



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor  
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Division of Historical Resources  
David J. Olson, Director

April 25, 2003

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Manager  
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: David Brook *DSB for David Brook*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replace Bridge No. 125 on  
NC 24 over Cross Creek, Fayetteville, B-4090, Cumberland County,  
ER03-0469

Thank you for your letter of April 8, 2003, transmitting the survey report by Sarah A. Woodard of Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc. for the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

Cross Creek Cemetery Number One, located at the corner of North Cool Spring and Grove (NC 24) Streets.

Fayetteville Downtown Historic District, located in the heart of Fayetteville and including Hay, Person, Green, Gillespie, Bow, Old, West Russell, and Cool Spring Streets.

We concur that the National Register property boundaries for the Cross Creek Cemetery and the Fayetteville Downtown Historic District, as described and delineated in the survey report, agree with the National Register boundaries in the nominations.

We concur that the following property is listed on the North Carolina Study List and remains potentially eligible for listing in the National Register:

Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two, located on the north side of Grove Street at the intersection with Ann Street. The cemetery is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for its association with the city's post-Civil War development

[www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us](http://www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us)

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4618	(919) 733-6545 • 715-4801

April 25, 2003

Page 2

and recovery. The site is also significant for its concentrated collections of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century gravestone artistry and its formal and intact geometric landscape plan. In addition, the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration D for its association with the city of Fayetteville's development and design features.

We concur that the National Register boundaries, as described and delineated in the survey report, agree with the proposed National Register boundaries in the Study List application.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Bridge No. 125

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr

bc: ✓ Southern/McBride  
County

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
Phase II Final Identification and Evaluation**

Replacement of Bridge No. 125 on N.C. Highway 24 (Grove Street) over Cross Creek  
Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina  
Federal Aid No. BRSTP-24(17)  
State Project No. 8.1444001  
TIP No. B-4090

**Prepared by:**

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.  
5400 Glenwood Avenue  
Suite 412  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27612-3228  
919-785-9702

**Prepared for:**

QK4  
7520 East Independence Boulevard  
Suite 120  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28227



**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH  
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS**

March 26, 2003

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
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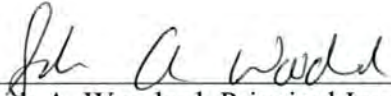
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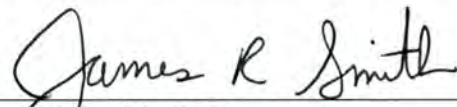
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Federal Highway Administration

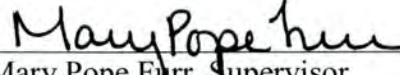
March 26, 2003

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Sarah A. Woodard, Principal Investigator  
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

3/26/03  
\_\_\_\_\_  
date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
James R. Smith, CEP  
QK4

4/1/03  
\_\_\_\_\_  
date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

4.8.2003  
\_\_\_\_\_  
date

**Replace Bridge No. 125 on North Carolina Highway 24 over Cross Creek  
Cumberland County, North Carolina  
TIP No. B-4090**

**Project Description**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 125 on N.C. Highway 24 over Cross Creek in Fayetteville in Cumberland County with a new structure (figure 1). Bridge No. 125 (plates 27-30) was built in 1951 and its present condition is rated as poor. The bridge has a sufficiency rating of 47.5 out of 100. The bridge does not have a present weight posting.

The bridge carries a four-lane highway and sidewalks over a stream in a wooded setting in Fayetteville. The five-span, 201' long steel stringer bridge with a concrete deck is supported on reinforced concrete post and beam interior bents on H-pile and concrete cap beam end bents. The bridge is finished with standard concrete balustrades with stepped end posts. The balustrades are a standard design used by the state highway commission since about 1940. The granite plaque is inscribed, "Cumberland County, State Project 3443, Federal Aid, 1951."

N.C. 24 (Grove Street) is functionally classified as an urban other principal arterial. Land use in the project area consists of a mixture of commercial uses with the Cross Creek Cemetery located immediately northwest of the bridge and the limits of the Fayetteville Downtown Historic District located approximately one-and-a-half blocks southwest of the bridge.

Currently, there is only one alternative being evaluated. It is recommended that the bridge be replaced in place with an onsite detour. The existing bridge has seven lanes that could be used to maintain traffic onsite. The new bridge could then be constructed using phase construction leaving two lanes open with the possibility of reversible peak hour lanes. Above ground utilities are located on both sides of the bridge.

**Purpose of the Survey and Report**

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPEI) conducted a survey and compiled this report for the NCDOT in order to identify architectural resources located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a Categorical Exclusion (CE). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the CE and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

be given an opportunity for comment. This report is on file at the NCDOT and available for review by the public.

### **Methodology**

EPEI conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR44716); 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) dated February 2, 1996.

EPEI conducted an intensive survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project might cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

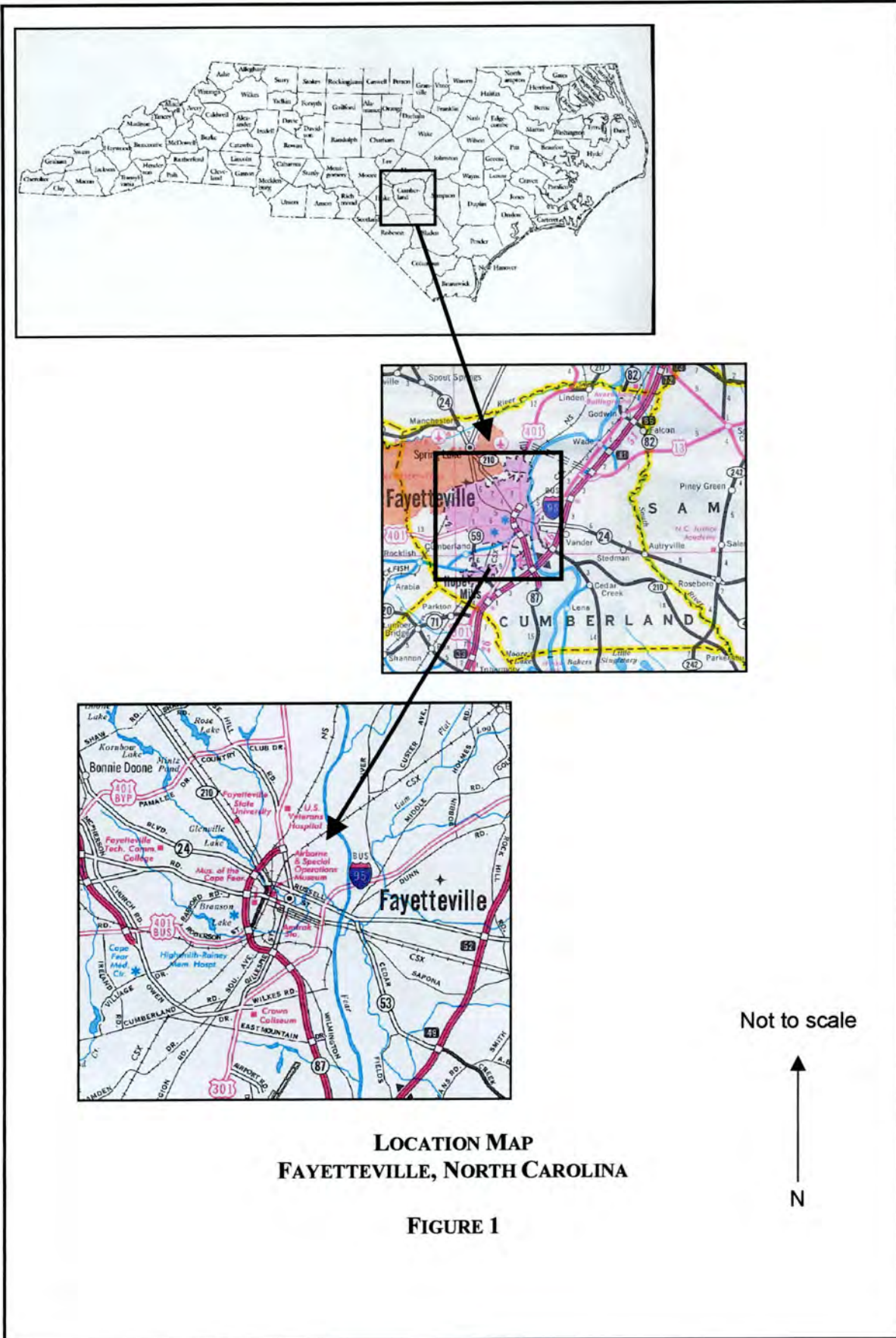
The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background research on the project area. EPEI staff conducted a field survey on December 13, 2002, on foot, to delineate the APE and to identify all properties within this area that were built prior to 1952. The boundaries of the APE are shown on an area map of the project (figure 2). The project alternatives study area and APE boundaries are also delineated on an aerial photograph (figure 3). All structures fifty years of age and over in the APE were photographed and keyed to an area map (figures 3 and 4).

An EPEI historian conducted background research at the HPO in Raleigh and interviews with Bruce Daws, Fayetteville's historic properties manager; Michelle Michael, a Fayetteville-based preservation consultant and principal investigator for the 2000-2001 architectural survey of Fayetteville; and Ruth Little, a Raleigh-based preservation consultant, Fayetteville native, and author of the Fayetteville Downtown Historic District and Cross Creek Cemetery Number One National Register Nominations.

Bruce Daws, Fayetteville's historic properties manager, informed EPEI of potential archaeological resources on Cross Creek immediately north of Grove Street. These may include a wall or walls relating to a mill and archaeological evidence of the original mid-eighteenth century settlement of Cross Creek. EPEI notified the primary engineering firm, QK4.

### **Summary of Survey Findings**

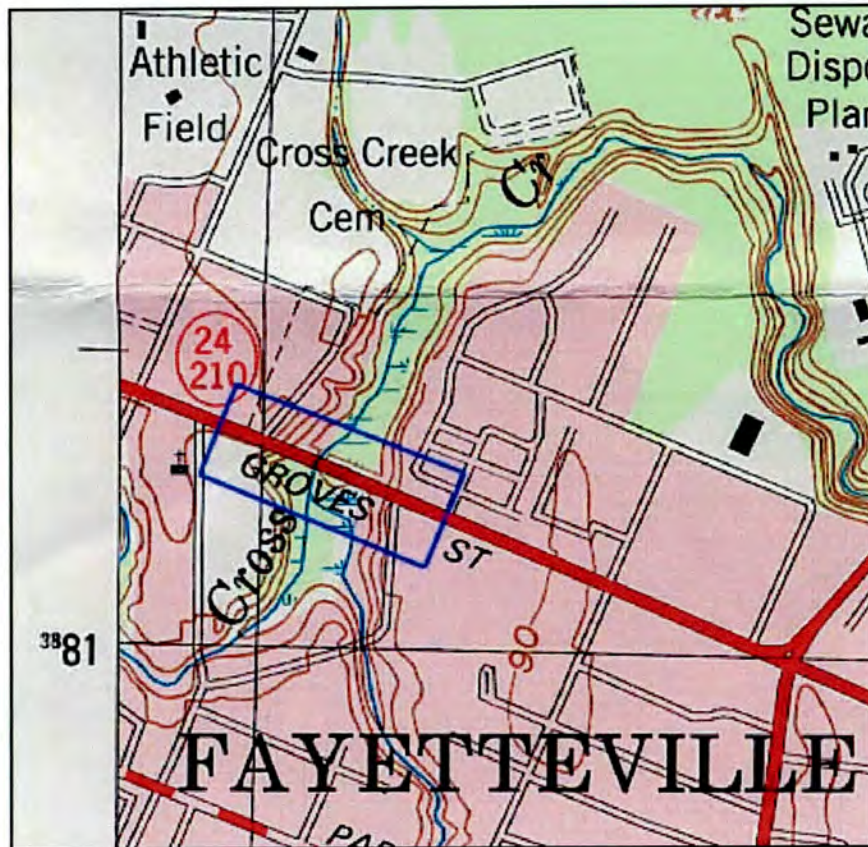
The bridge under consideration spans Cross Creek in Fayetteville in Cumberland County. The project area is within Fayetteville's city limits northeast of the city's central downtown business district. Bridge No. 125 is a 201-foot-long concrete bridge on I-beams. The APE includes one district listed on the National Register, the Downtown Fayetteville Historic District, one property listed in the National Register, Cross Creek Cemetery Number One, and one individual property listed in the North Carolina Study List and considered eligible for listing in the National Register, Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two.



**LOCATION MAP  
FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA**

**FIGURE 1**





**AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

not to scale

**BRIDGE NO. 125 ON N.C. HIGHWAY 24 (GROVE STREET)**  
**TIP No. B-4090**  
FAYETTEVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA  
Vander, NC Quadrangle



**Figure 2**

APE 



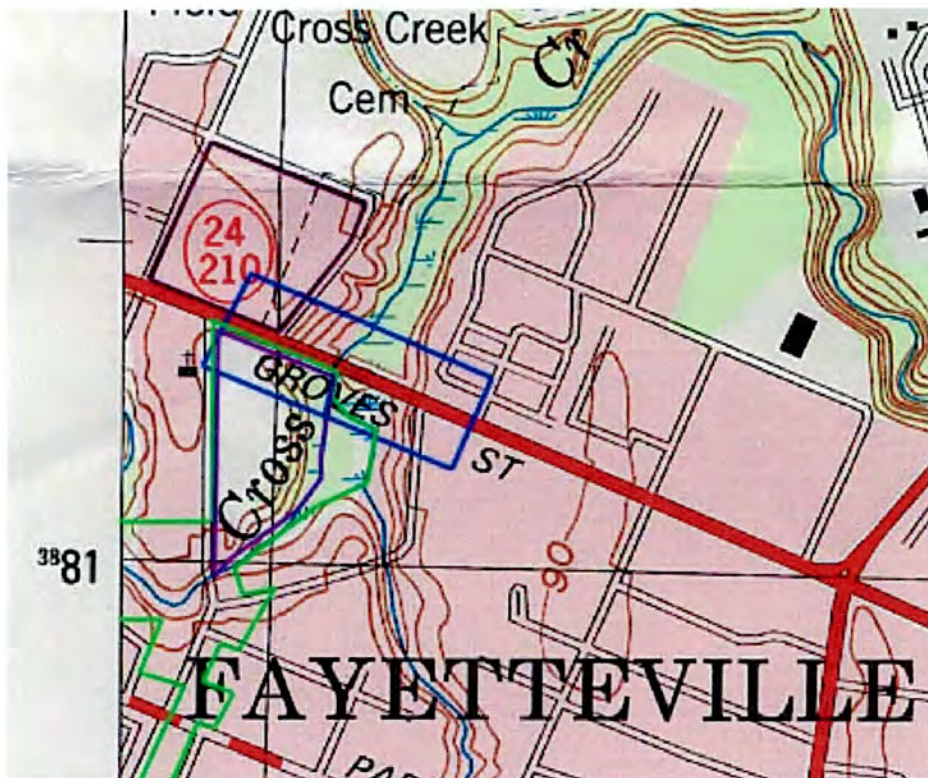
**PROPERTY LOCATION AERIAL PHOTO**

**BRIDGE NO. 125 ON N.C. HIGHWAY 24 (GROVE STREET)  
TIP No. B-4090  
FAYETTEVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**Figure 3**

not to scale





**PROPERTY LOCATION MAP**

not to scale

**BRIDGE NO. 125 ON N.C. HIGHWAY 24 (GROVE STREET)**  
**TIP No. B-4090**  
 FAYETTEVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA  
 Vander, NC Quadrangle



**Figure 4**

- APE —
- Fayetteville Downtown Historic District —
- Cross Creek Cemetery No. 1 —
- Cross Creek Cemetery No. 2 —

## Property Inventory and Evaluations

### *Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places*

#### **Cross Creek Cemetery Number One**

##### Location

Cross Creek Cemetery Number One occupies a 4.98-acre lot at the corner of North Cool Spring and Grove (N.C. Highway 24) streets in Fayetteville (figures 5 and 6).

##### Date of Construction

The cemetery was established in 1785.

##### Description

Cross Creek Cemetery Number One is situated on 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. Well-manicured shrubs, including boxwoods, are scattered about many of the family plots in the northern section of the cemetery. Approximately 1,170 gravemarkers stand in the cemetery. Most were installed in the nineteenth century, while one percent are from the eighteenth century. A few were put up between 1900 and 1948 and thirteen are post-1948 markers. Two floods in 1908 and 1945 are believed to have washed several gravemarkers away.

Cross Creek Cemetery exhibits almost every major type of gravemarker found in North Carolina, including brick vaults, ledgers, tomb-tables, headstones, obelisks, pedestal-tombs, and granite monuments (plate 2). Most markers are head and footstones while wooden markers are the only type not represented.

The Confederate Cemetery, in which soldiers of both the Civil War and the Spanish American War are buried, is located at the eastern edge (plate 4). The first Confederate Monument erected in North Carolina was dedicated here in 1868. This area was apparently assigned as the Confederate Cemetery in 1866 and contains approximately forty-three stones of small government-issue design.

Retaining walls delineate much of the cemetery's boundary. A hand-made brick, stepped retaining wall on the creek side is approximately fifteen feet high and creates the southern boundary of the cemetery (plate 6). The wall, with a molded brick cornice, overlooks the remains of an old gristmill across Cross Creek. A low brick boundary wall, about one-and-a-half to two feet tall, dates from the twentieth century and bounds the cemetery along North Cool Spring Street and Grove Street (plate 2). Just outside a row of crape myrtle, this low brick wall stands approximately twenty-five feet from the street and is laid in common bond, capped with concrete and accentuated by a hipped concrete cap approximately every eight feet. Cross Creek, which has a wooded bank, bounds the cemetery to the southeast and east.

### Historical Background

Most early cemeteries in North Carolina towns were associated with a church. Many were either later turned over to the town for public use or were owned and maintained by the church, but non-members were also buried there, as was the case in Wilmington where St. James Episcopal Church was the defacto public burying ground. During the eighteenth century, Raleigh, Beaufort, Salisbury, and Fayetteville were the only towns in North Carolina with truly public cemeteries without a church association.<sup>1</sup>

In 1778 the communities of Cross Creek and Campbellton (a Scottish settlement chartered in 1762) joined as Upper and Lower Campbellton. The unified towns were renamed Fayetteville in 1783. Two years later, in August 1785, James Hogg of Hillsborough deeded a narrow parcel of land, lying between Cross Creek and North Cool Spring Street, to the town of Fayetteville for five shillings for use as a cemetery.<sup>2</sup> The resulting cemetery is known today as Cross Creek Cemetery Number One. The first interment is thought to be that of Thomas Duene, who died November 9, 1786 at the age of twenty-six. The discoid-shaped marker features a soul face. Other gravemarkers soon surrounded Thomas Duene's.

In 1833, John Eccles conveyed in his will the remaining land between the north edge of the graveyard and Grove Street to the town for cemetery expansion.<sup>3</sup> The brick wall at the southern end is said to have been built by Lewis Barge, an early nineteenth century merchant who owned the local brickyard. In 1845, a superintendent of graveyards was appointed to look after interments and the care of the walks and avenues in the cemetery.<sup>4</sup>

On December 30, 1868, the first Confederate monument erected in North Carolina was installed in Cross Creek Cemetery. Soldiers who had been killed in battle and were buried in various locations or had died in hospitals in Fayetteville were re-interred on the eastern edge of the cemetery overlooking Cross Creek. 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.

The statewide importance of several people interred in Cross Creek Cemetery Number One is well established. These include leading eighteenth and nineteenth century politicians such as the South's first federal judge, a former Secretary of the Navy under President Franklin Pierce, a former acting Governor of North Carolina, an architect, and legislators. Most of the city's early leaders are buried here as well.<sup>5</sup>

One of those interred was George Lauder, one of the most influential stonecutters in the state. Many Scottish stonecutters made their ways into North Carolina in the 1830s, but

<sup>1</sup> Ruth Little, "Cross Creek Cemetery Number One," National Register Nomination, 1998, section 8, 16.

<sup>2</sup> James Hogg, deed dated August 7, 1785, recorded April term, 1821, Cumberland County Deed Book 33, 402-403, N.C. State Archives.

<sup>3</sup> John Eccles, will dated March 16, 1832, recorded December term, 1833, Cumberland County Wills Book B, 227, N.C. State Archives.

<sup>4</sup> John A. Oates, *The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear* (1950 reprint, Charlotte, N.C.: The Dowd Press, Inc, 1972), 114.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

none had a greater impact on the state's graveyards than Lauder. He set up his marble yard on Hay Street in 1845, and for the next forty years his work filled graveyards throughout the Upper Cape Fear. He cut the largest number of gravestones (in the thousands), spread over the widest geographic region (almost two-thirds of the state), of any stonecutter in North Carolina prior to the twentieth century.<sup>6</sup> Although gravestones in Cross Creek Cemetery represent nearly every style of marker found in North Carolina, thanks to Lauder's work the cemetery also contains the most complete collection of the work of a single master gravestone cutter in North Carolina.<sup>7</sup>

#### Evaluation of Eligibility

Cross Creek Cemetery Number One was listed in the National Register in 1998. The property meets Criterion Consideration D because it derives primary significance from its historical importance and 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 land was deeded for a public burial place and 1948, the last year in which the cemetery met the fifty-year age requirement for significance at the time of its nomination. The cemetery also has statewide significance under Criterion C in the area of art as one of the most important collections of nineteenth century funerary sculpture in North Carolina.

While twenty-four individual graves may meet Criterion B for their association with persons significant to the history of North Carolina or Fayetteville, these graves comprise only two-percent of the 1,170 graves in Cross Creek Cemetery Number One. Therefore, the cemetery, as a collection, is not eligible under Criterion B.

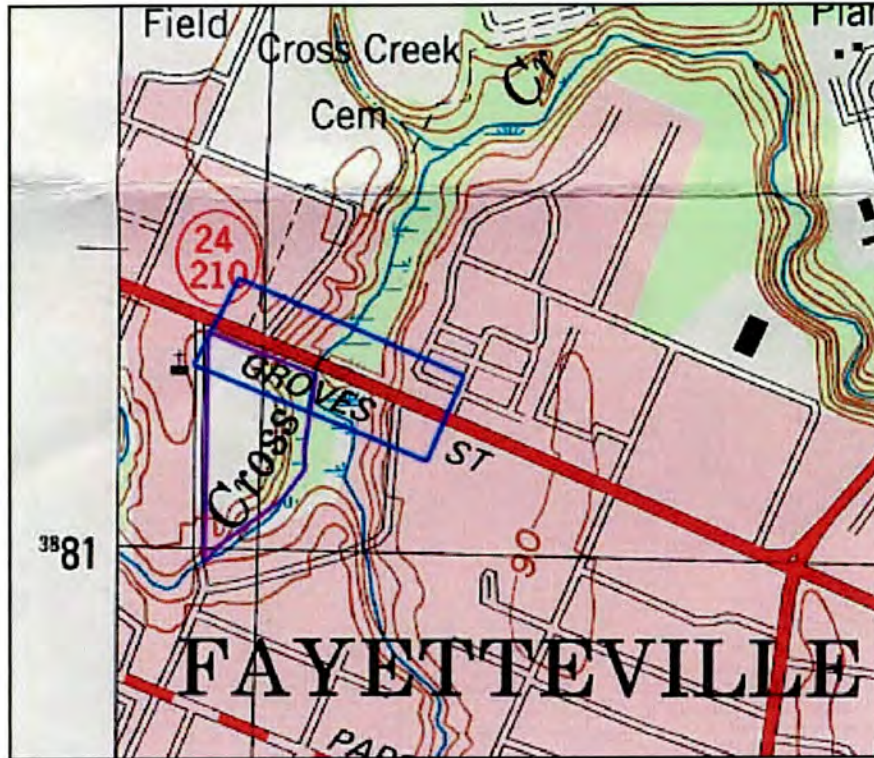
#### Boundaries

Cross Creek Cemetery Number One includes just under five acres of land, bounded on the west by North Cool Spring Street, on the north by Grove Street, and on the east and southeast by Cross Creek. This boundary includes the entire Cross Creek Cemetery as deeded in 1785 and 1833, which was largely developed by the early twentieth century.

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<sup>6</sup> Ruth Little, *Sticks and Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998), 200.

<sup>7</sup> Little, "Cross Creek Cemetery Number One," section 8, 13, and 18.




**CROSS CREEK CEMETERY NUMBER ONE**

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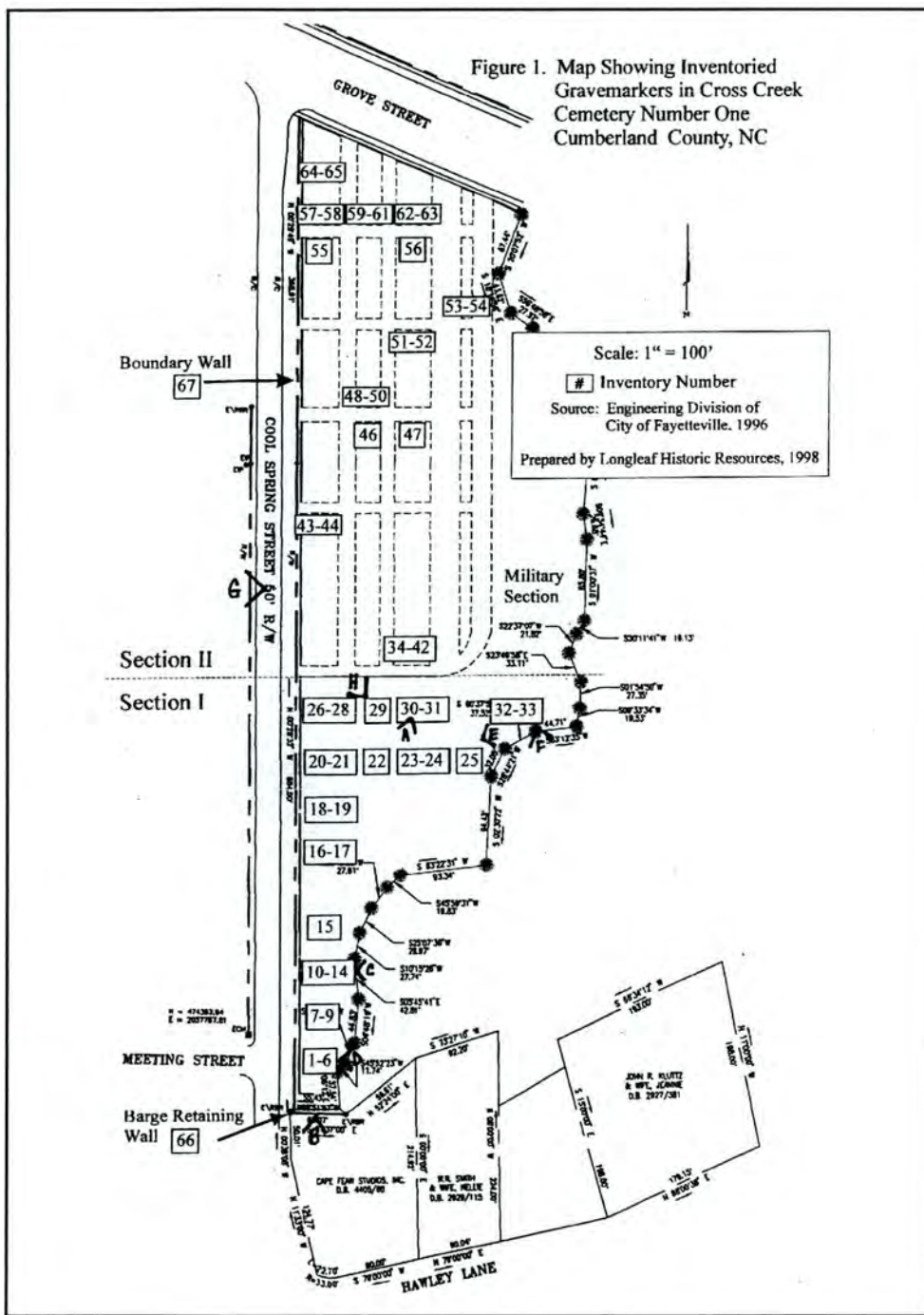
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY AND APE  
ON USGS MAP  
Vander, NC Quadrangle



**Figure 5**

National Register Boundary 

APE 



CROSS CREEK CEMETERY NUMBER ONE  
MAP FROM NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

Figure 6





Plate 1: Facing northeast from Cross Creek Cemetery Number One



Plate 2: Cross Creek Cemetery Number One, facing northeast from North Cool Spring Street



Plate 3: Grave of Mrs. Ruth Robinson, 1806



Plate 4: Confederate monument and military grave markers



Plate 5: Early nineteenth century markers on west side of cemetery



Plate 6: Southern retaining wall

## **Fayetteville Downtown Historic District**

### Location

The Fayetteville Downtown Historic District encompasses the heart of the city of Fayetteville and includes Hay, Person, Green, Gillespie, Bow, Old, West Russell, and Cool Spring streets (figures 7 and 8).

### Date of Construction

The district's period of significance begins in 1786 and ends in 1949. Two buildings and Cross Creek Cemetery Number One date from the eighteenth century. Seventeen contributing properties are antebellum and twenty-five were constructed in the late nineteenth century. Roughly forty-four contributing properties were built between 1900 and 1949.

### Description

Located in the center of the city, the Fayetteville Downtown Historic District is composed principally of the town's 1783 street plan of four streets radiating from a central square containing the 1832 brick Market House. The boundaries of the Fayetteville Downtown Historic District extend outward from the Market House four blocks west along Hay Street to the railroad tracks, three blocks east along Person Street, two blocks south along Gillespie Street, and two blocks north along Green Street. The eastern boundary runs just east of Cool Spring Street, one of the main roads of the eighteenth century settlement. The district contains a total of 150 principal resources and nineteen secondary resources. Seventy-two percent contribute to the architectural and historical significance of the district. The district includes forty-one properties already listed in the National Register as a result of the 1982 "Historic Resources of Fayetteville" Multiple Resource Nomination and as part of two districts, Liberty Row, listed in 1973, and the Market House Square Historic District, listed in 1983.

Several landmarks from the early settlement of Fayetteville survive in the district where Cross Creek runs beneath Cool Spring Street. Cool Spring Tavern (NR 1972), built in 1788, is the oldest building in Fayetteville and is a vernacular, Federal style two-story frame house with an engaged two-story porch and elegant Palladian entrance (plate 7). Beside the tavern, the Cool Spring flows from the bank of Cross Creek, while across Cool Spring Street an early twentieth century grist mill stands on the site of McNeil's Mill, an eighteenth century mill and trading center. Across the creek, Cross Creek Cemetery Number One (NR 1998), established in 1785, contains a significant collection of gravestones dating from 1786 to 1964.

The earliest surviving commercial buildings in the district lie on the north side of Person Street. Known as Liberty Row and listed in the National Register in 1973, this early block contains the oldest commercial building in the district, the circa 1791 Liberty Point Store, a Federal style building on the point of Person and Bow streets (plates 8 and 9). Meticulously restored, the building remains one of Fayetteville's major landmarks. The row also contains several antebellum buildings and small, two-story, Victorian-era stores built between 1896 and 1916.

At the center of the district is the 1832 Market House (plate 10). Modeled after an eighteenth century English town hall, the building is a National Historic Landmark. The buildings surrounding Market House Square are mostly late nineteenth and early twentieth century, one- and two-story brick commercial buildings built as drug stores, harness and buggy shops, and eating establishments. All four corners of the square contain landmark buildings. The circa 1884, three-story, Second Empire style building that originally housed the Sedberry Drug Store and the circa 1916, five-story Lawyer's Building stand at the southeast corner. Located on the southwest corner is the circa 1893 three-story Knights of Pythias building. The city's first skyscraper, the ten-story former National Bank of Fayetteville, built in 1926, stands at the northwest corner (plate 11), while the circa 1850 Fleishman Store marks the northeast corner. Green Street, running north from the Market House, is lined with a few surviving resources from the nineteenth century and recent commercial development.

Throughout the 1800s and early 1900s, the compact business district expanded westward along Hay Street to Haymount Hill, a ridge where the United States Arsenal and a number of residences were built in the antebellum period. Lined with a variety of different styles of commercial architecture, the street features two antebellum Greek Revival style commercial buildings, the former Waddill's Store and the former Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company Building, intertwined with late Victorian-era, Classical Revival, and Art Moderne buildings.

Public buildings and churches are interspersed throughout the district. The imposing Neoclassical Revival style United States Post Office was erected at the southwest corner of Hay and Maxwell streets in 1911 (plate 12). The Neoclassical Revival style Cumberland County Courthouse arose in 1924 at the southeast corner of Gillespie and Franklin streets. The two earliest churches encompass the shells of earlier church buildings, which burned in the Great Fire of 1831. Built in 1832 according to the design of A.J. Davis, the First Presbyterian Church (NR 1976) is the oldest church in the city of Fayetteville (plate 13). Located at the northeast corner of Ann and Bow streets, the church stands as a well-preserved example of the Greek Revival style and features a substantial wooden truss roof. The second oldest church, the stuccoed St. John's Episcopal Church (NR 1974) on Green Street, was rebuilt circa 1833 as a striking early example of the Gothic Revival style with Gothic windows and doors, a crenellated façade gable, and towers with multiple turrets. Situated on North Cool Spring Street, the 1893 Evans Metropolitan AME Zion Church (NR 1983), built by African American artisans, is a red brick Victorian Gothic style church, one of the major landmarks of African American history in North Carolina (plate 14). It stands on the site of the first Methodist church in Fayetteville founded circa 1800 by Henry Evans, a free black shoemaker and preacher from Virginia. A dramatic Romanesque Revival style church (NR 1983) built for the First Baptist congregation in 1910 stands at the corner of Old and Anderson streets. The 1908 brick Gothic Revival Hay Street United Methodist Church (NR 1983) at the corner of Hay and Old streets was built for the principal white Methodist congregation of Fayetteville (plate 15).

Two important railroad-related structures stand in the district. The 1890 Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Passenger Depot (NR 1983) is one of the few Romanesque Revival style depots surviving in North Carolina (plate 16). The 1911 brick Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station (NR 1983) at the west edge of the district stands as the only example of commercial Dutch Colonial Revival architecture in Fayetteville (plate 17). The Prince Charles Hotel (NR 1983), a seven-story red brick Colonial Revival style hotel, was finished in 1925 beside the A.C.L. depot to serve railroad travelers.

Three brick warehouses dating from the 1830s to the early twentieth century testify to Fayetteville's significance as a trading center. The oldest warehouse in the district is a four-unit brick structure built just after the fire of 1831 on Bow Street. The early twentieth century J.H. Culbreth and Company warehouse stands on Maxwell Street beside the railroad tracks, and the Barbee and Company cotton warehouse, built about 1914, is located along the tracks on Donaldson Street.

Notable Art Deco and Moderne style buildings of the 1940s and 1950s are on Hay Street, which had become the premier retail avenue by the early twentieth century. The elegant Moderne style Capitol Department Store at 126-130 Hay Street features white marble veneer with a giant bay window above the street level (plate 18). Next door, Horne's Drug Store's Moderne façade is faced with maroon opaque glass.

In the eastern half of the district, along Person, Cool Spring, and Green streets, stand about ten dwellings adjacent to the commercial core. Just north of the Market House, the circa 1855 Kyle House (NR 1972) is a transitional Greek Revival-Italianate style brick townhouse. Small Craftsman houses erected for railroad engineers and larger Queen Anne and Colonial Revival homes built for physicians and local merchants front on Person and Cool Spring streets. The circa 1908 Dr. J.A. McKethan House is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, Colonial Revival residence set on a spacious lot surrounded by a stone retaining wall. Next door, the 1927 Charles Rankin House is an imposing two-story, Colonial Revival dwelling built for a local merchant.

### Historical Background

The earliest settlement on the site of Fayetteville was known as Cross Creek and was established around 1760 at the confluence of Cross Creek and Blounts Creek just above the Cape Fear River, the major navigable river in North Carolina. In 1762, the General Assembly chartered another settlement, Campbellton, one mile east of Cross Creek, as the location of a new courthouse. Cross Creek, however, was located on higher, drier ground and as a result was more prosperous. In 1778, the state legislature yielded to local pressure and combined the two into Upper and Lower Campbellton and moved the courthouse to Cross Creek. In 1783, the town was incorporated as Fayetteville in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette. At this time, a new town plan with grid-patterned streets was laid out with two town squares: James Square, site of the courthouse, and Town Square, site of the Statehouse (predecessor of the Market House). Hay, Gillespie, Person and Ramsey streets were named for legislators who laid out the new plan.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Oates, 102; Roy Parker, *Cumberland County: A Brief History* (Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1990), 21-23.

In the late eighteenth century, Fayetteville emerged as a major trading center between the port of Wilmington at the mouth of the Cape Fear and the state's western backcountry. The town was being considered as the site for the new state capital in 1787, so the town fathers constructed a market house in the south square, naming it the "Statehouse," although its official function was a town hall and market house. Fayetteville's plans were thwarted when the State Convention of 1788 met in Hillsborough and selected a site in Wake County for the new center of government.<sup>9</sup>

Some state legislation was, however, carried out in Fayetteville. While the new capital was under construction, the General Assembly met in Fayetteville's "Statehouse" in 1789. Here, representatives ratified the United States Constitution and chartered the University of North Carolina. The 1790 census listed a town population of about one thousand whites, five hundred slaves, and thirty-four free African Americans.<sup>10</sup> One of these free blacks was Henry Evans, a preacher originally from Virginia who established a church in Fayetteville in 1790. Now known as Evans Metropolitan AME Zion Church (NR 1983), the original church is said to have been the first constructed in Fayetteville.<sup>11</sup>

By 1820, Fayetteville's population was the second largest in the state after New Bern. By the time the Marquis de Lafayette visited the town in 1825, it could boast of eight mills and a hotel. In 1831, however, a fire destroyed over six hundred structures, including the Statehouse. Rebuilding commenced immediately with an emphasis on brick fireproof construction. The Presbyterian church, designed by A.J. Davis, and the Episcopal church, designed by William Drummond, were reconstructed quickly. In 1832, the Market House was completed in the same form as the Statehouse. Today it is one of the few surviving examples of this type of town hall design in the United States.<sup>12</sup>

With its abundant water power, Fayetteville developed as one of the earliest centers of cotton milling in the state. Henry Donaldson and George McNeil built the first textile mill, Cross Creek Cotton Factory, at the confluence of Cross Creek and Blounts Creek about 1825. It was only the fourth textile factory constructed in the state. In 1843 the Phoenix Factory was built on Cross Creek at Ann Street.<sup>13</sup>

Fayetteville was strategically important to the federal and state governments during the antebellum period and had a federal arsenal as early as 1790. In 1838 a much larger facility, the United States Arsenal, the depository for arms distributed in the South, designed by Scottish engineer William Bell, was built on a large site on top of Haymount,

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<sup>9</sup> Parker, 58; Oates, 260.

<sup>10</sup> Parker, 22-25, 48; Hugh Lefler and A.R. Newsome, *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1963), 102.

<sup>11</sup> Oates, 698, 712; Parker 48.

<sup>12</sup> A woodcut reproduced in Oates, 189, shows that the original Town House was quite similar to the current Market House. Antoinette F. Downing and Vincent J. Scully, Jr., *The Architectural Heritage of Newport, Rhode Island* (New York: Clarkson N. Potter, Inc., 1967), 83-84, Pl. 6.

<sup>13</sup> Kenneth W. Robinson, "The Fayetteville Downtown Historic District, A Report for Certification," Local District Designation Report, Fayetteville Historic Resources Commission, 1988, 14; Parker 62-63; Oates, 185.

the hill at the west edge of the Fayetteville Downtown Historic District. Other than the coastal forts, this was the most significant military installation in antebellum North Carolina and one of four such facilities in the country. During the Civil War, the Confederacy captured the arsenal and began turning out weapons for its troops.<sup>14</sup>

Although Fayetteville prospered as a regional trade and transportation hub, other inland towns, such as Raleigh, began to surpass Fayetteville as the railroad era commenced in the 1850s. The state's earliest railroads bypassed Fayetteville until the Western Railroad traversed forty miles to link the town and the coalfields on Deep River near Sanford in the late 1850s. This line, however, did not connect to others and was of little economic benefit. In the 1840s and 1850s a series of plank roads was proposed to connect Fayetteville to points throughout the Piedmont, but only the 129-mile road to Salem was completed. River transportation also continued to be important, and steamboats plied the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington from the 1810s into the early twentieth century. At the outbreak of the Civil War the town was still the second largest in the state behind Wilmington.<sup>15</sup>

In March 1865, Sherman's troops destroyed the arsenal, four cotton factories, two foundries, three newspaper printing shops, several grist mills, and much private property. Following the war, the city was not able to recover as quickly as other towns with railroads. Fayetteville's economy was in shambles and the population remained stagnant for the remainder of the nineteenth century. The town's charter was revoked in 1881 and reinstated in 1893.<sup>16</sup>

Useful rail transportation came in 1879 when the Western Railroad incorporated into the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway and began a decade-long expansion into South Carolina and northwest to Greensboro and Mt. Airy.<sup>17</sup> The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley built a depot and roundhouse (demolished) beside the main tracks east of Hillsboro Street. The company built an elegant Romanesque Revival brick passenger station in 1890. At about this time, the line merged with the Atlantic Coast Line and another new station was constructed. In 1911, the current passenger depot, a Dutch Colonial Revival style, gambrel-roofed brick building, was constructed on the site of this second passenger depot. The Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad arrived in Fayetteville in 1912.<sup>18</sup>

In the 1880s, new commercial activity cautiously resumed. During the 1890s and early 1900s, the business district became more cosmopolitan, with the construction of major buildings, the establishment of a number of specialty businesses, and civic improvements. By 1897, the town had ten hotels and boarding houses and 150 businesses and tradesmen. A number of new church sanctuaries appeared and the town's first hospital, Marsh-Highland Sanitarium, went up on Green Street. Jewish and Greek families arrived, a new

<sup>14</sup> Parker, 51; Oates, 280-284; Daws interview.

<sup>15</sup> Oates, 280-284.

<sup>16</sup> Oates, 199-200; Parker, 70, 81; Robinson, 18.

<sup>17</sup> Linda Jasperse, "Historic Resources of Fayetteville," Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register Nomination, 1982, 8 B. 13; Oates, 94; Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 308, n. 49.

<sup>18</sup> Oates, 443-444.



post office was constructed, a trolley line began operating, Green Street was paved and in 1916, the five-story, tile-roofed Stein Brothers Department Store arose on Market Square.<sup>19</sup>

The 1920s saw the construction of a new courthouse designed by Greensboro architect Harry Barton and the city's largest hotel, the Prince Charles. The Capitol Department Store on Hay Street opened, as did the National Bank of Fayetteville, the city's only skyscraper.

Following World War II, Fayetteville's population boomed and suburban development increased. Downtown Fayetteville began to suffer economically as growth became concentrated in areas outlying the central city. The 1976 opening of the Cross Creek Mall four miles west of the Market House further crippled downtown's economy. In the 1960s and 1970s, downtown Fayetteville became known for its bars and strip clubs, but a number of revitalization projects in the 1980s and 1990s have revived the commercial district.

#### Evaluation of Eligibility

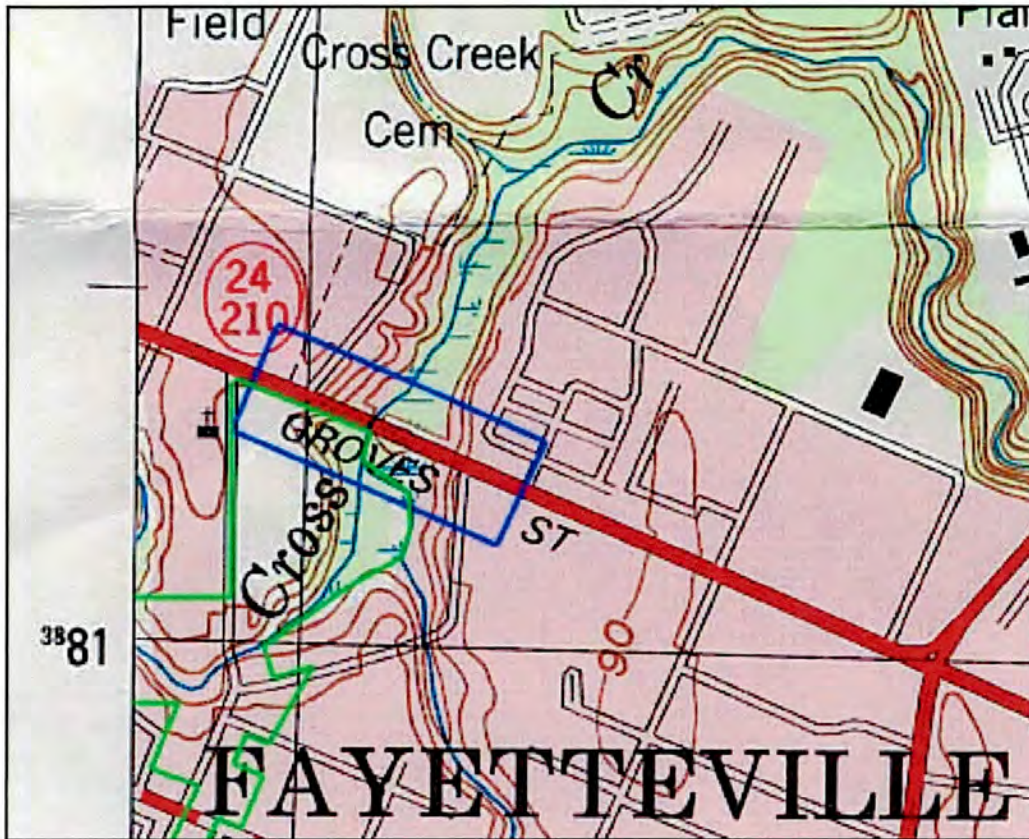
The Fayetteville Downtown Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1999. It is eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of community development and architecture. The district has statewide significance as a remarkably intact town center with governmental, commercial, and residential buildings built from 1788 through the 1940s standing along the streets of the 1783 plan. Its arcaded Market House of 1832 is one of only a few such examples surviving in the United States.

#### Boundaries

The boundaries of the district are shown on the accompanying map (figure 7). The boundaries follow streets, the railroad tracks, Cross Creek, and property lines except in cases where large rear yards or parking lots were excluded. The boundaries are drawn to include the densest concentration of contributing resources in the historic downtown of Fayetteville.

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<sup>19</sup> Parker, 88, 107; Robinson, 19; Oates, 285.




**FAYETTEVILLE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT** not to scale

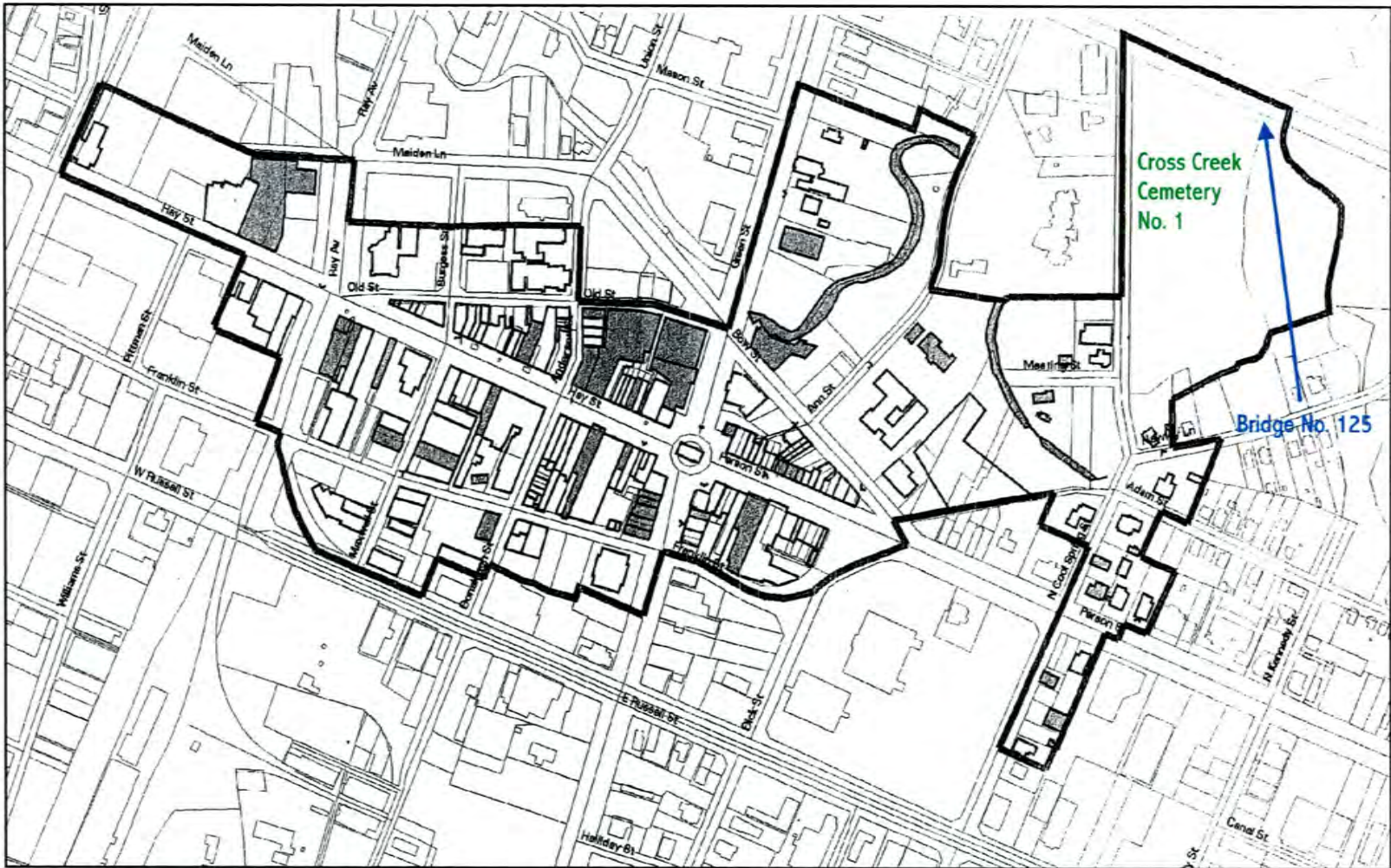
PORTION OF NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY  
AND APE ON USGS MAP  
Vander, NC Quadrangle

**Figure 7**



National Register Boundary 

APE 



FAYETTEVILLE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT  
MAP FROM NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

Figure 8

Not to scale





Plate 7: Cool Spring Tavern, North Cool Spring Street



Plate 8: Liberty Row, Person Street



Plate 9: Liberty Point, Person and Bow streets



Plate 10: Market House



Plate 11: (former) National Bank of Fayetteville, Hay Street at Market Square



Plate 12: (former) United States Post Office, Hay Street

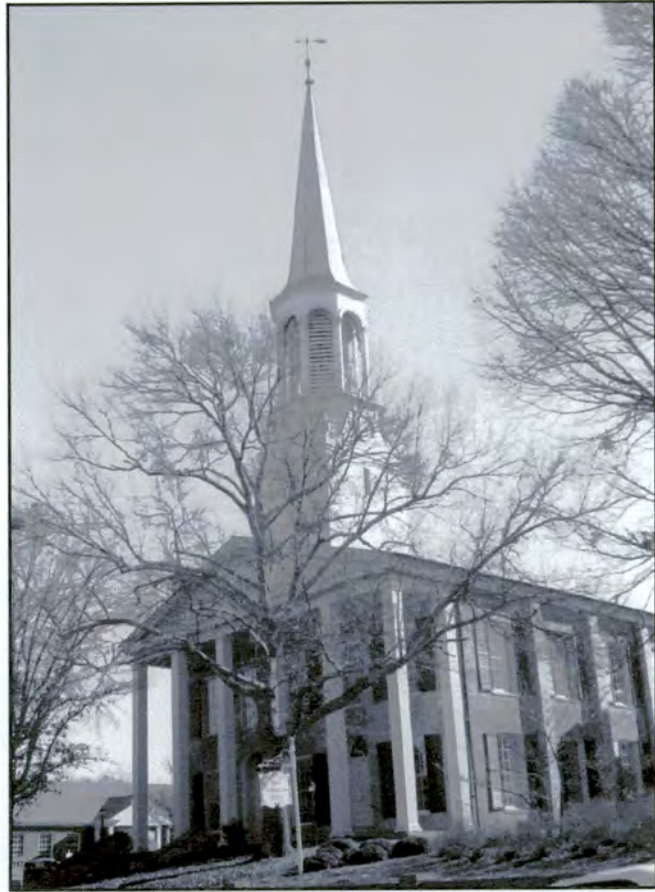


Plate 13: First Presbyterian Church, Ann Street



Plate 14: Evans Metropolitan AME Zion Church, North Cool Spring Street



Plate 15: United Methodist Church, Hay and Old streets



Plate 16: Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Depot, West Russell Street



Plate 17: Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station, Hay Street





Plate 18: The Capitol Department Store, Hay Street



Plate 19: Hay Street, looking west

### *Properties listed on the North Carolina Study List*

#### **Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two**

##### Location

Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two is located on the north side of Grove Street at the intersection with Ann Street (figures 9-11).

##### Date of Construction

Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two was opened in the 1870s. Most of the burials in the cemetery occurred before the mid-twentieth century. On rare occasions, individuals who hold deeds for plots continued to be interred here.

##### Description

Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two occupies nearly a square tract of land in the heart of Fayetteville, just to the northeast of the central business district. Unlike many cemeteries of the same time period, Cross Creek Number Two is not laid out on curvilinear streets. Instead, the cemetery was planned as a grid of fifty blocks, with twelve divisions in each block, a layout it retains today. Grass or dirt paths, many wide enough for vehicular accessibility, delineate each block. Mature cedars and large oak trees draped with Spanish moss create a park-like setting that softens the formal plan and acknowledges the naturalistic landscape designs popular at the turn-of-the-twentieth-century (plates 21 and 26).

Many markers feature elaborate Victorian-era carvings and sculpture of flowers, lilies in particular, crosses, tree trunks, angels, garlands, urns, fabric draped urns, pedestals, and columns (plates 25 and 26). Obelisks are numerous and range in height from roughly two feet to nearly twenty feet. Markers are usually granite or marble, but other stone, concrete, and metal were also employed. Many graves are outlined with stone or concrete curbing or low metal fences. Iron fences, concrete fences, and shrubbery delineate family plots. One marble mausoleum and one arched brick vault stand in the cemetery. The least decorative gravemarkers are rectangular tablets or arched stones, either standing or lying on the ground. Although the cemetery is still technically open for burials, most of the markers in Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two were installed before 1953.

On the northern edge of the cemetery, fencing and shrubbery outline a long narrow rectangular plot reserved for Jewish burials (plate 24). It is unclear when this Jewish section was created. Here, too, markers are of elaborate late nineteenth and early twentieth century design. The eastern section of Cross Creek Number Two is an African American cemetery known as Brookside (plate 23). Although Cross Creek Number Two and Brookside appear to be one with no fencing or other division between them, the markers in Brookside are noticeably smaller and less ostentatious. Otherwise, however, these markers also reflect common trends in turn-of-the-twentieth-century funerary art.

##### Historical Background

Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two was opened in the 1870s as a continuation of the older Cross Creek Cemetery Number One, located just to the south across Grove Street.

The cemetery's first burials date from the early 1870s. Neither Brookside nor the Jewish section are recognized or delineated as separate areas of Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two on any of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.<sup>20</sup> An 1892 deed does, however, indicate that Brookside was at one time a separate parcel of land.<sup>21</sup> The oldest known burial in Brookside is that of Robert Harris who died in 1880. Harris was the principal of Howard School, the precursor to Fayetteville State University.<sup>22</sup> Burials continued in Cross Creek Number Two and Brookside well into the twentieth century and sporadically occur today. Many of Fayetteville's most influential families and citizens of all races and religions were buried here.

Sanborn maps of Fayetteville illustrate that light industrial uses have historically occurred on the site of the current Fayetteville maintenance yard, immediately east of the cemetery. In the late 1800s, a gristmill, to which a roller mill was later added, stood on the creek bank. By 1930 the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the city maintained garages on the piece of industrial property between the cemetery and the creek. Also by that time, no remnants of the mills were illustrated on the Sanborn map (figure 11).

The markers themselves chronicle the changes occurring in Fayetteville in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. During this period the city was recovering from the Civil War and witnessing an influx of Jewish and Greek families. These changes in economy and ethnic make-up helped foster an appreciation for nationally popular styles, which in Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two is illustrated by the installation of larger and grander monuments for the city's post-war capitalists and the use of popular forms of ornament, such as elaborate angels, flowers, urns and drapery on monuments of all sizes. The earliest and most decorative monuments are upright marble sculptures of kneeling angels, crosses entwined with garlands, and simpler but elegant classical elements such as urns or columns.

#### Evaluation of Eligibility

Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two was listed on the Study List in 2001. It appears to remain potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. The property meets Criterion Consideration D for its association with Fayetteville's development and its design features, which are also reflective of Fayetteville during the cemetery's period of significance. The cemetery has local significance under Criterion A for its association with the city's post-Civil War development and recovery at a time when Fayetteville's economy was again growing and its population becoming more cosmopolitan. The cemetery also has local significance under Criterion C in the area of art for its concentrated collections of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century gravestones in Fayetteville and in landscape architecture for its formal and intact geometric plan. The cemetery is not eligible for listing under Criteria B or D.

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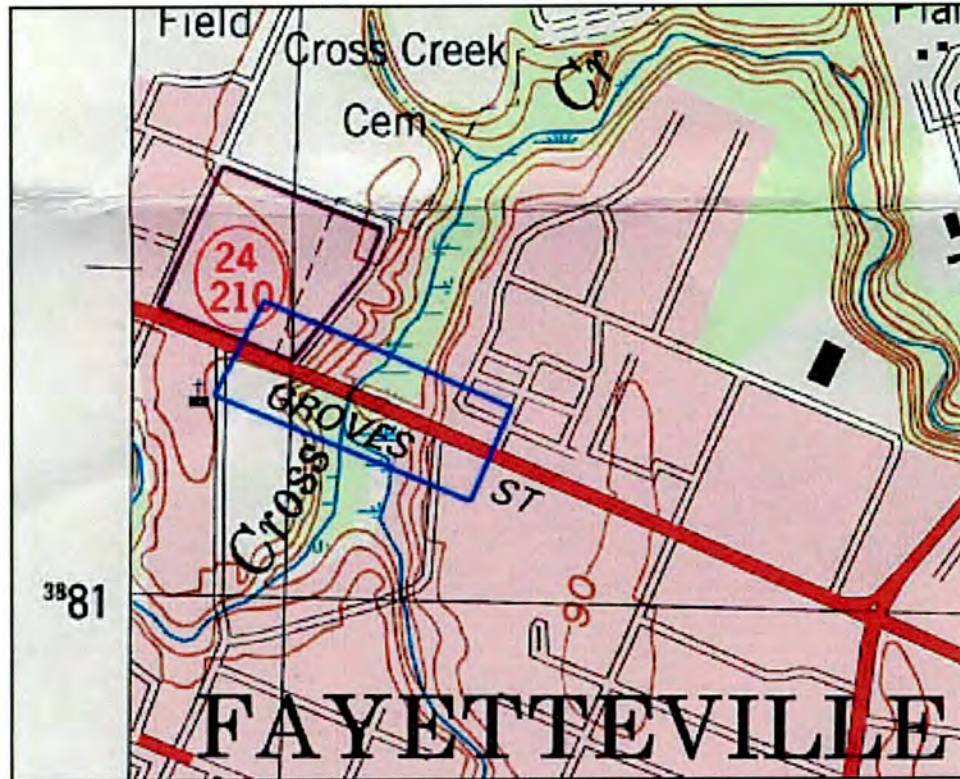
<sup>20</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Fayetteville, 1885-1930.

<sup>21</sup> Deed between Thomas Whitfield and A.J. Henderson and others, Trustees of Brookside Cemetery, Cumberland County deed book 99, 112. May 19, 1892.

<sup>22</sup> Bruce Daws telephone interviews with author, January 14 and February 6, 2003.

Boundaries

Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two is bounded on the south by Grove Street (N.C. Highway 24), on the west by Ann Street, on the north by Layman Street and on the east by the city of Fayetteville's maintenance yard, which stands between the cemetery and Cross Creek. These bounds follow the original cemetery property as shown on the city's earliest Sanborn maps. Cross Creek Cemeteries Three and Four, comprised almost entirely of post-1953 gravemarkers, are located to the north. On the east, the bounds include Brookside Cemetery, which is not currently visually or legally separate from Cross Creek Number Two.



**CROSS CREEK CEMETERY NUMBER TWO**

not to scale

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE BOUNDARY  
ON USGS MAP  
Vander, NC Quadrangle



**Figure 9**

Study List Boundary ———

APE ———



**CROSS CREEK CEMETERY NUMBER TWO AERIAL PHOTO**

**Figure 10**

not to scale





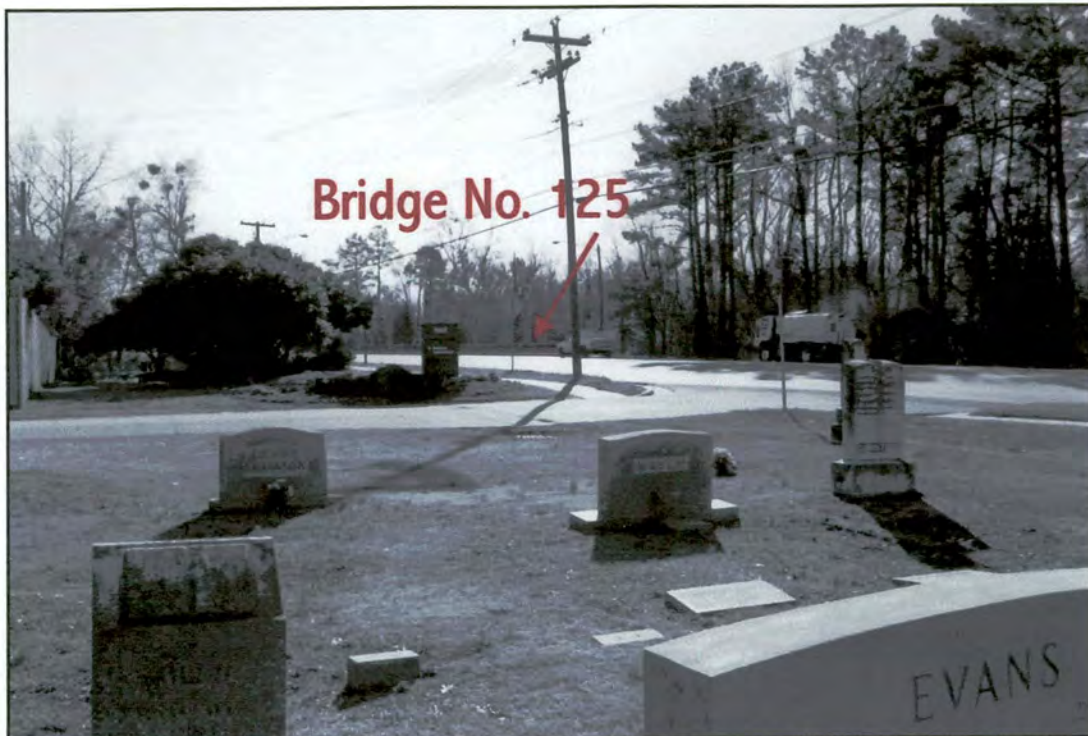


Plate 20: Facing southeast from Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two towards Bridge No. 125



Plate 21: Facing south from near the center of Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two





Plate 22: Facing northwest from the southeast corner of Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two



Plate 23: African American section of Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two, originally called Brookside Cemetery



Plate 24: Entrance to Jewish section of Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two



Plate 25: Jones monument



Plate 26: Typical monuments and gravemarkers

## *Properties Evaluated but Considered Not Eligible*

### **Bridge No. 125**

#### Location

Bridge No. 125 is located on Grove Street at Cross Creek, .3 mile east of Grove Street's junction with U.S. Highway 401 Business.

#### Date of Construction

1951

#### Description

The bridge carries a four-lane highway and sidewalks over a stream in a wooded setting in Fayetteville. The five-span, 201' long steel stringer bridge with a concrete deck is supported on reinforced concrete post and beam interior bents on H-pile and concrete cap beam end bents. The bridge is finished with standard concrete balustrades with stepped end posts. The balustrades are a standard design used by the state highway commission since about 1940. The granite plaque is inscribed, "Cumberland County, State Project 3443, Federal Aid, 1951."

#### Historical Background

Bridge No. 125 was constructed in 1951 by the state highway commission as a replacement bridge and as part of the widening of N.C. Highway 24. It is one of many urban projects undertaken by the commission with federal aid in urban areas after 1944.

#### Evaluation of Eligibility

Bridge No. 125 is not eligible for listing in the National Register. It has no innovative or distinctive details and is not significant for its technology or setting/context. It is a later example of the over 2,200 steel stringer bridges in the state built between the 1910s and 1961. Steel stringer bridges were favored for their economies of initial cost, construction and maintenance, and they dominated pre-1961 bridge construction in the state and nation.



Plate 27: Bridge No. 125 detail: "Cumberland County, State Project 3448, Federal Aid, 1951"



Plate 28: Bridge No. 125, facing northeast



Plate 29: Bridge No. 125, south elevation



Plate 30: Cross Creek, facing north from Bridge No. 125

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