

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Cross Creek Cemetery Number One
other names/site number Old Cross Creek Cemetery

2. Location

street & number N. Cool Spring and Grove Street N/A not for publication
city or town Fayetteville vicinity N/A
state North Carolina code NC county Cumberland code 051
zip code 28301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Jeffrey J. Cron SHPO 7/21/88
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.

=====
7. Description
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

roof N/A

walls N/A

other gravemarkers: marble, granite, slate, brownstone

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

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8. Statement of Significance
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Social History
Other: Funerary Art

Period of Significance 1786-1948

Significant Dates 1785, 1833, 1868

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Lauder, George (Stonecutter)

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 4.98 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>17</u>	<u>E693980</u>	<u>N3880980</u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

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

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

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Ruth Little and Michelle Kullen
organization Longleaf Historic Resources date May 18, 1998
street & number 2709 Bedford Avenue telephone (919) 836-8128
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27607
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12. Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

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

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

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section 7 Page 1
Cross Creek Cemetery Number One
Cumberland County, North Carolina**

Section 7: Description

Cross Creek Cemetery Number One is the oldest public cemetery in Fayetteville, North Carolina. Bounded by North Cool Spring and Grove streets and Cross Creek, the cemetery is the burying ground of many of the early settlers and locally significant persons in Fayetteville's history. Established in 1785, the cemetery first expanded in 1833. It became known as Cross Creek Cemetery Number One after it expanded again in the late 1800s with additions to the north across Grove Street named Cross Creek 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Cross Creek Cemetery Number One is 4.98 acres and contains approximately 1,170 gravemarkers. The following percentages represent the number of monuments: less than 1% date from the eighteenth century; 43% are of antebellum date; 36% date from the period 1860 to 1900; 19% date from the period 1900 to 1948; and the remaining are post-1948 monuments (approximately 13 markers). Two floods in 1908 and 1945 inundated the cemetery and a number of gravemarkers are believed to have washed away. For the purpose of this nomination, the cemetery will be divided into two sections, designated by the original two plots of land given by James Hogg in 1785 and John Eccles in 1833. Section I, the older area, is the southern triangular lot given by Hogg; Section II makes up the northern area given by Eccles, that area which was laid out according to the New Haven cemetery plan. Section I burials are primarily late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century. Section II, the 1833 expansion of the cemetery, contains mostly nineteenth-and early twentieth-century burials

The gravemarkers in Cross Creek Cemetery Number One lie on a relatively flat, grass-covered ground. Mature cedars, oaks, magnolia, beech, and small pines shelter gravemarkers and family plots, creating an informal setting within a larger formal layout. A row of crape myrtle align the North Cool Spring Street boundary of the cemetery. Well manicured shrubs, including boxwoods, are scattered about many of the family plots in the northern section of the cemetery.

Cross Creek Cemetery Number One contains a wide variety of stone monuments dating from 1786 to 1964. There are approximately 13 markers in the cemetery that post-date 1948, all of which are small in size and are visually unobtrusive. Almost every major type of gravemarker found in North Carolina is exhibited in Cross Creek Cemetery: brick vaults, ledgers, tomb-tables, headstones, obelisks, pedestal-tombs, and granite monuments. Wooden markers are the only exception. Approximately seven ledgers, 15 box tombs, two table top markers, a number of obelisks, and two brick vaults stand in the cemetery, although the large majority of markers are head and footstones.

The military section of Cross Creek Number One, known as the Confederate Cemetery, is located at the eastern edge, partly in Section I and partly in Section II. The first Confederate Monument erected in North Carolina in 1868 stands here. This area of the cemetery was apparently assigned as the Confederate Cemetery in 1866 and contains approximately 43 stones, of small government-issue design, the majority of which mark the graves of Confederate and Spanish-American soldiers.

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Retaining walls delineate much of the cemetery's boundary. Section I of the graveyard has an approximately 15 foot stepped, hand-made brick retaining wall on the creek side, creating the southern boundary of the cemetery. The wall, with a molded brick top cornice, overlooks the remains of an old grist mill across Cross Creek. This wall is counted as one contributing structure. A low brick boundary wall, about 1.5 to 2 feet tall, running along North Cool Spring and Grove streets dates from the twentieth century. Just outside the row of crape myrtle, this low brick wall stands approximately 25 feet from the street and is laid in common bond, capped with concrete, and accentuated by a hipped concrete cap approximately every eight feet. The wall continues east from Cool Spring Street along Grove Street, the northern boundary of the cemetery. The cemetery can be accessed through any of the 12 entrance openings in the retaining wall. Of the eight entrances along Cool Spring Street, three found in the south end of the cemetery are small openings for pedestrian use only. The remaining entrances are wide enough for the passage of cars. This wall is counted as one contributing structure. Cross Creek, which has a nicely wooded bank, bounds the cemetery to the southeast and east.

Only the most significant monuments, walls and fences are counted as resources, noted by numbered squares and keyed to the map, Figure 1. The overall site is contributing and all non-contributing monuments are counted collectively as one non-contributing object. Sixty-five gravemarkers in the following inventory are counted as contributing objects (O). The retaining wall at the southern end of the cemetery, the boundary wall on the west and north sides, and the network of individual plot fences and walls in Section II are counted as three contributing structures (ST).

Section I

At the southern end of the cemetery, the section bounded by a tall brick retaining wall (ST:66) is the oldest section of the cemetery. This section does not appear to have been originally platted into family plots. The arrangement of graves is loosely by family, somewhat aligning with the marble plaques inscribed with family names inset in the western brick wall. Headstones, ledgers, box-tombs, and tomb-tables dating from 1786 to the 1840s crowd this space, which has no discernible organization either in rows or in family plots. The earliest stones have inscriptions on the east face, but after about 1820, almost all gravemarkers face west toward Cool Spring Street. Section I not only has many of the earliest monuments in the cemetery, but also many of the artistically significant monuments, a number of which are signed by famed stonecutters in North Carolina and itinerant stonecutters from other states. The majority of markers are marble headstones, many with carvings, scrollwork and decorative lettering.

Early headstones are varied in style. The earliest monument in the cemetery is the slate discoid shape headstone with a winged soul head for Thomas Duene (d. 1786) (O:12). The only slate gravemarker in the cemetery, the Duene marker, is attributed to Josiah Manning, the most successful stonecutter in eastern Connecticut during this period. The winged angel with "fried egg eyes" and the "Geneva Collar" are hallmarks of the Manning Shop's style. The use of slate died out by the early 1800s. An unusual and early gravemarker, known to have been moved here many years ago, is the headstone of Sarah Brunlow (d. 1770) (O:25) who died in January of 1770 at 25 years of age. This marble headstone has a carved skull and crossbones above the inscription. The gravemarker of Thomas White (d. 1809) (O:14) is a marble headstone with a winged soul head and star shaped flowers on the

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**Section 7 Page 3
Cross Creek Cemetery Number One
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corners which is signed "T. James." The only brownstone gravemarker found in the cemetery belongs to "Elizabeth" (O:10), which is deteriorated and otherwise unreadable. For Sarah Adam Donaldson (O:5), a marble pedestal tomb was erected in 1819. The earliest obelisk gravemarker found in the cemetery is a marble obelisk for Bela William Strong (d. 1815) (O:22).

A number of ledgers, table-tombs and box-tombs stand in Section I. Whether set flush on the ground or raised on legs as a tomb-table, or on a solid base as a box-tomb, ledgers were the preferred monument of affluent families in the federal and antebellum eras. Of the seven ledgers set flush on the ground, several have descriptive epitaphs such as the marble ledger for Lewis Barge who died in 1809 (O:11). Barge's epitaph reads, "He was from Philadelphia, and among the earlier settlers of Crofs Creek (now Fayetteville). . . contributed much to the prosperity of the Town...." The gravemarker for Robert Adam (d. 1801) (O:1), an excellent example of a table-tomb with classical posts, is one of two found in the cemetery. The other marble table-tomb, a similar example, marks the grave of Reverend Henry Whitlock (d. 1811) (O:3). Of the approximately 15 box tombs found, the marble box tomb for Andrew Broadfoot (d. 1810) (O:20) is the most ornate with a draped cloth on the main sides. Another for Andrew Robertson (d. 1810) (O:23) is a brick tomb laid in Flemish bond with a marble top.

Several gravemarkers found in Section I are the work of Scottish stonecutter, George Lauder. The marble headstone for Ann Jenkins (1823-1846) (O:7) is an example of George Lauder's use of the urn-and-willow tableau. A muscular willow tree, with foliage in a distinctive, spiral pattern, fills the Baroque tympanum. High relief carving emphasizes the thick, organic roots, and the background is stippled, a trait characteristic of Scottish stoneworkers. Also Scottish in style, the marble headstone for Duncan MacRae (1769-1837) (O:8) has raised block lettering on a stippled background. Delicate scrollwork by George Lauder is displayed around the inscription, "SACRED THE MEMORY," on the marble headstone of Lizzie Kirkland Rose (1863) (O:15).

The eastern area of Section I, part of the Confederate Cemetery, is dedicated to many soldiers who died in Fayetteville hospitals during the Civil War and subsequent wars. The first Confederate Monument in North Carolina (1868) (O:32), dominates this area. This monument designed by famed stonecutter George Lauder is a ten foot, marble polygonal obelisk topped with a cross.

Section II

This northern addition, bounded by Grove Street to the north, was laid out in lots on the plan of the New Haven graveyard with five parallel avenues lined with small family plots, as specified in John Eccles's will. The five avenues are intact and approximately ten ornate cast-iron fences, three low brick and three sandstone walls enclose family plots. These sixteen fences and walls were not individually inventoried and are counted as one contributing structure (ST:68) for the purpose of this nomination. Some of the family plots have no visible boundaries. Primary materials of gravemarkers are marble and granite. The larger and more elaborate gravemarkers in Cross Creek Cemetery Number One lie in this section, since it developed after 1830 when patternbook designs and commercial stonecutter's work often tended to be on a larger scale. Also, these large and elegantly carved monuments indicate that the families and friends of those who died spent lavishly to provide a handsome memorial.

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The majority of the markers in Section II are marble headstones and obelisks with a few granite and stamped metal monuments interspersed.

Probably the most elaborate of all monuments in Cross Creek Cemetery Number One are two pedestal tombs. The marble pedestal tomb erected for husband and wife, William Alexander Robeson (1847-1912) and Sallie Fuller Robeson (1853-1911) (O:43) has a carved figure of Mary sitting in front of a large cross holding a hand full of flowers. The inscription of the monument is surrounded by carved ivy. The ornate four-sided marble pedestal tomb with Gothic arches for husband and wife, William Grove Matthews (1822-1885) and Isabella Jane Matthews (1824-1881) (O:58) is signed by the Raleigh firm of Lougee and Goodwin.

Religious symbolism and iconography were common features on headstones. The Lauder-signed marble headstone for Reverend James Douglass (d. 1837) (O:50) has an open Bible cut in bold relief into the top of the tall rectangular headstone. Lauder also signed the elaborately carved tableau of a fountain, a cistern, and broken objects set in a desert landscape depicting a Bible verse for the marble headstone of Samuel H. Pemberton (d. 1856) (O:29). The marble headstone for Richard Dixon Davis (1831-1866) (O:42) has a Masonic emblem.

Most markers featuring symbolism were carved by George Lauder. The bedstead monument for Sallie G. Hall (1867-1873) (O:48) is a beautiful marble monument with a pair of carved doves sitting on a branch. This gravemarker for a seven year old girl as well as the one for the infant son of John and Ellen Smith (d. 1857) (O:39) are both signed by Lauder. During the late 1840s and early 1850s, George Lauder used a rose branch in varying stages of bloom. For the stone of Elizabeth Smith (d. 1847) (O:37) Lauder carved a broken rose bud on a marble headstone. Remsburg, Lauder's successor, signed the marble headstone of Almira Phillips (d. 1892) (O:30), which features a carved rose in full bloom. For infants, Duncan Williams (d. 1847) and George Williams (d. 1853) (O:54), George Lauder created an unusual double marble ledger, forty-seven inches wide and fifty-nine inches long, on a twenty-inch high brick base, with a carved sinuously curved vine between the inscriptions.

A few vaults stand in the cemetery. A large stuccoed brick family vault with crow-stepped ends and a cast-iron door in the west end was erected for the Boone family. The family vault has three marble plaques, the earliest to Reverend William English Boone (1830-1858) (O:51). An individual stuccoed brick vault for Mary Julia Bell (1874-1884) (O:52) has crow-stepped ends and a marble plaque with inscription.

Many obelisk gravemarkers of varying materials are found in Section II. A marble obelisk marks the graves of husband and wife, John D. and Elizabeth P. Eccles (O:64), who both died in 1856. The grave of John D. Starr (1801-1862) and Mary Starr (1883) (O:44) is marked with a zinc obelisk ordered from the Monumental Bronze Co. in Bridgeport, Connecticut. The 1888 obelisk for George Lauder (O:34) is a thick granite obelisk on a brick base.

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Cross Creek Cemetery Number One
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Table 1: List of Significant Objects and Structures in Cross Creek Cemetery Number One

Inv #	Name of deceased (b. – d.) if only one date (death date)	Type of marker	Stonecutter
1	Robert Adam (1801)	Marble tomb-table with classical posts	
2	Captain John Winslow (1765-1820)	Marble headstone; and granite replacement stone	
3	Reverend Henry Whitlock (1811)	Marble tomb-table	
4	Robert Esq. Halliday (1816)	Marble ledger	
5	Sarah Adam Donaldson (1819)	Marble Pedestal Tomb	
6	Colin Shaw	Replacement, granite monument	
7	Ann Jenkins (1823-1846)	Marble headstone with willow tree	"Lauder" signature
8	Duncan MacRae (1769-1837)	Marble headstone with Scottish style raised lettering on stippled background	
9	James Cooper Stedman (1823-1910)	Granite monument with decorative border	
10	Elizabeth (unreadable) (late 18th century)	Brownstone headstone	
11	Lewis Esquine Barge (1809)	Marble ledger	
12	Thomas Duene (1786)	Slate headstone, discoid shape with winged soul head; scrolled borders	
13	Reverend Colin McIver (1784-1850)	Marble rectangular headstone, broken into two pieces	
14	Thomas White (1809)	Marble headstone with winged soul head and stars on corners	"T. James" signature
15	Lizzie Kirkland Rose (1863)	Marble headstone with scroll work around "SACRED THE MEMORY"	"Lauder" signature
16	Johanna Jenckes Huske (1815)	Marble headstone, Baroque shape	"Witzel and Caboon F.t. N.Y." signature
17	Margaret Maulsby (1757-1836); Hannah Murchison (1783-1860)	Marble headstone with carved foliage vine running along the center	"Lauder" signature
18	Ann Anderson (26th July ?)	Marble headstone with two willow trees and urn	Geo. Lauder, attributed

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Inv #	Name of deceased (b. – d.) if only one date (death date)	Type of marker	Stonecutter
19	David Anderson (1767-1844)	Marble headstone with raised lettering	
20	Andrew Broadfoot (1810)	Marble box tomb, draped cloth on sides	
21	Colonel Abraham Stevens (1783-1822)	Marble headstone with urn	
22	Bela William Strong (1815)	Marble obelisk (earliest obelisk in cemetery)	
23	Andrew Robertson (1810)	Box tomb with marble top	
24	Henry Potter (1766-1857)		
25	Sarah Brunlow (1770)	Baroque marble headstone with skull and crossbones	
26	Charles T. Haigh (1794-1868)	Marble headstone with carved cross at 45 degree angle	"Lauder" signature
27	Sarah Haigh (1796-1873)	Marble headstone	"Lauder" signature
28	Jarvis Buxton Lutterloch (1841-1863)	Marble headstone	Geo. Lauder, attributed
29	Samuel H. Pemberton (1856)	Marble headstone with desert scene depicting a Bible verse	"Lauder" signature
30	Almira Phillips (1892)	Marble headstone on rectangular base, carved rose	"Remsburg" signature
31	James Wemyss (1861)	Marble headstone	Geo. Lauder, attributed
32	Confederate Monument (1868)	Marble, ten-sided obelisk topped with cross on marble base	"Lauder" signature
33	Robert Rowan (1798)		
34	George Lauder (1810-1888)	Granite obelisk on brick base	
35	John Smith (1859)	Marble obelisk	Geo. Lauder, attributed
36	Ellen Smith (1857)	Marble	Geo. Lauder, attributed
37	Elizabeth Smith (1847)	Marble headstone with carved broken rose bud, raised lettered name and footstone	"Geo Lauder" signature
38	Marion Smith (1862)	Marble headstone with scrolled top	"Lauder" signature
39	Infant son of John and Ellen Smith (1857)	Marble bedstead monument	"Geo Lauder" signature
40	David Lamb (1872)	Marble	"Lauder" signature

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Cross Creek Cemetery Number One
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Inv #	Name of deceased (b. - d.) if only one date (death date)	Type of marker	Stonecutter
41	Christina Clow (1830-1916)	Marble	
42	Richard Dixon Davis (1831-1866)	Marble headstone with Masonic emblem	Geo. Lauder, attributed
43	William Alexander Robeson (1847-1912); Sallie Fuller Robeson (1853-1911)	Marble pedestal tomb with carved figure of Mary with flowers in hand sitting in front of a cross; carved ivy around the inscriptions	
44	John D. Starr (1801-1862) and Mary Starr (1883)	Zinc obelisk	"Monumental Bronze Co. Bridgeport, CT." signature
45	William Huske (1820-1893)	Marble headstone	"Remsburg" signature
46	Joseph Powell Cook (1861-1919)	Marble headstone with carved pair of hands, shaking	
47	Martha McKinnon (1850-1908)	Marble headstone with urn and willow	
48	Sallie G. Hall (1867-1873)	Marble bedstead monument with carved pair of doves on branch	"Lauder" signature
49	John Hubbard Hall (1788-1867)		"Gaddess, Balt." signature
50	Rev. James Douglass (1837)	Marble headstone with carved Bible	"Lauder" signature
51	Rev. William English Boone (1830-1858)	Family vault tomb, stuccoed over brick with crow-stepped ends and a cast iron door	
52	Mary Julia Bell (1874-1884)	Individual vault, stuccoed brick with crow-stepped ends and marble plaque with inscription	
53	John D. Williams (1817-1895)	large granite monument	
54	Duncan Williams (1847) and George Williams (1853)	Double marble ledger with sinuously curved vine between inscriptions	"Lauder" signature
55	James C. Dobbin (1814-1857)		"Lauder" signature
56	Henry B. Sedberry (1865)	Marble headstone, rounded arched shape with raised lettering on stippled background	"I.W.D." signature

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Cross Creek Cemetery Number One
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Inv #	Name of deceased (b. – d.) if only one date (death date)	Type of marker	Stonecutter
57	Alexander Hamilton McRae (1828)	Marble monument on brick base; crossed swords on one side and Naval anchor on the other	"Lauder" signature
58	William Grove Matthews (1822- 1885); Isabella Jane Matthews (1824- 1881)	Marble pedestal tomb with a four- sided Gothic arched pedestal	"Lougee and Goodwin. Raleigh, N.C." signature
59	Peter Mallett (1887)	Marble headstone on base; "ihs" ornate raised lettering above name	
60	James A. MacRae, M.D. (1887)	Obelisk	"Remsburg" signature
61	Henry Ruffin Horne (1839-1931); Maria Swann Winslow Horne (1909)	Marble double monument, with Gaelic cross and cross with wilted flowers	
62	Warren Winslow (1810-1862)	Marble headstone	
63	William Bell		
64	John D. Eccles (1856); Elizabeth P. Eccles (1800-1856)	Marble obelisk	"Lauder" signature
65	John Eccles (1763-1833)		
66	Retaining Wall		
67	Boundary Wall		
68	Network of 16 walls/fences around family plots		

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Cross Creek Cemetery Number One
Cumberland County, North Carolina

Section 8: Statement of Significance

Cross Creek Cemetery Number One, a five-acre public cemetery on the wooded banks of Cross Creek in Fayetteville, North Carolina, is one of a small number of town cemeteries in the state established in the eighteenth century. The cemetery meets Criterion Consideration D for the collection of significant persons buried there and for its distinctive design features. The cemetery has statewide significance under Criterion A in the area of social history as a collection of graves of persons of local and statewide significance associated with the development of Fayetteville who were buried between 1785 when the cemetery land was deeded for a public burial place and 1948, the last year in which the cemetery meets the fifty-year age requirement for significance.

Beginning with the 1786 burial of Thomas Duene, the cemetery became the resting place of Fayetteville's most illustrious citizens of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the Scottish Reverend Colin McIver; prominent grocer Charles T. Haigh; Captains Robert Adam and John Winslow of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry of the early Federal period; early settler Lewis Barge; Governor Warren Winslow; and the Rev. James Douglass of St. John's Presbyterian Church. As well, the graves of hundreds of persons who were not public figures but represent the entirety of Fayetteville's nineteenth-century history contribute to its social history significance--men, women, and children, primarily of Scottish descent, who made Fayetteville one of the foremost antebellum towns in the state.

Cross Creek Cemetery Number One has statewide significance under Criterion C in the area of funerary sculpture as one of the most important collections of nineteenth-century gravestones in North Carolina. In addition to containing examples of ornate headstones, box tombs, ledgers, tomb-tables, and obelisks, the cemetery holds the premier collection of gravestones cut between the 1840s and 1880s by Scotsman George Lauder, the most important gravestone cutter of the nineteenth century in North Carolina. It also contains a number of antebellum markers with signatures of stonecutters in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Charleston. Connecticut stonecutters monopolized Fayetteville's monument trade from the 1820s to 1840s.

Historical Background:

The city of Fayetteville has had a public cemetery since early in its history. In 1778 Cross Creek and Campbellton (a Scottish settlement chartered in 1762) joined as Upper and Lower Campbellton. Then in 1783, the city was renamed Fayetteville. Known today as Cross Creek Cemetery Number One, the old public cemetery was established in 1785 when James Hogg of Hillsborough deeded a narrow spit of land too small to build upon, lying between Cross Creek and North Cool Spring Street, to the town of Fayetteville for five shillings on August 7, 1785 for use as a cemetery. Sealed in 1785, the deeds reads,

Be it known to all men that for and in consideration of Five Shillings to me in hand paid by the Directors of the Town of Fayetteville I James Hogg of Hillsborough in Orange County have granted and sold to the present Directors of the said Town and their successors in office forever a lot of land lying within Fayetteville in the bent of Crofs Creek nearly opposite to the Cool Spring commonly called Barge's Cool Spring,

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beginning at the south west corner of my lot marked Hogg 6 in the plan made by Robert Edwards for W.B. Grove and me running thence East along the line of Brooks Patent which is also my line three chains and one half to a stake and to run northwardly from the aforesaid corner along the line dividing the lots mark'd Grove 6 and Hogg 6 three chains and one half to a stake, the first line three chains and one half to a stake, thence parallel to the second line three chains and one half to the Beginning, be the quantity more or less. . . nevertheless in trust only as a burial place for the inhabitants of the said Town . . . I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 7th day of August 1785. ¹

Located in the heart of town, the cemetery predates the establishment of the earliest nearby churches: Evans Methodist Church (1796); First Presbyterian Church (ca. 1800); and St. John's Episcopal Church (1817). In 1833, John Eccles conveyed in his will the remaining land between the graveyard and Grove Street on the north to the town for cemetery expansion, specifying that it was:

to be laid out in small lots, on the plan of the graveyard in New Haven, the same to be sold as they may be wanted for burial places, at a good price, and the proceeds vested in a safe and productive fund, the interest accruing on the same, to be expended in the education of poor children, at same time reserving one-tenth of an acre, at the corner, the intersection of Grove and Cool Spring streets, on which I am to be buried with any of my connections. I direct my Executors to have the remains of my wife, Lucy, brought from Wilmington and placed near me, and to procure a head and footstone (marble) for each with my name and age marked thereon. ²

The first interment in the cemetery is thought to be that of Thomas Duene, who died November 9, 1786 at the age of twenty-six. The discoid-shaped marker with soul face was erected by A. Staunton, probably a friend. Other gravemarkers soon surrounded Thomas Duene's.

The brick wall at the southern end of the cemetery is said to have been built by Lewis Barge, an early nineteenth-century merchant who owned the local brickyard. In 1845, a superintendent of grave yards was appointed to look after interments and the care of the walks and avenues in the cemetery.³ A previous brick wall about three feet high with iron gates at the entrance was torn down by the city, and a lower boundary wall built in the twentieth century."⁴

¹ James Hogg 1785 Deed, Cumberland County Deed Book 33, p. 402-403, recorded in 1821, N.C. State Archives.

² Will of John Eccles, 1833, Cumberland County Wills, N.C. State Archives.

³ Oates, *The Story of Fayetteville and The Upper Cape Fear*, 114.

⁴ Oates, *The Story of Fayetteville and The Upper Cape Fear*, 227-228.

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The first Confederate monument in North Carolina was erected December 30, 1868 in Cross Creek Cemetery. Just after the close of the Civil War, a group of patriotic women in Fayetteville wished to honor the many soldiers who had been killed in battle and were buried in various locations or had died in hospitals in Fayetteville and were buried in Cross Creek Cemetery Number One. The bodies were reinterred in the eastern edge of the cemetery overlooking the Cross Creek. To fund the monument, the women made a silk quilt and raffled it off, raising \$300. The monument was a simple shaft bearing the following inscription:

On Fame's eternal camping ground
There silent tents are spread.
Rest on embalmed and sainted dead
Dear as the blood you gave.

The ten foot octagonal shaft on a white marble base is topped by a cross and was designed and signed by George Lauder, the prominent Fayetteville stonecutter.

Significant Persons Buried in Cross Creek Cemetery Number One (numbers in parenthesis are numbers of grave sites as shown on Figure 1)

Adam, Robert	Horne, Henry Ruffin
Barge, Lewis Esquine	Lauder, George
Bell, William	Matthews, William Grove
Broadfoot, Andrew	MacRae, Duncan
Cook, Joseph Powell	Potter, Henry
Dobbin, James C.	Shaw, Colin
Douglass, Reverend James	Starr, John D.
Eccles, John	Stedman, James Cooper
Eccles, John D.	Rowan, Robert
Haigh, Charles T.	Winslow, Warren
Hall, John Hubbard	Williams, John D.
Halliday, Robert Esq.	Winslow, Captain John

The statewide importance of several people interred in Cross Creek Cemetery Number One is well established. Henry Potter (24) (1766-1857) was the first federal judge in the South and one of the first lawyers in Raleigh around 1792. Potter served as U. S. Circuit Judge from 1801-1802 and U.S. District Judge from 1802-1857. The grave of Robert Rowan (33) (d. 1798) was moved into Cross Creek Cemetery in 1972 by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Rowan is known for being the first of the signers and traditional author of the Liberty Point Resolves (the local Revolutionary War proclamation), a prominent military and civic leader, and an early architect in Fayetteville. William Bell (63) (1789-1865) of Scotland, a nationally recognized architect known to have worked in Washington D.C. and Charleston, was commissioned to plan and supervise the

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construction of the 1838 United States Arsenal in Fayetteville and assisted Frederick Wesner in the building of the state arsenal in Charleston, South Carolina. George Lauder (34) (1810-1888), a Scottish stonecutter, became the most important cutter of the nineteenth century in North Carolina while working in Fayetteville from 1845 to his death in 1888. James C. Dobbin (55) (1814-1857), Secretary of the Navy under U.S. President Franklin Pierce, gave the speech in favor of appropriating funds for construction of the North Carolina Hospital for the Insane (now Dorothea Dix Hospital) in 1848. Warren Winslow (62) (1810-1862) was acting Governor of North Carolina for twenty-five days from December 6, 1854, to January 1, 1855. Winslow was speaker of the North Carolina Senate in 1854 and represented the Fayetteville district in Congress in 1857. Winslow is also known for negotiating the surrender of the local United States Arsenal in 1861.⁵

A number of townspeople in Section I are important in Fayetteville's history. Scottish born early merchant Robert Adam (1) (d. 1801) served as the first Captain of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry. John Winslow (2) (1765-1820), another captain of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, was instrumental in the founding of St. John's Episcopal Church in 1817. Robert Halliday (4) (d. 1816) was a leading merchant in the last years of Cross Creek and the early years of Fayetteville. Colin Shaw (6) (1812-1905), a Presbyterian Minister in Fayetteville, served as a Confederate Army chaplain during the Civil War. Shaw was instrumental in the publication of *The Presbyterian Standard* (*The Presbyterian Outlook*). Prominent banker Duncan MacRae (8) (1769-1837), served as collector of revenue in 1792 and postmaster from 1797 to 1818. Lewis Esquire Barge (11) (1741-1809) was a hatter, innkeeper, planter, owner of a brick yard, and a large landowner who owned 15,000 acres at his death. Barge is believed to have built the brick retaining wall at the southern end of Cross Creek Cemetery Number One. Barge also served in the assembly, and was an early town director of Fayetteville and signer of the Liberty Point Resolves. Scottish born Reverend Colin McIver (13) (1784-1850) was a Presbyterian Minister, a teacher at Fayetteville Academy, and a chaplain and member of the local Masonic chapter. English born Charles T. Haigh (26) (1794-1868) became a prominent wholesale grocery dealer and charter member of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company in 1837.⁶

Townspeople important in Fayetteville's history also are buried in Section II. John D. Starr (44) (1801-1862) served as president of the Bank of Fayetteville. Joseph Powell Cook (46) (1861-1919) was a merchant in Fayetteville for many years. John Hubbard Hall (49) (1788-1867), from Connecticut, owned the Beaver Creek Cotton Mills and chartered the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company in 1841 to establish factories and mills in Cumberland County for the manufacture of cotton, wool, lumber meal and flour. Reverend James Douglass (50) (1797-1837) was a Presbyterian minister and original trustee of the Donaldson Academy in 1833. John D. Williams (53) (1817-1895) served on the Committee of Safety in 1862, chaired the Fayetteville Graded Schools in 1878, and served on Fayetteville's Board of Finance in 1880. William Grove Matthews (58) (1822-1885) was a business owner advertising dry goods, groceries and guns in 1849. Henry Ruffin Horne (61) (1839-1931), was one of the organizers of North Carolina's Pharmaceutical Association and a member of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry. John Eccles (65) (1763-1833) a large land owner who donated the northern

⁵ Oates, *The Story of Fayetteville and The Upper Cape Fear*; Johnson, *Hometown Heritage: Fayetteville, North Carolina*.

⁶ Ibid.

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cemetery plot of land to be patterned after a New Haven cemetery, owned the grist mill on Green and Old Street, known as Eccles' Mill. His son John D. Eccles (64) (d. 1856) was a distinguished lawyer in Fayetteville.⁷

Stonecutter George Lauder, Fayetteville: active ca. 1843-ca. 1880

Of the remarkable generation of Scottish stonecutters drawn to North Carolina in the 1830s, George Lauder had the most lasting impact on its graveyards. When he set up his marble yard on Hay Street in 1845, the role of the itinerant stonecutter ended in Fayetteville. Lauder's spare Scottish style filled graveyards throughout the Upper Cape Fear for the next forty years. Lauder cut the largest number of gravestones, spread over the widest geographic region (almost two-thirds of the state), of any stonecutter in North Carolina prior to the twentieth century. The size of his total output numbers thousands of gravestones standing in cemeteries from New Hanover County on the coast to Orange, Randolph, Guilford, and Davidson counties in the Piedmont.

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1810, Lauder was one of the many stonecutters that State Capitol architect David Paton enticed to Raleigh to work on construction of the Capitol. Lauder left for a time in 1835 to assist in the construction of the U.S. Arsenal in Fayetteville but returned to Raleigh to complete the Capitol and to work in William Stronach's marbleyard for a few years.⁸ In 1845 Lauder established his own marbleyard in Fayetteville. It was an auspicious moment, for between 1849 and 1852 Fayetteville became the focus of five plank roads stretching into the back country, the longest of these being the Fayetteville-Salem Plank Road which traversed Moore and Randolph counties.⁹ Lauder's business experienced phenomenal growth during the 1850s. In 1850 Lauder and three assistants produced about 500 tombstones; in 1860 he and four assistants made 2,500 tombstones.¹⁰ His success is particularly surprising since Fayetteville was not connected to the main rail lines in the state until long after the Civil War, a situation which probably preserved Lauder's Fayetteville market from outside competition but also made it more difficult for him to ship the gravestones to clients in other counties. In 1855 the North Carolina Railroad was laid through Piedmont towns where he had customers. A savvy businessman, Lauder notified readers of the *Lexington and Yadkin Flag*:

Marble Factory

He still operates his Marble Factory, at his yard on Hay St., where he is prepared to execute at short notice and in the best styles all orders for Monuments and Tomb and Grave Stones and other descriptions of stone-work if required. He constantly keeps on hand a large supply of the best and finest Italian and American marble. From his experience in the business he flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who may

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ "Obituary of George Lauder," the *North Carolinian*, Fayetteville, 7 June, 1888. Paton lived in Fayetteville for a short period in the 1830s and Lauder may have followed him there.

⁹ North Carolina Historical Highway Marker I 21.

¹⁰ Cumberland County Industrial Schedules, 1850, 1860, North Carolina State Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.

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favor him with their patronage. He can also supply painters with Paint-stones and Mullers.

George Lauder
Nov. 23, 1855¹¹

Soon after Lauder moved to Fayetteville, he built a frame Greek Revival-style house at 118 Hillside Avenue on Haymount Hill that was designed, according to local tradition, by David Paton.¹² Lauder, a bachelor, adopted Christina and Henrietta Clow, orphaned children of a close friend, and raised them. Lauder played an active role in Fayetteville's civic affairs. He was a Mason, joining Fayetteville's Phoenix Lodge No. 8 in 1850 and serving as Lodge Master from 1862 to 1866.¹³ His friendship with Raleigh native Andrew Johnson, President of the United States from 1865 to 1868, resulted in his appointment as Fayetteville Post Master, a post which he occupied from about 1870 to 1875.¹⁴ During his tenure as postmaster, his son-in-law James B. Smith operated the marbleyard, but Lauder may have done some design work and cutting.¹⁵

Lauder's first marbleyard was on Hay Street apparently at the intersection of Old and Hay streets where an old triangular-shaped brick store still stands.¹⁶ He used both American and foreign marble, most probably delivered by river boat.¹⁷ About 1870, he moved the yard to Franklin Street, behind the old Hay Street Post Office.¹⁸

George Lauder retained a strong affection for his native Scotland and his Scottish heritage. During a return visit to Scotland in later life, he is said to have visited the home of Sir Walter Scott, and upon his return carved a copy of a sundial which he saw in Scott's garden. A red sandstone pedestal which now stands on the grounds of the

¹¹ *Lexington and Yadkin Flag*, November 23, 1855.

¹² It is possible that Paton supplied the design for Lauder's house; he had left North Carolina in 1840 for New York, and returned to Edinburgh until 1849, then returned to New York and spent the last thirty years of his life as a professor of architecture and engineering there. Johnson, *Hometown Heritage: Fayetteville, North Carolina*, 51-53; "David Paton," an address delivered by Samuel A. Ashe on March 12, 1909 (Raleigh: E.M. Uzzell & Co., 1909), 12.

¹³ Returns of Phoenix Lodge Number 8, Fayetteville, N.C., Records of the Grand Secretary, Grand Masonic Lodge of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C.

¹⁴ Records of Appointments of Postmasters, 1832-1929, United States Post Office Department, 660, North Carolina Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.

¹⁵ Cumberland County Industrial Schedule, 1870, North Carolina Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.

¹⁶ Little, *Sticks and Stones* manuscript.

¹⁷ *Bernard's Wilmington and Fayetteville Directory and Hand-Book of Useful Information 1866-'7*, 155.

¹⁸ Author's telephone interview with Robert Remsburg, 18 November 1983.

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First Presbyterian Church in downtown Fayetteville is said to be the base of this sundial, moved here from Lauder's garden in 1924.¹⁹ Another non-funerary sculpture, which Lauder carved, is the marble baptismal font for St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church in Pittsboro.²⁰

From the beginning Lauder signed many of his stones with "Lauder, Fayetteville." Yet his style is so distinctive that unsigned stones can be easily attributed to him. Lauder made a number of backdated gravestones for old graves; for example he signed stones in Cumberland County cemeteries for people who died in 1780, 1786, 1820, and 1828.

Lauder signed gravestones until about 1880, but he was blind in his last years and his late stones were probably carved by his apprentices. After Lauder's death E. L. Remsburg (1860-1946) continued the old marbleyard on Franklin Street in Fayetteville, although for a few years it became a branch of the Raleigh Marble Works, operated by Charles A. Goodwin. Remsburg, a Maryland native, had moved to Fayetteville, probably about 1880, from Danville, Virginia to apprentice under Lauder.²¹ On June 8, 1888, the day following Lauder's death, this advertisement appeared in *The Messenger*, a Fayetteville newspaper:

Raleigh Marble Works
415 and 419 Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, N.C.

-Branch yard-
Lauder's old stand-
Fayetteville, N.C.

Manufacturer of all kinds of monuments,
and tombstones in marbles or Granite,
Also contractor for all kinds of Building
Work, Curbing, Posts, Steps, Sills & c.,

DESIGNS of all descriptions kept on hand and
sent to any address on application,
CHAS. A. GOODWIN.
Proprietor

¹⁹ Johnson, *Hometown Heritage*, 52.

²⁰ Catherine W. Bishir, personal communication, December 30, 1991.

²¹ Robert Remsburg, Fayetteville, telephone conversation with author, 18 November 1983.

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Context for Criterion A: Early Public Cemeteries in North Carolina

Public cemeteries would seem to have been a necessity for new towns, such as Wilmington, Beaufort, Elizabeth City, Raleigh, Hillsborough, and Salisbury, established in North Carolina's coastal plain and Piedmont in the eighteenth century, but the establishment of a public burying ground usually did not occur until many years after the town's establishment. The oldest cemetery in some towns originated as a public burying ground, but most often it was a church burying ground, and frequently these were later adapted for public use.

In 1731 a private citizen deeded the land for the "Old Burying Ground" in Beaufort to the town, founded in 1713. New Bern was founded in 1710, but its public cemetery, Cedar Grove, dates to 1854, when Christ Episcopal Church, which established the burying ground at this location in 1800, donated it to the city.²² Hillsborough, established in the mid-eighteenth century, used the same solution of most early towns: the burying ground of the First Presbyterian Church evolved into the town cemetery. Wilmington, established in the mid-eighteenth century, opened its first public cemetery, Oakdale Cemetery, on the outskirts of town in 1855. This was one of the earliest picturesquely designed "garden cemeteries" in North Carolina. Prior to 1855, the burying ground at St. James Episcopal Church had served as Wilmington's defacto public graveyard.

Some towns established public burying grounds from their beginnings. Raleigh, established in 1792 as the state capital, set aside a large block bordering the east side of town as a city cemetery. Its formal quadrilinear plan mirrored the city plan of Raleigh. When the City Cemetery became full in the 1860s, a new "garden cemetery," Oakwood Cemetery, was laid out in 1869 in a suburban location. Salisbury, established about 1760, has had a public burying ground, known as the "Old English Cemetery," since 1770, when a plot was donated to the town by the British government. In the 1850s a garden cemetery, Chestnut Hill Cemetery, was built in the Salisbury suburbs. Fayetteville established a town cemetery in 1785 on land donated by a citizen. This is the original portion of Cross Creek Cemetery.

Thus Fayetteville, Beaufort, Raleigh, and Salisbury are among the few towns in the state that established public cemeteries in the eighteenth century. Each of these cemeteries, the Old Burying Ground, Cross Creek Cemetery, City Cemetery, and the Old English Cemetery, contains the graves of all citizens of their respective towns, not just those who belonged to a particular church. Each cemetery also is an encyclopaedia of the history of its town, for it contains the remains of both its prominent citizens, whose works have lived after them, and the far greater number of ordinary, now forgotten citizens.

The physical character of each cemetery reflects its town. Beaufort's cemetery is landscaped with a dense cover of ancient live oak trees and native and cultivated shrubs. Cross Creek Cemetery is located on a bluff above the meanders of Cross Creek, the stream that attracted the first settlers to this area in the mid-eighteenth century. Given Fayetteville's strong cultural connections with Connecticut in the early nineteenth century, it is fitting that the 1833 addition to Cross Creek Cemetery was modeled on New Haven's own public cemetery. In its classical

²² Cedar Grove Cemetery National Register Nomination, 1972.

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design and social restriction by quadrant, Raleigh's City Cemetery reflects its governmental origins and social hierarchies. The two west quadrants were reserved for city residents, the northeast quadrant for Negro persons, and the southeast quadrant for "strangers." Salisbury's "Old English Cemetery" had no formal plan nor racial or residence restrictions, in keeping with its position as a frontier trading village.

Context for Criterion C: Funerary Sculpture in North Carolina

Gravestones dating from the late eighteenth century to the 1840s in Cross Creek Cemetery are similar to those of other early graveyards in North Carolina's oldest towns. A small scattering of eighteenth-century gravemakers survives in these cemeteries. In the Coastal Plain, most of these were imported from New England; in the Piedmont, most were made by local artisans. The heyday of funerary art in all of these cemeteries is the nineteenth century, dominated by gravemarkers imported from out-of-state at the beginning and by the virtuoso displays of local marblecutters at the end.

Beaufort's cemetery reflects the town's port status, for the gravemarkers are signed by a wide variety of firms who worked in major ports along the Eastern Seaboard. Because of its small size and the ease of having gravestones delivered by boat, Beaufort never had a local stonecutter whose work stands in the cemetery.

Raleigh's cemetery has a number of handsome marble gravestones from commercial stonecutting shops in Philadelphia, Petersburg, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina. From the 1830s to the 1850s there are a group of granite gravestones, all unsigned, that were undoubtedly cut by the stonecutters of the 1830s State Capitol out of the same granite used for the building. Chief among these cutters was Scotsman William Stronach, who set up his monument shop beside the cemetery in the 1830s and worked there until his death in 1857. George Lauder worked for him for a few years. Unfortunately Stronach did not sign his work, and the few stones documented to him through estate records are of standard professional marble manufacture. While the granite stones at City Cemetery, probably by Stronach, are unusually early examples of granite monuments for North Carolina cemeteries, the display of Scottish stone craftsmanship is not as definitive as in Lauder's gravestones at Cross Creek Cemetery.

Salisbury's status as a cultural crossroads is reflected in a wide variety of types representing different cultural traditions in its "Old English Cemetery." During the mid-and-late 1800s, a number of local stonecutters set up shop in Salisbury, but none stayed for long, again reflecting the frontier economy of the town.

Cross Creek Cemetery, however, was the laboratory of George Lauder, the most productive and most important stonecutter in North Carolina during the nineteenth century. During the central third of the century, Lauder installed over one hundred gravestones at the cemetery. Approximately forty-six of these are signed; about the same number of unsigned stones are attributed to him. The sculptural style of the stones evolves from decade to decade throughout this period, from the urn-and-willow style to the Classical Revival to various Victorian Revival styles, yet always possesses a distinctive Scottish robustness and austerity. His earliest stones are headstones and ledgers, with obelisks and taller headstones and monuments in later years. He often utilized floral symbolism on women's stones and sometimes biblical symbolism or Masonic emblems on stones for men. His

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lettering exhibits a great diversity of form, with several different scripts often on one stone.

Cross Creek Cemetery contains the most complete collection of the work of a single master gravestone cutter in North Carolina. Lauder was able to spend his entire career in Fayetteville not just because his work was so popular among Fayetteville citizens, but also because Fayetteville was the major supply town for the backcountry, and Lauder was able to ship stones overland to a large inland region of the state.

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Carolina.

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fayetteville, 1908, sheet 14. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina.

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Section 10: Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of Cross Creek Cemetery Number One is the plot shown on the accompanying 1996 survey drawn by the Engineering Division of the City of Fayetteville at a scale of 1"=100'.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the entire Cross Creek Cemetery Number One as deeded in 1785 and 1833, which was largely developed by the early twentieth century.

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Photographs:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: Ruth Little

Date: November 1997

Location of negatives: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh

- A. Overall view from Section I looking northeast towards military section.
- B. Brick retaining wall at southern end of Section I.
- C. View of Thomas Duene stone, in Section I, looking west.
- D. View of Robert Adam table-tomb, in Section I, looking northwest.
- E. Overall view from military section, looking southeast, with AME Zion Church in background.
- F. View of Confederate Monument, in Section I, looking northwest.
- G. Overall view showing low brick boundary wall and row of crape myrtle, looking northeast from N. Cool Spring Street.
- H. View of Samuel H. Pemberton stone, in Section II.

Cross Creek Cemetery No. 1
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co.
Vander Quad

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