Overhills: Hunt Stable Area
Historic Building Survey

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

January 2009

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Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL)
U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center
2902 Newmark Dr.
Champaign, IL 61822-1076

Final Report

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

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 Hunt Stable portion of the Overhills Historic District at Fort Bragg, North Carolina 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, North Carolina, 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

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<tr>
<td>inches</td>
<td>0.0254</td>
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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
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

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;
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, underlain 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, GREAT CIRCUS
(Building No. 1)
Overhills Historic District
East of Nursery Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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

OVERHILLS, GREAT CIRCUS
(Building No. 1)

Location: East of Nursery Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17
Northing 3899021
Easting 680420

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

Original Use: Training and gathering space for the horses and hounds.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: Early 1920s.


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

B. **Historical Context:** Overhills.

See HABS No. NC-407 for Overhills context.

**PART II. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

**A. Physical Description:** The centerpiece of the hunt stable complex is the Great Circus, a grassy circular area (Photo NC-49-A-1), which served as the ceremonial gathering place for the horses and hounds stabled on the north and south sides. Originally, the Great Circus was bordered by a circular clay avenue lined with a hedge, but only vestiges of the hedge remain. The four cardinal points of the circus are marked by pairs of tall, paneled pylons, constructed of concrete (Photo NC-49-A-2 and Photo NC-49-A-3), which served as entrances to the circus. These gateways were flanked by American holly and magnolia trees, which remain as mature specimens. Raised, grassy paths crossed the circus along the axes reaching a raised circular area at the center. These paths and the central meeting point for the hunt parties are still evident. From the center of the circus, the hunt began through the west gateway up the pine-lined trail towards the Hill.

**B. Condition of the Fabric:** The landscape has overtaken the physical elements of the Circus.

**C. Site:**

1. **General Setting:** The Great Circus is located off of an unnamed east-west road that connects to Nursery Road. The entire Hunt Stable complex is between the Hill and the Lindley Nursery/Preventorium areas.

2. **Landscaping, Enclosures:** See physical description.

**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:**


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.
OVERHILLS, GREAT CIRCUS
(Building No. 1)
HAER No. NC-49-A (page 37)

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
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OVERHILLS, GREAT CIRCUS
(Building No. 1)
Overhills Historic District
East of Nursery Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer
May 2003

NC-49-A-1  GENERAL VIEW, NORTH GATE VIEW ACROSS GREAT CIRCUS, VIEW TO SOUTH
NC-49-A-2  GENERAL VIEW, EAST GATE VIEW ACROSS GREAT CIRCUS, VIEW TO SOUTH
NC-49-A-3  GENERAL VIEW, WEST GATE VIEW ACROSS GREAT CIRCUS, VIEW TO SOUTHEAST
NC-49-A-4  VIEW OF FOUNDATION REMNANTS, KENNEL, VIEW TO SOUTH TOWARD GREAT CIRCUS
OVERHILLS, GREAT CIRCUS
(Building No. 1)
HAER No. NC-49-A (page 39)

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HAER No. NC-49-A-1

NC-49-A-1 GENERAL VIEW, WEST GATE VIEW ACROSS GREAT CIRCUS, VIEW TO SOUTH
OVERHILLS, GREAT CIRCUS
(Building No. 1)
HAER No. NC-49-A (page 40)

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HAER No. NC-49-A-2

NC-49-A-2 GENERAL VIEW, EAST GATE VIEW ACROSS
GREAT CIRCUS, VIEW TO SOUTH
NC-49-A-3 GENERAL VIEW, WEST GATE VIEW ACROSS GREAT CIRCUS,
VIEW TO SOUTHEAST
OVERHILLS, GREAT CIRCUS
(Building No. 1)
HAER No. NC-49-A (page 42)

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HAER No. NC-49-A-4

NC-49-A-4  VIEW OF FOUNDATION REMNANTS, KENNEL, VIEW TO SOUTH TOWARD GREAT CIRCUS
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE  
(Building No. 2)  
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 43)

OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE  
(Building No. 2)  
Overhills Historic District  
East of Nursery 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
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE  
(Building No. 2)  
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 44)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE  
(Building No. 2)

HABS No. NC-407-A

Location: East of Nursery Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina  
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,  
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3898977.680401

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

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Hunt Stable 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. Constructed in 1924; the Hunt Stable served the Rockefeller family and guests as the stable for their hunt horses, a changing area for the participants, and a residence for the hunt stable manager. The Hunt Stable area is at the eastern edge 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. 1924.
5. Original plans and construction: None could be located.
6. Alterations and additions: The arcade on the north side of the main structure and the screened porch below are additions to 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 on a north-south orientation, the Hunt Stable is an imposing, one and one-half story, terra cotta brick building with a “U” shaped plan and partially enclosed forecourt. The main block, built on an east-west axis, has a slate gambrel roof and flanking, gable roofed stall blocks. The stall blocks have engaged arcades, which shelter the brick paved stall entrances from the forecourt. A shed roofed arcade extends across the main block, and the arcades are all supported by square piers. A passage leads through the seven bay elevation of the main block to the rear elevation. The passage has wooden sliding doors, and each stall has a two-part, wooden door attached with long strap hinges. The front and rear elevations of the main block have shed roofed dormers, and lunette windows are found under the gable ends. Other windows are six-over-six, and interior end chimneys also mark the gable ends of the main block. The main block housed the hunt stable manager’s residence on the west side of the first and second floor. The east half of the second floor served as a gathering place for the hunters and the eastern portion of the first floor was occupied by a tack room. The interior of the main block has plaster walls and two panel doors. The stalls have tongue-and-groove board interior partition walls capped by iron grills. Each stall has wall mounted iron hayracks and an iron water trough. The stalls have a rear awning window. There are haylofts underneath the eaves on each stable block. The north ends of the stall blocks are blind on the first story, while the second story has hayloft doors. The north walls of the stall blocks extend out to the entrance piers, which open to the Great Circus.

2. Condition of the Fabric: Structurally the building is sound due to the terra cotta block construction; however the envelope has been compromised by missing windows, doors and broken glass. The roof is in very poor condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The Hunt Stable is composed of three masses (Photo NC-407-A-3). The two-story main block has an east-west orientation, and the two, one-story stable blocks have a north-south orientation. The larger mass measures 90'-1"x 19'-11", and the two smaller masses measure 12'-4½"x 70'-5". The entire building sits on a concrete wall foundation with a concrete slab floor for the main block and dirt floors for the stable blocks. The ridge height of the large block is 26'-2" above grade on the west facade, while the ridge height of the two small blocks is 21'-2" above grade on the north facade. Differences in window/door placement and the use of materials produce a distinct elevation for each facade.
The north elevation (Photo NC-407-A-2, Photo NC-407-A-4) shows the ends of the east and west stable blocks, which are composed of painted terra cotta tile laid in a common bond. The first story of the stable block ends are blind, while the second story has one hayloft door on each of the ends. A painted terra cotta tile wall extends from each end of the stable blocks to the entrance piers and encloses the inner courtyard.

The east elevation (Photo NC-407-A-19) is composed of painted terra cotta tile laid in a common bond. The first floor of the stable block, which contains the work rooms, has five awning windows and two doors. Two more windows, which are six-over-six, double-hung windows, are located on the first level of the southern residential portion of the facade. Two more six-over-six, double-hung windows are located directly above the first floor windows and a lunette window is located in the gable. The chimney is comprised of a combination of terra cotta tile and common brick.

The south elevation (Photo NC-407-A-17) is composed of painted terra cotta tile laid in a common bond and the roof is covered with slate shingles. The first level has nine, six-over-six, double-hung windows and two doors. One door is wooden with four lights at the top and a large beadboard panel at the bottom, and the other is a large wooden sliding door, which provides access to a breezeway that leads to the courtyard. The second level has nine shed roofed dormers with six-over-six, double-hung windows.

The west elevation (Photo NC-407-A-23) is composed of painted terra cotta tile laid in a common bond and a slate shingle roof. The first level has nine windows total; seven of these widows are awning windows and are located on the northern stable portion of the facade and two, six-over-six, double-hung windows are located on the residential block. Two more six-over-six, double-hung windows are located on the second floor of the residence and a lunette window is located in the gable. The chimney is comprised of a combination of terra cotta tile and common brick.

The east courtyard facade (Photo NC-407-A-7, Photo NC-407-A-8) is comprised of painted terra cotta in a common bond and has seven doors on the first level and three vents on the second level. An arcade runs along this facade that is supported by six posts.

The north courtyard facade (Photo NC-407-A-5) has painted terra cotta in a common bond, with four doors and five windows on the first story and four dormer windows on the second story. The main roof on this elevation is composed of slate shingles and the arcade, which was a later addition, has a three-tab asphalt shingle tab. The western end of the arcade has been partitioned off and screened (Photo NC-407-A-29).
The west courtyard facade (Photo NC-407-A-6) is painted terra cotta in a common bond and has seven doors on the first level and three vents on the second level. An arcade runs the length of this facade which is supported by six posts.

2. **Foundations:** The foundation is a concrete wall with a concrete slab poured over compacted soil for the residential block, and a concrete wall with a dirt floor for the stable blocks. The depth of the slab is undetermined and no crawl space is extant.

3. **Wall Construction:** The main perimeter walls are terra cotta and mortar bearing walls.

   Interior walls in the residence are stud walls.

   The stable blocks have beadboard walls with metal railings atop (Photo NC-407-A-28) which separate the stalls. The entire wall assembly is attached to posts on either side (east-west direction) and bolted with hardware through the wall.

4. **Structural System, Framing:** The roof structure of the residential block is composed of 2"x 6" wooden rafters that support the slate shingles on the exterior side and support horizontal lathes for plaster on the interior.

   The stable blocks also have wooden 2"x 6" rafters.

5. **Porches, Balconies:** An 8'-2¾" wide arcade lines the courtyard facades of the residential and stable blocks. The columns (Photo NC-407-A-10) on the stable block arcades are not original and the arcade on the residential block was a later addition.

6. **Chimney:** The residential block of the Hunt Stable has three chimneys. These chimneys are all constructed with a combination of terra cotta tile and common brick, laid in a common bond pattern. Two of the chimneys are located at either end of the residence block and are centered on the gable, the third chimney is located near the center of the block. The end chimneys are set back 1'-3½" from the end of the roof and extend 2'-5" above the ridge.

7. **Openings:**

   a. **Openings:** Both the east and west courtyard facades have three louvered vents on the second level. These vents measure 1'-11"x 1'-6½" and have a 3½" trim on all sides. On the east facade the vents are located 14'-4¾", 34'-4¼", and 54'-4¼" from the north end of the facade. On the west facade the vents are located 14'-3¾", 34'-2¾", and 54'-2¾" from the north end of the facade.

   b. **Doorways and Doors:** The north facade has two doors on the second floor. One is located on the end of the west stable block and the other is located
on the end of the east stable block. One door is located 8'-10" from the east end of the facade and measures 2'-5¾"x 6'-11¼" in a 2'-10¼"x 7'-2¼" opening and the other is located 8'-7¾" from the west end of the facade and measures 2'-10"x 7'-¼" in a 3'-2"x 7'-3¼" opening. The door on the east wing is a wooden door with four 9¾"x 1'-3" lights at the top and a 1'-7¼" x 2'-6¾" panel at the bottom (Photo NC-407-A-30). The door on the west wing is a wooden door with two large panels, a 2'-1"x 2'-4" panel on top and a 2'-1"x 2'-1" panel on the bottom of the door.

The east facade has two doors on the first floor; the first is located 13'-8" from the north end of the building and measures 3'-6"x 6'-5" in a 3'-10"x 8'-3" opening, the other is located 43'-7½" from the north end and has the same measurements and opening size as the first door.

The south elevation also has two doors on the first level. One is located 22'-0½" from the west end of the facade and measures 2'-5¾"x 6'-10½" in a 3'-¼"x 7'-2½" opening. This wooden door has a large 1'-7¾"x 2'-6¾" panel on the lower half of the door and four 9¾" x 1'-3" lights on the top half. The other door is a sliding door that is located 22'-1½" from the east end of the facade. This door measures 8'-0"x 8'-½" and provides entry to the breezeway. The front of the door has two 3'-1"x 3'-8¼" beadboard panels, painted white, with a trim and frame that is painted black, above each panel there are six 11¾"x 1'-1¾" lights.

The east courtyard facade has seven doors on the first level. All are in 4'-3"x 7'-11 5/8" openings and are wooden Dutch style doors (Photo NC-407-A-9). The top portion of the door measures 3'-11¾"x 3'-4½" and the bottom measures 3'-11¾" x 4'-5". The first door is located 3'-6½" from the north end of the facade. The other doors are located 13'-7¼", 23'-7¾", 33'-5½", 43'-5½", 53'-5½", and 63'-5¼" from the north end of the facade.

The north courtyard facade has four doors on the first story. A 2'-5¾"x 6'-10½" is located 2'-10½" from the east end of the facade. An 8'-0"x 8'-½" sliding door (Photo NC-407-A-11) is located 9'-8" from the east end of the facade. The front of the door has two 3'-1"x 3'-8¼" beadboard panels, painted white, with a trim and frame that is painted black, above each panel there are six 11¾"x 1'-1¾" lights. Two more doors are located 34'-3½" and 51'-7 3/4" from the east end of the facade. These wooden doors have a large 1'-7¾"x 2'-6¾" panel on the lower half of the door and four 9¾"x 1'-3" lights on the top half.

The west courtyard facade has seven doors on the first level. All are in 4'-3"x 7'-11½" openings and are wooden Dutch style doors. The top portion of the door measures 3'-11¾" x 3'-4½" and the bottom measures 3'-11¾"x 4'-5". The first door is located 3'-6½" from the north end of the facade.
The other doors are located 12'-3", 22'-4", 32'-2½", 43'-4½", 53'-4½", and 63'-6½" from the north end of the facade.

Windows: The east elevation has five hopper windows, four six-over-six, double-hung windows, and one blind lunette window. The hopper windows, which are located on the first floor, all measure 3'-5¾"x 2'-4¾" in a 3'-8¾"x 2'-7¾" opening and are located 3'-10¾", 23'-8½", 33'-8½", 53'-8½", and 63'-8¼" from the north end of the facade. There are two double-hung windows on the first level located 4'-3½" and 13'-10" from the south end of the facade and two on the second level located directly above the first floor windows, all are 2'-7"x 4'-7", with a 1½" trim on all sides. The lunette window is 3'-8½" wide and 1'-4½" tall.

The south elevation has nine six-over-six, double-hung windows on the first level, and the second level has nine dormers, each with a six-over-six, double-hung window. The double-hung windows on the first floor measure 2'-9"x 4'-7" with a 1½" trim on all sides and the dormer windows measure 2'-8"x 4'-6½". The first floor windows are located 4'-1½", 9'-1½", 14'-1½", 28'-8", 35'-8", 42'-2", 55'-8", 73'-2¾", and 82'-8¾" from the west end of the facade. The dormer windows are located 9'-10¾", 23'-3½", 30'-4¾", 36'-½", 43'-1¾", 51'-7¼", 62'-1½", 68'-9¼", and 79'-3" from the west end of the roof.

The west elevation has seven hopper windows, four six-over-six, double-hung windows, and one blind lunette window. The hopper windows, which are located on the first floor, all measure 3'-5¾"x 2'-4¾" in a 3'-8¾"x 2'-7¾" opening and are located 3'-9¼", 13'-9¼", 23'-8½", 33'-8½", 43'-7½", 53'-7½", and 63'-6¾" from the north end of the facade. There are two double-hung windows on the first level located 2'-5¾" and 14'-7½" from the south facade and two on the second level located 5'-4¾" and 11'-7½" from south end of the facade on the first level. All double-hung windows are 2'-7" x 4'-7", with a 1½" trim on all sides. The lunette window is 3'-8½" wide and 1'-4½" tall.

The south courtyard facade has five windows of different styles on the first story and four six-over-six, double hung windows in the dormers on the second story. From east to west, there is a 2'-9"x 4'-7" six-over-six, double-hung window, a 1'-3¼"x 2'-2¼" casement window, two 2'-9"x 3'-10¾" six-over-six, double-hung windows, and another 2'-9" x 4'-7" six over six, double hung window. The windows are located 2'-11¾", 16'-2½", 23'-1¼", 32'-1½", and 43'-4½" from the west wall of the courtyard. The dormer windows measure 2'-8"x 4'-6½" and are located 23'-1¼", 37'-6½", 51'-5¼", and 65'-7¼" from the west end of the main roof.

The east and west courtyard facades have no windows.
8. **Roof:**

   a. **Shape, Covering:** The residential block has a gambrel roof covered in slate shingles. The shed roofs of the dormers are covered in slate shingles. The stable blocks have gable roofs covered in slate shingles. The arcade has a shed roof that is covered in three-tab asphalt 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:** The top of the dormer windows are located at 8'-9½" above the second floor. The dormers (Photo NC-407-A-18) are 4'-0" wide and 4'-10¾" tall on the front face and are clad with 7 ½" weatherboard siding. Each dormer has a six-over-six, double hung window and a shed roof covered in slate shingles.

C. **Description of Interior:**

1. **Floor Plan:** The first floor plan of the residence portion of the Hunt Stable is divided into five unequal main rooms. Two rooms are divided from the rest of the rooms by a 9'-9¼" wide x 19'-10" long breezeway (Photo NC-407-A-15), which provides access from the exterior space to the south of the residence to the inner courtyard. These rooms are a 10'-11"x 19'-11" work room to the south and a 7'-11½ x 19'-11" storage room to the north. Both rooms have an entry door in the east wall of the breezeway and are connected by a door in the shared interior wall.

   All of the residential rooms are located to the west of the breezeway. There are two entrances to the residence; one is located on the south facade and the other is located on the north, in the courtyard. These doors lead into a 6'-0"x 18'-5½" entry area with a staircase that leads to the second level of the residence. The entry area provides access to an 18'-5 ½"x 18'-1 ½" living room to the west and an 18'-5¼"x 14'-0" kitchen to the east. The kitchen has access to a 6'-¾"x 7'-3" hall to the east which leads into the 11'-6"x 11'-10½" bedroom. The bedroom contains an 8'-3 ¾" x 6'-5½" bathroom in the southeast corner and two closets in the northwest corner, which measure 1'-9"x 3'-4" and 1'-9"x 3'-10". There is a third entrance to the building on the south courtyard facade that provides entry to a small room with a toilet and a secondary staircase that leads up to the rider’s changing room.

   The second floor of the residence is accessed by the staircase (Photo NC-407-A-33) in the entry area, which leads to a hall on the second level. This hall provides access to an 18'-5½"x 13'-0" bedroom to the east, a 5'-7¾"x 5'-3¼" bathroom to the north, two closets which are located in the hall to the west of the stairs, and two 9'-0"x 15'-0" bedrooms to the west. The secondary staircase leads to an 18'-5½"x 42'-6½" rider’s changing room (Photo NC-407-A-34) which takes up the
remaining portion of the second floor plan on the east end. This room has access
to a 6'-1¾"x 6'-11¾" bathroom in the southwest corner.

The east stable block is composed of two work areas and a storage room. The
southernmost work area measures 29'-10"x 11'-0" and the northermost measures
29'-6"x 11'-0". A 9'-7"x 11'-0" storage room is located at the very north end of
the wing. Both work areas can be accessed by four different doors, each area has
one door on the east and three doors on the west. The storage room can be
accessed by one door on the west wall. The entire second floor of the block is
occupied by a 19'-2½"x 69'-3" hay loft, which is accessed by a ladder on the west
courtyard facade through a trapdoor in the loft floor.

The west stable block is composed of seven stalls; all stalls are 11'-0" deep, but
range in widths from 9'-6" to 9'-10". Each stall has a separate door on the east
wall and window on the west. There is a 19'-2½" x 69'-3" hay loft which
occupies the whole space on the second floor of the block, which can be accessed
by a ladder on the east courtyard facade through a trapdoor in the loft floor.

An 8'-2½" wide arcade lines the courtyard facades of the residential and stable
blocks. There is a 27'-8½" x 9'-11½" portion of the arcade that has been sectioned
off and screened in the southwest corner of the south arcade. The uncovered
portion of the courtyard measures 49'-¼" x 59'-9½".

2. Stairways and Ladders: There are two wooden ladders (Photo NC-407-A-14)
located on the building, one is located on the east courtyard facade of the stable
block and the other is located on the west courtyard facade of the stable block.
Both are located between the third and fourth door on both courtyard elevations
and both ladders provide access to haylofts above the stable areas. The ladders
have rungs that are spaced at 16” O.C.

There are also two sets of staircases in the residence section of the building.

On the south facade, three steps lead up to an entry door to the residential portion
of the building.

3. Flooring: The flooring materials on the first floor of the residential block differ by
room. The storage area has a poured concrete floor, the work room has tongue
and groove flooring, and the breezeway has corked brick pavers (Photo NC-407-
A-12). The bedroom, bathroom, and the hall between the kitchen and bedroom
have vinyl flooring. The entry hall and kitchen have linoleum flooring.

The entry to the riders’ changing room has vinyl flooring and the small bathroom
off the entry has hexagonal tile. The treads on the stairs that lead to the changing
room are wood.
The flooring materials on the second floor are also divided by room. The riders changing room and adjacent hallway both have tongue and groove flooring. Both the bathroom for the changing room and the bathroom for the residence have vinyl flooring. All of the bedrooms and the hall which links the bedrooms are carpeted, and all closets have tongue and groove flooring.

The east stable wing has a poured concrete floor in the south work area and a dirt floor in the north work area and the storage room. The second floor is poured concrete.

The west stable wing has dirt floors in all stalls and the second floor is poured concrete.

The courtyard is comprised of several different materials, the south arcade has a scored concrete finish, the east and west arcades have corked brick pavers, and the remainder of the courtyard is covered in gravel.

4. **Wall and Ceiling Finish**: The walls in the residential block have many different finishes. On the first floor, the work room, the north and west walls of the storage room, and east wall of the breezeway are all finished in painted beadboard. The corner column and east and south walls of the work room are unfinished terra cotta. The west wall of the breezeway is plywood.

In the residential section of the first floor, the bedroom and bathroom are covered in paneling, and paint on plaster is the finish in the kitchen, hallway, and living room. Paint on plaster is also the finish on the walls of the stairway leading to the riders’ changing room. On the second floor, all rooms are finished in painted plaster.

The ceiling materials of the first floor also differ by room. The workroom and storage areas have beadboard ceilings. The breezeway has a painted beadboard ceiling. The bedroom and bathroom have a fiberboard tile drop ceiling. The kitchen, hallway, and living room all have paint on plaster. The stairway that leads to the riders changing room also has paint on plaster and the ceiling finish on the second floor is painted plaster.

The inside of the walls of the east stable wing are unpainted terra cotta in each room. The walls that divide the rooms are wooden beadboard panels. The ceiling of the east wing is painted poured concrete in all rooms. The inside of the walls in the hay loft are unfinished terra cotta and the ceiling is 5¼" tongue and groove roof decking.

The inside of the walls of the west stable wing are unfinished terra cotta in each room and wooden beadboard panel walls divide each stall. The ceiling is painted poured concrete in all rooms. The inside of the walls in the hay loft are unfinished terra cotta and the ceiling is 5¼" tongue and groove roof decking.
5. Openings:

a. Openings: Openings in the loft floor are located above all stable hay cages (Photo NC-407-A-26). These openings were used to distribute hay to the cages from the loft above.

b. Doorways and Doors: There are eleven interior doors on the first floor residential block, one door is located between the two work rooms east of the breezeway and the other ten doors are located in the residential section of the block. On the second floor of the block, in the riders’ changing room, there is one door that leads to the restroom and a second door, which leads into the hallway. In the residence portion of the second floor, there are seven doors. Typical interior doors are 2'-7¾"x 6'-5¾" with two large panels, a 2'-0¼"x 3'-3¾" panel on top and a 2'-0¼"x 1'-7¾" panel on bottom.

The bedroom on the first floor of the residence has a hollow wood door, which is different from the other doors found in the house. This door leads out to a small hall and is 2'-6½" wide.

The door to the riders changing room on the second floor of the main block is 2'-7¾"x 6'-5¾", with a thickness of 1¼". The top panel is 1'-11" wide by 3'-2½" tall and the bottom panel is 1'-6¾". The panel framing is 4½" on the sides, 8½" in the middle and 7½" wide on the bottom.

The door to the riders changing room bathroom is 2'-4" wide by 6'-7¼" tall and has a frame of 4½" wide. The panel framing is 4½" on the sides and top, 8½" in the middle, and 9½" on the bottom. The top panel measures 38½" by 19", and the bottom panel measures 18¾"x 19". Both the riders’ changing room door and the bathroom door have ¾" thick wooden thresholds with ¼" bevel on either side, running the width of the door frame.

The doors in the work and storage rooms, including the door to the breezeway, are 2'-6" wide by 6'-7¼" tall and have a frame of 4½" width. This panel frame is 4½" wide on sides and top, 8½" middle, 9¼" at bottom. The top panels measure 3'-2½"x 21" and the bottom panels measure 18 ¾"x 21".

A hatch on the second floor of each of the stable wings provides access to the haylofts.

c. Windows: There is one window located in the breezeway.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: There is a ¾" wide, 7" tall baseboard in the riders changing room. The storage room of the residential block has a baseboard that is
made of mortar. The storage room and work room have a 6" tall ¾" thick baseboard.

The trim around the residential block work room is ¾"x ¾" and has a ¼" sphere section trim piece of wood. The ceiling has no trim where it meets the wall.

The living room has a fireplace (Photo NC-407-A-32) with a 62" wide x 9 ½" deep mantel and brick hearth that is 2 rows deep of 9 bricks in soldiers course on either side.

The windows located on the west wall of the living room have curtain boxes. These boxes are the same width as the window openings and 7 ¾" tall.

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

8. Mechanical Equipment:

a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: The bedroom on the first floor of the residence has a heat radiator by the manufacturer, Fasco Industries Inc. Fayetteville Model 3271.

The first floor bathroom of the residence contains a Fan-box from Fasco Industries Inc. The information listed on the fan includes: Model 1233s, serial number 206339, and 1500 watts. It is located 48 ½" off of the floor and 11" from the edge of the door on the west wall and measures 15 ¼" tall by 10" wide.

b. Lighting: The lighting in the storage room of the residential block is a simple painted metal plate with a socket for a bare bulb (Photo NC-407-A-27). This fixture is original to the house.

The second floor rooms of the residential block all have original ceiling fixtures.

The living room has an original lighting fixture in the center of the room that is 4 ½" in diameter.

The upstairs bathroom in the residence has a fixture above the mirror on the west wall; the shade is original but it is not certain whether the brass plated fixture base is also original.

A circuit box is located on the south wall of the entry hall of the residence. The information listed on this box includes: the manufacturers name of All Steel Equipment Company in Aurora, Illinois; Buss, Fuestron Type T 3-amp "Dual Element Time Delay Fuse", and electric inspected by A-7 by Underwriter's Laboratories. The hall also has an original light fixture.
The hallway on the second floor of the residence also has a circuit box which is located on the east hallway wall and contains two 125 circuits, 18 amps and has the manufacturer name All Steel Equipment Company – Aurora, Illinois.

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

d. Fixtures: The bathroom in the rider’s changing room has a tub, sink, and toilet. The sink has two separate water lines, one for hot water and a second for cold. The exit water pipe has a trap and is 1 ½” in diameter and the supply feed is ¾” diameter.

A metal sink in the southeast corner of the residential block work room has an overall length of 4’-11 ½”, a width of 29 ½”, and a depth of 15”. It is 33 ½” from the ground to the top of the tub and 18 ½” from the ground to the bottom of the tub. It is composed of two compartment metal sinks which have 27”x 26 ¾” and 28”x 26 ¾” bin sizes, and have been bolted together.

The storage room has a drain located in the center of the concrete floor. There are diagonal seams in the concrete leading to the drain and linear seams extending from the drain’s edge to the edge of the interior wall.

The bathroom on the second floor of the residence has an original tub with original fixtures, which have Central written on the knobs. The drain stopper has a db in lower case. The toilet in this room, as well as the Union U.S. sink faucet hot/cold, is not original.

9. Original Furnishings: The rider’s changing room has a wardrobe that is built into the west wall and measures 7’-2” tall by 8’-½” wide. The wood color resembles mahogany. There are four doors spaced symmetrically along the front and the cabinets are 25” deep. The doors have two panels each set inside wainscoting. The frame of the panels is 3½” on top and sides, 6¾” in the middle, and 6½” at the bottom. The trim at the top is separated from the doors by 3 ½” on top and trim at the top is 1¼” thick, extending 1¼” over the side of the armoire. The top panel measures 3’-4½” tall by 1’-2½” wide, the bottom panel is 1’-11”x 1’-2½”. All panel frames have beveled edges.

The residential block storage room has a built-in cabinet to the left of the door entering the room from the breezeway. The bottom cabinet runs from floor to the ceiling and measures 105 ¾” tall. One cabinet door is 14 ¾” wide and 58” tall. The panel frame for this door measures 3” at the top and sides, 4” at the bottom, and has a 51”x8 ¼” panel. There is a 2” frame on all cabinet doors. The vertical distance between the doors is 1” and the horizontal distance is 2”. For the top cabinets, the cabinet door height is 38 ¼” and the width is 14 ¼”. A pipe in the
east terra cotta wall of the storage room indicates where a wood burning stove used to be hooked up.

The residential block work room has a cabinet built into the east wall around a window. The dimensions of the cabinet are 106 ¼" tall by 91 ¾" wide. The door frames are wooden, typical. The cabinets have doors that are 22 ½" wide and 15" tall, with frames 2 ½" wide and an overall lower cabinet height of 31". Base trim is 9 ½” tall with a 2 ½” spacer to the bottom of the cabinet interior. The upper cabinet doors open with hinges on the top and are 56 ½” from the top of the lower cabinet. The upper cabinets are 44” wide and 17” tall and are 1 ¾” from the ceiling to the top of the doors of the cabinet.

Kitchen cabinets (Photo NC-407-A-31) are 15" deep at the top of the counter. The top cabinets are 46" tall and the bottom cabinets are 32 ¾" tall. The space between the bottom of the upper cabinets and the top of the counter is 13 ¾". The base molding is 6 ¾" and ¾" of that is molded/beveled. The doors of the cabinets are 40 ¾" high, 13 ½" wide, and have a frame width of 1 ¾" on the sides and 2 ¼" on the top and bottom. Two sets of double doors are spaced 2" apart from edge of door to edge of door. The bottom of the top molding sticks out ½" with a 1" thickness. The upper part of the molding sticks out 1 ½" and is ½" thick. The molding is located 2 ½" above the top of the door. Hinges are 3 ¼ tall, have a ¼ diameter, and the distance from the bottom of the door to the bottom of the hinge is 1 ¼" (same for upper hinge). The supporting hutch is 1½" thick, it is 13" at the top and is beveled to 12 ½", the middle part is 7 ¼" to a bevel of 4 ¾", and is 4" at the bottom. The baseboard sticks out ¾". The bottom part of the cabinet frame is 1 ¾" on the sides and 2 ½" on the bottom. The distance to the lock from the bottom of the door is 8 ½"; to the top of the door to the top of hinge is 2 ¼", which is the same as base. The drawers overlap ½". The counter is made of two planks that are 7 ¾" wide on all sides.

Hay cages (Photo NC-407-A-26) 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.

D. Site:

1. General Setting: The Hunt Stable is located to the south of the Great Circus (No.1), off of an unnamed east-west road that connects to Nursery Road. The Hunt Stable is surrounded by the Silo (No.3) to the east, the Hunt Stable Garage (No.4) to the southeast, and the Hay Shed (No.137) to the west. The entire Hunt Stable complex is situated between the Hill and the Lindley Nursery/Preventorium areas.

2. Landscaping, Enclosures: There are Southern Magnolias located to the north of each stable block end. There are three America Holly bushes, a Southern
Magnolia, and a Burr Oak located to the northeast corner of the east stable block. To the east of the building there is a Scotch Pine tree, a Loblolly Pine, and a Spruce tree. One Loblolly Pine is located to the eastern end of the south façade. There is an Enonymous Alatus to the southwest corner of the building and a grouping of three Loblolly Pines directly across the road from this corner. There are three Southern Magnolias and a Burr oak located to the west 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:


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, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
Overhills Historic District
East of Nursery Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer
May 2003

NC-407-A-1 WALLED CARRIAGE ENTRY, VIEW FROM INSIDE COURTYARD, VIEW TO NORTH

NC-407-A-2 COURTYARD WALL FROM OUTSIDE COURTYARD, EAST SECTION, VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

NC-407-A-3 SYMMETRICAL VIEW, COURTYARD ENTRANCE FROM OUTSIDE, VIEW TO SOUTH

NC-407-A-4 COURTYARD WALL FROM OUTSIDE COURTYARD, WEST SECTION, VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

NC-407-A-5 CENTRAL STRUCTURE WITH DORMERED ROOF, VIEW FROM COURTYARD, TO SOUTH

NC-407-A-6 EAST STABLE WING FROM WEST SIDE OF COURTYARD, VIEW TO EAST

NC-407-A-7 DETAIL, WEST STABLE WING, SOUTH HALF, VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

NC-407-A-8 DETAIL, WEST STABLE WING, NORTH HALF, VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-A-9 TYPICAL STABLE DOOR WITH “DUTCH” TOP AND BOTTOM HALVES OPERABLE; WEST SIDE, VIEW TO WEST

NC-407-A-10 TYPICAL COLUMN DETAIL WITH WOODEN POST, WOODEN CORBELLED CAP, EAST WING, VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-A-12  DETAIL OF PAVING PATTERN(S), SHOWING HERRINGBONE CORE, FLAT HEADER EDGE AND DOUBLE-BOX ORNAMENTAL CORNER TREATMENT, VIEW TO SOUTH

NC-407-A-13  TYPICAL VIEW OF COVERED WALKWAY BETWEEN STALLS AND COURTYARD, EAST SECTION, VIEW TO SOUTH

NC-407-A-14  TYPICAL VIEW OF COVERED WALKWAY BETWEEN STALLS AND COURTYARD, WEST SECTION, VIEW TO NORTH

NC-407-A-15  BREEZEWAY, VIEW THROUGH TO COURTYARD, VIEW TO NORTH SHOWING EAST STABLE WING

NC-407-A-16  DETAIL, SLIDER MECHANISM ON COURTYARD BREEZEWAY DOOR, VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

NC-407-A-17  GENERAL VIEW, CENTRAL STRUCTURE SHOWING SOUTH FACE AND DORMERS, VIEW TO NORTHWEST

NC-407-A-18  TYPICAL DORMER DETAIL, WEST WING, VIEW TO NORTHWEST

NC-407-A-19  OBLIQUE VIEW OF WEST ELEVATION, VIEW TO SOUTH INTERIOR

NC-407-A-20  CAST CONCRETE DOUBLE SINK, SE UTILITY ROOM, VIEW TO EAST

NC-407-A-21  CAST IRON WATER TROUGH, FORMERLY TYPICAL, NOW RARE EXTANT EXAMPLE, WEST WING, VIEW TO EAST

NC-407-A-22  TYPICAL METAL HAY CRIB, FED FROM LOFT ABOVE, THROUGH FIRE-RESISTANT MASONRY AND CONCRETE CEILING, VIEW TO NORTHEAST

NC-407-A-23  ONCE-TYPICAL ENAMELED STEEL CEILING LIGHT FIXTURE REFLECTOR, WEST WING, VIEW UP AND SOUTHWEST

NC-407-A-24  TYPICAL WOODEN WALL BETWEEN STABLES WITH METAL DIVIDER ABOVE, WEST WING, VIEW TO NORTH

NC-407-A-25  CENTRAL SECTION, PORCH AT N SIDE OF RESIDENTIAL AREA, OPENING ONTO COURTYARD, VIEW TO WEST

NC-407-A-26  ONCE-TYPICAL EXTERIOR DOOR LEADING FROM KITCHEN-HALLWAY TO SOUTH YARD, VIEW TO SOUTHEAST
NC-407-A-27  KITCHEN, SHOWING INTACT CABINETS, DOORS, TRIM AND (BEYOND) INTERIOR STAIRS, VIEW TO NORTHWEST

NC-407-A-28  LIVING ROOM FIREPLACE, WEST WALL, VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

NC-407-A-29  NARROW WOODEN STAIRS LEADING FROM COURTYARD TO DRESSING ROOM/LOFT ABOVE CENTRAL SECTION, VIEW TO SOUTH (NOTE SMALL TOILET/LAV AT FAR LEFT)

NC-407-A-30  DORMERED LOFT/CHANGING ROOM ABOVE CENTRAL SECTION, WITH LOCKERS IN DISTANCE, VIEW TO WEST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
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HABS No. NC-407-A-1

NC-407-A-1 WALLED CARRIAGE ENTRY, VIEW FROM INSIDE COURTYARD, VIEW TO NORTH
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 64)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-A-2

NC-407-A-2 COURTYARD WALL FROM OUTSIDE COURTYARD, EAST SECTION, VIEW TO SOUTHEAST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 65)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-A-3

NC-407-A-3 SYMMETRICAL VIEW, COURTYARD ENTRANCE FROM OUTSIDE, VIEW TO SOUTH
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 66)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-A-4

NC-407-A-4 COURTYARD WALL FROM OUTSIDE COURTYARD, WEST SECTION, VIEW TO SOUTHWEST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 67)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-A-5

NC-407-A-5 CENTRAL STRUCTURE WITH DORMERED ROOF, VIEW FROM COURTYARD, TO SOUTH
NC-407-A-6  EAST STABLE WING FROM WEST SIDE OF COURTYARD, VIEW TO EAST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 69)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-A-7

NC-407-A-7 DETAIL, WEST STABLE WING, SOUTH HALF, VIEW TO SOUTHWEST
NC-407-A-9 TYPICAL STABLE DOOR WITH “DUTCH” TOP AND BOTTOM HALVES OPERABLE; WEST SIDE, VIEW TO WEST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 72)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-A-10

NC-407-A-10  TYPICAL COLUMN DETAIL WITH WOODEN POST, WOODEN CORBELLED CAP, EAST WING, VIEW TO NORTHEAST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 74)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-A-12

NC-407-A-12 DETAIL OF PAVING PATTERN(S), SHOWING HERRINGBONE CORE, FLAT HEADER EDGE AND DOUBLE-BOX ORNAMENTAL CORNER TREATMENT, VIEW TO SOUTH
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 75)

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

NC-407-A-13 TYPICAL VIEW OF COVERED WALKWAY BETWEEN STALLS AND COURTYARD, EAST SECTION, VIEW TO SOUTH
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 76)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-A-14

NC-407-A-14  TYPICAL VIEW OF COVERED WALKWAY
BETWEEN STALLS AND COURTYARD, WEST SECTION, VIEW TO NORTH
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 77)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-A-15

NC-407-A-15 BREEZEWAY, VIEW THROUGH TO COURTYARD, VIEW TO NORTH SHOWING EAST STABLE WING
NC-407-A-16 DETAIL, SLIDER MECHANISM ON COURTYARD BREEZEWAY DOOR, VIEW TO SOUTHWEST
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HABS No. NC-407-A (page 79)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-A-17

NC-407-A-17 GENERAL VIEW, CENTRAL STRUCTURE SHOWING SOUTH FACE AND DORMERS, VIEW TO NORTHWEST
NC-407-A-18  TYPICAL DORMER DETAIL, WEST WING, VIEW TO NORTHWEST
NC-407-A-19  OBLIQUE VIEW OF WEST ELEVATION, VIEW TO SOUTH INTERIOR
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 82)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-A-20

NC-407-A-20  CAST CONCRETE DOUBLE SINK, SE UTILITY ROOM, VIEW TO EAST
NC-407-A-21 CAST IRON WATER TROUGH, FORMERLY TYPICAL, NOW RARE EXTANT EXAMPLE, WEST WING, VIEW TO EAST
NC-407-A-22  TYPICAL METAL HAY CRIB, FED FROM LOFT ABOVE, THROUGH FIRE-RESISTANT MASONRY AND CONCRETE CEILING, VIEW TO NORTHEAST
NC-407-A-23 ONCE-TYPICAL ENAMELED STEEL CEILING LIGHT FIXTURE REFLECTOR, WEST WING, VIEW UP AND SOUTHWEST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 86)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-A-24

NC-407-A-24 TYPICAL WOODEN WALL BETWEEN STABLES WITH METAL DIVIDER ABOVE, WEST WING, VIEW TO NORTH
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 87)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HABS No. NC-407-A-25

NC-407-A-25  CENTRAL SECTION, PORCH AT N SIDE OF RESIDENTIAL AREA, OPENING ONTO COURTYARD, VIEW TO WEST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 88)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-A-26

NC-407-A-26 ONCE-TYPICAL EXTERIOR DOOR LEADING FROM KITCHEN-HALLWAY TO SOUTH YARD, VIEW TO SOUTHEAST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 89)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-A-27

NC-407-A-27 KITCHEN, SHOWING INTACT CABINETS, DOORS, TRIM AND (BEYOND) INTERIOR STAIRS, VIEW TO NORTHWEST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 90)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-A-28

NC-407-A-28 LIVING ROOM FIREPLACE, WEST WALL,
VIEW TO SOUTHWEST
NC-407-A-29  NARROW WOODEN STAIRS LEADING FROM COURTYARD TO DRESSING ROOM/LOFT ABOVE CENTRAL SECTION, VIEW TO SOUTH (NOTE SMALL TOILET/LAV AT FAR LEFT)
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE
(Building No. 2)
HABS No. NC-407-A (page 92)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-A-30

NC-407-A-30  DORMERED LOFT/CHANGING ROOM ABOVE CENTRAL SECTION, WITH LOCKERS IN DISTANCE, VIEW TO WEST
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hunt Stable 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 constructed in 1932. The Hunt Stable served the Rodgers family from 1932 until 1967 and has remained intact since then. It is a two-story frame structure with a hip roof which has been primarily used as a barn and stable. The Hunt Stable area is at the eastern edge of the Overhills Historic District, within the hill portion of the district and the Leslie Nursery portion as identified in the historic architectural resource survey report, Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, May 2005.
EAST ELEVATION

MATERIALS
WATERTIGHT: DORMER WITH GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS
ROOF: SLATE SHINGLES
CHIMNEY: COMBINATION OF TERRA-COTTA TILE AND COMMON LINX

NOTE: GUTTERS, DOWNSPOUTS AND MIDDLE CHIMNEY Omitted for clarity

WEST ELEVATION

MATERIALS
WATERTIGHT: DORMER WITH GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS
ROOF: SLATE SHINGLES
CHIMNEY: COMBINATION OF TERRA-COTTA TILE AND COMMON LINX

NOTE: GUTTERS, DOWNSPOUTS, AND MIDDLE CHIMNEY OMITTED FOR CLARITY
OVERHILLS, SILO
(Building No. 3)
Overhills Historic District
East of Nursery Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
100 Alabama St. NW
Atlanta, GA 30303
OVERHILLS, SILO  
(Building No. 3)  
HAER No. NC-49-B (page 114)

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

OVERHILLS, SILO  
(Building No. 3)  
HAER No. NC-49-B

Location: East of Nursery Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle, 
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3898979.680427

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

Original Use: Silo for storing grain for hunt horses.

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Hunt Stable portion of the Overhills area at Fort Bragg is a
contributeing part of an eligible Fort Bragg historic district for the National
Register of Historic Places. Constructed in 1924; the silo served as the
grain storage area for the Hunt Stable. The Hunt Stable area is at the
eastern edge 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. 1924.


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


B. Historical Context:

See HABS No. NC-407 for Overhills context.
PART II. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

A. **Physical Description:** The Silo has a circular plan with a twelve foot diameter and is composed of terra cotta brick. The walls of the Silo are one wythe thick; bricks are typically 1'-0" tall, with ¼" mortar joints. The structure of the Silo is load bearing masonry that is 23 courses tall. There are 4 openings on the southwest side of the Silo. The openings are roughly 2'-0" square, spaced 2' apart vertically. There is no roof covering the Silo. The floor of the Silo is concrete and the interior walls, like the exterior are terra cotta brick. There is one ladder located on the back of the silo.

B. **Condition of the Fabric:** Structurally the terra cotta walls are in good condition, but it can no longer serve as a silo due to the missing roof and doors.

C. **Site:**
   1. **General Setting:** The Silo is located in the Hunt Stable complex next to the Hunt Stable (No.2) on the east side of the stable.
   2. **Landscaping, Enclosures:** There is no designed landscaping scheme in the area surrounding the Silo.

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:**
      


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.
OVERHILLS, SILO
(Building No. 3)
HAER No. NC-49-B (page 117)

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

OVERHILLS, SILO (Building No. 3)
Overhills Historic District
East of Nursery Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer
May 2003

NC-49-B-1 SILO; VIEW TO NORTHWEST
NC-49-B-2 EAST ELEVATION OF HUNT STABLE SHOWING SILO; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST
NC-49-B-3 EAST ELEVATION OF HUNT STABLE SHOWING SILO; VIEW TO NORTHWEST
NC-49-B-4 DETAIL; VIEW TO NORTHEAST
OVERHILLS, SILO
(Building No. 3)
HAER No. NC-49-B (page 120)

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HAER No. NC-49-B-2

NC-49-B-2  EAST ELEVATION OF HUNT STABLE SHOWING SILO; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST
OVERHILLS, SILO
(Building No. 3)
HAER No. NC-49-B (page 121)
OVERHILLS, SILO
(Building No. 3)
HAER No. NC-49-B (page 122)

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-49-B-4

NC-49-B-4 DETAIL; VIEW TO NORTHEAST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE GARAGE
(Building No. 4)
Overhills Historic District
East of Nursery 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
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE GARAGE  
(Building No. 4)  
HABS No. NC-407-AS (page 124)  

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  

OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE GARAGE  
(Building No. 4)  
HABS No. NC-407-AS

Location: East of Nursery Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina  
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,  
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3898960.680415

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

Original Use: Garage and storage.

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Hunt Stable 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. Constructed Ca. 1930; the garage was utilized by the hunt stable manager for his car and storage, in addition hay and grain were stored on the second level. The Hunt Stable area is at the eastern edge 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. 1930.


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


B. Historical Context:

See HABS No. NC-407 for Overhills context.
PART II. ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT

A. General Statement:

1. **Architectural Character**: The Hunt Stable Garage is a two-story, gabled garage, which was built around 1930 and originally used as a storage area for the stable manager. The garage, with its weatherboard siding, six-over-six double-hung windows, paneled doors, and simple plan, exhibits many of the same characteristics shared by most other buildings in the Hunt Stable area.

2. **Condition of the Fabric**: The foundation shows minor deterioration; the mortar is poorly applied and shows signs of deterioration, but is structurally sound. The garage doors and frames are weathered, and only one glass pane remains intact on each door. The concrete floor slab is cracking in the west room and is spalling and cracking near the garage doors. There is graffiti on the walls of the west room, but the feed room walls are in good condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. **Overall Dimensions**: The Hunt Stable Garage is a two-story, rectangular building with an east-west orientation; the building measures 34'-1" x 19'-5". The foundation wall, which is masonry, becomes apparent at the northeast corner of the structure as the ground slopes to the east. All facades have 7" shiplap siding with 1" x 4" end caps.

The north elevation (Photo NC-407-AS-1) is an asymmetrical facade with three windows and shiplap siding. The foundation wall can be seen where the ground slopes to the east.

The east elevation is a gable wall with shiplap siding and a window at the north end of the facade on the first level.

The south elevation (Photo NC-407-AS-2) is an asymmetrical facade with three large openings for garage doors, only one of which still retains its set of double doors. The doors each have an eight light window over two vertical, wood panels; only one pane of glass remains in each door.

The west elevation (Photo NC-407-AS-1, Photo NC-407-AS-2) is a symmetrical gabled facade with shiplap siding, two windows on the first floor, and a five-panel door on the second level.

2. **Foundations**: The foundation is a 7½" thick brick and terra cotta wall. The walls of the garage are supported on a 3" x 8" sill plate that is mortared to the foundation wall.
3. **Wall Construction**: The main perimeter walls are wood frame walls with 2"x 4" studs spaced inconsistently from 1'-2" to 1'-7" on center. 7" wide shiplap weatherboards are nailed to the studs as an exterior sheathing.

4. **Structural System, Framing**: The Hunt Stable Garage is a wood frame building on a brick wall foundation. The 2"x 4" studs are inconsistently spaced and have 2"x 4" double top plates. Second level floor joists are composed of three 2"x 10" beams nailed together and placed 1'-5" on center. The roof framing is composed of 5¼" purlins and 2"x 6" rafters spaced evenly at 2'-0" on center.

5. **Porches, Balconies**: None.

6. **Chimney**: None.

7. **Openings**:
   a. **Openings**: None.
   b. **Doorways and Doors**: The south facade has three large doorways; two of these are located in the west room and the third is located in the east. The openings are 8'-0" wide and 7'-11" tall. The west doorway is located 1'-0" from the southwest corner and the middle doorway is 1'-½" east of this. The middle doorway has been shortened to fit a set of double garage doors; these doors are hinged on the outside and swing away from the garage to open. The doors have eight lights above two vertical panels, the glass panes are arranged in two rows of four and measure 8"x 13". The doors are contemporary to the time period of the garage, but are not the original doors. The doorway in the east room is identical to the west doorway.

   There is a five-panel wood door on the second level of the west facade.

   c. **Windows**: There are three windows on the north facade, two on the west facade, and one on the east facade. All windows are six-over-six double-hung windows with wooden sashes. Lights are 8½"x 11½" and window frames are 3'-5" wide and 5'-4" tall. The window sill is 2¼" thick and 3'-6½" wide and the apron is 4½".

   The window located on the north end of the east facade has no sashes remaining in the opening.

8. **Roof**:
   a. **Shape, Covering**: The roof is a gable roof with a standing seam metal roof nailed to the purlins.
b. Cornice, Eaves: The eaves are open with exposed rafter tails. The rafter tails are beveled and there is no fascia board.

c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: None.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plan: The floor plan is divided into two unequal rooms on the first floor. The west room of the garage measures 17'-11" x 18'-9" and has a 2'-2"x 7'-5" closet in the northeast corner. The east room is 13'-2"x 18'-9" and has two closets located on the west wall. The north closet measures 2'-2"x 7'-5" and the south closet is 4'-7" deep and 11'-1" wide. The ceiling height on the first floor is 8'-9" above the concrete floor.

A ladder leads from the northwest corner of the west room directly into a 20'-4" x 18'-9" room above. From this room, a door leads into a feed room that measures 10'-9" x 18'-9".

2. Stairways and Ladders: There is a ladder to the second story in the northwest corner of the west room. The fourth rung is missing.

3. Flooring: The floors on the first level consist of a 1" thick concrete slab. The flooring on the second level is wood.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The walls and ceilings of both first floor rooms are finished in beadboard sheathing. The second story feed room is finished in standing seam metal. The metal is stamped with Blue Ridge Old Style Redipped Open Hearth. The shape of the room follows the slope of the rafters and bracing beam.

5. Openings:
   a. Openings: There is an opening in the second floor above the ladder in the west room which allows access to the room above.

   b. Doorways and Doors: The door between the second floor rooms is a five-panel door with three metal locks on the west side. The east side of the door is covered in sheet metal.

   c. Windows: None.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: There are no decorative features. Wood trim is original.

7. Hardware: Original hardware appears to be extant for all of the windows and doors in the garage. No manufacturer for the hardware could be found.
8. **Mechanical Equipment:**
   

b. Lighting: There is no original lighting. Two fluorescent lights are located in the west room, and two metal incandescent fixtures are in the east room on the first floor.

c. Plumbing: None.

d. Fixtures: A circuit box is located on the west wall of the west room, 4" to the north of the south window. The circuit box measures 8½"x 5".

9. **Original Furnishings:** A work table is located in the east room of the garage. The table is 5'-10" wide, 1'-9¾" deep, and 1" thick. The table is hung on the wall with a 2"x 6" wood support. A 1"x 5" diagonal supports the front of the table and is nailed to the baseboard. Three 1"x 3" wood strips support the tabletop.

   A vertical grain distributor is located in the south closet of the east room. The feed box is abutted to the east wall and is 1'-7" long, 1'-6¾" wide, 1'-4" deep, and located 1'-8½" above the ground. The distributor name is Higbee Patent Oats Cleaner, and the hardware distributor is Higbee Oat Cleaner, Chicago.

**D. Site:**

1. General Setting: The Hunt Stable Garage is located in the Hunt Stable complex, southeast of the Hunt Stable (#2). The Great Circus (#1) is also located to the northwest of the garage.

2. Landscaping, Enclosures: The Hunt Stable Garage is set on the edge of a wooded area. There is a southern magnolia centered next to the north facade.

**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:


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.
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE GARAGE
(Building No. 4)
HABS No. NC-407-AS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE GARAGE
(Building No. 4)
Overhills Historic District
East of Nursery Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer
May 2003

NC-407-AS-1 OBLIQUE OF NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST

NC-407-AS-2 OBLIQUE OF WEST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTHEAST
NC-407-AS-1 OBLIQUE OF NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE GARAGE
(Building No. 4)
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-AS-2

NC-407-AS-2 OBLIQUE OF WEST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTHEAST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE RESIDENCE No.1
(Building No. 5)
HABS No. NC-407-B

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE RESIDENCE No.1
(Building No. 5)
HABS No. NC-407-B

Location: East of Nursery Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17. 3899230. 680406

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

Original Use: Residence

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Hunt Stable 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 Hunt Stable Residence No.1 was
constructed in the 1920s for the resident huntsman. The Hunt Stable area
is at the eastern edge of the Overhills historic district as identified in the
Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Overhills Tract, Fort

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: Ca. 1920.


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

6. Alterations and additions: Several additions have been made to the Hunt Stable
Residence No.1. The north bedroom, west bedroom, breakfast room, and rear
porch are all additions. A window on the west facade was covered to allow for a
bathroom addition.
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE RESIDENCE No.1
(Building No. 5)
HABS No. NC-407-B (page 137)

B. Historical Context:

See HABS No. NC-407 for Overhills context.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Built on a north-south orientation, the Hunt Stable Residence No.1 is a single-story house that has seen numerous alterations, all of which are evident in the present condition of the house. The original part of the house has a gable roof and most of the added rooms have shed roofs, with the exception of the gable roofed north bedroom. Weatherboard siding covers all facades, but several different sizes of weatherboard give further evidence of additions and alterations to the residence.

2. Condition of the Fabric: The house has a sound foundation. The roof is in good condition, and there are no missing windows, doors, or paint.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The house is 60'-1" long from the south porch to the end of the north room addition and 41'-0" wide from the west bedroom to the front wall of the living room alcove. All sides are covered with weatherboards of various widths, and the ridge height varies for all roofs.

   The north elevation (Photo NC-407-B-2) shows the gable wall of the north bedroom addition and a rear enclosed porch. The north end of the bedroom has two windows and weatherboard siding. The difference in the weatherboard width gives evidence that all additions were not built at the same time.

   The east elevation (Photo NC-407-B-1) is a long elevation with four windows, weatherboard siding, and a deck. The north bedroom addition, living room facade, and front enclosed porch are also visible on the east elevation; weatherboards on the bedroom addition differ from the weatherboards on the rest of the elevation. A gable dormer with a large vent in the center is prominent above the living room alcove and enclosed front porch areas.

   The south elevation (Photo NC-407-B-3) is a gable wall with two windows and weatherboard siding. There is a small porch on the east end of the south elevation. The south facade of the west bedroom addition is visible in the background and has one window.

   The west elevation (Photo NC-407-B-2, NC-407-B-3) is a long elevation with three windows and an enclosed rear porch. Window trim on this facade is painted white, unlike the red trim on all other facades.
2. **Foundations**: The foundation is a concrete masonry unit wall. There is a crawl space under the north bedroom addition.

3. **Wall Construction**: The main perimeter walls are wood framing with weatherboard siding. Weatherboards on the breakfast room addition are 6¼" and the rear porch has 4½" weatherboards.

4. **Structural System, Framing**: The Hunt Stable Residence has a wood frame structural system. The size of wall studs and floor framing is undetermined. The roof framing for the original house consists of 2"x 6" rafters with 5" tongue-and-groove decking. Rafters in the breakfast room are doubled 2"x 4" rafters. Porch rafters are 2"x 4" for the front porch, and 2"x 6" for the rear porch with plywood decking.

5. **Porches, Balconies**: There are two enclosed porches and one deck. The rear porch is located off the kitchen to the north. It measures 12'-10½" along the north side, and 7'-10" on the west. The porch is enclosed by a 2'-6" tall half wall that has a wall of screens above it. The front porch is located on the east wall of the house. The porch measures 7'-4½"x 9'-7" and is enclosed. The east (front) porch screen door is located on the south side of the porch and measures 2'-8½"x 6'-9½". A half wall, 2'-6" tall covered in weatherboard, has a screen wall above it. A deck is located to the south of the front porch. The deck has no roof and measures 7'-4½"x 8'-5".

6. **Chimney**: There is one chimney located on the ridge of the original roof, slightly off center to the south. The chimney is composed of ten courses of brick above the ridge; a 2" mortar course is located below the top course.

7. **Openings**: 
   a. Openings: None.
   b. Doorways and Doors: There are two entrances to the building, located on the front and rear porches. The rear porch screen door is located on the north wall and measures 2'-8"x 6'-8". The entry to the front porch is located on the south wall. Both doors have two screen panels with wood trim. The entrance door to the living room from the front porch, located on the west wall of the porch, is a six-panel door (Photo NC-407-B-4) that is not original to the house. It has two square panels at the top and four coupled vertical panels below. Although the door is not original, the hinges appear to be original to the doorway.
c. Windows: Windows original to the house are six-over-six double-hung windows with 8"x 10" glass panes, each window measures 2'-5"x 3'-10½". The window on the east living room alcove facade is a coupled window with a 7½" mullion between windows. These windows are original to the house. The window on the north facade of the living room alcove measures 2'-5"x 3'-11", and is located 2'-8" above the floor. Another living room window identical to the east living room alcove windows is located on the east living room facade (north of the alcove). This window is also original to the house.

The south bedrooms each have two windows original to the house measuring 2'-5"x 3'-10½", which are identical to those in the living room. The west bedroom has one window located on the south wall and the other on the west. The east bedroom has one window located on the south wall and the other on the east.

The two windows located in the west bedroom addition are identical to the south bedroom windows in size and configuration. One window is located on the west wall and the other is on the south. These windows are not original to the house but rather to the addition.

The north bedroom addition has two windows original to the addition in 2'-5"x 3'-11" openings. These windows are located on the north and east facades. The north window is located 6'-7½" from the northeast corner and the east window is 6'-0" from the same corner.

The bathroom window, located on the west facade, is also an original window which measures 2'-6"x 3'-0".

The two windows on the front porch are original six-over-six double-hung windows with 8"x 10" glass panes. The windows measure 2'-5"x 3'-11" and are located 2'-8" above the floor on the north and west walls of the porch.

The two six-over-six double-hung windows on the rear porch are not original to the house; instead they were added during the breakfast room addition. They measure 2'-8"x 3'-9", have 7¾"x 9" glass panes, and are located 2'-5" above the kitchen floor on the south wall of the rear porch.

A window opening on the west facade was covered with weatherboard. The opening is located 1'-10" from the south wall of the west bedroom.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, Covering: The original roof is a gable roof with red standing seam metal roofing. The north bedroom addition has a gable roof with red and
grey three tab asphalt shingle roofing. The breakfast room has a shed roof with red standing seam roofing. The rear porch has a shed roof with grey rolled asphalt roofing. The front porch is enclosed by the original gable roof.

b. Cornice, Eaves: The roof of the residence has open eaves with exposed rafter tails. A 1'-8" overhang is uniform on all roofs.

c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: There is a blind dormer on the front facade, centered above the living room alcove and front porch.

C. Description of Interior:

1. **Floor Plan**: The plan of the Hunt Stable reflects the various changes made to the residence. The plan is divided into nine unequal rooms including an 11'-7" x 10'-1½" kitchen, a 25'-11½" x 12'-8½" living room, four bedrooms, a 8'-3" x 5'-9½" bathroom, and a storage room. A front screened porch, located on the southeast corner of the building, provides entry to the 9'-7" x 7'-¾" living room alcove and the living room beyond, from which the north bedroom, the kitchen to the west, and hallway to the south are accessed. The north bedroom has one closet and a bathroom. The hallway provides access to two bedrooms that occupy the south end of the house and a bathroom and storage room on the west side of the house. The southeast bedroom measures 9'-2" x 10'-8½" and the southwest bedroom measures 9'-2" x 10'-1½" Another bedroom, which measures 12' x 10'-10", is located to the northwest and accessed through the kitchen. The rear porch is located on the northwest corner of the house and provides entry to the 6'-5½" x 16'-9½" breakfast room, which leads into the kitchen.

The south bedrooms each have a closet in the southwest corner of the room. The closets are not original to the house, but are within the period of significance. The closets are identical, with a pentagonal plan and a front wall that is oblique to the east and west bedroom walls. The closet has a shelf that is located 5'-6½" above the ground and above the closet is a smaller storage area. A 2" trim piece separates the upper storage areas from the lower closets at 7'-½" above the floor.

2. **Stairways and Ladders**: None.

3. **Flooring**: The flooring throughout the house is not original. The floor of the rear porch is concrete, and the floor of the front porch is tongue-and-groove plank flooring.

4. **Wall and Ceiling Finish**: The walls are plaster.

The south bedrooms and hallway have 1¼" battens forming a grid pattern on the ceiling; this grid pattern is original to the house. The battens are spaced 2'-0" on center north to south, and 3'-11" on center east to west. The finish of the storage
compartments above the closets in the south bedrooms is v-channel tongue-and-groove boards. The west bedroom addition has a rough textured blown ceiling finish. The kitchen and both porch ceiling finishes are 3¼" beadboard.

5. Openings:

a. Openings: None.

b. Doorways and Doors: The original interior doors are six-panel doors with 1'-9"x 7" horizontal panels. Only the south bedrooms retain original doors. The door for the bathroom and the door between the living room and kitchen have the same six-panel configuration, but are not original to the house.

A doorway between the living room and hallway has no door, but the original hinges remain on the jamb. The west bedroom door is a five-panel door with top and bottom coupled vertical panels and a horizontal middle panel.

Doors in the north bedroom are hollow core doors.

The south bedrooms each have a closet in the southwest corner of the room. The closet doors are five-panel doors that measure 2'-6"x 6'-4½". The top two panels of the door are vertical and measure 8½"x 2'-9", the middle panel is horizontal and measures 1'-9"x 7", and the bottom panels are vertical and measure 8½"x 1'-6". Above the main closet is a smaller storage compartment. The opening to this space measures 2'-6"x 1'-5" and contains double doors made of v-channel tongue-and-groove boards. The lockset, knob, and hinges are original to the doors.

c. Windows: None.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: Trim in the west and north bedrooms, storage room, and bathrooms is not original. The west, south, and east walls of the hallway have original 4½" trim, as do the south bedrooms, living room, and kitchen.

A fireplace (Photo NC-407-B-5) is located on the west wall of the living room. The fireplace is composed of 8"x 2½" brick with ½" mortar joints, measures 5'-2½"x 4'-4", and projects 3" from the wall. The firebox dimensions are undetermined, as a cast iron stove now sits in front of the fireplace. The hearth is brick and measures 5'-2¼" wide, 2'-2" deep, and 3¾" thick. The bricks used in the hearth are 8"x 3" with ½" mortar joints and are not original to the house. The mantle is concrete, has rounded corners, and measures 5'x 3½" wide and 5½" thick.
7. **Hardware:** Original hardware appears to be extant for all of the windows and doors in the Hunt Stable Residence. No manufacturer for the hardware could be found.

8. **Mechanical Equipment:**
   a. **Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation:** There is a cast iron stove in front of the living room fireplace.
   b. **Lighting:** There is no original lighting in the residence.
   c. **Plumbing:** The plumbing network was inaccessible and its type is unknown.
   d. **Fixtures:** There are no original fixtures.

9. **Original Furnishings:** There are no original furnishings.

**D. Site:**

1. **General Setting:** The Hunt Stable Residence No. 1 is located north of the Hunt Stable (No.2) and east of the Hunt Stable Residence No. 2 Garage (No.7) and the Hunt Stable Residence No. 2 Shed (No.8). The Hunt Stable Residence No. 2 (No.6) is beyond those buildings to the west.

2. **Landscaping, Enclosures:** No designed landscaping scheme could be identified in the area surrounding the Hunt Stable Residence No. 1.

**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:**


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.
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE RESIDENCE No.1
(Building No. 5)
HABS No. NC-407-B (page 144)

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OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE RESIDENCE No. 1     HABS NC-407-B
(Building No. 5)
Overhills Historic District
East of Nursery Road
Fort Bragg
Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer                          May 2003

NC-407-B-1      EAST FACADE; VIEW TO WEST
NC-407-B-2      OBLIQUE OF NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO
                 SOUTHEAST
NC-407-B-3      OBLIQUE OF WEST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO
                 NORTHEAST
NC-407-B-4      PORCH ENTRANCE; VIEW TO NORTHWEST
NC-407-B-5      LIVING ROOM, SHOWING FIREPLACE AND WOOD STOVE; VIEW TO
                 SOUTHWEST
Photograph Locations

Hunt Stable Residence No. 1 - Building No. 5
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE RESIDENCE No.1
(Building No. 5)
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

HABS No. NC-407-B-1

NC-407-B-1 EAST FACADE; VIEW TO WEST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE RESIDENCE No.1
(Building No. 5)
HABS No. NC-407-B (page 147)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-B-2

NC-407-B-2 OBLIQUE OF NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE RESIDENCE No.1
(Building No. 5)
HABS No. NC-407-B (page 148)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-B-3

NC-407-B-3 OBLIQUE OF WEST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTHEAST
OVERHILLS, HUNT STABLE RESIDENCE No.1
(Building No. 5)
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION
HABS No. NC-407-B-4

NC-407-B-4 PORCH ENTRANCE; VIEW TO NORTHWEST
NC-407-B-5 LIVING ROOM, SHOWING FIREPLACE AND WOOD STOVE; VIEW TO SOUTHWEST
OVERHILLS, WATER TANK  
(Building No. 10)  
HABS No. NC-407-C (page 152)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OVERHILLS, WATER TANK  
(Building No. 10)  
HABS No. NC-407-C

Location: East of Nursery Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3899222.680251

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

Original Use: Water storage for the Overhills area.

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The water tank in the Hunt Stable 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 water tank was constructed ca. 1925 to supply water for the entire area. The Hunt Stable area is at the eastern edge 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. 1925.


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


B. Historical Context:

See HABS No. NC-407 for Overhills context.
PART II. ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT

A. General Statement:

1. **Architectural Character**: The Overhills Water Tank is a cylindrical, all-wood water tank with a sixteen sided roof. The tank was built with wood stave construction and held together by huge iron rings. The water level in the tank was controlled by an apparatus similar to that which controls the water level in a toilet. The water tank was later replaced with a newer water tower to the north.

2. **Condition of the Fabric**: Although the entire structure leans somewhat to the northeast, the foundation is actually in good condition. The vertical boards are in poor condition and have developed gaps between them. All but one of the stave rings have fallen, the roof is in poor condition, and the paint has failed.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. **Overall Dimensions**: The Overhills Water Tank has a 12'-8" inner diameter, 5½" thick walls, and an outer diameter of 13'-1½". The tank walls are 13'-9½" tall and the peak of the roof is 17'-3½" without the spirelet.

2. **Foundations**: The foundation is a 10" thick concrete slab.

3. **Wall Construction**: The main perimeter walls are comprised of two layers of 2¼" thick wood staves of various widths that form the circular facade.

4. **Structural System, Framing**: The floor framing consists of 1½"x 11" floor joists that sit directly on the concrete slab.

   The staves are held together by 5/8" diameter iron hoops (Photo NC-407-C-2). Ghost lines indicate that these rings were originally spaced 1'-3" to 1'-8" apart, but have since fallen to the bottom.

   The roof structure is composed of 2"x 4" rafters that form a sixteen part roof. The rafters frame into a circular board at the peak. The roof deck is composed of various width boards running horizontally with ¼" spacing between each board.

5. **Porches, Balconies**: None.

6. **Chimney**: None.

7. **Openings**:

   a. **Openings**: There is a 1'-6"x 1’-6" opening in the roof that allows access to the tank.

   b. **Doorways and Doors**: None.
c. Windows: None

8. Roof:
   a. Shape, Covering: The roof is a cone with a moderate slope. The covering material is green rolled asphalt roofing material.
   b. Cornice, Eaves: The roof overhang is 1'-0" all around. Rafter tails are chamfered with sixteen 1"x 2" fascia boards around the roof line.
   c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: There is a spirelet at the peak of the roof. It is 3'-0" tall and is 12" in diameter at its base.

C. Description of Interior:
   1. Floor Plan: The plan of the Water Tank is a circle with a 12'-8" inner diameter and 5½" thick walls.
   2. Stairways and Ladders: There are two ladders for the Water Tank. The iron exterior ladder is located on the northeast side of the tank. This ladder is 14'-5" tall and 1'-1" wide. It has thirteen rungs that are each 2" deep and are located 1'-0" apart.

      The wooden ladder on the interior of the tank is 1'-6" wide. It has 2"x 4" sides which have bird’s-mouth notches that hold the rungs. This ladder is attached to the interior wall with two iron bars.
   3. Flooring: The floor is 1½" thick floor boards of assorted widths. The finished floor level is 2'-4½" above grade.
   4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The interior wall is the inner layer of staves. The staves are 2¼" thick with various widths.

      The ceiling has no interior finish and the rafters and roof deck are exposed.
   5. Openings:
      a. Openings: None.
      b. Doorways and Doors: None.
      c. Windows: None.
   6. Decorative Features and Trim: There are no decorative features.
   7. Hardware: None.
8. Mechanical Equipment:
   b. Lighting: None.
   c. Plumbing: The water level in the tank was controlled by an apparatus similar to that which controls the water level in a toilet.
   d. Fixtures: None.

9. Original Furnishings: There are no original furnishings.

D. Site:
   1. General Setting: The Overhills Water Tank is located to the south of the 1950s metal Water Tank (No. 9) that was its replacement. The Hunt Stable Residence No. 2 is located to the east along with its support buildings, the Hunt Stable Residence No. 2 Shed (No. 8), and the Hunt Stable Residence No. 2 Garage (No. 7). The Hunt Stable (No. 2) is in the distance to the southeast.
   2. Landscaping, Enclosures: There is no designed landscaping scheme in the area surrounding the Water Tank.

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:

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.
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Fort Bragg  
Harnett County  
North Carolina  

Martin Stupich, Photographer  
May 2003  

NC-407-C-1  GENERAL VIEW; VIEW TO WEST  

NC-407-C-2  DETAIL, SHOWING STEEL STAVE RINGS AND TREADED FASTENERS; VIEW TO NORTH
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NC-407-C-1 GENERAL VIEW; VIEW TO WEST
OVERHILLS, HAY SHED
(Building No. 137)
HABS No. NC-407-D

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OVERHILLS, HAY SHED
(Building No. 137)

HABS No. NC-407-D

Location: East of Nursery Road, Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina
USGS Overhills, North Carolina, United States Quadrangle,
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: Zone 17.3898988.680360

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

Original Use: Shed

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Hay Shed in the Hunt Stable 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. Constructed ca. 1935; the Hay Shed served as an auxiliary storage area for the Hunt Stable. The Hunt Stable area is at the eastern edge 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.


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 Hay Shed is a simple one-story building with a shallow shed roof and a single opening on the south facade. This small rectangular building has a hay bin on the entrance facade. The siding is horizontal wooden planks with 1¼" spaces for ventilation.

2. Condition of the Fabric: The Hay Shed is weathered and the paint has completely delaminated. The metal roof is pitted, rusted, dented, and warped. The metal roof has also come unbolted in some places, but the bolts themselves are not rusted.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The hay shed is a small building. The long side of the building is oriented north-south and measures 8'-4". The shorter sides of the building differ by 3"; the south wall is 7'-4" long and the north wall is 7'-1". This building has a single slope shed roof that is 5'-4" at its peak and 4'-11" at its lowest point.

   All four facades of the shed are sided with horizontal plank boards and three of the sides are very similar. The fourth, south facade differs because of a feed bin and an opening used for entry.

   The north elevation is a blank facade of plank boards.

   The east elevation (Photo NC-407-D-1) is blind with plank boards abutted to the planks of the north facade.

   The south elevation (Photo NC-407-D-1) is also sided with plank boards and contains the only entrance to the shed. A metal feed bin is attached to the siding to the left of the entrance.

   The west elevation is a blank facade with plank boards abutted to the planks of the north and south facades.


3. Wall Construction: The walls of the hay shed are composed of corner framing posts and 1"x 6" exterior planks spaced at 1¼" on average. However, the spacing is not even and not deliberate. There is also partial interior diagonal bracing.

4. Structural System, Framing: The framing system is composed of the corner framing posts and partial interior diagonal bracing. The corner posts are 5" in diameter and the diagonal bracing consists of 2"x 4" braces and 2"x 4" studs.
The roof structure is composed of a 2"x 4" rafter at the east, west, and north walls. A 2"x 4" fascia is nailed to the corner framing post.

5. **Porches, Balconies:** None.

6. **Chimney:** None.

7. **Openings:**
   a. **Openings:** The south facade contains the only opening on the shed. It is located to the east end of the facade and serves as the entrance to the shed.
   b. **Doorways and Doors:** None.
   c. **Windows:** None.

8. **Roof:**
   a. **Shape, Covering:** The roof of the hay shed is a shed roof with a slight slope from south to north. The covering is standing seam metal.
   b. **Cornice, Eaves:** The roof of the hay shed has close rakes with little overhang. The south and north sides have 2"x 4" fascia boards.
   c. **Dormers, Cupolas, Towers:** None.

C. **Description of Interior:**

1. **Floor Plan:** The floor plan of the hay shed is a simple rectangle.

2. **Stairways and Ladders:** None.

3. **Flooring:** The floor of the shed is wood plank. The depth of the supporting beam is undetermined.

4. **Wall and Ceiling Finish:** The inside of the walls are not covered by any structure or material. The elements of the structure and siding planks are exposed.

   There is no ceiling; the elements of the roof structure are not covered by any structure or material.

5. **Openings:**
   a. **Openings:** None.
   b. **Doorways and Doors:** None.
c. Windows: None.

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

7. Hardware: None.

8. Mechanical Equipment:
   b. Lighting: None.
   c. Plumbing: None.
   d. Fixtures: None.

9. Original Furnishings: There is a metal feed bin on the south facade located 1'-7" above grade. The bin is 3'-10¼" wide and extends 11" from the facade at the top and 2" at the bottom. The height of the bin is 2'-6". The side panels of the bin are 1/16" solid sheet metal and are bolted to the planks. The front grill is composed of ½" diameter vertical bars connected to 1" wide upper and lower bars.

D. Site:

1. General Setting: The hay shed is located to the west of the Hunt Stable (No.2). The Hunt Stable Garage (No.4) is beyond the Hunt Stable to the southeast and the Great Circus (No.1) is to the northeast.

2. Landscaping, Enclosures: There is no designed landscaping scheme in the area surrounding the Hay Shed.

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:

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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.
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Harnett County
North Carolina

Martin Stupich, Photographer

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Photograph Locations
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Bibliography


Cumberland County Records, Office of the Register of Deeds, Cumberland County Courthouse, Fayetteville, NC.


Fayetteville Observer, The. Fayetteville, NC.


Greensboro Daily Record. Greensboro, NC.


Overhills Estate Archives. Undated. On file at the Fort Bragg Military Reservation. Fort Bragg, NC.


The buildings in the Hunt Stable portion of the Overhills Historic District at Fort Bragg, North Carolina 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.