desegregation of Hoke County’s schools in 1968 and during the integration era of the 1970s, present a research opportunity to be addressed in the Phase II effort. Due to the preponderance of this resource type, religious and educational buildings will be selected for survey based on degree of material integrity and accessibility. When possible, NSA will contact congregations and community members.

A particular area of emphasis in Phases II and III will be documenting and locating schools associated with Hoke County’s Black and Native American communities. Since the integration of Hoke County schools in 1968, school buildings constructed for these communities may have been repurposed, destroyed, or removed from their original sites. The Hoke County Religious and Institutional Architecture context developed in Phases II and III will document school sites by mapping and surveying extant examples, despite any changes in use. This context will also explore potential connections between Hoke County’s Native American schools and the 1887 Croatan Normal School (now UNC Pembroke) in neighboring Robeson County.<sup>108</sup> A preliminary selection of churches and schools needing further research is presented in Table 1.

*Table 1. Preliminary List of Churches and Schools Selected for Further Research*

| Church or School  | Build Date                          | Vicinity      |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Macedonia Holiness Methodist Church and site of Macedonia School      | 1952                                | Red Springs   |
| Johnson Chapel Freewill Baptist Church                                | c. 1920                             | Red Springs   |
| Hoke County Holiness Church   | c. 1970                             | Red Springs   |
| Ashley Heights Baptist Church   | 1956                                | Aberdeen      |
| Laurel Hill Missionary Baptist Church                                 | 1950                                | Lumber Bridge |
| Shady Grove Church and Edenburg School                                | build date pending further research | Shannon       |
| New Shady Grove Baptist Church  | c. 1960                             | Shannon       |
| McCormick Chapel Baptist Church                                       | 1958                                | Red Springs   |
| Burlington School (now known as Laurinburg District Christian School) | 1955                                | Red Springs   |
| Dundarrach Community Church   | c. 1910                             | Dundarrach    |
| Bridges Grove A.M.E. Zion Church                                      | 1974                                | Shannon       |
| Bowmore Tabernacle  | 1958                                | Raeford       |
| Trinity House of Prayer   | c. 1960                             | Lumber Bridge |
| Rock Grove Baptist Church   | 1958                                | Raeford       |
| Philippi Presbyterian Church  | c. 1945                             | Raeford       |

<sup>108</sup> Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, “History and Culture.”

*Table 1. Preliminary List of Churches and Schools Selected for Further Research*

| Church or School  | Build Date | Vicinity  |
|---|------------|---|
| Buffalo Springs Missionary Baptist Church                       | 1950       | Raeford   |
| Hawk Eye Elementary School                                      | 1962       | Red Springs   |
| Shiloh Presbyterian Church                                      | 1889       | Aberdeen  |
| Pine Hill Community Church                                      | c. 1950    | Aberdeen  |
| J. W. McLauchlin Elementary School                              | 1966       | Raeford proper  |
| Upchurch Elementary School                                      | 1956       | Raeford proper  |
| Scurlock Elementary School                                      | 1960       | Raeford proper  |
| West Hoke Elementary School                                     | 1960       | Raeford   |
| J. W. Turlington School   | c. 1935    | Raeford proper  |
| Freedom Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church                               | 1988       | Raeford   |
| Walls Chapel United Methodist Church and site of Bowmore School | 1968       | Raeford   |
| Mount Elim Church   | 2009       | Red Springs   |
| East Freedom Presbyterian Church                                | c. 1950    | Raeford   |
| Friendship Grove Baptist Church                                 | c. 1965    | near the site of the Wayside School (not extant), Raeford |
| Tabernacle Baptist Church                                       | c. 1965    | Raeford   |
| Pittman Grove Baptist Church                                    | c. 1960    | Raeford   |
| Mount Sinai Church  | 1971       | Lumber Bridge   |
| Bethel School   | c. 1930    | Raeford   |
| Spring Branch Church  | c. 1950    | Red Springs   |
| Antioch Chapel  | c. 1950    | Red Springs   |

## HOKE COUNTY RURAL ENCLAVES

The Phase I survey identified multiple rural enclaves in Hoke County. There is room for additional research into the evolution of these communities. Hoke County's economy evolved after construction of the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad in 1892 and state and county government campaigns to improve rural roads that occurred in North Carolina in the first decades of the twentieth century. These movements affected Hoke County's rural enclaves and impacted residents' livelihoods. In the late twentieth century, a shift from cash-crop farming to industrial agriculture affected the types and forms of buildings constructed. As part of this analysis, surviving freight sidings or small depots will be located and documented. The footprint of one freight siding along the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad, Poole's Siding, was identified near the Montrose community northeast of Raeford during the Phase I survey. A preliminary list of rural communities appears below.

1. Bowmore
2. Dundarrach

3. Rockfish
4. Five Points
5. Ashley Heights
6. Montrose
7. Antioch
8. Duffie

### MID-CENTURY RAEFORD

Sixty-one commercial resources dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were listed in the NRHP in 2006 as part of the Raeford Historic District (HK0027). As addressed in Chapters II and III of this report, Raeford annexed the areas north and east of the city center between 1964 and 1972. During this era, buildings of Modernist design were constructed north of the current NRHP boundary, including the 1963 Southern National Bank Building at 201 North Main Street. In Phase III, the district's NRHP boundaries will be assessed to evaluate the potential for expanding the district to include these mid-century resources. Additionally, the residential areas north of the Raeford city center include the bulk of the city's early to mid-twentieth-century residential resources, including the neighborhoods of Robbins Heights, Sunset Hills, Prospect Avenue, and Hillcrest. In Phase III, each of these neighborhoods will be evaluated to assess the potential for one or more residential historic districts in Raeford and to identify preliminary boundaries. As a result, most resources identified in Phase III will be documented as historic districts or groups; however, buildings that merit it will be recorded individually.

### PROJECT CHALLENGES

The Phase I survey revealed three potential challenges for the upcoming phases:

1. Access: Some rural resources (particularly farmsteads) are gated or set back from the road and public ROW, making them difficult to access and photograph without prior contact with the property owner. Furthermore, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and social distancing measures in place have limited access to local libraries and archives in North Carolina. Concerns about the COVID-19 pandemic may also present a challenge when documenting properties due to hesitancy of property owners to allow access.
2. Development: The Phase I windshield survey and a review of historic aerials indicated extensive residential development in the last five years around Raeford and in the northwest section of the county near Moore County. While completing the Phase I survey, the

3. surveyors noted large tracts of farmland actively being developed as suburban-style residential neighborhoods. This rate of construction indicates an ongoing loss of historic resources.
4. Research: Hoke County was formed from portions of Cumberland and Robeson Counties in 1911. The county's late foundation date presents a unique set of research challenges. Primary and secondary sources, as well as statistical resources (such as the agricultural census) that predate the county's founding are spread across multiple counties, making the task of understanding the county's early history, land use, and population makeup more challenging.



## REFERENCES CITED

- Aragon, Lorraine V. *Sandhills' Families: Early Reminiscences of the Fort Bragg Area: Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Moore, Richmond, and Scotland Counties, North Carolina*. Fort Bragg, NC: Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Program, 2000.
- Bishir, Catherine W. *North Carolina Architecture*. Portable edition. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005.
- Bishir, Catherine W., and Michael T. Southern. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996.
- Branson, Levi, and Myrtle C. Branson. *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*. Raleigh, NC: Robeson County Business Directory, 1890.
- Butchko, Thomas R. "Scotland County Architectural Essay." Unpublished manuscript, 1980. Survey and National Register Branch, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Architectural Survey Reports Collection, North Carolina Digital Collections. <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll47/id/12168/rec/1>.
- Corbitt, David Leroy. *The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663–1943*. Raleigh, NC: Division of Archives and History, 2000. North Carolina Digital Collections. <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll9/id/289743>.
- David, Sarah Woodard, and Jennifer F. Martin. "Raeford Historic District." National Register of Historic Places nomination form. 2006. <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/HK0027.pdf>.
- Deloitte, Datawheel, and Cesar Hidalgo. "Hoke County, NC." DataUSA. <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/hoke-county-nc>. Accessed January 14, 2022.
- Fu, Paul, and Suzanne Linder. *Railroads in Hoke County*. Hamlet, NC: Richmond Technical College, 1982.
- Futch, Michael. "Serene Setting Gives Troubled Youths a Place to Grow, Learn." *Fayetteville Observer*, April 14, 2002. <https://www.goupstate.com/story/news/2002/04/14/serene-setting-gives-troubled-youths-a-place-to-grow-learn/29642862007/>. Accessed September 27, 2021.

- Gottfried, Herbert, and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors, 1870–1960*. New York: Norton, 2009.
- Hobbes, Grimsley T. *Exploring the Old Mills of North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: Provincial Press, 1985.
- Hoke County. “Attractions.” Hoke County, North Carolina (website). <http://www.hokecounty.org/93/Attractions>. Accessed May 26, 2022.
- . “Economic Development.” Hoke County, North Carolina (website). <http://www.hokecounty.org/591/Economic-Development>. Accessed May 26, 2022.
- Hoke County Golden Jubilee Committee. *Hoke County Golden Jubilee Souvenir Program*. 1961. East Carolina University Digital Collections. <https://digital.lib.ecu.edu/16990>.
- Ireland, Robert E. “Good Roads Campaign.” NCPedia. 2006. <https://www.ncpedia.org/good-roads-campaign>. Accessed January 6, 2022.
- . “Hoke County.” NCPedia. 2006. <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/hoke>. Accessed January 13, 2022.
- Kickler, Troy L. “Plank Roads.” North Carolina History Project. 2016. <https://northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/plank-roads/>. Accessed January 6, 2022.
- Kniffen, Fred B. “Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion.” *Annals of the Association American Geographers* 55, no. 4 (December 1965): 549–577.
- Krueger, Kris. *North Carolina Agricultural Statistics, 2020*. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, 2020. National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. [https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/North\\_Carolina/Publications/Annual\\_Statistical\\_Bulletin/AgStat/NCAGStatBook.pdf](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/North_Carolina/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/AgStat/NCAGStatBook.pdf).
- Lee, Mary Ann, and Joe Mobley. “Courthouses in North Carolina.” National Register of Historic Places nomination form. 1979. <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/HK0001.pdf>.
- Little-Stokes, Ruth, and John B. Flowers. “Puppy Creek Plantation.” National Register of Historic Places nomination form. 1976. <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/HK0003.pdf>.
- Lounsbury, Carl. “The Building Process in Antebellum North Carolina.” *North Carolina Historical Review* 60, no. 4 (1983): 431–456.

- Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina. "History and Culture." Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina (website). <https://www.lumbeetribe.com/history-and-culture>. Accessed January 4, 2022.
- MacDonald, K. A. "The History of the Negro Schools of Hoke County." *News-Journal* (Raeford, NC), September 3, 1953. North Carolina Newspapers Collection, North Carolina Digital Heritage Center (website). <https://newspapers.digitalnc.org/lccn/sn93064776/1953-09-03/ed-1/seq-19/>.
- Mazzocchi, Jay. "Robeson County." NCPedia. 2006. <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/robeson>. Accessed January 6, 2022.
- McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding American's Domestic Architecture*. New York: Knopf, 2013.
- McDuffie, D. G. *Map of Cumberland County, Representing the Townships of Said County*. 1:152,064. Raleigh, NC: D. G. McDuffie, 1868. North Carolina Maps, State Archives of North Carolina. <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/225/rec/7>
- McDuffie, D. G. *McDuffie's Map of Cumberland County, North Carolina*. 1:126.720. New York: Robert A. Welcke, 1884. North Carolina Maps, State Archives of North Carolina. <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/250/rec/8>
- McDuffie, John. *McDuffie's Map of Robeson County, North Carolina*, New York: Robert A. Welcke, 1884. North Carolina Maps, State Archives of North Carolina. <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/253/rec/2>
- Meyer, Duane. *The Highland Scots of North Carolina 1732–1776*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1963.
- Monroe, Joyce C., and Raeford-Hoke Museum. *Images of America: Hoke County*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2011.
- Moseley, Edward. *An Act to Encourage the Building of Mills*. North Carolina General Assembly. 1715. In *The Colonial Records of North Carolina*, vol. 2, edited by William Saunders, 203–207. Raleigh: P. M. Hale, 1886. Documenting the American South (website). <https://docsouth.unc.edu/csr/index.php/document/csr02-0105>.
- NETR Online. Historic Aerials. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

*News-Journal. Hoke County Centennial: 1911–2011*. Raeford, NC: *News-Journal*, 2011. <https://www.thenews-journal.com/graphics/cent.pdf>.

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. McPhaul’s Mill (HK0017) Survey File. Raleigh: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality. “Lumber River Basin.” North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (website). <https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/mitigation-services/dms-planning/watershed-planning-documents/lumber-river-basin-documents>. Accessed January 6, 2022.

North Carolina Department of Public Safety. “Emergency Declarations.” North Carolina Department of Public Safety (website). <https://www.ncdps.gov/our-organization/emergency-management/past-disasters/hurricane-florence-2018/emergency-declarations>. Accessed November 18, 2021.

North Carolina State Highway Commission. *North Carolina County Road Survey of Hoke County*. 1930. North Carolina Maps, State Archives of North Carolina. <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/2017/rec/3>.

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission. “Habitats.” North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (website). <https://www.ncwildlife.org/Learning/Habitats>. Accessed January 5, 2022.

Powell, William Stevens. *North Carolina through Four Centuries*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989.

Price, Jonathan, John Strother, William Harrison, Charles Peter Harrison, David Stone, and Peter Brown. *First Actual Survey of the State of North Carolina, Taken by the Subscribers* (map). Philadelphia: C. P. Harrison, 1808. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division. <https://lccn.loc.gov/2011593508>.

Privett, Megan. *Determination of Eligibility for William C. McNeill House*. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Transportation, 2012. [https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/historic-preservation-office/PDFs/ER\\_00-10048.pdf](https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/historic-preservation-office/PDFs/ER_00-10048.pdf).

Sherrer, Mary, and Claudia R. Brown. *Historic and Architectural Resources of Harnett County, North Carolina, ca. 1770–1950*. Raleigh, NC: TRC Garrow and Associates and North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2008. <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/historic->



preservation-office/survey-and-national-register/surveyreports/HarnettCountySurvey-2008.pdf.

- Sorrie, Bruce. *An Inventory of the Significant Natural Areas of Hoke County, North Carolina*. Raleigh: North Carolina Natural Heritage Program, 2004. DENIX (Department of Defense Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange). <https://denix.osd.mil/nr/legacy-documents/reports3/an-inventory-of-the-significant-natural-areas-of-hoke-county-north-carolina-september-2004/>.
- Southern, Michael. "The I-House as a Carrier of Style in Three Counties in the Northeastern Piedmont." In *Carolina Dwelling*, edited by Doug Swaim, 70–83. Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1978.
- Starling, Robert B. "The Plank Road Movement in North Carolina: Part 1." *The North Carolina Historical Review* 16, no. 1 (January 1939): 1-22.
- . "The Plank Road Movement in North Carolina: Part 2." *The North Carolina Historical Review* 16, no. 2 (April 1939): 147-173.
- U.S. Army Fort Bragg. "Fort Bragg History." U.S. Army Fort Bragg (website). <https://home.army.mil/bragg/index.php/about/fort-bragg-history>. Accessed January 25, 2022.
- United States Geological Survey. USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer. USGS and Esri. <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>. Accessed June 8, 2022.
- Vanatta, E. S., W. B. Cobb, L. L. Brinkley, and S. F. Davidson. *Soil Survey of Hoke County, North Carolina*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1921. Natural Resources Conservation Service. [https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_MANUSCRIPTS/north\\_carolina/hokeNC1921/hokeNC1921.pdf](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MANUSCRIPTS/north_carolina/hokeNC1921/hokeNC1921.pdf).
- Vocci, Robert Blair. "Cumberland County." NCPedia. 2006. <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/cumberland>. Accessed January 6, 2022.
- Watson, Alan D. "Battling 'Old Rip': Internal Improvements and the Role of State Government in Antebellum North Carolina," *North Carolina Historical Review* 77, no. 2 (April 2000):179-204.
- World Population Review. "Hoke County, North Carolina Population 2022." World Population Review. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-counties/nc/hoke-county-population>. Accessed January 25, 2022.

Intentionally Blank



# APPENDIX A: TIME-PRODUCT-PAYMENT SCHEDULE





| Task Name  | Review Duration | Completion Date            | Status   | Percent Complete |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------|----------|------------------|
| <b>Project Initiation</b>  |                 |                            |          | 5%               |
| Notice to Proceed  |                 | June 21, 2021              | Complete |                  |
| Kickoff call   |                 | July 14, 2021              | Complete |                  |
|  |                 |                            |          |                  |
| <b>Background Research</b>   |                 |                            |          | 10%              |
| Review of HPO files and archival research  |                 | September 14, 2021         | Complete |                  |
|  |                 |                            |          |                  |
| <b>Phase I</b>   |                 |                            |          | 30%              |
| Fieldwork  |                 | August 20, 2021            | Complete |                  |
| Submit draft report for HPO review   |                 | October 25, 2021           | Complete |                  |
| <i>HPO Review – comments received</i>  |                 | November 22, 2021          | Complete |                  |
| Submit revised draft report for HPO review   |                 | February 24, 2022          | Complete |                  |
| <i>HPO Review – comments received</i>  |                 | April 8, 2022              | Complete |                  |
| Phase I and Phase II meeting with HPO  |                 | April 12, 2022             | Complete |                  |
| Upload revised Phase I forms to Sharefile  |                 | May 4, 2022                | Complete |                  |
| Revise and finalize Phase I report   |                 | June 3, 2022               | Underway |                  |
|  |                 |                            |          |                  |
| <b>Phase II</b>  |                 |                            |          | 50%              |
| Review and finalize Phase II survey plan and resources   |                 | May 6, 2022                | Underway |                  |
| Fieldwork  |                 | Begin week of May 16, 2022 |          |                  |
| Submit first batch of Phase II digital forms (approx. 15 forms for sites in the Blue Springs Township) for HPO review  |                 | June 3, 2022               |          |                  |
| Submit second batch of Phase II forms (approx. 30 forms for sites in the Quewhiffle and Raeford Townships) for HPO review  |                 | July 1, 2022               |          |                  |
| Submit Phase II draft report and third batch of forms (approx. 45 forms for sites in the Allendale, Stonewall, Antioch, and McLauchlin Townships) for HPO review |                 | July 26, 2022              |          |                  |
| <i>HPO Review</i>  | 30 days         | August 26, 2022            |          |                  |
| Revise and finalize Phase II report  |                 | September 16, 2022         |          |                  |
|  |                 |                            |          |                  |
| <b>Phase III</b>   |                 |                            |          | 60%              |
| Review and finalize Phase III survey plan and resources  |                 | September 16, 2022         |          |                  |
| Fieldwork  |                 | October 1, 2022            |          |                  |

| <b>Task Name</b>                                      | <b>Review Duration</b> | <b>Completion Date</b> | <b>Status</b> | <b>Percent Complete</b> |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Submit draft report and forms for HPO review          |                        | December 1, 2022       |               |                         |
| <i>HPO Review</i>                                     | 30 days                | January 18, 2023       |               |                         |
| Revise and finalize Phase II report                   |                        | February 1, 2023       |               |                         |
|   |                        |                        |               |                         |
| <b>Public and National Register Advisory Meetings</b> |                        | Schedule as needed     |               |                         |
|   |                        |                        |               |                         |
| <b>Final Deliverables</b>                             |                        |                        |               | 100%                    |
| Submit all deliverables as final                      |                        | August 15, 2023        |               |                         |
|   |                        |                        |               |                         |
| <b>Period of Performance</b>                          |                        | 25 months              |               |                         |

# APPENDIX B: PRELIMINARY SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS





| Temporary Site # | Date of Construction | Property Name, Address, and Vicinity                                       | Phase   |
|------------------|----------------------|--|---------|
| NSA-90           |                      | 1811 Aberdeen Road, Aberdeen   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-102          | 1915                 | 5735 Aberdeen Road, Aberdeen   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-122          |                      | 8706 Aberdeen Road, Aberdeen   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-92           | 1956                 | Ashley Heights Baptist Church, 10351 Aberdeen Road, Aberdeen               | Phase 2 |
| NSA-93           | 1919                 | 10202 Aberdeen Road Aberdeen   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-94           |                      | 10199 Aberdeen Road, Aberdeen  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-98           | 1949                 | 8696 Aberdeen Road, Aberdeen   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-101          | 1889                 | Shiloh Presbyterian Church, 6197 Aberdeen Road, Aberdeen                   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-91           |                      | 11290 Aberdeen Road, Aberdeen  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-95           | 1922                 | 10185 Aberdeen Road, Aberdeen  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-96           | 1920                 | 9690 Aberdeen Road, Aberdeen   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-97           | 1954                 | 8701 Aberdeen Road, Aberdeen   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-99           | 1941                 | 8650 Aberdeen Road, Aberdeen   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-55           |                      | 1238 Alex Baker Road, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-110          | 1949                 | 1628 Andrews Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-88           | 1931                 | 1001 Andrews Road, Red Springs   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-37           |                      | 5380 Arabia Road, Lumber Bridge  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-38           |                      | 6518 Arabia Road, Lumber Bridge  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-3            | 1887                 | 1050 Archie McGougan Road, Red Springs                                     | Phase 2 |
| NSA-3A           |                      | 1050 Archie McGougan Road, Red Springs                                     | Phase 2 |
| NSA-118          |                      | 250 Ashemont Road, Aberdeen  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-103          | ca. 1950             | Pine Hill Community Church, 3520 Ashemont Road, Raeford                    | Phase 2 |
| NSA-31           | ca. 1840             | 7748 Balfour Road, Lumber Bridge   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-39           |                      | 7897 Balfour Road, Lumber Bridge   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-5            | 1970                 | Hoke County Holiness Church, 1017 Balfour Road, Red Springs                | Phase 2 |
| NSA-33           | 1974                 | Bridges Grove A.M.E Zion Church,<br>251 Bridges Grove Church Road, Shannon | Phase 2 |
| NSA-106          |                      | 3250 Calloway Road, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-107          | ca. 1966             | 2231 Calloway Road, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-56           |                      | 1473 Chason Road, Lumber Bridge  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-44           |                      | 374 Chisolm Road, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-47           |                      | 576 Chisolm Road, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-84           | 1977                 | 1364 Doc Brown Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-15           | ca. 1960             | New Shady Grove Baptist Church<br>1015 Gold Hill Road, Shannon             | Phase 2 |
| NSA-36           |                      | 1559 Gold Hill Road, Shannon   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-16           |                      | 1510 Golf Course Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-40           |                      | 110 Goose Pond Road, Red Springs   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-42           |                      | 206 Hector McNeill Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-59           | 1911                 | Mill at Puppy Creek<br>1825 Johnson Mill Road, Raeford                     | Phase 2 |
| NSA-8            |                      | 597 Johnson Pond Road, Red Springs   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-4            |                      | 1340 Johnson Pond Road, Red Springs  | Phase 2 |

| Temporary Site # | Date of Construction | Property Name, Address, and Vicinity  | Phase   |
|------------------|----------------------|---|---------|
| NSA-86           | ca. 1945             | 2447 June Johnson Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-75           |                      | 5026 Laurinburg Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-51           | 1971                 | 1157 Lindsay Road, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-87           | ca. 1880             | 815 McFarland Blue Road, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-12           |                      | Dwelling, 1464 McGougan Road, Lumber Bridge                                 | Phase 2 |
| NSA-18           | 1896                 | Farm, 1654 McGougan Road, Lumber Bridge                                     | Phase 2 |
| NSA-45           | ca. 1960             | Trinity House of Prayer, 441 Missionville Road, Lumber Bridge               | Phase 2 |
| NSA-82           |                      | 325 Mockingbird Hill Road, Raeford  | Phase 3 |
| NSA-111          |                      | 1515 Montrose Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-113          |                      | 1046 Montrose Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-114          |                      | 898 Neil Maxwell Road, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-117          |                      | 404 Neil Maxwell Road, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-115          |                      | 891 Neil Maxwell Road, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-35           |                      | 999 Odyssey Lane, Shannon   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-80           | 1956                 | Hawk Eye Elementary, 4321 Old Maxton Road, Red Springs                      | Phase 2 |
| NSA-70           | ca. 1970             | 4230 Old Maxton Road, Red Springs   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-71           |                      | 4239 Old Maxton Road, Red Springs   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-25           |                      | Laurinburg District Christian School, 3500 Old Wire Road, Laurel Hill       | Phase 2 |
| NSA-22           |                      | McCormick Chapel, 2937 Old Wire Road, Red Springs                           | Phase 2 |
| NSA-65           | ca. 1945             | Philippi Presbyterian Church, 2800 Philippi Church Road, Raeford            | Phase 2 |
| NSA-60           |                      | 1946 Pittman Grove Church Road, Raeford                                     | Phase 2 |
| NSA-13           | 1950                 | Laurel Hill Missionary Baptist, 745 Purdie Road, Lumber Bridge              | Phase 2 |
| NSA-112          |                      | 1047 Quewhiffle Road, Aberdeen  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-116          |                      | 624 Quewhiffle Road, Aberdeen   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-28           |                      | 6583 Red Springs Road, Red Springs  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-29           | 1911                 | McDonald House, 6588 Red Springs Road, Red Springs                          | Phase 2 |
| NSA-30           |                      | 6855 Red Springs Road, Red Springs  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-9            |                      | Johnson Chapel Freewill Baptist Church, 11000 Red Springs Road, Red Springs | Phase 2 |
| NSA-119          |                      | 125 Reservation Road, Aberdeen  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-120          |                      | 122 Reservation Road, Aberdeen  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-121          |                      | 115 Reservation Road, Aberdeen  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-78           | 1973                 | 7668 Rockfish Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-17           | 1896                 | 1574 Saint Pauls Drive, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-26           |                      | 5458 Saint Pauls Drive, Shannon   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-32           |                      | 8138 Saint Pauls Drive, Lumber Bridge                                       | Phase 2 |
| NSA-11           | 1896                 | Dwelling, 1574 Saint Pauls Drive, Raeford                                   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-27           |                      | Dundarrach Community Church, 5479 Saint Pauls Drive, Dundarrach             | Phase 2 |
| NSA-123          | 1955                 | Sandhills Youth Center, 108 Sandhills Drive, Raeford                        | Phase 2 |
| NSA-57           | ca. 1945             | 1501 Scull Road, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-49           | 1958                 | Rock Grove Baptist Church, 796 T. C. Jones Road, Raeford                    | Phase 2 |

| Temporary Site # | Date of Construction | Property Name, Address, and Vicinity                                     | Phase   |
|------------------|----------------------|--|---------|
| NSA-79           | 1950                 | Buffalo Springs Missionary Baptist Church, 8025 Turnpike Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-85           | ca. 1950             | Burlington Industries, 1001 Turnpike Road, Raeford                       | Phase 3 |
| NSA-69           |                      | 3123 U.S. 401 Business, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-67           | ca. 1965             | 3066 U.S. 401 Business, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-68           |                      | 3075 U.S. 401 Business, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-46           |                      | 485 Wallace McLean Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-43           | 1958                 | Bowmore Tabernacle, 306 Walter Gibson Road, Raeford                      | Phase 2 |
| NSA-41           |                      | 193 Walter Gibson Road, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-53           |                      | 1176 Will Monroe Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-74           |                      | 4849 Woodberry Drive, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-2            | 1952                 | Macedonia Holiness Methodist Church<br>3270 N. Duffie Road, Red Springs  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-20           |                      | McPhaul House, 2405 N. Old Wire Road, Shannon                            | Phase 2 |
| NSA-21           |                      | 2700 N. Old Wire Road, Shannon   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-19           | 1864–1918            | 1910 N. Old Wire Road, Shannon   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-34           |                      | Dundarrach Crossroads, 4620 N. Old Wire Road, Lumber Bridge              | Phase 2 |
| NSA-23           |                      | 2996 N. Shannon Road, Shannon  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-24           |                      | 3211 N. Shannon Road, Shannon  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-48           | ca. 1880             | 614 S. Parker Road, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA- 122         |                      | Hoke-Robeson Gin, 7840 Old Maxton Road, Red Springs                      | Phase 2 |
| NSA- 123         |                      | Dan Currie House, 2517 Old Maxton Road, Red Springs                      | Phase 2 |
| NSA- 124         |                      | J. W. McLaughlin Elementary School, 326 N. Main Street, Raeford          | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 125         |                      | Upchurch Elementary, 730 Turnpike Road, Raeford                          | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 126         |                      | Scurlock Elementary, 7775 Rockfish Road, Raeford                         | Phase 2 |
| NSA- 127         |                      | West Hoke Elementary School, 6050 Turnpike Road, Raeford                 | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 128         |                      | J. W. Turlington Elementary School, 116 W. Prospect Avenue, Raeford      | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 129         |                      | Freedom Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church, 270 New Freedom Church Road, Raeford  | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 130         |                      | Walls Chapel United Methodist Church, 540 Laurinburg Road, Raeford       | Phase 2 |
| NSA- 131         |                      | Mount Elim Church, 92 Wilson Road, Red Springs                           | Phase 2 |
| NSA- 132         |                      | Freedom East Presbyterian Church, 190 Doc Brown Road, Raeford            | Phase 2 |
| NSA- 133         |                      | Friendship Grove Baptist Church, 6056 Fayetteville Road, Raeford         | Phase 2 |
| NSA- 134         |                      | Tabernacle Baptist Church, 3219 Lindsay Road, Raeford                    | Phase 2 |
| NSA- 135         |                      | Pittman Grove Baptist Church,<br>4921 Pittman Grove Church Road, Raeford | Phase 2 |
| NSA- 136         |                      | Mount Sinai Church, 6424 Arabia Road, Lumber Bridge                      | Phase 2 |
| NSA-137          |                      | Bethel School, 3300 Laurinburg Road, Raeford                             | Phase 2 |
| NSA-138          |                      | Spring Branch School, 3055 Spring Hill Road, Red Springs                 | Phase 2 |
| NSA-139          |                      | Antioch Chapel, 7989 Red Springs Road, Red Springs                       | Phase 2 |
| NSA-140          |                      | Poole's Siding, 136 Poole Road, Raeford                                  | Phase 2 |
| NSA-141          |                      | Polymer Technologies, 140 School Road                                    | Phase 2 |

| Temporary Site # | Date of Construction | Property Name, Address, and Vicinity  | Phase   |
|------------------|----------------------|---|---------|
| NSA- 142         |                      | Sunset Hills Neighborhood, Raeford<br><br>Notes: West of the city center. Roughly bounded by Woodberry Drive, North Dickson Street, Harris Avenue, and W Prospect Avenue. Includes approximately 60 resources. Resources extant by 1956. The bulk of the resources built between 1956 and 1971 according to aerial imagery. Ranch and Minimal Traditional dwellings.                              | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 143         |                      | Robbins Heights Neighborhood, Raeford<br><br>Notes: Northeast of the city center. Roughly bounded by E Prospect Avenue, Saunders Street, Forest Street, and 6th Avenue. Approximately 100 resources. Extant by 1956. Primarily Minimal Traditional and Compact Ranch houses.  | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 144         |                      | Hoke County Public Library, 334 N. Main Street, Raeford   | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 145         |                      | PNC Bank, 201 N. Main Street, Raeford   | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 146         |                      | United States Postal Service, 122 W. Elwood Avenue, Raeford   | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 147         |                      | Crumpler Funeral Home, 131 Harris Avenue, Raeford   | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 148         |                      | Industrial Node, 308 Stewart Street, Raeford  | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 149         |                      | Industrial Node   | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 150         |                      | Industrial Complex, E. Central Avenue, Raeford  | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 151         |                      | Raeford Cemetery, Raeford   | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 152         |                      | Hoke County Social Services, 314 S. Magnolia Street, Raeford  | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 153         |                      | Hoke County Schools, 310 Wooley Street, Raeford   | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 154         |                      | Hoke County Schools Technology Department<br>315 N. Bethel Road, Raeford  | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 155         |                      | Shiloh Temple of Faith Church, 603 Green Street, Raeford  | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 156         |                      | Robbins Heights Grocery, 503 E. 7th Avenue, Raeford   | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 157         |                      | Rockfish Camp and Retreat Center, 226 Camp Rockfish Road, Parkton   | Phase 2 |
| NSA- 158         |                      | 1120 Neil Sinclair Road, Raeford  | Phase 2 |
| NSA- 159         |                      | McLauchlin Park and North Raeford Residences, Raeford<br><br>Notes: NW of downtown and residential area surrounding McLauchlin Park, north of city center. Roughly bounded by E Donaldson Street to the south, W 6th Street, and W Jackson Street. Divided by North Main Street. A range of house forms including Bungalows, Minimal Traditionals, Foursquares, and Revival Influenced dwellings. | Phase 3 |
| NSA- 160         |                      | Buie's Funeral Home, 543 Vass Road, Raeford   | Phase 3 |
| NSA-161          |                      | L. E. McLaughlin Jr. Building/Hoke County Old Armory<br>423 E. Central Avenue, Raeford  | Phase 3 |
| NSA-162          |                      | 641 Crawford Wright Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-163          |                      | 1996 McNeill Farm Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |
| NSA-164          |                      | 1540 Wallace McLean Road, Raeford   | Phase 2 |



# APPENDIX C: PRELIMINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY



## PRIMARY SOURCES

- Branson, Levi, and Myrtle C. Branson. *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*. Raleigh, NC: Robeson County Business Directory, 1890–1896.
- Carriker, David S., and the North Carolina Public Transportation and Rail Division. *North Carolina Railroad Map*. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Transportation, 1993.
- Deloitte, Datawheel, and Cesar Hidalgo. “Hoke County, NC.” DataUSA. <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/hoke-county-nc>. Accessed January 14, 2022.
- Hoke County Golden Jubilee Committee. *Hoke County Golden Jubilee Souvenir Program*. 1961. East Carolina University Digital Collections. <https://digital.lib.ecu.edu/16990>.
- Krueger, Kris. *North Carolina Agricultural Statistics, 2020*. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, 2020. National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, [https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/North\\_Carolina/Publications/Annual\\_Statistical\\_Bulletin/AgStat/NCaStatBook.pdf](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/North_Carolina/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/AgStat/NCaStatBook.pdf).
- McDuffie, D. G. *Map of Cumberland County, Representing the Townships of Said County*. 1:152,064. Raleigh, NC: D. G. McDuffie, 1868. North Carolina Maps, State Archives of North Carolina. <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/225/rec/7>
- McDuffie, D. G. *McDuffie's Map of Cumberland County, North Carolina*. 1:126,720. New York: Robert A. Welcke, 1884. North Carolina Maps, State Archives of North Carolina. <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/250/rec/8>
- McDuffie, John. *McDuffie's Map of Robeson County, North Carolina*, New York: Robert A. Welcke, 1884. North Carolina Maps, State Archives of North Carolina. <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/253/rec/2>
- NETR Online. Historic Aerials. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.
- News-Journal. Hoke County Centennial: 1911–2011*. Raeford, NC: *News-Journal*, 2011. <https://www.thenews-journal.com/graphics/cent.pdf>.
- North Carolina. Cumberland County. 1850–1880. U.S. Census, Agricultural Schedule. State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.
- North Carolina. Cumberland County. 1850–1880. U.S. Census, Industry/Manufacturing. State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.

- North Carolina. Cumberland County. 1850. U.S. Census, Slaves Schedules. State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.
- North Carolina. Cumberland County. 1840–1940. U.S. Census Federal Census, Population Records. Ancestry.com.
- North Carolina. Hoke County. 1920–1940. U.S. Census Federal Census, Population Records. Ancestry.com.
- North Carolina. Robeson County. 1850–1880. U.S. Census, Agricultural Schedule. State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.
- North Carolina. Robeson County. 1850–1880. U.S. Census, Industry/Manufacturing. State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.
- North Carolina. Robeson County. 1850. U.S. Census, Slaves Schedules. State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.
- North Carolina. Robeson County. 1840–1940. U.S. Census Federal Census, Population Records. Ancestry.com.
- North Carolina Postal History Society. *Postmark Catalog: Hoke County*. [http://www.ncpostalhistory.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/PostmarkCatalog\\_hoke\\_county-20180328.pdf](http://www.ncpostalhistory.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/PostmarkCatalog_hoke_county-20180328.pdf). Accessed August 1, 2022.
- Southern Map Company. *Proposed County of Hoke Formed from Portions of Cumberland and Robeson Counties, North Carolina*. Map. Scale not given. Wilmington, NC: Southern Map Company, 1910.
- United States Indian Census Rolls, 1885–1940. Ancestry.com
- United States Department of Agriculture. “Census of Agriculture Historic Archive,” 1840–2012. <https://agcensus.library.cornell.edu/>.
- United States Geological Survey. USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer. USGS and Esri. <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>.
- Works Progress Administration. “Hoke County Cemetery Survey Records,” 1929–1945. North Carolina Digital Collections. <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p15012coll1/id/33885/>.

## SECONDARY SOURCES

- Aragon, Lorraine V. *Sandhills' Families: Early Reminiscences of the Fort Bragg Area: Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Moore, Richmond, and Scotland Counties, North Carolina*. Fort Bragg, NC: Fort Bragg, Cultural Resources Management Program, 2000.
- Bishir, Catherine W. *North Carolina Architecture*. Portable edition. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005.
- Bishir, Catherine W., and Michael T. Southern. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996.
- Butchko, Thomas R. "Scotland County Architectural Essay." Unpublished manuscript. 1980. Survey and National Register Branch, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Architectural Survey Reports Collection, North Carolina Digital Collections. <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll47/id/12168/rec/1>.
- Carriker, David S. *Railroading in the Carolina Sandhills: The 19th Century (1825–1900)*. Matthews, NC: Heritage Publishing, 1985.
- . *Railroading in the Carolina Sandhills, Volume 2: The 20th Century (1900–1985)*. Matthews, NC: Heritage Publishing, 1987.
- . *Railroading in the Carolina Sandhills: A Compilation of Historical Essays on Railroad Operations*. Matthews, NC: Heritage Publishing, 1987.
- Corbitt, David Leroy. *The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663–1943*. Raleigh, NC: Division of Archives and History, 2000. <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll9/id/289894>.
- David, Sarah Woodard, and Jennifer F. Martin. "Raeford Historic District." National Register of Historic Places nomination form. 2006. <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/HK0027.pdf>.
- Ekirch, Roger. *"Poor Carolina": Politics and Society in Colonial North Carolina, 1729–1776*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1981.
- Frederick, Jeff. "Shifting Sands: Congressman Charles Rose, Tribal, Federal, and State Politics, and the History of Lumbee Recognition, 1953–2020." *North Carolina Historical Review* 97 (October 2020): 401-474.



- Gottfried, Herbert, and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors 1870–1960*. New York: Norton, 2009.
- Fu, Paul, and Suzanne Linder. *Railroads in Hoke County*. Hamlet, NC: Richmond Technical College, 1982.
- Ireland, Robert E. “Hoke County.” NCPedia. 2006. <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/hoke>. Accessed January 13, 2022.
- Kickler, Troy L. “Plank Roads.” North Carolina History Project. 2016. <https://northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/plank-roads/>. Accessed January 6, 2022.
- Lee, Mary Ann, and Joe Mobley. “Courthouses in North Carolina.” National Register of Historic Places nomination form. 1979. <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/HK0001.pdf>.
- Little-Stokes, Ruth, and John B. Flowers. “Puppy Creek Plantation.” National Register of Historic Places nomination form. 1976. <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/HK0003.pdf>.
- Lounsbury, Carl. “The Building Process in Antebellum North Carolina.” *North Carolina Historical Review* 60, no. 4 (1983): 431–456.
- Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina. “History and Culture.” Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina (website). <https://www.lumbee Tribe.com/history-and-culture>.
- MacDonald, K. A. “The History of the Negro Schools of Hoke County.” *News-Journal* (Raeford, NC). September 3, 1953. North Carolina Newspapers Collection. North Carolina Digital Heritage Center. <https://newspapers.digitalnc.org/lccn/sn93064776/1953-09-03/ed-1/seq-19/>.
- Mazzocchi, Jay. “Robeson County.” NCPedia. 2006. <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/robeson>. Accessed January 6, 2022.
- McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding American’s Domestic Architecture*. New York: Knopf, 2013.
- McEachern, Ruth, and Anne Wright. *A Cairn of Remembrance: Sketches in History: Hoke County, 1976*. North Carolina: Worth Print Company, 1976.
- Meyer, Duane. *The Highland Scots of North Carolina, 1732–1776*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1963.

- Mobley, Joe A. *The Way We Lived in North Carolina*. Raleigh: Office of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 2003.
- Monroe, Joyce C., and Raeford-Hoke Museum. *Images of America: Hoke County*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2011.
- North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission. "Habitats." *North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission*. <https://www.ncwildlife.org/Learning/Habitats>. Accessed January 5, 2022.
- Outland, Robert B III. "Suicidal Harvest: The Destruction of North Carolina's Naval Stores Industry." *North Carolina Historical Review* 78, no. 3 (2001): 309–344.
- . *Tapping the Pines: The Naval Stores Industry in the American South*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2004.
- Powell, William Stevens. *Encyclopedia of North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2006.
- . *North Carolina through Four Centuries*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989.
- Sorrie, Bruce. *An Inventory of the Significant Natural Areas of Hoke County, North Carolina*. Raleigh: North Carolina Heritage Project, 2004. DENIX (Department of Defense Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange). <https://denix.osd.mil/nr/legacy-documents/reports3/an-inventory-of-the-significant-natural-areas-of-hoke-county-north-carolina-september-2004/>.
- Starling, Robert B. "The Plank Road Movement in North Carolina: Part 1." *North Carolina Historical Review* 16, no. 1 (January 1939): 1-22.
- . "The Plank Road Movement in North Carolina: Part 2." *North Carolina Historical Review* 16, no. 2 (April 1939): 147-173.
- United States Commission on Civil Rights. "*The Diminishing Barrier: A Report on School Desegregation in Nine Communities*." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.
- Vanatta, E. S., W. B. Cobb, L. L. Brinkley, and S. F. Davidson. *Soil Survey of Hoke County, North Carolina*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1921. Natural Resources Conservation Service. [https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_MANUSCRIPTS/north-carolina/hokeNC1921/hokeNC1921.pdf](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MANUSCRIPTS/north-carolina/hokeNC1921/hokeNC1921.pdf)

Vocci, Robert Blair. "Cumberland County." NCPedia, 2006. <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/cumberland>. Accessed January 6, 2022.

### ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS NOTED BY HPO

Private collections in North Carolina State Archives:

Hoke County, 1916–1920, Record ID 12.14.74

Hoke County Maps, Record MC.052

Neill Smith Blue Family Papers, PC.2142

Robert F. Hoke (1837–1912) Papers, PC.64

Etta McKay Gillis Papers, PC.2062

Mary Gilchrist McNeill Papers, PC.1614

Robert Lewis Strother Papers, PC.2088

Calvin J. Cowles Papers, PC.111

Overhill's Papers, PC.1983

The Southern Historical Collection at UNC Chapel Hill, manuscript collections associated with Hoke County:

Ellen Bruce Currie Papers, 1868–2000, Collection 04936

Laurinburg and Southern Railroad Company Records, 1920s–1990s, Collection 05768

William M. McFadyen Papers, 1919–1948, Collection 04956-z

Blue Family Papers, 1913–1984, Collection 04955

UNC Wilmington, William Madison Randall Library Special Collections:

Raeford, North Carolina (Hoke County), 1962, Lennon, Alton, 1906–1986 Collection, File-Box 296, Folder 6; Identifier 08

Rockfish PO (Discontinued: Hoke County), 1961, Lennon, Alton, 1906–1986 Collection, File-Box 303, Folder 5 (Mixed Materials)

Hoke County: Appreciation, 1970, Lennon, Alton, 1906–1986 Collection, File-Box 306,  
Folder 10 (Mixed Materials)

Correspondence between Lennon and the Hoke County Board of Commissioners with  
attached resolution regarding tobacco allotments, 1957 February 14–18, Lennon,  
Alton, 1906–1986 Collection, Box 1, Folder 2 (Text)

## NEWSPAPER COLLECTIONS NOTED BY HPO

### *Facts and Figures*

Began around 1904

Earliest known issue: February 10, 1910; Last known issue: June 30, 1910

OCLC # 25678000

Continued by *The Hoke County News*

### *Hoke County Journal*

Earliest known issue: January 3, 1918; Last known issue: October 17, 1929

Ceased in 1929

OCLC # 28467993

Merged with *The Hoke County News* to form *News-Journal*

### *The Hoke County News*

Beginning date: January 25, 1929; Ending date: November 1, 1929

OCLC # 28468061

Continues *Facts and Figures*

Merged with *Hoke County Journal* to form *News-Journal*

### *The News-Journal*

Beginning date: November 8, 1929

OCLC # 13238693

Formed by the union of *Hoke County News* and *Hoke County Journal*

Currently published