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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Firleigh Farms

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 252 Firleigh Road N/A not for publication

city or town Southern Pines X vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Moore code 125 zip code 28387

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** X **local**

Kevin Cherry, SHPO 3/28/2014
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Joy Edson H. Beall 5-19-14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [x] Private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	6	buildings
0	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
2	8	**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
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/agricultural field
AGRICULTURE/agricultural facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick
walls: Weatherboard
Wood
roof: Slate
other: Brick
Copper

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

7. MATERIALS, continued

Foundation: concrete block
poured concrete

Walls: manufactured weatherboard siding

Roof: simulated-slate composition
asphalt
metal

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary and Setting

Firleigh Farms comprises the residual acreage of a historic equine estate whose residence, also known as Firleigh, is a traditional two-story weatherboarded frame Colonial Revival-style house, erected in 1923-1924 for Augustine Healy and his wife, Jeanette Reid Healy, as a winter-season hunting box: it stands well-preserved with its contemporary three-vehicle garage/servants's quarters. The estate, located on the south side of Young's Road, just east of the Southern Pines town limit was the winter residence of Mr. and Mrs. Healy from ca. 1924 until 1934, that of Mrs. Healy from 1934 until her death in November 1961, the winter estate of Almira Rockefeller Scott (1907-1997) and Hardie Scott (1907-1999) from 1962 to 1998, and, since 1998, the year-round residence of the present owner, all avid equestrians and fox hunters. The historic grounds of Firleigh included in this nomination comprise 25.33 acres held by Mr. Later, individually, and by his Firleigh-Tremont Limited Partnership. (Hereinafter, Firleigh Farms will be used as the name of the estate and Firleigh as the name of the residence.)

The grounds of Firleigh Farms, comprising the setting of the house and outbuildings, its pine-covered woodlands, and the pasturage that is likewise pine-shaded, represent a traditional, equine-related landscape in Moore County. While the overall acreage of Firleigh Farms both increased and decreased during the period of significance (1923-1934), including sales in 1929 and 1930 to friends of the Healys and through the major gift to the Moore County Company in June 1929, decreased during Mrs. Healy's lifetime, enjoyed partial reassembly during the Scott ownership, and experienced a subdivision in 1998, the acreage forming the setting of the house and its domestic grounds has been preserved through time. In 1998, when the property was sold by Hardie Scott to Firleigh Estates, Incorporated, and then platted as a subdivision, Firleigh was set apart on the largest of the platted lots at 14.82 acres. The historic boundary along Tremont Road was preserved as was the southeast boundary between Firleigh Farms and the adjoining Tremont estate. New boundaries on the northwest, northeast, and east were located well away from the house and preserved the spacious woodland character of its secluded domestic setting. Through fortune the estate's pine-shaded field and woodland tract defined as lot #8 in the subdivision, possibly if not probably used as pasturage during periods of the Healy and Scott ownerships, also retained its open landscape character during the critical period between 1998 and Mr. Later's purchase in 2001. He then fenced most of the parcel as three separate paddocks for horses and erected simple, traditional wood frame run-in sheds (#s 8-10). The fencing and the run-in sheds reflect time-honored building traditions in the area and meld use with place.

Firleigh Farms's landscape today incorporates plantings made by the Healys, others added by Mrs. Healy and the Scotts, some few introduced by the present owner, seedlings of the historic plantings that have increased the dense character of the setting, and yet other plants, shrubs, and trees that have naturalized. These all exist and thrive in the shade of towering pine trees that have covered the North Carolina Sandhills through known history. The few built features in this landscape, apart from the house, domestic outbuildings, and run-in sheds, including the simple brick entrance piers erected ca. 1999, the appealing ornamental fencing near the house, and the post-and-rail fencing, have a simple, sympathetic character that does not intrude on the historic significance of the property. Firleigh Farms's grounds are both identifiably distinct, and yet a part of the larger pine-shaded, fenced equine landscape in which they survive.

The setting of Firleigh, in a small evergreen opening, partially shaded by towering pines and some few deciduous trees that form the native, surrounding woodland, retains its historic landscape character. Today's Firleigh Road, a private lane, carries south from Young's Road, joins the original estate road, and carries on a short southeasterly diagonal path to squat, molded brick piers that define the entrance to Firleigh's private grounds. The piers, created by Mr. Later in ca. 1999, each have a small glazed terra cotta panel inscribed "Firleigh Farms" and "252 Firleigh Road," respectively. Here the gravel entrance lane continues in a straight line to the gravel-covered forecourt for guest parking and thence, on the west side of the house, as a service lane to the garage/servants's quarters. The forecourt and the lanes are flanked by mowed grass verges that expand into small grass covered areas, amid the trees and shrubbery, and merge with the lawn on the east side of the house. This lawn and the domestic grounds are framed informally by plantings of winter and early spring-blooming shrubs, including both japonica and sasanqua camellias, mahonias, and azaleas, together with various evergreen shrubs that also form the house's foundation plantings, low hedges, and specimen plantings. Over time, magnolias and other planted material here, as elsewhere in Southern Pines, have naturalized and spread as understory plants in the shade of the towering native pines. Lengths of a simple, appealing wood fence, originally dating to the early 1960s and repaired in part by Mr. Later, carry on the north side of the entrance lane at the woodland edge. The playhouse, poultry house and yard, two small well/pump houses, and an ancillary garage building (#s 3-7), erected by the present owner, stand in the woodland to the rear of the house at appropriate locations. All are gable-roof frame buildings. Following historic precedent, the playhouse is painted white and has fox-head shutters, while the poultry houses and garage are painted the same dark forest green as the original garage/servants's quarters. Three ca. 2001 simple frame run-in sheds (#s 8-10) stand in three paddocks, respectively, comprising the pasturage east and northeast of the house (on Firleigh Estates lot #8), which is accessible from a service lane off Tremont Road that carries along the estate's southeast boundary. The boundary of the residual Firleigh Farms lands, comprising lots #s 7 and 8 that are now the grounds of Firleigh, is marked by a simple post-and-rail wood fence. This type of fencing is also used to enclose the three individual paddocks on lot #8 and to define the bridle path easement for riders along the length of the common legal boundary of lots #s 7 and 8 from Tremont Road northward, where it continues through other lands.

1. Firleigh
1923-1924; ca.1962
Contributing building

Exterior

Firleigh is at once a traditional two-story, single-pile, center-hall plan house commonly seen in North Carolina, with a five-bay main block and a two-story ell forming an L-shape plan. It is a sophisticated Colonial Revival-style house of disarming simplicity. Its as-yet unidentified architect honored its time and place in the North Carolina Sandhills while also producing a simple, elegant house that well-served its wealthy foxhunting equestrian owners as a winter residence for the longest period of its existence and, since 1998, as a year-round

residence with little adaptation. On the exterior the single significant change of note is the refitting of the double-tier porches on its east gable end as glazed indoor spaces. The present arrangement dates to soon after the Scotts's purchase in 1962, however, it may reflect a refitting of an earlier, similar arrangement by Mrs. Healy in the later 1950s (or before). Firleigh stands on a full brick foundation laid up in one-to-six bond with a header course carrying at the top of the foundation under a molded sill board. The foundation incorporates a full basement illuminated with small rectangular openings fitted with wood sash. The house's elevations are sheathed with weatherboards that are mitred at the corners and rise to molded eaves with deep overhangs and copper guttering. The window openings are finished with simple molded frames with drip caps and fitted with six-over-six wood sash and vertical-board shutters with fox-head cutouts aligned with the horizontal center muntin of the upper sash. The sash and shutters are painted a dark, nearly-black shade of green. The side-gable roof, with cornice returns and deeply overhanging eaves, is covered with slate shingles. While Firleigh faces north/northeast, it will be described as facing north for ease in this description.

Firleigh's five-bay north façade features an asymmetrical balance reflecting the slightly off-center center-hall plan that incorporates a large living room on the east side of the hall and a smaller dining room on its west side. Paired windows in each room are symmetrically positioned in their respective elevations. The off-center, first-story entrance-bay is protected by a classic gable-front porch supported by Tuscan columns that rise from the rebuilt, Scott-era brick porch with brick steps to grade level. Its arched ceiling echoes and frames a multi-pane fanlight, which surmounts the paneled Dutch door and the flanking four-pane sidelights that rest on blind panels. At the basement level the opening to the east of the porch has brick infill while the pendant opening to the west retains its glazed sash.

The east elevation of the house has a two-part arrangement comprising the gable-end of the main block and the side elevation of the ell. Its dominant feature, an enclosed double-tier porch, is inset from the main block's northeast and southeast corners and covered by a pent side-gable roof that, likewise, is inset below the main block's roof. The porch's first-and second-story elevations are identically treated. They feature large paired openings holding four tall, single-pane casement windows on the east elevation and single openings of like character on the porch's north and south sides. A louvered triangular vent appears in the apex of the pent gable and similar vents flank the shaft of the brick chimney rising above the ridge line of the main block.

A rectangular brick terrace, which is probably a Scott-era overbuilding of an earlier terrace or porch/terrace arrangement, occupies the space along the east elevation of the ell and the exposed south wall of the main block. Brick steps rise on its east side from ground level to the brick-paved terrace whose east and south sides are protected by a low, capped brick wall that effectively provides informal seating. Recessed fifteen-pane French doors open on the north from the living room onto the terrace while an opening into the south end of the ell is fitted with a nine-pane, paneled door. On the second-story level of the main block, two windows are symmetrically positioned above the French doors while another two windows are asymmetrically positioned in the east elevation of the ell.

Firleigh's long west elevation represents a more complicated general symmetry that reflects the smaller size of the dining room and the need to position the chimney, housing its fireplace and another in the above guest room, north of center in the main block to provide symmetry in their interior decoration. The gable end of the main block has a symmetrical three-bay arrangement on each level with a narrow, single-shoulder exterior-end brick chimney rising between the conventional openings in the center and north bays that illuminate the dining room and bedroom above it. Smaller openings occur at each level in the south bay. The opening on the first-story level is part of the fenestration in the kitchen and might originally have illuminated a former butler's/china pantry. It was fitted with a three-horizontal-pane window during the 1962 kitchen refitting. The small six-over-

six sash window above it serves the guest room bathroom. On the ell the first-story elevation features two different-sized openings with three-horizontal-pane windows that are aligned with the above-noted gable-end window and positioned just above counter-level in the kitchen: the larger, center opening of the three has paired windows while a single window is positioned at the south end of the ell. On the second story, a two-bay arrangement includes a small window beside the guest room bathroom window that serves a third second-story bathroom, which is accessible from the room in the south end of the ell illuminated here by a conventional window. At the basement level of the ell, a utility entrance is protected by hatch doors and flanked by small windows.

A bold double-shoulder brick chimney, dating to the 1962 kitchen refitting, dominates the south gable end of the ell. Here, on the first story, on the west side of the chimney, a nine-pane, paneled door opens into the kitchen. It is protected by a simple copper-covered, shed-roof hood and opens onto a brick stoop with brick steps down to grade. Paired six-over-six sash windows, also dating to the 1962 kitchen refitting, are positioned on the east side of the chimney. On the second story, the chimney is flanked by conventional windows. Small triangular louvered vents flank the chimney stack as it rises above the ridge line.

Interior

Firleigh's interior plan and architectural finish is of the same period character and consistent Colonial Revival-style treatment, room to room and floor to floor, as seen on the exterior. The flooring is of old-growth pine, mostly with a fine grain, the walls and ceilings are painted plaster, except for the pine-paneled living room, and the architectural woodwork, including molded baseboards, door and window surrounds, single-panel doors, mantels, and cornices, enjoys simple, well-proportioned Colonial Revival-style detailing expected of well-designed houses, of whatever size, of its period. At the same time, Firleigh's architect created two important, distinctive features in this small yet elegant house, which reflect his skill in meeting the needs of his clients. The first seen is the design of the staircase, whose placement, rise to the south to a landing, and quarter-turn to the west to the second story, are enriched with a balustraded second-story landing that creates an unexpected presence and spaciousness on both levels. Then, on the second story, he set apart a hall closet fitted with shelving, hooks, and spaces specifically for riding and hunt apparel behind double-leaf doors.

Firleigh's front Dutch door opens into an off-center stair hall, where the stair rises south in an extended flight along the east wall to a small, square landing, and then turns west in a short flight to the second story. The treads are oak. The molded handrail carries from a turned newel on thin, turned, tapering balusters and ramps at appropriate points in its rise. A door opens onto the basement staircase under the main stair, and a nearby second door, at the south end of the hall opens into a shallow passage providing access to a guest lavatory and three small, shallow closets. These doorways are fitted with molded single-vertical-panel doors and enframed by surrounds that rise from plinths inset in the molded baseboards. The uprights have rounded edges and rise to a lintel finished with a fillet at its base and a molded, projecting cap. The doorway into the dining room is centered in the hall's west elevation and fitted with a double-leaf paneled door. A like-size framed doorway in the hall's east wall, centered between the front door and the foot of the staircase, opens into the living room.

By intent the living room at Firleigh is both the largest room in the house and the richest in its interior decoration. Its elevations are sheathed with vertical pine paneling, possibly in part reused from an earlier house, with good, appealing grain that has mellowed in age to warm brown tones. The boards carry from a flush, inset baseboard to a molded cornice whose profile appears to have been enhanced by a simple molding course added by the Scotts. The simple pine door and window architraves are finished with a molded backband and mitred joints. The room's north, east, and south elevations are symmetrically treated and illuminated by the façade

windows, which are undraped, and sunlight entering the room through glazed doors in its east and south walls. A traditional Federal-period mantel is reused here to frame the fireplace centered in the living room's east elevation and flanked by fifteen-pane doors that open on the enclosed east sun porch. The room's three-part south elevation has a wide centered opening holding fifteen-pane French doors. Book shelves, with open shelves above closed storage cabinets, are simply recessed in the paneling flanking the door.

The finish of the sun porch is simple, sympathetic in character, and dates to ca. 1962. The doorways are fitted with brass thresholds and the flooring is of pine and consistent in character with that in the living room. The walls, which rise from a molded baseboard to a simply-molded cornice, and ceiling are painted wallboard. Its windows are simply framed and fitted with wood blinds.

Firleigh's dining room, also rectangular in plan but appreciably smaller than the living room, has an intimate character, almost like that of a supper room. The flooring is narrow pine boards. Its east, north, and west elevations are symmetrical in their design. A double-leaf door opens from the hall in the center of the east wall on axis with the fireplace centered in the room's west elevation. It is fitted with a Colonial Revival-style mantel, with paneled pilasters rising to a molded frieze and projecting shelf, which is flanked by windows. A second pair of windows are symmetrically positioned in the north elevation. A side-hinged swinging door in the dining room's south wall, positioned to the west, opens into the kitchen.

The kitchen at Firleigh, whose finishes and appearance date largely to the ca. 1962 remodeling by Hardie and Almira Scott, is a three-part room that might reflect the removal of original partitions and use by both the owners and their servants. It has a sheet vinyl floor, painted plaster walls and ceiling, and well-made plywood cabinetry. In plan the kitchen has L-shape with the long upright of the "L" carrying from the dining room door south to the outside door opening onto a brick stoop. A counter-topped cabinet, with complementing wall-hung cabinets, carries on the room's west wall for the near entire length, stopping just short to provide space to fully open the back door into the southwest corner of the room. Its formica-covered surface is inset with stainless steel sinks of varying design, all below windows, for the wet bar, food preparation, and laundry, respectively, north to south, representing three work areas in the room. The horizontal "base" of the "L" extends across the full width of the south end (third) of the ell, incorporates the rear door onto the stoop, a fireplace with an exposed, enlarged chimney breast and raised firebox centered in the south wall, and a Dutch door in the east wall opening onto the brick terrace. The Laters's use of this area as an informal sitting and eating area may have historical precedent during the Scott ownership, especially given the presence of a fireplace here, that remains unconfirmed. The north wall of this area is actually the back of an alcove, forming the center third of the kitchen, that is used for food preparation and cooking. Two closets and a servants's lavatory are fitted on the east side of this alcove, in the area north of the terrace door. The north "third" of the kitchen is a small area, fitted as a wet bar for pouring drinks, adjoining the dining room, that might originally have been a butler's/china and glass pantry. The counter-topped cabinet on the east side is used now as an *ad hoc* home office.

The finish of the landing, the hall, and two principal front (north) bedrooms of Firleigh essentially repeats that seen on the first story with some variation in the baseboards, space to space. The flooring is made up of the same narrow pine boards seen in the dining room. The master bedroom occupies the east end of the main block, above the living room, and has two symmetrically-positioned windows in both its north and south elevations. The north pair is flanked by large closets in the bedroom's northeast and northwest corners, for individual use by husband and wife, which are fitted with double-leaf doors in their respective west and east walls. The fireplace centered in the room's east wall has a rebuilt Scott-era hearth and firebox and a Colonial Revival-style mantel similar to that in the dining room. A fifteen-pane door to the south of the fireplace opens onto the former sleeping porch, which was enclosed by the Scotts and has pine flooring and finishes like those seen on

the porch below. The *en suite* bathroom, positioned above the north end of the entrance hall and illuminated by the center, second-story window, was refitted in part by both the Scotts and the Laters, but retains its linen closet with a double-leaf door and a blue-trimmed globe ceiling fixture that is probably original. The Scotts installed a grey/blue ceramic tile floor and a tall ivory ceramic tile wainscot as well as paired white pedestal sinks. The Laters replaced the commode and tub, which showed wear and deterioration, with new white fixtures in 1998.

A guest room occupies the space above the dining room in the west end of the main block. Its finishes and appearance essentially replicate that of the master bedroom. In addition to the paired windows in its north elevation and those flanking the fireplace in the west wall, the guest room has a trio of doors in its south wall that open, east to west, into the hall, a closet, and a bathroom. The Scott-era bathroom refitting includes a pink ceramic-tile floor, an ivory tile wainscot, and white fixtures with chrome fittings. The closet for hunting apparel adjoins the guest room on the west side of the hall. Two conventional storage closets are positioned on the south side of the hall.

Firleigh's third second-story bedroom and its adjoining bathroom and closet are positioned in the south portion of the ell. Its finishes, including a maple floor, reflect two periods. The baseboard and window surrounds in the east, south, and west walls are like those seen elsewhere in the house. However, the north wall is sheathed with pine vertical boards and three doorways, mirroring those in the south wall of the guest room, are framed by a different molded, mitred surround. The bathroom has a jade green ceramic tile floor, ivory tile wainscot, and white fixtures with chrome fittings. The fireplace in the south wall has a rebuilt/repaired brick hearth and firebox. The firebox is framed and surmounted by a bracketed shelf. This room is believed to have served as a second-story sitting room/office for the Scotts and most recently as a bedroom by the Laters's daughter.

A wood staircase descends to Firleigh's basement, which has a utilitarian appearance, brick walls, and a poured concrete floor. It is essentially a large open space except for the brick walk-in safe in the northeast corner and a sizable storage closet, sheathed with unpainted tongue-and-groove boards, in the northwest corner. The safe has a heavy metal door and the storage closet doorway is fitted with a six-horizontal-panel door. Concrete-block steps are located in a well opening in the basement's west wall under the exterior hatch doors.

2. Garage/Servants's Quarters
1923-1924; ca. 1962
Contributing building

Firleigh Farms's two-story, weatherboarded frame garage/servants's quarters, erected at the same time as the house, retains a remarkable degree of integrity reflecting its skillful design, excellent construction, and the generally limited usage made of it, for most of its existence, by the servants of its owners as winter residents of the estate. The mass of the building, providing garage space for three vehicles, a ground-level workshop and a laundry room, and accommodations for servants in two bedrooms on the second story, is mitigated by its design. Rather than being a full two stories in height, only the center third of the rectangular building, housing the servants's quarters and covered by a side-gable roof, is that tall. The flanking front and rear blocks of the garage are one story in height and covered by shed roofs; a shed-roof second-story, Scott-era addition is located on the east end of the south, rear elevation. The building stands on a full brick foundation and has simulated-slate composition shingle roofs. The eaves are heavily molded and include cornice returns.

Facing north to the house, the building's north front elevation has three openings for vehicular access symmetrically aligned on the first story, which are fitted with partially-glazed overhead doors. The second story has single six-over-six sash windows in the center and east bays and a trio of eight-over-eight sash windows in

the west bay that represent a Scott-era glazing of the original sleeping porch. The original openings have plain-board surrounds with drip caps while the later windows have simple, molded frames. This pattern is consistent throughout the building.

The east and west elevations have asymmetrical arrangements. On the east a partially-glazed door, with an adjoining window, opens into the main first-story garage space. A second doorway, with a similar door, positioned near the south edge of the elevation, opens into a small vestibule from which the staircase rises to the second-story quarters. Above, the original two-story block has two generally symmetrical openings fitted with sash windows and a third six-over-six sash window in the east elevation of the addition made by the Scotts, which houses a small kitchen. The pendant west elevation has three windows on the first story, two illuminating the garage and the third, to the south, providing light for the laundry room located in the building's southwest corner. On the second level, a trio of six-over-six sash windows replaces the former screening of the sleeping porch. Small rectangular louvered vents in both the east and west ends of the rear shed block ventilate the closed space above the ceilings of the workshop and laundry room, respectively. Larger rectangular louvered vents are positioned in the upper gable ends of both elevations to ventilate the attic.

On the rear elevation the first story has a four-bay arrangement with a horizontal-panel door in the west bay serving the laundry room and three conventional windows. The second story has a conventional and a small six-over-six sash window in the Scott-era addition, a conventional window in its west elevation, and a small sash window on the original block that illuminates a bathroom positioned on the south side of the sleeping porch.

The interior of the garage has a poured concrete floor with tongue-and-groove sheathing on its walls and ceiling. There is no baseboard. A horizontal-panel door opens into a closet under the staircase to the quarters. The workshop and laundry room, enclosed in the space under the rear shed roof in the southeast and southwest corners, respectively, and of equal size, are sheathed also with tongue-and-groove boards. Quarter-round moldings seal their corner and ceiling joints. Both have six-horizontal-panel doors. They and the windows are framed by surrounds like those in the house. The laundry room retains an original labeled laundry tub while the workshop retains its original work bench and shelving.

The staircase rises to the second story of the garage/servants's quarters in a westward flight to a hall, with two small bedrooms on its north side, doors at its west end opening into the glazed sleeping porch and bathroom, and a doorway on the south opening into the small, added eat-in kitchen. The hall and bedrooms have pine floors, painted plaster walls and ceilings, and six-horizontal-panel doors framed, as are the windows, by the same surrounds as in the house. The kitchen and the refitted bathroom have finishes and fixtures typical of the 1960s. During the present ownership, the quarters have been used on occasion by guests and friends.

3. Playhouse
2002
Noncontributing building

Designed by David Later, the brother of Stephen Later and an architect in the New York office of Tod Williams and Billie Tsien, the playhouse was built in 2002 for Kennon Chester Later (b. 2000), the owner's daughter. Diminutive in size and rectangular in plan, the playhouse stands on brick and concrete block piers, has weatherboard siding, and a roof of simulated slate shingles. The four elevations have symmetrical fenestration featuring two small one-over-one sash windows in the each wall. On the north façade the windows flank a centered opening fitted with a two-pane, three-panel door. The windows are fitted with fox-head shutters

replicating in miniature those on the main house. The one-room interior has a black and white tile floor, a manufactured tongue-and-groove sheet wainscot, and painted wallboard upper walls and ceiling.

4. Well/Pump House #1
ca. 2005-2006
Noncontributing structure

This small brick masonry utility building on a poured concrete base was erected by the present owner over an existing well. Its construction features brick piers that flank painted, sheathed panels in each of its four elevations and a simulated-slate composition shingle, side-gable roof. The entrance is set in the sheathed center of the west gable front. In 2011 the water in this well ceased to be potable, and a new well was dug. The water in this well is now used for landscape purposes.

5. Poultry House and Yard
ca. 2008
Noncontributing building

This complex, featuring two small front-gable roof rectangular frame buildings of near equal size on concrete bases and joined by a tall wire-fenced pen, was designed by Stephen Later and erected by Michael Sorenson. The manufactured weatherboard siding on both buildings and the fence frame are painted a dark green like the garage/servants's quarters. The roofing is simulated-slate composition shingles. The poultry house, the northernmost of the pair, has a six-pane, three-panel door centered in its north gable below a louvered vent. Paired openings on the east side are fitted with six-pane, screened casement windows. The west wall is blind as is the south wall except for a ground-level opening that allows the chickens to move between the house and the fenced lot. The interior is simply finished with wood nests mounted on the west wall. The south building of the pair is actually a utility garage whose blind north gable end encloses the south side of the chicken lot. A large opening in the south gable end is fitted with double-leaf, paneled doors. The building's west side is blind, while three small windows in the east wall provide illumination.

6. Garage
ca. 2002
Noncontributing building

Rectangular in plan, this one-story frame building with symmetrical elevations was erected as a storage garage and sheltered work area. It stands on a poured concrete base, is sheathed with green-painted pine weatherboards, and is covered with a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. Three large vehicular openings on the west front elevation are fitted with double-leaf, side-hinged doors. The three-bay north gable end has a nine-pane, three-panel door in the west bay and six-over-six sash windows in the other bays. The south gable end has three like windows while four windows are positioned on the east elevation. The windows, door, and garage openings are simply framed. Round, louvered vents are positioned in the upper gable ends. The interior has a concrete floor and unfinished walls and an open ceiling.

7. Well/Pump House #2
2011
Noncontributing structure

Sheathed with brown-stained slab siding, this small rectangular frame building is covered with a gable-front roof of sheet metal. It stands on a poured concrete slab with a low brick foundation. A board-and-rail door and a six-pane window are positioned on the west gable front and the south side holds two like six-pane windows. The interior is unfinished and contains a floor-mounted pump and a metal water tank. This well was dug in 2011 after the water in the older well ceased to be potable.

8. Run-in Shed #1
ca. 2001
Noncontributing building

After purchasing the existing woodlands and pasture on lot #8 of Firleigh Estates in May 2001, Stephen Later had three identical frame run-in sheds built in three respective fenced paddocks. Run-in shed #1 and #2 stand near each other in the lower, south part of the pasturage on either side of a board fence. Rectangular in plan and of wood pole construction, this shed is open on its east, north (front), and west sides and fully sheathed with weatherboards on the south. The side-gable roof is covered with sheet metal and incorporated a deep, projecting eave on the north front. The gable ends are sheathed with weatherboards. A horizontal board partition, carrying from the center upright on the north to the blind south wall divides the shed into two shelters for horses. The floor is earth.

9. Run-in Shed #2
ca. 2001
Noncontributing building

The description of this run-in shed is the same as that of run-in shed #1 except that its blind rear wall is on the north side and its east, south, and west elevations are open.

10. Run-in Shed #3
ca. 2001
Noncontributing building

The description of this run-in shed is the same as that of run-in shed #2.

Integrity Statement

While Jeanette Reid Healy had sold tracts of the 149.30-acre parcel that Augustine Healy conveyed to her in 1934, little significant change had occurred on those acreages by 1962, when Hardie and Almira Scott purchased the residual home tract of 29.98 acres from her heirs. The Scotts quickly set about reacquiring tracts sold by Mrs. Healy and essentially reassembled the principal part of the estate as it existed in 1934. Firleigh Farms and its 97.90 acres remained an important winter equine estate, with all its component parts, until the sale in 1998.

The subdivision of Firleigh Farms and its replatting as Firleigh Estates in 1998 set apart its principal buildings on a series of nine lots accessible from either Young's Road or the newly-created Firleigh Road. Those actions,

the loss of the cedar-lined estate lane leading off Young's Road, which was planted by the Healys, and the pastures that flanked the lane across the estate's frontage along Young's Road, and new construction on some lots have effectively diminished the original character of the historic winter, equine estate. The entity whose components and integrity could have satisfied National Register Criterion C and held significance in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture was changed. Nevertheless, the critical historical associations of Augustine and Jeanette Reid Healy to the place that was their winter residence in a time in which they exercised important, influential roles in the development of equine life and foxhunting in Moore County remain evident in the house, the garage/servants's quarters, their setting, and grounds that comprise the residual core of their historic Firleigh Farms.

Firleigh Farms
Name of Property

Moore County, NC
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.
- [x] 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 grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation

Period of Significance

1923-1934

Significant Dates

1923

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Healey, Augustine & Jeanette Reid

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Summary

Firleigh Farms, a winter equine estate comprising residual grounds of 25.33 acres on which stands a two-story Colonial Revival-style weatherboarded frame hunting box also called Firleigh, possesses significance in the area of recreation and the history of equine sports and foxhunting in the North Carolina Sandhills. The house, together with its adjoining garage/servants's quarters, was built on Firleigh Farms in 1923-1924 as a winter residence for Augustine Healy (1894-1975), a Chicago-born scion of wealth and privilege, and his wife, Jeanette Reid Healy (1891-1961), who was born in Kansas City, Missouri: the couple were married in New York City in 1920 and associated with the city for much of their lives. The Healys were avid equestrians, prominent members of the Moore County Hounds, and committed foxhunters during the hunt seasons through their marriage that ended in 1934. In that year Mr. Healy conveyed Firleigh Farms and its 149.30 acres to Mrs. Healy who wintered here until her death in November 1961, by which time Firleigh Farms was reduced to 29.98 acres.

Firleigh Farms meets National Register Criterion B for its association with Augustine and Jeanette Reid Healy, who as a couple, and Mr. Healy, as an individual, made important contributions to foxhunting and equine sport in Moore County. Firleigh Farms's local significance in the area of recreation and its period of significance extend from 1923, when Augustine Healy began assembling lands, undertook construction of the couple's winter residence, and registered the use of the name "Firleigh Farms," until 1934, when he conveyed ownership of the property to his wife. The estate is associated with Augustine and Jeanette Healy's invaluable contributions to the sport of foxhunting in the Sandhills and the development of the equestrian community on the bend of Young's Road at Southern Pines. In addition to Augustine's long-time--and long-recognized--role as a whipper-in, his commitment to the sport of foxhunting, and his support of the Moore County Hounds, Augustine and Jeanette Healy made two critical contributions to the equine history of the North Carolina Sandhills. With Firleigh Farms they established in 1923 the first equine winter estate along the bend of Young's Road, at the edge of Southern Pines, and in 1929 and 1930, Mr. and Mrs. Healy sold small tracts of Firleigh Farms to friends in New York, Ruth Timson Burke and Almet Jenks, respectively, who built their own winter residences and stables, known to the present as Tremont and Pickridge. Doing so, the Healys initiated the practice later adopted by William Ozelle Moss and his wife that, since 1923, has produced a nationally-recognized equine community in Moore County. These three contiguous winter equine estates, Firleigh Farms, Tremont, and Pickridge, were the genesis of that community and they retain their cachet to the present.
In 1929, cognizant of the need to preserve a significant part of the pine-covered woodlands and fields at the edge of Southern Pines as the permanent hunt lands of the Moore County Hounds, Augustine Healy joined with James Boyd, his wife, Katharine, Jackson Herr Boyd, James' younger brother, and Charles T. Crocker in the organization of the Moore County Company. The incorporation certificate filed on 20 June 1929 for the Moore County Company, Incorporated, listed Firleigh Farms as the "principal office of the corporation." On 24 June 1929 Augustine and Jeanette Healy conveyed three tracts totaling 169.40 acres to the Moore County Company. This was the largest of the personal, individual gifts to the company made by the Healys, the Boyds, and the Crockers that day and the genesis of the lands that survive today in the ownership of the Walthour-Moss Foundation. In October 1929 the Moore County Company acquired an option to purchase some 2,300 acres, mostly within the bend of Young's Road, for foxhunting and other equestrian use. Mr. Healy's role in this farsighted initiative was critical to the success of the effort in a period of marked financial exigency. In March 1930, through Boylston Adams Tompkins, as its trustee, the Moore County Company acquired 2,000 acres that

have remained the permanent hunt lands of the Moore County Hounds to the present. Moore County Hunt Lands and Mile-Away Farms was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 9 September 2013.

Historical Background and Recreation Significance

In 1923 when Augustine Healy began acquiring property in Moore County for his winter residence, he was in his twenty-ninth year, a scion of privilege, and committed to the sport of foxhunting. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, on 30 December 1894, the youngest of seven (known) children born to Patrick Joseph Healy (1839-1905) and his second wife, Fanny Hannon Healy (d. between 1894 and 1900). Patrick Joseph Healy was born in County Cork, Ireland, on 16 March 1839 and immigrated in 1851 to Boston, where he later entered the employ of Oliver Ditson, a Boston-based music publisher. In 1864 Mr. Ditson sent Mr. Healy and George Washburn Lyon (1825-1894) to Chicago to open a shop and expand the market for his sheet music. Premises in central Chicago, at the corner of Washington and Clark streets, were outfitted for the new concern, which opened in October 1864. The partnership of Lyon & Healy prospered beyond every expectation and gained international acclaim for the harps it began manufacturing in 1889. Mr. Lyon retired from the partnership in 1889 and Mr. Healy oversaw the firm, with the assistance of his eldest son, James Healy, until his death on 3 April 1905.[1]

> By the turn of the century, Lyon & Healy was the largest music house in the world; there was sheet music in its files from every recognized publisher; a diversified line of fine pianos and organs; bands marched to the rhythm of music played on Lyon & Healy built instruments; celebrated violinists purchased rare old instruments from its treasure-house; the gold-crowned Lyon & Healy harp stood in every symphony and operatic orchestra from Chicago to Tokyo and Victrolas were fast becoming music necessities of the home.[2]

The profits generated by the firm of Lyon & Healy produced a wealth that enabled Augustine Healy to live well and pursue his interests to the full. His important place in the history of foxhunting in Moore County is at once a decade-long chapter in his biography and the exercise of a critical role in nurturing a sport that became and remains a principal social and recreational institution in the North Carolina Sandhills.

Patrick Joseph Healy was married twice and had children of both marriages. He was first married in 1863 to Mary Griffith (18__-1872), with whom he had four known children; James, Mary G., Raymond, and Paul Healy. In 1882 he married Frances Hannah, with whom he fathered seven children who lived to adulthood; Marquette, Vinson, Mary V., Frances, Columbus, Anita (1892-1975), who married Stuyvesant Peabody, and Augustine Healy. Frances Hannah Healy died between giving birth to him in December 1894 and 1900, by which time her husband was a widower. In the 1900 Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, census, Patrick Joseph Healy is a widower and the head of a large household, including eight unmarried children and four servants, of whom three are Irish-born and the fourth is of Irish parentage. Mr. Healy's profession, and that of his son, Raymond Healy, is listed as "Music Dealer," an identification that provides little indication of the father's status at the time as the head of a world-renown music house. Patrick Joseph Healy died on 3 April 1905. His body was placed in the imposing Doric order family mausoleum in Calvary Cemetery in Evanston, Cook County, Illinois.[3]

After the death of their father the unmarried Healy siblings appear to have remained together until one after another of them married; Augustine Healy's own marriage was in 1920. Whether he was educated in public or private schools in Chicago remains to be confirmed; however, in 1913 he joined the freshman class of 1917 at Yale University where he received a bachelor's degree. He registered that year for the World War I draft in

Walworth County, Wisconsin, where the Healy family is believed to have had a summer cottage at Williams Bay, a resort favored by wealthy Chicagoans. He enlisted for service in the United States Marine Corps on 17 July 1917 and served until his discharge on 11 February 1919.[4]

Augustine Healy's engagement to Jeanette Reid was announced by her parents in The New York Times on 20 January 1920. Miss Reid (1891-1961) was the daughter of William J. Reid (ca. 1857-1922) and Jeanie Lockard Reid (1862-1951), who resided at 23 East Sixty-Fifth Street in the city. Mr. Reid was a native of Belfast, Ireland. Mrs. Reid was a daughter and heir of Charles O. Lockard (1821-1887) and Cordelia Baldwin Lockard (1831-1912). Mr. Lockard was a partner in the firm of Lockard, Ireland & Company, which was established in 1855 in Cincinnati, Ohio, and operated as a dry goods house and as a manufacturer of men's and women's clothing for many years.[5] The couple was married in April 1920 and on 29 April they set out on an around-the-world honeymoon trip that included extended stays from June to December 1920 in Japan and China. They arrived in Calcutta, India, on 14 February 1921, where they applied for a passport to continue their travels to the Near East, the countries lying on the Mediterranean Sea in Europe and Africa, as well as France and the British Isles. The date of their return to the United States has not been confirmed.[6]

Likewise, the circumstances by which the Healys came to the Sandhills, enjoyed an introduction to the Moore County Hounds, and decided to establish a winter residence there for foxhunting remain unconfirmed. If Augustine Healy had not been in the area before his marriage and extended travels with Mrs. Healy, they certainly came in the period between their return to the United States and spring 1923 when Mr. Healy began acquiring acreage for an estate that would become Firleigh Farms. Augustine Healy purchased the original, principal part of Firleigh Farms's acreage, two tracts totaling 133.45 acres, from Charles H. and Madeline Banes on 1 May 1923. Mr. Banes (1892-1940), a son of Charles H. Banes, senior, the late president of Market Street National Bank in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, had apparently purchased the property with the intention of building but decided against it. The property was described as bordering the lands of Balduin von Herff, James Boyd, and Henry Allison Page Jr., among others. The smaller (16.85 acres) of the two tracts was lot #101 of Edgemoore Heights, a large residential subdivision on the northeast of Southern Pines that was platted for Knollwood, Incorporated, in 1919 by Frances Deaton. Lot #101 enjoyed a frontage of 1,472 feet along the south side of Young's Road and effectively provided valuable access from Young's Road to the larger 116.60-acre tract that adjoined the south boundary of the oblong lot.[7] It was on this acreage that the Healys built their two-story Colonial Revival-style weatherboarded frame hunting box (#1), combination garage and servants's quarters (#2), and later, in 1929, a brick stable for their hunters. The winter equestrian residence and the garage/servants's quarters remain intact on the residual acreage and are the subject of the nomination. The stable was set apart on a separate lot in 1998, sold, and refitted as part of a separate equestrian facility.[8] On 31 December 1923 Augustine Healy registered "Firleigh Farms" as the name of the property, reserving to himself the exclusive right to the use of the name.[9]

Firleigh Farms was expanded by additional purchases between 31 January 1924 and 4 March 1930 to some 349.08 acres. It decreased by three small sales totaling 30.38 acres and a major gift of 169.40 acres to the Moore County Company between 10 June 1929 and 4 March 1930 leaving, at the end of the day on 4 March 1930, an estate of 149.30 acres fronting on Young's Road. On 31 January 1924 Mr. Healy purchased lot #103 (20.00 acres) of Edgemoore Heights from John Holland and his wife. This lot lay on the north side of Young's Road, diagonally opposite lot #101.[10] Mr. Healy made three purchases in 1925 totaling 190.70 acres. On 20 February 1925 he acquired two tracts totaling 152.15 acres from Royal R. and Clara A. Scott.[11] The larger of the two tracts (98.65 acres) lay along the path of the Old Yadkin Road and adjoining the Halliwells's Pineholm estate:

the description of this tract was later corrected by a revised survey and an amended deed on 3 February 1926.[12] On 11 June 1925 Mr. Healy purchased a 17.25-acre tract on James Creek from J. McN. and J. Talbot Johnson and their wives.[13] Mr. Healy purchased lot #100 ½ (21.30 acres), an irregularly-shaped parcel that adjoined the west side of his lot #101 and enjoyed a frontage of 795 feet on Young's Road, on 18 December 1925 from Knollwood, Incorporated.[14] The final addition to Firleigh Farms was a tract of 4.93 acres acquired from the heirs of James Boyd senior (1831-1910) on 4 March 1930.[15] This acquisition was essentially a mutually beneficial trade to regularize boundaries between the Healys and the Boyd heirs to whom Mr. and Mrs. Healy conveyed a parcel of 8.63 acres by a deed of the same date.[16]

The two outright sales by Augustine and Jeanette Healy were to friends who also would figure in the equestrian life of the area and the community that historically would develop along Young's Road. On 10 June 1929 the Healys conveyed a 4.40-acre tract on the southeast edge of Firleigh Farms to Ruth Timson Burke of New York City.[17] Mrs. Burke built a one-and-a-half-story house that she named Tremont. Her property fronted on the path of a country lane (appearing on some maps but not others) that became Tremont Street. On 4 March 1930 Mr. and Mrs. Healy sold the 17.35-acre part of Firleigh Farms in the southwest corner of Young's and Tremont roads to Almet Francis Jenks of Brooklyn, New York.[18] Mr. Jenks (1892-1966), also a graduate of Yale University, in the class of 1914, and of Columbia University School of Law, created a winter equestrian estate that he named Pickridge. Martin Evans Boyer Jr. (1893-1940), the Charlotte-based architect, designed the brick residence, stable, and gate lodge that appeared in a photograph published in *The Pinehurst Outlook* on 15 April 1933.

Augustine Healy was engaged in three other legal transactions requiring note between 1926 and 1928. On 20 January 1926 Mr. Healy's older sister, Anita Healy Peabody, and her husband Stuyvesant Peabody, conveyed their cottage and lot (#809) in Pinehurst, fronting on Magnolia Road, to Mr. Healy.[19] Augustine Healy held this property until 1944 and, after his divorce from Mrs. Healy, probably resided in the cottage on his winter stays, when he is also known to have participated in hunts. On 10 April 1928, Augustine Healy acquired a one-fourth undivided interest in the residual Willis J. Young Farm from James, Katharine L., and Jackson Herr Boyd, who then each held an undivided one-third interest.[20] The Young farm, from which Young's Road derived its name, was located to the east of Firleigh. On 21 February 1929 Mr. Healy, acting as trustee on behalf of James, Katharine, and Jackson Herr Boyd and Charles T. Crocker, acquired a 3.75-acre tract on James Creek from Royal R. Scott and his wife.[21]

Augustine and Jeanette Healy's important joint role in the history of the Moore County Hounds and that of foxhunting in the North Carolina Sandhills as well as their critical place in the development of the equestrian community that came into prominence in Southern Pines along the bend of Young's Road was relatively brief: it lasted for just over a decade from his purchase of the lands at the heart of Firleigh Farms in 1923 and the building of the house until 1934, when Augustine Healy deeded Firleigh Farms, its seat, outbuildings, and 149.30 acres to Jeanette Reid Healy. This conveyance is believed to have been part of their divorce settlement. Their significance in Sandhills equine history appears in four areas: as the pioneering figures who created the first known winter equine estate on Young's Road; as a pivotal, early influences in attracting other equestrians and foxhunters to the area, which became and remains the center of the Sandhills equine community; as committed foxhunters in the important decade of the 1920s when the sport and the Moore County Hounds gained their footing as a social institution in the Sandhills; and for Mr. Healy's role in 1929 as one of the six original investors in the Moore County Company that acquired some 2,000-plus acres in the embrace of Young's Road as the permanent hunting lands of the Moore County Hounds.

Until June 1919 most of the acreage immediately to the northeast of Southern Pines was part of the extensive real estate holdings of Balduin von Herff (1855-19__), an agricultural chemist then resident in Chicago, Illinois. On 12 June 1919 Mr. von Herff and his wife sold the major part of his property, some 6,378.21 acres to Henry Allison Page Jr.[22] Mr. Page, in turn, commissioned Francis Deaton, a civil engineer, to survey the property and lay out a new residential subdivision, which he named Edgemoore Heights. Mr. Deaton completed a "Map of Edgemoore Heights in Moore County, N.C." in August 1919.[23] The lots varied widely in size from those of less than an acre, adjoining the existing village of Manly, to large farm-size lots in the area of Carroll's Branch, including the largest, lot #149, at 71.58 acres. Young's Road, North May Street, and the "New Capitol Highway" (US 1) were the principal named roadways. The sale of lots began in 1919 and continued through the early 1920s. While some lots were built upon, others, like lot #101, were bought by those who intended to build, but did not, or as investment property. Pineholm, the winter residence of the Walter S. Halliwell family of Litchfield, Connecticut, was one of the few, early houses on Young's Road in Edgemoore Heights. The Halliwells did not participate in foxhunting. Now demolished, Pineholm stood to the west of Firleigh Farms on the south side of Young's Road, where much of its brick pier and white board fence survives. Firleigh Farms was both the first known equestrian estate in Edgemoore Heights and the first of those that would be erected along Young's Road and its intersecting roads and lanes in the twentieth century, which comprise an important, historic equine community in North Carolina.

The appeal of Firleigh Farms and the generous hospitality of Augustine and Jeanette Healy attracted two friends to the area to whom the Healys sold lots. These new winter, foxhunting residents, both of whom appeared in the *New York Social Register*, built houses that were important in their time and remain so today. The architect of the Healy's Firleigh house is not known and neither is that of Mrs. Stanley W. (Ruth Timson) Burke's Tremont that occupies a knoll, with views to the south and southeast over the bottomlands of James Creek.[24] The Healys sold a 4.4-acre lot to Mrs. Burke, a resident of 24 East Ninety-Four Street in New York City, on 10 June 1929. She immediately built the house she called Tremont and her family held it until September 1941, when Frederick Hall Burke sold Tremont to Audrey K. Kennedy, a well-known horsewoman. After acquiring the 17.35-acre tract in the southwest corner of Young's and Tremont roads from the Healys on 4 March 1930, Almet Francis Jenks Jr. (1892-1966) turned to Martin Evans Boyer Jr. (1893-1970), a Charlotte-based architect, for the design of the traditional buildings at Pickridge.[25] While Firleigh and Tremont are hunting boxes, the Jenks' residence is a large country house. The brick walls of the gated entrance to Pickridge, set back from Young's Road, engage a one-story gatehouse on the east and a five-stall stable at a remove to the west that is arguably the most elegant, intact horse barn of its period in the Sandhills. A photograph of the completed buildings at Pickridge was published in *The Pinehurst Outlook* on 15 April 1933. Almet Jenks and his wife, Charlotte Biddle Williams Fenner Jenks (1892-19__) wintered at Pickridge and foxhunted with the Moore County Hounds until selling the estate in 1945 to Harold A. and Emma Holliday Collins. The memories of those days held and figured in Mr. Jenks's novel, *The Huntsman at the Gate*, published in 1952 by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

While distinct as efforts, Augustine and Jeanette Reid Healy's role in establishing foxhunting as a sport and social institution in the Sandhills and his commitment to the Moore County Hounds as one of the six original investors in the Moore County Company, which acquired permanent huntlands for the pack, are entwined in experience, in fact, and in their associations with the people involved. James Boyd's efforts in 1913 to establish a hunt in the Sandhills met with success in 1914 when the Moore County Hounds was recognized as an established hunt by the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. World War I, Mr. Boyd's service in the

war, and his absence from Southern Pines delayed his intentions, and it was not until the end of the war, his return to Southern Pines, and his decision to remake Weymouth, his family's winter estate, as his permanent home that he renewed foxhunting in the Sandhills. In 1920 the Moore County Hounds gained the desired status of a recognized hunt by the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association and the Masters of Foxhounds Association of America.[27]

The circumstances by which Augustine and Jeanette Reid Healy came to know James Boyd, appreciated the opportunity to hunt with the Moore County Hounds, and decided to build a winter hunting box in the pack's hunt country remain unconfirmed. The fact that all three happened is without dispute and, so too, is our knowledge that Mr. and Mrs. Healy relished their days in the field. The first volume of hunt diaries for the Moore County Hounds, covering the period from ca. 1920 through the winter season of 1927-28, could have provided invaluable information in this regard, but it is unavailable, being either misplaced or lost. Volume two, which begins in autumn 1928 and continues through spring 1932, survives. Augustine Healy was whip for the formal "Opening Meet" on Saturday, 8 December 1928. He had exercised that role for some, as yet undefined, period prior to 1928, and he continued it for many, if not most, of the meets up to 1934. The whip, or more properly the whipper-in, was a member of the hunt and functioned as a scout and assistant to the huntsman and kept track of the hounds in the field. The huntsman, a paid employee of the hunt, rode behind his hounds while the whip rode to the side. The huntsman in December 1928 was Harry Nott, whose dates of employment by the Moore County Hounds remain to be confirmed. James Boyd (1888-1944) was the first master of the Moore County Hounds, and in 1923 his younger brother, Jackson Herr Boyd (1892-1983) became joint master. The two men held those positions until 1942 when the hunt and the hounds were relocated from Weymouth to Mile-Away Farms. The Boyd brothers and Augustine Healy, "Gus" as he appears in the hunt diary kept by Jackson Boyd, formed an important trio of leadership in the Moore County Hounds in the late 1920s and early 1930s and attracted riders to the sport.

The 1928-29 hunt season was the most active and successful to date and fielded a large number of riders for many of its meets. Articles published in *The Pilot* on 11 January and 15 February 1929 informed readers of those who came to hunt, their horses, the meets, and other matters related to foxhunting and the stabling of horses during the season. The article of 15 February 1929 concluded on this topic with a short paragraph. "Among other developments in the local horse world is the completion during the week of the new brick stables for Augustine Healy, at his Firleigh Farms. Mr. Healy has a modern, fireproof stable for five hunters."

The time spent together in the field, the highly successful 1928-29 season, and their knowledge of the increasing development occurring in the Sandhills, particularly in the area hunted by the Moore County Hounds near Southern Pines, prompted discussion between the Boyds, Mr. Healy, and at least one other member of the pack, Charles T. Crocker, about the need to acquire local, permanent hunt lands for the pack. Charles T. Crocker (1866-1954), a resident of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was a wealthy paper manufacturer, who had a large winter estate, Pinewild, west of Pinehurst, where the Moore County Hounds sometimes hunted. When the matter was first broached is unknown but surely occurred in the early winter of 1929. A solution appeared quickly and a company was organized to acquire and hold such hunt lands. The Moore County Company, Incorporated, was incorporated in June 1929, with six named stockholders, each subscribing seventy shares valued at $100 each for a capitalization of $42,000. The six named stockholders were James Boyd, his wife, Katharine Lamont Boyd, Jackson Herr Boyd, the estate of Eleanor Herr Boyd (1866-1928) with Jackson H. Boyd as trustee, Augustine Healy, and Charles T. Crocker. Firleigh Farms was the stated principal office of the corporation, which was officially approved by the Secretary of State on 20 June 1929.[28]

Four days later, on 24 June 1929, the Moore County Company, Incorporated, received title to its first land in a series of deeds, all of which were filed for registration that afternoon. Augustine and Jeanette Reid Healy conveyed the largest of these properties to the new company, being three tracts totaling 169.40 acres.[29] The Boyd brothers and their wives deeded three tracts on the Old Yadkin Road comprising 93.00 acres to the Moore County Company, Incorporated.[30] Next in size was the residual Willis J. Young Farm of 92.50 acres, which Mr. and Mrs. Healy and James and Jackson Herr Boyd and their wives, as joint owners, conveyed to the company.[31] The Healys, the Boyds, and Charles T. Crocker and his wife were signatories to the conveyance of the small 3.75-acre parcel on James Creek that Mr. Healy had acquired in February 1929 on their behalf.[32] Altogether, these conveyances comprised 358.65 acres.

These transactions were a prelude to the Moore County Company's major acquisition. On 15 October 1929, the Moore County Company acquired an option on some 2,300 acres, with a purchase price of $47.50 per acre (totaling $109,250), from Knollwood, Incorporated, the then owner/developer of Edgemoore Heights. The property was described in the deed as "constituting and embodying all of the lands owned by the party of the first part, lying east of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, on both sides of Carroll's Big Branch, adjoining lands of the party of the second part, Walter S. Halliwell, Augustine Healy, . . . and others, comprising and including all of the unsold portions of the so called Edgemoore Heights properties, and the lands purchased from Dr. W. C. Mudgett, known as the Wilson-Mudgett land, and perhaps others, containing, according to the surveys of Francis Deaton and others, the aggregate sum of 2300 acres, more or less.[33]

The indenture acknowledged receipt of a promissory note for $6,600 by the Moore County Company as a fee for "the exclusive right and option to purchase at any time between the date hereof and the 21st day of February, 1930, at and for the net purchase price of Forty Seven and 50/100 ($47.50) Dollars per acre." It stipulated the first payment of $20,000 on the execution of a deed of trust. The document specified additional payments of $20,000 each on 1 February in 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934, with a final payment of $9,250 (or an adjusted figure reflecting the exact number of acres) on 1 February 1935. Knollwood, Incorporated, through its vice-president J. Talbot Johnson, also acknowledged two deeds of trust on the property totaling $77,840, which it agreed to pay off in tandem with the deferred receipts from the Moore County Company. The indenture was filed with the Moore County Register of Deeds on 23 October 1929 and registered on 7 November 1929.

The intentions of the Boyds and Messrs. Crocker and Healy would have been carried through on course except for the upheavals in the national stock and financial markets preceding and following "Black Tuesday," 29 October 1929. In the event the agreement for the property was renegotiated and the purchase price reduced. While the circumstances of this change remain unexplained, two considerations appear likely from an examination of the language of a new purchase agreement of 3 March 1930 and the deed conveying title for the property on 29 March 1930.[34] Because of conditions apparently exercised by its lenders, Knollwood, Incorporated, could not convey a clear title to property which was security for indebtedness of $77,840, and its own financial situation required immediate payment and cash to cancel the indebtedness and the existing mortgage. While the Boyds, Charles Crocker, and Mr. Healy could probably have raised the renegotiated cash purchase price among themselves in normal circumstances, Knollwood, Incorporated, needed to raise cash immediately, and the Virginia Trust Company, which held $62,000 of the $77,840 indebtedness, would apparently accept no arrangement except with an approved bank as the facilitator of a sale.

A solution to the matter was readily identified in the person of Boylston Adams Tompkins (1891-1972), an avid equestrian and foxhunter, a member of the Moore County Hounds, and a senior vice president (1921-1955) of Bankers Trust Company in New York. The agreement of 3 March 1930, between Knollwood, Incorporated, and Boylston Adams Tompkins, through Jackson Herr Boyd as his attorney-in-fact, defined the sale of a reduced acreage comprising tracts totaling some 2,000 acres, acknowledged the earlier payment of $6,600 by the Moore County Company and the concurrent payment of $5,000 earnest money by Mr. Tompkins, and required the cash payment of $57,400 by 1 April 1930 to satisfy the revised purchase price of $69,000. Boylston A. Tompkins paid the stated $57,400 within days, the mortgage on the property was lifted, and Knollwood, Incorporated, executed a deed with a clear title to Mr. Tompkins on 29 March 1930. Mr. Tompkins held title to the acreage until 15 October 1940 as a trustee of the Moore County Company. The Moore County Hounds continued their hunts across and over property they knew well and which was now their own.[35] On 4 April 1930 *The Sandhill Citizen* announced the purchase with the heading "Edgemoore Tract Is Acquired For The Hunt."

Augustine Healy's participation in foxhunting continued unabated. Coincident with somewhat altered circumstances, the Healys may have temporarily made Firleigh their principal residence. In the 1930 Moore County census Mr. and Mrs. Healy were at Firleigh and he listed his occupation as a "farmer." By the fall of 1930, as the *New York Times* reported in its "Financial Notes" column on 15 October 1930, Mr. Healy was managing a branch office of Gammack & Company, a financial house, in Southern Pines. Nine months later, the *New York Times* reported in the same column on 30 June 1931 that Mr. Healy "has been transferred from the office in Southern Pines, N.C., to the office here." In 1933 the Healys renewed their pattern of extended summer travel, given up in 1929 after a long holiday in Tahiti, with a trip to Europe, arriving in Southhampton, England, on 13 July 1933 and arriving back in New York on 10 August. By then Mr. Healy was associated with Guaranty Trust Company.

During the period between their return to the United States on 10 August 1933 and spring 1934, the Healys's marriage failed. When and where divorce proceedings were instituted was not researched for this nomination. On 17 August 1934 Augustine Healy conveyed Firleigh Farms and its residual 149.30 acres to Jeanette Reid Healy.[36] This transfer of ownership is believed to be either a matter of their personal choice or part of a divorce settlement effected in 1934.

Augustine Healy greatly lessened his association with the Moore County Hounds after his divorce. However, he appears to have joined hunts on return stays in the Sandhills. During these visits in the 1930s and early 1940s he possibly stayed in the Pinehurst cottage conveyed to him by his sister Anita Healy Peabody (1892/3-1975) and her husband Stuyvesant Peabody in 1926.[37] He owned the cottage until April 1944.[38] Meanwhile, by 1939 he had married Eulalia Sceeley (1898-19__), a native of Pittsburgh. They were granted a divorce in Monroe County, Florida, in March 1957. On 2 April 1957 in Palm Beach, Florida, Augustine Healy married Harriet Pardridge Healy, the daughter of Edward W. Pardridge of Chicago and the widow of Mr. Healy's brother, Columbus Healy. An account of the wedding, published in *The Pilot* on 11 April 1957 under the heading "Augustine Healy Weds Former Sister-In-Law," recalled that he "acted for many years as whip to the Moore County Hounds." The memory of Mr. Healy and his role in the local hunt was held in warm regard by longtime huntsmen, including Katharine Lamont Boyd, who was then owner and editor of *The Pilot*. Mr. Healy died in Palm Beach, Florida, on 2 February 1975. He was survived by his wife, his sister, Mrs. Peabody, a son, E. Patrick Healy of New York, and two grandchildren.[39]

Firleigh Farms remained the winter residence of Jeanette Reid Healy until her death in Moore County on 19 November 1961. She did not marry again. She was a prominent figure in the Sandhills winter colony and the hunting circle through the 1930s when her entertainments at Firleigh Farms were reported in the *New York Times* in a column headed "Notes of Social Activities in New York and Elsewhere." While "Elsewhere" included social events in other states and cities in the New York region the category also included Newport, Bermuda, and the winter resorts of Southern Pines, Pinehurst, and Camden, South Carolina, among others. One such event was separately reported in the *New York Times* in an article under the heading "Fox and Drag Hunts Poplar in the South, Deer Hunts in the Berkshires" on 6 December 1936:

> The first of the weekly fox and drag hunts with the private pack of James and Jackson Boyd was held during the week. The official opening of these hunts was followed with a tea given by Mrs. Reid Healy at her country estate, Firleigh Farms. Among prominent New Yorkers joining in the first hunt were Mr. and Mrs. Boylston A. Tompkins of Glen Cove, L. I.; Stanley W. Burke and Mr. and Mrs. Almet Jenks. The fox hunts will be held on Monday and the drag hunts Wednesday and Saturday of each week throughout the season.

During the first dozen years Mrs. Healy owned Firleigh Farms she sold three tracts on the edges of her estate in 1935, 1943, and 1945 to Ruth Timson Burke, Clinton Walden, and Helen C. Buchan, respectively.[40] These sales comprised 31.50 acres. In 1957 and 1958, apparently having given up riding and her involvement in the Sandhills equine community, Mrs. Healy sold other portions of the winter estate in five transactions to George W. and Leigh G. Bishop, William Ozelle and Virginia Moss, Warner L. Atkins, and Mrs. Leigh G. Bishop.[41] These sales totaled 75.66 acres, of which the largest were two tracts, adjoining Pineholm and comprising 41.12 acres, conveyed to the Mosses. The conveyance to Mrs. Leigh G. Bishop on 25 April 1958 appears to have included the Firleigh Farms stable built in 1929. The final reduction of Firleigh Farms's acreage occurred in June 1960, when she conveyed another 13.02 acres of the estate, also adjoining Pineholm, to Mr. and Mrs. Moss.[42] This sale occurred some three months after a fire seriously damaged Firleigh Farms's two-story, stucco-clad caretaker's house on the west side of the cedar-lined entrance drive that was then occupied by Cliff Cameron and his family.[43]

Jeanette Reid Healy died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Southern Pines, on 19 November 1961 at the age of seventy. Her funeral service was held at Firleigh Farms. Mrs. Healy's ashes were taken to Cincinnati, Ohio, and buried in Spring Grove Cemetery in the Lockard family plot with her parents and maternal grandparents, where Charles O. Lockard was interred in 1888. She left no issue. Her obituary, published in the *Sandhill Citizen* on 23 November 1961, noted that "She also maintained a stable of fine horses for many years at Firleigh Farms."

Jeanette Reid Healy bequeathed Firleigh Farms to her two brothers; Charles Lockard Reid (1886-1967), and William Stafford Reid (1893-1982).[45] On 15 June 1962 they, Charles L. Reid's wife, Katherine, and Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, the executor of Mrs. Healy's estate, sold Firleigh Farms and its residual 29.98 acres to Hardie and Almira Rockefeller Jackson Scott of Chester County, Pennsylvania.[46] Firleigh Farms would be Scotts's winter residence through Mrs. Scott's death in June 1997. The Scotts's principal residence was Kirkwood Farm, a splendid estate with important stables and kennel facilities, at Edgemont, a small village in Chester County that was the home of the storied Radnor Hunt. Both were members of the Radnor Hunt, of which Mrs. Scott was master of foxhounds from 1944 to 1949, and of the Moore County Hounds.[47]

Hardie Scott (1907-1999) was the son of John Roger Kirkpatrick Scott, a United States Congressman (1915-1919), and a native of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the Taft School (1926), Yale University (1930), and the University of Pennsylvania Law School (1934), and was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in 1935. Hardie Scott represented Pennsylvania's Third District in the House of Representatives from 1947 to 1953. His celebrated accomplishment on behalf of Philadelphia was his introduction of the bill to create Independence Hall National Park in 1948 and its passage. In 1952 he married Almira Rockefeller Jackson Scott.

Almira Geraldine Rockefeller (1907-1997) was the fifth child and only daughter of William Goodsell Rockefeller (1870-1922) and Sarah Elizabeth Stillman Rockefeller (1872-1935). She was the granddaughter of William Rockefeller (1841-1922), a co-founder of Standard Oil Trust with his older brother, John Davison Rockefeller (1839-1937), and others, and Almira Geraldine Goodsell. Her maternal grandfather, James Jewett Stillman (1850-1918), was a founder and president of National City Bank of New York. Her uncle, Percy Rockefeller, was the owner of Overhills, a vast winter estate located in Cumberland and Harnett counties, North Carolina, that remained in his family until 1997. She enjoyed winter stays with her uncle and cousins at Overhills, and her first experience of foxhunting in the Sandhills likely dates to visits in the 1920s. James Stillman Rockefeller (1902-2004), Mrs. Scott's brother, long wintered at his Long Valley Farm (NR, 1994) in Cumberland County, which he bequeathed to the Nature Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy transferred ownership of Long Valley Farm to the State of North Carolina. In September 2013 Long Valley Farm was opened to the public as a part of Carvers Creek State Park.
As the beneficiary of great wealth from every ancestral line, Almira Rockefeller made her own important mark in the world as a horse woman and she aided a major contribution to the world of foxhunting. Having been educated at the Chapin School in New York City and graduated from the Ethel Walker School in Simsbury, Connecticut, she married in 1928 Mack Roy/MacRoy Jackson (1879-1944), the former Master of Foxhounds at Rose Tree Foxhunting Club (1913-1919), and then associated with the Golden's Bridge Hounds in New York. In July 1929 he became master of the Radnor Hunt. From that point until his death, she was by his side providing collegial, professional, and financial support to his life-long commitment to improving the breeding of American foxhounds and particularly the Penn-Marydel hound at their Kirkwood Farm.

On 23 January 1934 Penn-Marydel Fox Hounds, Incorporated, was formed with M. Roy Jackson as president, John B. Hannum Jr., an attorney, as vice-president, and Almira Rockefeller Jackson as secretary and treasurer. The extraordinary Kirkwood kennels, which were the scene of Roy and Almira Jackson's efforts and were without peer in the United States, are described in an article by J. Blan van Urk that was first published in the *Middleburg Chronicle* on 11 November 1938 and reprinted in 1941 in volume two of his *The Story of American Foxhunting: From Challenge to Full Cry*.[48] The Jacksons's efforts to improve and maintain the bloodline of the Penn-Marydel hound were successful and the breed gained desirability among foxhunters. Today it is one of the most popular breeds of foxhounds maintained by American hunts in their kennels. In 2013 the Moore County Hounds had 24-1/2 Penn-Marydel couples in its kennels at Mile-Away Farms. A monograph on the breed, *Our Penn-Marydel Hound: a Historical Anthology*, was published in 2012.[49]

M. Roy Jackson died on 22 January 1944 in Lake Wales, Florida. His marriage with Almira Rockefeller Jackson produced two sons; an unnamed son who was born and died in January 1935, and MacRoy Jackson Jr. (b. 1 March 1937), who has continued his parents's passion as a breeder of race horses. Almira R. Jackson succeeded her late husband as a master of the Radnor Hunt in 1944 and held the post until 1949. Meanwhile, on

5 October 1945 she married Samuel Weston Scott (1895-1948), who died at Edgemont, Pennsylvania, on 3 June 1948.

In 1952 Almira Scott married Hardie Scott. They continued to maintain and operate Kirkwood Farm as their principal residence. Their choice of Southern Pines and Firleigh Farms as a winter residence, reflected her long knowledge of the North Carolina Sandhills, its foxhunting history, and, probably, the nearby presence of her brother, James Stillman Rockefeller, at Long Valley Farm. On acquiring Firleigh Farms, they made simple changes to the house, probably soon after its purchase. For a couple of their wealth and stature, they wintered simply, in a house that was well-designed and well-built for the Healys. On the exterior the most visible change was to enclose the first-story porch and the second-story sleeping porch, in the east gable-end wing, as interior spaces and fit both levels with tall four-part windows. Both became informal sitting rooms, opening off the living room and owners's bedroom, respectively. The brick terrace on the south side of the house, accessible from the living room and the kitchen, represents either an overbuilding of an earlier terrace (or terrace and porch) or an entirely new feature added by the Scotts. Inside, the principal change was a refitting of the kitchen with new cabinetry and finishes that remain intact to the present. It is unclear at this distance whether the kitchen and the eating/sitting area, with a fireplace at the south end of the ell, were originally a single space or two distinct rooms, with a partition that was removed by the Scotts. In addition, pine paneling was added in the bedroom in the south ell that might have been used as a second-story sitting room (and office) by the Scotts and the three second-story bathrooms were refitted. Otherwise the plan and finishes of Firleigh remain intact.

In fall 1962 the Scotts also undertook a larger investment in place, reassembling the lands of Firleigh Farms. The first of their purchases, in November 1962, was the 13.02-acre tract that Mrs. Healy sold to William O. and Virginia Moss in 1960.[51] In July 1963 the Scotts acquired from Warner L. and Veronese B. Atkins the two tracts in the northwest corner of Firleigh Farms, lying between the cedar-lined entrance drive and Tremont Road.[52] Five months later the Scotts purchased the 1.0-acre stable lot from the Bishops.[53] In January 1965 they acquired the rectangular lot fronting on Tremont Road that Mrs. Healy had sold to Clinton Walden in 1943.[54] In 1966, 1968, and 1971, the Scotts purchased three additional parcels of 4.51 acres, 0.291 acre, and 13.70 acres, respectively, on the east side of Firleigh from William O. and Virginia Moss.[55] Coincident with the first transaction, on 21 October 1966, the Scotts executed a hunting easement across the 4.51-acre parcel for the use of the Moore County Hounds.[56] In 1967 the Scotts participated in a small exchange of acreages with Audrey K. Kennedy, then their neighbor to the west at Pickridge, probably to even up their shared property line in the path of today's Tremont Road.[57]

Hardie and Almira Scott were devoted members of the Moore County Hounds and both rode into the late 1980s. Hardie Scott was one of the twelve trustees of the original Walthour-Moss Foundation board that received the bequest of William Ozelle Moss by deed on 22 March 1978.[58] He was one of the sixteen named trustees in the articles of incorporation for the Walthour-Moss Foundation filed with the Secretary of State on 20 November 1981.[59] The length of his tenure as a trustee is uncertain.

Almira Geraldine Rockefeller Jackson Scott died on 11 June 1997. The obituary published in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* on 14 June noted her association with Penn-Marydel hounds and her equestrian interests. "Mrs. Scott owned, bred, and rode horses much of her life. She went fox hunting at Radnor Hunt--where she was master of foxhounds from 1944 to 1949--and on her estate, Firleigh Farms, in Southern Pines, N.C. She continued to ride nearly every day until two broken hips forced her to quit when she was well into her 80s." On 13 January 1998 Hardie Scott sold Firleigh and its lands, comprising 97.90 acres, to Firleigh Estates, Incorporated, a North

Carolina corporation owned by Willard Rhodes, with a business address in North Carver, Massachusetts.[60] The acreage was platted in February 1998 by Blue: Land, Water, Infrastructure, P.A. into nine lots, named Firleigh Estates, and offered for sale.[61] Firleigh and the garage/servants's quarters were set apart on the largest lot, #7, at 14.82 acres, and the stables and related outbuildings located on lot #9 with 12.00 acres. On 24 June 1998 Stephen Fredericks and Mary Bryan Roe Later purchased lot #7 of Firleigh Estates and relocated here from Washington, D.C.[62] Hardie Scott died at Kirkwood Farm, Edgemont, on 2 November 1999.

Stephen Fredericks Later (b. 1968), a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and a graduate of Columbia University (1990) and the School of Law at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1994), worked in the office of North Carolina Senator Lauch Faircloth until moving to Southern Pines to work in the law office of Robbins May & Rich LLP. He, Mrs. Later, and their daughter, Kennon Chester Later (b. 2000), resided at Firleigh into summer 2012 when the couple separated. Early in this period, on 24 May 2001, Mr. Later acquired lot #8 of Firleigh Estates, comprising pasture and woodland of 10.51 acres, through his holding company, Firleigh-Tremont Limited Partnership.[63] He fenced most of the acreage as three paddocks and erected a run-in shed in all three (#s 8-10). The Laters made no changes to Firleigh, except to replace the bath tub and commode in the master bathroom. However, they did erect five domestic outbuildings (#s 3-7) between 2002 and 2011. A small weatherboarded frame playhouse (#3) designed by Mr. Later's brother, architect David Later, was built as a birthday present in 2002 for Kennon Later. A utility garage (#6) was also built that year. A frame poultry house and yard (#5) was built in ca. 2008. Two small pump houses (#s 4, 7) were built in ca. 2005-2006 and 2011, respectively. On 20 September 2012, Mary Bryan Roe Later conveyed her interest in Firleigh to Stephen F. Later, the present resident owner, as part of their separation agreement.64

A Summation

Within this context the roles of Augustine and Jeanette Reid Healy in the development of equine sport, and most particularly foxhunting in Moore County, are distinct and important. The association of Firleigh Farms with their contributions is tangible. While the development of a nationally-recognized equine community along and within the bend of Young's Road has been nurtured by both individuals and events through time, including the acquisition of hunt lands by the Moore County Company in 1929-1930 and the relocation of the hounds to Mile-Away Farms in 1942, the seed of this society was planted in this place by Augustine and Jeanette Reid Healy with their creation of Firleigh Farms in 1923.

ENDNOTES

1. Biographical information on the lives of Patrick Joseph Healy, Augustine Healy, and the Healy family is compiled from several secondary sources and the decennial censuses of the United States. Contradictions exist among these sources, including the birth dates for both father and son. The information and dates provided by Patrick Joseph Healy in 1899, at the age of sixty, on his first known passport application is used by this author in this nomination. Internet research sites, including AncestryLibrary, HeritageQuest, Find A Grave Memorial, and the Media Room of Lyon & Healy, among others, were utilized in this research. Prints of all material compiled are held by this author in his Firleigh file for reference and the critical portion of this material is included in the nomination working file submitted to the SHPO.
2. Media Room, Lyon & Healy, "History of Lyon & Healy," printed on 19 October 2011.

3. Whether the mausoleum was built following the death of his first wife, that of his second wife after Mr. Healy's death, or at another time has not been confirmed.
4. A biographical sketch of Mr. Healy's life identifies him as an "early member of the Lake Geneva Country Club." Lake Geneva was and remains a summer place on the northeast side of Lake Geneva. Williams Bay is on the west side of the lake.
5. This short sketch is based on the online records of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio, the announcement published in the New York Times, and a short account of the firm of Lockard, Ireland & Company published in Illustrated Cincinnati: a Pictorial Hand-Book of the Queen City, comprising . . . . Cincinnati, Ohio: George E. Stevens & Company, 1875.
6. The wedding announcement has not been located. The general schedule of their long honeymoon travels is based on an online copy of a passport application completed for himself and Mrs. Healy at the American Consulate in Calcutta, India, on 18 February 1921, available through AncestryLibrary.com.
7. Moore County Deeds, 87/350. The stated purchase price was $500.00.
8. The architect of the house, which was purpose-designed and built for the couple and their hunting interest, has not been identified. The garage/servants's quarters are also clearly architect-designed.
9. Moore County Deeds, 93/125.
10. Moore County Deeds, 93/254.
11. Moore County Deeds, 94/305-06. The deed described the second tract as containing 50.75 acres. A later survey, made in conjunction with the gift of both tracts by the Healys to the Moore County Company in 1929 corrected the tract's acreage to 53.50 acres. See Moore County Deeds, 107/152-53. The actual, revised figure is used here to avoid confusion.
12. Moore County Deeds, 99/105-06.
13. Moore County Deeds, 99/490.
14. Moore County Deeds, 99/35.
15. Moore County Deeds, 109/288-89.
16. Moore County Deeds, 109/290.
17. Moore County Deeds, 104/536.
18. Moore County Deeds, 109/280-81.
19. Moore County Deeds, 99/38.
20. Moore County Deeds, 102/595-96. The Boyds had purchased the farm on 16 February 1928 from Mr. Young and his wife. See Moore County Deeds, 102/245.
21. Moore County Deeds, 104/402.
22. Moore County Deeds, 73/504-19. This figure reflects the total acreage of eleven tracts conveyed in the deed excepting conveyances made prior to the sale totaling 57.26 acres from the holding described in the deed as the "First Tract" of 2,484 acres. The stated acreage of the "Second Tract," 3,256.66 acres, reflects the subtraction of the exceptions previously conveyed. In both instances the exceptions are briefly described in this deed.
23. Moore County Plats, 1/130.
24. Moore County Deeds, 104/536. This conveyance to Mrs. Burke was 4.40 acres, providing grounds for her hunting box, a stable, and a small pasture.
25. Moore County Deeds, 109/280-81. A drawing labeled "Stable Group for Mr. Almet Jenks, Southern Pines, N.C." survives in the M. E. (Martin Evans) Boyer, 1893-1970, Papers, 1910-1993, in the Special Collections Department, J. Murrey Atkins Library, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC. Plans and elevations for the entrance gate, gatehouse, and stable appear on the sheet, which also shows additions to the gatehouse designed in July 1941.

26. Moore County Deeds, 146/550. This conveyance included the original tract purchased of the Healys and a small adjoining parcel of 2.06 acres purchased on 15 January 1936 from the Boyd family. See Moore County Deeds, 122/228. In April 1961 Mr. and Mrs. Collins sold Pickridge to Miss Audrey K. Kennedy, a well-known figure in the equine community, who wintered at Pickridge until her death in 1968.
27. See National Register nomination for the Moore County Hunt Lands and Mile-Away Farms, 2013.
28. Moore County Record of Corporations, 3/546-49.
29. Moore County Deeds, 107/152-53. This was the acreage acquired in 1925 and 1926 from members of the Johnson family and Royal R. and Clara A. Scott, respectively.
30. Moore County Deeds, 107/150-51.
31. Moore County Deeds, 107/156-57.
32. Moore County Deeds, 107/154-55. Jackson Herr Boyd, as executor of his mother's estate, conveyed the estate's undivided interest in the parcel to the company in a separate deed. See Moore County deeds, 107/148-49.
33. Moore County Deeds, 107/450-52.
34. Moore County Deeds, 109/251-53 (3 March 1930), and 109/374-75 (29 March 1930).
35. See Moore County Deeds, 133/377-80. Mr. Tompkins confirmed his role as trustee for the Moore County Company in an instrument of 25 April 1930.
36. Moore County Deeds, 119/201-02.
37. Moore County Deeds, 99/38.
38. Moore County Deeds, 144/470-71. This deed was executed while Mr. Healy was serving as a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Naval Reserve and stationed in Corpus Christi, Texas.
39. Biographical file for Augustine Healy compiled from multiple sources and held by this author. On 11 July 1937 the New York Times published an account of the wedding of Mary Johnston McCafferty of Brooklyn and Augustine Healy of New York on 10 July 1937. The circumstances of that marriage have not been researched.
40. Moore County Deeds, 118/22 (Burke), 138/173 (Walden), and 148/135 (Buchan).
41. Moore County Deeds, 215/86-88 and 215/232-34 (Mr. and Mrs. Bishop), 215/329-31 (Mr. and Mrs. Moss), 221/403-04 and 223/339-41 (Atkins), and 222/449-51 (Mrs. Bishop).
42. Moore County Deeds, 259/283-85.
43. *The Pilot* (Southern Pines, NC), 16 March 1960. Virginia Moss brought the fire truck maintained at Mile-Away Farms to fight the fire. The published account of the fire included a photograph of Mrs. Moss and three female friends who assisted her.
44. Biographical file for Jeanette Reid Healy compiled from multiple sources and held by this author.
45. Moore County Wills, V/258-64.
46. Moore County Deeds, 256/603-07.
47. The representation in this nomination of the lives of Almira Geraldine Rockefeller Jackson Scott Scott, Mack Roy Jackson, and Hardie Scott is based on a biographical file for the three compiled from numerous sources and held by this author.
48. "The Kirkwood Kennels that house the seventy couples of Penn-Marydel Foxhounds beggar description. There could be no happier experience for all enthusiastic followers of hounds than a visit to them. I venture the statement that they are the finest, in every respect, in the world. Certainly there are none comparable to these in England or on the continent and I can't believe there exists their equal in America. Located on the Jackson estate they cover about five acres of ground. The buildings, looking out on one side over an entrance square are two stories high. The living quarters for the kennel help are on the second floors with storage rooms adjoining these in other wings. The runs are tremendous and

each yard has water fountains and shade and weather protectors in it. In addition to the size and magnificence of the kennels the thing that impresses immediately is the absolute cleanliness of every part including the runs and grounds." This quote is part of a comprehensive article reprinted in the following: J. Blan van Urk, *The Story of American Foxhunting, From Challenge to Full Cry*, two volumes. (New York: the Derrydale Press, 1940-1941), 2: 324-325.

49. H. L. Todd Addis, MFH, *Our Penn-Marydel Hound: A Historical Anthology.* Morgantown, Pennsylvania: Masthof Press, 2012.
50. The possibility exists that the present Scott-period enclosing of Firleigh's double-tier east porches represents a refitting of an earlier, like enclosure effected in the late 1950s for Mrs. Healy. A sentence in her obituary in the Sandhills Citizen supports this possibility. "Mrs. Healy broke her hip in a fall about two years ago and recently injured it again in another fall, with ensuing complications." Given the difficulty of negotiating the Firleigh staircase in those circumstances, she may well have fitted up the sleeping porch as a bright, convenient upstairs sitting room opening off her bedroom.
51. Moore County Deeds, 259/623-24.
52. Moore County Deeds, 265/237-39. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins were residents of Hamilton County, Ohio. Apparently, they had made no important improvements to the acreage.
53. Moore County Deeds, 268/293-95. The Bishops had made no known improvements.
54. Moore County Deeds, 277/350-51. After acquiring the lot the Waldens built and occupied a small frame house that survives to the present.
55. Moore County Deeds, 295/456-458 (1966), 315/37-40 (1968), and 343/296-99 (1971).
56. Moore County Deeds, 295/462-65.
57. Moore County Deeds, 302/262-65.
58. Moore County Deeds, 430/810-15.
59. Moore County Record of Corporations, 17/495-501.
60. Moore County Deeds, 1343/1-3.
61. Moore County Plat Cabinet #6, slide 937.
62. Moore County Deeds, 1397/169-71.
63. Moore County Deeds, 1765/115-17.
64. Moore County Deeds, 4085/397-99.

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Palm Beach Post, "Augustine Healy," 4 February 1975.

Peabody, Anita Healy, biographical file compiled and held by this author, Vale, NC.

Philadelphia Inquirer, Almira Scott of Edgemont, 89; Long a Horsewoman, 14 June 1997.

The Pilot (Southern Pines, NC): "Augustine Healy Weds Former Sister-In-Law," 11 April 1957,
"Help Fight Fire," 16 March 1960.

Sandhill Citizen (Southern Pines, NC), "Mrs. Healy, 70, of Southern Pines Died on Sunday," 23 November 1961.

Scott, Almira Geraldine Rockefeller Jackson Scott, biographical file compiled and held by this author, Vale, NC.

Scott Hardie, biographical file compiled and held by this author, Vale, NC.

van Urk, J. Blan. *The Story of American Foxhunting, From Challenge to Full Cry*, two volumes. New York: The Derrydale Press, 1940-1941.

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 # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: **Office of Archives & History**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25.33 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	649660	3927960	3	17	650260	3893020
2	17	650040	3893260	4	17	649860	3892790

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property included in this nomination, Moore County tax parcels #98000402 (14.82 acres) and #98000403 (10.51 acres) totaling 25.33 acres, is outlined in bold on the enclosed map at a scale of one inch equals 1,146 feet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary comprises the residual part of the Healys's Firleigh Farms estate that has retained its historic integrity, usage, and associations to the present, including the historic site and setting of the estate residence and its historic and post-historic outbuildings. It is drawn to exclude adjoining acreage that was historically associated with the estate but which has been subdivided, sold to other owners, and been subject to alterations in use, new construction, and related changes that have compromised the historic character and integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Davyd Foard Hood

organization

date 3 October 2013

street & number Isinglass, 6907 Old Shelby Road

telephone 704/462-1847

city or town Vale

state NC zip code 28168

e-mail

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information applies to all of the photographs included in this nomination.

Name of property: Firleigh Farms

Location: Southern Pines vicinity, Moore County, North Carolina

Name of photographer: Davyd Foard Hood

Dates of photographs: 27-28 March 2012

Location of original negatives: Office of Archives and History
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

A. Overall view of Firleigh (#1), looking south.
B. Firleigh, oblique view, showing north façade and west side elevation, looking southeast.
C. Firleigh, view of east elevation, looking west.
D. Firleigh, view of south elevation, looking north.
E. Firleigh, interior, view in stair hall, looking south.

F. Firleigh, interior, view in living room onto its east elevation, looking southeast.
G. Firleigh, interior, view of second-story closet for hunt and riding apparel, looking west.
H. Garage/Servants's Quarters (#2), overall view, looking southeast.
I. Playhouse (#3), overall view, looking south/southeast, with Well/Pump House #1 (#4) in right background.
J. Poultry House and Yard (#5), looking east/northeast, with west gable end of the Garage/Servants's Quarters in background.
K. Well/Pump House #2 (#7), looking northeast.
L. Landscape view, showing bridle path, paddocks, and Run-in Sheds #s 1-2 (#s 8-9), looking north.

Property Owner:

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

name Mr. Stephen F. Later

street & number Post Office Box 2150 telephone 910/692-4900 (office)

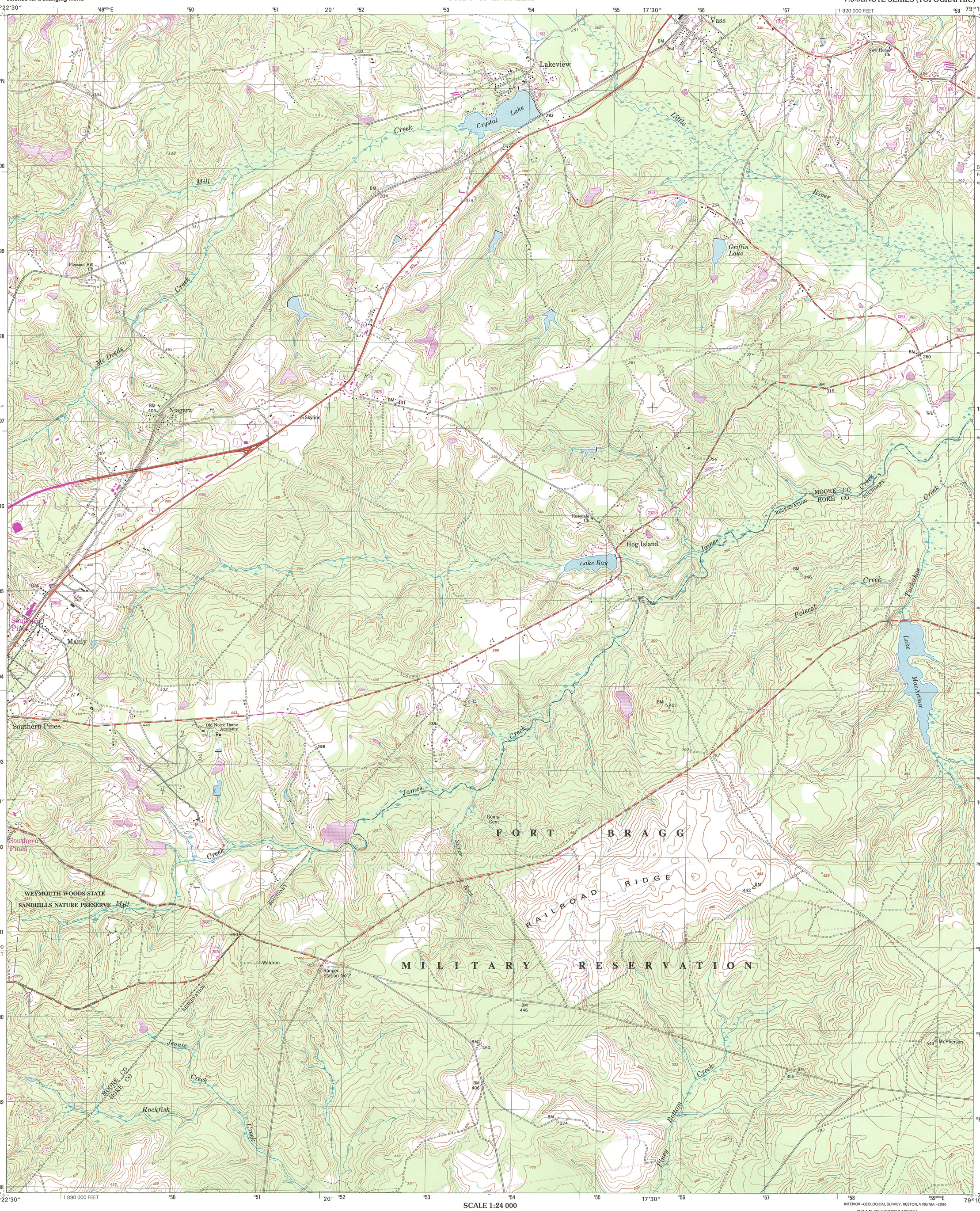
city or town Southern Pines state NC zip code 28388

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

NIAGARA QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Firleigh Farms
Moore Co. NC
Zone 17

1. Easting 649660
Northing 3892960
2. Easting 650040
Northing 3893260
3. Easting 650260
Northing 3893020
4. Easting 649860
Northing 3892790

SCALE 1:24 000

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—2000

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Topography compiled 1946. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1981 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1998; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1957. Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 2000

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: North Carolina coordinate system (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours

MN GN
8° 142 MILS
0° 58′ 17 MILS
UTM GRID AND 2000 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

20% TOTAL RECOVERED FIBER

KILOMETERS 1 0.5 0 1 2
METERS 1000 0 1000 2000
MILES 1 0.5 0 1
FEET 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

NC
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Carthage
2 Vass
3 Murchisontown
4 Southern Pines
5 Lobelia
6 Pinebluff
7 Mccain
8 Nicholson Creek

ADJOINING 7.5′ QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface
Unimproved road

Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

NIAGARA, NC
1998

NIMA 5154 III NE-SERIES V842

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