

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Alfred Rowland House

Lumberton, Robeson County, RB0532, Listed 1/17/2008

Nomination by Michelle Michael

Photographs by Michelle Michael, July 2007



Façade view



Side view

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rowland, Alfred, House

other names/site number Riverwood

2. Location

street & number 1111 Carthage Road not for publication N/A
city or town Lumberton vicinity N/A
state North Carolina code NC county Robeson code 155 zip code 28539

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the
National Register

 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the

National Register

 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

Rowland, Alfred, House
Name of Property

Robeson County, North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
In the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic – Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic – Single Dwelling

Domestic- Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

roof asphalt

walls weatherboard

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
See attached continuation sheets.

Rowland, Alfred, House
Name of Property

Robeson County, North Carolina
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property For National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

circa 1875-1880

Significant Dates

circa 1880

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

North Carolina State Archives

Rowland, Alfred, House
Name of Property

Robeson County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.74

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>681720</u>	<u>3730620</u>	4	<u> </u>	Zone Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	Zone Easting	Northing	5	<u> </u>	Zone Easting	Northing
3					<u> </u>	See continuation sheet	

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle A. Michael, Consultant

organization N/A date August 23, 2007

street & number 1801 Queen Street telephone 910-257-3047

city or town Fayetteville state NC zip code 28303

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. and Mrs. Richard Taylor

street & number PO Box 111 telephone 910-739-1111

city or town Lumberton state NC zip code 28539

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

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Rowland, Alfred, House
Lumberton, Robeson Co., NC

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Alfred Rowland House, also known as Riverwood, is located on the south side of Carthage Road just west of Lumberton, Robeson County, North Carolina. Lumberton is the county seat of Robeson County. The city is located on the Lumber River in south central North Carolina. The two-story transitional Greek Revival/Italianate-style house is nestled among mature magnolia facing northeast centered near the rear of its 1.74 acre lot. Two outbuildings share the lot. The Rowland House does not face exactly north but the directions for the purposes of this nomination will be described as north, south, east, and west.

Setting

Set back near the center of its lot, among mature shrubbery and trees, the large front lawn separates the house from Carthage Road to the north. Two large magnolias provide privacy and frame the house in its setting. A heart-shaped bed of boxwood and azaleas is located in front of the house, between the magnolias, and is framed by a gravel walk outlined by dry-laid rock. This landscape feature was in place when the current owners took possession of the house in 1961. The house is closely surrounded by houses and residential streets, the result of the property's mid-twentieth-century subdivision. There are two other residences to the east of the house. Although the neighborhood immediately surrounds the property, it does not affect the view shed of the Rowland House or its setting, due to the heavy vegetative screening, nor do the two noncontributing buildings located on the lot.

Alfred Rowland House, ca. 1875-1880, Contributing

The Alfred Rowland House, built circa 1875-1880, is a two-story, cross-gable, side-hall plan, transitional Greek Revival/Italianate-style house. It is clad with weatherboard and asphalt roof shingles. The windows are two-over-two double-hung wood sash with framed surrounds and wood shutters and the doors are wood except where noted. The front gable is enclosed, the side gables have cornice returns and all of the main house gables are adorned with a wide paneled frieze and a hooded, round-arched vent with framed surround. An engaged, double-tier, pedimented porch with sawnwork balustrades, slightly tapered square posts with molded caps, and a wide paneled frieze on both levels is the focal point of this gem. Interestingly, the porch balustrade breaks at the center on the first floor for entrance to the porch even though the entrance to the house is at the right side rather than centered. The main entrance, a four-panel wood door, is surrounded by three-light-over-panel sidelights and a four-light transom. On the first floor, to the left of the door, is a full-height, two-over-four double-hung, window with framed surround without shutters. On the second floor, a framed side-hall entrance is capped by a two-light transom. Left of the door is a two-over-two, double-hung wood sash window with framed surround and shutters. The front elevation of the side-gabled section of the house is two-story and one-bay wide to the west. This section juts out slightly from the main block on the east elevation. The details of the eaves and soffit are worth

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mentioning; the two-part fascia has a cushion molding and the soffit consists of two parts mitered at the corners. The corner boards on the side-gabled section of the house are slightly chamfered at the tops mimicking the frames of the window and door surrounds. There are two brick chimneys; one is located near the rear of the gable-front main block on the east side, the other is on the interior rear portion of the side-gable section near the west side of the house.

The east elevation is composed of the main gable-front block, side-gable rear section, and later rear ell addition. The main block contains a three-sided bay window on the first floor with paneled cornice and bulkhead with a window above. The single-pile, side-gable section has a window on each floor. A small shed roof addition with plain, two-over-two sash on each floor, is located on the rear elevation of the main block slightly east of center. This addition houses the bathrooms on both the first and second floors of the house. This first floor bath can be access from the sunporch. A smaller side-gable kitchen/den addition is attached to the south end of the ell and the enclosed, hip roof sunporch that wraps around the southeast corner of the house. The four-bay, single-story kitchen wing has an engaged shed-roof porch to the west which is enclosed with lattice panels, a four-panel door in the south wall, and to the west of the door, two, six-over-six double-hung wood windows flanked by shutters. A chimney is located at the center of the roof ridge.

The west elevation shows the form of the house without the sunporch enclosure. The first and second floors of the front- and side-gable sections each have a single window. The dining room ell, as revealed on the west elevation, is two bays deep with six-over-six, double-hung wood sash void of framing and cap molding but flanked by shutters. A single, double-hung, six-over-six window with shutters and Greek Revival style molding, a flat cornice and cornice returns, as well as the profile of the attached shed porch are visible on the west elevation of the kitchen addition.

Interior

The side hall in the front gable portion of the house becomes a center hall as it passes through the side-gable-section of the house and leads to the sunroom and dining room; the result is a simple, flowing floorplan that contradicts the complexities of the exterior composition of the house. The floors in the house are heart pine and all of the mantels are simple Greek Revival-style pilaster and entablature form except for the mantel in the parlor. In the stair hall, the stair rises from front to back and is detailed by a heavy, round newel post and balustrade. East of the hall is the parlor which boasts an Italianate-style mantel with tile surround on the south wall, bay window, and full-height window opening onto the front porch. A bedroom is behind the parlor, also accessible from the hall. It too has a fireplace located on the north wall. A small bathroom was added to the rear during the 1930s or 1940s and retains its original black-and-white mosaic floor tile. Across the hall, and accessed from behind the stair, is a second, first floor bedroom which was originally a library. The fireplace is on the south wall in this room has been enclosed with sheetrock. Closets were added on each side in the 1960s. The work is reversible and the fireplace can be reopened in the future. Two doorways open from the rear of the hall to the rear ell of the

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house. The door to the east accesses a large sunporch enclosed by sliding glass doors. The door to the west opens into the rear ell, a large dining room, detailed with original built-in cabinets, plate rail, and wainscot. The fireplace on the north wall is flanked to the west by a built-in cupboard. Two doors exit the rear of the dining room; one to the sunporch to the east and one to the west to a 1950s addition containing a den and kitchen.

The second floor replicates the main block of the first floor; a stair hall with three rooms. At the north end of the hall is a small enclosed hall that leads to the second-story porch entrance; a four-panel door with two-light transom. There are two bedrooms east of the hall that share a chimney and a connecting door. A third bedroom is located on the southwest side of the stair; it also has a fireplace. All of the bedrooms have simple crown molding and plain mantels. The pine floors in the hall have been painted. The doors are all four-panel with porcelain knobs and lock boxes. The bathroom addition at the rear of the hall has a five-cross-panel door and was remodeled approximately sixteen years ago. A second entrance to the bathroom is availed from the south wall of the southeast bedroom.

The Alfred Rowland House has been well maintained and maintains a high degree of integrity in regards to location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association as well as its original floorplan, woodwork, and details. Later additions are easily interpreted as additions and do not compromise the integrity of the original home. The only other alteration to original material has been the replacement of plaster with sheetrock in the 1970s. This work was completed without altering the floorplan of the house and with the retention of original trim and woodwork. Therefore, the seven aspects of integrity have been maintained for the purposes of National Register listing.

Garage, 1970s, Noncontributing

A one-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame garage is located west of the house and faces east. Two large open garage bays flank a central single door. It has weatherboarding, a brick foundation and an asphalt shingle roof.

Playhouse, 1970s, Noncontributing

The playhouse is a one-story, one-bay, side-gable frame structure with a shed-roof porch located east of the house. The building faces east and is sheathed with weatherboards. The entrance door is a half-glazed, four-vertical-light door with three cross panels.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary:

The Alfred Rowland House, also known as Riverwood, meets Criterion C for architecture and has local architectural significance as one of the best examples of the transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style in Lumberton and Robeson County. The Alfred Rowland House is a vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style with details and a form reminiscent of the earlier Greek Revival style. The architecture of the Rowland House is a careful and elegant blending of both with more emphasis placed on the later Italianate style, which is appropriate for its circa 1880 date of construction. The house was built between 1875 and 1880 for Alfred Rowland and his wife, Susan. The Alfred Rowland House maintains a high degree of integrity with respect to location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The Period of Significance for the property is circa 1875 to 1880, the estimated dates of construction.

Historical Background:

Robeson County is located in southeastern North Carolina on the state line with South Carolina. The county was formed from Bladen County in 1787 and named for Revolutionary War Officer, Colonel Thomas Robeson (1740-85) (Powell, p. 419). Lumberton, named for the Lumber River, is the county seat and the largest city within the county, with a current population of approximately 21,000.

Alfred Rowland was a significant person in the history of Lumberton and Robeson County. He was born on February 9, 1844, the second child and eldest son of John A. and Flora Rowland. Alfred was named for his paternal grandfather, Alfred Rowland I, who served in the state legislature, in the War of 1812, and served in the state militia. Alfred the second, attended the local schools in Lumberton and, at the age of seventeen, enlisted in the Confederate Army as a Lieutenant Second Class in Company D, Eighteenth Infantry Regiment of the North Carolina Troops. He was discharged in April 1862, only to return the following September. On May 12, 1864, he was captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, in Virginia, and became a prisoner of war (POW) incarcerated at Fort Delaware, Delaware, until his release on June 15, 1865.

After the close of the war, Rowland pursued the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and set up his practice in Lumberton. He quickly became involved in local politics and was named Register of Deeds for Robeson County in 1867. Between 1860 and 1870, he married his wife, Susan. The 1870 Federal Census lists Alfred and Susan living at the home of Alfred's parents in Lumberton. John A. is a hotel keeper and Alfred is listed as a lawyer. Although he was residing in his father's home he listed real property valued at \$1,000 and personal property valued at \$500. In 1875, Susan Blount Rowland and her two sisters, Amanda B. Norment and Penelope Blount, acquired over 3,000 acres, through foreclosure, and divided a portion located near the town of Lumberton. Susan Blount Rowland's portion was a 370 acre tract that extended from the Fayetteville Road to the Lumber River (The Robesonian, 1C). By 1880, Rowland is listed as head of his own household with his wife, Susan, and three children, Penelope

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(Pennie), age 9, John A., age 7, and Winifred (Winnie), age 5. The couple built their house, which would become known as Riverwood due to its location along the Lumber River, sometime between 1875 and 1880. Rowland continued to serve his community after he built his home in Lumberton. He served in the North Carolina House of Representatives from 1876 to 1877 and 1880 to 1881, and was elected and served in the U. S. Congress from 1887 until 1891, at which point, he chose not to seek re-election but rather returned to his law practice in Lumberton.

In 1888, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad was constructed through the area. About ten miles away from Lumberton, near the South Carolina border, a small town began to form along the rail line. This town was incorporated in 1889 and named Rowland for Alfred Rowland. Alfred Rowland died in Lumberton on August 2, 1898.

After Rowland's death, his family continued to contribute to the city of Lumberton. The Rowland's had four children, with the youngest, Mae, being born after 1880. After his death, Susan remained at Riverwood and lived with their children. John A. Rowland followed in his father's footsteps and became a lawyer, practicing in Lumberton. He also served as a judge and Mayor of the city of Lumberton before his early death by 1920, before the age of forty-seven. Miss Pennie and Miss Bunch (Winifred) both became school teachers. The two never married and taught at their own private school before the public graded schools were established in 1907. They continued to teach in the public schools for over forty years and the Rowland-Norment School is named for them. The two sisters continued to live at Riverwood after the death of their mother in 1924. The youngest daughter, Mae, married D. Preston Shaw, a lawyer and state senator. She also returned to Riverwood and lived with her sisters after the death of her husband between 1924 and 1930. After the close of World War II, the sister's subdivided the property into what is now the Tanglewood neighborhood to the south of the house (The Robesonian, 4C). The property passed to Mae's daughters, Elizabeth Shaw Austin and Sue Blount Shaw Schutt. Mrs. Schutt was the last of the Rowland family to live at Riverwood (*Ibid*). She sold the property to the current owner, Mr. Richard Taylor, in 1961.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been gracious stewards of Riverwood since 1961. The house has been carefully maintained with little alteration. A garage and playhouse were added to the property in the 1970s but do not detract from this wonderful property. The Alfred Rowland House (Riverwood) continues to serve as a landmark of transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style architecture in southeastern North Carolina as well as a testament to the life of Alfred Rowland II, local citizen, lawyer, and statesman who built the home between 1875 and 1880 during the prime of his career.

Architecture Context:

The Alfred Rowland House appears to be the only example of the late nineteenth century transitional Greek Revival / Italianate style of architecture in Lumberton. A comprehensive architectural survey has not been conducted in Lumberton, or Robeson County, for comparison but, based on reconnaissance survey and other information available there are no other examples of the combination within Lumberton

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or nearby in Robeson County. The Greek Revival style of architecture enjoyed popularity in North Carolina between 1830 through the 1850s. It is characterized by classical symmetrical forms, wide friezes, pilasters, molded door and window surrounds with cornerblocks, gables with full cornice returns, and projecting porticos. Vernacular interpretations produced much simpler forms with side-gable or I-house forms, with details including Doric columns that hint to the Greek Revival. Characteristics of the Greek Revival style are seen in architectural examples in North Carolina up to the turn of the twentieth century. The picturesque movement of architecture followed the Greek Revival with the introduction of the French, or Second Empire, Gothic, and the Italianate styles. The Italianate style became prominent in North Carolina and the rest of the southern United States in the last decades of the nineteenth century. High style examples display low-hip roofs, wide bracketed eaves, paneled or bracketed cornices, round arched windows or vents, decorative window and door surrounds, window hoods, full-height windows, bay windows, and one-story porches with square or chamfered posts and turned balustrades. This style is seen in many of the larger industrialized cities in North Carolina including Raleigh, Wilmington, Goldsboro, Greensboro, and Durham. Even in smaller towns along the railroad the high style Italianate is present. However, it is much more common to see pared down vernacular renditions of the style in smaller cities and towns throughout the state.

The Alfred Rowland House is a vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style with details and a form reminiscent of the earlier Greek Revival style. The gable-front form is not uncommon for the Italianate style but a full return cornice on a pedimented gable front is far more common in the Greek Revival style. It is also not uncommon for vernacular architecture to interpret more than one architectural period or style within one work. The architecture of the Rowland House is a careful and elegant blending of both with more emphasis placed on the later Italianate style, which is appropriate for its circa 1880 date of construction.

The Rowland House boasts wide overhanging eaves, wide paneled cornice, a full-height first floor window, decorative window and door surrounds, round arch vents with hoods, and a bay window. The double-tier porch with sawnwork balustrade is also true to the Victorian era in North Carolina, but more of the picturesque movement as a whole rather than one definitive style. The classical full return cornice gable-front form with double-tier porch supported by capped square posts is unusual for the Italianate style in North Carolina and appears to be a carryover from the earlier Greek Revival style, as do the door surrounds, and simple mantels. The Rowland House is a rare and wonderful example of the vernacular transition between the Greek Revival and Italianate styles of architecture in Lumberton and Robeson County.

The earlier Greek Revival style is represented in Lumberton and Robeson County by the circa 1846 Humphrey-Williams House. Located just outside of Lumberton on NC Highway 211, it is a two-story, side-gable, vernacular example of the Greek Revival-style house. A full-width porch adorns the façade and is embellished with wainscot and unusual turned posts, which stand on separate piers placed beyond

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the porch floor. The Humphrey-Williams House is also known for its multiple entrances; one to the central hall and one to each flanking room; all surrounded by simple Greek Revival-style moldings and surmounted by transoms. Only the main entrance is flanked by sidelights. The Humphrey-Williams House and the Alfred Rowland House are two completely different interpretations of the Greek Revival. The first is an earlier, vernacular rendition while the later is more classically executed with the temple-front double-porch façade, but in combination with elements from a later style. Each is an important illustration of the Greek Revival style in Robeson County.

The Italianate style is as rare as the Greek Revival in Lumberton. Only one other example was found within the city. The history of the house is not known but it is located at 117 West Eighth Street. Built circa 1895, it is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable house with twin projecting front gables. An attached, full-width hip-roof porch is supported by replacement metal posts and balustrade. The central entrance has an early twentieth-century door and is flanked by four-light sidelights. Paired, two-over-two, double-hung wood windows with peaked frames are located on both sides of the central entrance. The frame house has been sheathed with vinyl siding. However, an original flat cornice and brackets from the Italianate style are still evident. The house on West Eighth Street offers a completely different interpretation of the Italianate style than the Rowland House. The smaller house maintains its eave brackets, a common element of the style as is the wide, flat cornice. The Rowland House also has a wide cornice but rather it is paneled and it is absent brackets. The Rowland House has decorative drip mold over its gable vents whereas the West Eighth Street house has square vents. In addition, the house at 117 West Eighth Street does not maintain the same level of integrity as the Rowland House, which maintains its original exterior materials and a high degree of architectural integrity. The remainder of Lumberton's historic residential inventory dates to the turn-of-the-century and after, and is composed of the Queen Anne style and later revivals.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books:

- Bishir, Catherine W., *North Carolina Architecture*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1991.
- Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1996.
- Calloway, Stephen and Elizabeth Cromley, Editors, *The Elements of Style, Revised Edition*. New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 1996.
- Carley, Rachel, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. New York, NY: Henry Holt & Co., 1994.
- Historical Data Systems, Inc. *American Civil War Soldiers [database on-line]*. Provo, UT: The Generations Network, Inc., 1999.
- Lawrence, Robert C. *The State of Robeson*. Lumberton, NC, 1939.
- McAlester, Virginia & Lee, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988.
- Powell, William S. *The North Carolina Gazetteer*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968.
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- United States Congress. *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-2005*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 2005.

Unpublished Documents:

Riverwood Research compiled by Judge Henry (Sandy) McKinnon, Jr., Retired Judge and Local Historian, Lumberton, NC. Provided to author by Judge McKinnon. Copies in Survey file at NC HPO.

Interviews:

Interview with Judge Henry (Sandy) McKinnon, Jr., Retired Judge and Local Historian, Lumberton, NC, July 7, 2006.

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National Park Service

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Archival Records:

United States Census Bureau. Wake County Population Schedule, 1900, 1910.

Robeson County Deed Books, Robeson County Register of Deeds, Lumberton, North Carolina.

Robeson County Land Records, Robeson County Register of Deeds, Lumberton, North Carolina

Newspapers:

“Col. Alford Rolland [sic] Dead.” The News and Observer, Raleigh, North Carolina, August 4, 1898.

“Col. Alfred Rowland Dead.” The Fayetteville Observer, Fayetteville, North Carolina, August 11, 1898.

“History of ‘Riverwood’ involves Large Part of City.” The Robesonian, Lumberton, North Carolina, July 14, 1991.

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Boundary Description: The boundary that encompasses the Alfred Rowland House property includes 1.74 acres, more or less, identified as Parcel # 3213 02 045 as identified by the Robeson County Tax Office.

Boundary Justification: The boundary described above is the remaining historic acreage associated with the Alfred Rowland House.

Photographs:

The following information pertains to all photographs

Photographer: Michelle A. Michael

Date: July 2007

Location of Negatives: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC

1. Oblique view of front (northeast corner) of Alfred Rowland House.
2. View of facade.
3. Oblique view of west elevation looking northeast.
4. Oblique view of rear (southwest corner) looking northeast.
5. View of rear (southeast corner) looking west.
6. Interior view of stair.
7. Interior view of parlor mantel.
8. Interior view of dining room mantel and built-in cabinet.
9. Interior view of second floor hall and first floor entrance from top of stair.
10. View of garage façade (east elevation) looking northwest.
11. View of playhouse façade (east elevation) looking west.

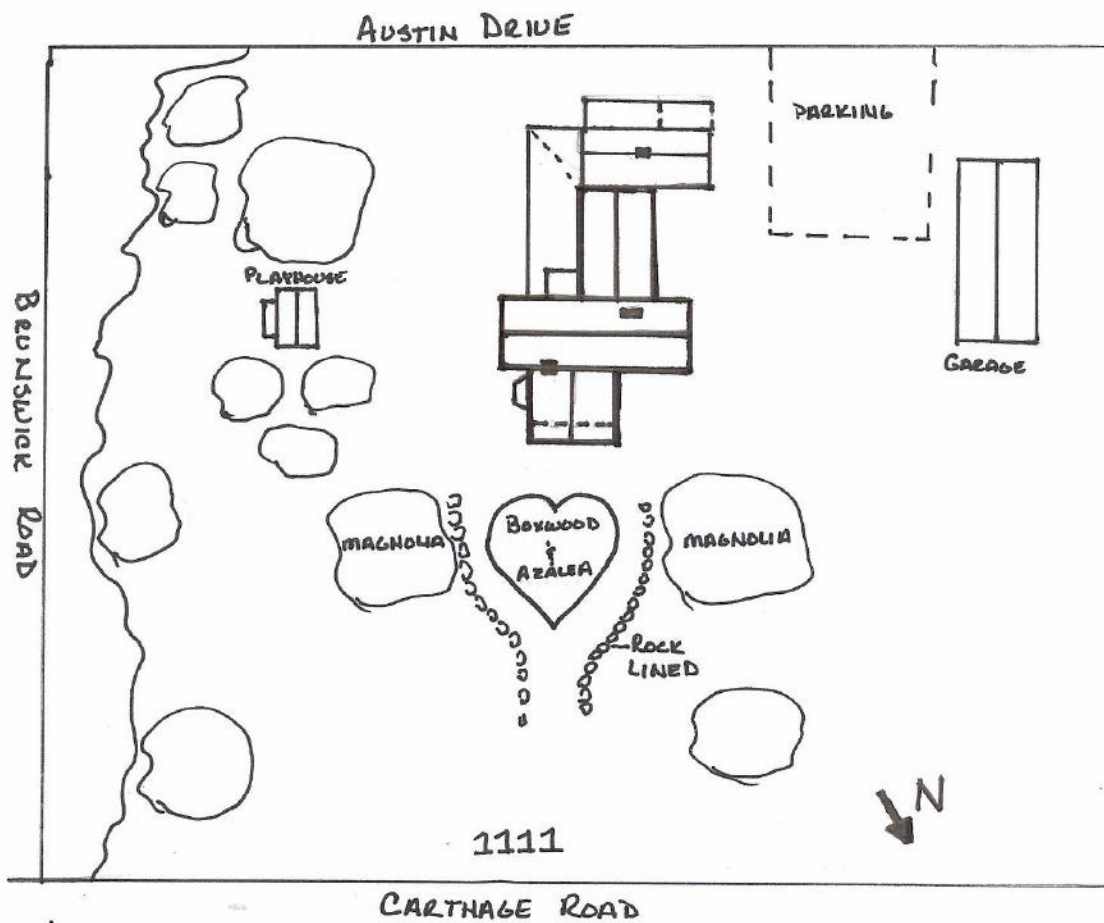
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Not to scale



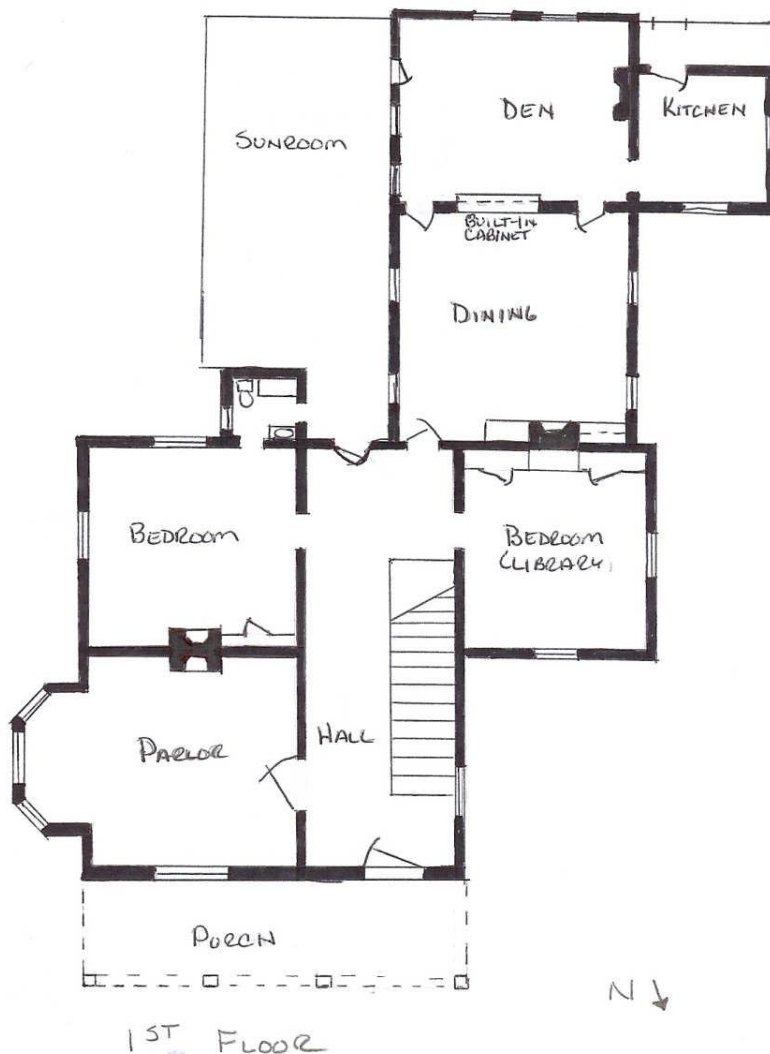
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Not to Scale

