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Overhills: Entrance Compound

Historic Building Survey

Adam Smith, Jennifer Feucht, Martin Stupich, Sunny Stone,
Christella Lai, and Elizabeth Campbell

January 2009

Construction Engineering
Research Laboratory

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Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center
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Prepared for United States Army
Fort Bragg
Directorate of Public Works
Cultural Resources Management Program
2175 Reilly Road, Stop A
Fort Bragg, NC 28310-5000

Abstract: The buildings in the Entrance Compound portion of the Overhills historic district at Fort Bragg, NC are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This report documents the building in a similar style to the Historic American Buildings Survey standard. This report satisfies sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended and will help Fort Bragg and the Department of Defense in managing their historic buildings.

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Preface

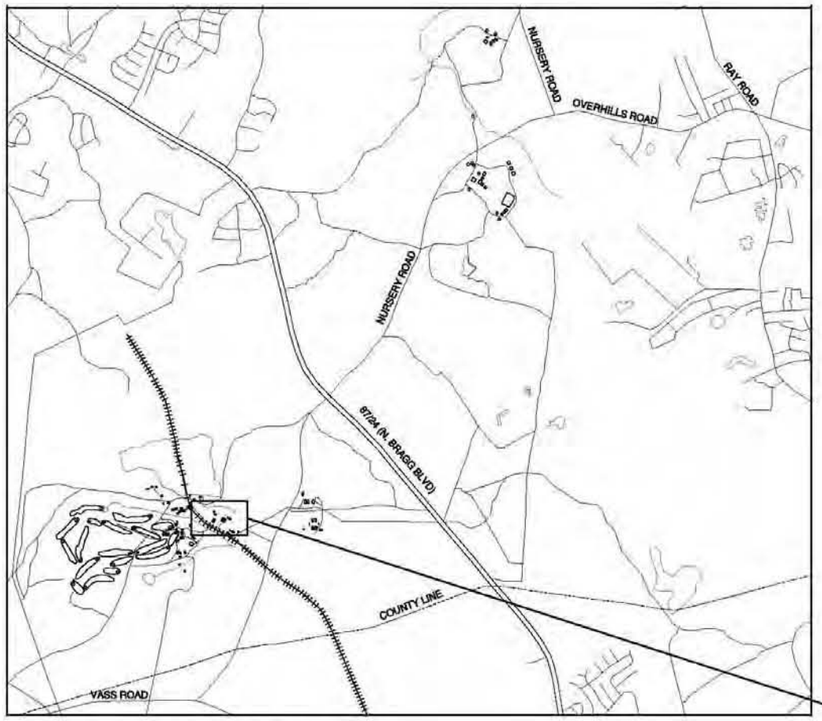
This study was conducted for Fort Bragg, NC, under project number FW00111-2P, "Overhills HABS/HAER Documentation." Funding was provided by Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) 21/2020/220/A/MIPR3DCER6E462/PO, dated 29 January 2003. The Fort Bragg technical monitor was Michelle Michael, Architectural Historian.

The work was performed by the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch (CN-C) of the Installations Division (CN), Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). The CERL Project Manager was Adam Smith. Dr. Christopher White is Chief, CN-C, and Dr. John Bandy is Chief, CN. The Deputy Director of CERL is Dr. Kirankumar V. Topudurti. The Director of CERL is Dr. Ilker R. Adiguzel.

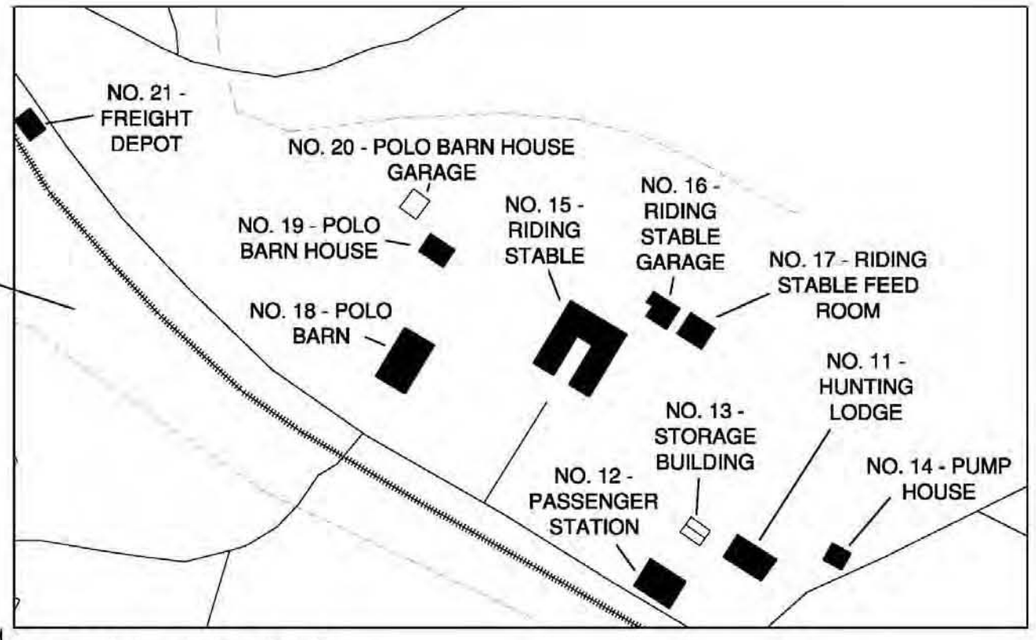
CERL is an element of the United States Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC), United States Army Corps of Engineers. The Commander and Executive Director of ERDC is COL Gary E. Johnson and the Director of ERDC is Dr. James R. Houston.

Unit Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To Obtain
feet	0.3048	meters
inches	0.0254	meters



OVERHILLS COMPLEX



ENTRANCE COMPOUND

KEY:

HABS/HAER

OTHER BUILDINGS

MAPS NOT TO SCALE

OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
100 Alabama St. NW
Atlanta, GA 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

HABS No. NC-407

Location: Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3898943.678957

Present Owner: Department of Defense
Department of the Army
Fort Bragg

Original Use: See Historical Context below.

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Overhills Historic District at Fort Bragg is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A) Historic Events and C) Architecture. The Historic District contains fifty contributing structures that were built between 1906 and 1938. Overhills is divided into six separate areas and each contributing structure is located within one of these six areas. The Hunt Stable area is at the eastern edge of the District and contains seven contributing structures. The Entrance Compound has nine contributing buildings and sits at the center of the Historic District. Three contributing structures are located in the Overhills Lake area, which is at the northern edge of the District. The Shops complex has ten contributing structures and sits at the center of the district. The Hill, the southwest portion of the District, contains eight contributing structures. The largest grouping of contributing structures, thirteen total, are sited in the Lindley Nursery area, which is in the eastern portion of the District. The Overhills Historic District and its subdivided areas are identified in the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, May 2000.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: See individual building reports.

2. Architect: See individual building reports.

3. Original and Subsequent Owners: Rockefeller Family, Fort Bragg.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown.

5. Original plans and construction: See individual building reports.

6. Alterations and additions: See individual building reports.

B. Historical Context:

The Antecedents of Overhills: Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries[•]

In the nineteenth century, a major portion of the vast rolling Sandhills landscape that became Overhills was the turpentine plantation of Daniel McDiarmid. In common with other antebellum planters in this region, McDiarmid devoted much of his 13,000 acre estate to the production of naval stores (turpentine, pitch, tar, and rosin) derived from the great longleaf pine forests that covered this region. The McDiarmid plantation seat of Ardnave (razed in the 1960s) commanded a view of the Little River near the Western Plank Road (now N.C. 87), which linked nearby Fayetteville on the Cape Fear River to the Piedmont backcountry (Johnston 1978: 32-34; Hood 1992: 6-10).

Following a series of financial setbacks, McDiarmid's descendants put the family plantation up for auction in Cumberland County in 1892. John Y. Gossier of Philadelphia and Rufus W. Hicks of Wilmington, North Carolina, purchased the tract and transferred the title to the Consolidated Lumber Company, of which Gossier was president. The lumber company, which amassed contiguous holdings exceeding 20,000 acres in this area, presumably timbered the property extensively during the last years of the nineteenth century (Cumberland County Deed Book 112, pp. 547-549; Hood 1992: 11-12).

In 1901, Consolidated Lumber sold this vast tract of land to Englishman, William Johnston, a Liverpool ship owner. Johnston, who had been on hunting trips to the McDiarmid lands in the 1890s, envisioned a prestigious hunt club and game preserve on his North Carolina estate (named Arranmore). However, his plans never materialized, and after only a few years and apparently few improvements to the land (no buildings

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[•] Adapted from Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina, by Richard Mattson and Frances Alexander, May 2000.

associated with this period are known to survive), Johnston sold the tract (Hood 1992: 12-17).

In 1906-1907, General John Gill of Baltimore and James T. Woodward of New York purchased Johnston's land for $32,500. The partners then promptly conveyed the deed to the newly incorporated Croatan Club of Manchester, North Carolina, comprised of Gill, Woodward, and a consortium of friends and business colleagues. On November 15, 1906, a front-page article in the *Fayetteville Observer* announced the headline-making transaction and offered readers a rare glimpse of this Sandhills tract on the eve of its development in the twentieth century.

> As stated by the *Observer* some time ago, a party of Baltimore and New York capitalists have [sic] acquired Mr. Edward Johnston's [son of William Johnston] place, Arranmore, twelve miles from Fayetteville with its 22,000 acres of land, which they propose making a game preserve. Gen. John Gill, who was formerly Receiver of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, is the moving spirit in the venture. ...These capitalists will be incorporated as the "Croatan Club," each of the 12 subscribing $5,000 each to the capital stock. With this fund it is proposed to erect a club house and keeper's home on the property and to make other improvements as may tend to the comfort and pleasure of the members and their friends when they visit the preserve. .. The tract is in the vicinity of Manchester, in this county, and is partly divided by the Atlantic & Yadkin division of the A.C.L. [Atlantic Coast Line] which runs through it. There are 8,000 acres of arable land in the purchase. These will be cultivated in corn, wheat, buckwheat, hay and other necessities for the wild game, but none of the product will be harvested for market. There is a lake of 500 acres on the property. The new clubhouse will overlook this and will contain all the comforts of an up-to-date residence. It will be arranged to accommodate the families of the members and their friends. ... The forest, which is of spruce, pine and hemlock, abounds in deer, pheasant, quail, wild turkeys, squirrels and rabbits. There are also many foxes to be found, and the sport of hunting these wily animals is expected to be no small part of the pleasure of those who are investing their money in the tract *(Fayetteville Observer* November 6, 1906; Hood 1992: 14-17).

In 1910, the Croatan Club sold the property (20,758 acres) for the sum of $75,000, more than double the 1906 purchase price. Although little is known about the specific improvements made before 1910, the sharp increase in value indicates that the club's years of ownership had been productive ones. Reporting on the sale, the *Fayetteville Observer* noted that the tract included a lodge as well as "some fine farming land" that principally grew hay and small grains for the wild game *(Fayetteville Observer* January 4, 1911).

The new owners were James Francis Jordan, Croatan Club secretary, and Leonard Tufts. A native of Greensboro, North Carolina, a tobacco merchant, and once sheriff of Guilford County, Jordan was a renowned hunter and guide (Figure 1). Tufts was the son of James

W. Tufts, the developer of the nearby Sandhills resort of Pinehurst, North Carolina. The younger Tufts quickly sold his interest in Overhills to William Kent, a real estate magnate and a United States congressman from California, and the successful partnership of Kent and Jordan was launched (Hood 1992: 26-27).

The Kent-Jordan Decade (1911-1921)

The formation of the Kent-Jordan Company in 1911, with Jordan as the guiding force, signaled the beginning of an extended period of expansion and improvements at Overhills. The partnership established the Overhills Country Club in 1913 and enlarged the estate, amassing over 35,000 acres by the end of the decade. To raise additional capital, the company also sold two key tracts that would achieve significance in their own right in the areas of horticulture and agriculture.

In 1911, Kent-Jordan sold the J. Van Lindley Nursery Company approximately 650 acres along Jumping Run Creek for nursery fields. The Greensboro-based company enjoyed a reputation as one of the South's premier growers of cut flowers and nursery stock and was one of a handful of large nurseries that figured prominently in the emergence of southern agriculture after the Civil War (Figure 2). These companies supplied grapevines and assorted fruit and nut trees to farmers, commercial orchards, vineyards, and nurseries throughout the region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By the turn of the century, the prosperous Lindley Nursery owned over 1,000 acres at its home gardens in Pomona, North Carolina (now part of Greensboro), purchased additional growing fields in Forsyth County, and initiated the important peach-orchard industry in the Sandhills by planting 50,000 peach trees in Moore County, North Carolina *(Progressive Greensboro* 1903).

Between 1911 and 1914, the J. Van Lindley Company increased its holdings at Overhills to encompass over 1,000 acres. Under the direction of its manager, Atlas Simpson Davis, company workmen constructed the two-story Davis residence and nearby laborers' quarters, built a sizable bungalow for nursery owner, Paul Cameron Lindley (for business and holiday trips), and cleared acreage in the bottom lands for ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, and strawberries. In the 1920s, the Overhills Freight Station was built alongside the Atlantic Coast Line tracks, which bisected the Overhills estate, to ship nursery plantings to Greensboro. Workers constructed Nursery Road to connect the nursery with the freight station. Until the sale of the Jumping Run Creek tract in 1932, the nursery's Overhills operation was its main growing area, surpassing the home gardens and fields at Pomona *(Progressive Greensboro* 1903; Hood 1992: 104-111).

With the closing of the Jumping Run Creek tract, evidence of the once extensive growing fields gradually disappeared. Workers dug up and transported much of the plant material from Overhills to Greensboro. However, they also transplanted trees and shrubbery to ornament the area of Overhills known as the Hill, where the clubhouse and the Rockefeller and the Harriman cottages were clustered, continuing a landscaping practice

which probably had begun two decades earlier with the first nursery fields at Jumping Run Creek. As historian, Davyd Foard Hood, observes:

> Because the development of the growing fields coincided with the creation of the Overhills Country Club, it is reasonable to believe that the trees and shrubs used to landscape the grounds of the clubhouse, the golf course, and the other principal buildings at Overhills came from the Lindley Nursery in the 1910s and continued to do so through the 1920s. Included in this group are the many Burfordi and American hollies, magnolia, dogwood, winter honeysuckle, nandina, camelia, etc., that are used in specimen and massed plantings throughout the Hill compound. After 1932 when the property and residual stock became the property of ISR [Isabel Stillman Rockefeller] and later, the Jumping Run Club, workmen could be sent to the old fields to dig up and transplant trees and shrubs. When Bird Song was completed in 1963, AR [Avery Rockefeller] did just that; the dense plantings, designed by Louis Burnett, that surround the last-built family cottage, came from the nursery bottoms. Today there are but a few remnant trees and shrubs in and around the old nursery fields (Hood 1992: 112).

The Kent-Jordan Company constructed roads and trails through the tract, stocked the large lake for fishing, purchased additional acreage to expand the game preserve for hunting, erected stables, kennels, and other support buildings, and opened the spacious Overhills Clubhouse for the winter season 1913-1914. As the architectural centerpiece of the estate, the Overhills Clubhouse (demolished 1945) was a sizable, horizontal structure clad in shingles and capped by a long, dormered hip roof (Figure 3). Two frame servants' quarters, one for blacks, the other for whites, were built behind the clubhouse. Distinguished by their rustic, skinned-pole porch posts (i.e., slender logs or saplings stripped of their bark), they are two of the oldest remaining structures on the estate. Members and guests arriving by rail disembarked at the Overhills passenger station (ca. 1916) and sauntered up the path to the clubhouse, followed by servants trundling cartloads of luggage (Overhills Estate Archives; Hood 1992: 34-36, 47-48).

By the spring of 1916, the clubhouse faced the estate's newly completed golf course (Figure 4). The links course was designed by the noted golf course architect, Donald J. Ross. One of America's premier designers of golf courses, Ross emigrated from Scotland in 1898. He was apprenticed to Old Tom Morris at St. Andrews, Scotland, where Morris had gained a reputation as one of the leading golf course architects of his era. By the turn of the century, Ross was the winter professional and greens keeper at Pinehurst, where he built the first of his great golf courses. From 1912 until his death in 1948, Ross was the most active and arguably the finest golf course architect in the United States. The firm of Donald J. Ross and Associates had winter offices at Pinehurst and summer offices in Rhode Island. By the mid-twentieth century, Ross had designed over 250 golf courses in the United States and Canada, including forty-two in North Carolina alone (Jones 1989; Willard and Martin 1995: 81).

Inspired no doubt by the financial success of the growing residential resorts of Pinehurst and Southern Pines, the Kent-Jordan Company also planned the construction of a seasonal residential community at Overhills to be named Pinewild. The company hired Lewis H. Wise of New York to layout the proposed subdivision. A Fayetteville *Observer* article on August 30, 1911, quoted Wise at length about the project. "In all my experience," declared Wise,

> I have never seen such a combination, rich soil, healthful topography, with valleys, hills, streams and trees, with all the elements of outdoor sport, such as hunting, fishing, boating, etc. ...While there I staked out a new town, to be called Pinewild, about midway between Spout Springs and Manchester, on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The town will cover 200 acres and every lot will be a small farm almost... (Fayetteville *Observer,* August 30, 1911).

Despite the glowing possibilities of such a resort town, the Pinewild development never materialized. No plat of the town is known to exist, nor is there physical evidence to suggest that any construction ever occurred (Hood 1992: 33-34).

Between 1913 and 1915, the guests of the Overhills Country Club were mainly family and friends of Kent and Jordan, but by the winter season of 1916, new names appeared in the guest register (Hood 1992: 34-36). One of these visitors was Bion H. Butler of Pennsylvania, who by 1916 had acquired his own winter estate at Valhalla Farm, North Carolina. Butler's newspaper account of activities at Overhills, published in the Fayetteville *Observer*, April 19, 1916, provides a look at the tract during the ambitious Kent-Jordan years. Butler noted that there were plans to construct a new 180-room hotel (never built) at Overhills, thus creating "a new tourist center" to rival Pinehurst. Overhills, he wrote, "will join in the tourist work with all of the advantages of good roads [including twenty-one miles of graded roads on the tract itself], improved railroad service, electric aids, golf and those things that were rather crude a score of years ago." Butler continued,

> On Muddy creek, a creek that is maligned by its name, for it is as clear as a Sandhill creek always is, a vast body of water has been impounded, and a boating, swimming and fishing lake has been constructed and stocked with fish. ...Overhills has provided a fondness for golf that is already prominent and daily increasing. On a ridge adjoining the hotel is already in existence a club house that is a well equipped little hotel, little compared with the big one that is to be built, and in front of the club house are the beginning points of two golf courses. ...The two courses were planned by Donald Ross, who is the high priest of things pertaining to the game. ... Overhills will put Pullman cars on the Coast Line from Fayetteville. It has already led the Coast Line to establish one of the most tasty and convenient station buildings among the smaller towns of the system (Fayetteville *Observer* April 19, 1916).

Another guest in 1916 was Percy Avery Rockefeller (Figure 5), who would become a pivotal figure in the development of the estate. Percy Rockefeller was a scion of one of America's most powerful families of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. His uncle, the legendary John Davison Rockefeller of New York, amassed a fabulous fortune as an industrialist and banker, and later became one of America's foremost philanthropists. Percy Rockefeller's father, William Rockefeller, was associated with the family's mighty Standard Oil Company and used his vast wealth to build up the National City Bank of New York. Percy Rockefeller, who graduated from Yale in 1900, served on the board of the National City Bank and was subsequently appointed to the boards of scores of firms. In 1901, Rockefeller married Isabel Stillman, daughter of James Stillman, the founder and president of the National City Bank of New York. Like her husband, Isabel Stillman Rockefeller (Figure 6) would also play an important role in shaping the Overhills estate (Hood 1992: 74-76).

The business career of Percy Rockefeller included investments in numerous business ventures. Perhaps the most lucrative was his investment in Air Reduction, Inc. (established 1915), which acquired the American rights to the chemical process for extracting oxygen and nitrogen from the air. With the coming of World War I and the soaring demand for nitrogen in the munitions industry, the company prospered. Beginning with a capital outlay of two and a half million dollars, the firm grew to achieve gross earnings of twenty million dollars by the eve of the Great Depression *(New York Times,* September 26, 1934).

When Percy Rockefeller revisited Overhills in late winter 1917, among the other guests was another key figure in the history of the estate, William Averell Harriman (Figure 7). A prominent businessman from one of America's wealthiest families, and later one of the country's most influential public officials, Harriman was also well known in America's elite sporting circles. An expert polo player, he was one of the founding members of the Orange County Polo Club in New York, and in 1923 was named to the executive committee of the Polo Association (later United States Polo Association) (Hood 1992: 48-50).

Harriman's interest in Overhills revolved around polo. He apparently brought the sport to the estate during the 1920s, using Overhills as a training ground for his polo ponies and those of other members and friends. Winter stables were constructed for ponies on their way from polo clubs in New York to matches in Aiken, South Carolina, and Florida, and local contests were held with teams from nearby Camp Bragg and Pinehurst, the home of the Sandhills Polo Club. Polo fields were constructed near the fifteenth hole of the golf course and west of the railroad tracks, and an existing barn was enlarged and converted to a polo barn as part of the estate's entrance compound (Figure 8). By the end of the decade, Harriman no longer stabled his ponies on the estate, and without his support, polo activities at Overhills ceased (Hood 1992: 50).

Within several years of their initial visits, both Rockefeller and Harriman demonstrated their commitment to Overhills by becoming principal investors and by erecting private dwellings (the Covert Cottage and the Harriman Cottage) on the Hill (Figures 9-12). No

other club members ever built cottages on the estate. In 1917, Kent and Jordan transferred their holdings, which were a collection of contiguous tracts owned by Kent and Jordan individually, to the Kent- Jordan Company. Rockefeller and Harriman soon became the key financial contributors to the company with Rockefeller owning the majority of the property. Kent withdrew from the company in 1917, Jordan died two years later, and in 1921, Rockefeller and Harriman formed the new Overhills Land Company, Inc., which acquired all lands and other property of the Overhills estate. As Rockefeller gained controlling interest, Overhills began its most active decade (Hood 1992: 41-46).

Overhills in the Twenties

The 1920s were banner years at Overhills. Its elite membership, succinctly described in one newspaper account as "a wealthy syndicate of sportsmen" spent the winter seasons of the decade golfing, fishing, hunting, pursuing hounds, chasing foxes, and playing polo (Figures 13-15). The 1928 membership list numbered fourteen men, all rich, northern businessmen and all but one from New York City. Many of these men were former Yale classmates of Rockefeller and Harriman. These men and their families and guests stayed at the clubhouse or at the cottages of Rockefeller and Harriman, which by 1929 included Croatan, a two-story, red brick Colonial Revival residence commissioned by Isabel Rockefeller and designed by the New York architectural firm of Hiss and Weeks (Figure 16). The winter season began in December and lingered on until Easter when the last visitors gathered at the passenger station for the northbound trains (Figure 17) (Overhills Estate Archives; Hood 1992: 62).

An individual of note in the building of Overhills was Joseph Brown Thomas, Jr., who first signed the guest book in March of 1920. A fox hunter and breeder of hounds, Thomas designed the dog kennels at Overhills which he modeled after those on his Virginia estate, Huntland. Arranged specifically for the formal ritual of the hunt, the kennels at Overhills stood on the north side of the ceremonial gathering place for riders and hounds known as the Great Circus (Figure 18). Masonry portals marked the entries to the Great Circus and the tree-lined allee that led riders and hounds to the hunt. The kennels followed a U-shaped design that echoed the layout of the hunt stable, which faced the kennels from the south side of the circus. The hunt stable replaced an earlier frame stable that had burned. Both the kennels and the hunt stable were probably built about 1924 (Figures 19-20).

Located elsewhere on the estate, in the spacious clearing near the railroad tracks and the passenger station, the riding stable at Overhills also conformed to the familiar U-shaped configuration (Figure 21). Reutilizing an existing stable in 1922, New York architect, John Oakman, designed this frame, Colonial Revival building, preceding the construction of the hunt stable and dog kennels by approximately two years (Figures 19 and 20).

In Joseph Brown Thomas's 1928 book, *Hounds and Hunting Through the Ages*, a classic work on the subject of fox hunting; he chronicled his hunts at Overhills, including some detailed descriptions of the physical landscape of the estate. Thomas observed that

because of the absence of undergrowth, the woodlands of the estate more closely resembled French forests leased for fox hunting than the denser forests common to America (Figure 22). Thomas wrote:

> Game and hounds can be seen crossing, in large measure it is possible to see through the forest as much of the underbrush is kept trimmed for the local necessity of using fagots for fuel. The origin of this marvelous system of rides is very ancient, and doubtless was inaugurated in the royal forests, in order to facilitate the hunting pleasure of the kings. These wide, straight rides, carpeted with green grass, form excellent fire protection, and are marvelously beautiful to behold. ..Although such forestry in America would be of economic and aesthetic value and very useful, especially in hunting countries, it is nowhere done, except in the Overhills country, where it has proved its value....(Thomas 1928: 207)

> [However], the gently rolling Overhills country of North Carolina presents a problem which perhaps exists in few other fox hunting centers. ..In most sections it is practically pure sand, underlaid by clay; except for isolated cotton fields here and there, it is entirely covered by a sparse growth of pine, interspersed by scrub oak. ... There is no fencing, but ditches exist in some low-lying spots which in days before the Civil War were reclaimed from swamp land, by slave labor, for plantations. Although there is no wire, there is the unique problem of long, narrow swamps which fringe the numerous streams, and it is necessary to make crossings in these natural barriers by means of corduroy roads. From many high points in this country, straight rides have been cut seventy-five feet wide and miles in length. These rides, radiating from a given point, give delightful vistas through the woodland remindful of the rides in French forests heretofore described. .. (Thomas 1928: 212-213).

Throughout the 1920s, Rockefeller purchased a series of tracts (a total of twenty in Cumberland and Harnett counties) around the periphery of Overhills to enlarge the facilities and to control neighboring development. Perhaps the most significant land deal occurred in 1927 when Rockefeller and Windsor T. White, also a member of Overhills, acquired the 966 acre Long Valley Farm from the Christian estate. Rockefeller and White maintained Long Valley as a working farm, raising mostly tobacco and livestock for market, while supplying Overhills with hunting fields and feed for game. In 1937, Rockefeller's nephew, James Stillman Rockefeller, acquired Long Valley (Hood 1992: 60-61; Hood 1993).

The heyday of Overhills as a sportsmen's retreat ended with the Great Depression. The number of guests dwindled after the 1929-1930 season, and the final party departed Overhills in early 1932. Percy Rockefeller died in 1934, followed two years later by his wife, Isabel, and in 1937, the last fox hunt was held at Overhills. By the late 1930s, after a decade of Rockefeller's financial backing and his own acquisitions of land around the estate, Overhills had become the family's private resort (Figure 23) (Hood 1992: 62-63).

Although the Depression restricted major construction projects associated with recreational activities, the 1930s witnessed numerous changes in both the operation and appearance of farming operations at Overhills. Since its formation, the estate had contained a number of tenant farms sited around the periphery of the tract. Some had already existed on the property when the Croatan Club was founded in 1906-1907, while others were either acquired during the years of expansion or were developed in the 1930s to increase the estate's agricultural income. The 250 acre Townsend Farm along the Little River appears on the earliest Overhills plats. By the early 1930s, Overhills contained about a dozen farm tenants and roughly 2,000 acres of cultivated land. Many of the tenants and some 700 acres of agricultural fields were located on Long Valley Farm, acquired by Overhills in 1927. The Frazier, Williams, and Harp farms lined the south side of Manchester Road on the Long Valley tract. Other tenant operations included Cameron Farm along Vass Road, Hairfield Farm bisecting McArthur Road on the east side of the estate, Chinaberry Farm located just south of Hairfield Farm, and apparently several farmsteads sited on the vast acreage which Overhills purchased around its core tract during the 1910s and 1920s but later sold. The tenants at Overhills grew bright leaf tobacco, cotton, and quantities of peas, hay, and rye for market. Reflecting the property's origins as a naval stores plantation, tenants continued to manufacture and sell small amounts of tar and wood shingles until the early 1930s (Overhills Estate Archives). ("Map of Overhills Townsite" 1913; U.S. Department of Agriculture 1938; G.E.C. Inc. 1998: 338-341).

In early 1932, Rockefeller had hired William Bruce, formerly in charge of the fox hunting facilities, as the farm manager. Bruce started a dairy operation (now gone), increased timber, cattle, and tobacco production, and improved general living conditions on the tenant farms. Consequently, new or updated farm complexes arose during the late 1930s and 1940s, each with simple, gable-front tenant cottages encircled by tobacco barns, pack houses, and other support buildings. Today, the Cameron, Hairfield, Frazier, and Williams farms all retain some of these elements although typically heavily altered or in disrepair (Overhills Estate Archives; Elliman 1989; Hood 1992: 62-63; G.E.C. Inc. 1998: 48-97).

While Overhills began to sharpen its agricultural focus in the early to mid-1930s, the economic hardships of the Depression forced the J. Van Lindley Nursery Company to close its Jumping Run Creek operation. In 1932, the company sold the 1,224 acre nursery lands to Isabel Rockefeller. Concerned with the nutrition and overall physical well-being of rural children in the area (an interest perhaps sparked by her own beginning ill health), Isabel Rockefeller converted the Lindley bungalow and several nearby worker cottages to a small, private health- care complex for tubercular and malnourished children. The Preventorium, as it was known, operated only briefly until the death of Isabel Rockefeller in 1936 (Hood 1992: 67).

The Late 1930s to the Present

Following the deaths of Percy and Isabel Rockefeller, Overhills underwent a series of major changes that continued into the postwar years. Between 1936 and 1938,

approximately seventy- five percent of the roughly 40,000 acres was sold to reduce taxes and raise funds for reinvestment. In 1938, the five Rockefeller children, who had inherited the property, formed a family-owned holding company, Overhills Farms, Inc. Avery Rockefeller, the only son, served as corporation president, assuming his father's managerial role of the estate (Elliman 1989).

After the Second World War, Avery Rockefeller oversaw the demolitions of both the Overhills Club House (1945) and Covert (early 1950s), citing maintenance costs as the justification. But he also commissioned the construction of a host of service and agricultural buildings as well as three family cottages, Sycamore (1949), Cherokee (1955), and Bird Song (1963). Avery Rockefeller himself designed both the H-shaped Cherokee and the long, horizontal Bird Song, the latter for his personal winter residence (Hood 1992: 71).

In the 1970s and 1980s, Avery Rockefeller's son, Avery Rockefeller, Jr., and later his grandson, Christopher J. Elliman, assumed ever greater leadership roles at Overhills. In 1972, William Bruce, farm manager for some forty years, died. Under the supervision of new managers, acres of beetle-infested pines on the east side of N.C. 87 were clear-cut for cattle raising, portions of the former Lindley nursery fields were used for the cultivation of corn .and other cash crops, the tenant farm system was abolished, and agricultural production brought under the control of the farm manager. Hog and pig farming began around Jumping Run Creek and on other tracts just east of N.C. 87 in the 1970s and increased during the following decade. The 1980s witnessed the re-seeding of those areas clear-cut in the previous decade and the termination of clear-cutting methods in favor of selective timbering and the commercial harvesting of pine needles. Concurrently, the third and fourth generations of Rockefellers continued to frequent Overhills during the winter seasons, residing in the family cottages, playing golf, swimming, and engaging in numerous other recreational pursuits (Hood 1992: 72-74, 125-126).

The Rockefellers last visited Overhills in 1992. In that year, the U.S. Government began negotiations to purchase the tract for the U.S. Army and set into motion plans to incorporate Overhills into the larger Fort Bragg Military Reservation. The sale was completed in 1997.

Figure 1: James Francis Jordan, 1917 (Source: Greensboro Public Library).

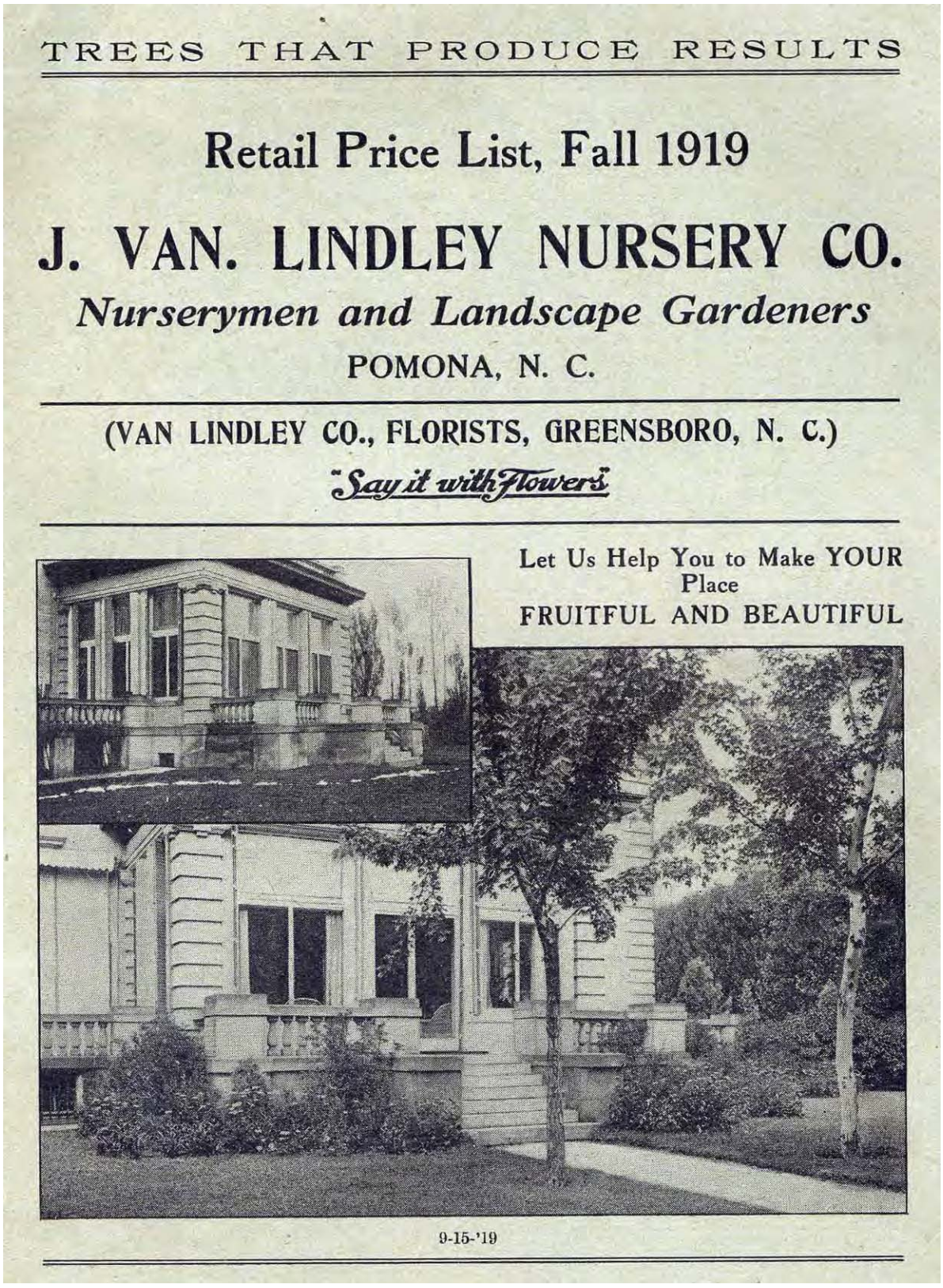


Figure 2: Cover of Lindley Nursery Catalog, 1919 (Source: Greensboro Historical Museum).

Figure 3: Overhills Country Club, 1920s (Source: North Carolina State Archives).

Figure 4: Overhills Aerial, 1920s (Source: North Carolina State Archives).

Figure 5: Percy Rockefeller in 1916 (Source: University of Illinois Library).

Figure 6: Isabel Stillman Rockefeller, date unknown (Source: Rockefeller Archives).

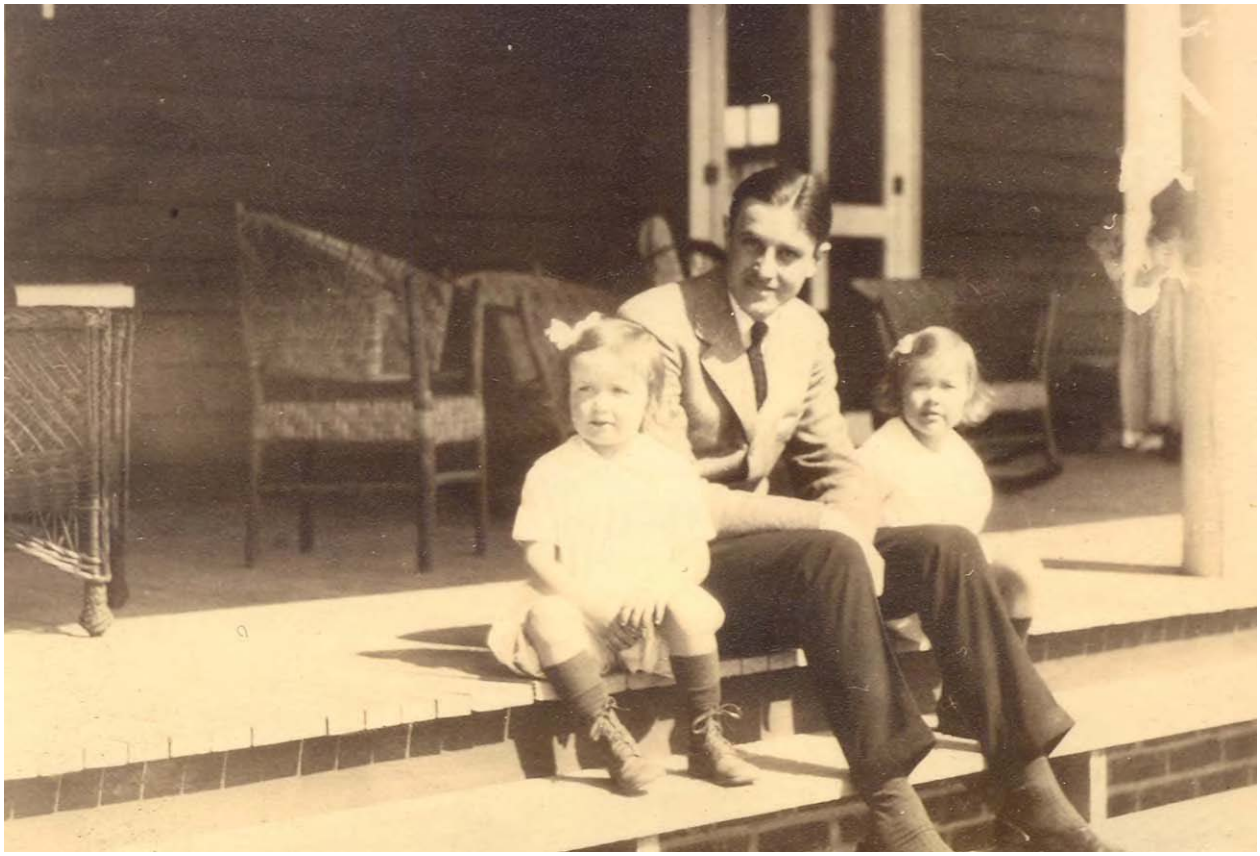


Figure 7: Averell Harriman and his daughters on the porch of the Harriman Cottage (Source: Kathleen Harriman Mortimer).

Figure 8: Polo Barn before renovations, 1920s (Source: North Carolina State Archives).

Figure 9: The Hill in the 1920s, Left to Right: Country Club, Harriman Cottage, and Covert Cottage (Source: North Carolina State Archives).

Figure 10: Harriman's Cottage, 1920s (Source: North Carolina State Archives).

Figure 11: Rockefeller's Covert Cottage [front], 1920s (Source: North Carolina State Archives).

Figure 12: Rockefeller's Covert Cottage [side], 1920s (Source: North Carolina State Archives).

Figure 13: Elmira Rockefeller [left], an Overhills Club Member, and Faith Rockefeller [right] in front of the Clubhouse, 1920s (Source: North Carolina State Archives).

Figure 14: Mark Griffith [left] and Stillman Rockefeller [right] on one of the Overhills riding trails, 1920s (Source: North Carolina State Archives).

Figure 15: Mark Griffith with quail, 1920s (Source: North Carolina State Archives).

Figure 16: Side of Croatan Cottage, 1920s (Source: Fort Bragg Cultural Resources).

Figure 17: Atlantic Coast Line Railroad moving through Overhills, 1920s (Source: North Carolina State Archives).

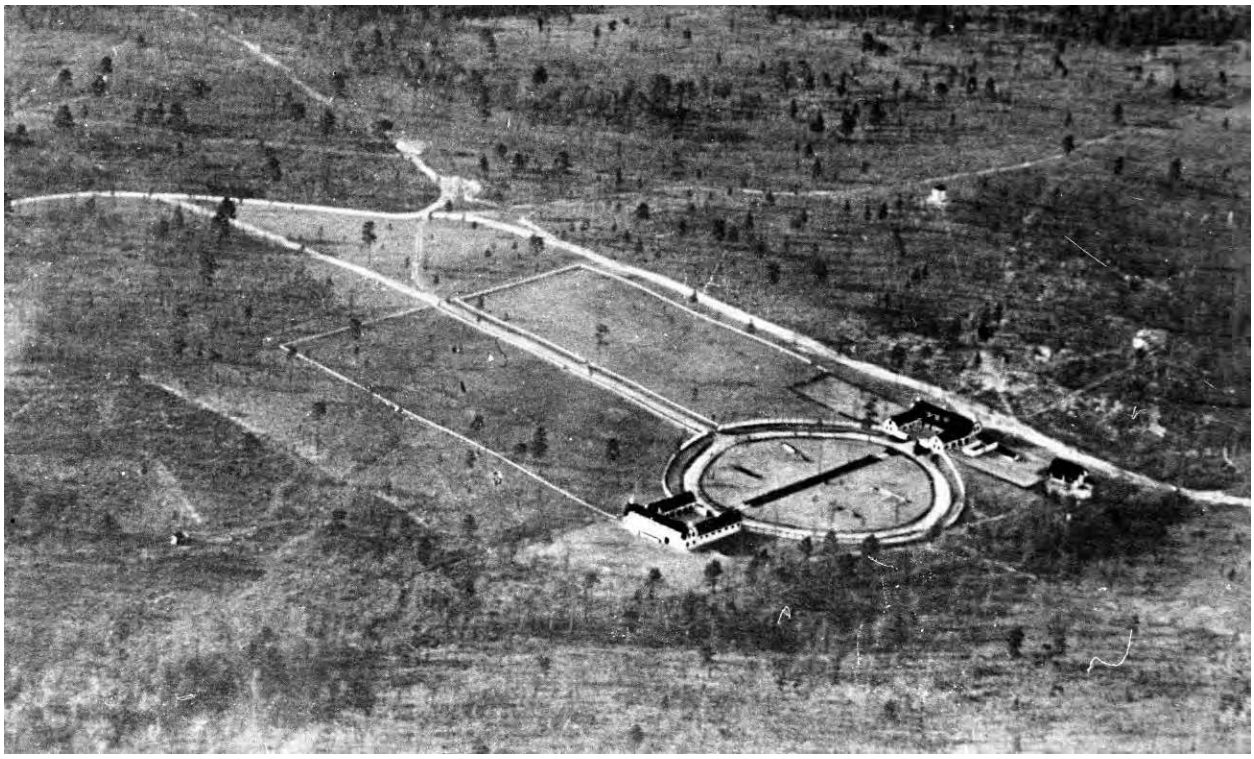


Figure 18: Aerial of the Hunt Stable Complex, 1920s (Source: North Carolina State Archives).

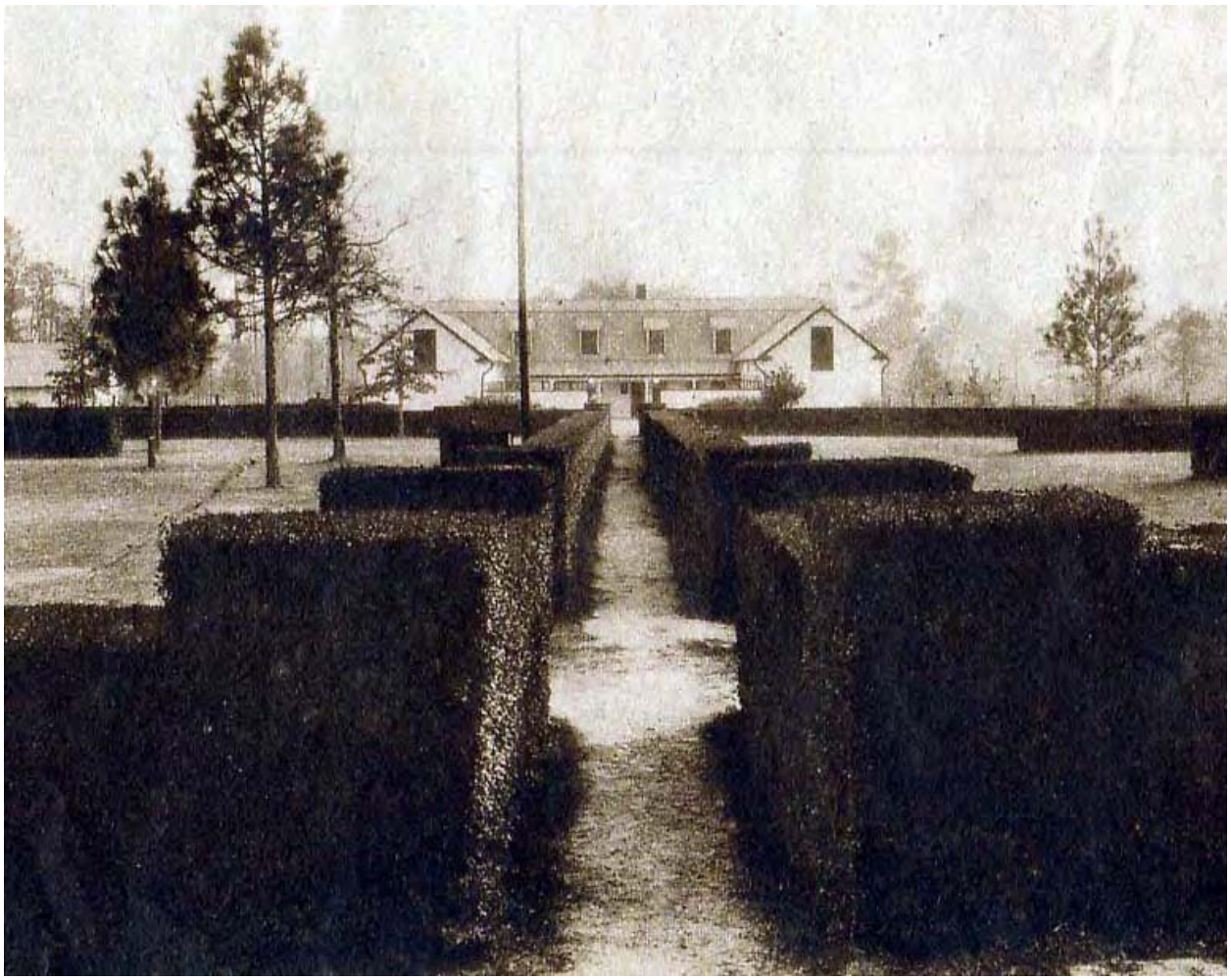


Figure 19: Hunt Stable, 1920s (Source: Fayetteville Observer).

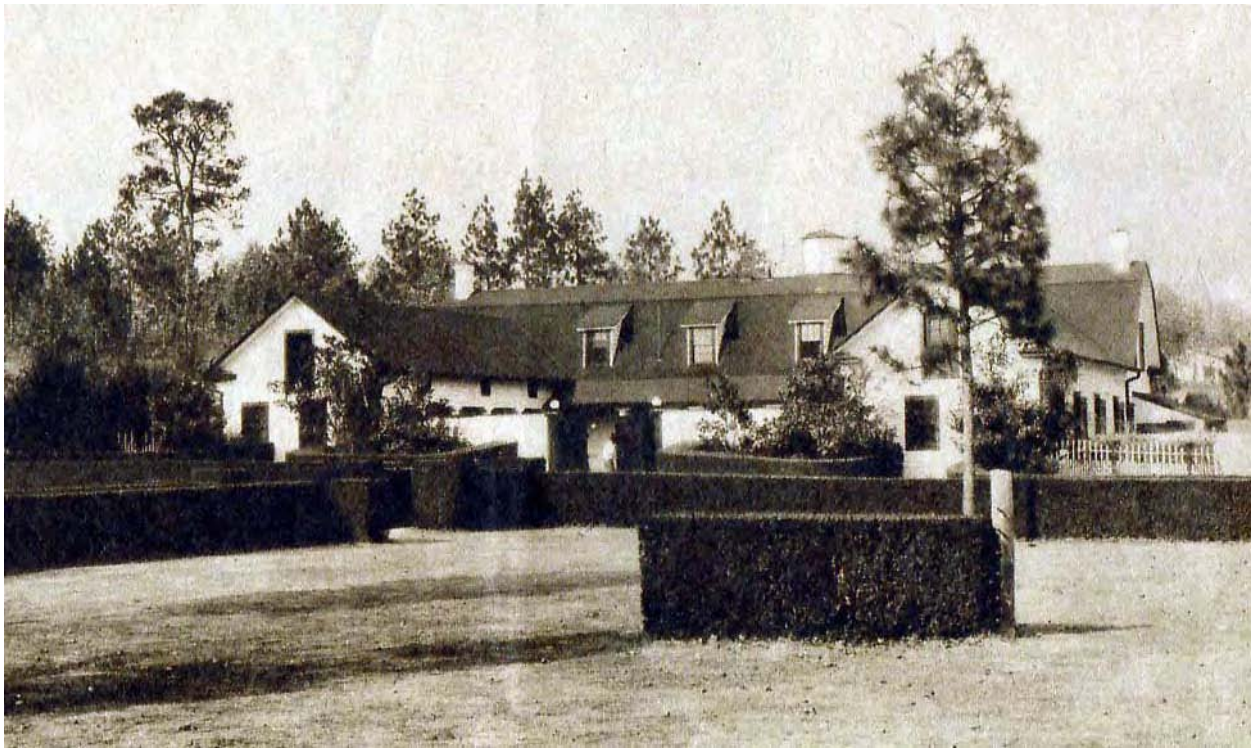


Figure 20: Dog Kennel, 1920s (Source: Fayetteville Observer).

Figure 21: John Oakman's redesign of an existing stable, 1920s (Source: Fayetteville Observer).

Figure 22: Fox Hunting at Overhills, 1920s (Source: North Carolina State Archives).

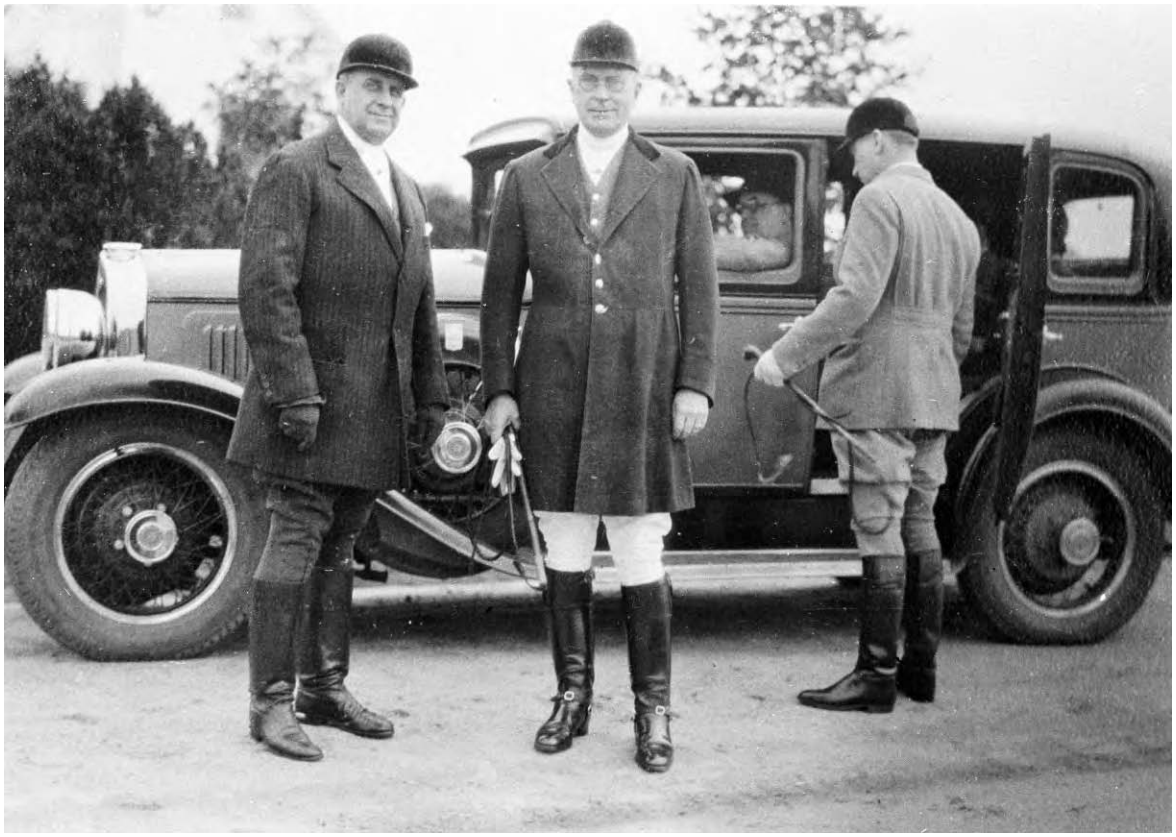


Figure 23: Percy Rockefeller [center} and two unidentified Club members ready for the hunt, 1920s (Source: North Carolina State Archives).

OVERHILLS, HUNTING LODGE
(Building No. 11)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
100 Alabama St. NW
Atlanta, GA 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OVERHILLS, HUNTING LODGE
(Building No. 11)

HABS No. NC-407-E

Location: West of Nursery Road & north of Thurman Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3898910.679468

Present Owner: Department of Defense
Department of the Army
Fort Bragg

Original Use: Recreation

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Hunting Lodge in the Entrance Compound portion of the Overhills area at Fort Bragg is a contributing part of an eligible Fort Bragg historic district for the National Register of Historic Places. The Hunting Lodge was constructed ca. 1906 for the Croatan Club. The Entrance Compound area is at the center of the Overhills historic district as identified in the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, May 2000.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: Ca. 1906.

2. Architect: Unknown.

3. Original and Subsequent Owners: Rockefeller Family, Fort Bragg.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown.

5. Original plans and construction: None could be located.

6. Alterations and additions: A frame addition and connecting hallway were built in the 1960s to the southwest of the original ca. 1906 log structure. The laundry room (Photo NC-407-E-10) of the frame addition was originally a rear porch that has since been enclosed.

B. Historical Context:

See HABS No. NC-407 for Overhills context.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Built on a northeast-southwest orientation, the Hunting Lodge is a single story building with two main masses. The original Hunting Lodge, built around 1906, is a log construction building with two main rooms and an ell. The main rooms of the lodge are covered by a gable roof; the rear ell has a shed roof that frames into the ridge of the gable roof. The gables of the main log structure and the ell are filled with weatherboard siding, as are some of the original openings in the ell. The frame addition was built in the 1960s along with a hyphen which connects the addition to the original Hunting Lodge. The frame addition and hyphen both have gabled roofs and are sheathed in asbestos shingles with a wood grain texture. A large porch is located on the southeast facade of the addition and a smaller porch, on the northeast facade, was later converted into a laundry room. The facades of the laundry room show three courses of concrete block on the bottom and weatherboard siding on the upper portion.

2. Condition of the Fabric: The log structure is in excellent condition although some of the mortar is missing. Doors throughout the building are difficult to open and windows are in poor condition, but the structure and foundation are sound for all parts of the lodge.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The Hunting Lodge is composed of two masses and a hyphen. The northwest mass is the original three room log structure that served as the Hunting Lodge. The log structure is a single story, two room, rectangular block with an ell attached on the northeast side. The structure measures 17'-1" along the northwest facade and 23'-2¾" along the southwest facade. The ell measures 11'-9½"x 11'-10". The frame addition is a single story, two room, rectangular block with a small laundry room attached to the northeast facade. The frame addition measures 17'-1" along the southeast facade, 23'-8½" along the southwest facade, and the laundry room measures 7'-6"x 9'-1". The hyphen, which measures 7'-0"x 6'-11½", is set back 7'-7" from the southwest facade and runs between the log and the frame structures. A 13'-1"x 8'-1½" porch is located on the southeast end of the building. The porch is centered on the southeast elevation 2'-0" from each end of the facade. The ridge of the log structure is located 16'-0" above grade.

The northeast elevation (Photo NC-407-E-1) is the rear elevation. This elevation shows the log structure, hyphen, and frame addition. The rear elevation of the log

structure includes the ell, two windows, and a detached chimney. The ell of the log structure has a shed roof that frames into the ridge of the main gable roof. The rear elevation of the frame structure includes one window on the main facade and the laundry room facade which includes a door. The laundry room also has a shallow slope shed roof that frames into the top plate of the northeast wall.

The southeast elevation of the original log structure contains a door opening that has been blocked with a weatherboard covering (Photo NC-407-E-12). The southeast elevation of the frame structure (Photo NC-407-E-8) is a gable wall with asbestos siding. Two windows are located to either side of a central door. A porch is centered on the southeast elevation 2'-0" from each end of the facade. There is also a window on the southeast facade of the laundry room.

The southwest elevation (Photo NC-407-E-3, Photo NC-407-E-4, Photo NC-407-E-5, Photo NC-407-E-6, and Photo NC-407-E-7) is the front elevation. This elevation shows the log structure, hyphen, and frame addition. The log structure has two entrances which are each flanked by one six-over-six double-hung window located between the door and the end of the facade. The frame addition contains four windows and one additional window is located on the southwest wall of the hyphen.

The northwest elevation (Photo NC-407-E-1, Photo NC-407-E-2, and Photo NC-407-E-4) is a gable wall with log construction and concrete chinking. An original six-over-six double-hung window is centered under the gable. The logs run horizontal up to the eaves and the siding in the gable is weatherboard.

2. Foundations: The log structure has a brick pier foundation. Piers are 2'-2" wide and 8" deep; they are located in all corners of the log structure. One additional pier is located in the center of the northwest wall. The bricks are 4"x 2½"x 8". The spaces between the piers have since been filled with three courses of 7½"x 15½" concrete masonry units.

   The hyphen and frame addition have a concrete masonry unit foundation with cast iron grills for ventilation.

3. Wall Construction: The log structure is composed of logs that range in diameter from 3" to 10". The logs extend 1'-1" beyond the corners of the building (Photo NC-407-E-15) and have concrete chinking. The logs meet the foundation wall at 1'-10½" above a 1'-0" sill board. The gable is filled with 1"x 7" weatherboard siding.

   The walls of the hyphen and frame addition were inaccessible.

4. Structural System, Framing: Inaccessible.

5. Porches, Balconies: A porch is located on the southeast facade of the building. The porch is 13'-1" wide and 8'-1½" deep. The flooring is a 3" thick concrete slab that is scored into six sections. The porch is covered by a shed roof that is supported by 3½" square posts.

6. Chimney: The log structure has two chimneys. One brick chimney is located in the center of the roof. It is composed of the same bricks used in the foundation piers. The second chimney (Photo NC-407-E-12) is detached from the building and is located 1'-3½" from the center of the northeast facade of the ell. This chimney is constructed of 15½"x 3½"x 7½" concrete masonry units and measures 1'-4" square. A 6" galvanized metal pipe connects the chimney to the house at 6'-4" above grade. The total height of the chimney is 11'-7".

   The frame structure has an additional chimney. This chimney is located at the center of the roof. It is a concrete masonry unit chimney comprised of four courses of masonry above the roof.

7. Openings:

   a. Openings: None.

   b. Doorways and Doors: There are four entrances to the building. The log structure has two entrances, both located on the southwest facade. The door openings measure 2'-8½"x 6'-9" and are trimmed with 5½" trim on the top and sides. The northwest door has a screen door that is framed by a 2¾" trim on the top and sides and a 7" bottom piece. A horizontal framing piece measures 3½"x ¾" and is located in the center of the door, dividing the door in half; the top screen is 3'-3" tall and 1'-1" wide. The bottom half of the door is divided into six vertical panels by ¾"x ¾" strips of wood; each bottom screen measures 3¼"x 2'-3½". The southeast door also has a screen door (Photo NC-407-E-13) which is divided into three screens. The top screen is 2'-0" wide x 3'-1" tall and the bottom half of the door is divided into two vertical screens, each measuring 11¼"x 2'-6¼". Each screen is framed by a ½"x ¼" strip of molding on the exterior side of the door. The main doors for these doorways are five-panel doors (Photo NC-407-E-14). The two top and two bottom panels are vertical, and a center panel is horizontal.

      A doorway on the southeast wall of the log structure ell has been covered with weatherboards, but the trim is still extant on the facade. The opening was 2'-6"x 6'-8".

      The frame structure has two doors. The southeast facade has a door 7'-6½" from the south corner. The opening measures 2'-10½"x 6'-8¾". The screen door is divided into two parts; the top screen measures 2'-3½"x 3'-1½" and the bottom screen measures 2-3½"x 2'-5½". The other entrance to the

frame structure is located on the northeast side of the laundry room. The doorway measures 2'-8"x 6'-9" and has a 2'-8"x 6'-7¼" five-panel door similar to the doors on the log structure (Photo NC-407-E-10).

c. Windows: The windows of the log structure are six-over-six double-hung windows (Photo NC-407-E-13) with 9½"x 11¼" glass panes and ¾" muntins. The northwest facade has one window in a 2'-9½"x 4'-5½" opening with 5¼" trim on all sides and a 1" sill; it is located 7'-2¼" from the southwest facade. The southwest facade has two windows, both of which are in 2'-10"x 4'-7" openings with 5¼" trim on all sides and a 1" sill. The southeast facade window is the same size and configuration as the southwest facade windows and is located 3'-¾" from the southwest facade. The northeast facade has two windows; the northwest window is in a 2'-9½"x 4'-5½" opening with 5¼" trim on all sides and a 1" sill. The bathroom window is an awning window which measures 1'-4"x 2'-8½" with four 11½"x 1'-1½" glass panes and ½" muntins.

A window opening on the northwest wall of the log structure ell has been covered with weatherboards. The opening was 2'-8"x 4'-10". The trim is still extant on the facade.

Windows in the main rooms of the frame addition are six-over-six double-hung windows which are all original to the addition. The windows are in 2'-8"x 4'-6" openings with 4½" trim, a 5¾" window head and apron, and a 1" sill. The glass panes are 8½"x 11½" with ¾" muntins. The laundry room has a two-over-two double-hung window located on the southeast wall which measures 2'-11½"x 3'-1½". The horizontal glass panes measure 2'-7½"x 7½".

The window on the northwest facade of the log structure is located 1'-5¾" above the carpet. The windows on the southwest facade of the log structure are both located 1'-2½" above the carpet. The window on the southeast facade of the log structure is located 1'-2½" above the carpet. The northwest window on the northeast facade of the log structure is located 1'-5¾" above the carpet. The bathroom window on the northeast facade is located 1'-9" above the floor. All windows in the frame addition are located 1'-11" above the floor, except for the laundry room window which is 3'-6" above the floor.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, Covering: The log structure has a gable roof covered with shingles applied in a diamond pattern. The decking is 1"x 5½" with ¼" gaps. The rear ell has a shed roof that frames into the main gable roof at its ridge (Photo NC-407-E-1).

The frame addition and hyphen have gable roofs covered in red and grey three-tab asphalt shingles. The laundry room on the rear of the frame structure has a shallow slope shed roof that frames into the gable roof at the eaves.

b. Cornice, Eaves: The main roof of the log structure has open eaves with exposed rafter tails; rake boards are 1"x 4½". The ell has open eaves and a 1"x 4½" fascia board; rake boards are 1"x 4½". The hyphen and frame addition, including the laundry room, have open eaves with exposed rafter tails. Rake boards for the frame addition and laundry room are 1¾"x 4½". There are no gutters.

c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: There are none.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plan: The floor plan of the log structure is divided into three rooms. The two main rooms are accessed via the entrances on the southwest facade. Each of these rooms measures 15'-10½"x 10'-9½". These two rooms are connected by a door located 1'-3" from the southwest wall. An 11'-3"x 10'-9" ell, which currently serves as a large bathroom, is located off the rear of the southeast room.

The floor plan of the frame addition is divided into three rooms as well. The addition can be entered from the exterior either through a door on the northeast wall of the laundry room, or through a door on the southeast facade. The laundry room, which was converted from its original use as a porch, measures 6'-11½"x 8'-0" and provides access to the northwest room. The northwest room has an odd shape, as it includes the hyphen between the log and frame structures. The room is 15'-10¼" deep, and measures 18'-4¼" from the northwest end of the hyphen to the opposite wall. The northeast wall measures 8'-3½", and the southwest wall measures 10'-10". This room provides access to the southeast room in the addition, as well as access to the log structure via the hyphen. A closet is located on the southeast wall of this room, and another is located in a short hallway between this room and the southeast room of the addition. The southeast room measures 16'-0"x 11'-10" and can be accessed from the exterior by the entry on the southeast facade.

2. Stairways and Ladders: there are none.

3. Flooring: The floor covering is not original.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: Walls have a plaster finish. The laundry room has a v-groove panel ceiling; grooves are ½" wide and spaced 2¼" apart.

5. Openings:

a. Openings: None.

b. Doorways and Doors: The two main rooms of the log structure have a doorway between them that is located 1'-3" from the southwest wall. The opening measures 2'-5"x 6'-9" and has 5½" trim on the top and northeast side; the southwest side has 4¼" trim. The bathroom door is located 5'-8" from the southeast corner of the southeast room and measures 2'-9½"x 6'-8". The door is a five-panel door with the same configuration as the front doors of the log structure, there is no original hardware on these doors. The door to the bathroom closet is a 2'-4"x 6'-8" six-panel door which is not original; the horizontal panels measure 1'-7½"x 7¾". 5¼" brick mold trim surrounds the door.

The doorway that leads from the log structure to the frame addition is located in the northeast corner of the hyphen and measures 2'-8"x 6'-8". The door measures 2'-8"x 6'-6¾" and has five, 1'-11"x 10" horizontal panels and its original lockset. The interior laundry room door is 2'-10"x 6'-8" and has a six-paned window above three horizontal panels (Photo NC-407-E-16). The glass panes measure 7½"x 14½" and the bottom horizontal panels are 2'-0"x 7". Closet doors in the frame structure are five-panel doors of varying proportions (Photo NC-407-E-16). The small closet in the hall between the rooms has a 1'-11½"x 6'-6¾" door with 1'-4"x 9½" horizontal panels and the larger closet in the northwest room has a 2'-5¾"x 6'-6½" door with 2'-9"x 9½" horizontal panels.

c. Windows: There are no interior windows.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: The trim in the log structure ell is 2½" brick mold and is not original to the lodge. All other trim in the log building is 5¼" and original.

There is a molding around the ceiling and a quarter-round molding around the floor in the frame addition; these moldings are not original to the addition.

7. Hardware: Windows and doors in the Hunting Lodge appear to have original hardware, except where noted otherwise. No manufacturer for the hardware could be found.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: An un-vented heater was found in the southeast room of the log addition. The brand is Empire Corcho.

b. Lighting: There is no original lighting in the Hunting Lodge.

c. Plumbing: The plumbing network was inaccessible and its type is unknown.

d. Fixtures: The bathroom in the log structure has no original fixtures, however the toilet stamp, Sept 3, 1989, indicates the age of that fixture.

9. Original Furnishings: There are no original furnishings.

D. Site:

1. General Setting: The building is set approximately 76'-0" northeast of the entrance road to the complex. An unpaved access road runs along the southeast elevation of the Lodge and also leads to the Pump House (No.14) to the east.

2. Landscaping, Enclosures: There is an overall planting scheme for the Hunting Lodge. The southwest elevation faces an expanse of grass with five large loblolly pine trees spread across the area. Located in the grass, parallel to the southwest elevation, are four wooden railroad ties of varying lengths that span 46'-6". The railroad ties are 8'-10" from the building's facade; additional railroad ties are located perpendicular to these. The southwest elevation is planted with five mature holly bushes; one is planted at the southwest corner of the log structure, three more are planted along the frame structure, and one larger holly bush is planted at the southeast corner of the porch and is shared with the southeast elevation. There is a grouping of cat briar and two unidentified bushes interspersed with the holly bushes. Three glossy abelia bushes are located on the southwest side of the hyphen. The southeast elevation is planted with two mature holly bushes, one next to each corner of the porch. Each bush is shared with either the southwest or northeast elevations. The northeast elevation faces a grassy expanse with ten medium-size loblolly pine trees dispersed throughout the area; a wooden post and rail fence runs northwest. In addition to the pine trees, there is a dogwood located near the east corner of the building.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: There are none.

B. Historic Views: There are none.

C. Interviews: None

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: There are none.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Alexander, Frances and Richard Mattson. "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina, Final Report." Charlotte, NC: Mattson,

Alexander and Associates prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, May 2000.

Hood, Davyd Foard. "Overhills Historic District. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places" (draft), 1992. On file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

E. Likely sources not yet investigated: None.

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

The Cultural Resources Management Program in the Directorate of Public Works at Fort Bragg, North Carolina sponsored this project. The project was completed at the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch of the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) part of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC). The project historian was Adam Smith (CERL). Adam Smith, with assistance from Christella Lai and Jennifer Feucht, produced the architectural description section of the report. Martin Stupich produced the large-format photographs contained in the report. Documentation was coordinated with the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program through preservation planner Cris Armstrong and architectural historian Michelle Michael. The documentation was completed May 2007.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

OVERHILLS, HUNTING LODGE HABS NC-407-E
(Building No. 11)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer May 2003

NC-407-E-1 OBLIQUE OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS OF LOG STRUCTURE; VIEW TO SOUTH

NC-407-E-2 NORTHWEST FACADE OF LOG STRUCTURE; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

NC-407-E-3 SOUTHWEST (FRONT) ELEVATION; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-E-4 OBLIQUE OF NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO EAST

NC-407-E-5 SOUTHWEST ELEVATION OF LOG STRUCTURE; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-E-6 SOUTHWEST ELEVATION OF CONNECTION BETWEEN ORIGINAL LOG STRUCTURE AND FRAME ADDITION; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-E-7 SOUTHWEST ELEVATION OF FRAME ADDITION; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-E-8 SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF FRAME ADDITION; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

NC-407-E-9 NORTHEAST FACADE OF LAUNDRY ROOM; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

NC-407-E-10 DETAIL, LAUNDRY ROOM; VIEW TO WEST

NC-407-E-11 VIEW OF REAR, CENTER HYPHEN AND LAUNDRY ROOM; VIEW TO SOUTH

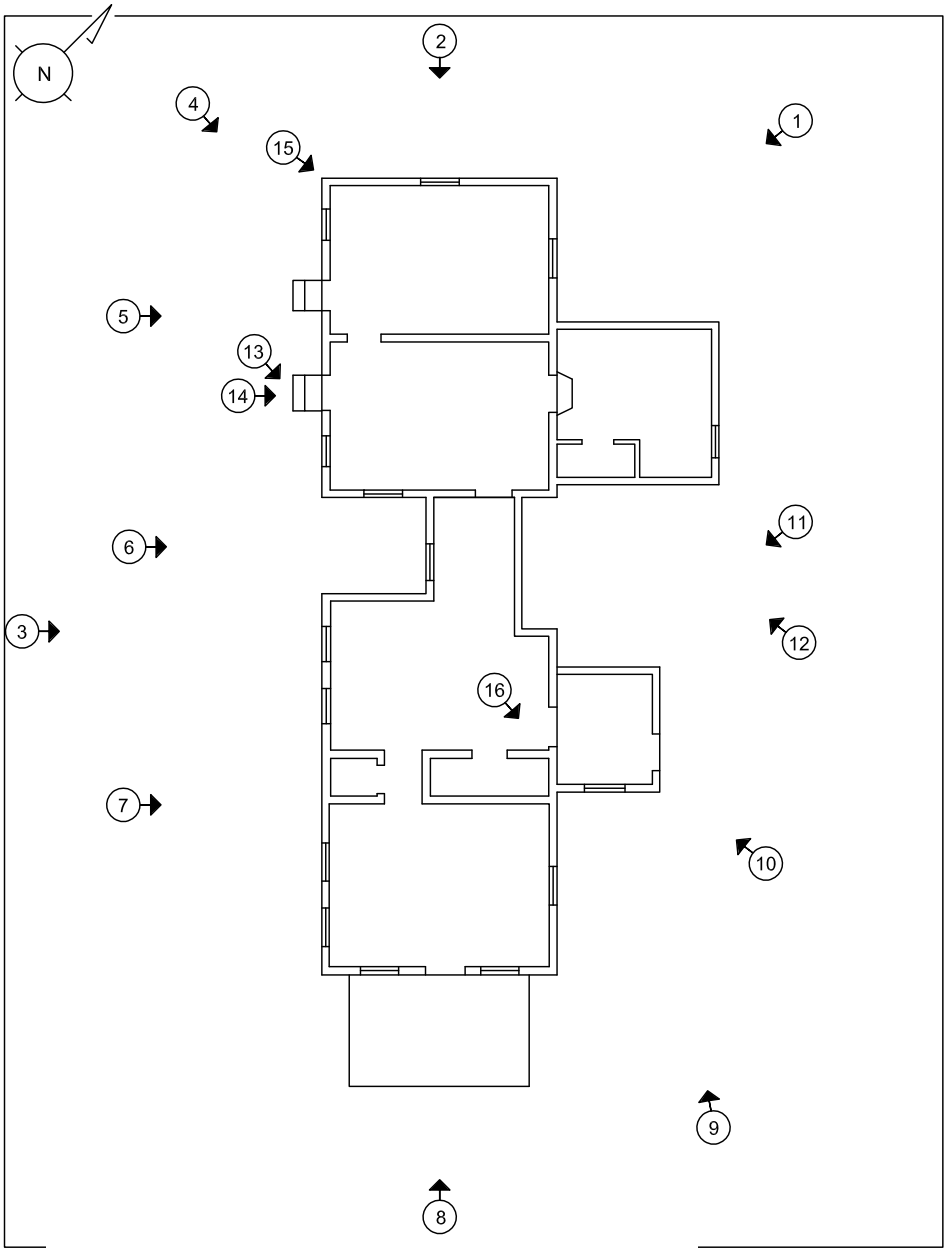
NC-407-E-12 VIEW OF REAR, CENTER HYPHEN AND LOG STUCTURE; VIEW TO WEST

NC-407-E-13 DETAIL, LOG STRUCTURE MAIN ENTRANCE; VIEW TO EAST

NC-407-E-14 DETAIL, LOG STRUCTURE MAIN ENTRANCE; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-E-15 DETAIL, NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOG STRUCTURE SHOWING JOINTS; VIEW TO EAST

NC-407-E-16 TYPICAL INTERIOR DOOR AT KITCHEN; VIEW TO EAST



Hunting Lodge – Building No. 11

Photograph Locations

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-E-1

NC-407-E-1 OBLIQUE OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS OF LOG STRUCTURE; VIEW TO SOUTH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. NC-407-E-2

NC-407-E-2 NORTHWEST FAÇADE OF LOG STRUCTURE; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. NC-407-E-3

NC-407-E-3 SOUTHWEST (FRONT) ELEVATION; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

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HABS No. NC-407-E-4

NC-407-E-4 OBLIQUE OF NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO EAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. NC-407-E-5

NC-407-E-5 SOUTHWEST ELEVATION OF LOG STRUCTURE; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. NC-407-E-6

NC-407-E-6 SOUTHWEST ELEVATION OF CONNECTION BETWEEN ORIGINAL LOG STRUCTURE AND FRAME ADDITION; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

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HABS No. NC-407-E-7

NC-407-E-7 SOUTHWEST ELEVATION OF FRAME ADDITION; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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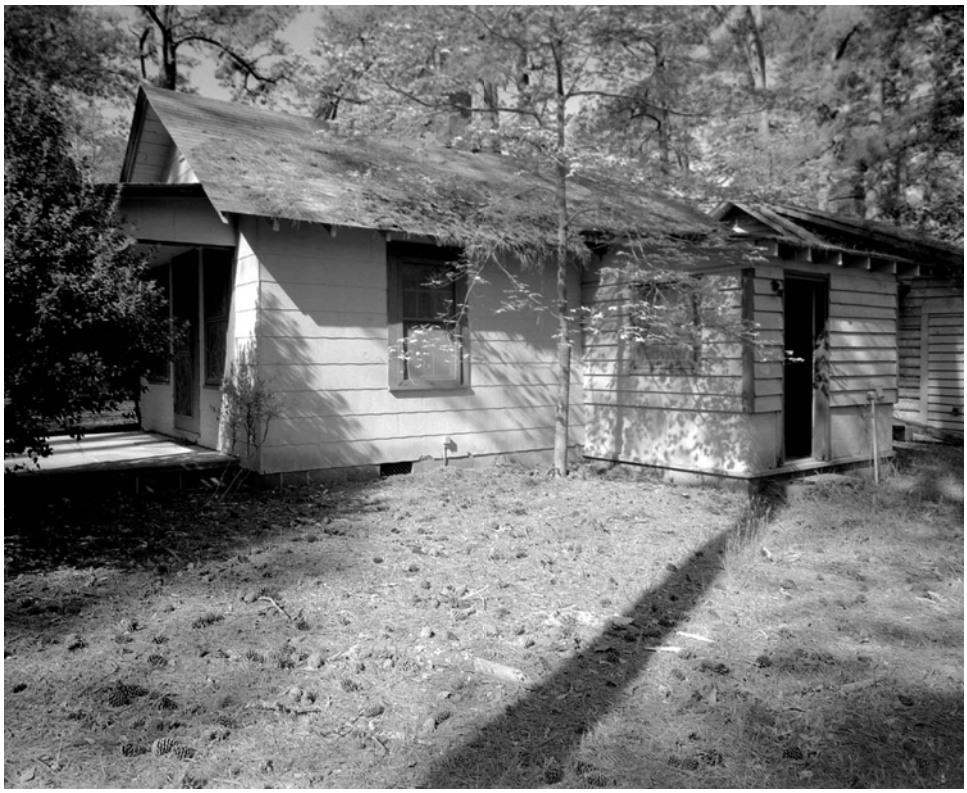
HABS No. NC-407-E-8

NC-407-E-8 SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF FRAME ADDITION; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-E-9



NC-407-E-9 NORTHEAST FAÇADE OF LAUNDRY ROOM; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-E-10

NC-407-E-10 DETAIL, LAUNDRY ROOM; VIEW TO WEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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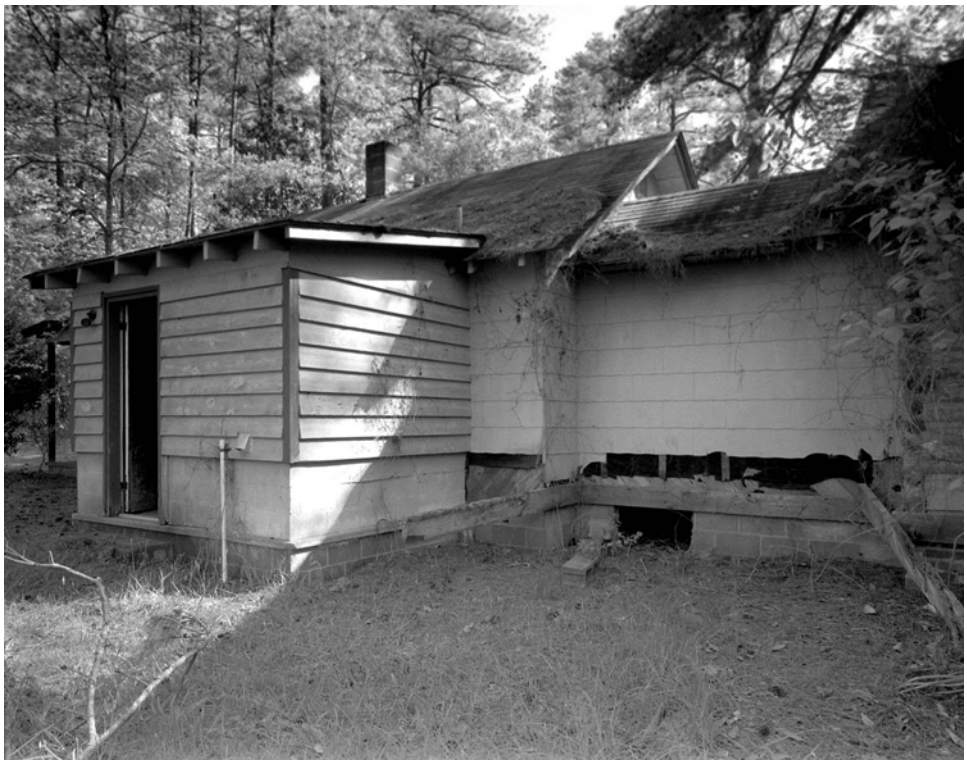
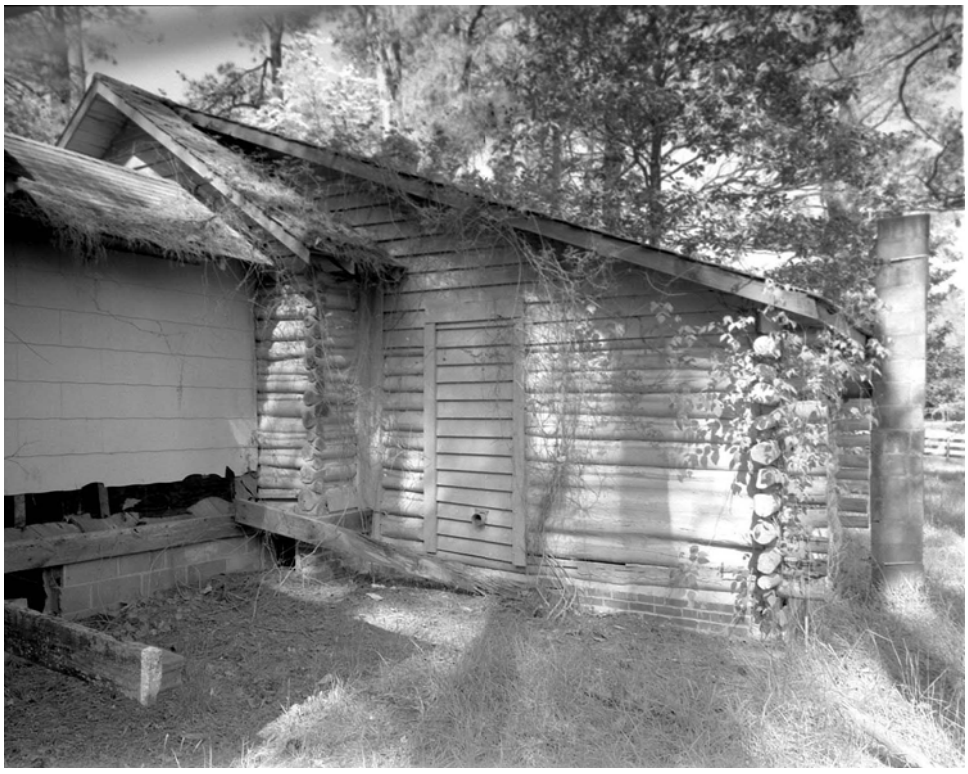
HABS No. NC-407-E-11



NC-407-E-11 VIEW OF REAR, CENTER HYPHEN AND LAUNDRY ROOM; VIEW TO SOUTH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-E-12



NC-407-E-12 VIEW TO REAR, CENTER HYPHEN AND LOG STRUCTURE; VIEW TO WEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. NC-407-E-13

NC-407-E-13 DETAIL, LOG STRUCTURE MAIN ENTRANCE; VIEW TO EAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. NC-407-E-14

NC-407-E14 DETAIL, LOG STRUCTURE MAIN ENTRANCE; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. NC-407-E-15

NC-407-E-15 DETAIL, NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOG STRUCTURE SHOWING JOINTS; VIEW TO EAST.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-E-16

NC-407-E-16 TYPICAL INTERIOR DOOR AT KITCHEN; VIEW TO EAST

OVERHILLS, PASSENGER STATION
(Building No. 12)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
100 Alabama St. NW
Atlanta, GA 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OVERHILLS, PASSENGER STATION
(Building No. 12)

HABS No. NC-407-F

Location: West of Nursery Road & north of Thurman Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3898884.679440

Present Owner: Department of Defense
Department of the Army
Fort Bragg

Original Use: Passenger Station

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Passenger Station in the Entrance Compound portion of the Overhills area at Fort Bragg is a contributing part of an eligible Fort Bragg historic district for the National Register of Historic Places. The Passenger Station was constructed ca. 1916 by the Atlantic Coast Line serving the Overhills area. The Entrance Compound area is at the center of the Overhills historic district as identified in the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, May 2000.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: Ca. 1920.

2. Architect: Unknown.

3. Original and Subsequent Owners: Rockefeller Family, Fort Bragg.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown.

5. Original plans and construction: None could be located.

6. Alterations and additions: Two shed additions were made in the rear to either side of the kitchen ell (Photo NC-407-F-7, Photo NC-407-F-8). The northwest addition contains two bathrooms and the northeast addition serves to extend the kitchen. The roofs of the additions have asphalt shingles unlike the asbestos-cement shingles on the roof of the original structure.

B. Historical Context:

See HABS No. NC-407 for Overhills context.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Built by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the Overhills passenger station (ca. 1916) stands out as a particularly handsome example of early twentieth century railroad architecture. The station features wood shingle siding, diamond-paned lattice windows, bracketed gable ends, exposed rafters, and skinned pine tree porch columns. While unusually stylish for such a small rail station, the craftsmanship and attention to detail reflected the social stature of the clients it served.

2. Condition of the Fabric: The overall condition of the Passenger Station is good. The wood shingles have delaminated paint around the skirt due to rain water bouncing off the ground onto the skirt. The flooring on the edge of the porch has deteriorated. Paint is in good condition around the windows, but the sills show signs of paint delaminating. The roof brackets are in good condition, but the north rake of the roof is damaged and has wet, rotten wood and missing rake boards. The roof is covered in moss and the chimney is dirty and missing much of its mortar. Inside, the east room fireplace needs to be cleaned and painted and there are horizontal stair-step cracks on the top right corner.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The Passenger Station is a single-story structure with a gable roof and rear shed additions. The plan of the building is a rectangle, measuring 40'-0"x 29'-5½" with a 10'-0" deep porch on the front facade. The ridge of the gable is located 19'-3¾" above grade.

The southwest elevation (Photo NC-407-F-1, Photo NC-407-F-2) is the front elevation. This facade is covered by a large porch that runs the whole 40'-0" length of the building. The porch roof is supported by six skinned pine tree columns, approximately 1'-2" in diameter. Two doors give access to a north and south waiting rooms, and coupled, diamond pane windows are located to the outside ends of the facade.

The northwest is the gable end, showing the incised front porch and rear addition with its own, shallower sloped shed roof. Four heavy, craftsman style brackets support the roof overhang. All four windows on the northwest facade are diamond pane windows; on the first level, two of the three windows are coupled. Another coupled window is located in the attic. A sign above the attic windows is painted with the word "Overhills".

The northeast elevation (Photo NC-407-F-4, Photo NC-407-F-5) is the rear elevation, which plainly shows the later additions to the building. The central bay, located under an extension of the main gable roof, is original and has a coupled, three-over-three double-hung window. The additions to either side of the central bay have shallow sloped shed roofs with asphalt shingles. These roofs frame into the rear wall of the original structure under the small diamond pane attic windows. One attic window is located above the southeast addition and two of these windows are located above the northwest addition. Each addition has a two-over-two double hung window; the window on the southwest addition is a coupled window.

The southeast elevation (Photo NC-407-F-2, Photo NC-407-F-3, Photo NC-407-F-4) is the other gable end which also shows the incised front porch and rear addition. Four craftsman style brackets support the roof overhang. This facade has three diamond pane windows; two are located on the first level and one is located in the attic, all are coupled. A sign above the attic windows is painted with the word "Overhills". An entry door is located toward the northeast end of the facade.

2. Foundations: The foundation is covered by a wood shingle skirt (Photo NC-407-F-9) and is therefore undetermined.

3. Wall Construction: The main perimeter walls have a wood shingle finish with 5½" to 5¾" tall shingles. Member sizes of the frame are undetermined.

4. Structural System, Framing: The Passenger Station is a wood frame building. Roof framing members are 2"x 6" spaced 2'-2" on center with 5¼" purlins.

5. Porches, Balconies: There is a porch on the front elevation which is 10'-0" deep and spans the entire length of the facade. The roof over the porch is supported by six skinned pole columns (Photo NC-407-F-12). The columns vary slightly in diameter, but are 11" on average at the base and 10" at the capital; capitals are 1'-1¼" square, and bases are 1'-1" square (Photo NC-407-F-11). The columns support a box beam, 9¼" wide, composed of 2”x 9” sides and a 2”x 6” on top and bottom. The porch deck is composed of 2" wide planks nailed to 2"x 8" floor joists with ¼" spacing between planks. Floor joists span two ways and are 1'-4" on center as indicated by the nails in the deck. The ceiling finish on the porch is beadboard, painted light blue.

6. Chimney: The chimney is centered on the ridge of the main roof and located slightly to the southeast of the middle of the roof. The chimney is fifteen courses of common brick.

7. Openings:

a. Openings: None.

b. Doorways and Doors: There are three entrances to the building; two are on the front (southwest) facade and the third is on the southeast facade. The doors on the front facade lead into two waiting rooms. The door to the northwest waiting room is in a 3'-3¼"x 7'-9½" opening. The door has a six-light window with 8 ¾"x 1'-3¾" panes and ¾" muntins. The door to the southeast waiting room measures 3-5¼"x 8'-0" and has a leaded glass window with a floral motif (Photo NC-407-F-13). The door on the southeast facade leads to the kitchen and measures 2'-7¼"x 6'-7¼". The door has a three-light window near the top with 1'-7"x 6¾" glass panes and 1¼" muntins.

c. Windows: The windows that are original to the house are inoperable diamond pane windows framed in 2'-5½"x 3'-9" openings. Each individual diamond pane is separated from the others by 1" muntins. These windows appear in both single and coupled configurations. Coupled windows are in 5'-5½"x 3'-9" openings with a 7½" mullion.

Two coupled windows are located on the front facade, one in the northwest waiting room and one in the southeast. These two windows are located 4'-9" above the porch floor. The northwest waiting room has two more original coupled windows on the northwest facade and the southwest waiting room has one more original coupled window on the southeast facade. There is one additional original coupled window that is located on the southeast facade of the chamber. There is also the only original single diamond paned window located on the northwest facade of the bathroom. These original windows are located 5'-4" above grade, on average.

The attic has its own set of original windows. Three diamond pane windows on the rear facade are framed in 2'-11¼"x 1'-5" openings and have ¾" muntins. One is located above the southeast kitchen addition, and two are located above the northwest bathroom addition. There is also a coupled diamond pane window on each gable facade in the attic. These windows are hopper windows in 5'-1¾"x 2'-8¾" openings with a 4" mullion.

There are two newer styles of double hung windows located in the kitchen and bathroom. The kitchen displays both window styles. The window closest to the eastern corner of the building on the northeast facade is a coupled two-over-two, double-hung window, framed in 4'-9"x 3'-2¼" opening with a 3" mullion. Glass panes are 1'-11¾"x 7" with 1" muntins. A second kitchen window is located toward the center of the building on the northeast facade. This window is a coupled, three-over-three, double-hung window with 8¼"x 1'-1½" panes and ¾" muntins. This window is

located 5'-5" above grade and framed in a 5'-3½"x 2'-10" opening and has a 5½" mullion.

The bathroom window on the northeast facade and the eastern kitchen window are the same style of window; the bathroom window differs slightly because it is a single rather than a coupled window. It is a two-over-two, double-hung window framed in a 2'-3¼"x 3'-1½" opening, with 1'-11¾"x 7" glass panes and 1" muntins. Both this window and the eastern kitchen window are located 3'-10" above grade.

A window at the center of the front facade was covered to make way for the additional closets on the southwest wall of the main waiting rooms.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, Covering: The main roof is a gable roof with asbestos-cement shingles in a honeycomb pattern. The roofs of the additions are shed roofs with asphalt shingles in an American bond.

b. Cornice, Eaves: The eaves are open with exposed rafter tails. There is no fascia board and no cornice. Rake boards are 2"x 8", nailed to the fly rafters with a 2" trim along the roofline. There are four craftsman style brackets under the overhang on the northwest and southeast facades (Photo NC-407-F-11). The brackets are 2'-5" deep and 2'-8" tall.

c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: There are none.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plan: The floor plan is divided into six unequal rooms. Two waiting rooms are located at the front of the station, and both are accessed from the front porch. The northwest waiting room measures 22'-2"x 17'-11½" and has a 4'-5"x 6'-2½" closet in the south corner of the room; a 2'-6½"x 6'-2½" closet for the 15'-5"x 17'-11" southeast waiting room is located to the southeast, behind the north waiting room closet. The 8'-10¾"x 8'-8½" chamber is located in the east corner of the southeast waiting room. A kitchen is located in the east corner of the station and can be accessed from a door on the southeast facade. The kitchen space is made up of a combination of the original building and an addition and measures 22'-11"x 9'-4¼". Two bathrooms which measure 8'-3 ½"x 9'-3½" and 6'-2¼"x 9'-3½", both later additions, are located in the north corner of the building.

2. Stairways and Ladders: There are none.

3. Flooring: The floors were originally 2¼" hardwood floors, but have been covered in carpet or linoleum.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The original wall finish is paint on beadboard in all rooms. The bead board is 3" wide, oriented vertically, and is covered by the existing particle board wall finish. Wall finish in the closets is composed of 1¾" vertical beadboard wainscoting, 3'-8¾" tall and horizontal beadboard for the upper wall finish. A 4¾" trim separates the finishes.

   The ceilings in the waiting rooms have been reframed at a lower height of 8'-4". The original ceiling, as found in the closet additions, is 1'-8½" taller than the reframed ceiling. The ceiling finish is paint on beadboard in all rooms.

5. Openings:

   a. Openings: There are none.

   b. Doorways and Doors: Interior doors in the station are not original.

   c. Windows: There are none.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: The fireplace in the southeast waiting room is brick with 8½"x 2½"x 3½" bricks on the mantle (Photo NC-407-F-14). Bricks are laid in a running bond with ½" mortar joints and painted red. A brick mantle shelf is cut out of the mantle above the firebox. The shelf is supported by three corbelled courses, and is 8½" deep. Three courses of brick are corbelled at the top of the mantle, and eight bricks below the mantle shelf are header bricks. The hearth is brick, 1'-7" deep and 5'-8½" wide, composed of 7¾"x 3¾"x 2" bricks, unpainted. The firebricks are not painted.

   The northwest waiting room contains a similar fireplace located back to back with the fireplace in the southeast waiting room. This fireplace was originally identical to the southeast fireplace, but has been modified somewhat. The firebox has been filled with brick, leaving a hole for the pipe of a wood or coal burning stove. Bricks are painted red and the original hearth has been covered with concrete.

   There is a 1½" crown molding in all rooms.

7. Hardware: Original hardware appears to be extant for all of the windows and doors in the station. No manufacturer for the hardware could be found.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

   a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: There is none.

   b. Lighting: Undetermined.

   c. Plumbing: The plumbing network was inaccessible and its type is unknown.

d. Fixtures: The fixtures in the station are not original. The toilet in the west bathroom is dated 1980.

9. Original Furnishings: Cabinetry in the kitchen is not original.

D. Site:

1. General Setting: The Passenger Station is located in the Entrance Compound, northeast of the entrance road and the railroad bed. The Hunting Lodge (No.11) is located just to the east; beyond that is the Entrance Compound Pump House (No.14). The Riding Stable (No.15) is in the distance to the north.

2. Landscaping, Enclosures: There is an overall planting scheme for the Passenger Station as indicated on the front and side elevations. In front, two planting beds flank the step to the porch. The planting beds contain glossy abelia and mature holly. The front yard faces the entrance road and a loblolly pine is located just across the road. Along the northwest elevation, making up about half the length of the side, is a planting bed containing camellia. The side yard includes three loblolly pines in a row that runs parallel to the road. Several loblolly pines are located in the rear yard of the building, concealing the building directly northeast of the Station. On the southeast elevation there is a planting bed similar to the one on the opposite side. The southeast bed is longer and filled with camellia. A few loblolly pines are dispersed throughout the yard on the southeast side of the Station.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: There are none.

B. Historic Views: There are none.

C. Interviews: None

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: There are none.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Alexander, Frances and Richard Mattson. “Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina, Final Report.” Charlotte, NC: Mattson, Alexander and Associates prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, May 2000.

Hood, Davyd Foard. “Overhills Historic District. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places” (draft), 1992. On file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

E. Likely sources not yet investigated: None.

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

The Cultural Resources Management Program in the Directorate Public Works at Fort Bragg, North Carolina sponsored this project. The project was completed at the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch of the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) part of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC). The project historian was Adam Smith (CERL). Adam Smith, with assistance from Christella Lai and Jennifer Feucht, produced the architectural description section of the report. Martin Stupich produced the large-format photographs contained in the report. Documentation was coordinated with the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program through preservation planner Cris Armstrong and architectural historian Michelle Michael. The documentation was completed May 2007.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

OVERHILLS, PASSENGER STATION HABS NC-407-F
(Building No. 12)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer May 2003

NC-407-F-1 FRONT (SOUTHWEST) ELEVATION; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-F-2 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTH

NC-407-F-3 SOUTHEAST FACADE; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

NC-407-F-4 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHEAST AND NORTHEAST FACADES; VIEW TO WEST

NC-407-F-5 NORTHEAST (REAR) ELEVATION; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

NC-407-F-6 NORTHWEST ELEVATION; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

NC-407-F-7 DETAIL, WEST SIDE SHOWING SHED ADDITION AND DIAMOND PANE WINDOWS; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-F-8 DETAIL, EAST CORNER SHOWING UPPER SLIT WINDOW UNDER EAVES AND EAST SHED ADDITION; VIEW TO WEST

NC-407-F-9 DETAIL, FOUNDATION SKIRT AT EAST CORNER SHED ADDITION; VIEW TO WEST

NC-407-F-10 DETAIL, WEST FRONT PORCH CORNER SHOWING TYPICAL BRACKET; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

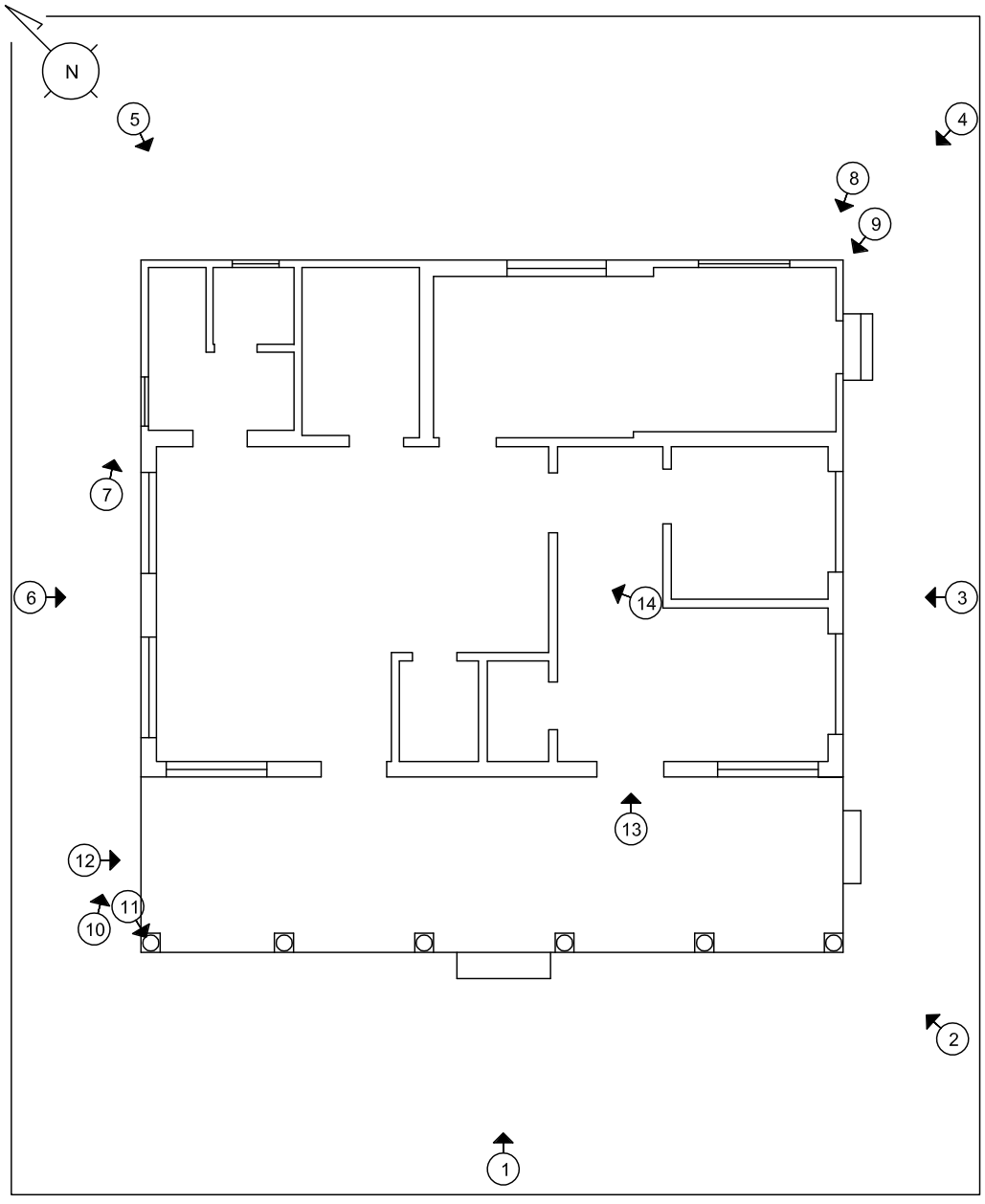
NC-407-F-11 DETAIL, WEST FRONT PORCH CORNER, SOFFIT AND COLUMN CAPITAL; VIEW TO SOUTH

NC-407-F-12 DETAIL, VIEW OF FRONT PORCH COLUMNS; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

NC-407-F-13 DETAIL, LEADED GLASS DETAIL IN FRONT DOOR; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-F-14 DETAIL, FIREPLACE IN MAIN WAITING ROOM; VIEW TO NORTH

Photograph Locations



Overhills Passenger Station – Building No. 12

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-F-1

NC-407-F-1 FRONT (SOUTHWEST) ELEVATION; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-F-2

NC-407-F-2 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-F-3

NC-407-F-3 SOUTHEAST FACADE; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-F-4

NC-407-F-4 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHEAST AND NORTHEAST FACADES; VIEW TO WEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-F-5

NC-407-F-5 NORTHEAST (REAR) ELEVATION; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-F-6

NC-407-F-6 NORTHWEST ELEVATION; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-F-7

NC-407-F-7 DETAIL, WEST SIDE SHOWING SHED ADDITION AND DIAMOND PANE WINDOWS; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-F-8

NC-407-F-8 DETAIL, EAST CORNER SHOWING UPPER SLIT WINDOW UNDER EAVES AND EAST SHED ADDITION; VIEW TO WEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-F-9

NC-407-F-9 DETAIL, FOUNDATION SKIRT AT EAST CORNER SHED ADDITION; VIEW TO WEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

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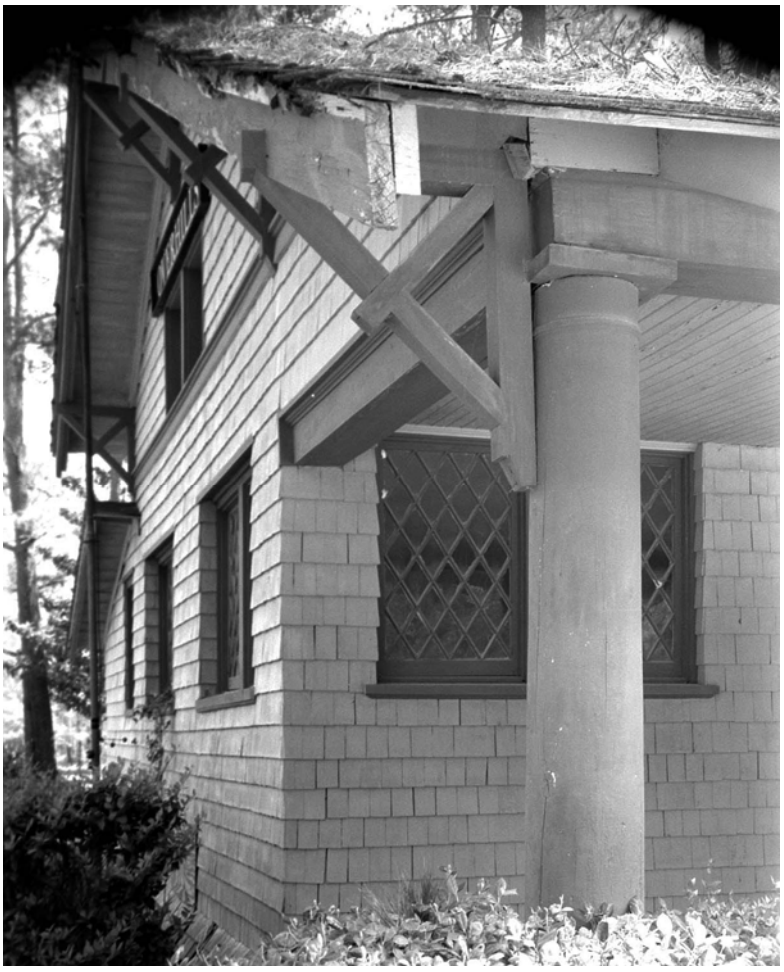

NC-407-F-10 DETAIL, WEST FRONT PORCH CORNER SHOWING TYPICAL BRACKET; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-F-11

NC-407-F-11 DETAIL, WEST FRONT PORCH CORNER, SOFFIT AND COLUMN CAPITAL; VIEW TO SOUTH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-F-12

NC-407-F-12 DETAIL, VIEW OF FRONT PORCH COLUMNS; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. NC-407-F-13

NC-407-F-13 DETAIL, LEADED GLASS DETAIL IN FRONT DOOR; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

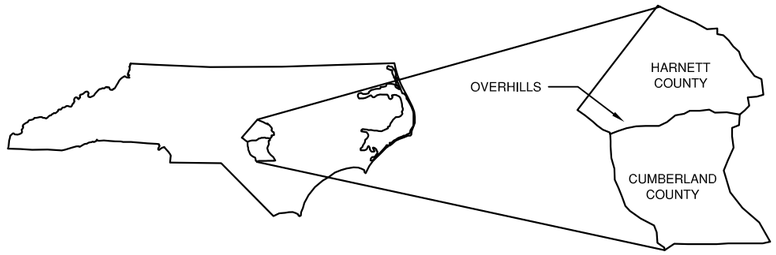
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-F-14

NC-407-F-14 DETAIL, FIREPLACE IN MAIN WAITING ROOM; VIEW TO NORTH

OVERHILLS

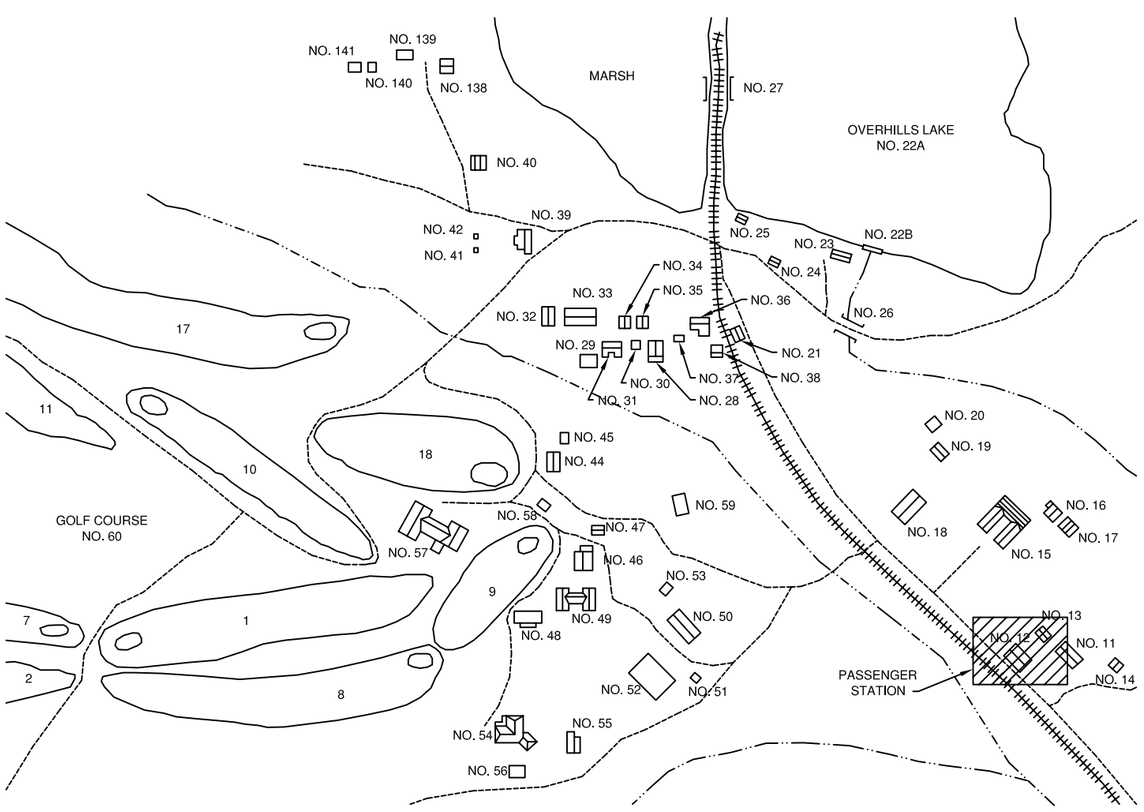
PASSENGER STATION



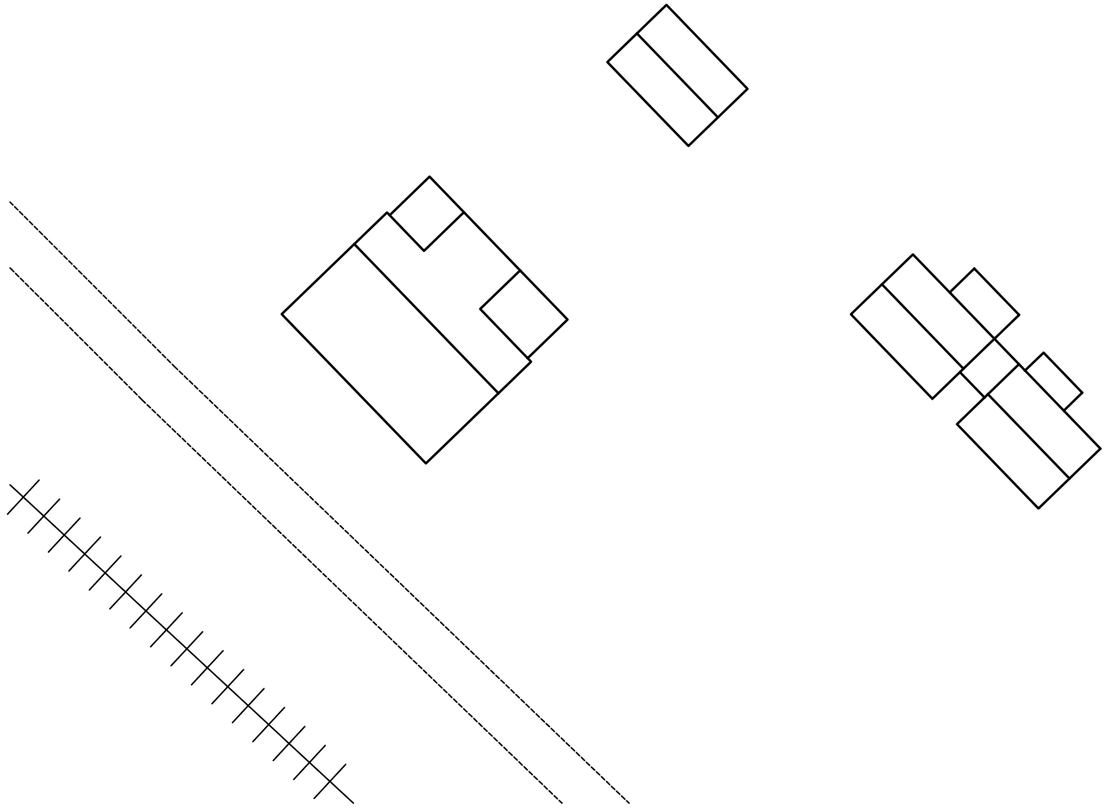
NORTH CAROLINA — NO SCALE

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

THE PASSENGER STATION, IN THE ENTRANCE COMPOUND PORTION OF THE OVERHILLS AREA AT FORT BRAGG, IS A CONTRIBUTING PART OF AN ELIGIBLE FORT BRAGG HISTORIC DISTRICT FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. THE PASSENGER STATION WAS CONSTRUCTED CA. 1916 BY THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE SERVING THE OVERHILLS AREA. THE ENTRANCE COMPOUND AREA IS AT THE CENTER OF THE OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT AS IDENTIFIED IN THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT, OVERHILLS TRACT, FORT BRAGG, MAY 2000.



OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT (PORTION OF) — NO SCALE



PASSENGER STATION SITE PLAN

0 4 8 12 16 32
FEET 1/16" = 1'-0" SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
METERS 1:200

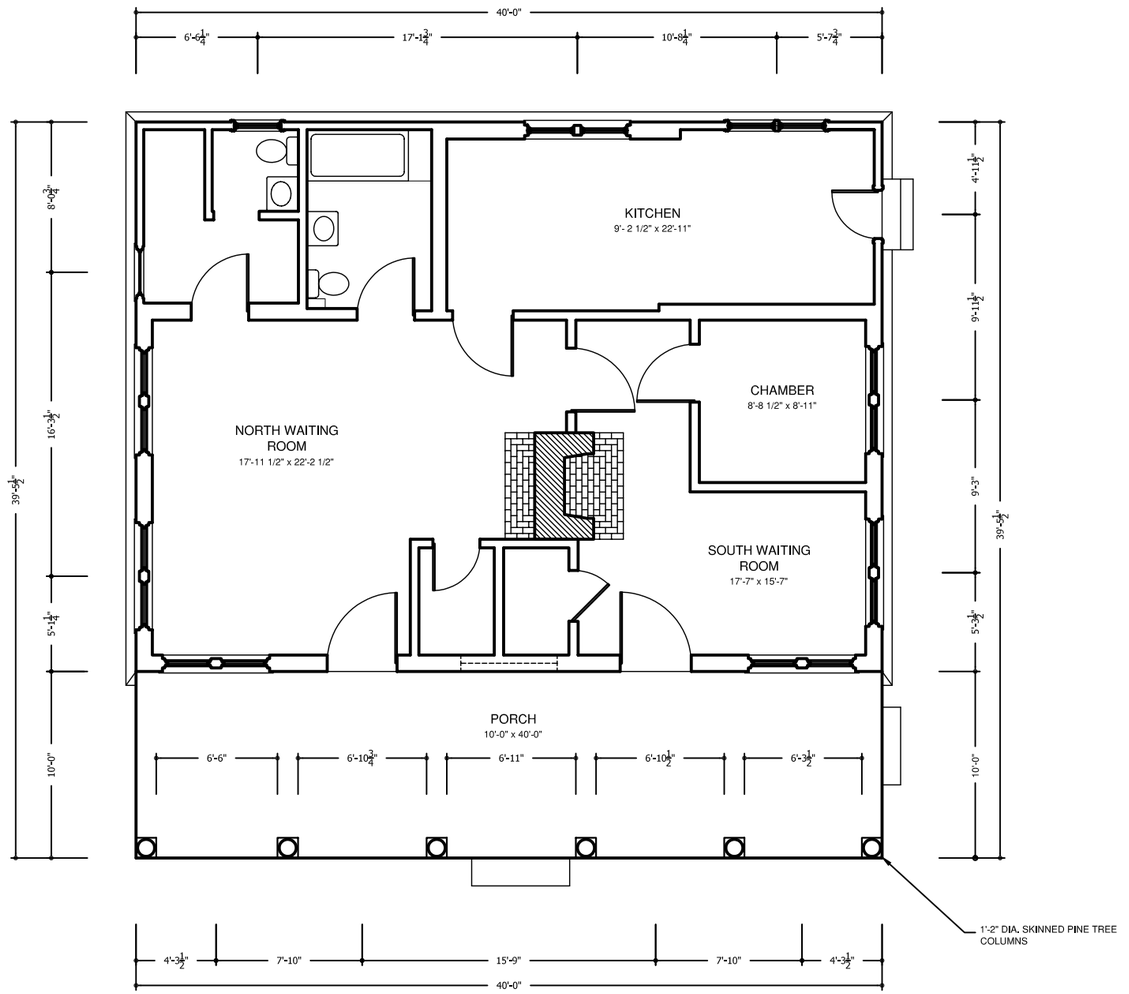
DRAWN BY: CHRISTELLA LAI AND SUNNY STONE; 2004

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ENGINEER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OVERHILLS, PASSENGER STATION (BUILDING NO. 12)
OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
FORT BRAGG HARNETT COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

SURVEY NO. NC-407-F

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 6 SHEETS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

MATERIALS
FLOORS: CARPET COVERING 2 1/4" HARDWOOD FLOOR IN WAITING ROOMS AND CHAMBER
PAINTED 2" PLANKS ON PORCH
VINYL IN KITCHEN AND BATHROOM
WALLS: PAINT ON BEAD BOARD IN ALL ROOMS
CEILING: PAINT ON BEAD BOARD IN ALL ROOMS

NOTE: DOTTED LINE ON PORCH WALL DEPICTS LOCATION OF AN ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENING
DIAMOND PANE WINDOWS NOT OPERABLE

0 1 2 3 4 8
FEET 1/4" = 1'-0" SCALE
0 1 2 3
METERS 1:48

DRAWN BY: SUNNY STONE AND CHRISTELLA LAI; 2004

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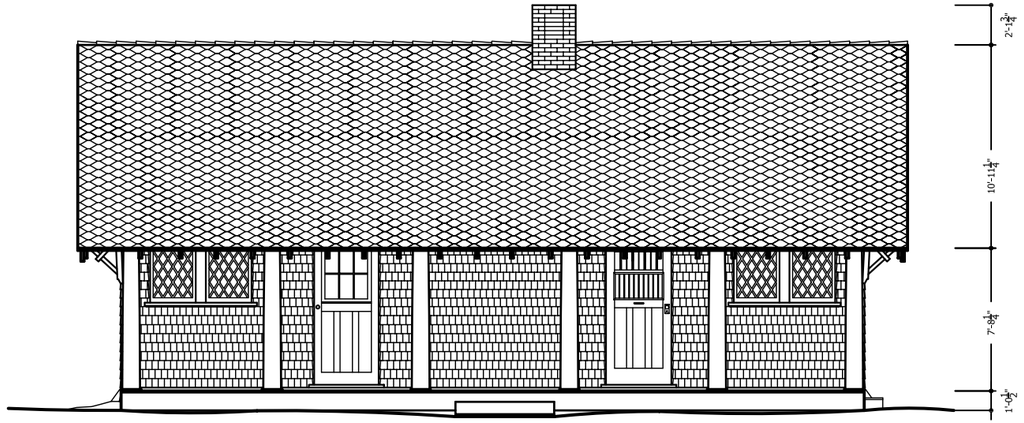
ENGINEER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OVERHILLS, PASSENGER STATION (BUILDING NO. 12)
OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT FORT BRAGG HARNETT COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

SURVEY NO. NC-407-F

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 6 SHEETS

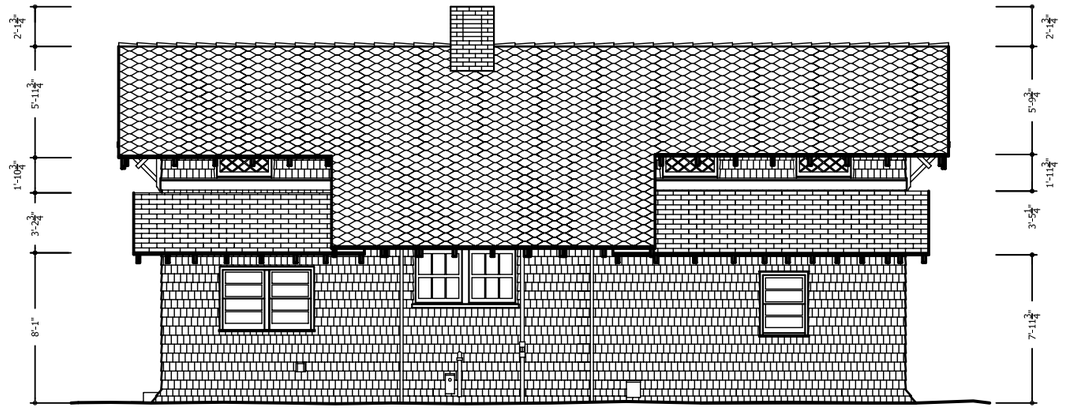


WEST ELEVATION

MATERIALS
SIDING: 5 1/2" TO 5 3/4" WOOD SHINGLES
ROOF: MAIN ROOF -- ASBESTOS-CEMENT SHINGLES IN A HONEYCOMB PATTERN
CHIMNEY: COMMON BRICK

NOTE: GUTTERS, DOWNSPOUTS, AND SCREEN DOORS OMITTED FOR CLARITY

0 1 2 3 4 8
FEET 1/4" = 1'-0" SCALE
0 1 2 3
METERS 1:48



EAST ELEVATION

MATERIALS
SIDING: 5 1/2" TO 5 3/4" WOOD SHINGLES
ROOF: MAIN ROOF -- ASBESTOS-CEMENT SHINGLES IN A HONEYCOMB PATTERN
ADDITION ROOFS -- ASPHALT SHINGLES IN AN AMERICAN PATTERN
CHIMNEY: COMMON BRICK

NOTE: GUTTERS, DOWNSPOUTS, AND REMOVABLE SCREENS OMITTED FOR CLARITY

0 1 2 3 4 8
FEET 1/4" = 1'-0" SCALE
0 1 2 3
METERS 1:48

DRAWN BY: SUNNY STONE AND CHRISTELLA LAI; 2004

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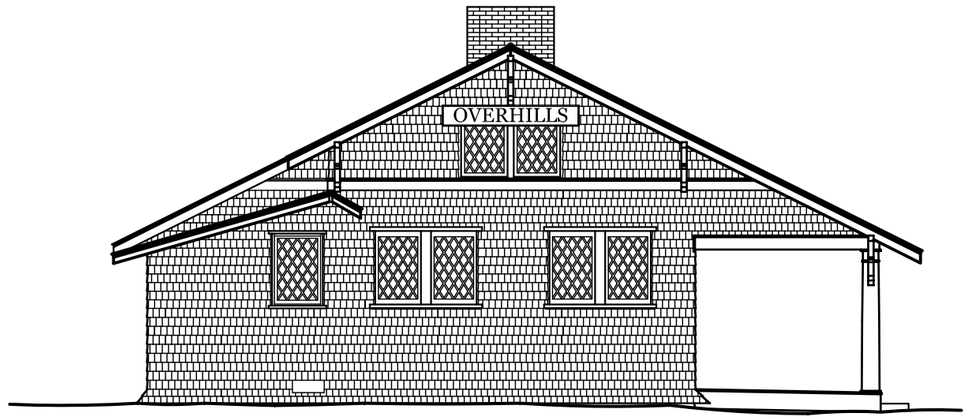
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB
U.S. Department of the Interior

OVERHILLS, PASSENGER STATION (BUILDING NO. 12)

OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT FORT BRAGG HARNETT COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

SHEET NO. NC-407-F

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 6 SHEETS

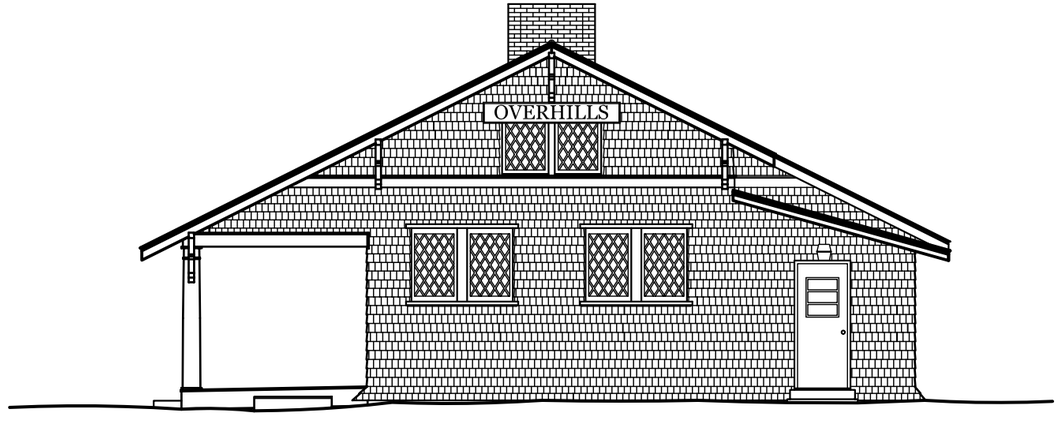


NORTH ELEVATION

MATERIALS
SIDING: 5 1/2" TO 5 3/4" WOOD SHINGLES
CHIMNEY: COMMON BRICK

NOTE: GUTTERS, DOWNSPOUTS AND REMOVABLE SCREENS OMITTED FOR CLARITY

0 1 2 3 4 8
FEET 1/4" = 1'-0" SCALE
0 1 2 3
METERS 1:48



SOUTH ELEVATION

MATERIALS
SIDING: 5 1/2" TO 5 3/4" WOOD SHINGLES
CHIMNEY: COMMON BRICK

NOTE: GUTTERS, DOWNSPOUTS AND REMOVABLE SCREENS OMITTED FOR CLARITY

0 1 2 3 4 8
FEET 1/4" = 1'-0" SCALE
0 1 2 3
METERS 1:48

DRAWN BY: SUNNY STONE AND CHRISTELLA LAI; 2004

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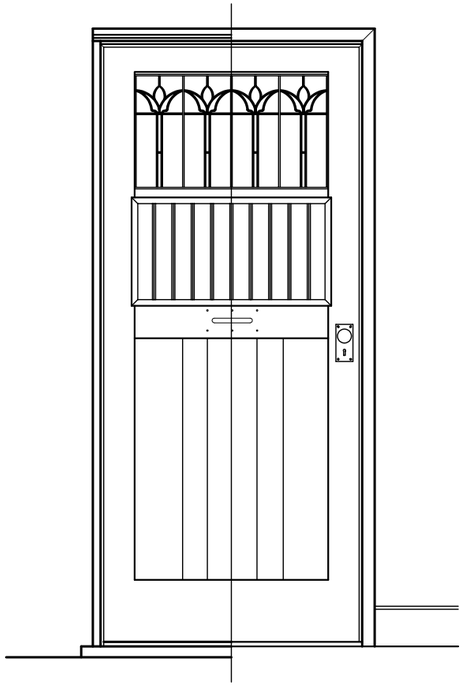
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB
U.S. Department of the Interior

OVERHILLS, PASSENGER STATION (BUILDING NO. 12)

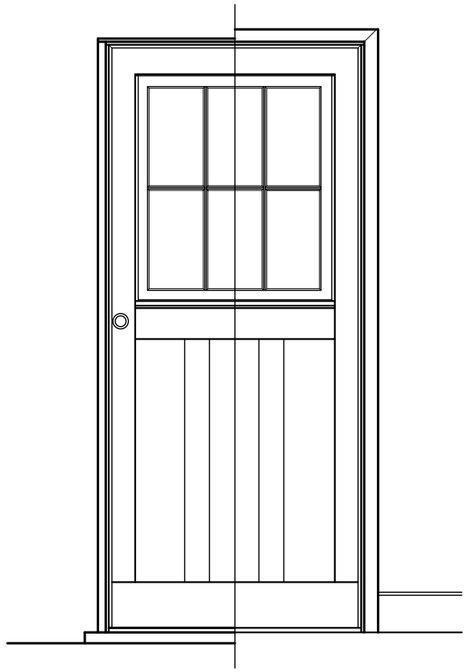
OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT FORT BRAGG HARNETT COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

HABS NO. NC-407-F

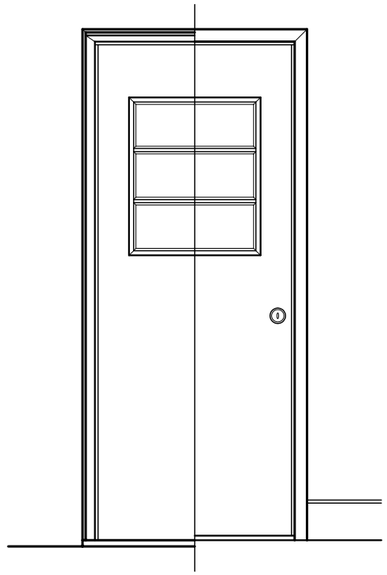
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 6 SHEETS



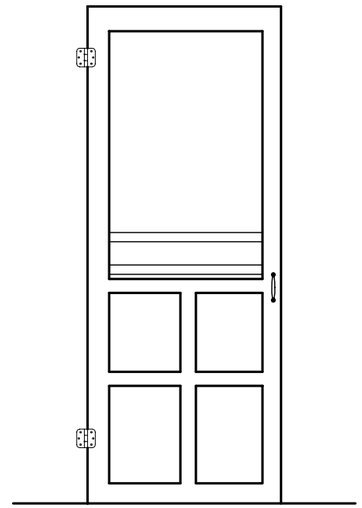
OUTSIDE AND INSIDE ELEVATION OF DOOR BETWEEN SOUTH WAITING ROOM AND PORCH



OUTSIDE AND INSIDE ELEVATION OF DOOR BETWEEN NORTH WAITING ROOM AND PORCH



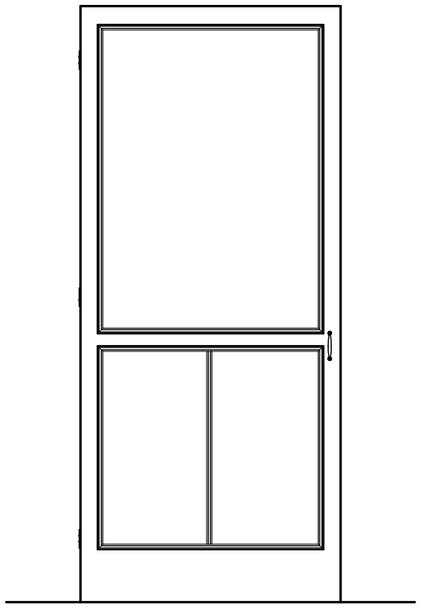
OUTSIDE AND INSIDE ELEVATION OF KITCHEN DOOR



SCREEN DOOR FOR KITCHEN DOOR

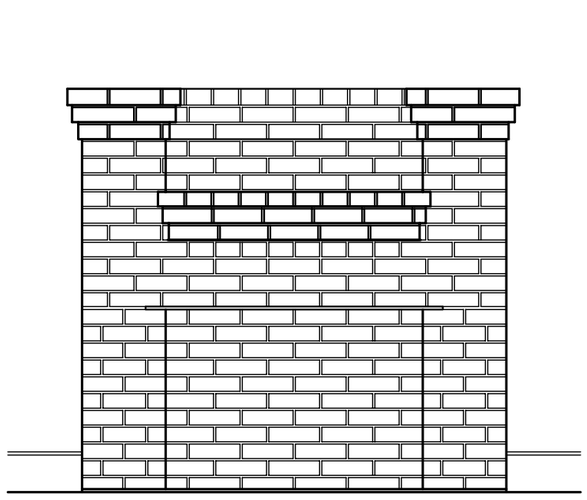
DOOR DETAILS

0" 3" 6" 9" 1' 2'
FEET 1" = 1'-0" SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
CENTIMETERS 1:12

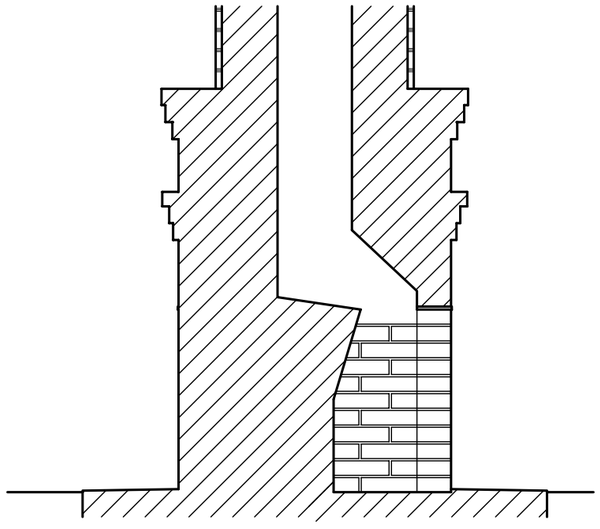


SCREEN DOOR FOR WEST DOORS

DOOR DETAIL



NOTE: FIREPLACE SUBSTRUCTURE UNKNOWN DUE TO INACCESSIBILITY OF CRAWL SPACE.



FIREPLACE

0" 3" 6" 9" 1' 2'
FEET 1" = 1'-0" SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
CENTIMETERS 1:12

DRAWN BY: SUNNY STONE AND CHRISTELLA LAI; 2004

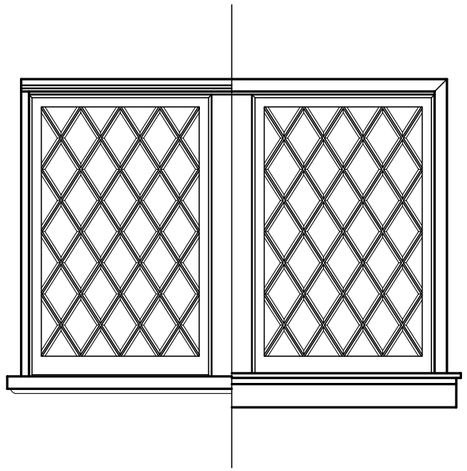
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ENGINEER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB
U.S. Department of the Interior

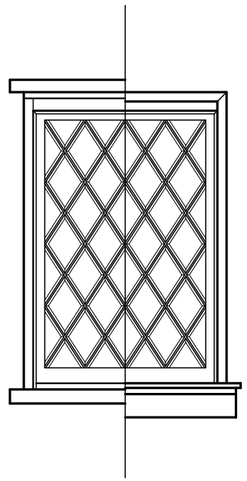
OVERHILLS, PASSENGER STATION (BUILDING NO. 12)

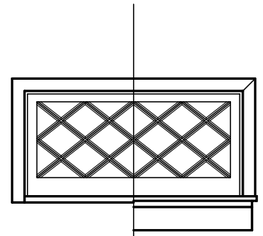
OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT FORT BRAGG HARNETT COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

SHEET NO. NC-407-F

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 6 SHEETS







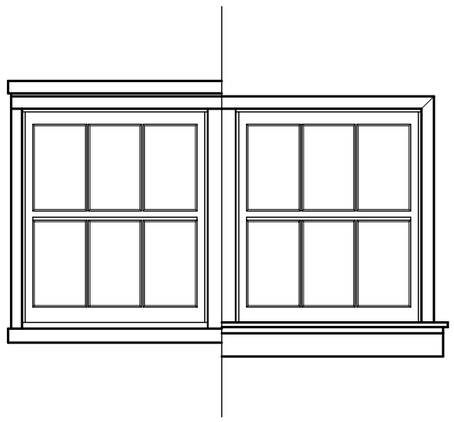
WINDOW DETAILS

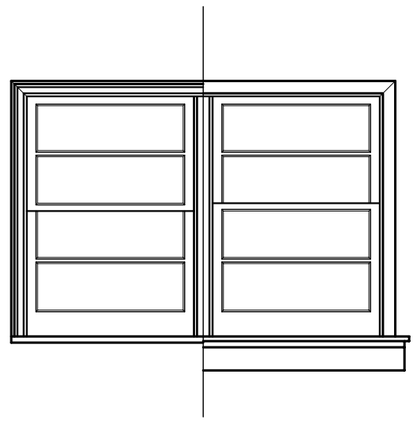
OUTSIDE AND INSIDE ELEVATION OF ORIGINAL PAIRED DIAMOND PANE WINDOWS IN NORTH WAITING ROOM, SOUTH WAITING ROOM, AND CHAMBER.

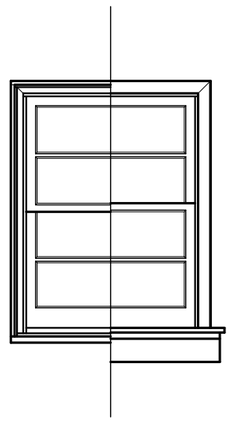
OUTSIDE AND INSIDE ELEVATION OF ORIGINAL DIAMOND PANE WINDOW IN BATHROOM

OUTSIDE AND INSIDE ELEVATION OF ORIGINAL DIAMOND PANE WINDOW IN ATTIC

0" 3" 6" 9" 1' 2'
FEET 1" = 1'-0" SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
CENTIMETERS 1:12







WINDOW DETAILS

OUTSIDE AND INSIDE ELEVATION OF PAIRED DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOWS IN KITCHEN

OUTSIDE AND INSIDE ELEVATION OF PAIRED DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOWS IN KITCHEN

OUTSIDE AND INSIDE ELEVATION OF DOUBLE-HUNG BATHROOM WINDOW

0" 3" 6" 9" 1' 2'
FEET 1" = 1'-0" SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
CENTIMETERS 1:12

DRAWN BY: SUNNY STONE AND CHRISTELLA LAI; 2004

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ENGINEER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
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OVERHILLS, PASSENGER STATION (BUILDING NO. 12)

OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT FORT BRAGG HARNETT COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 6 OF 6 SHEETS

SURVEY NO. NC-407-F

OVERHILLS, PUMP HOUSE
(Building No. 14)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
100 Alabama St. NW
Atlanta, GA 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OVERHILLS, PUMP HOUSE
(Building No. 14)

HABS No. NC-407-G

Location: West of Nursery Road & north of Thurman Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3898928.679592

Present Owner: Department of Defense
Department of the Army
Fort Bragg

Original Use: Housed the water pump for the Entrance Compound.

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Pump House in the Entrance Compound portion of the Overhills area at Fort Bragg is a contributing part of an eligible Fort Bragg historic district for the National Register of Historic Places. The Pump House was constructed ca. 1935 by the Atlantic Coast Line serving the Overhills area. The Entrance Compound area is at the center of the Overhills historic district as identified in the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, May 2000.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: Ca. 1935.
2. Architect: Unknown.
3. Original and Subsequent Owners: Rockefeller Family, Fort Bragg.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown.
5. Original plans and construction: None could be located.
6. Alterations and additions: Unknown.

B. Historical Context:

See HABS No. NC-407 for Overhills context.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The Pump House is a single-story rectangular building that is oriented northeast-southwest and houses the main water pump for the entrance compound. It is undetermined which buildings utilized this pump, but there is no other pump in the entrance compound. The pump, though still located in this building, is in pieces and no longer works. The building is vertical log construction and retains all its original hardware. The roof has been replaced, but remnants of the original are extant.

2. Condition of the Fabric: The Pump House is in excellent condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The Pump House is oriented northeast-southwest. The perimeter measures 13'-4"x 17'-4". The building sits on a concrete wall foundation with a concrete slab floor. The ridge height is 13'-2" above grade. Opposite elevations of the Pump House are similar.

The northeast elevation (Photo NC-407-G-2) is a gable wall with a six-over-six double-hung window in the center. The facade is composed of vertical logs to the gable, where half-logs run horizontally to the top of the gable.

The southeast elevation (Photo NC-401-2) is blind with a vertical log facade and exposed eaves.

The southwest elevation (Photo NC-407-G-1) is a gable wall with a door near the center. The facade is composed of vertical logs to the gable, where half-logs run horizontally to the ridge.

The northwest elevation (Photo NC-407-G-1) is blind with a vertical log facade and open eaves.

2. Foundations: The foundation is a concrete wall foundation that meets the logs at 8" above grade.

3. Wall Construction: The perimeter walls are log construction (Photo NC-407-G-4). The logs are oriented vertically on the southeast and northwest facades. The northeast and southwest facades have vertical logs to the gable; gables are composed of horizontal half-logs. The logs are approximately 3½" in diameter with 2½" concrete chinking.

4. Structural System, Framing: The roof framing is composed of 2"x 4" rafters with 1"x 6" decking placed 4" apart. There is no ridge beam.

5. Porches, Balconies: None.

6. Chimney: None.

7. Openings:

   a. Openings: None.

   b. Doorways and Doors: There is one entrance to the building (Photo NC-407-G-3). The entrance is located on the southwest facade, 3'-5" from the southeast wall. The doorway measures 3'-½"x 6'-6½" with 1"x 6" trim on the sides and top. The door measures 2'-11¾"x 6'-4½" and is composed of 1" thick boards of various widths with three 6"x 1" horizontal supports. The four hinges used are 7" strap hinges that are placed at random intervals. A 4" strip lockset is located on the southeast side of the door. The door is faced with 3" half-logs with 2½" concrete chinking.

   c. Windows: The structure has only one window which located on the northeast facade. The opening measures 3'-½"x 4'-9½" and is located 5'-½" from the north corner and 3'-10½" above grade. The window is a six-over-six double-hung window with glass panes measuring 10"x 12". 1"x 2" trim surrounds the window with a 2½" sill.

8. Roof:

   a. Shape, Covering: The roof is a gable roof; the ridge runs northeast to southwest and is located 13'-2" above grade. The standing seam metal roofing is not original.

   b. Cornice, Eaves: The roof has open eaves with exposed rafter tails. The rake boards are 2"x 4" with a 1"x 2" strip of trim along the roof line.

   c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: None.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plan: The floor plan is a single rectangular room with a large pump at the center. The room is 12'-0"x 16'-2½".

2. Stairways and Ladders: None.

3. Flooring: The floors are bare concrete.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The inside of the walls are covered with insulation board.

The ceiling is gypsum board which is not original to the structure. The height of the ceiling is 7'-10".

5. Openings:

   a. Openings: There is an opening in the ceiling, through which the roof structure is visible.

   b. Doorways and Doors: There are none.

   c. Windows: There are none.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: There are no decorative features.

7. Hardware: Original hardware appears to be extant for all of the windows and doors in the Pump House. See door description for sizes. No manufacturer for the hardware could be found.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

   a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: None.

   b. Lighting: There is no original lighting in the building.

   c. Plumbing: The pump house does not have its own plumbing network. However, the water pump may have supplied water to the buildings of the entrance compound, but this information cannot be confirmed.

   d. Fixtures: There is a large water pump in the building (Photo NC-407-G-5). The pumping mechanism is 7'-11" long, 3'-2" wide, and 6'-0" tall. The stamp on the pump reads “A.D. Cook Inc. Lawrenceburg IND PHILA. NO 10.”

9. Original Furnishings: There are no original furnishings.

D. Site:

1. General Setting: The building is situated north of the entrance road to the complex and east of the Hunting Lodge (No.11), facing southwest. The unpaved access road to the Hunting Lodge (No.11) continues to the Pump House along the southwest elevation and then curves further east before disappearing into the forest (Photo NC-407-G-6).

2. Landscaping, Enclosures: There is an overall planting scheme for the Pump House on the northwest side of the building. The southwest elevation faces a wooded area of maple, loblolly pine and other tree species located to the south of the access road. The southwest side has several volunteer plantings consisting of a

small hickory tree, a privet bush in the west corner, and a musket-vine near the door. The area between the access road and the building is covered with various volunteer wetland plants.

The northeast elevation faces another wooded area consisting mainly of pine trees. The northwest elevation faces a grassy area with a wooden post and rail fence running northeast to southwest in the distance.

The northwest side of the building is planted with a group of three mature magnolia trees and a dogwood tree located near the middle of the building. Other plantings around the building consist of a southern magnolia tree located 4'-8" from the north corner, and a dogwood tree located 4'-9" from the west corner.

The southeast elevation faces a wooded area of magnolia trees, oak trees, and loblolly pine trees across the road. The southeast side has several volunteer plantings, including a sweet gum oak tree in the east corner and ferns near the middle of the elevation.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: There are none.

B. Historic Views: There are none.

C. Interviews: None

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: There are none.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Alexander, Frances and Richard Mattson. “Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina, Final Report.” Charlotte, NC: Mattson, Alexander and Associates prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, May 2000.

Hood, Davyd Foard. “Overhills Historic District. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places” (draft), 1992. On file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

E. Likely sources not yet investigated: None.

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

The Cultural Resources Management Program in the Directorate Public Works at Fort Bragg, North Carolina sponsored this project. The project was completed at the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch of the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) part of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC). The project historian was Adam Smith (CERL). Adam Smith, with assistance from Christella Lai and Jennifer Feucht, produced the architectural description section of the report. Martin Stupich produced the large-format photographs contained in the report. Documentation was coordinated with the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program through preservation planner Cris Armstrong and architectural Historian Michelle Michael. The documentation was completed October 2003.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

OVERHILLS, PUMP HOUSE HABS NC-407-G
(Building No. 14)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer May 2003

NC-407-G-1 OBLIQUE OF NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO EAST

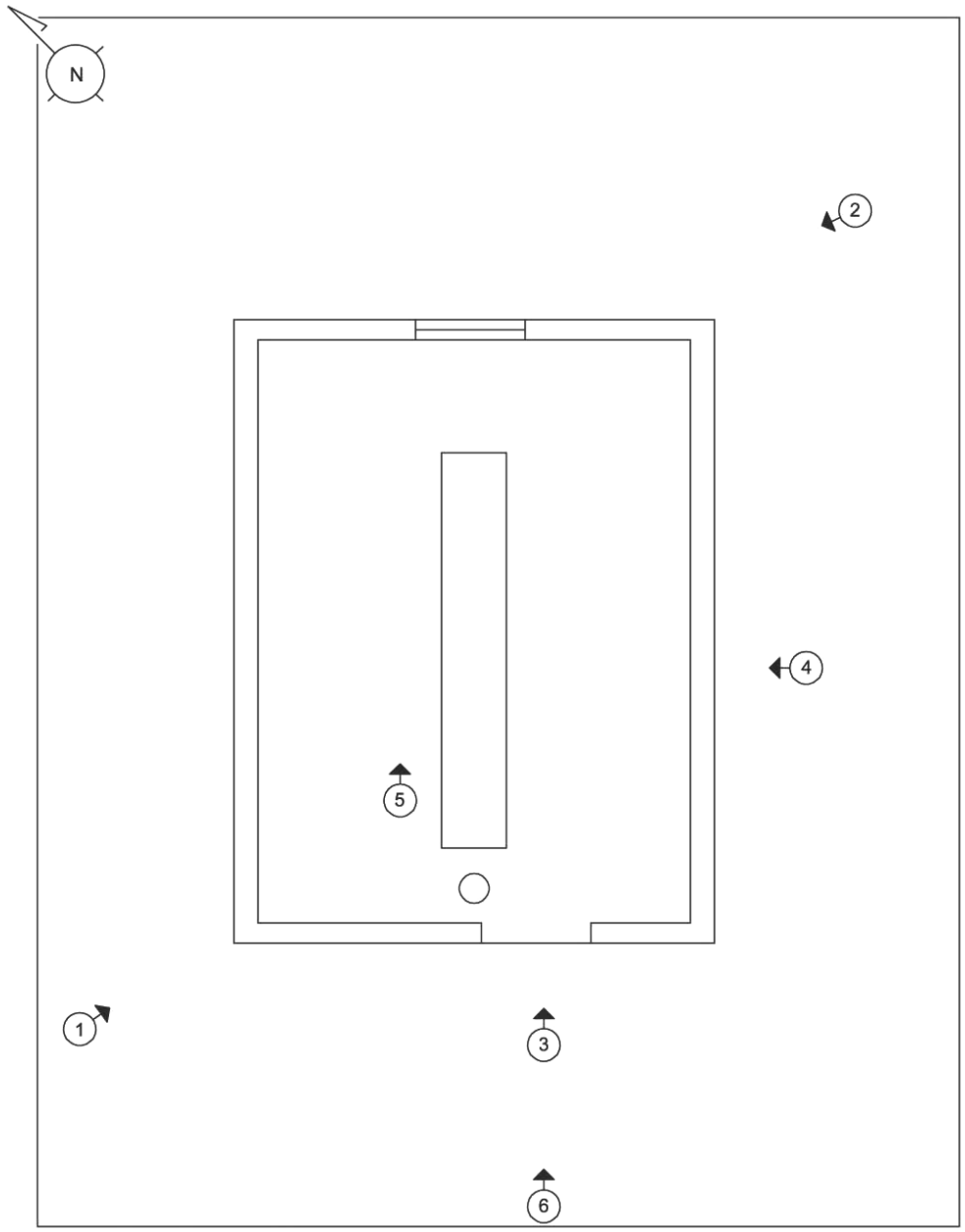
NC-407-G-2 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHEAST AND NORTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO WEST

NC-407-G-3 DETAIL, SPLIT LOG DOOR; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-G-4 DETAIL, SHOWING CHINKING WITH 10 PENNY NAIL REVEALED; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

NC-407-G-5 PUMP; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-G-6 VIEW FROM ROAD; VIEW TO EAST

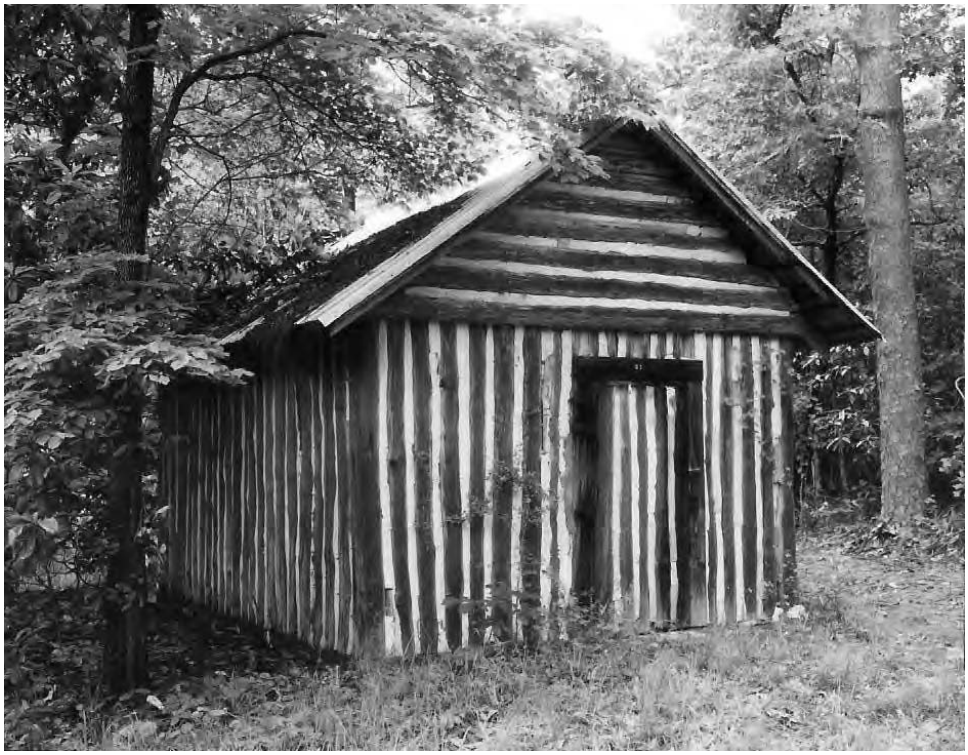


Pump House– Building No. 14

Photograph Locations

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-G-1



NC-407-G-1 OBLIQUE OF NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO EAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-G-2

NC-407-G-2 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHEAST AND NORTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO WEST

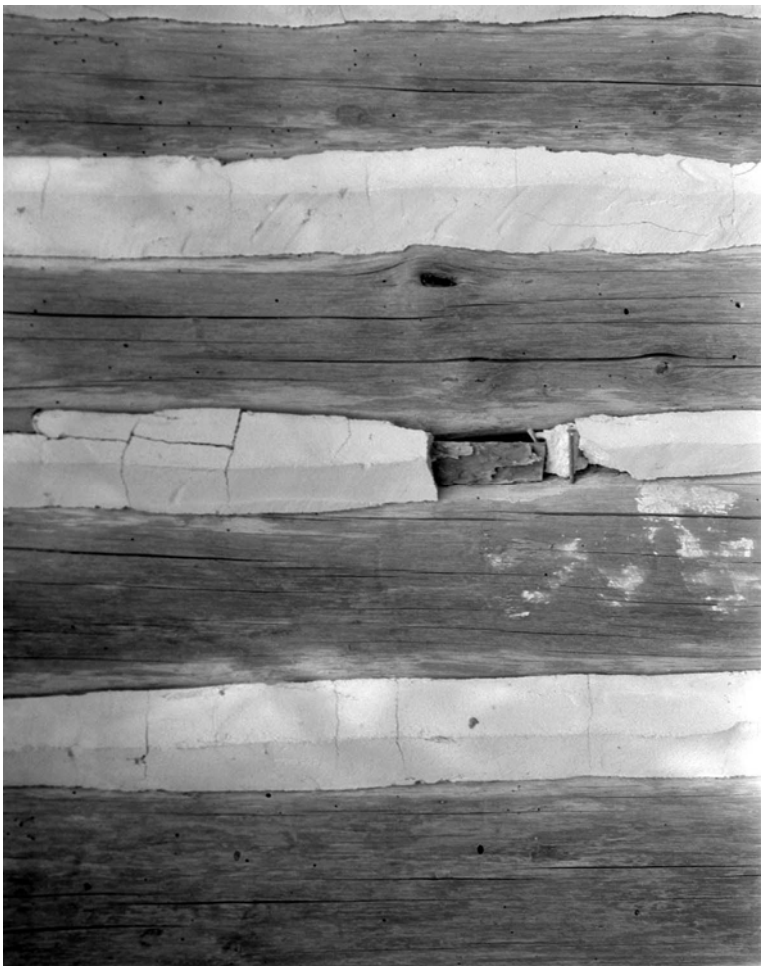
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-G-3

NC-407-G-3 DETAIL, SPLIT LOG DOOR; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

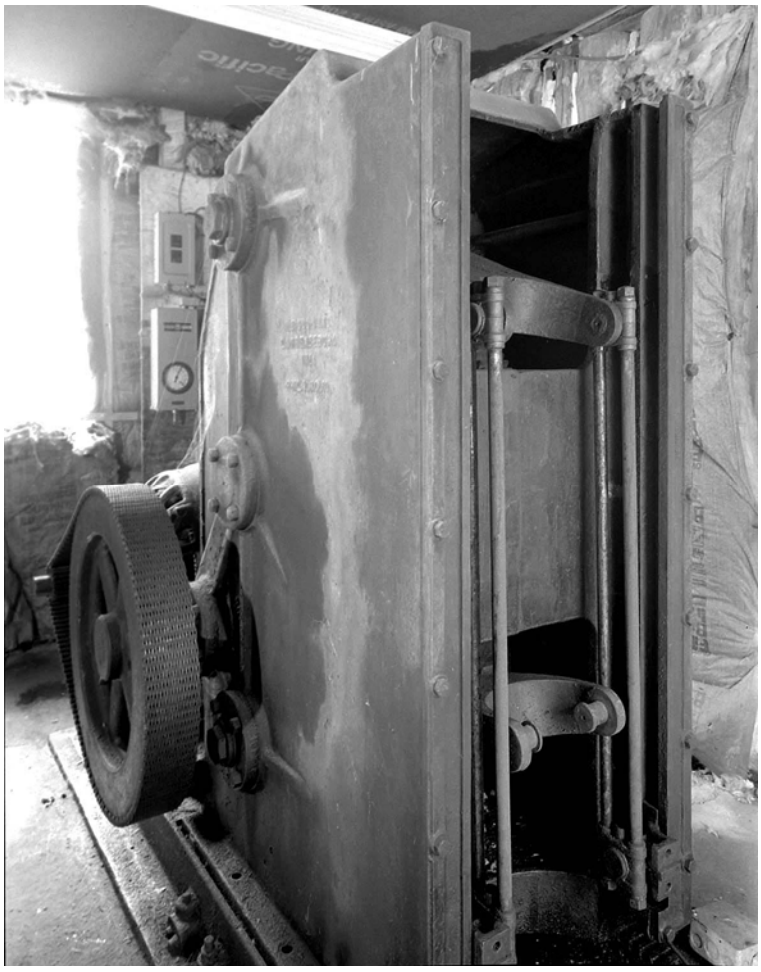
HABS No. NC-407-G-4



NC-407-G-4 DETAIL, SHOWING CHINKING WITH 10 PENNY NAIL REVEALED; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-G-5



NC-407-G-5 PUMP, VIEW TO NORTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-G-6

NC-407-G-6 VIEW FROM ROAD; VIEW TO EAST

OVERHILLS, RIDING STABLE
(Building No. 15)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
100 Alabama St. NW
Atlanta, GA 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OVERHILLS, RIDING STABLE
(Building No. 15)

HABS No. NC-407-H

Location: West of Nursery Road & north of Thurman Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3899007.679422

Present Owner: Department of Defense
Department of the Army
Fort Bragg

Original Use: Riding Stable

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Riding Stable in the Entrance Compound portion of the Overhills area at Fort Bragg is a contributing part of an eligible Fort Bragg historic district for the National Register of Historic Places. The Riding Stable was constructed ca. 1922 for the Rockefeller family. It was designed by John Oakman and subsumed an earlier stable on the site. The Entrance Compound area is at the center of the Overhills historic district as identified in the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, May 2000.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: Ca. 1935.

2. Architect: Architect of original barn is unknown. Architect of 1920's renovation and addition is John Oakman. Architect of later additions is unknown.

3. Original and Subsequent Owners: Rockefeller Family, Fort Bragg.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown.

5. Original plans and construction: None could be located.

6. Alterations and additions: There have been three different phases of alterations on the Riding Stable. One alteration converted a portion of the building into a residence and the other two modified and extended the stall

blocks (See figure 1). A small addition was also built next to stable block on northwest.

B. Historical Context:

See HABS No. NC-407 for Overhills context.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Built on a northeast-southwest orientation, the Riding Stable is a large, two-story, u-shaped building with a long and narrow courtyard. The main block, built on a northwest-southeast axis, is a two-story structure which houses saddle, tack, and work rooms on the first floor and a residence on the second floor. The other two blocks extend from the front façade of the main block and create a courtyard between them; these blocks are one and a half stories tall and house the horse stalls and haylofts. A third, smaller, square addition, which was used for storage, is located to the northwest of the main U shape. This addition has a saltbox roof. The main block has a gambrel roof with a large shed roof dormer on the rear elevation and two smaller shed roof dormers on the front elevation. This block also has two chimneys and a small screened porch with a shed roof on the first floor. Original windows are six-over-six double-hung on the second floor and six-light awning windows on the first floor. The ends of this block have lunette windows in the gables. The stall blocks have gable roofs with a cupola centered on each roof. The first level has Dutch doors with a six-light window in the upper portion of the door and also six-light awning windows on the first level and smaller four-light awning windows on the second level. The ends of the stable blocks have hayloft doors on the second floor.

2. Condition of the Fabric: overall the Riding Stable is in good condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The Riding Stable is a large building which is composed of a rectangular main mass, two rectangular arms that extend out from front façade, and smaller square mass located to the northwest of the main masses. The building's main axis runs northeast to southwest, with the courtyard opening to the southwest. The main mass measures 64'-6"x 25'-5" and the arms each measure 89'-4"x 20'-6¼". The smaller storage space is 19'-4"x 20'-1" with a 10' long x 7'-5" wide hall that connects it to the main building. All facades are clad in white weatherboard siding.

The northeast elevation (Photo NC-407-H-19) is comprised of white weatherboard siding, eight six-light awning windows, an entry door with sidelights, and a screened porch on the first floor. The second level has four sets

of coupled six over six, double hung windows located on a large dormer that spans most of the length on the rear facade. Two chimneys can also be seen on this elevation.

The southeast elevation (Photo NC-407-H-16, Photo NC-407-H-17, Photo NC-407-H-18) is comprised of white weatherboard siding and displays the stable block and one of the ends of residential block. The first floor of the stable block portion of the facade has five six-light awning windows and five Dutch doors with a six-light window in the upper portion of the door. The second level has one smaller four-light awning window. The first floor of the residential block has one door and two six-light awning windows on the first level. The second floor has three double-hung windows and a lunette window is located in the gable.

The southwest elevation (Photo NC-407-H-2, Photo NC-407-H-4, Photo NC-407-H-5) is the front elevation and shows the ends of the stable blocks. Each end has one set of coupled six-light awning windows on the first floor and a board and batten door to the hayloft on the second floor. Walls extend from the ends of the stable blocks toward the courtyard, each wall ends at a post with a light on top.

The northwest elevation (Photo NC-407-H-20, Photo NC-407-H-21, Photo NC-407-H-22) has white weatherboards and shows the stable block and one of the ends of residential block. The stable block has four Dutch doors with a six-light window in the upper portion of the door and five six-light awning windows on the first level and one smaller four-light awning window on the second level. The residential block has one door and two six-light awning windows first level, and three six-over-one, double-hung widows on second level with a lunette window located in the gable directly above the center second floor window.

The northeast courtyard elevation (Photo NC-407-H-9) is composed of the rear weatherboard face of the walls that extend from the stable blocks. Each stable block end has weatherboard siding and a door that opens into the courtyard.

The southeast courtyard elevation (Photo NC-407-H-7) is comprised of weatherboard siding, seven Dutch doors, and one set of three six-light awning windows. The portion of the wall which contains the Dutch doors is set back 9'-6" from the rest of the façade, creating an area between the stalls and the courtyard which is sheltered by the roof and supported by six posts.

The southwest courtyard facade (Photo NC-407-H-3) has weatherboard siding and four six-over-six, double-hung windows and one set of double doors on the first level. The second level has two dormers with a six-light window in each and one set of French doors under a center gable.

The northwest courtyard facade (Photo NC-407-H-6) is comprised of weatherboards, seven Dutch doors, and one set of three six-light awning windows. The portion of the wall which contains the Dutch doors is set back 9'-6" from the

rest of the façade, creating an area between the stalls and the courtyard which is sheltered by the roof and supported by six posts.

There is a small addition (Photo NC-407-H-21) located to the northwest of the building. It connects to the northwest facade on the stable block. The northeast facade of the addition has weatherboard siding, one Dutch door, and one window. The northwest facade has two long windows in the upper corner of the southwest end of the facade. The southwest facade has two long windows located in the upper corner of the northwest end of the facade and a door located on the hyphen that connects the addition to the stable block.

2. Foundations: The foundation is a concrete wall, with a concrete slab floor in the main block and dirt floors in the stable blocks.

3. Wall Construction: The walls of the ell that connect the small addition to the rest of the building are 2”x 4" wood studs with a 2"x 4" sill plate and 2"x 4" double top plate. Walls of the storage addition are 2"x 6" studs on top of the concrete foundation wall.

4. Structural System, Framing: The roof structure of the residence block is composed of 2"x 8" rafters on the lower portion of the roof with a 2"x 8" beam at the connection point where the roof changes pitches. The upper portion of the roof has 2"x 6" rafters with a 2"x 8" ridge beam. Ceiling joists are 2"x 6". Decking on the lower portion of the roof is 1"x 6" with 4 inch spacing and 1"x 6" with no gaps on the upper portion. The gable has 2"x 6" crossties and the roofing has a thickness of ½".

   The roof structure of the stable blocks is 2"x 6" rafters with 2"x 6" rafter ties and the decking is 1"x 6" strips that are spaced 4" apart.

5. Porches, Balconies: The residential block has a small ornamental balcony on the second level of the southeast courtyard facade in front of the French doors and a 19'-2"x 6'-4" screened porch on the northeast façade.

   Each stall block has a 72'-11"x 9'-6" area covered by the roof and supported by six posts in front of the stalls.

6. Chimney: Two are two brick chimneys on the northeast side of the ridge line on the residential block. These chimneys have 8"x 2¼"x 3½" brick with a ⅝" mortar joint. The southwest chimney raises nineteen courses above the roof. The northwest chimney raises twenty-five courses above the roof and has a corbelled top comprised of the top three courses.

7. Openings:

a. Openings: There are coupled vents located over the hayloft doors on each stable block end. Each individual vent measures 21¾" tall x 29" wide and together are 51¾" wide.

Each cupola also has a vent on all four sides.

b. Doorways and Doors: The southwest courtyard facade has two sets of doors, one set of double doors on the first level and one set of French doors on the second level. The door on the first floor is located 17'-8 1/8" from the northwest end of the facade and each door is 3'-5¾" wide by 7'-10½". The lower panels of the doors are board and batten and the upper portion has six lights. The French doors on the second level are 4'-0¾"x 6'-10½". Both the northwest and southeast courtyard facades have seven Dutch doors (Photo NC-407-H-12) to the stables. Each board and batten door is 4' wide and has a small upper door and larger lower door. The doors on the southeast courtyard facade are located 3'-1⅛", 13'-6⅝", 24'-0⅞", 34'-6½", 44'-10⅜", 52'-7⅝", 62'-8⅝" from the north corner of the courtyard. The stall doors on the northwest courtyard facade are located 2'-8⅝", 13'-5½", 23'-11¼", 38'-5⅛", 44'-10¾", 52'-9¾", 63'-2" from the east corner of the courtyard. The northeast courtyard facades on the end of the stable blocks each have one board and batten Dutch door. One door is located 2'-9⅛" from the west corner of the courtyard and the other is located 2'-8⅛" from the south corner of the courtyard.

The northeast facade has one entry door with sidelights on the main facade on the first level and one on the sunroom addition. The main entry door is located 30'-9 1/8" from the north corner of the facade and is 2'-11 3/4" wide. The door on the sunroom addition is 3'-0 1/4" wide and located 8'-8 3/4" from the north corner of the sunroom.

The southeast facade has one door on the first floor of the residential block and five doors on the first level of the stable block portion. The door on the residential portion of the elevation is located 11'-0½" from the northeast corner of the facade and is 2'-8" wide. The stall doors are board and batten Dutch doors with a six light window (Photo NC-407-H-24) in the upper portion of the door. Doors on the southeast are located 28'-2¾", 38'-8⅛", 49'-1¾", 59'-8¾", and 70'-2¼" from the east corner of the building. The northwest facade has one door on the first level of the residential block and four doors on the stable block. The doors on this facade are identical to the doors on the southeast facade. The door on the northwest facade is located 11'-0¾" from the northeast corner of the facade and is 2'-8¼" wide. The doors on the northwest are located 40'-8", 51'-0⅛", 61'-6½", and 71'-11⅜" from the west corner of the building. The southwest ends of the stable blocks each have one board and batten door at the hayloft level. One is located 5'-1" from the west corner of the building

and the other is located 4'-10½" from the south corner of the building. Both are 4'-3¾" wide.

The small storage addition on the northwest side of the building has two doors. One is located on the northeast facade and the other is located on the southwest facade on the hyphen. The door on the northeast is a board and batten Dutch door that is 4'-7¼" wide and located 2'-11½" from the north corner of the addition. The door located on hyphen is 4'-0" wide and is 2'-11½" from the main facade.

c. Windows: The northeast elevation is eight windows, an entry door with sidelights. The second level has four sets of coupled six-over-six, double-hung windows located on a large dormer that spans most of the length on the rear facade. The windows on the first level are 3'-2¾" wide with nine lights. The two windows located on the porch are slightly smaller than the rest and are 2'-10 3/4". The sidelights are 1'-2" wide and are located 6" from the sides of the door. The windows are located 5'-10½", 11'-7¾", 17'-6", 23'-8⅜", 37'-10⅞", 43'-5¼", 49'-5½", and 55'-1¼" from the north corner of the building. The windows on the second floor are coupled six-over-six double-hung windows. Windows are 2'-10¾" wide with an 8" mullion. Windows are located 12'-1¾", 23'-8⅜", 34'-0", and 46'-0¼" from the north corner of the building.

The stable block portion of the southeast elevation of the facade has five windows on the first floor and one small window on the second level. The windows on the first level are 2'-6" wide with nine lights and are located 1'-8½", 7'-4⅛", 12'-9", 20'-5¾", and 30'-11½". The small window on the second floor is 1'-8" with four lights. The first floor of the residential block has two windows on the first level. These windows are 3'-2¾" with nine lights. These windows are located 3'-10½" and 17'-7" from the east corner of the building. The second floor has three double-hung windows, one is six over six and the other two are six-over-one, and a lunette window is located in the gable. The windows on the second floor are 3'-8¾" wide and are located 3'-9¼", 10'-7¼", and 17'-7" from the east corner of the building.

The southwest elevation has one set of coupled windows on the first floor of each stable block end. Windows are 2'-6" wide. One set is located 12'-7" from the west corner of the building and the other is 12'-7½" from the south corner.

The northwest elevation has five windows on the first level and one small window on second level of the stable block The windows on the first level are 2'-6" wide and located 1'-9⅝", 7'-3", 12'-5¾", 20'-7¾", and 31'-1" from the west corner of the building. The window on the second level is wide and 1'-8" located 44'-2¾" from the west corner of the building. The

residential block has two windows first level, and three six-over-one, double-hung widows on second level with a lunette window located in the gable directly above the center second floor window. Windows on the first floor have six lights, are 2'-9" wide, and are located 4'-4¼" and 18'-1" from the north corner of the building. Windows on the second floor measure 3'-8¾" wide and are 3'-9½", 10'-7¾", 17'-5½" and from the north corner.

The northeast courtyard elevation has no windows.

The southeast and northwest courtyard elevations each have one set of three windows. All individual windows are 1'-11¾". The sets are divided by 6¼" mullions. The set of windows on the southeast elevation are located 4'-10⅞" from the northeast end of the facade. Windows on the northwest facade are 5'-3⅛" from the northeast courtyard facade.

The southwest courtyard facade has four six-over-six, double-hung windows. These openings were originally stable doors, but they were covered and a window was added during one of the alterations to the building. Each window is 2'-6⅞" wide with lights. These windows are located 1'-3⅛", 10'-1⅜", 29'-4⅛", and 38'-5¾" from the north corner of the courtyard. The second level has two dormers with a six-light window in each. These windows are 3'-0¼" wide and are located 16'-8¾" and 44'-8⅞" from the northwest facade.

The small storage addition has one window on the northeast facade, two long windows in the upper corner of the southwest end of the northwest facade, and two long windows located in the upper corner of the northwest end of the southwest facade. The window on the northeast facade is a 2'-4" wide and is located 18'-3¼" from the north corner of the addition. The windows on the northwest facade are each 5'-8" wide are located 6'-10½"and 13'-0½" from the north corner of the addition. The windows on the southwest facade are located 7½" and 4'-11" from the west corner of the building and are 3'-9½" and 4'-2" wide.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, Covering: The residential block has a gambrel roof with the ridgeline running northwest to southeast.

The stable blocks have gable roofs with the ridgelines running northeast to southwest.

The small addition has a saltbox roof with the ridge running northwest to southeast.

All roofs are covered with random width wood/plastic composite shingles.

b. Cornice, Eaves: Eaves are boxed and gutters are hung from a small fascia board on both the residence and stable blocks. All gable ends have cornice returns and rakes are projected from the facade.

c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: There are three dormers located on the roof of the residential block. Two small dormers are located on the southwest side of the ridgeline and one large dormer is located on the northeast side.

There are also two cupolas (Photo NC-407-H-10). Each stable block has one cupola located on the ridgeline to the center of the roof.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plan: The first floor of the residential block is accessed through a 19'-2"x 6-4" screened porch, which provides access to a 10'-6½"x 8'-0" foyer. The foyer connects to a staircase, small closet underneath the staircase, and the 10'-6½"x 15'-5" saddle room. This room provides access to the courtyard, a 20'-7½"x 13'-6" work area, and a 20'-8⅝"x 13'-7½" tack room. The work area has a small 3'-2⅜"x 7'-0¼" closet in the north corner. The work area also provides access to two chambers and a small entry hall, the northwest chamber measures 9'-7⅞"x 9'-10¼" and the southeast chamber measures 10'-4⅜" x 9'-10¼". The small hall provides entry to a 9'-7⅞"x 9'-10¼" bathroom and a 5'-1½"x 8'-10" shower room. On the northwest half of the stable block, the tack room provides access to a smaller 10'-3⅜"x 9'-8¼" tack room, a 9'-9½"x 9'-8¼" chamber, and a small entry hall. The hall also provides access to two 5'-0¼"x 9'-8¼" storage rooms.

The first floor of the southeast stable block is comprised of eight stalls. From northeast to southwest the stalls measure 10'-0½"x 9'-11½", 10'-0½"x 10', 10'-0½"x 10'-0¼", 10'- 0½"x 10'-0", 10'-0½"x 10'-1", 10'-0½"x 9'-11¼", 10'-0½"x 10'-1", and 19'-6¾"x 15'-9¼".

The first floor of the northwest stable block is also comprised of eight stalls. The stalls measure 10'-0½"x 10'-0½", 10'-0½"x 10'-0", 10'-0½"x 10'-0", 10'-0½"x 9'-11½", 10'-0½"x 10'-0½", 10'-3½"x 9'-10½", 10'-3½"x 10'-3", and 19'-8"x 15'-9¾" from northeast to southwest. The largest stall includes a 10'-2"x 5'-0" hay room in the west corner.

The second floor of the residential block is accessed by stairs that lead into a 20'-11¾"x 3'-7½" central hall. This hall provides access to the 11'-11"x 10'-8" kitchen, 14'-8" x 10'-3" dining room, a 4'-8½"x 5'-10½" bedroom foyer, 12'-7"x 14'-8" living room, and 5'-2"x 10'-8" bathroom. The bedroom foyer provides access to a 4'-8½" x 2'-10¼" closet and a 9'-11"x 9'-1" bedroom. The bedroom has a second closet to the northwest that measures 4'-0"x 9'-1". The living room provides access to a second hall and another bedroom. The hall measures 9'-11"x

3'-7½" and the bedroom is 10'-0½"x 10'-1". The bedroom has an 8'-0"x 6'-2" closet located to the southeast. The second hall provides access to two bedrooms and a 4'-1"x 9'-2" closet. The first bedroom is located in the east corner of the residence and measures 9'-11"x 10'-7½". The second bedroom is 8'-1"x 14'-8" and has a 7'-3"x 9'-2" bathroom to the southwest.

The southwest stable block has a 19'-6"x 89'-3" hayloft on the second level with a 9'-4"x 6'-1" grain storage space in the west corner.

The second level of the northwest stable block also has a 19'-6"x 89'-3" hayloft (Photo NC-407-H-30) and a 9'-4"x 6'-1" grain storage space in the south corner.

The small addition on the black side of the building attaches to the northwest stable block on the side. The building is accessed through the northeastern-most stall and provides access to a small 10'-0¼"x 6'-7¾" hall, which leads to two storage rooms measuring, 8'-11¾"x 18'-3½" and 9'-1½"x 18'-3½".

2. Stairways and Ladders: The residential block contains one wooden staircase (Photo NC-407-H-28). It is located to the northwest of the foyer on the first floor and leads to the hall on the second floor. The staircase is 3'-1" wide and has 15 steps total, each having an 11" tread and 7½" riser. The wooden railing is 2½"x 3¼" with 1½" square support balusters. The newel post is 4 ½" square.

   There are two wooden ladders (Photo NC-407-H-11) that lead up to the haylofts on the second level of the stable blocks. Each of the interior stall block courtyard facades have a wooden ladder. These ladders are 17" wide and have 3¾" deep vertical sidepieces. The steps are 1" thick and 2¼" tall and are spaced 12" apart.

3. Flooring: The first level of both stall blocks have dirt floors. Carpet covers poured concrete in the foyer and concrete is the flooring material in all other rooms of the main block.

   The second level of the residential block has 2½" floor board covered by carpet in the living room, dining room, and bedrooms. The corner closet has linoleum over 2½" floor board and all other closets have 2½" floor board. The kitchen and bathroom have vinyl flooring.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The interior walls of the first floor are finished in 7½" tongue and groove board in the stalls and saddle room. The chambers and tack rooms are finished with 3½" to 5½" v-groove board. Closets are finished in 3½ bead board.

   Ceilings on the first floor are 6" to 7½" tongue and groove board in stalls and 3½" v-groove board in the chambers, tack rooms, and porch.

The interior walls on the second floor are finished with ½" drywall which covers 2" v-groove board in all rooms.

All rooms on the second floor have 12" square fiberboard drop ceiling tiles.

5. Openings:

a. Openings: Openings in the loft floor are located above all stable hay cages. These openings were used to distribute hay to the cages from the loft above. Also an opening on the second floor of each of the stable blocks provides access to the haylofts.

b. Doorways and Doors: The first floor of the residential block has twelve doors. The door between the foyer and the saddle room is 2'-8½" wide. The door to a small storage space under the stairs is 1'-4½" wide. The door between the tack and saddle rooms is 2'-7" wide. The door that leads from the tack room to the hall is 2'-8¼" wide. The door from the large tack room to the small tack room is 2'-7½". The door between the chamber and large tack room is 2'-8⅝" wide. Door from tack room to work area is 2'-7" wide. Doors from work area to chambers are 2'-7½" and 2'-8⅝". Door from work area to hall is 2'-7¼". Bathroom door is 2'-8⅛". There is also one 4'-0" door on the first level between the stable block and the storage addition.

The second floor of the residential block has eighteen doors. There is a 2'-7¼" wide door at the top of stairs, a 2'-5¾" door to bathroom, and a 2'-8¾" door to kitchen. The door to the dining room is 2'-7" wide, the door to the dining room closet is 2'-7¾", and the bedroom closet door is 2'-7¼". The door between the hall and entry room is 2'-8¼", the entry room closet door is 2'-4¾" wide, and the door between the bedroom and the entry room is 1'-11¾". The door that leads from the hall to living room is 2'-7½" wide, the door between the living room and bedroom is 2'-5¾", and the bedroom closet door is 2'-6". The door between the hall and the small bedroom is 2'-8¾" wide, the door from the hall to large bedroom 2'-7½" wide, and the bathroom door is 2'-4½". There are two more doors in the hall that lead to closets, the small closet door is 2'-1¾" wide and the large closet door is 2'-1¾" wide.

c. Windows: There are none.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: There are no decorative features.

7. Hardware: Original hardware appears to be extant for the doors and windows in the Riding Stable.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

   a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: There is none.

   b. Lighting: It is unknown if any of the existing lighting is original.

   c. Plumbing: The plumbing network was inaccessible and its type is unknown.

   d. Fixtures: Each stall has a small water trough. There is a wall mounted sink located in saddle room (Photo NC-407-H-25).

9. Original Furnishings: Hay cages are located in the stables. These cages open from the loft above and extend down to from the hay loft floor. Hay cages are open from the top near the ceiling where hay can be distributed from the hay loft above.

   The tack rooms have saddle and tack racks mounted on the walls (Photo NC-407-H-26).

   There is wall mounted shelving located in the saddle room (Photo NC-407-H-25).

D. Site:

1. General Setting: The Riding Stable is located in the Entrance Compound, northeast of the entrance road and the railroad bed. The Polo Barn (No.18) is located just to the west and the Riding Stable Garage (No. 16) and the Riding Stable Feed Room (No. 17) are located to the east of the Riding Stable.

2. Landscaping, Enclosures: There is an American Holly tree located at the end of each stable block. Three Loblolly Pine trees and one America Holly tree are located at the north corner of the building. Four Heavenly Bamboo bushes are located at the southeast end of the northeast facade and one more is located at the northwest end. The rear porch is lined by three Yaupon Holly bushes on the northeast. The road that leads to the Riding Stable is bordered on both sides by European Privet and a wooden fence surrounds the Riding Stable and its support buildings.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: There are none.

B. Historic Views: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

C. Interviews: None

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: There are none.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Alexander, Frances and Richard Mattson. “Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina, Final Report.” Charlotte, NC: Mattson, Alexander and Associates prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, May 2000.

Hood, Davyd Foard. “Overhills Historic District. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places” (draft), 1992. On file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

E. Likely sources not yet investigated: None.

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

The Cultural Resources Management Program in the Directorate Public Works at Fort Bragg, North Carolina sponsored this project. The project was completed at the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch of the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) part of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC). The project historian was Adam Smith (CERL). Adam Smith, with assistance from Christella Lai and Jennifer Feucht, produced the architectural description section of the report. Martin Stupich produced the large-format photographs contained in the report. Documentation was coordinated with the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program through preservation planner Cris Armstrong and architectural historian Michelle Michael. The documentation was completed May 2007.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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OVERHILLS, RIDING STABLE HABS NC-407-H
(Building No. 15)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer May 2003

NC-407-H-1 GENERAL VIEW IN CONTEXT, ROAD AXIS LEADING TO SYMMETRICAL BUILDING SET, VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-H-2 CLOSER VIEW, SHOWING MAIN BUILDING MASSES, VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-H-3 SOUTHWEST COURTYARD ELEVATION; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-H-4 SOUTHWEST ELEVATION OF NORTHWEST STABLE BLOCK; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-H-5 SOUTHWEST ELEVATION OF SOUTHEAST STABLE BLOCK; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-H-6 NORTHWEST ELEVATION OF SOUTHEAST STABLE BLOCK COVERED ACCESS TO STALL DOORS; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-H-7 NORTHWEST WING DETAIL SHOWING PROJECTING ENCLOSURE AT SOUTH END OF STRUCTURE, WITH TYPICAL “DUTCH’ OUT-SWINGING STALL DOORS, VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

NC-407-H-8 CENTRAL CARRIAGE ENTRANCE VIEWED THROUGH COLONNADE AT SOUTHEAST WING, VIEW TO NORTH

NC-407-H-9 COURTYARD ENTRANCE, VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

NC-407-H-10 DETAIL, ROOF VENT, NORTHWEST WING, VIEW TO NORTH FROM INSIDE COURTYARD

NC-407-H-11 DETAIL, WALL-MOUNTED LADDER FROM GRADE LEVEL AT STALL DOORS LEADING UP TO HAY LOFT, VIEW OF NORTHWEST WING, TO WEST

NC-407-H-12 DETAIL, TYPICAL STABLE STALL DOOR (NOTE INTERIOR IS PAINTED WHITE, TO AID IN ILLUMINATING DARK INTERIOR STALL), VIEW (OF NO.7) TO WEST

NC-407-H-13 DETAIL, TYPICAL INTACT PAINTED HINGE SET AT STALL DOOR, VIEW OF NORTHWEST WING, TO NORTHWEST

NC-407-H-14 DETAIL, WALL WITH OAT-SORTER INTACT, VIEW OF WEST WALL TO WEST

NC-407-H-15 DETAIL, ORNAMENTAL LANTERN AND BALCONY CENTRAL TO COURTYARD AXIS (SEE NO.3), VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-H-16 OBLIQUE OF NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO WEST

NC-407-H-17 SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF STABLE BLOCK WITH TYPICAL “REAR” STALL DOORS ON EAST WING; VIEW TO WEST

NC-407-H-18 SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF RESIDENTIAL BLOCK; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

NC-407-H-19 NORTHEAST (REAR) FAÇADE OF RESIDENTIAL BLOCK; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

NC-407-H-20 NORTHWEST ELEVATION OF RESIDENTIAL BLOCK, MIRRORING VIEW NO.17; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

NC-407-H-21 NORTHWEST ELEVATION SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF TWO-STORY SECTION TO STABLE WING ON WEST SIDE OF COMPLEX, WITH WEST CORRAL TO RIGHT; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

NC-407-H-22 GENERAL VIEW IN CONTEXT, NORTHWEST WING SEEN THROUGH EXERCISE CORRAL, VIEW TO EAST

NC-407-H-23 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS (NORTHWEST STABLE BLOCK) SHOWING HAY LOFT DOOR (CLOSED) AT CENTER OF GABLE, VIEW TO EAST

NC-407-H-24 DETAIL, WEST SIDE SHOWING TYPICAL STALL DOOR IN CLOSED POSITION (LEFT) AND UPPER SECTION OF ADJACENT DOOR REVEALING IRON GRID AT OPERABLE WINDOW/VENT, VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

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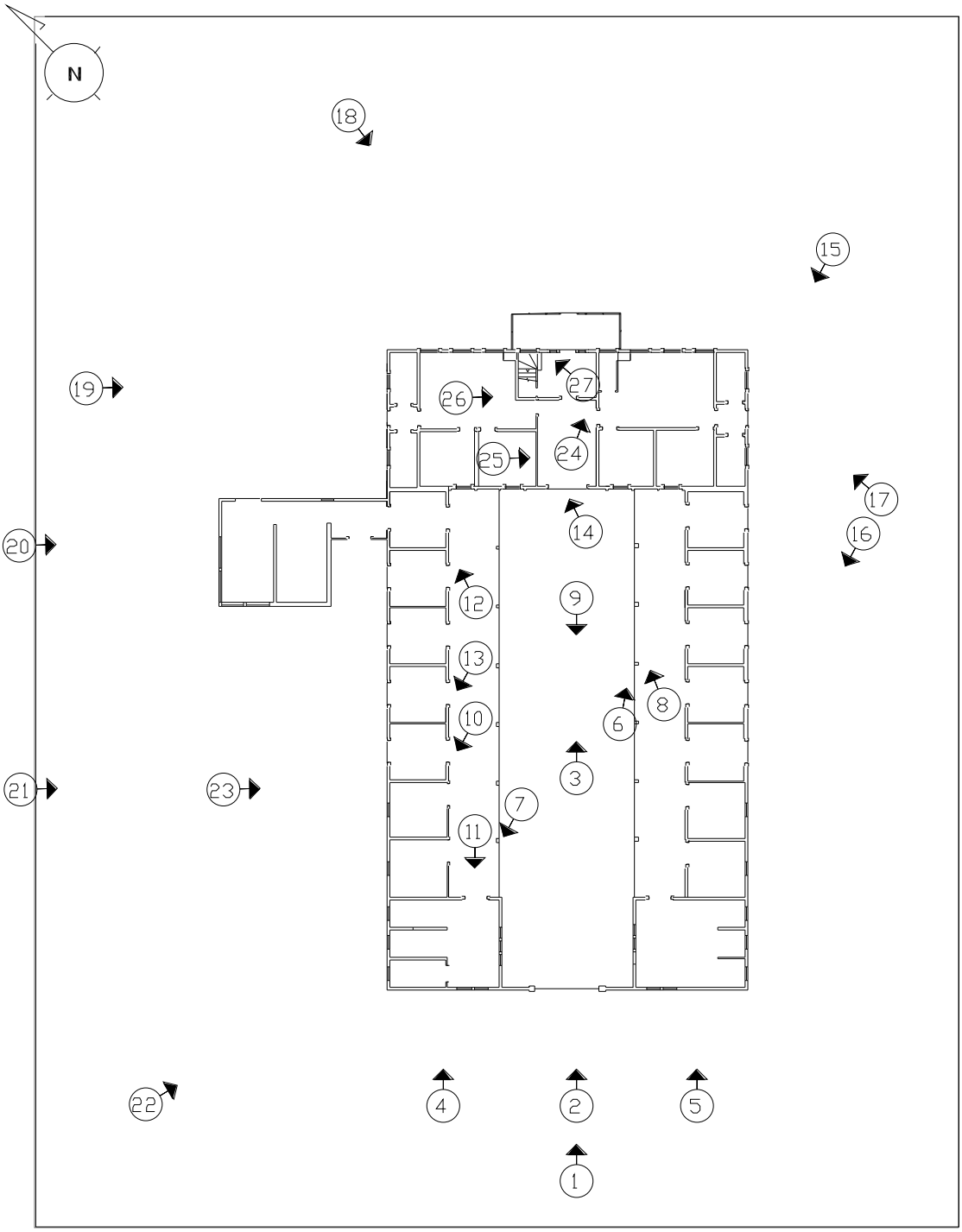
NC-407-H-26 DETAIL, TYPICAL SADDLE AND TACK RACKS, VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

NC-407-H-27 DETAIL, MAIN WEST INTERIOR SPACE, WITH INTACT HORIZONTAL BEADED PANEL (TYPICAL THROUGHOUT FIRST FLOOR), PANEL DOORS, CONCRETE FLOOR, VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

NC-407-H-28 DETAIL, CENTRAL INTERIOR STAIRCASE, WITH UNDER-STAIR CLOSET, VIEW TO NORTHWEST

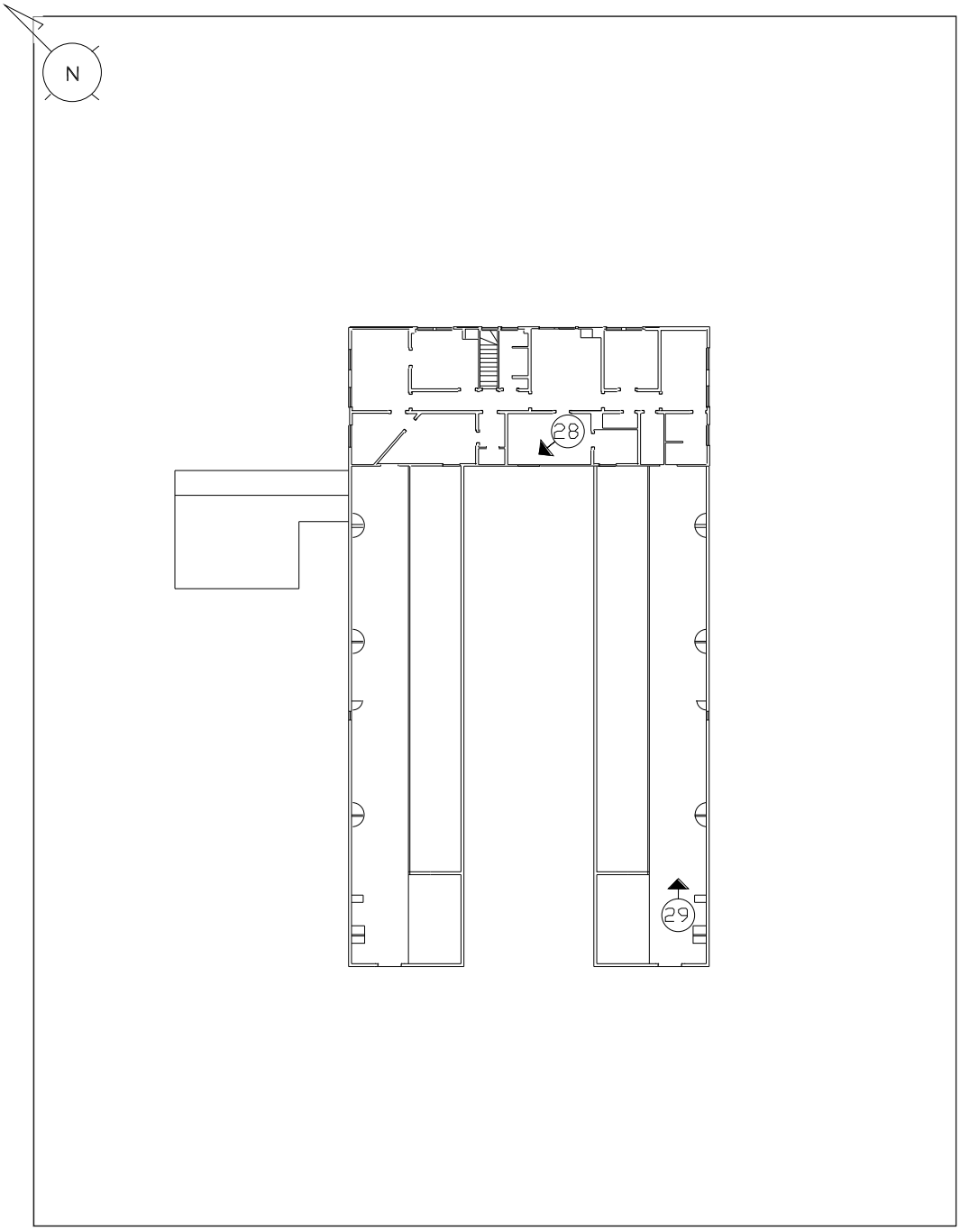
NC-407-H-29 DETAIL, UPPER ROOM WITH DORMER AND “FRENCH” DOORS OPENING ONTO CENTRAL COURTYARD, VIEW TO NORTHWEST

NC-407-H-30 DETAIL, EAST WING HAY LOFT, VIEW TO NORTHEAST



Riding Stable – Building No. 15 (First Floor Plan)

Photographs Locations



Riding Stable – Building No. 15 (Second Floor Plan)

Photograph Locations

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NC-407-H-1 GENERAL VIEW IN CONTEXT, ROAD AXIS LEADING TO SYMMETRICAL BUILDING SET, VIEW TO NORTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. NC-407-H-2

NC-407-H-2 CLOSER VIEW, SHOWING MAIN BUILDING MASSES, VIEW TO NORTHEAST

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HABS No. NC-407-H-3

NC-407-H-3 SOUTHWEST COURTYARD ELEVATION; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

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HABS No. NC-407-H-4

NC-407-H-4 SOUTHWEST ELEVATION OF NORTHWEST STABLE BLOCK; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

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HABS No. NC-407-H-5

NC-407-H-5 SOUTHWEST ELEVATION OF SOUTHEAST STABLE BLOCK; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

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HABS No. NC-407-H-6

NC-407-H-6 NORTHWEST ELEVATION OF SOUTHEAST STABLE BLOCK COVERED ACCESS TO STALL DOORS; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

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HABS No. NC-407-H-7

NC-407-H-7 NORTHWEST WING DETAIL SHOWING PROJECTING ENCLOSURE AT SOUTH END OF STRUCTURE, WITH TYPICAL "DUTCH' OUT-SWINGING STALL DOORS, VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

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HABS No. NC-407-H-8

NC-407-H-8 CENTRAL CARRIAGE ENTRANCE VIEWED THROUGH COLONNADE AT SOUTHEAST WING, VIEW TO NORTH

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HABS No. NC-407-H-9

NC-407-H-9 COURTYARD ENTRANCE, VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

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HABS No. NC-407-H-10

NC-407-H-10 DETAIL, ROOF VENT, NORTHWEST WING, VIEW TO NORTH FROM INSIDE COURTYARD

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HABS No. NC-407-H-11

NC-407-H-11 DETAIL, wall-mounted ladder from grade level at stall doors leading up to hay loft, view of northwest wing, to West

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HABS No. NC-407-H-12

NC-407-H-12 DETAIL, TYPICAL STABLE STALL DOOR (NOTE INTERIOR IS PAINTED WHITE, TO AID IN ILLUMINATING DARK INTERIOR STALL), VIEW (OF NO.7) TO WEST

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HABS No. NC-407-H-13

NC-407-H-13 DETAIL, TYPICAL INTACT PAINTED HINGE SET AT STALL DOOR, VIEW OF NORTHWEST WING, TO NORTHWEST

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SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-14

NC-407-H-14 DETAIL, WALL WITH OAT-SORTER INTACT, VIEW OF WEST WALL TO WEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-15

NC-407-H-15 DETAIL, ORNAMENTAL LANTERN AND BALCONY CENTRAL TO COURTYARD AXIS (SEE NO.3), VIEW TO NORTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-16

NC-407-H-16 OBLIQUE OF NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO WEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-17

NC-407-H-17 SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF STABLE BLOCK WITH TYPICAL "REAR" STALL DOORS ON EAST WING; VIEW TO WEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-18

NC-407-H-18 SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF RESIDENTIAL BLOCK; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-19

NC-407-H-19 NORTHEAST (REAR) FAÇADE OF RESIDENTIAL BLOCK; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-20

NC-407-H-20 NORTHWEST ELEVATION OF RESIDENTIAL BLOCK, MIRRORING VIEW NO.17; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-21

NC-407-H-21 NORTHWEST ELEVATION SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF TWO-STORY SECTION TO STABLE WING ON WEST SIDE OF COMPLEX, WITH WEST CORRAL TO RIGHT; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-22

NC-407-H-22 GENERAL VIEW IN CONTEXT, NORTHWEST WING SEEN THROUGH EXERCISE CORRAL, VIEW TO EAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-23

NC-407-H-23 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS (NORTHWEST STABLE BLOCK) SHOWING HAY LOFT DOOR (CLOSED) AT CENTER OF GABLE, VIEW TO EAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-24

NC-407-H-24 DETAIL, WEST SIDE SHOWING TYPICAL STALL DOOR IN CLOSED POSITION (LEFT) AND UPPER SECTION OF ADJACENT DOOR REVEALING IRON GRID AT OPERABLE WINDOW/VENT, VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-25

NC-407-H-25 DETAIL, CENTRAL SECTION, WALL-MOUNTED SINK, MIRROR, SHELVES, VIEW TO EAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-26

NC-407-H-26 DETAIL, TYPICAL SADDLE AND TACK RACKS, VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-27

NC-407-H-27 DETAIL, MAIN WEST INTERIOR SPACE, WITH INTACT HORIZONTAL BEADED PANEL (TYPICAL THROUGHOUT FIRST FLOOR), PANEL DOORS, CONCRETE FLOOR, VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-28

NC-407-H-28 DETAIL, CENTRAL INTERIOR STAIRCASE, WITH UNDER-STAIR CLOSET, VIEW TO NORTHWEST

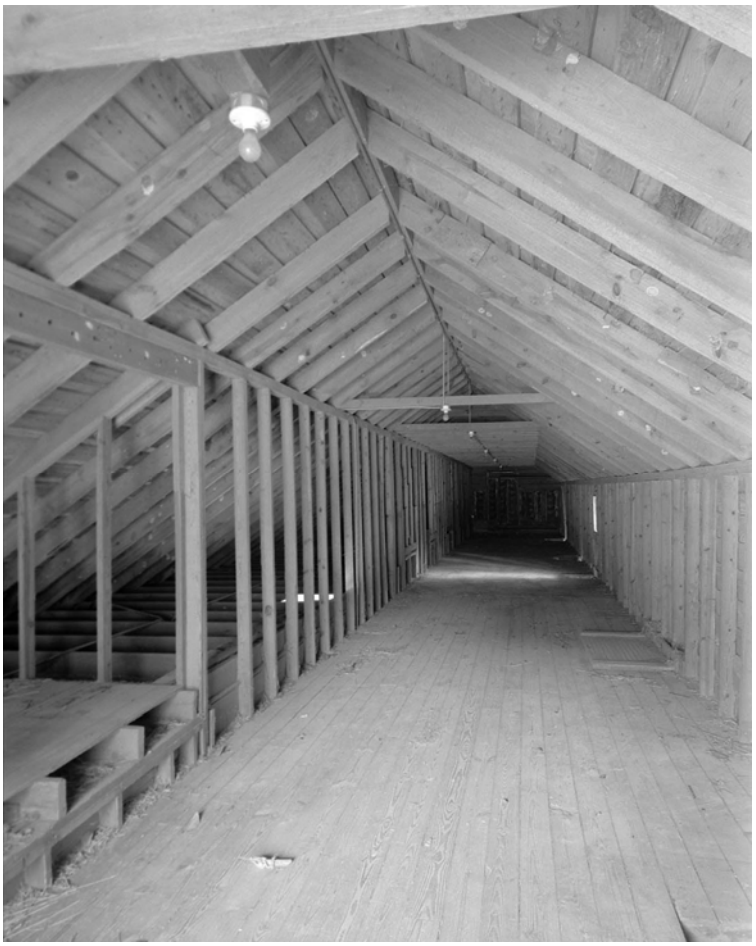
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-H-29

NC-407-H-29 DETAIL, UPPER ROOM WITH DORMER AND "FRENCH" DOORS OPENING ONTO CENTRAL COURTYARD, VIEW TO NORTHWEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

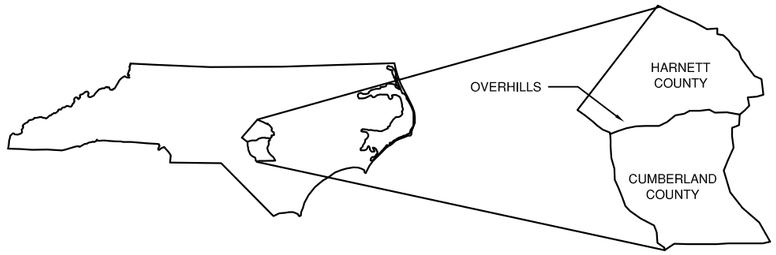
HABS No. NC-407-H-30



NC-407-H-30 DETAIL, EAST WING HAY LOFT, VIEW TO NORTHEAST

OVERHILLS

RIDING STABLE

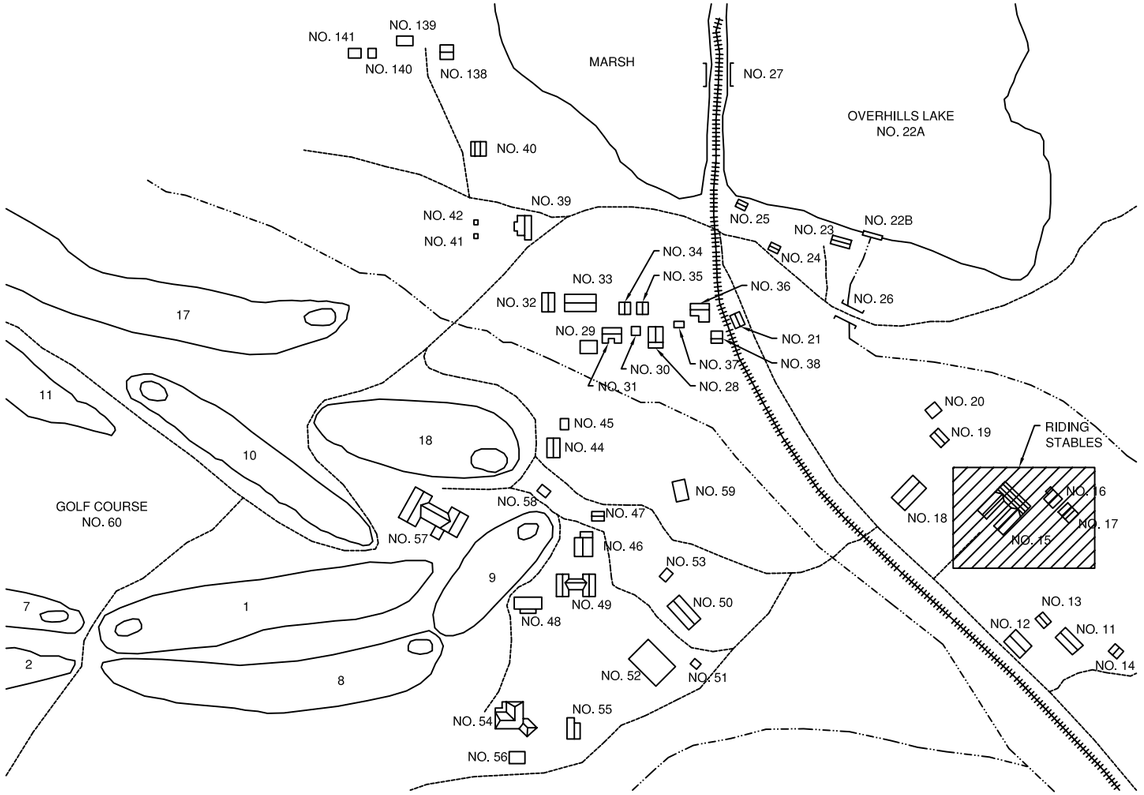


NORTH CAROLINA

NO SCALE

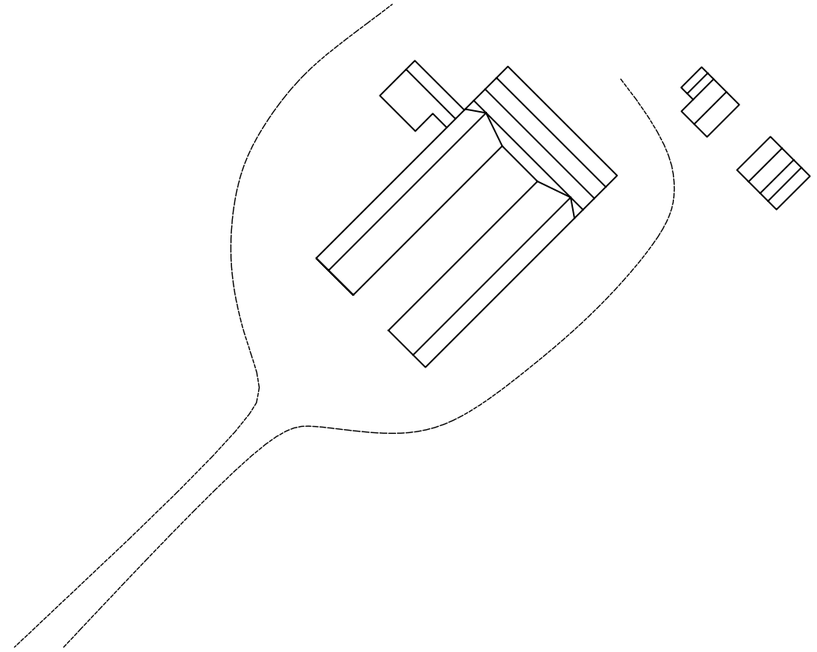
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

THE RIDING STABLE IN THE ENTRANCE COMPOUND PORTION OF THE OVERHILLS AREA AT FORT BRAGG IS A CONTRIBUTING PART OF AN ELIGIBLE FORT BRAGG HISTORIC DISTRICT FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. THE RIDING STABLE WAS CONSTRUCTED CA. 1922 FOR THE ROCKEFELLER FAMILY. IT WAS DESIGNED BY JOHN OAKMAN AND SUBSUMED AN EARLIER STABLE ON THE SITE. THE ENTRANCE COMPOUND AREA IS AT THE CENTER OF THE OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT AS IDENTIFIED IN THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT, OVERHILLS TRACT, FORT BRAGG, MAY 2000.



OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT (PORTION OF)

NO SCALE



RIDING STABLE SITE PLAN

0 4 8 12 16 32
FEET 1/16" = 1'-0" SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
METERS 1:200

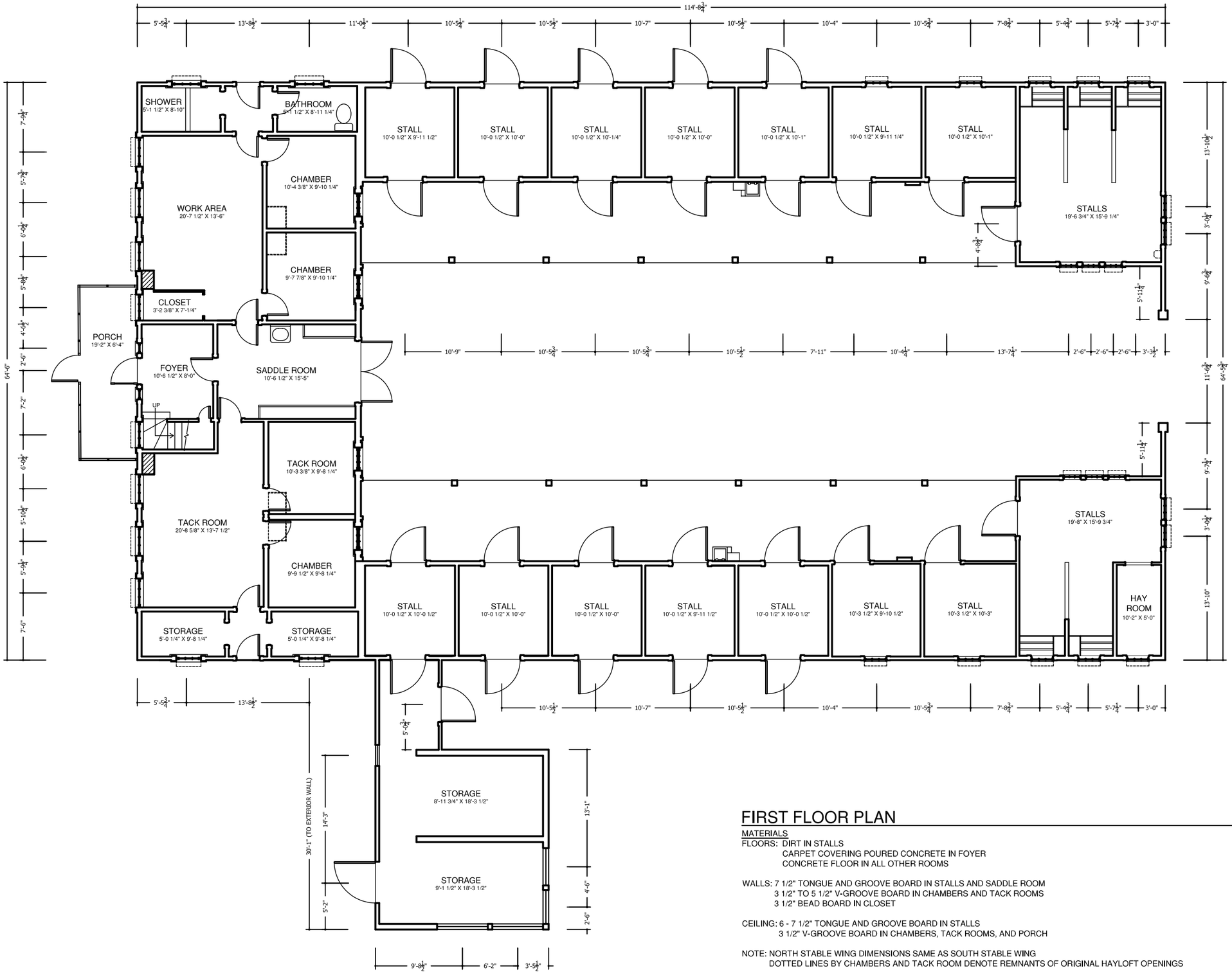
DRAWN BY: CHRISTELLIA LAI AND SUNNY STONE; 2004

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ENGINEER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB

OVERHILLS, RIDING STABLE (BUILDING NO. 15)
OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT FORT BRAGG HARNETT COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

SURVEY NO. NC-407-H

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 12
FEET 3/16" = 1'-0" SCALE
0 1 2 3 4
METERS 1:64

MATERIALS

FLOORS: DIRT IN STALLS
CARPET COVERING POURED CONCRETE IN FOYER
CONCRETE FLOOR IN ALL OTHER ROOMS

WALLS: 7 1/2" TONGUE AND GROOVE BOARD IN STALLS AND SADDLE ROOM
3 1/2" TO 5 1/2" V-GROOVE BOARD IN CHAMBERS AND TACK ROOMS
3 1/2" BEAD BOARD IN CLOSET

CEILING: 6 - 7 1/2" TONGUE AND GROOVE BOARD IN STALLS
3 1/2" V-GROOVE BOARD IN CHAMBERS, TACK ROOMS, AND PORCH

NOTE: NORTH STABLE WING DIMENSIONS SAME AS SOUTH STABLE WING
DOTTED LINES BY CHAMBERS AND TACK ROOM DENOTE REMNANTS OF ORIGINAL HAYLOFT OPENINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

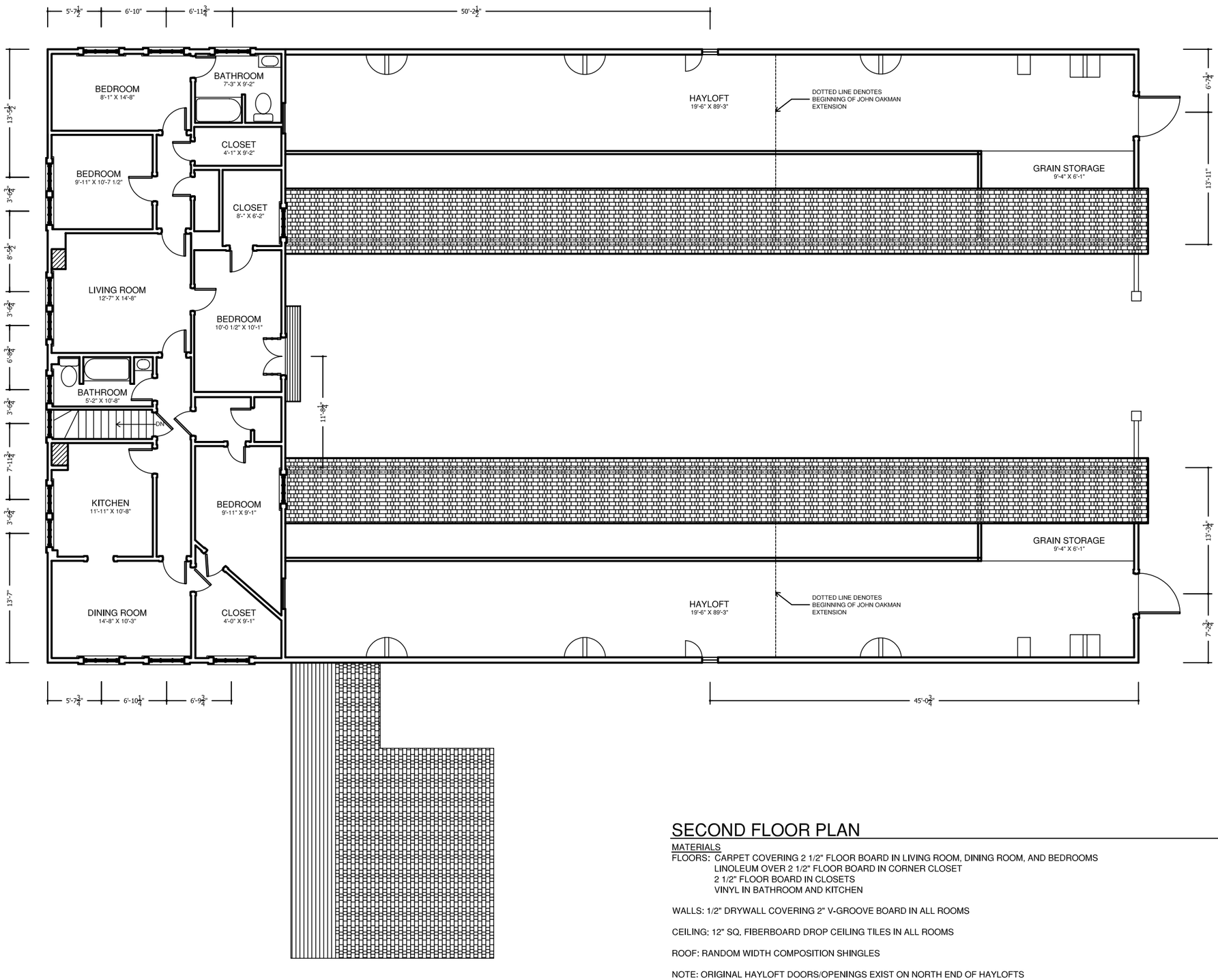
SURVEY NO. NC-407-H

OVERHILLS, RIDING STABLE (BUILDING NO. 15)

OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT FORT BRAGG HARNETT COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

DRAWN BY: CHRISTELLA LAI AND SUNNY STONE; 2004

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ENGINEER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB
U.S. Department of the Interior



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 12
FEET 3/16" = 1'-0" SCALE
0 1 2 3 4
METERS 1:64

MATERIALS
FLOORS: CARPET COVERING 2 1/2" FLOOR BOARD IN LIVING ROOM, DINING ROOM, AND BEDROOMS
LINOLEUM OVER 2 1/2" FLOOR BOARD IN CORNER CLOSET
2 1/2" FLOOR BOARD IN CLOSETS
VINYL IN BATHROOM AND KITCHEN

WALLS: 1/2" DRYWALL COVERING 2" V-GROOVE BOARD IN ALL ROOMS

CEILING: 12" SQ. FIBERBOARD DROP CEILING TILES IN ALL ROOMS

ROOF: RANDOM WIDTH COMPOSITION SHINGLES

NOTE: ORIGINAL HAYLOFT DOORS/OPENINGS EXIST ON NORTH END OF HAYLOFTS
CAST IRON BALCONY OUTSIDE MIDDLE EAST BEDROOM

DRAWN BY: CHRISTELLA LAI AND SUNNY STONE; 2004

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ENGINEER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB
U.S. Department of the Interior

OVERHILLS, RIDING STABLE (BUILDING NO. 15)

OVERHILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT FORT BRAGG HARNETT COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

SURVEY NO. NC-407-H

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS

OVERHILLS, RIDING STABLE GARAGE
(Building No. 16)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
100 Alabama St. NW
Atlanta, GA 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OVERHILLS, RIDING STABLE GARAGE
(Building No. 16)

HABS No. NC-407-I

Location: West of Nursery Road & north of Thurman Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3899011.679455

Present Owner: Department of Defense
Department of the Army
Fort Bragg

Original Use: Garage

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Riding Stable Garage in the Entrance Compound portion of the Overhills area at Fort Bragg is a contributing part of an eligible Fort Bragg historic district for the National Register of Historic Places. The Riding Stable Garage was constructed ca. 1935 for use by the riding stable manager. The Entrance Compound area is at the center of the Overhills historic district as identified in the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, May 2000.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: Ca. 1935.
2. Architect: Unknown.
3. Original and Subsequent Owners: Rockefeller Family, Fort Bragg.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown.
5. Original plans and construction: None could be located.
6. Alterations and additions: Unknown.

B. Historical Context:

See HABS No. NC-407 for Overhills context.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Built on an axis that runs northeast to southwest, the shop garage is a one-story wood frame building with a rectangular plan and a gable roof.

2. Condition of the Fabric: The condition of the garage is poor. The entire structure leans to the northwest. The weatherboards are rotten and some are missing.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The Shop Garage is a rectangular building with a gabled roof, weatherboard siding, and a concrete wall foundation. The garage measures 19'-7"x 12'-5¼". The building's main axis runs northeast to southwest, with the large opening on the southwest elevation. The ridge of the roof is 11'-8 ½" above grade.

The northeast elevation (Photo NC-407-I-2) is a blind gable wall with horizontal weatherboard siding.

The southeast elevation (Photo NC-407-I-1) has one window. Weatherboards run horizontally up to exposed rafter tails.

The southwest elevation (Photo NC-407-I-1) has a large opening for the entrance with weatherboard and trim on each side.

The northwest elevation (Photo NC-407-I-2) has one window and weatherboards that run horizontally up to exposed rafter tails. There is a 7'-3½"x 12'-5½" open pole shed located at the northeast end of this facade. The shed has a half gable roof that is 6'-11½" at its peak, and 5'-2" above grade at the rafter tails.

2. Foundations: The foundation is concrete wall with a brick floor. The garage walls meet the foundation walls at 8½" above grade. Depth of the foundation walls is undetermined.

3. Wall Construction: Walls are constructed out of 7½"x 2½" wood studs, a single 2½"x 7½" top plate, and a single sill plate resting on top of the concrete foundation. The exterior side of the wall is composed of 6½"x ¾" weatherboards, which are nailed to the wood studs with 1½"x 3" end caps at the corners.

The open pole shed has 4"x 4" posts at the two outside corners. The posts are 4'-6½" tall.

4. Structural System, Framing: The roof support is composed of 2½"x 6½" wood rafters and 2"x 6" wood roof ties. Crimped metal roofing is attached to 1"x7½"

wood decking with 6" spacing. The rafters are attached to the top plates of the wood stud framing and extend past the walls of the garage. The ridge of the roof is 11'-8½" above grade.

The roof of the open pole shed is a half-gable roof with 2"x 6" rafters and 1"x 5" wood decking placed at 1'-6" on center. The rafters rest on double 2"x 6" beams that span the posts.

5. Porches, Balconies: None.

6. Chimney: None.

7. Openings:

   a. Openings: There is one entrance to the building. The opening is on the southwest facade and has 2½"x 7½" trim on the sides and top. The opening is 1'-7" from the northwest exterior wall and measures 9'-8½" with a height of 8'-4".

   b. Doorways and Doors: There are none.

   c. Windows: Both windows have 6, 10"x 10" glass panes separated by 1½" wood mullions. The openings measure 3'x 2'-4½" and are framed by a ¾" trim and 2" sill. The windows are 3'-6" above the foundation wall.

8. Roof:

   a. Shape, Covering: The roof is a gable roof orientated northeast and southwest. Crimped metal roofing covers the 1"x 7½" wood decking.

      The roof of the open pole shed is composed of 2"x 6" rafters and 1"x 5" wood decking spaced at 1'-6" on center. Crimped metal roofing covers the wood decking.

   b. Cornice, Eaves: The eaves are open with no trim.

      The rafter tails for the open pole shed extend 5" beyond the support beam.

   c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: There are none.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plan: The floor plan is one rectangular room with the long side running northeast to southwest. The area measures 19'-7"x 12'-5¼".

2. Stairways and Ladders: None.

3. Flooring: The floors are 2½"x 7½" running bond brick with ¼" mortar joints.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The interior of the garage is not finished and all main elements of the structure and the siding are exposed.

   The main elements of the wood structure and decking are exposed for both the main roof and the pole shed roof.

5. Openings:

   a. Openings: None

   b. Doorways and Doors: There are none.

   c. Windows: There are none.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: There are no decorative features.

7. Hardware: Original hardware appears to be extant for both windows in the Stable Garage. No manufacturer for the hardware could be found.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

   a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: There is none.

   b. Lighting: There is no original lighting.

   c. Plumbing: There is none.

   d. Fixtures: None.

9. Original Furnishings: There are no original furnishings.

D. Site:

1. General Setting: The Riding Stable Garage is located to the northwest of the Riding Stable Feed Room (No.17) and east of the Riding Stable (No.15).

2. Landscaping, Enclosures: There is no overall planting scheme for the Riding Stable Garage. The southwest elevation faces a grassy area that is shared with the Riding Stable. A wooden post-and-rail fence runs southeast from the south corner of the building to the north corner of the feed room. The northeast elevation faces a grassy area with a wooded area beyond; a weed tree is next to the building and the fence turns to the northeast on this elevation. The southeast elevation faces the small grassy yard between the garage and the feed room.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: There are none.

B. Historic Views: There are none.

C. Interviews: None

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: There are none.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Alexander, Frances and Richard Mattson. "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina, Final Report." Charlotte, NC: Mattson, Alexander and Associates prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, May 2000.

Hood, Davyd Foard. "Overhills Historic District. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places" (draft), 1992. On file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

E. Likely sources not yet investigated: None.

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

The Cultural Resources Management Program in the Directorate Public Works at Fort Bragg, North Carolina sponsored this project. The project was completed at the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch of the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) part of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC). The project historian was Adam Smith (CERL). Adam Smith, with assistance from Christella Lai and Jennifer Feucht, produced the architectural description section of the report. Martin Stupich produced the large-format photographs contained in the report. Documentation was coordinated with the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program through preservation planner Cris Armstrong and architectural historian Michelle Michael. The documentation was completed October 2003.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

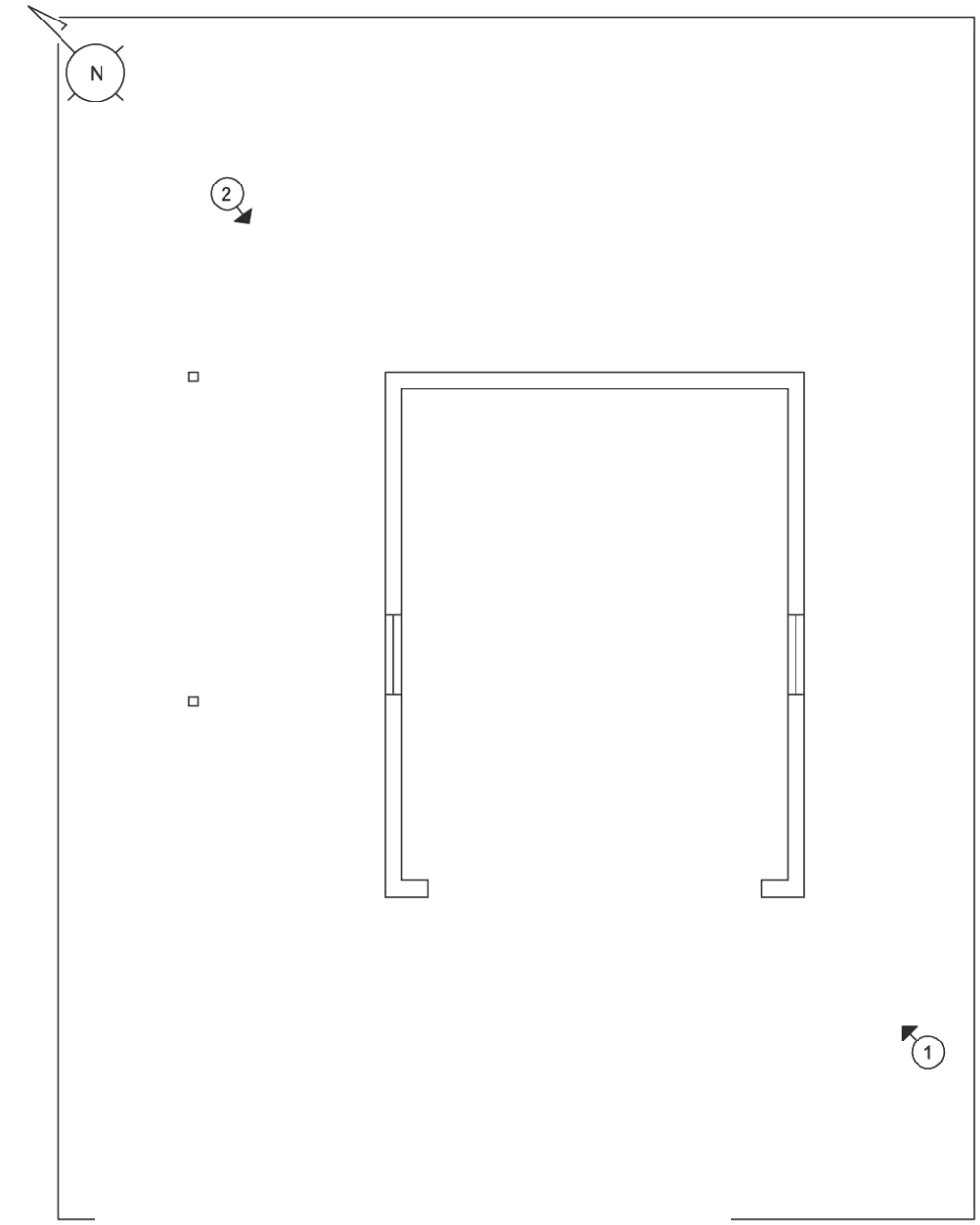
OVERHILLS, RIDING STABLE GARAGE HABS NC-407-I
(Building No. 16)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer May 2003

NC-407-I-1 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTH

NC-407-I-2 OBLIQUE OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTH

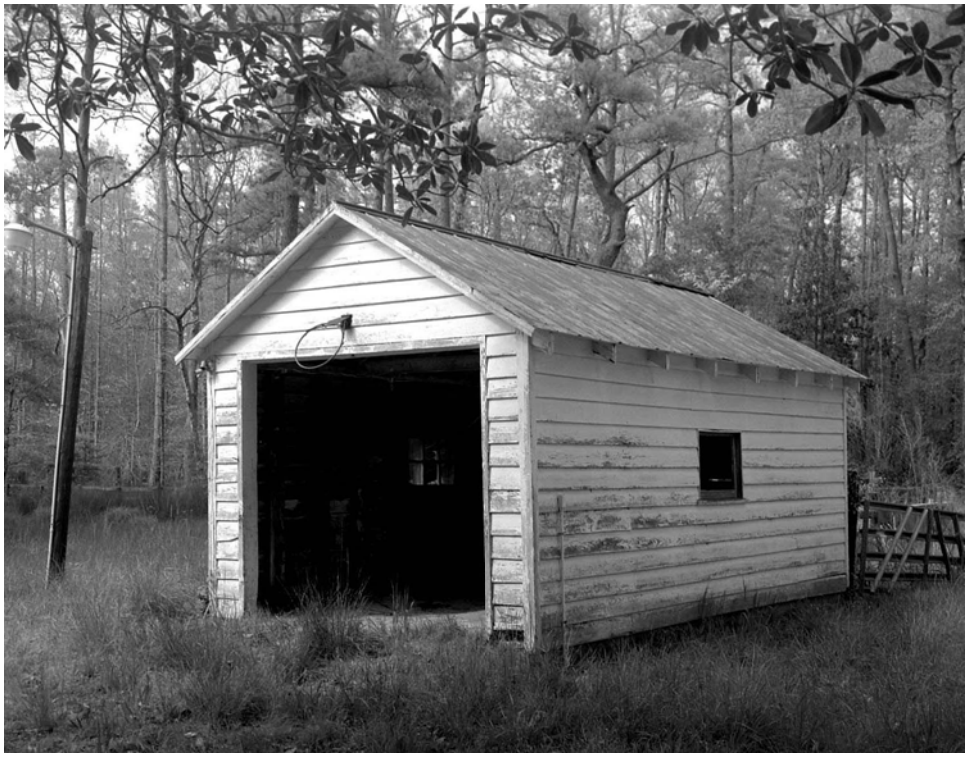
Photograph Locations



Riding Stable Garage – Building No. 16

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-I-1



NC-407-I-1 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-I-2

NC-407-I-2 OBLIQUE OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTH

OVERHILLS, RIDING STABLE FEED ROOM
(Building No. 17)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
100 Alabama St. NW
Atlanta, GA 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OVERHILLS, RIDING STABLE FEED ROOM
(Building No. 17)

HABS No. NC-407-J

Location: West of Nursery Road & north of Thurman Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3899001.679475

Present Owner: Department of Defense
Department of the Army
Fort Bragg

Original Use: Feed storage for riding stable.

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Riding Stable Feed Room in the Entrance Compound portion of the Overhills area at Fort Bragg is a contributing part of an eligible Fort Bragg historic district for the National Register of Historic Places. The Riding Stable Feed Room was constructed ca. 1935 for the use of feed storage for the horses in the riding stable. The Entrance Compound area is at the center of the Overhills historic district as identified in the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, May 2000.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: Ca. 1935.
2. Architect: Unknown.
3. Original and Subsequent Owners: Rockefeller Family, Fort Bragg.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown.
5. Original plans and construction: None could be located.
6. Alterations and additions: Two room shed addition on the southeast side.

B. Historical Context:

See HABS No. NC-407 for Overhills context.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The Riding Stable Feed Room is a simple one-story, wood frame building. The building is comprised of the original, rectangular, two room structure and a smaller, rectangular, two room addition on the southeast side of the original structure. The main structure has a gable roof and the addition has a shed roof which meets the gable roof at the southeast wall of the original structure. The entrances to the building are located on the northeast and southwest facades and both the original structure and addition have weatherboard siding.

2. Condition of the Fabric: The condition of the structure is poor. The entire building leans to the southeast and the weatherboard is rotten.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The Riding Stable Feed Room is a single-story building that faces southwest. The longer side of the building runs northwest to southeast and is 24'-1" long; the shorter side is 20'-4" long. The gable roof on the original section is 12’-6" above grade at the ridge. Differences in door/window placement as well as roof heights create distinct facades for all elevations.

   The northeast elevation (Photo NC-407-J-2) shows a gable wall and the shed addition. A door is located to the southeast of the facade on the addition and a small four paned, fixed window is located in the gable of the original wall. Weatherboards make up the rest of the facade.

   The southeast elevation (Photo NC-407-J-1) has weatherboard siding and low, open eaves. An opening has been cut through the weatherboards.

   The southwest elevation (Photo NC-407-J-1) shows the other gable wall and the shed addition. This facade has two doors, on one the addition and one on the original facade, and a small four paned, fixed window in the original gable wall under the eaves. Weatherboards make up the rest of the facade.

   The northwest elevation (Photo NC-407-J-2) shows the facade of the original structure, which is blind with weatherboard siding and open eaves.

2. Foundations: The foundation of the original structure is a pier foundation with 10"x13" piers in the corners and center of each exterior wall. A 6"x 8" beam sits atop the piers and runs the entire length of the building. There does not appear to be a foundation for the addition.

3. Wall Construction: The main perimeter walls are constructed of 2"x 4" studs and weatherboard sheathing on the exterior.

4. Structural System, Framing: The wall structure is composed of 2"x 4" studs, a sill plate, and double headers. The main roof structure is composed of 2"x 6" rafters with a 1"x 6" ridge beam and 2"x 4" roof tie located 7'-7" from the floor. Various widths of decking are spaced 4" apart. The side stall addition has 1"x 6" decking.

5. Porches, Balconies: None.

6. Chimney: None.

7. Openings:

   a. Openings: An opening has been cut through the wall on the southeast facade.

   b. Doorways and Doors: There are three entrances to the building. The southwest facade has two entrances. The northwest door is located 5'-7½" from the northwest wall and has a 2'-11"x 7'-½" opening with a 2'-10¾"x 7'-0" five-panel door; each panel measures 1'-0"x 2'-3½". The doorway is trimmed with 4½" trim on the top and 3½" trim on the sides. The other door is located 3'-6" from the southeast facade with an opening 3'-6" wide and 5'-10" high. The original door for this opening is missing.

      The northeast facade has one door to the addition. Located 3'-6" from the southeast facade, this door is framed in a 3'-6" wide and 5'-10" tall opening. The door is 4'-0" tall.

   c. Windows: There are two windows, both of which are located in the gables on the northeast and southwest elevations. The window on the southwest elevation is centered under the ridge of the roof, 9'-7" above grade. The opening measures 2'-0"x 1'-11" and has 3½" trim on all sides with a 2" sill. The window is divided into four panes. The window on the northeast elevation has the same location and dimensions as the one on the southwest elevation.

8. Roof:

   a. Shape, Covering: The roof on the original structure is a gable roof which connects to the shed roof of the addition at the southeast wall of the original structure. The ridge of the gable roof runs northeast to southwest. A crimp metal roof covers the decking.

   b. Cornice, Eaves: The roof has open eaves with exposed chamfered rafter tails.

c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: None.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plan: The floor plan is divided into four unequal stalls. Three of these stalls can be accessed only from the exterior. The fourth stall, located on the north corner, is accessed through the stall on the west corner. The north stall measures 7'-5¼"x 13'-2½"; the west stall measures 11'-0"x 13'-2½". The east stall measures 11'-5"x 9'-5¼" and the south stall measures 7'-3" x 9'-5¼".

2. Stairways and Ladders: None.

3. Flooring: The floors are covered with 3½" tongue-and-groove floor boards.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The walls are covered with 3½" tongue-and-groove boards.

The rafters and decking of the interior roof structure are not covered by any material.

5. Openings:

a. Openings: There are none.

b. Doorways and Doors: There is a doorway between the north and west rooms. The doorway is located 5'-7" from the interior side of the northwest facade.

c. Windows: There are none.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: There is a 1" quarter round strip of trim in each corner and along the floor in all rooms.

7. Hardware: Original hardware appears to be extant for all of the windows and doors in the Riding Stable Feed Room. No manufacturer for the hardware could be found.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: None.

b. Lighting: There is no original lighting.

c. Plumbing: None.

d. Fixtures: None.

9. Original Furnishings: There is a shelf in the west corner of the west room. The 6'-1" long, 8" deep shelf extends along the northwest wall and is located 2'-11" above the floor.

D. Site:

1. General Setting: The Riding Stable Feed room is located to the east of the Riding Stable (No.15) and southeast of the Riding Stable Garage (No.16).

2. Landscaping, Enclosures: There is no overall planting scheme for the Riding Stable Feed Room. The southwest elevation faces a grassy area with two southern magnolia trees. A wooden post-and-rail fence runs southwest from the south corner of the building and continues along a road around the riding stable. The northwest side of the building has a similar fence that extends northwest from the north corner of the building toward the Riding Stable Garage. There is a small grassy yard between the buildings. The northeast elevation faces a grassy area with a wooded area beyond; two weed trees are next to the building. The same is true of the southeast elevation. There is a large weed tree next to the building in the middle of the southeast elevation; the tree has penetrated the roof overhang.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: There are none.

B. Historic Views: There are none.

C. Interviews: None

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: There are none.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Alexander, Frances and Richard Mattson. “Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina, Final Report.” Charlotte, NC: Mattson, Alexander and Associates prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, May 2000.

Hood, Davyd Foard. “Overhills Historic District. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places” (draft), 1992. On file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

E. Likely sources not yet investigated: None.

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

The Cultural Resources Management Program in the Directorate Public Works at Fort Bragg, North Carolina sponsored this project. The project was completed at the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch of the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) part of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC). The project historian was Adam Smith (CERL). Adam Smith, with assistance from Christella Lai and Jennifer Feucht, produced the architectural description section of the report. Martin Stupich produced the large-format photographs contained in the report. Documentation was coordinated with the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program through preservation planner Cris Armstrong and architectural historian Michelle Michael. The documentation was completed May 2007.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

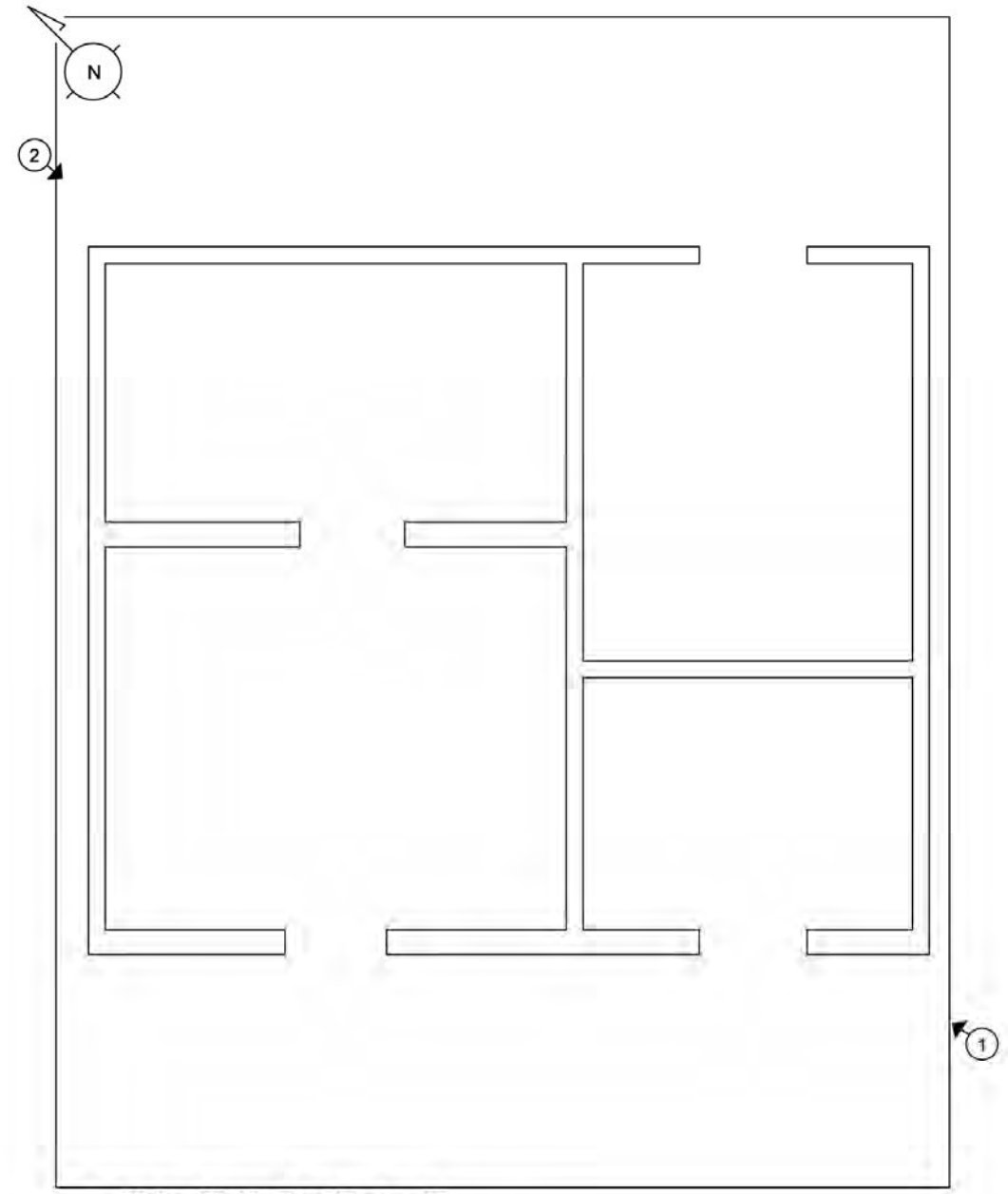
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

OVERHILLS, RIDING STABLE FEED ROOM HABS NC-407-J
(Building No. 17)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer May 2003

NC-407-J-1 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTH

NC-407-J-2 OBLIQUE OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTH



Riding Stable Feed Room – Building No. 17

Photograph Locations

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-J-1

NC-407-J-1 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-J-2

NC-407-J-2 OBLIQUE OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTH

OVERHILLS, POLO BARN
(Building No. 18)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
100 Alabama St. NW
Atlanta, GA 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OVERHILLS, POLO BARN
(Building No. 18)

HABS No. NC-407-K

Location: West of Nursery Road & north of Thurman Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3898990.679338

Present Owner: Department of Defense
Department of the Army
Fort Bragg

Original Use: Barn

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Polo Barn in the Entrance Compound portion of the Overhills area at Fort Bragg is a contributing part of an eligible Fort Bragg historic district for the National Register of Historic Places. The Polo Barn was remodeled from its original use as an equipment and hay barn ca. 1922. The construction date of the original barn is unknown. The Entrance Compound area is at the center of the Overhills historic district as identified in the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, May 2000.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: Unknown.

2. Architect: Unknown.

3. Original and Subsequent Owners: Unknown (Harriman), Rockefeller Family, Fort Bragg.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown.

5. Original plans and construction: None could be located.

6. Alterations and additions: The Polo Barn was originally an equipment and hay barn that was remodeled ca. 1922. Exact details of the remodeling are unknown.

B. Historical Context:

See HABS No. NC-407 for Overhills context.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The Polo Barn is a two-story wood frame building with horse stalls, tack rooms, and a hayloft. Originally an equipment shed, the Polo Barn was remodeled in 1922 to house polo horses during the winter season. The Polo Barn has sixteen horse stalls, each with a window and wide Dutch door that opens into a sheltered open area either along the southeast or northwest side. A fence that creates a large corral area for the polo horses beginnings at the south end of the southwest facade and ends at the north end of the northeast facade. Many elements still exist throughout the barn that depicts how it functioned during its period of use, saddle and bridle racks adorn the walls of the barn, a painting in the northeast tack room depicts polo equipment, and a chalk drawing in another tack room shows a horse and rider. With its weatherboard siding and batten Dutch doors, the polo barn is a well-preserved example of an early twentieth century horse barn.

2. Condition of the Fabric: The barn's structure and siding are in good condition. The floors and roof, however, are in poor condition. There are also several missing windows and doors. The building is surrounded by overgrown vegetation.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The Polo Barn is a two-story building with horse stalls on the first level and a hayloft on the second. The building measures 59'-0"x 80'-5¼" and is built on a northeast-southwest axis. Weatherboard siding is painted red, and doors and trim are painted blue-grey on all facades.

The northeast elevation (Photo NC-407-K-3, Photo NC-407-K-4, and Photo NC-407-K-5) is a gable end with openings on two levels and a nearly symmetrical facade. The first level has four large windows on each side of a central door and a small window located to the left of the door. A small bracketed pent roof shelters the entrance door and adjacent window. The second level has a set of hayloft doors centered in the gable and a vent located directly above these doors.

The southeast elevation (Photo NC-407-K-2, Photo NC-407-K-4) is a single story open facade with six posts that support the roof. At both ends of the building, tack rooms are enclosed with red 7½" weatherboards.

The southwest elevation (Photo NC-407-K-1, Photo NC-407-K-2) is a gable wall with windows on two levels and a nearly symmetrical facade. The first level has

eight large windows, four on either side of a central door and an additional smaller window located to the right of the door. The second level has a hayloft door centered under the ridge of the roof.

The northwest elevation (Photo NC-407-K-3) is identical to the southeast facade with six posts and enclosed tack rooms.

2. Foundations: Undetermined.

3. Wall Construction: The walls in the hayloft and southwest bay of the barn have 2"x 4" wood studs. The weatherboard siding is ¾" thick with 7½" reveals and is nailed to the wall studs. Weatherboard covers the exterior side of the stall walls.

4. Structural System, Framing: The southeast and northwest facades have sheltered open areas on the main level with 6, 9'-1½" tall posts supporting the roof overhang. The posts taper from a 7" diameter at the base to 6" diameter at the top and support a 2"x 6" coupled girder which supports the rafters. The girder has a 2"x 6" board nailed to the inside which covers the girder and extends 2" beyond the face. The rafters in the southeast and northwest sheltered areas are supported by diagonal braces (Photo NC-407-K-8) that frame into a 1"x 4½" piece of wood nailed to the wall above the stall doors. The exterior wall framing is composed of 2"x 4" wood studs, with 2, 2x4s sistered together as a top plate and a 1"x 7" sill plate. Posts have been added along the center partition wall to support the loft floor. The posts are 3½" square, have a capital, and support a 2½"x 3½" beam.

   The roof framing is composed of 2"x 6" rafters and 1"x 6" decking with 5" spaces. The southwest bay of the roof has a different roof deck (this might be a remnant of the original equipment in the hay barn). Thirteen 4"x 6" posts in the hayloft support the roof structure. A ¾"x 6" partition cap tops the posts and runs the entire length of the hayloft. 1"x 7½" roof ties rest on the partition cap. Diagonal supports and king post are 1"x 7½".

5. Porches, Balconies: None.

6. Chimney: There is one chimney located above the north tack room. The chimney measures 1'-5"x 1'-4¾" with 8"x 2½" bricks and ½" mortar joints; the chimney runs up the southwest wall of the tack room, 4'-2½" from the door. A 7" diameter stove pipe opening on the chimney is located 6'-4" above the floor. The chimney rises 40 courses above the roof.

7. Openings:

   a. Openings: The southeast and northwest elevations have openings on each side that are 63'-8¼" long and located 7'-11½" from the ends of the facades. The roofs over the openings are supported by six posts with random spacing.

There are two louvered vents above the hayloft doors on the northeast facade. The overall size is 3'-0"x 3'-0" with a 3¾" mullion between the vents.

b. Doorways and Doors: The northeast and southwest elevations each have one door on the lower level. These doors are identical Dutch wooden batten doors which are in 3'-6"x 7'-5" openings (Photo NC-407-K-6). The upper door is 3'-5" wide and 3'-5¼" tall and the bottom door is 3'-5" wide and 3'-11" tall. The upper doors are composed of 1½" v-channel tongue and groove boards with 1"x 4½" diagonal braces and 4½" horizontal and vertical battens. The bottom doors are composed of 1½" v-channel tongue and groove boards with 4½" diagonal braces and 4½" top and side battens; the bottom batten is 8½" wide. Both the top and bottom doors have iron latches and each door has an iron handle that measures 1½" wide and 7½" tall (Photo NC-407-K-7).

There are hayloft doors on both gable ends of the building. The hayloft doors are located on the second floor and centered under the ridge of the roof on each end. The southwest facade has a single door that is 3'-6½" wide and 5'-1" tall and is composed of 1" thick random width boards with two 1" x 4¾" horizontal battens. The opening is 3'-8" wide and 5'-1½" tall and the door swings inward. The northeast facade hayloft doors are in a 5'-10½" wide and 6'-3" tall opening. Double doors for the opening are each 2'-11" wide and 6'-2¾" tall and composed of ¾"x 3" tongue and groove boards with two 1"x 9½" horizontal battens and a 1"x 4" diagonal support. All battens are located on the interior side of these doors and the doors swing outward.

c. Windows: The northeast facade has nine windows. Four large windows are located to either side of the door; the openings are identical and measure 2'-7¾"x 4'-8¼". There are no original windows left and some openings have wood window protectors. The protectors have 1" thick random width vertical boards with three 1"x 2" horizontal supports. The windows in these openings were double hung at one time, as tracks and some weights are still extant. The windows are located 2'-6½" above the floor and interior trim on the windows is 4½". An additional small window is located to the left of the door.

The southwest facade has the same window configuration with the exception of the small window being located to the right of the door.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, Covering: The roof is a gable roof; the ridge runs northeast to southwest. The roof covering is crimp metal roofing.

There is a small bracketed pent roof over the door on the northeast facade (Photo NC-407-K-6). The roof is 2'-8" deep, and 5'-4" wide. Two brackets support the decking which is 5½" tongue-and-groove boards which are covered by wood shingles. The brackets are 1½"x 3½" with a 1½"x 3½" diagonal support; a smaller bracket is located in the center of the roof. There is a 1½"x 3½" fascia board.

b. Cornice, Eaves: The roof overhang is 1'-11" on the northwest and southeast facades and the eaves are open with exposed rafter tails. The rake boards are 1"x 4".

c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: None.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plan: The first story has six tack rooms, sixteen horse stalls, and two sheltered open areas; the second story hayloft runs the entire length of the building and about half the width, directly over the horse stalls. Three tack rooms are located at each end of the barn and all are different sizes. The northeast tack rooms are 7'-2 ¼" deep and the southwest tack rooms are 7'-11½" deep. The northeast tack rooms measure 23'-6", 11'-7½", and 21'-6" long from northwest to southeast. The southwest tack rooms measure 23'-4½", 11'-11½", and 21'-3½" long from northwest to southeast. The sixteen horse stalls are each 15'-4½" deep and range in width from 7'-9½" to 7'-5¼". There are two long, rectangular areas located between the stalls and the exterior perimeter of the building on the southeast and northwest sides of the building. These areas are 13'-6" deep and 63'-8¼" long and are protected by the roof. The second story of the building contains the hayloft, which measures 34'-6"x 79'-7½".

2. Stairways and Ladders: There are two ladders located in the tack rooms of this building. One ladder is in the north tack room at the north corner of the building, located 6'-8½" from the door on the southwest wall. The ladder is 2'-0" wide with 1"x 1½" rails and ¾" x 2½" rungs. There are nine rungs spaced 1'-½" apart. A second ladder is located in the east tack room on the east corner of the building. This ladder has the same dimensions as the ladder in the north tack room, and is located 9'-7" from the door on the same wall.

3. Flooring: The floors in the stalls and open areas are dirt. Most tack rooms have tongue-and-groove plank floors; others are plywood or dirt floors. The hayloft floor is composed of varied width wood planks.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: On the first level, the tack room walls and ceilings have a 5½" tongue-and-groove plank finish of an undetermined thickness. The interior partition walls between the horse stalls are 6'-4" tall and 5" thick and composed of 2"x 4" studs and tongue-and-groove wall boards. The ceiling above the stalls is also tongue and groove.

The wall and roof structure is exposed in the hayloft (Photo NC-407-K-15).

5. Openings:

a. Openings: The southwestern stalls have vents between each stall. The vents are 3'-11" wide by 1'-4" tall and have two horizontal louvers. The original openings on the hay loft floor for the hay feeders have been boarded over, but the original openings measured 46"x 46".

b. Doorways and Doors: Each corner of the building houses a tack room. The northwest tack rooms have original five-panel doors and the southeast tack room doors are missing. Doors are 2'-11¾"x 7'-0" with 2'-4"x 11½" horizontal panels and retain their original hardware.

All horse stalls have Dutch doors (Photo NC-407-K-9) in 3'-6" wide openings. The upper doors are missing from all openings, but ghost lines of hinges suggest that these doors existed at one time. The bottom doors are identical to the exterior doors of the barn, 3'-5" wide and 3'-11" tall. The door is composed of 1½" v-channel tongue and groove boards with 4½" diagonal braces and top and side battens; the bottom batten is 8½" wide. All doors have iron handles measuring 1½" wide and 7½" tall and two T-hinges. The floor of the barn slopes to the northwest, but door headers remain level.

The loft has three trapdoors. The north corner trapdoor is 1'-10" square. The other trapdoors are 2'-1½" square. The doors are composed of random width planks. The north and east corner trapdoors lead to the respective tack rooms below. The middle trapdoor leads to an iron hay crib below.

c. Windows: Each horse stall has one window next to its door (Photo NC-407-K-10). The window opening measures 2'-½" wide and 3'-6" tall. Trim on all sides of the opening is painted blue-grey and is 4½" wide; the sill is 1½" thick and the top trim has a drip edge. Each window has three horizontal bars ½" in diameter; the bars are spaced 5" apart and the bottom bar is 10½" above the window sill. The floor of the barn slopes to the northeast, but the windows remain level. The top of the windows are slightly lower than the top of the doors.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: The tack room in the north corner of the building has the shapes of polo equipment painted on the northwest wall (Photo NC-407-K-12). The painting is 4'-7" wide and 3'-11" tall and located 2'-2" from the floor. The white background of the painting is surrounded by a red border.

A chalk drawing of a horse and rider is located on the wall of the middle tack room on the southwest end of the building (Photo NC-407-K-13).

Interior trim for all tack room windows and doors is 1"x 4½". On most doors and windows, the interior door or window head extends ½" beyond the casing on either side.

7. Hardware: Original hardware appears to be extant for all of the windows and doors in the Polo Barn. No manufacturer for the hardware could be found.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

   a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: There is none.

   b. Lighting: Lighting from the period is still extant in the Polo Barn.

   c. Plumbing: There is none.

   d. Fixtures: There are none.

9. Original Furnishings: Each stall has a hay crib that is filled from the hayloft, but the 3'-10" square openings have been closed in the hayloft.

   There are several hay cribs and troughs in the Polo Barn (Photo NC-407-K-14). Four hay cribs are located in the horse stalls. Each crib is shared by four stalls. No manufacturer could be found.

   A Higbee Oat Cleaner is located in the corner of the southeast sheltered open area. The oat cleaner is 9" deep, 1'-1" wide, 6'-2" tall, and extends through the hayloft floor.

   A water trough is located in the middle southwest tack room. The trough manufacturer is JW Fiske Ironworks, NY.

   There are also several saddle and bridle racks in the tack rooms and open areas of the barn. Saddle racks (Photo NC-407-K-11) are 1'-5" deep, and the bracket is 1'-8" tall and 8" wide at the top and 4¼" wide at the bottom. A 1"x 2½" diagonal brace supports the rack and a 1" diameter peg is located at the bottom of the rack. Bridle racks are 7" wide, 11" tall, and ¾" deep with two 1" diameter pegs.

D. Site:

1. General Setting: The building is located to the northeast of the entrance road for the complex. A 12'-9" wide unpaved driveway leading north toward the Polo Barn House (No.19) runs to the northwest of the building.

2. Landscaping, Enclosures: There is no overall planting scheme for the Polo Barn. The building is located on an expanse of grass, now overgrown with weeds and dog fennel. The southwest elevation is planted with one large loblolly pine tree located in the northwest corner 8'-7" from the building. A small volunteer oak tree

is located at the southeast corner. A wooden post and rail fence running northwest to southeast is located 11'-8" from the south corner of the building. An 11'-8" long wooden gate is located on the northwest side of the fence. The fence is 7'-9" long, at which point another fence joins this one and runs perpendicular toward the entrance road. There is a gap between the two fences, but it appears that there was once fencing in that gap.

The northeast elevation faces a field that is now overgrown with grass and weeds, and a large loblolly pine tree is located in the southeast corner approximately 18'-0" from the building. A wooden post and rail fence is located on the north corner and runs northeast. A metal gate, 15'-7" long, is located 15'-9" from the building along this fence. The northwest elevation faces a wooded area of pine, oak, and maple trees in the distance across the unpaved driveway. The southeast elevation faces a field that is now overgrown with grass and weeds, and has no landscaping.

The northeast and southeast yards were inaccessible due to the overgrowth of grass and weeds; accurate descriptions of these areas are unavailable, but there appears to be no plantings near these elevations.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: There are none.

B. Historic Views: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

C. Interviews: None

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: There are none.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Alexander, Frances and Richard Mattson. “Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina, Final Report.” Charlotte, NC: Mattson, Alexander and Associates prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, May 2000.

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E. Likely sources not yet investigated: None.

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

OVERHILLS, POLO BARN HABS NC-407-K
(Building No. 18)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer May 2003

NC-407-K-1 SOUTHWEST FACADE; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-K-2 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTH

NC-407-K-3 OBLIQUE OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTH

NC-407-K-4 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHEAST AND NORTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO WEST

NC-407-K-5 NORTHEAST FACADE; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

NC-407-K-6 DETAIL, SOUTHWEST SIDE SHOWING CENTRAL DOOR TO MAIN TACK STORAGE AREA; VIEW TO NORTH

NC-407-K-7 DETAIL, TYPICAL DOUBLE DOOR WITH IRON LATCH SETS; VIEW TO NORTH

NC-407-K-8 DETAIL, COVERED NORTHWEST SIDE STALL AREA; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-K-9 DETAIL, COVERED SOUTHEAST SIDE STALL AREA; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

NC-407-K-10 DETAIL, COVERED SOUTHEAST SIDE STALL AREA; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

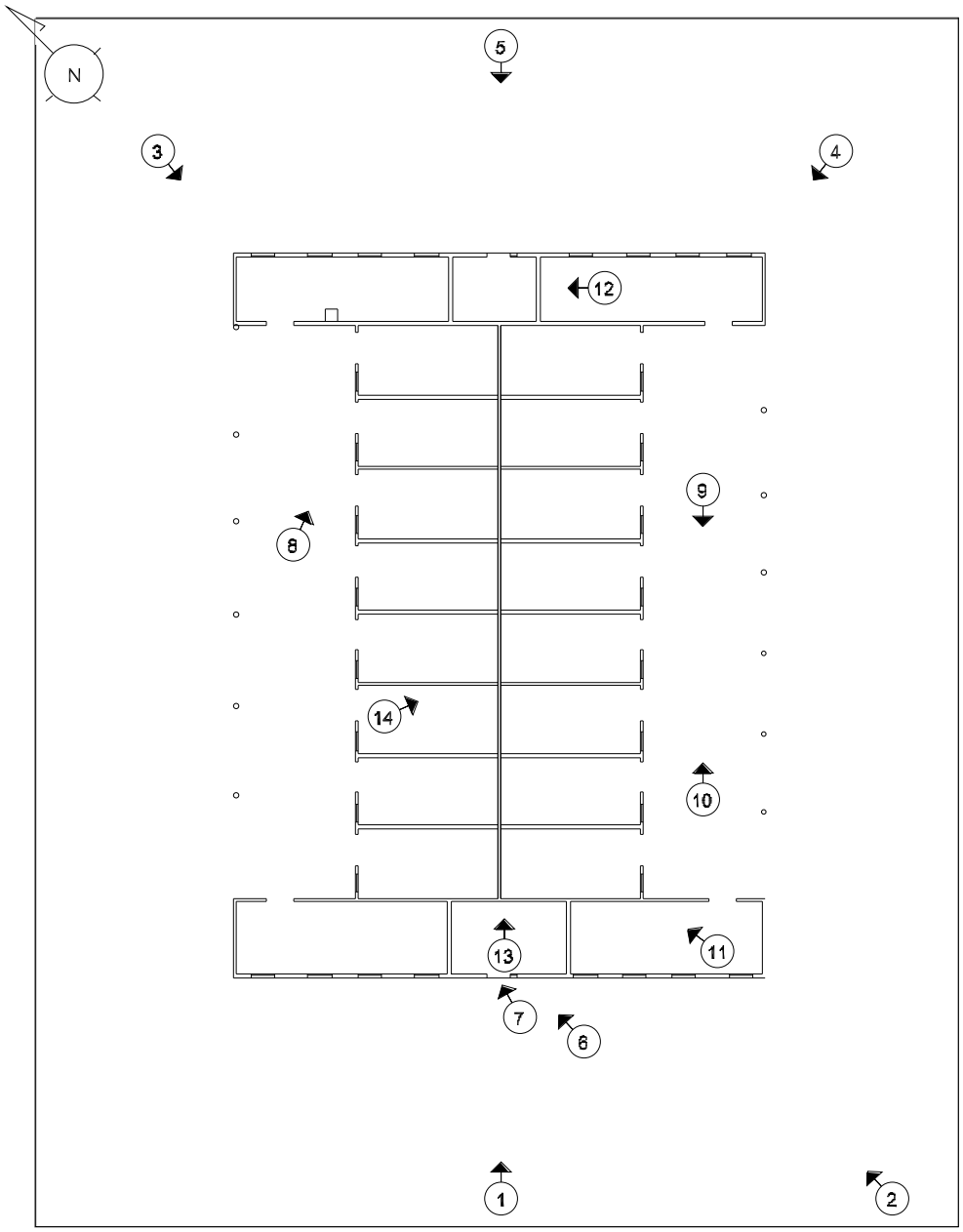
NC-407-K-11 SOUTHWEST TACK ROOM WITH SADDLE RACKS; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

NC-407-K-12 DETAIL, PAINTING ON WALL, NORTHEAST TACK ROOM; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

NC-407-K-13 DETAIL, CHALK DRAWING OF HORSE AND RIDER, VIEW TO NORTHEAST

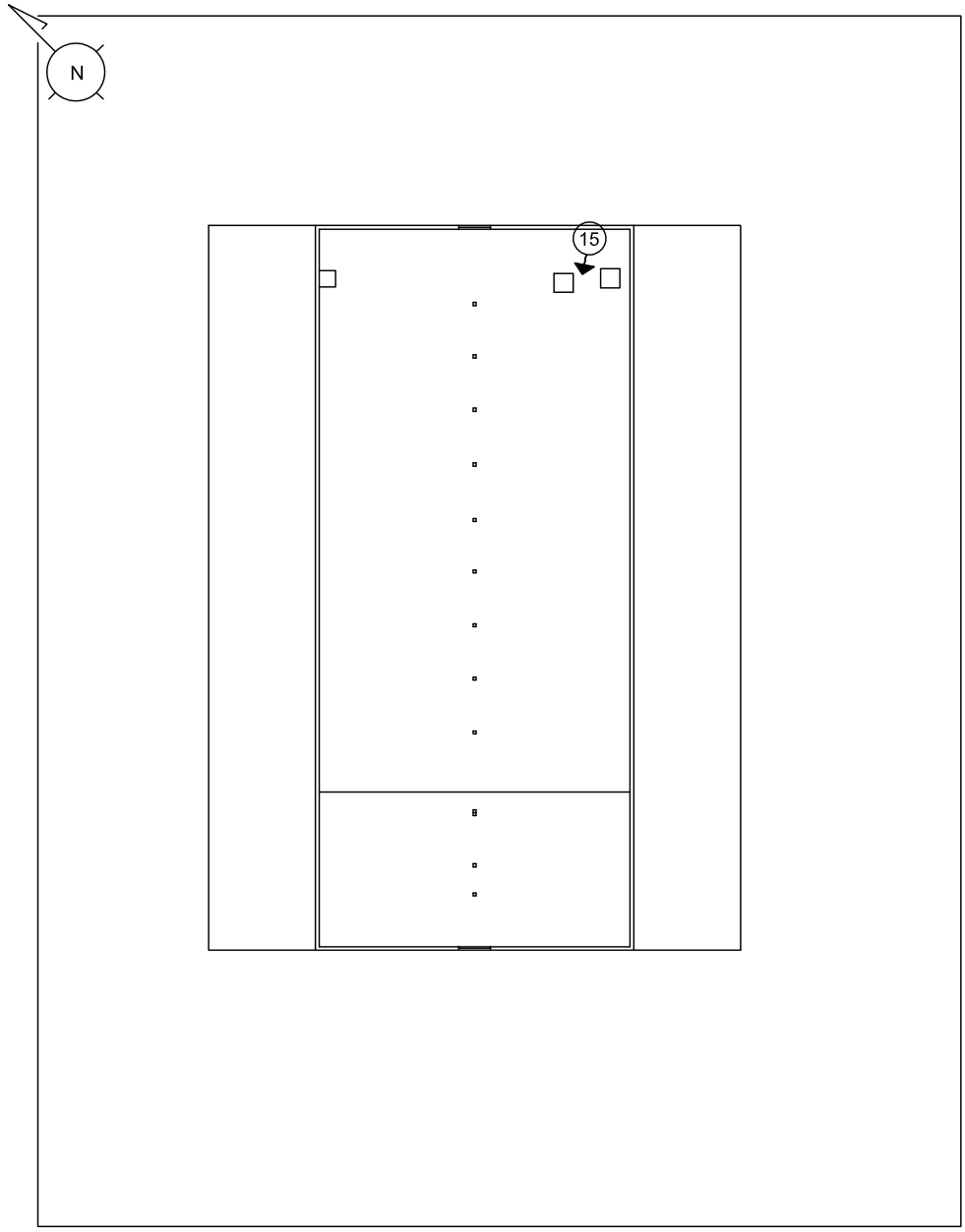
NC-407-K-14 DETAIL, TYPICAL IRON HAY CRIB; VIEW TO EAST

NC-407-K-15 HAYLOFT, SHOWING TRUSSES, COLUMNS AND TRAPDOOR; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST



Polo Barn – Building No. 18 (First Floor Plan)

Photograph Locations



Polo Barn - 18 (Second Floor Plan)

Photograph Locations

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. NC-407-K-1

NC-407-K-1 SOUTHWEST FACADE; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

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HABS No. NC-407-K-2

NC-407-K-2 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTH

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HABS No. NC-407-K-3

NC-407-K-3 OBLIQUE OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTH

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HABS No. NC-407-K-4

NC-407-K-4 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHEAST AND NORTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO WEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. NC-407-K-5

NC-407-K-5 NORTHEAST FACADE; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. NC-407-K-6

NC-407-K-6 DETAIL, SOUTHWEST SIDE SHOWING CENTRAL DOOR TO MAIN TACK STORAGE AREA; VIEW TO NORTH

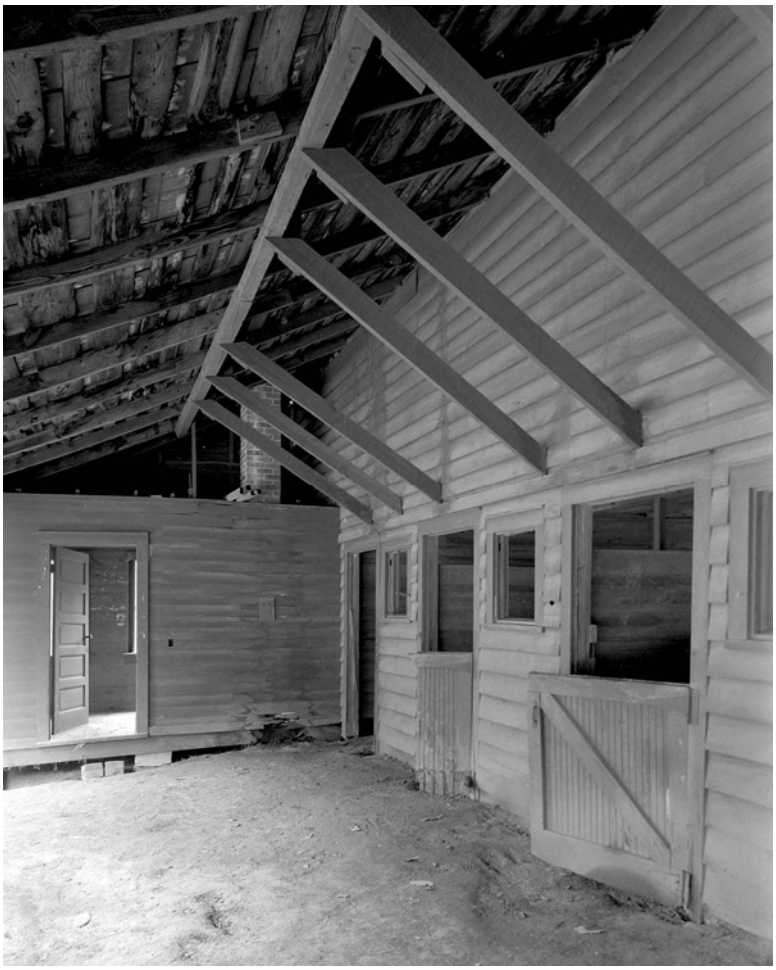
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-K-7

NC-407-K-7 DETAIL, TYPICAL DOUBLE DOOR WITH IRON LATCH SETS; VIEW TO NORTH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-K-8



NC-407-K-8 DETAIL, COVERED NORTHWEST SIDE STALL AREA; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-K-9

NC-407-K-9 DETAIL, COVERED SOUTHEAST SIDE STALL AREA; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

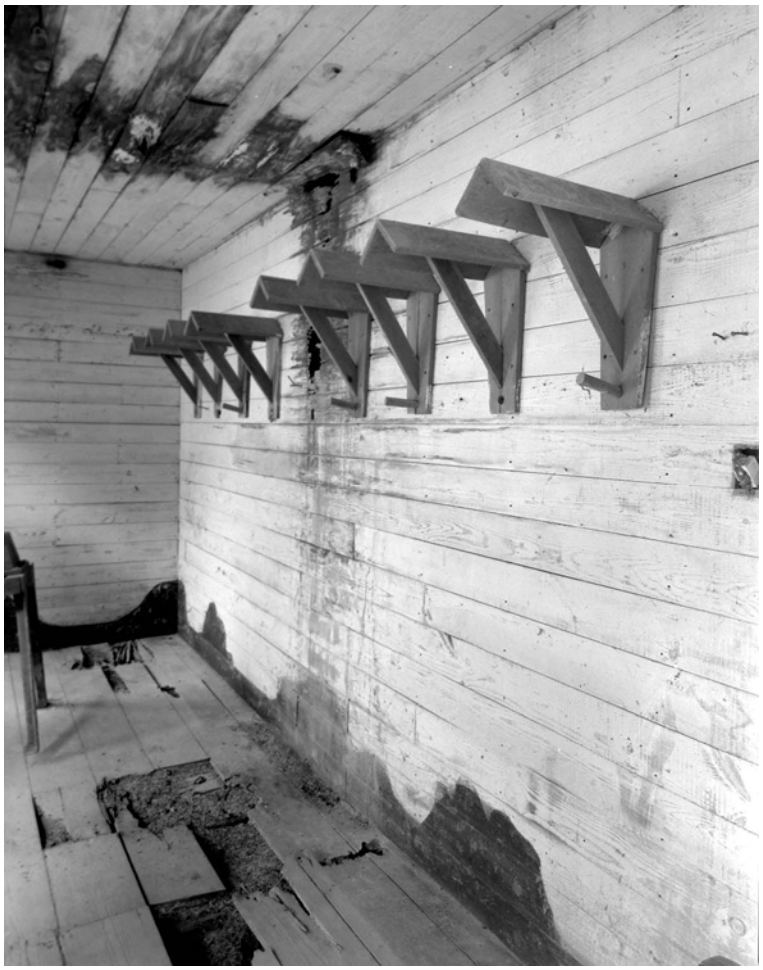
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-K-10

NC-407-K-10 DETAIL, COVERED SOUTHEAST SIDE STALL AREA; VIEW TO NORTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

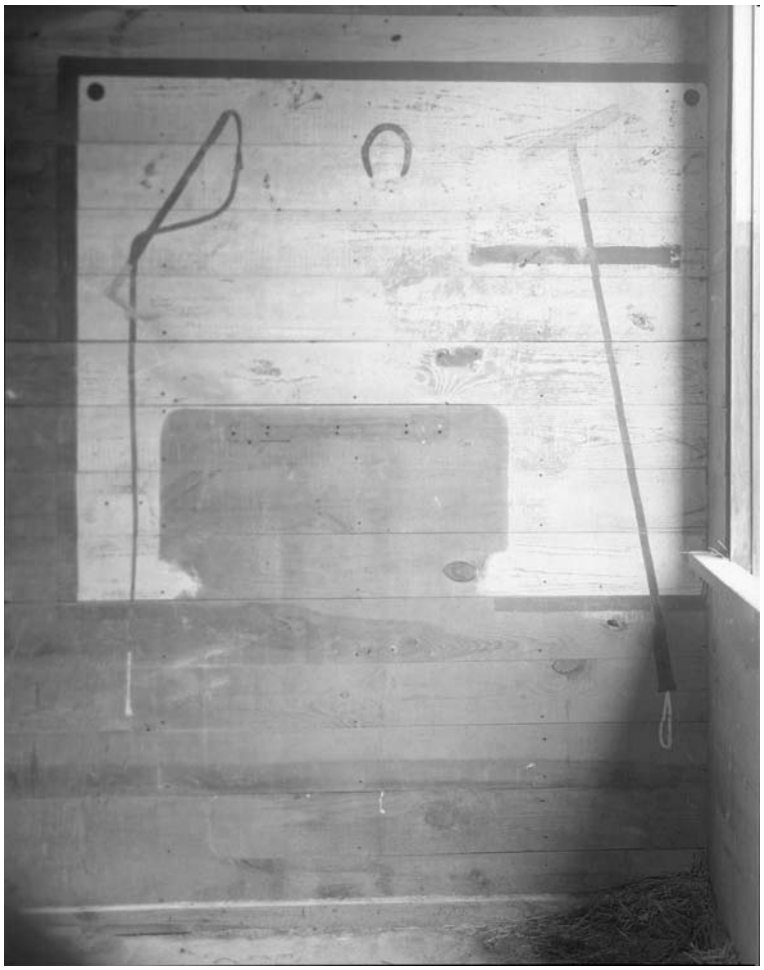
HABS No. NC-407-K-11



NC-407-K-11 SOUTHWEST TACK ROOM WITH SADDLE RACKS; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-K-12



NC-407-K-12 DETAIL, PAINTING ON WALL, NORTHEAST TACK ROOM; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-K-13

NC-407-K-13 DETAIL, CHALK DRAWING OF HORSE AND RIDER, VIEW TO NORTHEAST

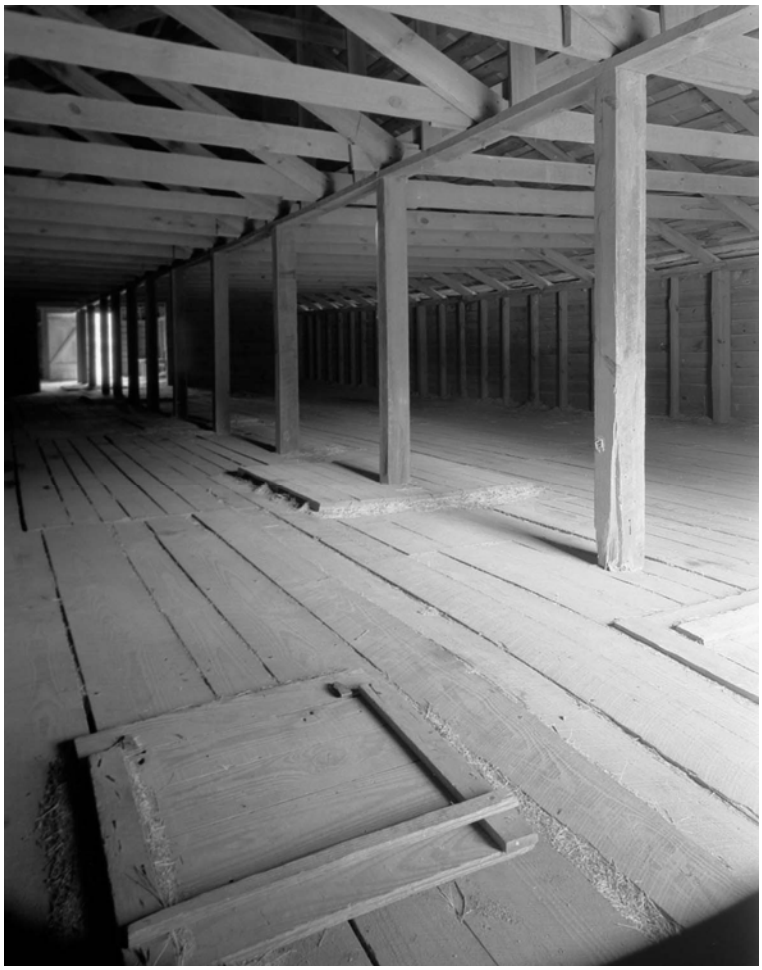
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-K-14

NC-407-K-14 DETAIL, TYPICAL IRON HAY CRIB; VIEW TO EAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-K-15



NC-407-K-15 HAYLOFT, SHOWING TRUSSES, COLUMNS AND TRAPDOOR; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

OVERHILLS, FREIGHT DEPOT
(Building No. 21)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
100 Alabama St. NW
Atlanta, GA 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OVERHILLS, FREIGHT DEPOT
(Building No. 21)

HABS No. NC-407-M

Location: West of Nursery Road & north of Thurman Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina

USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3899153.679125

Present Owner: Department of Defense
Department of the Army
Fort Bragg

Original Use: Freight Depot

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Freight Depot in the Entrance Compound portion of the Overhills area at Fort Bragg is a contributing part of an eligible Fort Bragg historic district for the National Register of Historic Places. The Freight Depot was constructed ca. 1920 by the Atlantic Coast Line serving the Overhills area, but was utilized originally by the Lindley Nursery. The Entrance Compound area is at the center of the Overhills historic district as identified in the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, May 2000.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: Ca. 1920.
2. Architect: Unknown.
3. Original and Subsequent Owners: Rockefeller Family, Fort Bragg.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown.
5. Original plans and construction: None could be located.
6. Alterations and additions: Unknown.

B. Historical Context:

See HABS No. NC-407 for Overhills context.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Built by the Atlantic Coast Line serving the Overhills area, the Freight Depot was used originally by the Lindley Nursery in the 1920s to transport planting stock. The Freight Depot, a single-room building that sits along the rail line, has board and batten siding and simple decorative features. A broad gable roof with deep eaves, heavy carved brackets, and simple fretwork, typical of early twentieth century rail stations, are characteristic of the Overhills Freight Depot. Wood for the building is stamped “CW Garver Gallatin, TN”.

2. Condition of the Fabric: The Freight Depot is in remarkably good condition. The foundation and structure are quite sound.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The Freight Depot is a one-story, square building with a gable roof. The building measures 24'-4"x 24'-3½" and the ridge height is 20'-4" above grade. The building sits on brick piers and wood posts and has a wood plank floor. A platform is located on the southwest side of the building.

The northeast elevation (Photo NC-407-M-1, Photo NC-407-M-5) has a large opening with red trim and a large red sliding door. Gray board and batten siding with red trim covers the facade.

The southeast elevation (Photo NC-407-M-2, Photo NC-407-M-4) is a gable wall with a six-panel door in an opening with red trim located to the southwest end of the facade. Gray board and batten siding with red trim covers the facade, and the words “A.C.L.R.R. Freight Station” are painted on the siding in the gable in black letters.

The southwest elevation (Photo NC-407-M-2, Photo NC-407-M-3) has a large opening with red trim and a large red sliding door. Gray board and batten siding with red trim covers the facade. A platform is included on this facade.

The northwest elevation (Photo NC-407-M-1, Photo NC-407-M-3, Photo NC-407-M-6) is a gable wall with no openings. Gray board and batten siding with red trim covers this facade as well, and “A.C.L.R.R. Freight Station” is painted on the siding in the gable in black letters.

2. Foundations: The foundation is composed of nine brick piers (Photo NC-416-8) and thirteen wood posts with a wood frame floor. The piers raise the building 3'-

½" off the ground. The corner piers are L-shaped in plan, while the center piers on the northwest and southeast sides are T-shaped. All other piers are simply two wythes of brick. Wood posts are located around the perimeter between the brick piers and two rows of posts are located under the floor frame. On the center row of piers that runs southeast to northwest, there is no wood post between the center and northwest pier.

3. Wall Construction: The wall is constructed of 4"x 4" posts placed 4'-0" on center. Horizontal braces are placed 3'-4" on center starting from the floor joist. 4"x 4" diagonal braces are located at the corner posts and at the center post on each wall. A 4"x 4" top plate spans the entire length of each wall. The sill plate is 8"x 6". An 8"x 2" sill board covers the sill plate on the outside and is chamfered to meet the trim that sits directly above it.

   Board and batten siding makes up the exterior wall sheathing. The 9¾" boards have a ½" gap that is covered by 2¾" wide and 1" thick chamfered battens. The chamfer creates a ¼" flat surface at the center of the batten. The corner of each wall has a red 1"x 7¾" end cap. Red trim located along the bottom of each wall is 1"x 7" and abuts the end caps and door trim. A 1"x 5" strip of red trim is located 1'-8½" above the bottom trim and another strip is located at the top of each wall under the eaves. The upper trim is 1"x 7½", painted red, and has a 3½" piece of trim nailed above it.

4. Structural System, Framing: The structure of the Freight Depot is a braced frame system composed of 4"x 4" vertical and horizontal framing elements; diagonal braces are located at the corner posts and center post of each wall.

   The roof structure is composed of 2"x 8" rafters framing into a 1"x 8" ridge beam. 2"x 8" roof ties are located 8'-1" above the finished floor level. 1"x10" decking is nailed to the rafters.

5. Porches, Balconies: There is a 14'-2"x 5'-9" platform on the southwest side of the building, located 5'-½" from the northwest facade of the building. Five stairs lead from the ground to the platform and are located at the northwest end of the platform. The platform is supported by three 6½"x 7½" wooden posts located along the southwest perimeter. The posts are 2'-10" tall, supported by concrete piers of the same dimensions. A 1"x14" sill board covers the framing elements along the perimeter of the platform.

6. Chimney: None.

7. Openings:

   a. Openings: None.

b. Doorways and Doors: There are three entrances to the building. The southwest facade entrance has an 8'-¾"x 8'-8" opening with 4¾"x1"trim on the top and sides; the top trim has a 1" drip cap. The doorway is located 8'-1¼" from the northwest facade and has a sliding door composed of two layers. On the inside layer, 3¼"x1" boards run vertically with tongue and groove joints; the outside layer is composed of ¾" thick beadboard that runs diagonally down from left to right.

The northeast facade entry has the same door and opening measurements and style as the entry on the southeast facade. The northeast door is the only entry with stairs leading to it.

The southeast facade entrance has a 3'x 7'-1½" door opening with 4½" trim on the top and sides, and a 1" drip cap on the door head. The door for this opening is a six-panel door with each panel measuring 2'-3¼"x 8". This opening is located 3'-10" from the southwest facade.

c. Windows: There are none.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, Covering: The roof is a gable roof. The ridge runs northwest to southeast. Black three-tab asphalt shingles cover the 1"x10" decking nailed to 2"x 6" rafters.

b. Cornice, Eaves: The roof of the Freight Depot has wide eaves with decorative brackets on the northeast and southwest facades and a decorative fretwork in the gables of the southeast and northwest facades.

The northeast and southwest facades have four heavy decorative brackets supporting the overhang (Photo NC-407-M-7). The overhang is 4'-10", and brackets are 2½" thick with carved beadwork on the center of the brace. The eaves are open, and the rafter tails chamfered to hold a 1"x 4" fascia board.

c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: None.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plan: The floor plan is a 24'-4"x 24'-3½"square with large sliding doors on the northeast and southwest facades and a smaller door on the southeast facade.

2. Stairways and Ladders: None.

3. Flooring: The floors are 2"x10" wood decking nailed directly to the 5"x10" joists.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: There is no interior wall finish; (Photo NC-407-M-9) the main elements of the structure and siding are exposed to the interior.

   There is no ceiling finish; the main elements of the structure and the roofing material are exposed to the interior (Photo NC-407-M-9).

5. Openings:

   a. Openings: There are none.

   b. Doorways and Doors: There are none.

   c. Windows: There are none.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: None.

7. Hardware: Original hardware appears to be extant for all doors in the Freight Depot. No manufacturer for the hardware could be found.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

   a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: None.

   b. Lighting: None.

   c. Plumbing: There is no plumbing.

   d. Fixtures: None.

9. Original Furnishings: There are no original furnishings.

D. Site:

1. General Setting: The building is situated east of the Worker House No. 1 (No.36) and the Servant's House (No.38) and southwest of the Entrance road to the complex. On the south side of the building, there is a railroad bed approximately 26'-0" from the building.

2. Landscaping, Enclosures: There is no overall planting scheme for the Freight Depot and there are no plantings around the building. Grass and pine straw surround the entire building.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: There are none.

B. Historic Views: There are none.

C. Interviews: None

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: There are none.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Alexander, Frances and Richard Mattson. "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina, Final Report." Charlotte, NC: Mattson, Alexander and Associates prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, May 2000.

Hood, Davyd Foard. "Overhills Historic District. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places" (draft), 1992. On file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

E. Likely sources not yet investigated: None.

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

The Cultural Resources Management Program in the Directorate Public Works at Fort Bragg, North Carolina sponsored this project. The project was completed at the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch of the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) part of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC). The project historian was Adam Smith (CERL). Adam Smith, with assistance from Christella Lai and Jennifer Feucht, produced the architectural description section of the report. Martin Stupich produced the large-format photographs contained in the report. Documentation was coordinated with the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program through preservation planner Cris Armstrong and architectural historian Michelle Michael. The documentation was completed October 2003.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

OVERHILLS, FREIGHT DEPOT HABS NC-407-M
(Building No. 21)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer May 2003

NC-407-M-1 OBLIQUE OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTH

NC-407-M-2 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTH

NC-407-M-3 OBLIQUE OF NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO EAST

NC-407-M-4 SOUTHEAST FACADE; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

NC-407-M-5 NORTHEAST FACADE; VIEW TO WEST

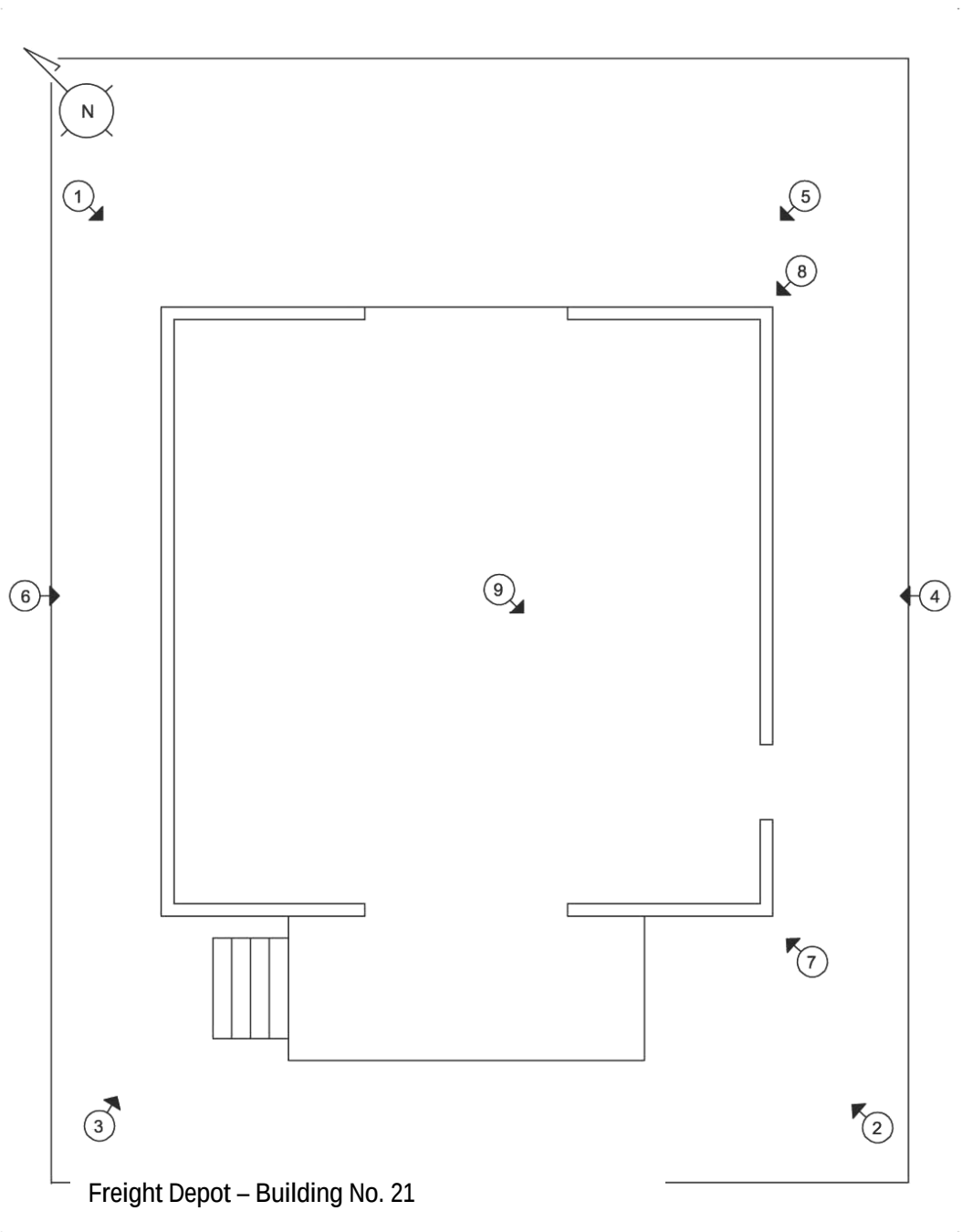
NC-407-M-6 NORTHWEST FACADE; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

NC-407-M-7 DETAIL, ROOF BRACKETS, SOUTHEAST CORNER; VIEW TO NORTH

NC-407-M-8 DETAIL, CORNER PIER; VIEW TO SOUTH

NC-407-M-9 INTERIOR, VIEW OF SOUTHEAST CORNER SHOWING STRUCTURAL MEMBERS; VIEW TO SOUTH

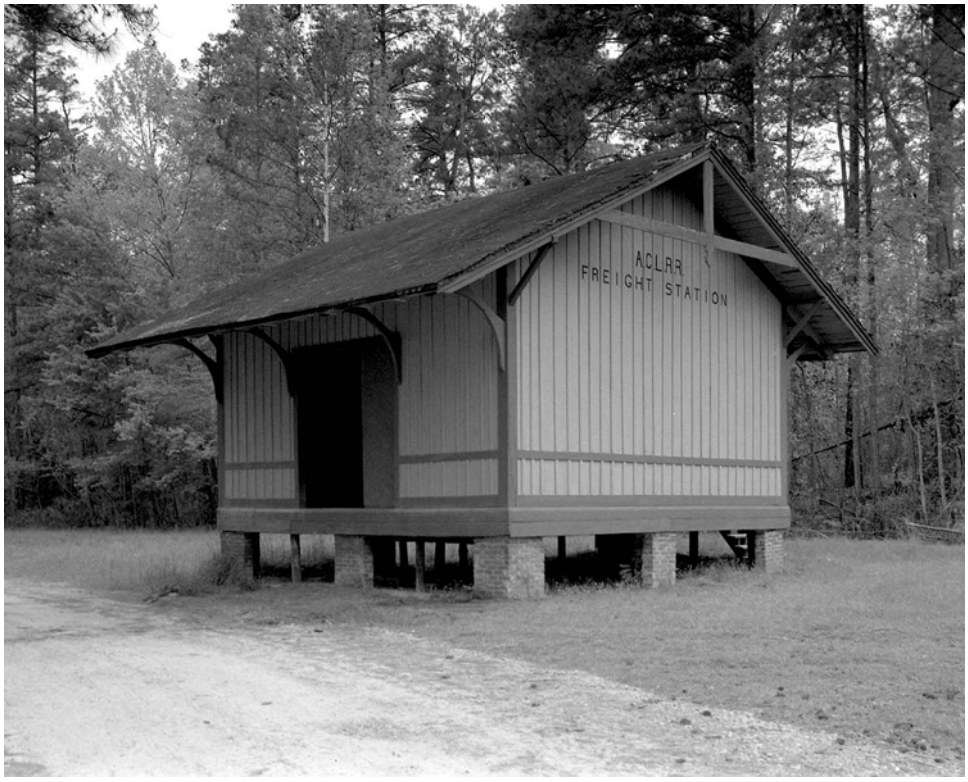
Photograph Locations



Freight Depot – Building No. 21

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-1



NC-407-M-1OBLIQUE OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-2

NC-407-M-2OBLIQUE OF SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-3

NC-407-M-3OBLIQUE OF NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO EAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-4

NC-407-M-4SOUTHEAST FACADE; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

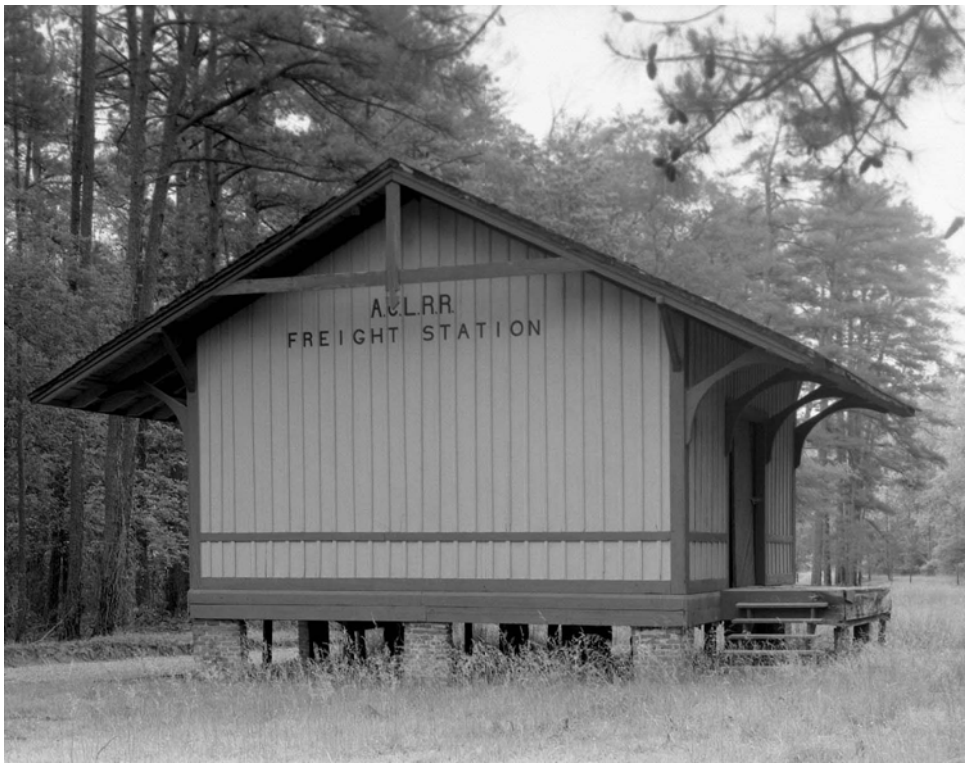
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-5

NC-407-M-5NORTHEAST FACADE; VIEW TO WEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-6



NC-407-M-6NORTHWEST FACADE; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-7

NC-407-M-7DETAIL, ROOF BRACKETS, SOUTHEAST CORNER; VIEW TO NORTH

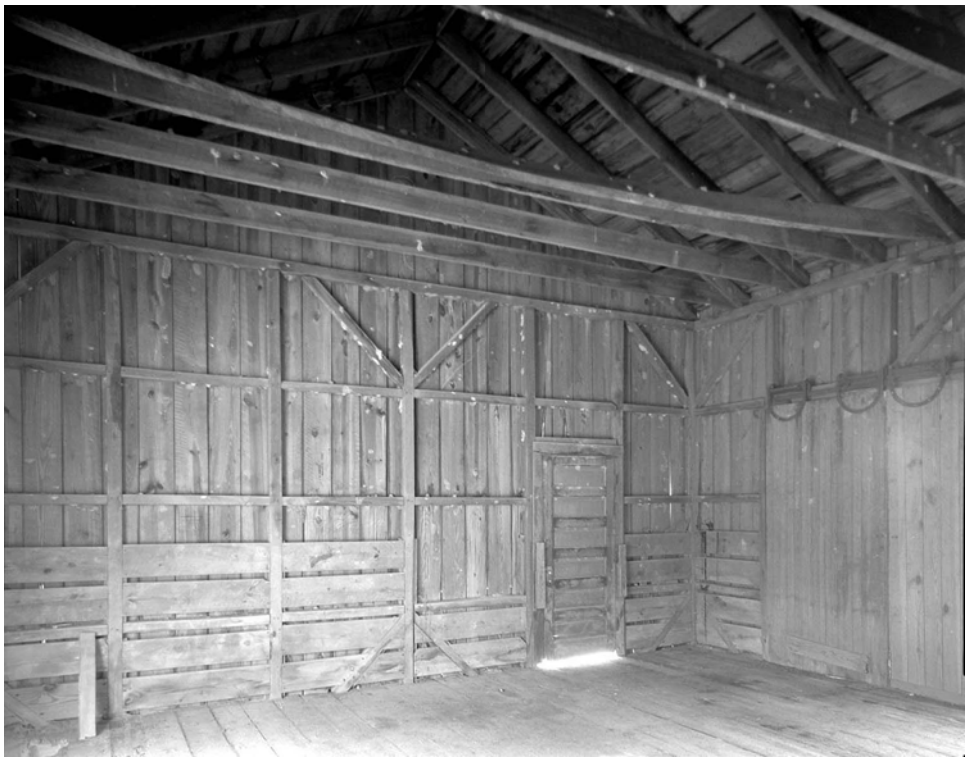
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-8

NC-407-M-8DETAIL, CORNER PIER; VIEW TO SOUTH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-9



NC-407-M-9INTERIOR, VIEW OF SOUTHEAST CORNER SHOWING STRUCTURAL MEMBERS; VIEW TO SOUTH

OVERHILLS, FREIGHT DEPOT
(Building No. 21)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
100 Alabama St. NW
Atlanta, GA 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OVERHILLS, FREIGHT DEPOT
(Building No. 21)

HABS No. NC-407-M

Location: West of Nursery Road & north of Thurman Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina

USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3899153.679125

Present Owner: Department of Defense
Department of the Army
Fort Bragg

Original Use: Freight Depot

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Freight Depot in the Entrance Compound portion of the Overhills area at Fort Bragg is a contributing part of an eligible Fort Bragg historic district for the National Register of Historic Places. The Freight Depot was constructed ca. 1920 by the Atlantic Coast Line serving the Overhills area, but was utilized originally by the Lindley Nursery. The Entrance Compound area is at the center of the Overhills historic district as identified in the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, May 2000.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: Ca. 1920.
2. Architect: Unknown.
3. Original and Subsequent Owners: Rockefeller Family, Fort Bragg.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown.
5. Original plans and construction: None could be located.
6. Alterations and additions: Unknown.

B. Historical Context:

See HABS No. NC-407 for Overhills context.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Built by the Atlantic Coast Line serving the Overhills area, the Freight Depot was used originally by the Lindley Nursery in the 1920s to transport planting stock. The Freight Depot, a single-room building that sits along the rail line, has board and batten siding and simple decorative features. A broad gable roof with deep eaves, heavy carved brackets, and simple fretwork, typical of early twentieth century rail stations, are characteristic of the Overhills Freight Depot. Wood for the building is stamped “CW Garver Gallatin, TN”.

2. Condition of the Fabric: The Freight Depot is in remarkably good condition. The foundation and structure are quite sound.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The Freight Depot is a one-story, square building with a gable roof. The building measures 24'-4"x 24'-3½" and the ridge height is 20'-4" above grade. The building sits on brick piers and wood posts and has a wood plank floor. A platform is located on the southwest side of the building.

The northeast elevation (Photo NC-407-M-1, Photo NC-407-M-5) has a large opening with red trim and a large red sliding door. Gray board and batten siding with red trim covers the facade.

The southeast elevation (Photo NC-407-M-2, Photo NC-407-M-4) is a gable wall with a six-panel door in an opening with red trim located to the southwest end of the facade. Gray board and batten siding with red trim covers the facade, and the words “A.C.L.R.R. Freight Station” are painted on the siding in the gable in black letters.

The southwest elevation (Photo NC-407-M-2, Photo NC-407-M-3) has a large opening with red trim and a large red sliding door. Gray board and batten siding with red trim covers the facade. A platform is included on this facade.

The northwest elevation (Photo NC-407-M-1, Photo NC-407-M-3, Photo NC-407-M-6) is a gable wall with no openings. Gray board and batten siding with red trim covers this facade as well, and “A.C.L.R.R. Freight Station” is painted on the siding in the gable in black letters.

2. Foundations: The foundation is composed of nine brick piers (Photo NC-416-8) and thirteen wood posts with a wood frame floor. The piers raise the building 3'-

½" off the ground. The corner piers are L-shaped in plan, while the center piers on the northwest and southeast sides are T-shaped. All other piers are simply two wythes of brick. Wood posts are located around the perimeter between the brick piers and two rows of posts are located under the floor frame. On the center row of piers that runs southeast to northwest, there is no wood post between the center and northwest pier.

3. Wall Construction: The wall is constructed of 4"x 4" posts placed 4'-0" on center. Horizontal braces are placed 3'-4" on center starting from the floor joist. 4"x 4" diagonal braces are located at the corner posts and at the center post on each wall. A 4"x 4" top plate spans the entire length of each wall. The sill plate is 8"x 6". An 8"x 2" sill board covers the sill plate on the outside and is chamfered to meet the trim that sits directly above it.

   Board and batten siding makes up the exterior wall sheathing. The 9¾" boards have a ½" gap that is covered by 2¾" wide and 1" thick chamfered battens. The chamfer creates a ¼" flat surface at the center of the batten. The corner of each wall has a red 1"x 7¾" end cap. Red trim located along the bottom of each wall is 1"x 7" and abuts the end caps and door trim. A 1"x 5" strip of red trim is located 1'-8½" above the bottom trim and another strip is located at the top of each wall under the eaves. The upper trim is 1"x 7½", painted red, and has a 3½" piece of trim nailed above it.

4. Structural System, Framing: The structure of the Freight Depot is a braced frame system composed of 4"x 4" vertical and horizontal framing elements; diagonal braces are located at the corner posts and center post of each wall.

   The roof structure is composed of 2"x 8" rafters framing into a 1"x 8" ridge beam. 2"x 8" roof ties are located 8'-1" above the finished floor level. 1"x10" decking is nailed to the rafters.

5. Porches, Balconies: There is a 14'-2"x 5'-9" platform on the southwest side of the building, located 5'-½" from the northwest facade of the building. Five stairs lead from the ground to the platform and are located at the northwest end of the platform. The platform is supported by three 6½"x 7½" wooden posts located along the southwest perimeter. The posts are 2'-10" tall, supported by concrete piers of the same dimensions. A 1"x14" sill board covers the framing elements along the perimeter of the platform.

6. Chimney: None.

7. Openings:

   a. Openings: None.

b. Doorways and Doors: There are three entrances to the building. The southwest facade entrance has an 8'-¾"x 8'-8" opening with 4¾"x1"trim on the top and sides; the top trim has a 1" drip cap. The doorway is located 8'-1¼" from the northwest facade and has a sliding door composed of two layers. On the inside layer, 3¼"x1" boards run vertically with tongue and groove joints; the outside layer is composed of ¾" thick beadboard that runs diagonally down from left to right.

The northeast facade entry has the same door and opening measurements and style as the entry on the southeast facade. The northeast door is the only entry with stairs leading to it.

The southeast facade entrance has a 3'x 7'-1½" door opening with 4½" trim on the top and sides, and a 1" drip cap on the door head. The door for this opening is a six-panel door with each panel measuring 2'-3¼"x 8". This opening is located 3'-10" from the southwest facade.

c. Windows: There are none.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, Covering: The roof is a gable roof. The ridge runs northwest to southeast. Black three-tab asphalt shingles cover the 1"x10" decking nailed to 2"x 6" rafters.

b. Cornice, Eaves: The roof of the Freight Depot has wide eaves with decorative brackets on the northeast and southwest facades and a decorative fretwork in the gables of the southeast and northwest facades.

The northeast and southwest facades have four heavy decorative brackets supporting the overhang (Photo NC-407-M-7). The overhang is 4'-10", and brackets are 2½" thick with carved beadwork on the center of the brace. The eaves are open, and the rafter tails chamfered to hold a 1"x 4" fascia board.

c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: None.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plan: The floor plan is a 24'-4"x 24'-3½"square with large sliding doors on the northeast and southwest facades and a smaller door on the southeast facade.

2. Stairways and Ladders: None.

3. Flooring: The floors are 2"x10" wood decking nailed directly to the 5"x10" joists.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: There is no interior wall finish; (Photo NC-407-M-9) the main elements of the structure and siding are exposed to the interior.

   There is no ceiling finish; the main elements of the structure and the roofing material are exposed to the interior (Photo NC-407-M-9).

5. Openings:

   a. Openings: There are none.

   b. Doorways and Doors: There are none.

   c. Windows: There are none.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: None.

7. Hardware: Original hardware appears to be extant for all doors in the Freight Depot. No manufacturer for the hardware could be found.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

   a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: None.

   b. Lighting: None.

   c. Plumbing: There is no plumbing.

   d. Fixtures: None.

9. Original Furnishings: There are no original furnishings.

D. Site:

1. General Setting: The building is situated east of the Worker House No. 1 (No.36) and the Servant's House (No.38) and southwest of the Entrance road to the complex. On the south side of the building, there is a railroad bed approximately 26'-0" from the building.

2. Landscaping, Enclosures: There is no overall planting scheme for the Freight Depot and there are no plantings around the building. Grass and pine straw surround the entire building.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: There are none.

B. Historic Views: There are none.

C. Interviews: None

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: There are none.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Alexander, Frances and Richard Mattson. "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina, Final Report." Charlotte, NC: Mattson, Alexander and Associates prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, May 2000.

Hood, Davyd Foard. "Overhills Historic District. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places" (draft), 1992. On file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

E. Likely sources not yet investigated: None.

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

The Cultural Resources Management Program in the Directorate Public Works at Fort Bragg, North Carolina sponsored this project. The project was completed at the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch of the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) part of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC). The project historian was Adam Smith (CERL). Adam Smith, with assistance from Christella Lai and Jennifer Feucht, produced the architectural description section of the report. Martin Stupich produced the large-format photographs contained in the report. Documentation was coordinated with the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program through preservation planner Cris Armstrong and architectural historian Michelle Michael. The documentation was completed October 2003.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

OVERHILLS, FREIGHT DEPOT HABS NC-407-M
(Building No. 21)
Overhills Historic District
West of Nursery Road & North of Thurman Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer May 2003

NC-407-M-1 OBLIQUE OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTH

NC-407-M-2 OBLIQUE OF SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTH

NC-407-M-3 OBLIQUE OF NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO EAST

NC-407-M-4 SOUTHEAST FACADE; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

NC-407-M-5 NORTHEAST FACADE; VIEW TO WEST

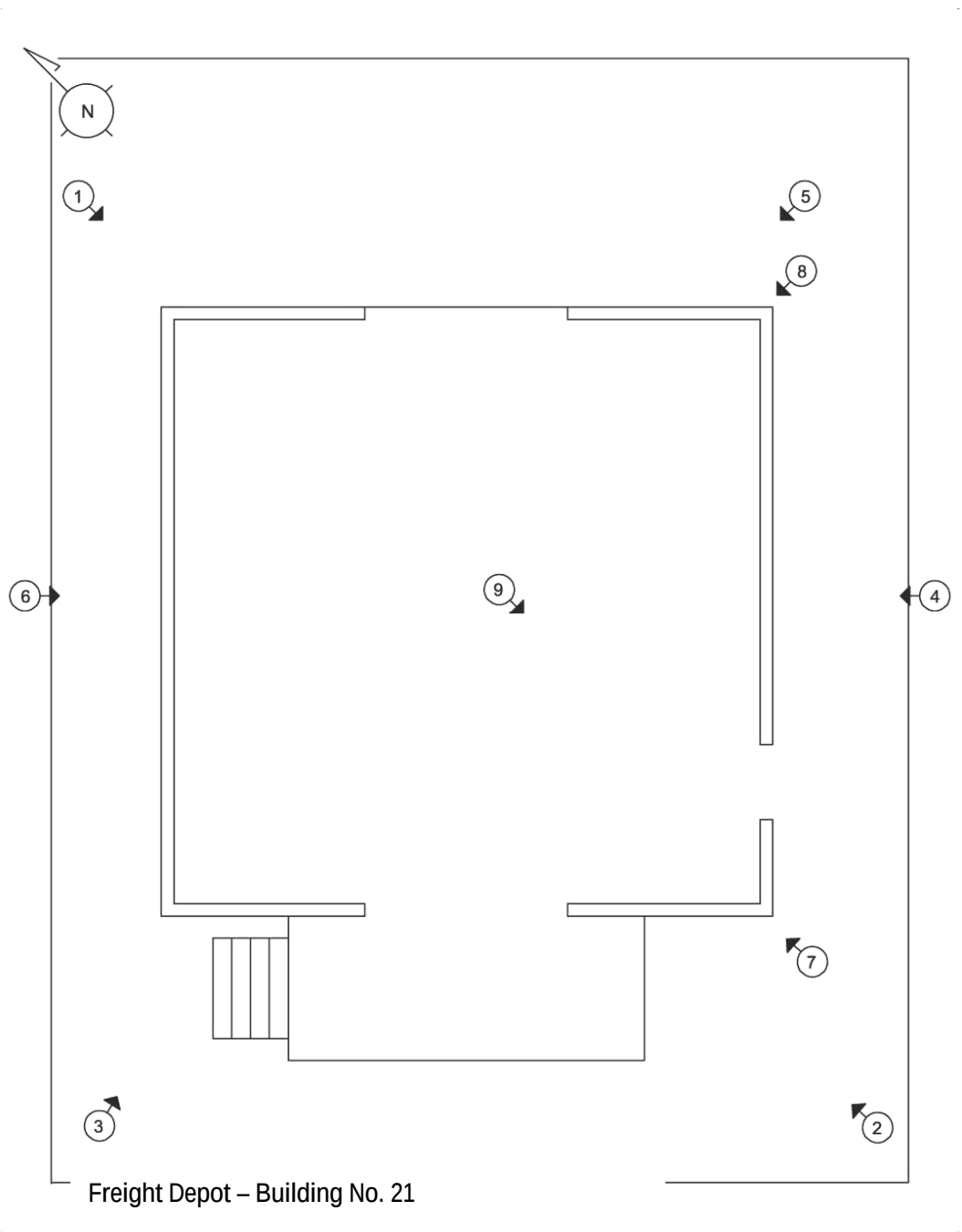
NC-407-M-6 NORTHWEST FACADE; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

NC-407-M-7 DETAIL, ROOF BRACKETS, SOUTHEAST CORNER; VIEW TO NORTH

NC-407-M-8 DETAIL, CORNER PIER; VIEW TO SOUTH

NC-407-M-9 INTERIOR, VIEW OF SOUTHEAST CORNER SHOWING STRUCTURAL MEMBERS; VIEW TO SOUTH

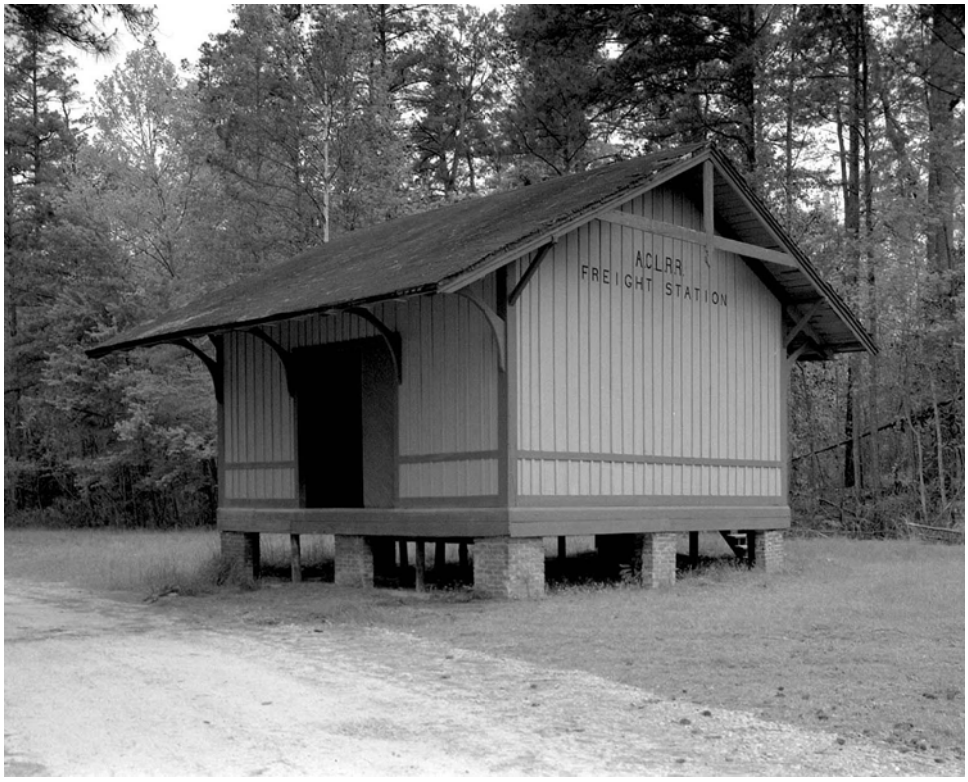
Photograph Locations



Freight Depot – Building No. 21

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-1



NC-407-M-1OBLIQUE OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-2

NC-407-M-2OBLIQUE OF SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-3

NC-407-M-3OBLIQUE OF NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO EAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-4

NC-407-M-4SOUTHEAST FACADE; VIEW TO NORTHWEST

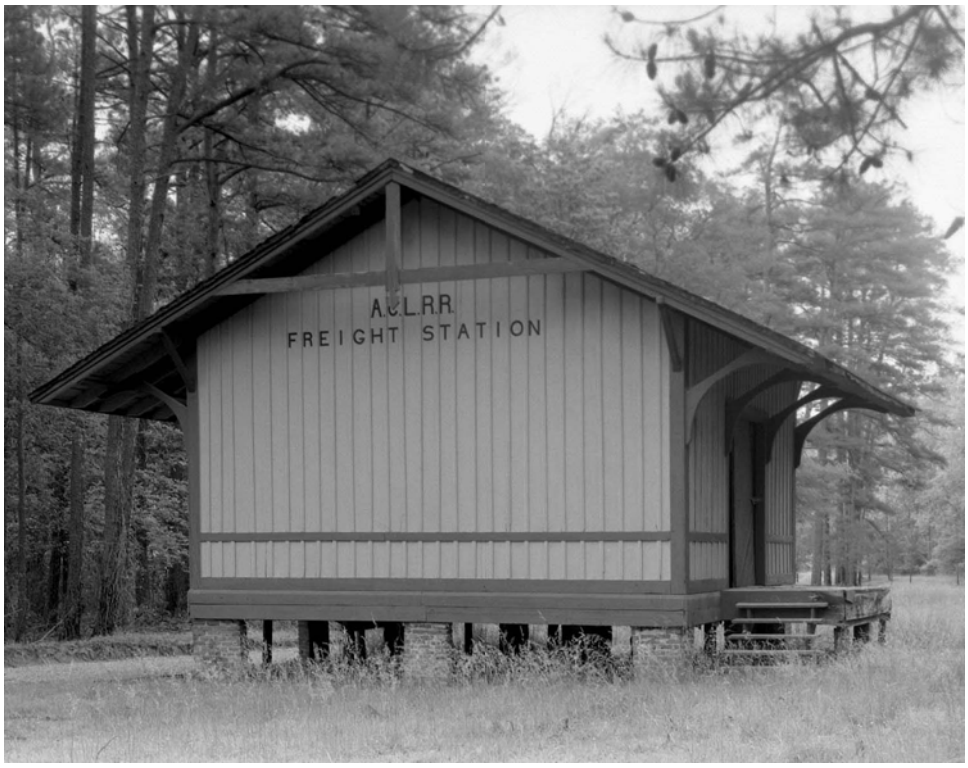
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-5

NC-407-M-5NORTHEAST FACADE; VIEW TO WEST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-6



NC-407-M-6NORTHWEST FACADE; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-7

NC-407-M-7DETAIL, ROOF BRACKETS, SOUTHEAST CORNER; VIEW TO NORTH

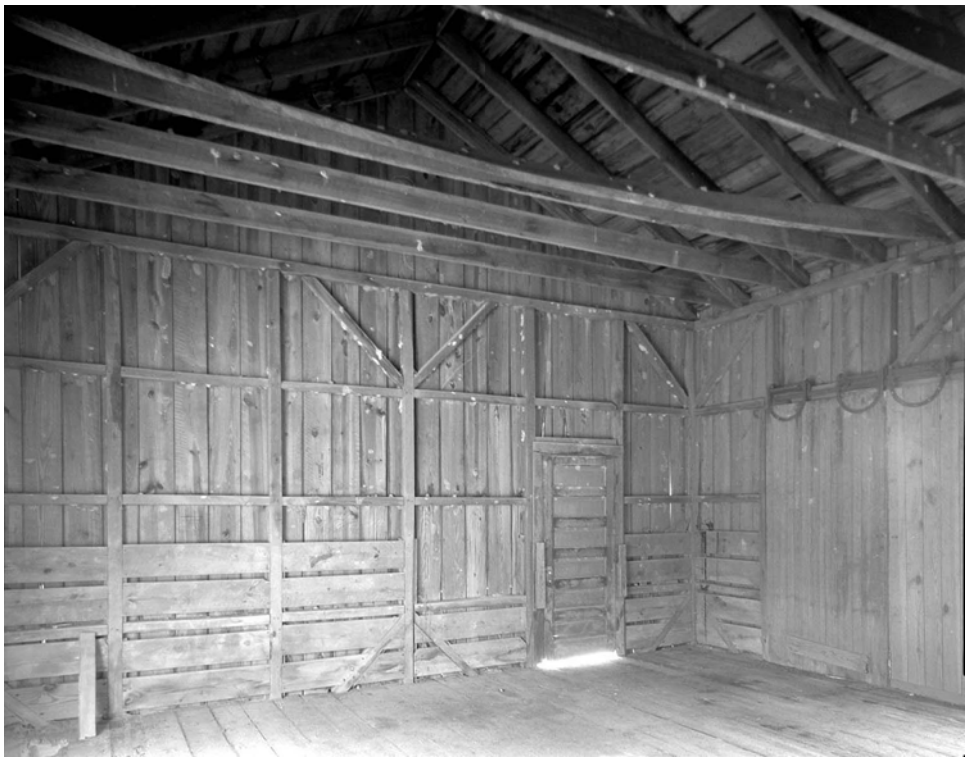
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-8

NC-407-M-8DETAIL, CORNER PIER; VIEW TO SOUTH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-M-9



NC-407-M-9INTERIOR, VIEW OF SOUTHEAST CORNER SHOWING STRUCTURAL MEMBERS; VIEW TO SOUTH

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

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1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY)	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED (From - To)
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4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Overhills: Entrance Compound:
Historic Building Survey

5a. CONTRACT NUMBER

5b. GRANT NUMBER

5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT

6. AUTHOR(S)
Adam Smith, Jennifer Feucht, Martin Stupich, Sunny Stone, Christella Lai, and Elizabeth Campbell

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5e. TASK NUMBER
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13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT

The buildings in the Entrance Compound portion of the Overhills historic district at Fort Bragg, NC are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This report documents the building in a similar style to the Historic American Buildings Survey standard. This report satisfies sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended and will help Fort Bragg and the Department of Defense in managing their historic buildings.

15. SUBJECT TERMS
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), cultural resources management, Percy Rockefeller, historic buildings, historic preservation, Overhills, North Carolina

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
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