



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

March 8, 2019

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick
Human Environment Unit
NC Department of Transportation

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, U-4404, Widen Cliffdale Road from McPherson Church Road (SR 3267) to Morganton Road (SR 1404), Fayetteville, PA 18-04-0022, Cumberland County, ER 17-1643

Thank you for your February 8, 2019, memorandum forwarding the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the Evans House, "Summer Time" (CD0591) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a distinctive local example of the Foursquare form with subtle Colonial Revival-style elements. If the right-of-way along Morganton Road is the same as the existing block wall topped with the metal rail fence, the proposed boundary is appropriate.

We also concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing for the reasons outlined in the report.

- Huske Cemetery (CD1027)
- Fleishman House (CD1486)

The evaluation of the MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (CD0692) is confusing. On page 50, the chart appears to note that the church and cemetery are eligible for listing in the National Register. However, the boundary map on page 91 reveals that only the cemetery is determined to be eligible for listing. We concur that the church has been too altered to be eligible for listing, but the cemetery appears to be eligible for listing separately, which was not made clear from the beginning of the discussion. The associated cemetery retains historic integrity to convey its significance under criterion A in the area of social history as one of the earliest cemeteries in Cumberland County containing a collection of graves of early Scottish settlers to Cumberland County. It also meets criterion B for its association with multiple significant persons including Lt. General Theophilus Hunter Holmes, a Civil War General, and John Gilbert Shaw, a local lawyer, planter and congressman most significant for convincing the military to establish Fort Bragg in Cumberland County. The proposed National Register boundary provides an adequate setting to convey the cemetery's significance.

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 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov

Received: 02/12/2019

State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 17-1643

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO

From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT

Due -- 3/6/19

Date: February 8, 2019

Subject: *Historic Structures Survey Report. Widen SR 1400 (Cliffdale Road) from SR 1415 (McPherson Church Road) to SR 1404 (Morganton Road), Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina. TIP No. U-4404. WBS No. 39048.1.1. PA No. 18-04-0022.*

H- eP letters
3/5/19

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed for your review is a report presenting the evaluation of historic architectural resources in the U-4404, Cumberland County project area (one hard copy and one CD-ROM). Survey photographs, GIS data, and site forms are included on the CD-ROM, and hard copies of the site forms are also provided.

The report considers four resources – the Evans House (CD0591), the Huske Cemetery (CD1027), the Fleishman House (CD1486), and the MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (CD0692). The Evans House and the MacPherson Church are recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Initial screening of the project area by NCDOT Historic Architecture identified which resources warranted additional study.

We look forward to receiving your comments on the report. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at vepatrick@ncdot.gov or 919-707-6082. Thank you.

V.E.P.

Attachments

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1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE
RALEIGH, NC 27610

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT
WIDEN SR 1400 (CLIFFDALE ROAD)
FROM SR 1415 (MCPHERSON CHURCH ROAD) TO SR 1404 (MORGANTON ROAD)
FAYETTEVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP PROJECT U-4404
WBS NO. 39048.1.1
PA TRACKING NO. 18-04-0022**

**Prepared for:
Atkins North America, Inc.
1616 East Millbrook Road, Suite 160
Raleigh, NC 27609**

and

**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Division 6**

**PREPARED BY:
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**Scott E. Slagor
*Architectural Historian***

and

**Megan Funk
*Architectural Historian***

NCR-0782

JANUARY 2019

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT
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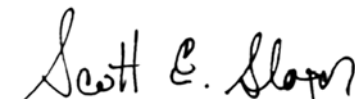
**Scott E. Slagor
*Architectural Historian***

and

**Megan Funk
*Architectural Historian***

NCR-0782

JANUARY 2019



Scott E. Slagor, Principal Investigator
Commonwealth Heritage Group

01-31-2019

Date

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Group, NCDOT

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen SR 1400 (Cliffdale Road) in Fayetteville, Cumberland County. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) equates with the study area and extends along SR 1400 from just east of the intersection with SR 1415 (McPherson Church Road) to just west of SR 1404 (Morganton Road). The project is included in the North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) as Project Number U-4404 and is state funded. Federal permits are anticipated.

The project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT Architectural Historian conducted preliminary documentary research and a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. Four resources warranted intensive National Register eligibility evaluation and are the subjects of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

This report represents the documentation of four properties located within the APE for this project, as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. For the preparation of this evaluation report, the Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth), architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of the requested properties in the study area. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Cumberland County Library and the Cumberland County Register of Deeds, both online and on site. Additional background research was conducted using online sources. This report recommends the Fleishman House and Huske Cemetery as not eligible for listing in the NRHP; and the Evans House and the MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery as eligible for listing in the NRHP. Only the MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery contributes to the latter's eligibility, and the NRHP boundary is drawn accordingly.

PROPERTY NAME	HPO SSN	ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION	CRITERIA
Evans House	CD0591	Eligible	C
Huske Cemetery	CD1027	Not Eligible	-
Fleishman House	CD1486	Not Eligible	-
MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery	CD0692	Eligible	A and B, and Considerations A and D

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METHODOLOGY

For the preparation of this report, the Commonwealth architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth NRHP evaluations of the requested properties in the study area in September 2018. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Cumberland County Library, and the Cumberland County Register of Deeds online, in addition to using other online sources. This report includes the architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of four properties in the APE: the Evans House (CD0591), the Husk Cemetery (CD1027), the Fleishman House (CD1486) and the MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (CD0692). This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

Commonwealth prepared this historic architectural resource evaluation report in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*,¹ NCDOT's *Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources*, and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's (HPO's) *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports*. Resources are evaluated according to NRHP criteria. The location of the project area and the four evaluated resources are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The study area is located within the City of Fayetteville, in an area characterized by suburban residential patterns. The landscape has low rolling hills that are heavily wooded. Properties generally include rectangular parcels with average sized single-family residences that primarily date from the mid- to late twentieth century. Among the exception to this property type is the Evans House, located at the eastern end of the study area directly north of the Y intersection formed by Morganton and Cliffdale Roads. The house sits on a hill above the road, held back by a modern concrete block retaining wall. The property is heavily shaded and includes a turn-of-the-century house and three small outbuildings. The property was historically a large dairy farm complex; however, the surrounding landscape has been subdivided into small residential tracts. Southwest of the Evans House is the Huske Cemetery (CD1027), confined to a small parcel in the center of a mid-century residential neighborhood. Located in the middle of the study area, the cemetery is located behind 2918 SR 1400, but is accessed from Morganton Road. West of Huske Cemetery and south of Cliffdale Road is a mid-twentieth century subdivision with a variety one and two-story residences. The Fleishman House (CD1486) is located in this neighborhood, one parcel south of Cliffdale Road, facing to the north side of Brechin Road. At the western end of the study area, the MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (CD0692) occupies a large parcel on a hill above the south side of Cliffdale Road, east of South McPherson Church Road.

¹ National Park Service, 2017. 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60.

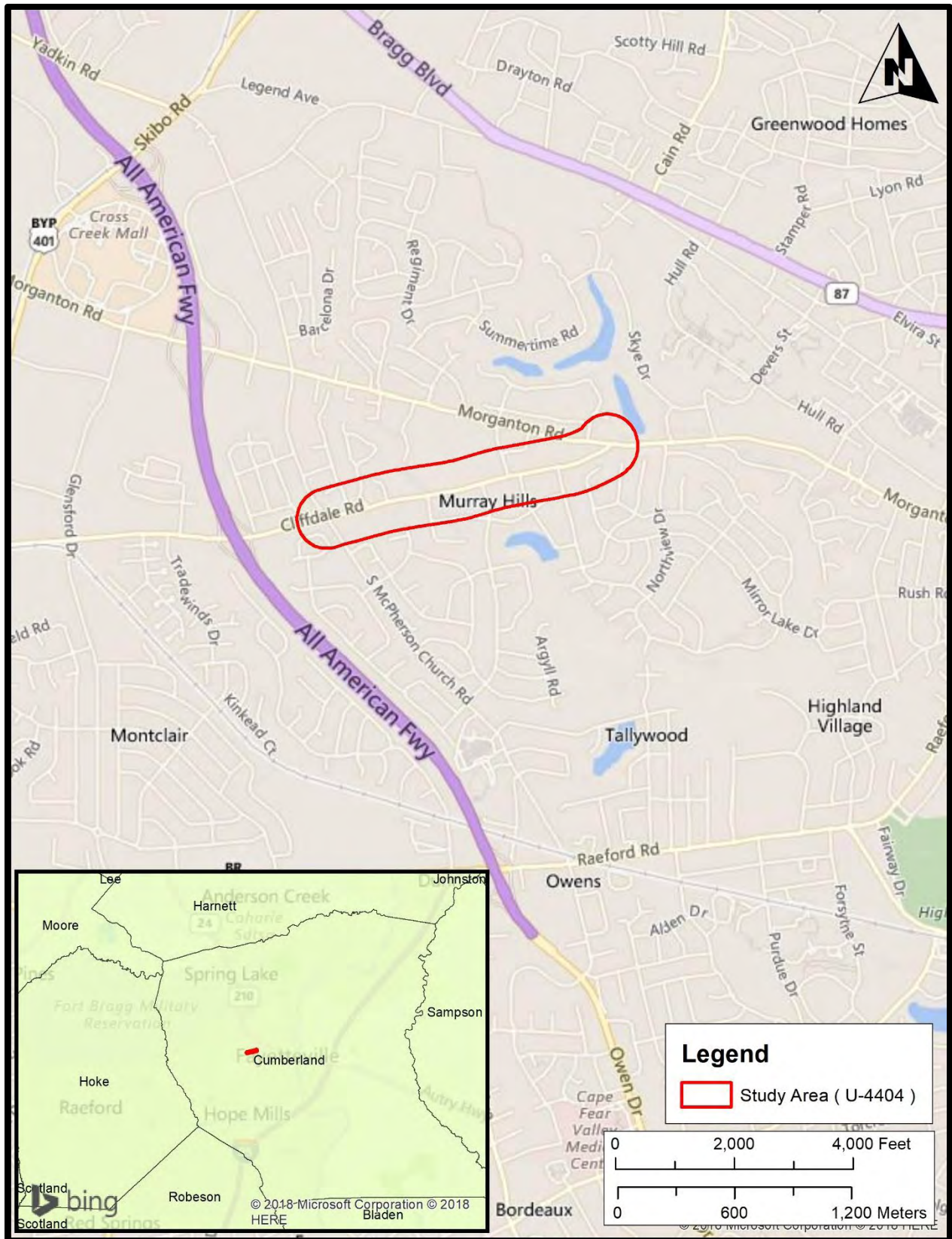


Figure 1: Project Location.

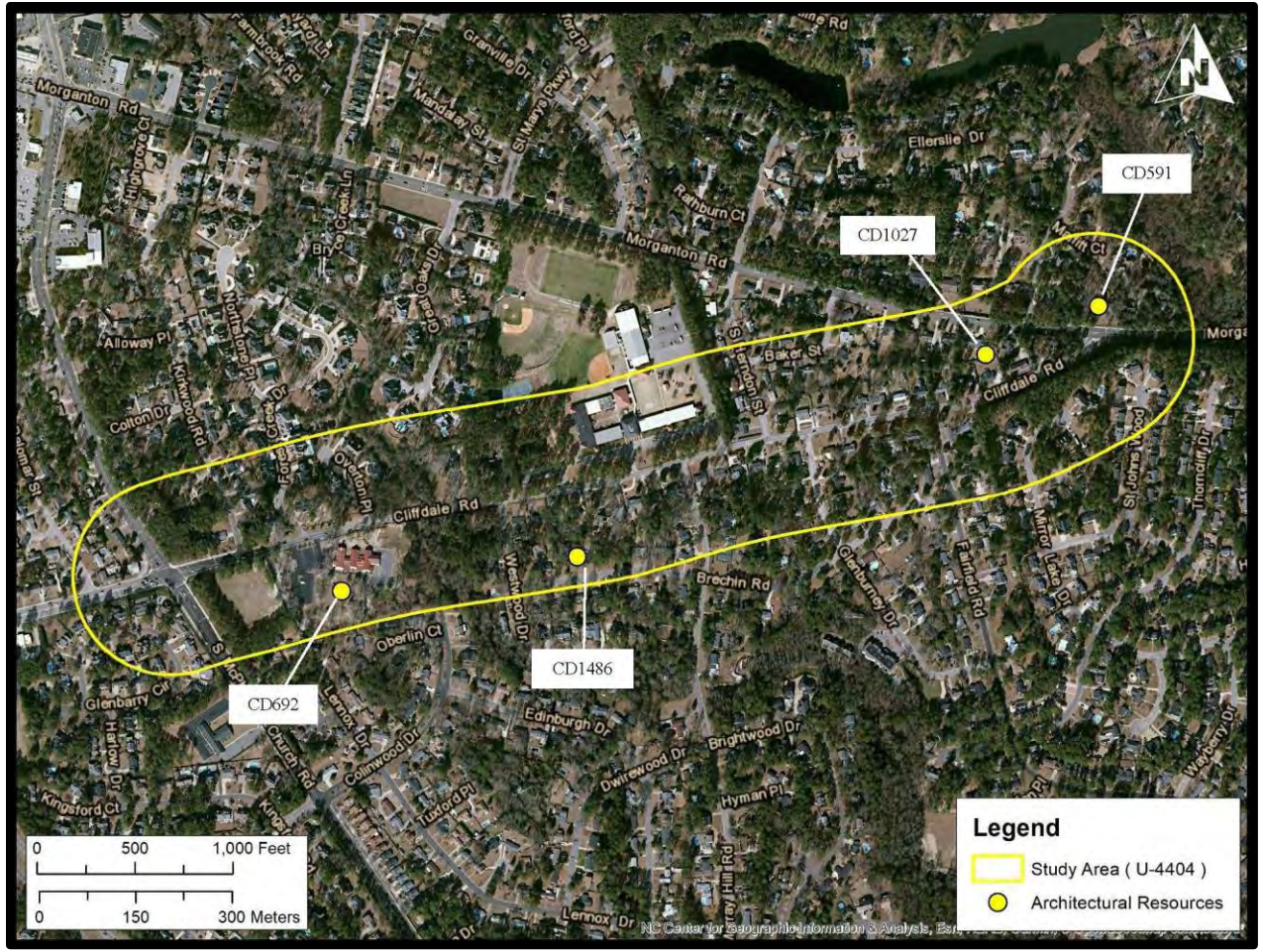


Figure 2: Area of Potential Effects.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Prior to European colonization, this region of North Carolina was occupied by several native tribal groups, associated with the Siouan language.² According to Parker, as of 1990 there was no archaeological evidence of specific tribes residing in the Cumberland County area at the time of European settlement in early eighteenth century.³ Early European settlers navigated their way to the Cumberland County area via the Cape Fear River in the 1730s and 1740s. In the 1750s a flood of migration came from the Pennsylvania and Chesapeake region as a new trail had been completed through the Carolina Piedmont.⁴

The principal ethnic group was Scots, arriving as immigrants directly from Scotland. Many were recruited to come to North Carolina, the colonial governor himself being Scottish. The first Scottish settlers in Cumberland County arrived in 1739.⁵ In their new home, the Scots associated with people from other regions of their homeland, including the so-called “Scotch-Irish,” as well as immigrants from Ireland, England, and Quaker migrants from Philadelphia.⁶

In 1754, Cumberland County was established by the Colonial Assembly.⁷ The present boundaries of the county were reached in 1911 after three other counties were divided from it, first Moore in 1784, Harnett in 1855, and Hoke in 1911.⁸ By 1755 the county population had reached 302 white males, and seventy-four males of color, most of whom were enslaved.⁹

That year, the seeds of Fayetteville were planted when a Quaker migrant from Pennsylvania, John Newberry, purchased 1,400 acres in Cumberland County and built an overshot waterwheel gristmill on Cross Creek near the Cape Fear River.¹⁰ He sold lots and developed a town known as Cross Creek that boomed in the 1760s with new residences, stores, and industry. During the Revolutionary War, Cross Creek had solid patriot support. The town served as a supply depot and occasionally functioned as an outpost. Following the war, town officials hoped to make their community the capital. To facilitate this goal, they platted the village with orderly blocks and squares and renamed it Fayetteville.¹¹ By 1790 the village population had reached over 1,000 whites, thirty-four free African Americans, and over 500 slaves.¹² Although Fayetteville never became the capital, it did grow to become the largest inland city in North Carolina in the early nineteenth century.¹³ Because of its river access, the town became a major trade center, serving

² Roy Parker, *Cumberland County, a Brief History*, (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1990), 3.

³ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 4.

⁴ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 5.

⁵ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 5.

⁶ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 6.

⁷ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 7.

⁸ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 1.

⁹ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 8,15.

¹⁰ Roy Parker, “Fayetteville,” NCPedia, last updated 2006, accessed September 20, 2018, <https://www.ncpedia.org/fayetteville>.

¹¹ Parker, “Fayetteville.”

¹² Parker, *Cumberland County*, 23.

¹³ Parker, “Fayetteville.”

as a link between the port city of Wilmington and the “back country.”¹⁴ Trade efforts were bolstered by the establishment of various plank roads to connect Fayetteville to surrounding communities.¹⁵

While Fayetteville developed as a commercial center, much of the surrounding territory in Cumberland County was agricultural. In the Colonial era, farmers raised livestock, corn, grains, and forest products.¹⁶ Tobacco was introduced to the region in 1770 and became an important crop. During the Antebellum era, agriculture remained important county-wide. The landscape was characterized by a few large plantations, hundreds of small farms, and thousands of working slaves.¹⁷ After 1800, rural Cumberland County became one of the state’s leaders in developing early cotton and textile production.¹⁸

A military presence in Cumberland County dates to the Antebellum Era. In the 1840s the Federal government erected an arms storage facility, which during the Civil War, was converted to an arsenal by the Confederate Army.¹⁹ When the Union Army reached Fayetteville in 1865, General William T. Sherman destroyed the arsenal and burned the offices of the local newspaper. No new installation would be erected until the establishment of Fort Bragg in the twentieth century.

Following the Civil War, Cumberland County remained a primarily rural and agricultural place.²⁰ Cotton production flourished, covering twenty-percent of the county’s cleared land.²¹ The city of Fayetteville struggled during this time, unable to pay fiscal debts. The city abandoned its charter in 1881, and did not re-establish it until 1893.²² The railroad did not reach the city until the 1885, which brought “renewed prosperity and growth.”²³ With a new method of shipping materials, industry flourished in the early twentieth century, including textile factories, sawmills, and turpentine distilleries.

A military presence in Cumberland County was reestablished in the early twentieth century. At the close of World War I, the United States Army acquired 100,000 acres of pine woods and farmland west of Fayetteville for an installation called Camp Bragg, later renamed Fort Bragg.²⁴ The massive installation housed approximately 1,200 troops in its first two years, 1919-1920.²⁵ During the 1920s and 1930s the installation housed artillery units and Air Corps planes. The base became the chief economic driver of Fayetteville, resulting in steady population increases over

¹⁴ Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, 1996), 398.

¹⁵ Bishir and Southern, *Eastern North Carolina*, 398.

¹⁶ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 16.

¹⁷ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 27.

¹⁸ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 27, 53.

¹⁹ Parker, “Fayetteville.”

²⁰ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 76.

²¹ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 97.

²² Michelle A. Michael, *Fayetteville Municipal Survey of Buildings, Sites, and Structures*, (Fayetteville: City of Fayetteville Planning Department and Historic Resources Commission, Raleigh: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2001), E-8.

²³ Michael, *Fayetteville Municipal Survey*, E-9; Parker, “Fayetteville.”

²⁴ Parker, “Fayetteville.”

²⁵ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 117.

the next several decades.²⁶ By 1920 Fayetteville's population reached 8,887, and grew to 13,039 by 1930.²⁷ The city's footprint gradually expanded west toward the military base, as automobiles made suburbanization more feasible.²⁸

In 1940 Fayetteville's population reached 17,428 people.²⁹ Later that year, in preparation for World War II, the Army enlarged Fort Bragg to the county's largest army training post, ballooning to 67,000 troops.³⁰ This pattern of high occupancy continued in the Korean and Vietnam wars as well. As a result, Fayetteville's civilian population boomed during the mid-twentieth century. Many civilians were employed at Fort Bragg and even those who were temporarily employed during wartime chose to remain in the community.³¹ The military attracted a very specific demographic of young families, requiring housing and consumer goods.³² Over 2,700 houses were erected between 1945 and 1951 alone.³³ The west side of Fayetteville, near the project area, developed large shopping centers and became one of the state's largest retail centers.³⁴ New industries were attracted to the area, migrating from their centers in Northern states, and they produced products such as plastics, tires, auto parts, and appliances.³⁵ Large numbers of residential subdivisions were developed resulting in a highly suburban landscape by the 1970s.

As a result of suburbanization, agriculture declined. Twenty-two thousand people resided on farms in Cumberland County in 1940.³⁶ This decreased steadily following World War II, particularly during the 1960s when the number of farms in Cumberland County fell by sixty-three percent.³⁷ By 1980 there remained only 2,100 people residing on Cumberland farms.³⁸

Suburban growth continued into the late twentieth century. During the 1970s through 1990s, Fayetteville's commuter roads, health care facilities, and event venues all expanded.³⁹ By 2005, Fayetteville has become the sixth largest city in North Carolina, at a population of 150,000.⁴⁰

²⁶ MdM Historical Consultants, Inc. *Fayetteville Modern Architecture Survey*, (Durham: MdM Historical Consultants, Inc. 2009), 3.

²⁷ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 118.

²⁸ Michael, *Fayetteville Municipal Survey*, E-12.

²⁹ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 133.

³⁰ Parker, "Fayetteville;" Parker, *Cumberland County*, 134.

³¹ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 135.

³² MdM, *Modern Architecture*, 3.

³³ Michael, *Fayetteville Municipal Survey*, E-17.

³⁴ Parker, "Fayetteville."

³⁵ Parker, "Fayetteville;" Parker, *Cumberland County*, 148.

³⁶ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 150.

³⁷ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 150.

³⁸ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 150.

³⁹ Parker, "Fayetteville."

⁴⁰ Parker, "Fayetteville."

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Evans House, "Summer Time"
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	001
HPO Survey Site Number:	CD0591
Location:	2824 Morganton Road, Fayetteville, NC 28303
Parcel ID:	0427-08-0392
Dates(s) of Construction:	Ca. 1914
Recommendation:	Eligible



Figure 3: Evans House, Looking North.

Setting

The property is located on the north side of Morganton Road at the intersection of Cliffdale Road. It is positioned on a hill above the Morganton Roadbed, which is held back by a modern concrete block retaining wall. A modern metal rail fence extends the length of the property at the top of the wall. The property is somewhat wooded by numerous mature deciduous shade trees. Extant buildings include a house, carriage barn, smokehouse, and animal shelter. The house is the most prominent building on the property, facing south-southeast, and located approximately 85 feet north of Morganton Road (Figures 3 and 4). Vehicular and pedestrian access to the property is made possible by a partially paved driveway that extends from Ellerslie Drive west of the property, between neighboring parcels, before forming a circular path west of the house.

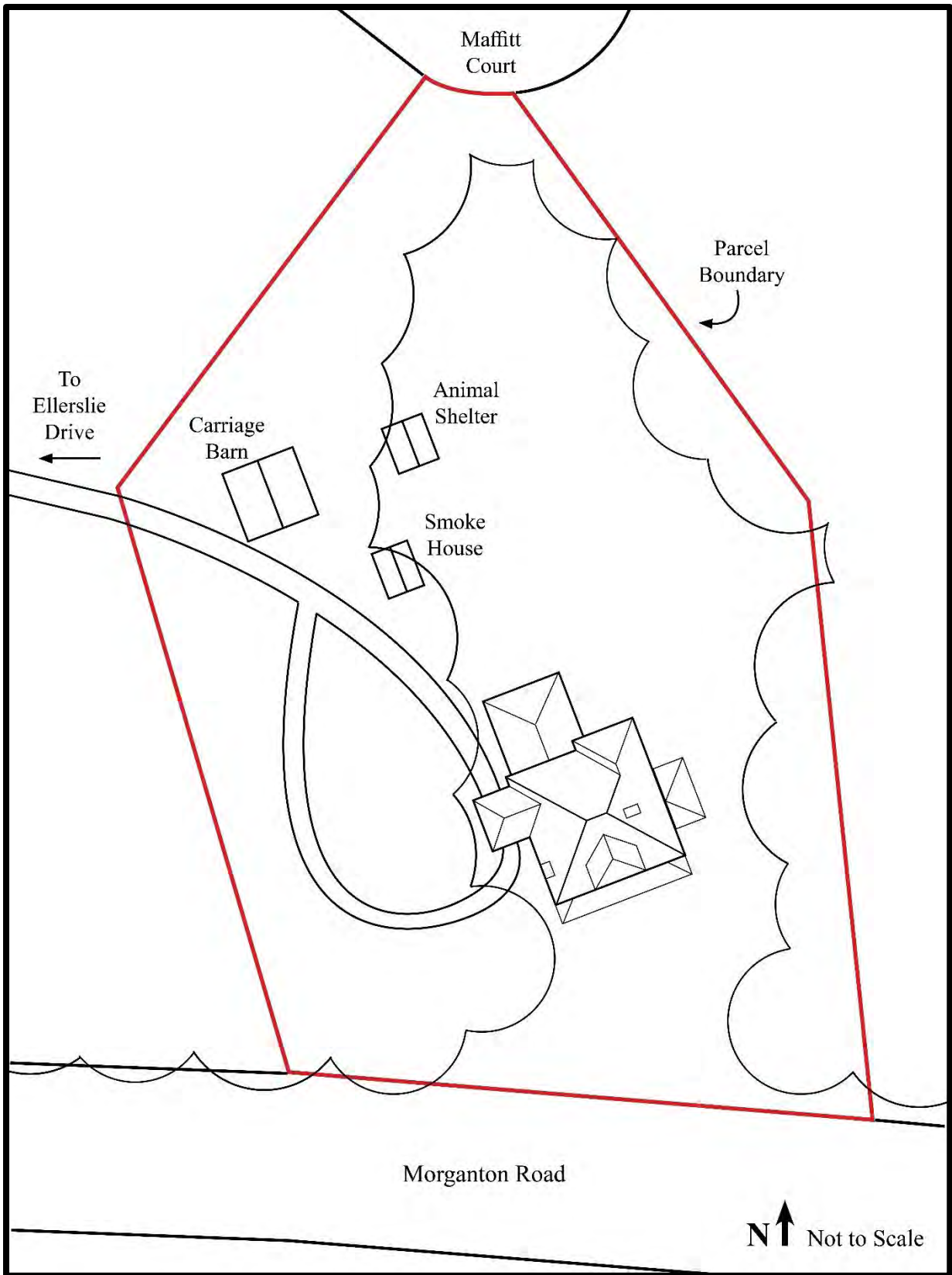


Figure 4: Sketch Map of Evans House Property.

Property Description

Exterior

The Evans House is a ca.1914 residence that embodies the Foursquare form with Colonial Revival stylistic elements (see Figure 3). The two-story house rests on brick foundation and the exterior walls are sheathed in weatherboard siding. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter tails in the moderately broad eaves. True to the Foursquare form, the core of the house has a square footprint that is surmounted by a hipped roof. However, the overall building footprint has been made irregular by multiple components including a one-story open porch that spans the width of the façade, a two-story porte-cochère/sleeping porch on the west elevation, a one-story enclosed porch on the east elevation, a shallow two-story ell at the northeast corner, and a one-story wing, centered on the north elevation.

The house's south-facing façade is divided into three symmetrical fenestration bays (see Figure 3). The façade porch is of brick construction with brick posts supporting the half-hipped roof and low-brick knee walls encircling the concrete deck. A concrete run of stairs flanked by brick sidewalls is at the center bay aligning to the center entrance bay. The façade entrance includes a paneled wooden door that is flanked by side-lights and topped by a leaded-glass transom.

All of the windows on the house are original or historic-period wooden sashes, typically double-hung with a multi-light sash over a single light sash. The outer two bays within the front porch include twenty-over-one double-hung sashes. This window type is repeated on the outer two bays of the second story, while the center bay has a smaller, twelve-over-one window. The



Figure 5: Evans House, Looking East-Northeast.

forward slope of the roof is pierced by a hipped dormer that includes paired eight-over-one windows.

The west elevation of the core block is divided into six bays (see Figure 5). The northern three bays include an exterior brick chimney stack on the center bay, flanked by eight-over-one windows on the first and second stories. The southern three bays include a two-story component, containing an open porte-cochère on the first story and enclosed sleeping porch on the second story. The paved driveway extends through the porte-cochère at its north and south elevations, while the west elevation has a brick knee wall and posts that match the façade porch. Within the porte-cochère is a pair of French doors flanked by eight-over-one windows. The second story sleeping porch has a hipped roof. It is lit on the north, south, and west elevations by eight-over-one windows; configured in strings of three. North of the porte-cochère is the one-story kitchen wing that on the west elevation includes a secondary pedestrian entrance and an eight-over-one window.

The east elevation of the house has four fenestration bays and an interior brick chimney stack piercing the roof (Figures 6 and 7). Nearly all of the fenestration bays include eight-over-one windows on the first and second stories. The exception is the southern-most bay on the first story, which includes a one-story screened porch. Construction of the brick porch matches that of the façade porch and porte-cochère. The structure is surmounted by a nearly-flat hipped roof that features exposed rafter tails. The openings of the porch have been enclosed by wood-framed screens that are placed in strings of three on the north and south elevations; and in a string of four on the east elevation. A screened door on the south elevation provides pedestrian access. A foundation-level pedestrian entrance is placed on the porch's north elevation.

Fenestration on the north (rear) elevation of the house is more irregular (Figure 8). A pedestrian entrance is placed within the foundation of the two-story ell, while the first and second stories of the ell include off-center eight-over-one windows. Three identical windows extend along the second story of the remaining north elevation.

The north elevation of the house is dominated by a one-story rear wing that functions as a kitchen. Like the rest of the house, the wing has a brick foundation, walls clad in weatherboard, and a half-hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The wing is expanded by a shed component on the east slope, which likely shelters an interior stairway. The primary entrance to the ell, a paneled-wooden door with a multi-light window, is on the west elevation and is accessed by a brick run of stairs. Adjacent to the door is an eight-over-one window (see Figure 5). A second pedestrian entrance is on the wing's east elevation, which opens to a wooden deck (Figure 8). The door is flanked by eight-over-one windows. The north elevation of the wing includes a narrow twelve-over-one window and string of tall four single light windows. The latter appears to be the only replacement window on the house.



Figure 6: Evans House, Looking Northwest.



Figure 7: Evans House, Looking Southwest



Figure 8: Evans House, Looking Northwest.

Interior

The surveyor was able to enter the interior dining room of the house. It revealed original wide-plank wooden floors, original painted wooden moldings around fenestration openings, original pocket doors, and interior shutters on windows. According to the present owner, the house also includes three original fireplace mantles and some original gas light fixtures.⁴¹ From the limited view of the interior, it appears the original floor plan is intact as well.

Ancillary Buildings

There are three agricultural buildings extant on the property, identified by the current owner as a “carriage barn, smokehouse and barn;” though the latter is more accurately described as an animal shelter. All three are located north of the house (see Figure 4). According to the owner, there was once a chicken coop, but it is no longer extant. Additionally, a previous inventory recoded another “shed” outbuilding and a playhouse, neither of which remain.⁴²

The carriage barn is located adjacent to the driveway (Figure 9). The one-story building has a rectilinear footprint, resting on a brick foundation. The exterior walls are clad in unpainted wooden weatherboard siding. The gabled roof is sheathed in metal. The building is accessed by a pair of hinged wooden doors on the north elevation, both are modern replacements.

⁴¹ Lindsey Pelaez, interview with author, September 11, 2018.

⁴² North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NCSHPO), Survey File, CD-0591.

The reputed smokehouse is located southeast of the carriage barn (see Figure 9). The one-story building has a small rectangular footprint, resting on a foundation of brick piers. The exterior is clad in unpainted weatherboard and the gable roof is sheathed in metal. The only fenestration is a pedestrian opening on the south elevation where the door has been removed. Although reputed to be a smokehouse, the building is lacking in a key component, a ventilation stack or chimney for the smoke to escape. It is possible the roof has been replaced over the years, and the ventilation component removed. The building is currently used as a shed, as was identified in an earlier report.⁴³

The “barn” is more accurately described as a small animal shelter and is located east of the carriage barn and smokehouse (Figure 10). The one-story building has a rectangular footprint. The exterior is sheathed primarily in metal, which has been removed in some places to reveal wooden slats beneath. The gable roof is sheathed in metal. The only fenestration is a small wall opening on the north elevation, likely intended for animals such as poultry or hogs. This building was identified as the smokehouse in an earlier report, however the narrow entrance and wood-slat construction indicates that the use of a smokehouse is unlikely.⁴⁴

⁴³ NCSHPO, Survey File, CD-0591

⁴⁴ NCSHPO, Survey File, CD-0591.



Figure 9: Carriage Barn (left) and Smokehouse (right), Looking Northeast.



Figure 10: Animal Shelter, Looking Northwest.

Historical Background

The property was once part of the “Hybart land” in what was, historically, Seventy-First Township before being annexed by the City of Fayetteville.⁴⁵ The 1884 *McDuffie’s Map of Cumberland County* labels Hybart in this vicinity and denotes a structure at this location.⁴⁶

According to the current owner, the house was built circa 1906 for the Evans Family, who owned a large dairy farm in the area.⁴⁷ Deed and newspaper research reveals that the house was erected in 1914 after the farm reached its full size. The first part of the farmstead was conveyed to Robert Bailey Evans, Sr. and wife, Flora McPherson Evans in 1909 by J. G. Shaw, and measuring 165 acres.⁴⁸ By the 1910 census, the Evans Family is listed as residing at Morganton Road.⁴⁹ In addition to Robert and Flora, the household included their children: Mary McPherson and Robert Bailey, Jr.; and a cook, Ida Evans. The Evans property was expanded by 131 acres in 1913 when the family acquired land previously owned by J. H. McMillian.⁵⁰ The following year, the *Fayetteville Weekly Observer* noted that the Evans family erected a “fine residence,” in the “suburbs.”⁵¹ Multiple subsequent newspaper entries note the Evans House as being called “Summer Time” or “Summertime Place.”⁵²

Eventually, the subject property came under the ownership of their daughter, Mary McPherson Evans, who conveyed the property to her brother, Robert Baily Evans, Jr. and his wife, Flora Lemmon Evans, in March 1935.⁵³ The senior Evans died two years later and is interred at MacPherson Cemetery.⁵⁴

Robert Bailey, Jr., born in 1906, remained living in the house and working in the family dairy business until his death in 1969.⁵⁵ A 1951 aerial photograph shows that the landscape immediately surrounding the house has changed little (Figure 11). The house and ancillary outbuildings were located near the road and are surrounded by numerous trees, while the agricultural outbuildings were located well northwest of the house, visually separating the animal spaces from the human spaces.

⁴⁵ Cumberland County Deed Book, 382, page 472; Cumberland County Deed Book 154, page 174.

⁴⁶ State Library of North Carolina, *McDuffie’s Map of Cumberland County, North Carolina*, accessed September 25, 2018, <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/250>.

⁴⁷ Lindsey Pelaez, interview with author, September 11, 2018.

⁴⁸ Cumberland County Deed Book, 382, page 472; Cumberland County Deed Book 154, page 174.

⁴⁹ United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Thirteenth Census of the United States*, (Washington, District of Columbia: Bureau of the Census, 1910)

⁵⁰ Cumberland County Deed Book, 382, page 472.

⁵¹ “Fayetteville is on a building boom...” *Fayetteville Weekly Observer*, July 14, 1914, 1.

⁵² “Mrs. Evans Entertains,” *Fayetteville: Cape Fear News*, May 10, 1916, 3; “Mrs. R. Bailey Evans Entertained...” *Fayetteville Weekly Observer*, November 27, 1919, 5; “Guests at Summertime,” *Fayetteville Observer*, April 5, 1920, 3.

⁵³ Cumberland County Deed Book, 382, page 472.

⁵⁴ D. Graham, “Robert Bailey Evans,” Find-A-Grave, accessed September 18, 2018, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/10743344>.

⁵⁵ Ancestry.com, accessed September 25, 2018, “Robert Baily Evans.” North Carolina Death Certificates, 1909-1976; Hill Directory Co. *Hill’s Fayetteville City Directory 1960* (Richmond, Virginia: 1965), 185.

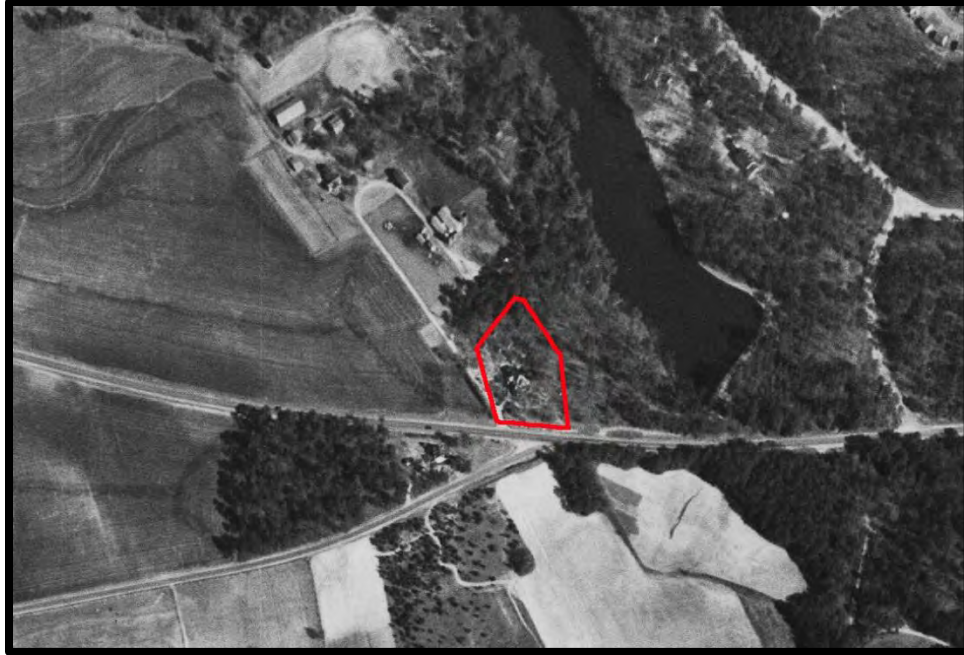


Figure 11: 1951 Aerial Photo of Evans House Property (EarthExplorer).

After Robert Bailey, Jr.'s Death, his wife Flora eventually remarried to James A. Hudson. They sold the property to Owen and Bobbie Darby in 1971.⁵⁶ It is likely around this time the acreage surrounding the house was subdivided and sold for development. Two years later, the Darbys sold the property to the Cook family, Owen and Joan.⁵⁷ Owen remained on the property until his death in 2005, and Joan retained ownership until January 2018 when she sold the property to its current owners, Lindsey Carter Pelaez and her husband, Mark Patrick Pelaez.⁵⁸

⁵⁶ Cumberland County Deed Book 2262, page 155.

⁵⁷ Cumberland County Deed Book, 2412, page 606.

⁵⁸ Cumberland County Deed Book 7007, page 382; Cumberland County Deed Book 10239, page 278.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Evans House, “Summer Time” is recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

The Evans House remains in its original location and its setting has been minimally altered. Although the surrounding landscape is now suburban housing opposed to agricultural fields, the house has retained its wooded yard and some of its adjacent outbuildings. The wooded landscape surrounding the house insulates the property from visual intrusions of adjacent modern residences thereby preserving a somewhat rural atmosphere. The house retains a high level of historic integrity regarding design, materials, and workmanship. These elements are expressed in its Foursquare form, original wooden siding, wooden-sash windows, and decorative features. Changes to the surroundings, however, have compromised the well-preserved house’s association with early twentieth century agricultural practices and its feeling as a rural homestead.

Criterion A

The Evans House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property’s specific association must be important as well.

The Evans House property is historically associated with dairy farming, resulting in an expectation of both animal and crop storage facilities as well as agricultural fields. This property includes only a few smaller outbuildings to suggest an agricultural connection. The other expected features of a dairy farm complex (i.e., dairy barn, silo, milk house) are no longer present. The effect is a loss of historic integrity relating to setting and design of a farm complex. Therefore, this resource is not a good embodiment of historical agricultural activity in Cumberland County. No other pattern of events was identified for the property and therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Evans House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person’s productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person’s historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

The property is historically associated with the Evans Family, whose productive life was spent maintaining the family dairy farm. Research did not reveal their activities to be historically

significant within the local, state, or national historic context. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Evans House is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The Evans House is a distinctive local example of the Foursquare form with subtle Colonial Revival-style elements. The Foursquare gained popularity in the first quarter of the twentieth century as a prevalent design in mail-order catalogs and plan books.⁵⁹ The form was characterized by its boxy shape, hipped roof, front porch, and typical floor plan of four rooms on both the first and second floor. The form lent itself to popular styles of the day, including Colonial Revival. Such houses often had a central hall, symmetrical façade and classical elements.⁶⁰

Only one Foursquare dwelling, located at 3593 Stedman-Cedar Creek Road (CD1457), is individually listed in HPOWeb for Cumberland County (Figure 12). Like the Evans House, this dwelling was constructed in an agricultural setting during the early twentieth century. The dwelling differs, however, in that it is still surrounded by agricultural fields and retains a variety of larger agricultural outbuildings. It also differs in that it has not been as well preserved as the Evans House but has suffered a loss of integrity from replacement materials including asbestos and composite siding and replacement doors and windows, and, for these reasons, was previously found to be ineligible for the NRHP.⁶¹ In contrast, the Evans House is a much better example of the form, as it has retained much of its original features and has a high level of historic integrity. Also, while both dwellings display the Colonial Revival style, only seventeen examples of the style have been recorded in HPOWeb for Cumberland County, most of which are in Fayetteville.

⁵⁹ Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, (Columbus: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992), 137.

⁶⁰ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 2013), 409.

⁶¹ HPOWeb.



Figure 12: 3593 Stedman-Cedar Creek Road (CD1457).

A survey of urban dwellings, primarily in the NRHP-listed Haymount Historic District Boundary Increase in Fayetteville, revealed two additional comparative examples: 709 and 713 Hay Street (CD0862 and CD0863). The house at 709 Hay Street is similar in size to the Evans House and embodies the Foursquare form with a rear ell (Figure 13). It also has Colonial Revival features, including a central entrance with sidelights and a transom, and multi-over-single light windows. The dwelling also retains its original cladding and windows. Unlike the Evans House, it has a large wrap-around porch but does not have a screened porch or porte-cochère. Similarly, the house at 713 Hay Street embodies all of these features as well (Figure 14). Like the Evans House, it features an added sleeping porch, positioned atop the wrap-around porch, rather than a porte-cochère. However, multiple mailboxes indicate that its interior has been divided into multiple units, likely leading to diminished integrity. Additionally, integrity of setting for both dwellings has been diminished by the construction of a modern apartment complex on the north side of Hay Street, within their direct line of sight.

With the precedent set by two comparable houses in a NRHP-listed historic district the Evans House is a strong candidate for listing in the NRHP. The house retains a high level of historic integrity and features all the stylistic characteristics of a Foursquare form- Colonial Revival-style house in the early twentieth century. Additionally, the extant outbuildings retain historic integrity and at a minimal level convey the property's original use, which distinguishes it from the in-town comparable resources. Therefore, the Evans House is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.



Figure 13: 709 Hay Street, Looking Southwest (CD0862).



Figure 14: 713 Hay Street, Looking Southwest (CD0862).

Criterion D

The Evans House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

NRHP Boundary Justification

The NRHP boundary for the Evans House, “Summer Time,” has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties (Figure 15). The boundary is drawn to include the dwelling, landscape, and associated outbuildings that contribute to the property’s setting. The NRHP boundary is identified as the current parcel 0427-08-0392 (Cumberland County PINs), which follows the existing right-of-way of Morganton Road. The boundary contains approximately 1.35 acres.

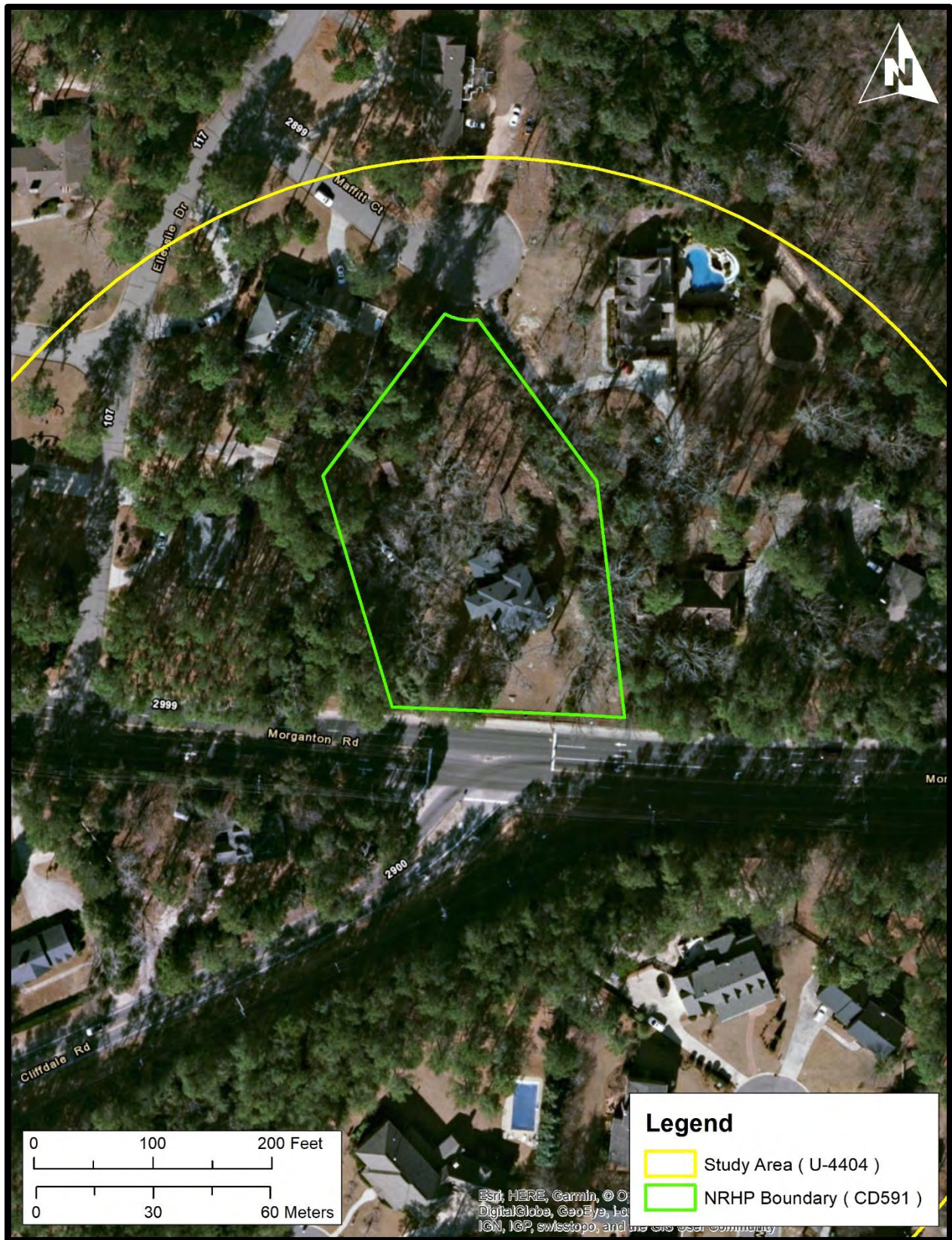


Figure 15: Evans House NRHP Boundary.

Resource Name:	Huske Cemetery
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	002
HPO Survey Site Number:	CD1027
Location:	3001 Morganton Road, Fayetteville, NC 28303
Parcel ID:	0417-98-6005
Dates(s) of Construction:	1890-1936
Recommendation:	Not Eligible



Figure 16: Huske Cemetery Overview, Looking Southeast.

Setting

The cemetery is located on the south side of Morganton Road, approximately 180 feet north of Cliffdale Road. The small parcel is squeezed between adjacent suburban residential tracts with mid-century dwellings. An unmarked mowed lawn extends to Morganton Road between parcels, providing pedestrian access to the small burial site. The cemetery itself is encircled by a chain-link fence (Figures 16 and 17).

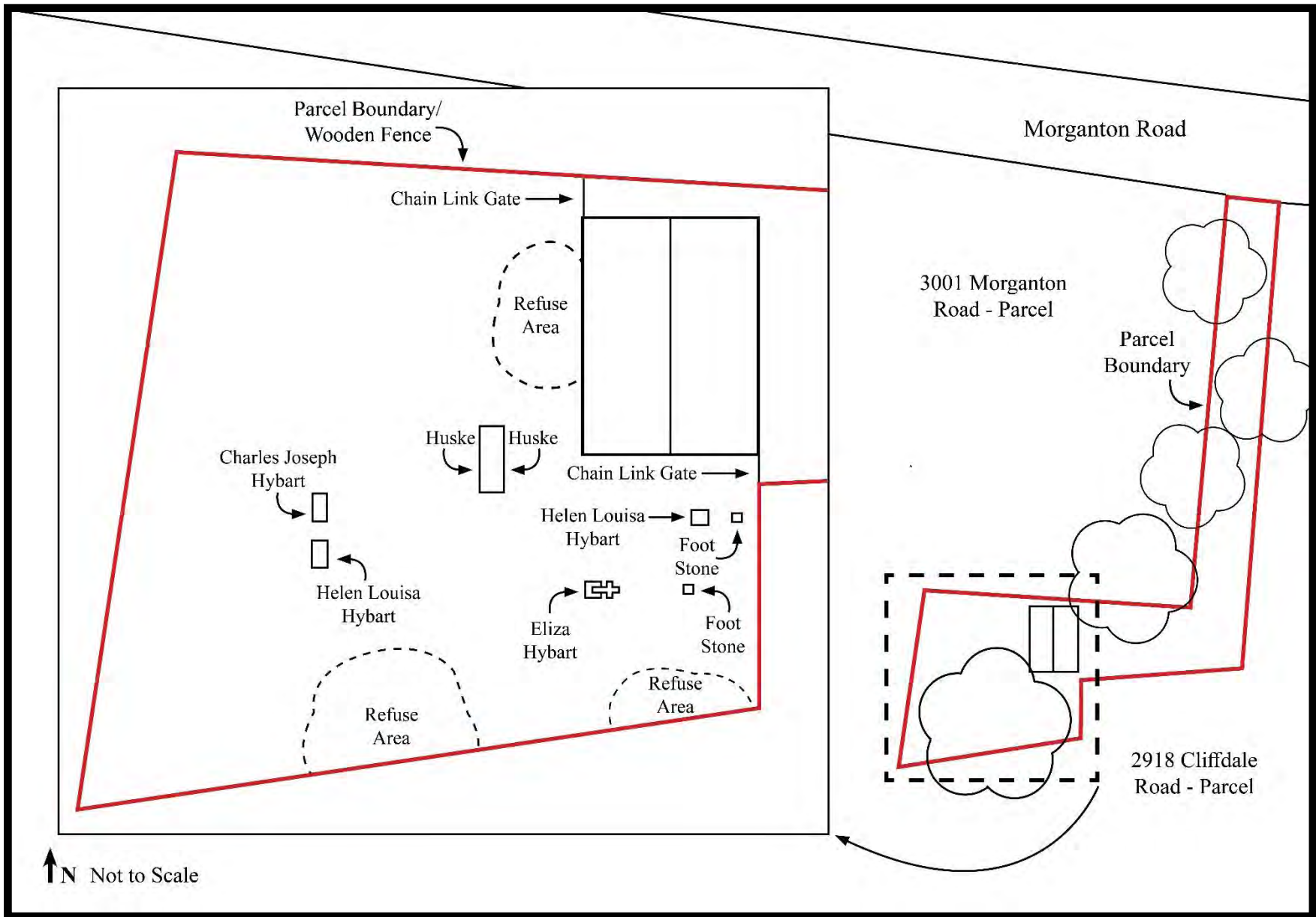


Figure 17: Sketch Map of Huske Cemetery Property.

Property Description

The Huske Cemetery is exceptionally overgrown with vegetation, making the pattern of burials difficult to visualize. Of the nine known interments present, only six markers are clearly visible. The oldest of these is the burial site of William Calder (1890), which is a simple upright headstone (Figure 18). The next oldest marker is a stone base for Elizabeth Hybart (1893), whose grave also includes a modest footstone (Figure 19). Another marker that is likely contemporary to the Calder and Hybart graves is a simple stone cross. The cross is etched with the inscription “in memory of;” however, its base is too overgrown to see who it memorializes (Figure 20).

Seven of the cemetery’s interments are members of the Huske Family, three of which are visible. A large die-on-base stone bears the family surname and marks the family plot (Figure 21). It features subtle decorative etchings, typical of the early twentieth century. Two visible lawn markers are present for the Huske family, including Helen Louisa Huske (1894) and Charles Joseph Huske (1916) (Figures 22 and 23). These lawn markers appear to be replacements of the original markers.



Figure 18: William R. Calder Grave, Looking East.



Figure 19: Eliza Hybart Marker, Looking East.



Figure 20: Cross Marker, Looking West.



Figure 21: Huske Marker, Looking East.



Figure 22: Helen Louisa Huske Marker, Looking East.



Figure 23: Charles Joseph Huske Marker, Looking East.

Historical Background

According to the *Cumberland County Cemetery Survey*, Huske Cemetery contains nine interments, seven of which bear the Huske surname.⁶² The interments range from 1890-1936 and are provided in a table below.

Name	Birth	Death
Calder, William R.	May 26, 1886	March 26, 1890
Hybart, Eliza	October 1, 1823	February 24, 1893
Huske, Helen Louisa	1893	1894
Huske, James Baker	1851	1907
Huske, Charles Joseph	April 29, 1889	March 16, 1916
Huske, Helen Louisa Williams	1857	1918
Huske, Belle Williams	1881	1934
Huske, James Baker (II)	1886	1935
Huske, George Baker	1895	1836

All of the Huskes interred at the cemetery are related, James Baker Huske, I and Helen Louisa Williams Huske being parents to the five Huske children.⁶³ Research did not reveal a familial connection between the Huskes and William P. Calder or Eliza Hybart. Additionally, historical sources did not include substantial biographical information on the persons interred at Huske Cemetery.

The Huske Cemetery property was deeded to Michael John and Nancy S. Karman, on April 12, 1995 by St. John's Episcopal Church.⁶⁴ Deed records are unclear as to when the cemetery was acquired by the church.

⁶² Robert McLemore Butler, editor, *Cumberland County Cemetery Survey* Vol. I (Fayetteville: Cumberland County Genealogical Society, 1999, rev. 2003), 21-22.

⁶³ Butler, *Cemetery Survey*, 21-22.

⁶⁴ Cumberland County Deed Book 4314, page 128.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Huske Cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

Though the Huske Cemetery remains in its original location, its setting has been altered by overgrown vegetation and the development of adjacent residential tracts. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been altered as well, with many of them entirely obscured by vegetation and others appearing to be later additions or replacements of original markers. The cemetery retains its feeling as a small turn-of-the century burial ground and its association with those interred.

Criterion A

The Huske Cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The Huske Cemetery is a small burial site with interments from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. No significant event or pattern of events was identified for the property and therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Huske Cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

The Huske Cemetery is the final resting place of nine individuals, seven of which are members of the Huske family. Research did not reveal the persons interred to be of transcendent importance in their productive lives. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Huske Cemetery is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Background research identified several small family cemeteries in Cumberland County. The best comparable cemeteries are the James Gee Cemetery (CD0021) and the Mallett Family Cemetery (CD1332). None have had formal NRHP determinations noted in HPOWeb; however, all exceed Huske Cemetery in historic integrity.

The James Gee Cemetery is a family cemetery, located at 2005 Fort Bragg Road, Fayetteville (Figure 24). The cemetery “dates to the 1700s,” however the earliest visible interment is James Gee, who died 1804.⁶⁵ The cemetery includes at least twenty-eight interments. Unlike Huske Cemetery, Gee Cemetery is encircled by a brick wall, and the burials are laid out in an orderly grid. Though the markers in the Gee Cemetery are less varied than those in the Huske Cemetery, they all appear to be original.

The Mallett Cemetery is located west of 526 Transportation Drive in Fayetteville (Figure 25). According to HPOWeb, the cemetery includes interments from 1789 through 1874, considerably older than the Huske Cemetery. Markers include simple upright stones and a raised brick tomb, all of which appear to be original. The cemetery’s grounds are defined by a low brick wall.

Huske Cemetery displays a limited variety of modest grave markers that are not architecturally distinctive. Additionally, the cemetery is not part of a designed landscape that would meet Criterion C. Therefore, Huske Cemetery is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

⁶⁵ Mary Lee Boyer, “Gee Family Cemetery,” Cumberland County Cemeteries, last updated July 14, 2002, accessed October 2, 2018, <http://www.ncgenweb.us/cumberland/geecem.htm>.



Figure 24: James Gee Cemetery, Looking Southwest.



Figure 25: Mallett Cemetery, Looking Northwest.

Criterion D

The Huske Cemetery is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to cemetery design and use or gravestone fabrication and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Criteria Consideration D

The Huske Cemetery is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria Consideration D (cemeteries). For a cemetery to be eligible under Criteria Consideration D, it must derive its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

The Huske Cemetery is primarily associated with the Huske family and contains burials from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It does not contain the grave of a person of transcendent importance or display markers with outstanding or distinctive design features and is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion Consideration D

Resource Name:	Fleishman House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	003
HPO Survey Site Number:	CD1486
Location:	3222 Brechin Road, Fayetteville, NC 28303
Parcel ID:	0417-77-4040
Dates(s) of Construction:	1960
Recommendation:	Not Eligible



Figure 26: Fleishman House, Looking North.

Setting

The Fleishman House property is located on the north side of Brechin Road in a subdivision that contains primarily mid-twentieth century residences. The house stands on a double lot and is oriented at an angle to the road, which it sits back from approximately 75 feet. At the rear of the parcel, a single row of dwelling on heavily vegetated lots shield the Fleishman House property from Cliffdale Road, which runs east-west approximately 300 feet north of the house (Figures 26 and 27).

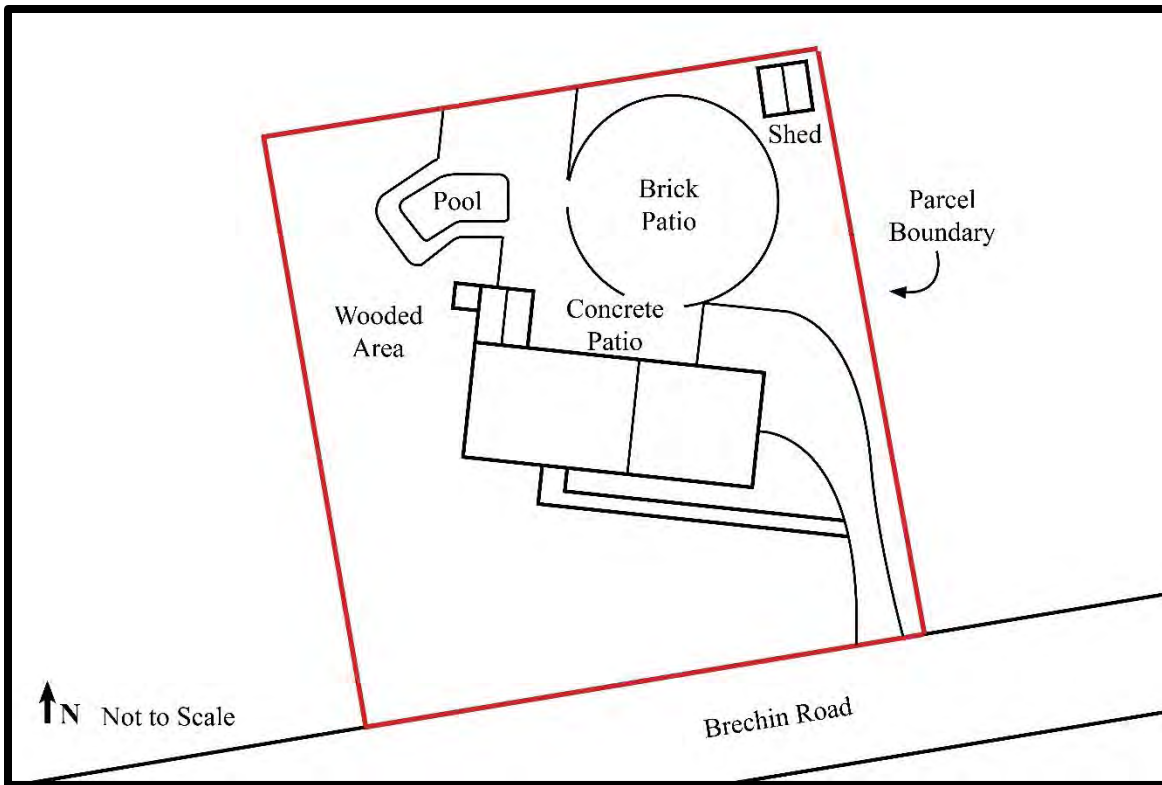


Figure 27: Sketch Map of Fleishman House Property.

Within the parcel, the Fleishman House is positioned on a slight hill. Vehicular and pedestrian access to the property are made possible by a paved driveway that extends from Brechin Road to the east side of the house. The grounds immediately surrounding the building are heavily landscaped. Numerous mature trees shade the house and manicured evergreen shrubbery is planted parallel with the façade.

The north section of the property, behind the house, is terraced with different landscaping elements at each of three levels. Immediately abutting the house is a concrete patio encircled by a low wooden stockade fence (Figure 28). Between each fence section are brick posts surmounted by metal caps. The patio is landscaped by inset planters for ornamental trees. West of the concrete patio is an in-ground swimming pool with an irregular curvilinear footprint (Figure 29). The pool area is set off from the main patio by a modern metal fence and manicured shrubs. The terrace level above the concrete patio is a circular patio of brick pavers (Figure 30). The patio is surrounded by a low brick wall that contains planters for manicured shrubs and trees. The upper terrace level is a manicured lawn with a garden shed that appears to be less than fifty years old (Figure 31).



Figure 28: Concrete Patio, Looking Southwest.



Figure 29: Pool Area, Looking West-Southwest.



Figure 30: Brick Patio, Looking Northeast.



Figure 31: Garden Shed, Looking North.

Property Description

Exterior

The Fleishman House, erected in 1960, is a residence that embodies the Mid-Century Modern movement. The one-story house has an L-plan footprint, formed by a rectilinear core and a narrow ell that projects north from the dwelling's northwest corner (see Figure 27). The core block is under a broad low-pitched front gable roof that features exposed rafter tails and purlins within its wide eaves. The roof slopes are too low-pitched to see the sheathing material from the ground. An interior brick chimney stack pierces the roof at the center of the building. The exterior walls of the house are clad in a combination of painted vertical wooden siding and brick.

The otherwise flat façade surface is broken by material changes and setbacks (see Figure 26). The eastern two-thirds of the façade is slightly recessed and sheathed in vertical wooden siding, while the west third is clad in brick. The primary entrance is within a recessed vestibule, west-of-center on the façade (Figure 32). The vestibule has a brick foundation supporting a tiled floor and inset planter. The north and east walls of the vestibule are clad with vertical wooden siding, while the west wall is brick. The west wall projects slightly beyond the adjacent wall juncture to form a windbreak. The ceiling of the vestibule includes exposed rafters and a hanging light fixture. The entrance itself is a solid pedestrian door with a single-pane sidelight and a large single-pane transom that extends to the ceiling.



Figure 32: Entry Vestibule, Looking Northwest.

The remaining façade fenestration includes various window configurations, all of which appear to be a combination of wood and metal framed sashes. East of the entry vestibule is a large window grouping of six sashes (Figure 33). The base of the grouping is a string of three sashes, each with paired single lights. These windows are topped by tall single-light sashes that rise to and conform to the angle of the roof juncture. East of this grouping is a ribbon of seven single-light sashes. West of the entry vestibule, on the bricked portion of the façade, are two sets of paired single-light sashes (see Figure 26).

The wooden siding of the façade continues to the east elevation. Fenestration on this elevation includes an off-center ribbon of three single lights (Figure 34). The north elevation of the house is essentially divided into three sections: the eastern third faces the driveway, the center third faces the patio, and the western third contains an ell. The eastern third of the elevation is clad in brick (see Figure 34). Fenestration includes a pedestrian door and a ribbon of three single-light windows.

The center third of the elevation is bound by the patio fence enclosure at its east and a narrow projecting brick wall that extends the width of the eave at its west (Figure 35). This section of the elevation is clad in vertical wooden siding and contains three fenestration bays. The center bay contains glazed double leaf doors, above which are tall transom lights that extend to the roof juncture. The east bay includes paired single-light sashes. The west bay includes large paired windows. Each of these are metal framed with two lights topped by tall transoms that conform to the angle of the roofline. Hanging light fixtures are suspended from the eaves over the center and west bays.



Figure 33: Façade Fenestration Detail, Looking North-Northeast.



Figure 34: Fleishman House, Looking Southwest.



Figure 35: Fleishman House, Looking Southwest.

The western-most third of the north elevation includes a bricked wall with a two-light window. This section of the building is otherwise filled by a one-story ell that has a low-pitched gable roof with broad overhanging eaves (see Figure 35). Like the rest of the house, the exterior of the ell is clad in a combination of brick and vertical wooden siding. The east elevation of the ell faces to the concrete patio. Fenestration includes a single pedestrian entrance and a string of four single-light windows. The tall string of windows rest on a low brick bulkhead while the surrounding wall is clad in vertical wooden siding. Hanging light fixtures are suspended from the eaves above the window.

The north elevation of the ell is bricked and void of fenestration (Figure 36). The wall is slightly recessed, forming a sheltered area within the broad eaves. The west elevation of the ell has been expanded by a shed addition at its northwest corner. The one-story addition has a concrete foundation, an exterior clad in vertical wooden siding, and a shed roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Fenestration is limited to two paneled metal doors on the north elevation. The remainder of the ell's west elevation is seamless with the rest of the house (Figure 37). The elevation is bricked and includes two single-light windows that are placed high on the wall.

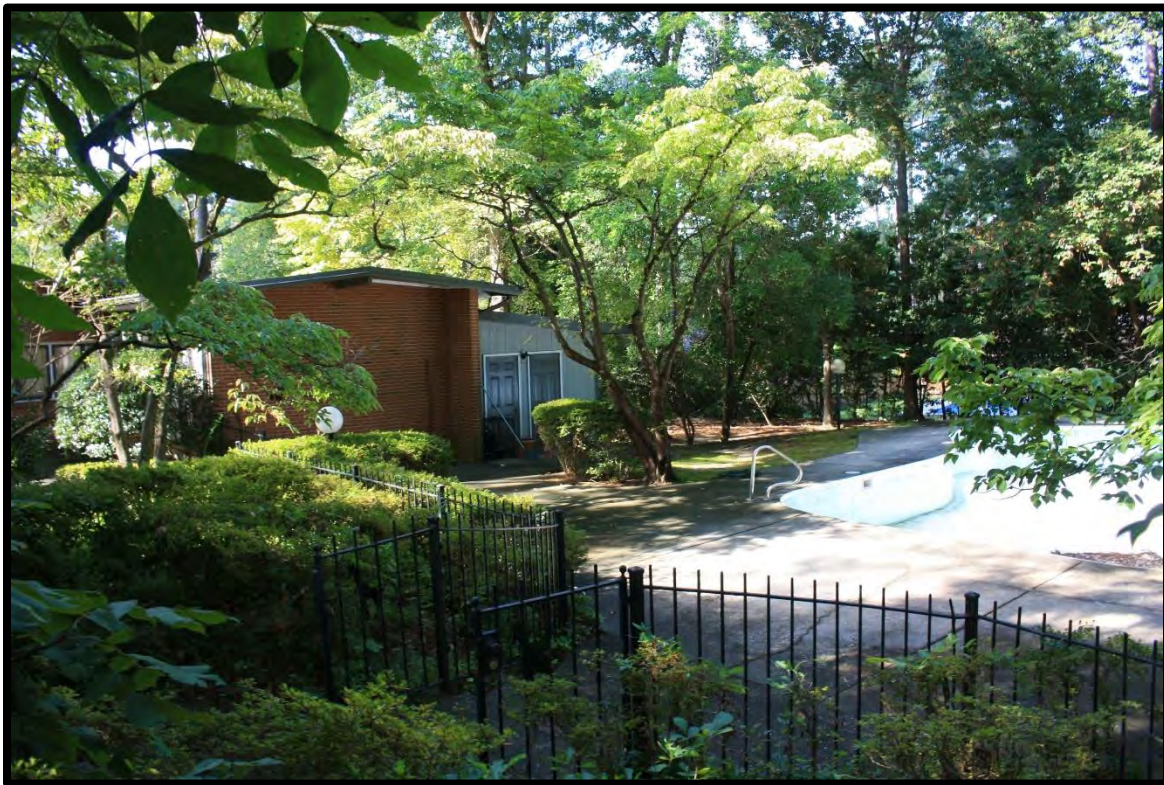


Figure 36: Fleishman House, Looking Southwest.



Figure 37: Fleishman House, Looking Northwest.

Interior

Attempts to contact the owner were unsuccessful and the surveyor was unable to gain access to the interior of the house.

Ancillary Buildings

The garden shed appears to be less than fifty years old. It is a one-story building with a rectangular footprint, resting on a concrete foundation (see Figure 31). The exterior walls are clad in vertical wooden siding. Like the house, the shed's gable roof is low-pitched with broad eaves that include exposed rafters. Fenestration includes a pedestrian door and a horizontal sliding window on the south elevation.

Historical Background

The Fleishman House was erected during the mid-twentieth century, at a time when Fayetteville, particularly its west side, was booming as a result of the wartime expansion of Fort Bragg. The subdivision, Murray Hills Sec. III, was platted in 1957 by Joseph A. McArthur.⁶⁶ McArthur, along with his wife Doris, and associate, John C. Pope, sold the lots to individual buyers.

The lot at 3222 Brechin Road was purchased from the McArthurs and Pope by Herbert L. and Marilyn G. Fleishman in January 1959.⁶⁷ Construction was completed on the extant house the following year to serve as the Fleishman family home.⁶⁸ Research did not reveal an architect or builder for the house though one possible candidate is Modernist architect, Edward Loewenstein, who designed two other houses for people named Fleishman in Fayetteville during the mid-twentieth century.⁶⁹ Research, however, did not reveal a clear link between the Fleishman families or Loewenstein.

Herbert and Marilyn Fleishman owned a children's toy and clothing store in a nearby shopping district at 3015 Fort Bragg Road, known as Fleishman's Tiny Town (CD1036).⁷⁰ The couple established the store nearly a decade earlier, in 1951, the same year they were married.

Herbert and Marilyn raised three children in the house on Brechin Road: Michael, Minda and Marcie. Herbert Fleishman died in 2002, however Marilyn is still alive and occasionally comes into the family store, which has been managed by Michael and Marcie since the 1980s.⁷¹ The house at 3222 Brechin Road is still owned by the Fleishman family.⁷²

⁶⁶ Cumberland County Plat Book, 19, page 59.

⁶⁷ Cumberland County Deed Book 752, page 509.

⁶⁸ Cumberland County Public Tax Records, Parcel 0417-77-0440, accessed September 19, 2018, mainfr.co.cumberland.nc.us/default.aspx?PRGM=%2fD21LIB%2fWWW%2fSWMW200.CGI&TXYEAR=2018&PARCEL=0417-77-0440-.

⁶⁹ North Carolina Modernist, "Edward (ED) Loewenstein (1913-1970)," accessed October 2, 2018, <http://www.ncmodernist.org/loewenstein.htm>.

⁷⁰ Fleishman's Tiny Town, "About our Family," accessed September 19, 2018, <http://visittinytown.com/about-our-family/>.

⁷¹ Fleishman's "About our Family."

⁷² Cumberland County Public Tax Records, Parcel 0417-77-0440.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Fleishman House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

The Fleishman House retains an excellent level of historic integrity. The house retains its original location and setting within a mid-twentieth century subdivision. The design of the dwelling maintains a high level of integrity of materials and workmanship due to the retention of its wooden siding and brick veneer as well as its wooden and metal-framed windows. Likewise, the landscape features, including a brick patio and angled swimming pool, are well-preserved examples of the mid-century era. The house retains its historic association with mid-twentieth century suburban development and the feeling as a house of that period.

Criterion A

The Fleishman House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The Fleishman house is one of many properties in the area associated with the mid-twentieth century suburban residential development in Cumberland County; when the area west of Fayetteville shifted from strictly agricultural properties to small residential tracts and subdivisions. Such mid-century houses are common in the vicinity and this property is not individually distinctive in interpreting that pattern of history. Therefore, the Fleishman House is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Fleishman House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

Though the property is associated with the Fleishman family who own a children's toy and clothing store in Fayetteville, research did not reveal their activities to be historically significant and therefore the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Fleishman House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity

and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The Fleishman House is representative of Mid-Century Modern residential construction, which can be found throughout the Murray Hills Subdivision and the greater Fayetteville area. Although the block surrounding the Fleishman House is largely characterized by indistinctive Ranch-style dwellings and split-level forms with subtle Colonial Revival details, there are a number of other Mid-Century Modern dwellings on nearby streets. These include residences at 305 Murray Hill Road and 435 Edinburgh Drive.

The house at 305 Murray Hill Road is the most similar to the Fleishman House (Figure 38). Their similarities include a low-pitched gable roof, windows that extend to the roof juncture, an off-center somewhat secluded entrance, and a landscaped property. It is also similar in that it utilizes two types of cladding: brick veneer on the body of the house and vertical wooden siding on the carport. One distinction is that the house on Murray Hill Road has been painted a solid cream color in recent years. This differs from the Fleishman House which appears to retain its original, contrasting-color finishes, such as its blue-gray siding, cream door and window surrounds, and red brick.

The house at 435 Edinburgh Drive provides an example of a small Mid-Century Modern dwelling in the neighborhood while also standing out for its use of an integral carport that angles from the right side of the façade (Figure 39). Other Mid-Century elements include the use of contrasting materials and ribbon windows.

Outside of the Murray Hills Subdivision, a number of more exemplary Mid-Century Modern dwellings have been identified. These include seventy-three Modern resources identified by a 2009 survey of Fayetteville as well as twenty-two Modern houses that are listed in HPOWeb for Cumberland County.⁷³ Though none of the houses identified appear to repeat the exact form of the Fleishman House, many of the nearby examples have similar and sometimes more distinctive characteristics.

A previously unsurveyed resource that shares features with the Fleishman House is located at 1437 Pine Valley Loop, just a few miles east of the Murray Hills Subdivision. Like the Fleishman House, it has gables with broad eaves, a recessed entry, and windows that conform to the angle of the roofline (Figure 40). It also exhibits a more unique U-plan footprint with two projecting front gables as well as a small front patio that is shielded from the main road and accessible from the left gabled wing. In contrast to this wing, which is lit by large windows, the façade of the right wing is blind below the gable windows, a trait that likely distinguishes the public nature of the left wing from the private nature of the right wing, and is common in Mid-Century designs.

⁷³ MdM, *Modern Architecture*, Appendix A.



Figure 38: 305 Murray Hill Road, Looking East-Southeast.



Figure 39: 435 Edinburgh Drive, Looking East.



Figure 40: 1437 Pine Valley Loop, Looking East.

One of the most impressive of Fayetteville's Mid-Century Modern dwellings according to the 2009 survey is the A. M. and Ruth Fleishman House, located at 2614 Morganton Road (CD1080) (Figure 41). Designed by Greensboro architect, Edward Loewenstein, the survey describes the 1951 house as "one of Fayetteville's best examples of residential Modernism."⁷⁴ Like the Fleishman House on Brechin Road, the A. M. and Ruth Fleishman House also displays contrasting angular forms, broad window configurations, a secluded entrance, and a variety of exterior cladding including wooden elements painted red and blue-gray and brick veneer. The house stands out, however, for its delineation of space with a tall, shed-roofed public wing defined by floor to ceiling windows and a low, flat-roofed private wing lit with ribbon windows that are tucked tightly below the eaves. Additionally, the rear of the house, which is also defined by floor to ceiling windows, merges the interior public spaces with those outside in a way that the Fleishman House's well-designed backyard lacks.⁷⁵

Loewenstein, who was a 1935 graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, practiced architecture in Chicago before serving in WWII and moving to Greensboro in 1946. There he became one of the city's "most prominent mid-twentieth-century Modernist architects." According to the 2009 survey, Loewenstein designed at least two dwellings in Fayetteville, both of which were for families with the last name Fleishman. The second dwelling, which was

⁷⁴ MdM, *Modern Architecture*, 14.

⁷⁵ MdM, *Modern Architecture*, 14 and AuctionFirst.com, "The Fleishman House," Electronic document, <http://www.auctionfirstbid.com/2614-morganton-road-fayetteville-nc/>, accessed January 28, 2019.



Figure 41: A. M. and Ruth Fleishman House (CD1080), Looking North.

destroyed during the 2009 survey, was that of Maurice and Dorothy Fleishman (CD1075). It was located at 1501 Raeford Road, roughly two miles east of the newly recorded Fleishman House. Research, however, did not reveal a family connection between the owners of the dwellings designed by Loewenstein or with Loewenstein himself and it should also be noted that, according to the survey, those dwellings were constructed in the early 1950s while the dwelling discussed here was constructed in 1960.⁷⁶

Other Modernist architects known to be active in Fayetteville were William Henley Deitrick of Raleigh and Mason Hicks of Fayetteville, as well as an assortment of graduates from the School of Design at North Carolina State College, which was established in 1948 and is credited with spreading Modernism throughout the state, and included Frank MacMillan, of Fayetteville, and Elizabeth “Lib” Lee, of Lumberton. However, despite a review of work attributed to these architects, no connections were discovered between them or the architecture school and the Fleishman House.⁷⁷

In conclusion, although the Fleishman House on Brechin Road retains a high level of integrity, it is not individually distinctive when compared with other residences in its own neighborhood and elsewhere in Fayetteville. A majority of these nearby properties display a similar level of detail, as well as many similar features, namely low-pitched roofs, varied window configurations, and

⁷⁶ MdM, *Modern Architecture*, 11, 13-14.

⁷⁷ MdM, *Modern Architecture*, 11-12.

the incorporation of angles. Furthermore, dwellings like the A. M. and Ruth Fleishman House serve as better, more fully-articulated representations of modernism in Fayetteville. Therefore, the Fleishman House is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D

The Fleishman House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Resource Name:	MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	004
HPO Survey Site Number:	CD0692
Location:	3525 Cliffdale Road, Fayetteville, NC 28303
Parcel ID:	0417-66-4971
Dates(s) of Construction:	Ca. 1800, 1867, 1948, 1960, 1982, ca. 2011
Recommendation:	Eligible



Figure 42: MacPherson Presbyterian Church, Facing South.

Setting

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery property is located on the south side of Cliffdale Road, between South McPherson Church Road to the west and Branson Creek to the east, and covers approximately fourteen acres (Figures 42 and 43).⁷⁸ The property sits on a slight hill above the roadbed but is an otherwise relatively flat with a manicured lawn and numerous mature trees. The sprawling church building is central to the property, located 75 feet south of Cliffdale Road. The associated cemetery is laid out in a rectangular grid immediately south of the church. The only other building on the property is a small garage, located southwest of the church. A modern playground is located north of the church building (Figure 44). A large

⁷⁸ MacPherson Presbyterian Church, "Church History," accessed September 20, 2018, <http://www.macphersonchurch.com/index.php?s=cemetery>.

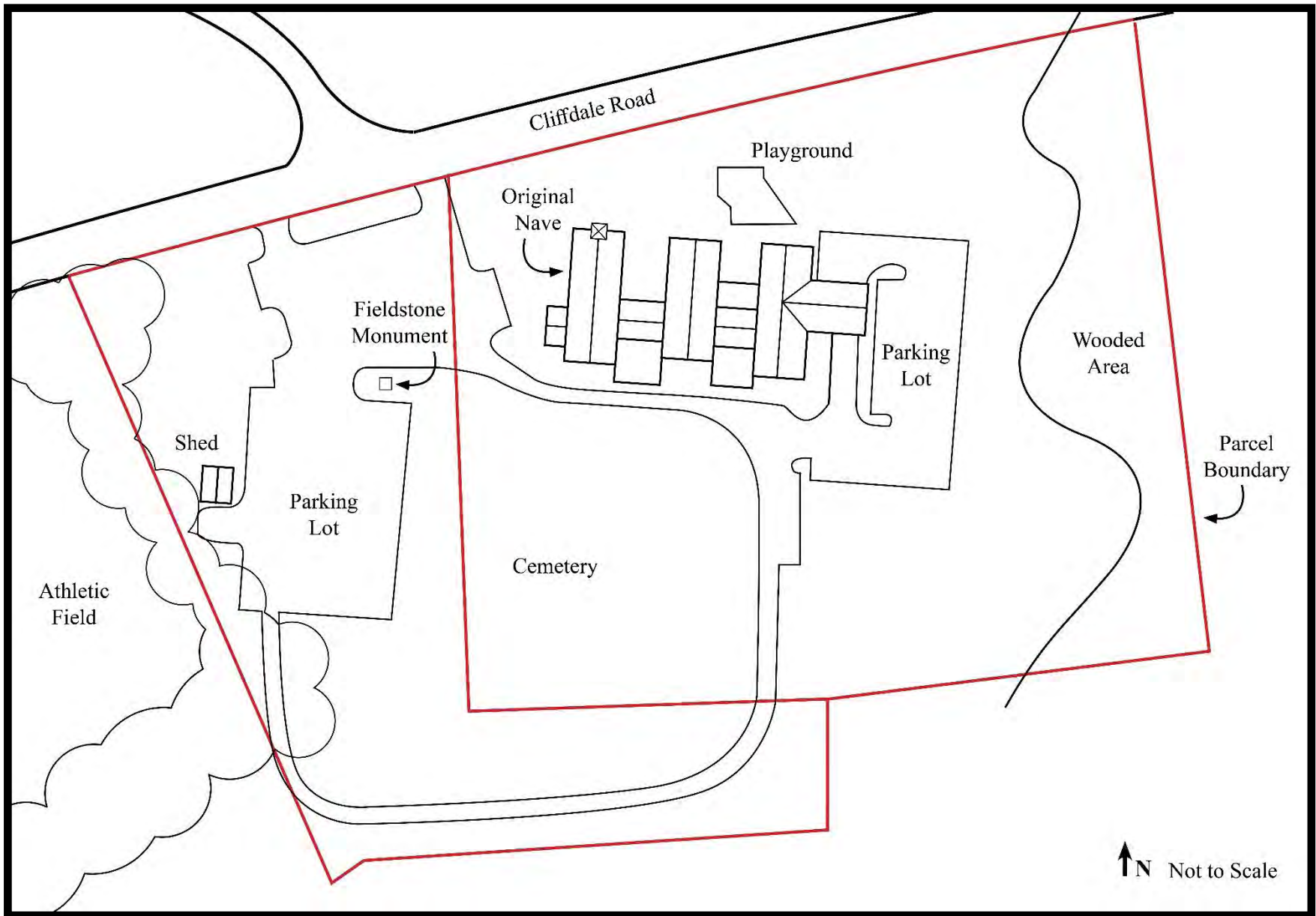


Figure 43: Sketch Map of MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery Property.

athletic field, encircled by mature trees, is located west of the property, parallel to South McPherson Church Road (Figure 45). An object of note is a fieldstone monument altar, placed west of the church's southwest corner (Figure 46).

Vehicular traffic enters the complex via a paved parking lot west of the church building, where there are two rectangular parking lots (see Figure 43). The driveway encircles the cemetery with a single lane, connecting to a third rectangular parking lot, east of the church building. Pedestrian circulation of the property is provided by brick sidewalks that wrap the church building, leading to each of its entrances. A second brick sidewalk parallels the west side of the cemetery.



Figure 44: Playground, Looking Northeast.



Figure 45: Athletic Field, Looking Northwest.



Figure 46: Fieldstone Monument Altar, Looking South.

Property Description

Exterior

MacPherson Presbyterian Church has a highly irregular plan formed by multiple additions. At its core, the building has essentially a double-H footprint, with three linear sections oriented perpendicular to Cliffdale Road: the nave, education wing, and fellowship hall, which are connected by two hyphens (see Figure 43). These sections have been further expanded and modified by multiple additions. Consistent features throughout the building include stuccoed exterior walls and standing-seam metal roofs.

The western-most section of the building is the original church nave, erected 1867 (Figure 47). In 1982, it was lengthened to the south and a shallow ell was added to the west elevation. The oldest sections of the nave are constructed of brick and finished with stucco. Stuccoed Doric pilasters are located at each of the nave's four corners, and the two outer corners of the added ell. The front-gable roof is pierced by a wood-clad belfry near the north-facing façade. The belfry has Gothic arched lanterns on all four sides. It is surmounted by a flared hipped roof that is sheathed in metal and features a ball finial at its peak.

The façade is divided into three fenestration bays (Figure 47). The outer-two bays include paneled wooden doors that are accessed by brick steps. The doors are topped by Gothic arch transoms that at the time of survey were sealed by operable shutters. The center bay contains a Gothic arched window, also sealed by a shutter. Directly above and flanking the window are three circular recesses, perhaps once window openings, which are infilled with stucco.



Figure 47: Nave Façade, Looking South.

Windows on the remainder of the nave are tall wood-framed sashes with gothic arches and operable shutters. The shutters conceal window details from the exterior, however an interior view reveals that the windows are twelve-over-twelve sashes with a multi-light transom (Figure 48). These are arranged in three bays on the east elevation, four on the west elevation, and one on the south elevation (Figures 49 and 50). The west ell includes two of these windows on its west elevation and one each on its north and south elevations. South of the ell, on the church's west elevation, is a second pedestrian entrance (Figure 51). It includes a paneled wooden door that opens to a brick patio. The door is inset into a tall Gothic arched opening that has been infilled with stucco above the door.



Figure 48: Nave Window Detail.



Figure 49: Nave, Looking Southwest.



Figure 50: Nave, Looking Southeast.



Figure 51: MacPherson Presbyterian Church, Looking Northeast.

The next section of the church building is the hyphen between the nave and education wing (Figures 52 and 53). At its core, the hyphen is one-and-one-half-stories with a rectangular footprint and a side-gabled roof. The hyphen has been expanded by a one-story addition on the south elevation that has a nearly flat roof. The north elevation of the hyphen is three fenestration bays (Figure 53). The western-most bay has a pair of paneled wooden doors that are accessed by a concrete run of stairs. The eastern two bays contain six-over-six double-hung sashes that appear to be replacements. This window type is consistently repeated on the rest of the building. Three gabled dormers, clad in weatherboard siding, pierce the roof at each of the fenestration bays. Each dormer contains a six-over-six replacement window.

The south elevation of the hyphen is dominated by an addition, however, two dormers matching those on the north elevation are visible on the original part of the hyphen (Figure 52). The one-story addition serves as an office wing and includes a sheltered entry to the church. The roof of the addition extends to shelter an entry porch that is supported by metal posts. The brick porch deck is lined with a metal balustrade. A pair of glazed doors are placed off-center within the porch. Adjacent to the doors is a pair of one-over-one vinyl sashes.



Figure 52: MacPherson Presbyterian Church, Hyphen, Looking South-Southeast.



Figure 53: MacPherson Presbyterian Church, Nave and Hyphen, Looking South-Southeast.

The hyphen connects to the education wing, which was erected in 1948 (Figures 54 through 56). The original wing is two stories with a front-gabled roof and rectangular footprint. The footprint has been expanded by a two-story flat-roofed ell on the east elevation. The main exterior entrance to the wing is at the northwest corner on the west elevation (Figure 54). The paneled wooden door opens to a concrete stoop that is lined by metal balustrades. Remaining fenestration on the west elevation's first story includes three six-over-six double-hung windows. Windows on the second story include small three-over-three sashes and a six-over-six window placed within a gabled wall dormer. The north elevation of the building section is divided into three fenestration bays, each with six-over-six double-hung windows. The east elevation of the education wing is dominated by the flat-roofed addition, which is void of fenestration; however, three gabled wall dormers with six-over-six windows are visible on the second story (Figure 55).

The south elevation of the education wing is divided into five bays on the first story and three on the second story (Figure 56, Education Wing at left). The eastern-most bay has a paneled-wooden door. Adjacent to the door is a six-over-six window, which is repeated on the two western-most bays. The center bay includes a metal staircase that rises to a paneled wooden pedestrian door on the second story. Flanking the door are two additional six-over-six windows.



Figure 54: MacPherson Presbyterian Church, Education Wing, Looking Southeast.



Figure 55: MacPherson Presbyterian Church, Education Wing at Center, Looking Southwest.



Figure 56: MacPherson Presbyterian Church, Education Wing, Hyphen, Fellowship Hall, Looking North-Northeast.

A second hyphen extends between the education wing and Fellowship Hall (Figures 56 and 57). The hyphen is, at its core, one-and-one-half-stories with a rectilinear footprint and a side-gabled roof. It has been expanded with one-story shed-roofed additions that span the width of the north and south elevations. A barrier-free entrance is provided on the north elevation, consisting of glazed doors that open to a concrete ramp (Figure 57). Adjacent to the doors are two six-over-six windows. Within the roof are two gabled dormers that are clad with wooden siding and lit by six-over-six sashes. West of the dormers is a projecting elevator tower that is topped by a hipped roof and surmounted by a ball finial, similar to the belfry on the original nave.

The south elevation of the hyphen has four fenestration bays (see Figure 56). The western-most bay contains a pedestrian door with a single-light window. The remaining three bays contain six-over-six double-hung sashes. Three gabled dormers pierce the roof, each clad in vinyl siding with a six-over-six window.



Figure 57: MacPherson Presbyterian Church, Hyphen, Looking South-Southwest.

The eastern-most section of the church building is the Fellowship Hall that was erected 1960 and expanded ca. 2011 (Figures 58 and 59). The two-story hall has a T-plan footprint, formed by a front-gable rectilinear core with a two-story intersecting ell on the east elevation. The hall is of concrete block construction with a stuccoed exterior. The north elevation of the hall is divided into three symmetrical fenestration bays. On the first story, the center bay contains a partially glazed door and sidelight. The remaining bays on the first and second stories have six-over-six double-hung vinyl sash windows. A circular recess, infilled by stucco, is placed within the gable. The east and west elevations included six-over-six windows of various sizes repeated in regular



Figure 58: MacPherson Presbyterian Church, Fellowship Hall, Looking Southeast.



Figure 59: MacPherson Presbyterian Church, Fellowship Hall, Looking Northwest.

intervals. The south elevation has pedestrian entrances centered on the first and second stories. The second story door is accessed by a metal staircase.

The two-story ell includes a porte-cochère on the first story and serves as a covered drop off area for vehicles. The west elevation of the porte-cochère includes two rectangular wall openings. Within the porte-cochère, the hall is accessed by a pair of glazed entry doors. The second story of the ell is three bays on the north, south, and east elevations. All include six-over-six windows, except for the center bay of the south elevation, which includes a paneled door accessed by a metal staircase. Another six-over-six window is placed within the attic on the east elevation.

Interior

Although MacPherson Presbyterian Church has been extensively altered, it retains some original features in the oldest part of the building. The paneled wooden doors on the façade feature wrought-iron handles (Figure 60). The doors open to a vestibule adorned with historic photos and antiques; such as the church's original sounding board and communion bench.

Beyond the vestibule is the sanctuary, which was expanded by the 1982 addition (Figure 61). Historically, the sanctuary stopped where the front row of pews is today and has been lengthened by a new altar area and annex.⁷⁹ The sanctuary floor has been carpeted, obscuring if the original floor remains underneath. In the 1960s, an interior renovation sheathed the walls in painted sheetrock and installed new light fixtures, which appear to be extant. It is unclear if the wainscoting is historic to the room. The age of the extant pews are unknown. The altar in-place is a movable piece of furniture historic to the church (Figure 62). A stained-glass window is placed high on the south wall of the nave, behind the altar (Figure 63). Research did not reveal if it is original to the building.

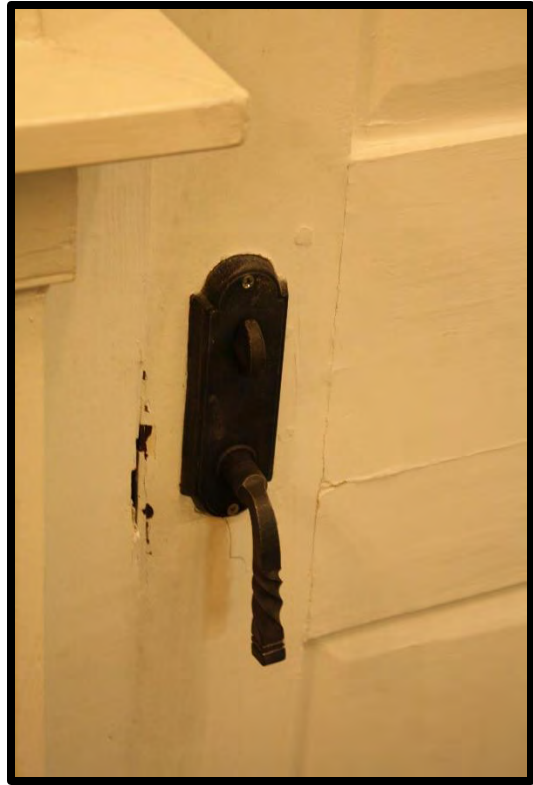


Figure 60: MacPherson Presbyterian Church, Door Handle Detail, Looking Northeast.

⁷⁹ Rene Bahrenfuss, church secretary, interview with surveyor, September 11, 2018.



Figure 61: MacPherson Presbyterian Church, Sanctuary, Looking South.



Figure 62: Alter, Looking Southeast.

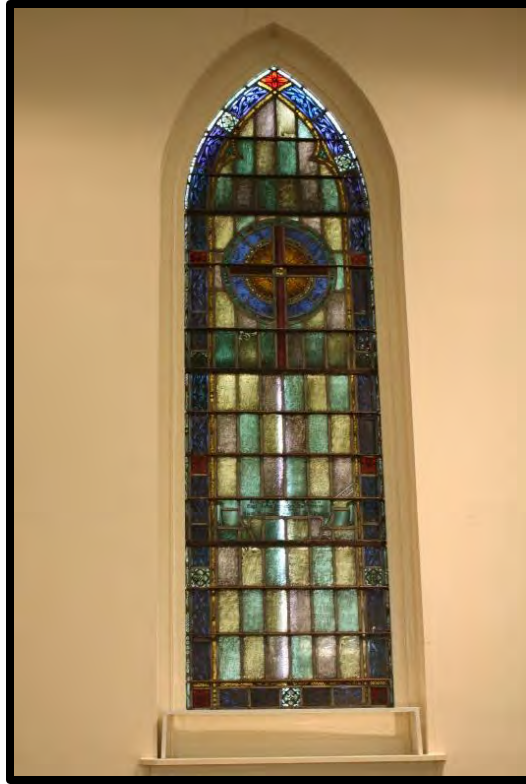


Figure 63: Stained Glass Window,
Looking South.

Additional rooms with distinctive features include a meeting room on the first floor of the education wing that features wide-plank floors and a fireplace (Figure 64). Wooden flooring of different types is repeated in all sections of the building, including passageways, meeting rooms, and the Fellowship Hall (Figures 65 and 66).



Figure 64: Meeting Room in Education Wing, Looking West.



Figure 65: Second Floor of Hyphen between Education Wing and Fellowship Hall.



Figure 66: Fellowship Hall, Looking Northeast.

Ancillary Buildings

The only ancillary building on the property is a small garage (Figure 67). The garage is a one-story building with a rectangular footprint. The building is oriented perpendicular to Cliffdale Road and has a front-gabled standing-seam metal roof. The exterior walls are stuccoed and vinyl siding fills the gables. The only fenestration is two vehicular overhead doors on the south elevation.



Figure 67: Garage, Looking Northeast.

Cemetery

MacPherson Cemetery is an active cemetery owned and operated by MacPherson Presbyterian Church. Located behind (south of) the church, the cemetery covers approximately 1.5 acres and is laid out in a grid with most of the monuments facing west (see Figure 43). Find-A-Grave.com records at least 498 interments dating from circa 1800 to the present.⁸⁰

The oldest marked interments are located at the northwest corner of the cemetery, nearest to the original nave of the church building. Stone markers in the cemetery are generally marble, granite, or limestone. The types of markers present include upright headstones; die-on-base/die-

⁸⁰ Find-A-Grave, “MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery,” accessed September 20, 2018, <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/641035/macpherson-presbyterian-church-cemetery>; MacPherson Presbyterian Church, “Church History.”

in-socket; and taller monuments including obelisks and pedestal tombs.⁸¹ Many of the oldest markers include simple footstones that mark the full extent of the burial.

Some of the oldest markers in the cemetery are modest upright headstones, such as the Buie family markers that date from 1803 to 1822 (Figure 68). The headstone markers may include decorative arches or scrolls at the top and are usually etched with modest epitaphs.



Figure 68: Buie Family Plot, Looking East.

Die-on-base and Die-in-socket markers are the most common type, dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day (Figure 69). This marker form includes a headstone resting on a base; either inset into the base or connected using dies and sockets. They are constructed of varying stones, such as marble and granite, and include simple epitaphs, or elaborate etchings. Among the most prominent of these markers is for Laura Holmes and her husband, the Confederate Lt. General Theophilus Hunter Holmes (Figure 70). The white marble marker is noticeably taller than others in proximity. It includes a lengthy epitaph that provides Mr. Holmes' career history, and Mrs. Holmes' family background.

⁸¹ Gregg G. King, Susan Kosky, Kathleen Glyn, and Gladys Saborio, *Michigan Historic Cemeteries Preservation Guide* (Charter Township of Canton, Michigan: 2004), 42.

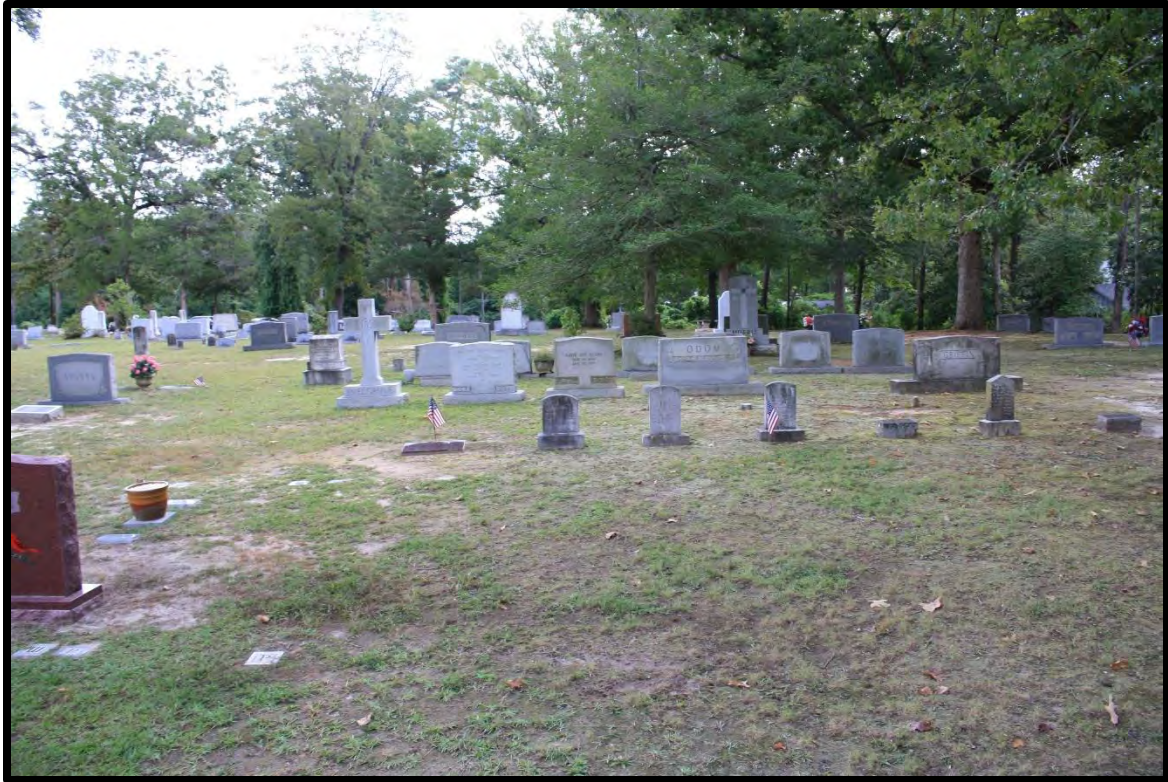


Figure 69: Die-in-Socket and Die-on-Base Markers, Looking East-Southeast.



Figure 70: Holmes Marker, Looking East.

Several obelisks and pedestal tombs are found in MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery. Among the most notable are three monuments located in the McPherson family plot, dating from 1901 to 1905. In Figure 71, the obelisk at left is resting on a tiered base. The center and right monuments are both pedestal tombs featuring urns. Similar to the obelisk, they have a tiered base supporting a shaft that is topped with a roof-like capital that features decorative etchings, all surmounted by a stone urn.

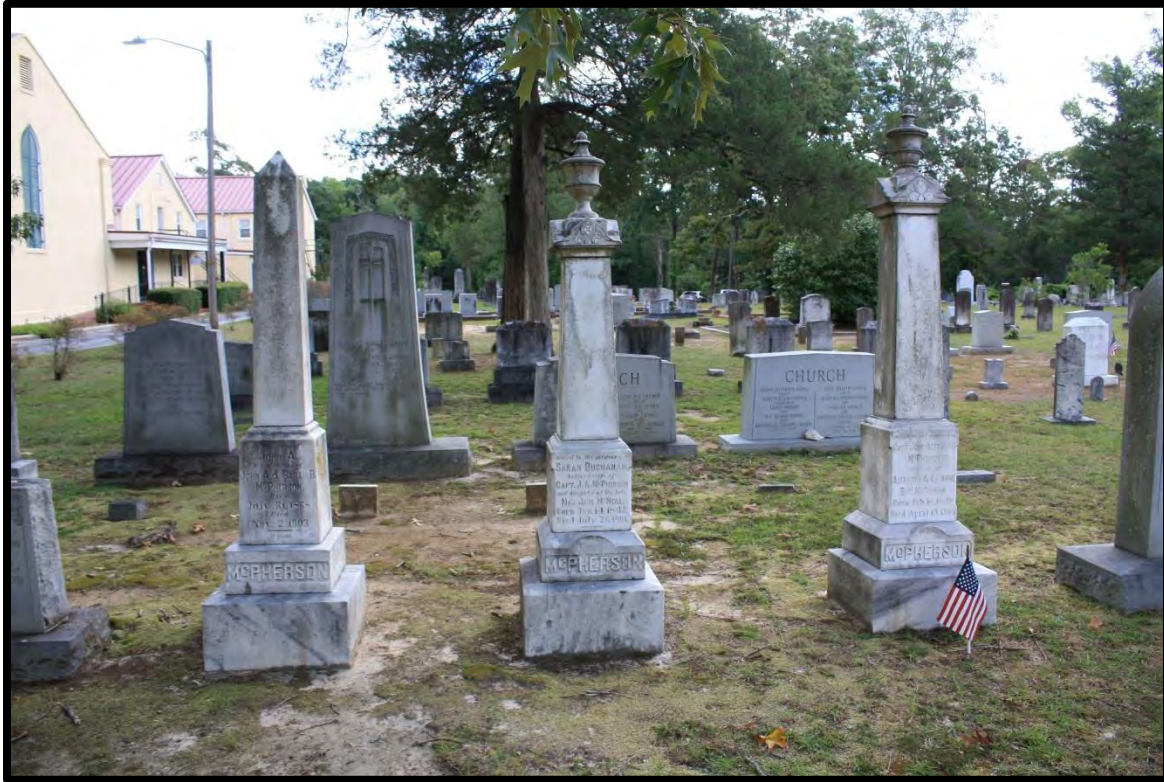


Figure 71: McPherson Markers, Looking East.

Like the McPhersons, many of the interments are arranged in family groupings. Some of these family plots are marked by stone or brick edging. The MacArtan family plot utilizes rough-cut stone to mark its family plot, while the Currie family uses bricks (Figures 72 and 73).



Figure 72: McCartan Family Plot, Looking Northeast.



Figure 73: Currie Family Plot, Looking East.

Historical Background

MacPherson Presbyterian Church

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, western Cumberland County had a large population of Scottish immigrants. The area surrounding the extant church was described as having predominantly Scots for a twenty-mile radius.⁸² Presbyterian religious services were held in this part of Cumberland County as early as 1793; however, the church dates its organization to circa 1800, around when the original wood-framed building was erected.⁸³ The property was owned by Collin McPherson, who deeded it to the “Elders for the Congregation of the Meeting House known by the name of McPherson Meeting House,” on August 16, 1802.⁸⁴ McPherson Church (later MacPherson) served as the house of worship for the Scottish settlers of the area, with two sermons each service, one in Gaelic and one in English.

In 1832 the church began a Sunday School with an extensive library to teach local children.⁸⁵ This was a necessity for the rural area, as North Carolina did not establish a public school system until the 1840s.⁸⁶ At the time of the 1850 census, McPherson was one of five Presbyterian churches in Cumberland County.⁸⁷ During this time, there was a shortage of Presbyterian ministers to serve these churches, so McPherson Church was dissolved by the Fayetteville Presbytery in 1854. The Sunday School was retained and continued to meet on-site.

In 1867 the former members of the church reorganized, with the original McPherson family remaining heavily involved.⁸⁸ Having not been used as a church in over a decade, the original building had fallen into disrepair and was demolished. A new building was erected using brick from the Fayetteville Arsenal that had been recently destroyed during the Civil War.⁸⁹ The salvaged brick was irregularly sized and fire damaged, so once constructed the building was sheathed in a stucco, or “coquina finish,” to hide the imperfections.⁹⁰ The coquina finish was said to be common to churches in Southern coastal communities.⁹¹ The new building was erected by church members for less than \$1,000, and was dedicated in November 1868.⁹² By 1872 membership had reached 55.⁹³ It steadily increased, reaching 92 by 1890.⁹⁴

⁸² Lois J. Lambie, *Psalm 90:1, MacPherson Presbyterian Church, 1800-2000*, (Marceline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing, 2000), 5.

⁸³ MacPherson Presbyterian Church, “Church History;” Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 5.

⁸⁴ MacPherson Presbyterian Church, “Church History.”

⁸⁵ MacPherson Presbyterian Church, “Church History.”

⁸⁶ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 37.

⁸⁷ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 47.

⁸⁸ Cumberland County Public Library, “MacPherson Presbyterian Church,” accessed September 20, 2018, <http://www.cumberland.lib.nc.us/ccplsite/content/macpherson-presbyterian-church>.

⁸⁹ Lucille Johnson, “MacPherson Presbyterian Church: Part of a Noble Heritage,” *Fayetteville Observer*, June 21, 1964, 4B.

⁹⁰ Lucille Miller Johnson, *Hometown Heritage*, (Fayetteville: Lucille Miller Johnson and the Colonel Robert Rowan Chapter National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, 1978), 96; Jane Plotkin, “Church Bricks came from Destroyed Arsenal,” *Fayetteville Times*, September 6, 1976.

⁹¹ Plotkin, “Church Bricks.”

⁹² Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 16; MacPherson Presbyterian Church, “Church History.”

⁹³ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 26-27.

⁹⁴ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 31.

By 1912 the church had exceeded 100 members.⁹⁵ During the 1920s the spelling of McPherson was gradually changed to MacPherson at the request of the MacPherson family who wished to restore the original Scottish spelling.⁹⁶ A photo from the 1920s hangs in the present-day vestibule (Figure 74). It reveals that at the time, the building included the nave, and the tall Gothic windows each contained eight large lights.

During the first third of the twentieth century, changes were made to the social aspects of worship and to the building. Historically, a large plank bisected the pews down the center of the sanctuary, segregating the congregation by gender. This was removed by the early 1930s, enabling parishioners to sit with their spouses during worship.⁹⁷ The building was outfitted with electricity in 1936.⁹⁸ Membership reached 147 by 1937.⁹⁹



Figure 74: Historical Photo of MacPherson Presbyterian Church, ca.1923, Hanging in Vestibule.

The 1867 church building remained a modestly-sized structure until additions were made in the mid-twentieth century. In 1947 a detached building that had been used for the Sunday School

⁹⁵ Cumberland County Public Library, “MacPherson Presbyterian Church.”

⁹⁶ Cumberland County Public Library, “MacPherson Presbyterian Church.”

⁹⁷ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 34.

⁹⁸ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 34.

⁹⁹ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 36.

burned, resulting in construction of the education wing the following year.¹⁰⁰ Membership continued to grow, reaching 246 by 1958.¹⁰¹ The church was expanded once more in 1960, with the addition of another hyphen and the Fellowship Hall.¹⁰²

Membership continued to increase, reaching 370 by 1964.¹⁰³ In 1968 the sanctuary was remodeled under the direction of architect Gordon Peebles.¹⁰⁴ The interior walls were sheathed in sheetrock and painted, new light fixtures were hung, and a former school bell was placed in the steeple.

During the 1970s the church made changes to its landscape and building. In 1971 the church purchased four acres that are now used for the athletic field.¹⁰⁵ The field historically included a baseball diamond and volley ball courts; and was one of the only recreational sites in that part of Fayetteville.¹⁰⁶ Brick sidewalks were installed in 1974.¹⁰⁷ Membership reached 400 by 1978.¹⁰⁸ With ever-increasing membership, the congregation approved plans to enlarge the sanctuary in 1980, which was completed over the next two years.¹⁰⁹ The completed addition opened in 1982 and nearly doubled the sanctuary's capacity by extending it to the south and west.¹¹⁰ Around 2011 the Fellowship Hall was expanded with the two-story wing on its east elevation.¹¹¹

MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery

The center of the cemetery is believed to have some of the oldest interments, possibly predating the oldest marked interment of 1803.¹¹² The markers for these graves are believed to have been wooden and are no longer extant. This area is referred to as "sacred ground" by the congregation and is no longer used for burials.¹¹³ The oldest marked grave in the cemetery is that of John Buie, who died in 1803.¹¹⁴

The cemetery was enlarged in 1956 by the addition of 1.16 acres.¹¹⁵ In 1962 the cemetery boundaries were expanded once more with additional territory to the south. At this time, the

¹⁰⁰ MacPherson Presbyterian Church, "Church History." NETR Online, Aerial Photo 1951, accessed September 20, 2018, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

¹⁰¹ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 44.

¹⁰² MacPherson Presbyterian Church, "Church History." NETR Online, Aerial Photo 1971, accessed September 20, 2018, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

¹⁰³ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 48.

¹⁰⁴ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 49.

¹⁰⁵ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 50.

¹⁰⁶ Plotkin, "Church Bricks."

¹⁰⁷ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 50.

¹⁰⁸ Johnson, *Hometown Heritage*, 97.

¹⁰⁹ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 53.

¹¹⁰ MacPherson Presbyterian Church, "Church History."

¹¹¹ NETR Online, Aerial Photos 2010, 2012, accessed September 20, 2018, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>

¹¹² Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 47.

¹¹³ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 26.

¹¹⁴ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 47.

¹¹⁵ Mary M. MacPherson, "McPherson Presbyterian Church," in, *MacPherson Presbyterian Church Directory*. (On File, Cumberland County Library, Fayetteville, NC, n.d.), 5.

congregation formalized cemetery rules and plot lines were delineated that could be easily identified.¹¹⁶ Each member or pastor of the church was allowed a free plot, if they desired, while non-members had to purchase a plot. The rules barred future fence or wall construction around plots, indicating the extant walls encircling family plots predate 1962. Future grave markers were intended to be flat for simplification of mowing and maintenance.¹¹⁷ This rule does not appear to have been followed, as no such markers were visible at the time of survey.

There are a few notable interments in the cemetery. A fieldstone marker is reputed to be an early grave of a Native American, although nothing is known about his/her life.¹¹⁸ Another is the grave of Lt. General Theophilus Hunter Holmes, the reputed most-decorated Confederate veteran in North Carolina, and his wife, Laura Holmes; as well as local political and business leader, John Gilbert Shaw.¹¹⁹

Theophilus Hunter Holmes was born in 1804, son of Gabriel and Mary Hunter Holmes.¹²⁰ His father served as the Governor of North Carolina from 1821 to 1824.¹²¹ Holmes entered West Point Academy in 1825 and graduated in 1829, having attended with future Confederate leaders including Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis. Holmes continued his military career after graduation, serving in the Seminole War, reaching the rank of captain in 1838. He married Laura Wetmore in 1841 and the pair had eight children. In the late 1840s, Holmes served in the Mexican American war and was promoted to brevet major following his lead of the Siege of Monterrey. He became a regular major in 1855 and in 1859 took command of the army recruiting service at Governor's Island, New York. His wife, Laura died shortly thereafter.¹²²

When the Civil War began in 1861, Holmes resigned his position with the United States Army and was appointed brigadier general in the Confederate Army by President Jefferson Davis.¹²³ He was later promoted to major general and took command of the Fredericksburg District. In March 1862 he was assigned commander of the Department of North Carolina, where he reorganized the state's defenses. In July 1862 he was appointed commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department with headquarters in Little Rock, Arkansas and was promoted to lieutenant general.¹²⁴ In this position, Holmes suffered defeat in battles at Prairie Grove and Arkansas Post. Not wanting to risk further defeat, Jefferson Davis shrunk his command, appointing him leader of the District of Arkansas in February 1863. In June of that year, Holmes led a failed attempt to take the Union garrison at Helena, Arkansas that resulted in 1,600 casualties and his army retreating to southern Arkansas.¹²⁵ Hearing of plans to be replaced by a "younger and more energetic officer," Holmes resigned his post and returned to North Carolina

¹¹⁶ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 46.

¹¹⁷ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 47.

¹¹⁸ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 26.

¹¹⁹ Lambie, *Psalm 90:1*, 48.

¹²⁰ Albert Castel, "Holmes, Theophilus Hunter," NCpedia, text updated 1988, accessed September 20, 2018, <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/holmes-theophilus-hunter>.

¹²¹ Castel, "Holmes."

¹²² Castel, "Holmes."

¹²³ Castel, "Holmes."

¹²⁴ Castel, "Holmes."

¹²⁵ Castel, "Holmes."

to manage the state reserve troops until the end of the war. He lived the rest of his life on a small farm near Fayetteville before his death in 1880.¹²⁶ Originally, Laura Holmes was buried on Governor's Island in New York. Her body and marker were later moved to the cemetery, and General Holmes's name added to it following his death.¹²⁷

Another person of note interred in the cemetery is John Gilbert Shaw (1858-1932) (Figure 75).¹²⁸ Shaw, a native of Cumberland County, was admitted to the bar in 1887 and practiced law in Fayetteville.¹²⁹ While having a law office in-town, Shaw maintained a 1,000-acre plantation three miles west of Fayetteville that was industrialized by a sawmill, gristmill, and cotton gin. In business, he was connected to establishing various cotton mills in the city, serving as president for one of the firms. In politics, he served as a member of the state Legislature from 1887 to 1889 and was a democratic elector from North Carolina in 1892.¹³⁰ Shaw married Elizabeth Avery McPherson in 1893 and the couple had four children together.¹³¹ In 1894 he was elected to Congress on the democratic ticket and served one term. Through all of these accomplishments, Shaw spent much of his career as a defense attorney and prided himself that none of his defendants was ever given the death penalty.

While a major influence in his day, Shaw's strongest legacy is his critical role in establishing Cumberland County as the location of Fort Bragg. In 1918, Shaw met with Col. E. P. King who was traveling the eastern United States to find a suitable site for a military encampment.¹³² Shaw gave the colonel an extensive tour of the area and identified a suitable site west of Fayetteville. Col. King was impressed by Shaw's presentation and reported the positive findings to headquarters, ultimately resulting in the decision to locate the installation in Cumberland County. Later, Shaw helped to make the site official by performing much of the legal work required to establish the camp. He personally named the installation for confederate general Braxton Bragg.¹³³

¹²⁶ Castel, "Holmes."

¹²⁷ MacPherson, "McPherson Presbyterian Church," 4.

¹²⁸ Find-A-Grave, "MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery," accessed September 20, 2018, <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/641035/macpherson-presbyterian-church-cemetery>;

¹²⁹ Lewis Publishing *History of North Carolina*, Vol. 5. (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1919), 265

¹³⁰ Faulkner, "Shaw, John Gilbert."

¹³¹ Ronnie W. Faulkner, "Shaw, John Gilbert," NCpedia, text updated 1994, accessed September 21, 2018, <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/shaw-john-gilbert>.

¹³² Faulkner, "Shaw, John Gilbert."

¹³³ Faulkner, "Shaw, John Gilbert."



Figure 75: Shaw Family Plot, John Gilbert Shaw Interment at Center.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

Integrity of MacPherson Presbyterian Church

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church remains in its original location surrounded by its historical wooded hillside setting. Architecturally, the building has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, from multiple additions and replacement materials. Original features are found primarily on the nave's exterior, which included Gothic arched fenestration openings, original pedestrian doors, and operable wooden shutters. The active church retains its association with the Presbyterian congregation, although the multiple additions have diminished the feeling of a mid-nineteenth century house of worship.

Integrity of MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery remains in its original location, and its historical setting. Original monuments have been maintained in the cemetery, displaying integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The active cemetery retains its association with the adjacent MacPherson Presbyterian Church, as well as the feeling of a 200-year-old burial site.

Criterion A

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church is historically associated with the Scottish community west of Fayetteville. The original ca. 1800 building that was erected by Scottish immigrants has been removed and the replacement 1867 building has been remodeled extensively. Erected shortly after the end of the Civil War, the 1867 nave was constructed of bricks reused from the Fayetteville Arsenal, which was constructed as an arms storage facility by the Federal government in the 1840s and served as one of the first military establishments in Cumberland County. During the Civil War, it was converted to an arsenal by the Confederate Army and in 1865, it was destroyed by the Union Army under the command of General William T. Sherman.¹³⁴ It was the last military installation established in the county until the formation of Fort Bragg in the twentieth century.

The church's continuous renovations in the mid-twentieth century (1948 and 1960) arguably represent the population boom and suburban development of Fayetteville. However, this church is not distinctive in interpreting that pattern of history. Additionally, the nave itself was expanded and altered in the 1982, reducing its integrity and ability to interpret significance affiliated with the burning of the Fayetteville Arsenal.

¹³⁴ Parker, "Fayetteville."

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery, however, has marked interments over 200 years old. Among the oldest graves are for early Scottish settlers of the area who came to Cumberland County in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Because of the cemetery's age and association with the social development of Fayetteville in the nineteenth century, the MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery property is recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

Aside from being the place of worship of many early and prominent Fayetteville residents, the extant MacPherson Presbyterian Church alone is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore does not contribute to eligibility under Criterion B.

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery, however, is associated with two individuals of transcendent importance: Confederate military leader, Lt. General Theophilus Hunter Holmes, and local lawyer, planter, and politician, John Gilbert Shaw. Both men are of transcendent importance as Holmes was a significant leader in the Civil War, leading battles and organizing regiments. Shaw is credited with convincing the military to establish Fort Bragg in Cumberland County, helping with site selection, the legal paperwork, and naming the installation. Fort Bragg has been the greatest economic driver in Cumberland County for the last century leading to population and economic booms. As the final resting place of these two significant individuals, MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery property is recommended eligible under Criterion B. Additionally, there appear to be no extant structures associated with the productive lives of these individuals (see discussion of Criteria Consideration D).

Criterion C

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The original nave of MacPherson Presbyterian Church is an 1867 building with subtle Gothic Revival elements as expressed by its tall Gothic arched windows. An interesting and unique aspect of its construction is that it was built using bricks from the ca. 1840 Fayetteville Arsenal, which was destroyed by the Union Army in 1865. It is also this aspect that led to the church being stuccoed since many of the bricks from the arsenal were damaged and the resulting

exterior was not aesthetically pleasing. The multiple additions to the building are modest representations of Colonial Revival, with six-over-six windows in an overall symmetrical fenestration pattern. The building has undergone extensive remodeling and because of a loss of integrity in design, materials, and workmanship, the building is not a distinctive representation of a rural Gothic Revival church.

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery displays a variety of grave markers that range in detail from simple stones to more ornate obelisks and pedestal tombs. They vary in date from the early nineteenth century to the present day, with varying degrees of ornamentation. While numerous in type, the stone markers are not particularly distinctive in design and therefore are recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

There are several church complexes in the Fayetteville area that are good comparables for the MacPherson Church and Cemetery. These include St. John's Episcopal Church (CD0011); Old Bluff Church (CD0012); Long Street Presbyterian Church and Cemetery; First Presbyterian Church (CD0004); and Tabor United Methodist Church and Cemetery (CD0898).

A more fully articulated example of the Gothic Revival style is St. John's Episcopal Church in Fayetteville (CD0011, Figure 76). Consecrated in 1833, the church is also plastered and features two towers topped by pyramidal spires, a crenellated parapet, and stained-glass windows that were made in Germany and transported from New York to Fayetteville by ox cart.¹³⁵

Another modest mid-nineteenth century Presbyterian church in Cumberland County is Old Bluff Church (CD0012, Figure 77). Constructed in 1858, the two-story frame church exhibits the Greek Revival style with a large pediment finished with a lozenge-and-square course and a course of small cut-out circles, a recessed entry supported by simple square columns, windows topped with round arches and doors topped with rectangular transoms (Figure 78).¹³⁶ Like MacPherson Presbyterian Church, this church is also accompanied by an early cemetery (Figure 79). The church stands out in terms of integrity, however, in that it is still located within a rural portion of the county and has not been added to. Furthermore, care has been taken to preserve its original materials and details and to ensure that it retains its connection with the early history of the Presbyterian church in Cumberland County.

Other early and well-preserved Presbyterian churches in Cumberland County include Long Street Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, which was constructed in 1847 and shares a similar form as well as a variety of classically inspired details with Old Bluff Church (Figure 80). The church is currently owned and maintained by Fort Bragg and is inaccessible to the public.¹³⁷

¹³⁵ *History*, St. John's Episcopal Church, Electronic document, <http://www.stjohnsnc.org/history>, accessed January 23, 2019.

¹³⁶ "Old Bluff Presbyterian Church," *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*, (Raleigh: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 1974).

¹³⁷ Mary Keene Remsburg, *Long Street Presbyterian Church*, NCPedia, Electronic document, <https://www.ncpedia.org/long-street-presbyterian-church>, accessed January 23, 2019.



Figure 76: St. John's Episcopal Church (CD0011), Looking East.



Figure 77: Old Bluff Church (CD0012), Looking Northwest.



Figure 78: Old Bluff Church Detail, Looking Northwest.



Figure 79: Old Bluff Church Cemetery, Looking Northwest.



Figure 80: Long Street Presbyterian Church (Source: Long Street Presbyterian Church Facebook Page).

Another church, First Presbyterian Church (CD0004, Figure 81), replaced an 1817 church that was destroyed by the fire of 1831. More high-style than the other Presbyterian churches, the brick First Presbyterian Church is characterized by a two-story portico with a large pediment and an ornate steeple that was designed by Hobart Upjohn in 1922. It also features a lattice truss roof system designed by A. J. Davis.¹³⁸ Each of these churches, excluding Tabor United Methodist and Long Street Presbyterian, are listed on the NRHP.



Figure 81: First Presbyterian Church, Looking East-Northeast.

¹³⁸ Ruth Little-Stokes, "First Presbyterian Church," *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*, (Raleigh: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 1975).

Lastly, the Tabor United Methodist Church and Cemetery serve as an additional comparable in Cumberland County (Figures 82 and 83). The late-nineteenth century church is a modest example of the Gothic Revival style that has a high level of historic integrity. The church retains its original Gothic arched windows, as well as its scale, design, and materials. In lieu of an addition to the original church building, a detached annex is located adjacent to it. Because the Tabor United Methodist Church has had fewer impacts to integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, it is a better example of a modest Gothic Revival religious building in Cumberland County. Additionally, there is a cemetery adjacent to the Tabor United Methodist Church, which appears to be smaller than the MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery, but similar in design (Figure 84).



Figure 82: Tabor United Methodist Church, Looking Southwest.



Figure 83: Tabor United Methodist Church, Looking Northwest.



Figure 84: Tabor United Methodist Church, Looking West-Northwest.

Criterion D

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property includes an area in the MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery called “sacred ground,” which is known to have interments that possibly pre-date 1800. Little is currently known about the unmarked graves. With no records of who these interments are, it is difficult to place them within a historic context. In addition, the property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology and therefore, the property is recommended as not eligible under Criterion D.

Criteria Consideration A

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery property is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria Consideration A (Religious Properties). To be eligible under Criteria Consideration A the religious affiliated property requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds.

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church does not contribute to eligibility under Criteria Consideration A, as it is not historically significant in any of the four NRHP Criteria. However, the MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery is significant and supports eligibility under Criteria Consideration A, as it is a historic cemetery owned by a religious institution and is associated persons who are significant under secular themes.

Criteria Consideration D

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery property is recommended eligible under Criteria Consideration D (Cemeteries). To be eligible under Criteria Consideration D a cemetery must derive its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery meets Criteria Consideration D as one of the earliest cemeteries in Cumberland County. Although not the oldest burial place in the county, the cemetery does include settlement-era interments. The cemetery’s earliest marked graves date to the early 1800s and includes interments of Cumberland County’s Scottish settlers, who pioneered the area in the mid to late eighteenth century. Additionally, the cemetery has several unmarked graves that are believed to be even older than 1800. Because MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery can date its establishment to an early period in Cumberland County’s history, the cemetery is recommended eligible under Criteria Consideration D.

The MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery also meets Criteria Consideration D for its association with multiple significant persons. For a cemetery to be eligible under Criterion B, the person interred there must be of transcendent importance. The two interments identified that meet this requirement are the graves of Lt. General Theophilus Hunter Holmes, John Gilbert Shaw. Holmes’ led many unsuccessful efforts for the South during his time as General in the Civil War. His thwarted advances resulted in numerous casualties and Union advancements,

particularly in Arkansas. John Gilbert Shaw was a local lawyer, planter, and congressman. He is most significant for convincing the military to establish Fort Bragg in Cumberland County, which established Fayetteville as a military and commerce center over an agricultural and industrial community, affecting its twentieth century development.

Additionally, research did not reveal other extant resources associated with these two men. Literature research did not reveal the locations of Lt. Holmes residency and professional activity in North Carolina, making his grave the only intact connection to the state he represented during the Civil War. Among the locations listed for John Gilbert Shaw's personal home are 620 and 716 Hay Street; both are no longer extant (Figures 85 and 86).¹³⁹ As of 1919, shortly after his involvement with Fort Bragg, his office was located at 217½ Hay Street. The building at this location today appears to have been erected circa 1935, after Shaw's death (Figure 87).¹⁴⁰ This indicates that Shaw's burial location is the only known extant site associated with him. Therefore, for associations with these two men, MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery is recommended eligible under Criteria Consideration D.

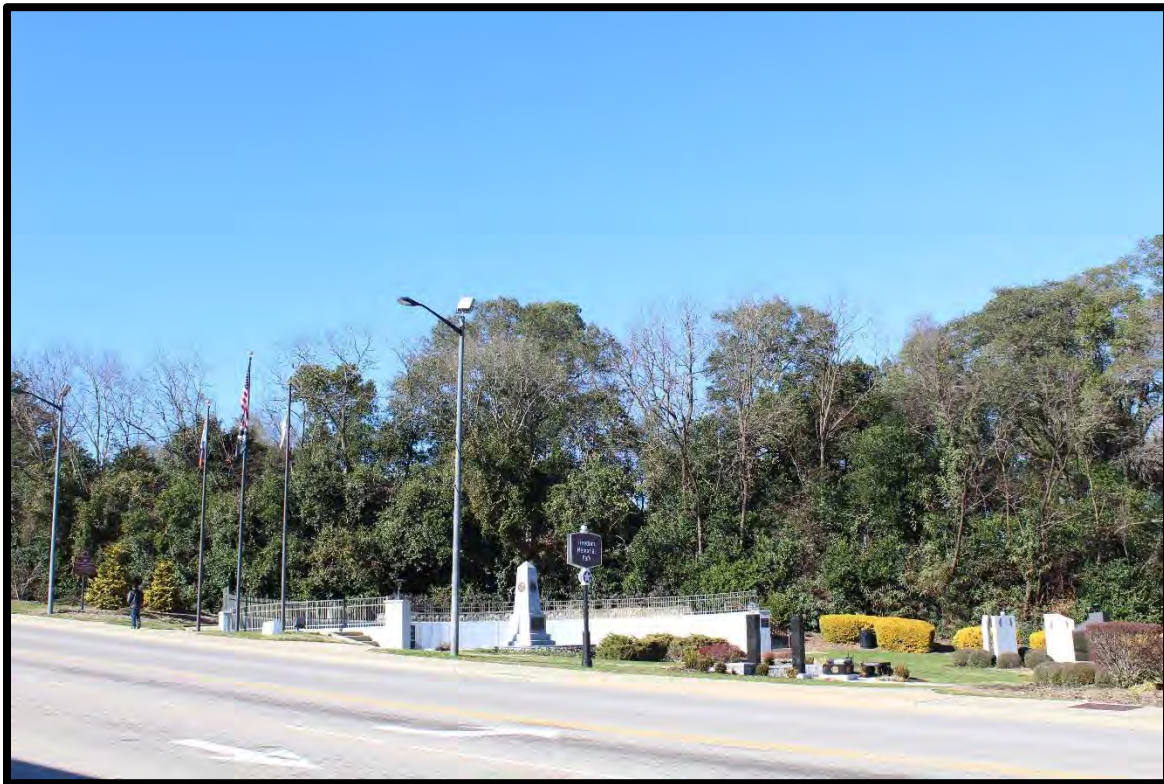


Figure 85: Approximate Location of 620 Hay Street, Now Freedom Memorial Park.

¹³⁹ Hill Directory Co., *Fayetteville N. C. Directory 1919-1920*, (Fayetteville: Hill Directory Co., 1919), 179; United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Fifteenth Census of the United States*, (Washington, District of Columbia: Bureau of the Census, 1930)

¹⁴⁰ Hill, *Directory 1919-1920*, 179; Ruth Little and Michelle Kullen, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Fayetteville Downtown Historic District, 7-37.



Figure 86: Approximate Location of 716 Hay Street, Now an Apartment Complex.



Figure 87: 217 Hay Street, Ca. 1935 Commercial Building.

NRHP Boundary Justification

The NRHP boundary for the MacPherson Presbyterian Church and Cemetery has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties (Figure 88). The boundary is drawn to include the cemetery, but not adjacent components of the church property, which do not contribute to eligibility. The NRHP boundary is an area of approximately 1.5 acres within the current parcel 0417-66-4971 (Cumberland County PIN).



Figure 88: MacPherson Presbyterian Church Cemetery NRHP Boundary.

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