



Cumberland County Architectural Survey
Update
Phase I Scoping Report



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Prepared for:

Cumberland County Planning Department
130 E. Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, NC 28301

Prepared By:



Carolyn Gimbal, Architectural Historian
4700 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 100, Raleigh, NC 27609

Cover Photo: (former) Linden School, CD0938. Photo by JMT.

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Contents

Table of Figures.....	3
Executive Summary.....	4
Introduction.....	5
Hurricane Florence.....	5
Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund	6
Architectural Survey in Cumberland County	7
Primary Objectives of Phase I.....	7
Methodology.....	8
Phase I	8
Phase II Planning	9
Brief Overview of Cumberland County Geography and History	10
Early Settlement Period – Eighteenth Century to Mid-Nineteenth Century.....	12
Mid-Nineteenth Century to Turn of the Twentieth Century.....	17
Early- to Mid-Twentieth Century	22
Modern Cumberland County	27
Architecture Overview	29
Phase II.....	29
Phase I Findings	34
Field Survey Challenges	34
Demolition	34
No Substantial Change.....	35
Substantial Change by Alteration	35
Substantial Change by Deterioration	35
Substantial Change by Improvement	35
Outbuilding Loss.....	35
References Cited.....	37
Appendix A – NRHP-Listed Resources, NRHP-Eligible Resources, and Study Listed Resources in the Study Area	42



Appendix B – Resources Not Surveyed during Phase I.....	45
Appendix C – Resources in the Study Area Removed from the Previous Sites of Survey.....	51
Appendix D – Resources in the Study Area Resurveyed during Phase I.....	54
Appendix E – Classifications of Previously Surveyed Properties in Cumberland County.....	59
Appendix F – Stakeholder Communications.....	60
Appendix G – Preliminary Bibliography	62



Table of Figures

Figure 1: Soil Map of Cumberland County, 1922. (Source: Perkins, Samuel Oscar and Samuel Fred Davidson. Soil Map, North Carolina, Cumberland County Sheet. 1:63,360. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1922. https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/1142 . Accessed July 19, 2023.)	10
Figure 2: Sketch Map of Cumberland County, 1782. (Source: Sketch of Cumberland County. 1:380,160. "North Carolina Maps." 1782. https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/147 . Accessed July 19, 2023.)	12
Figure 3: Map of Cumberland County, 1938. (Source: North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission. Cumberland County, North Carolina. 1:63,360. "North Carolina Maps." 1938. https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/469 . Accessed July 19, 2023.).....	22
Figure 4: William T. Smith House, CD0221. Photo by JMT.	29
Figure 5: Ancil Fisher House, CD0717. Photo by JMT.....	30
Figure 6: Grain Bin and Tobacco Packhouse at Averitt House property, CD1490. Photo by JMT.....	31
Figure 7: Old Bluff Presbyterian Church, CD0012. Photo by JMT.	32
Figure 8: Raleigh Road Elementary, CD1349. Photo by JMT.....	33



Executive Summary

Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson, Inc. (JMT) was contracted by the Cumberland County Planning Department to complete an Architectural Survey Update of Cumberland County. The Study Area corresponds to the jurisdiction of the Cumberland County Planning Department, and thus does not include the legal limits of the City of Fayetteville, the Town of Hope Mills, and Fort Liberty (formerly known as Fort Bragg). Phase I consists of a resurvey of all previously recorded historic resources within the Study Area, as well as an assessment of damage sustained by these resources during Hurricane Florence in September 2018. Phase I also required JMT to drive all roads in the county and identify historic resources not previously documented through architectural survey but deserving of intensive survey during Phase II.

Surveyors were tasked with revisiting and redocumenting the 327 previously surveyed resources within the Study Area. The CRSurveyor Collector Application was used to document damage sustained during Hurricane Florence and edit the location of these previously surveyed properties, as needed.

A total of 327 resources have been previously surveyed within the Study Area, and JMT was able to revisit and provide updated documentation for 163 of them. JMT determined or confirmed that an additional 128 previously surveyed resources have been demolished or moved to new locations. Thirty-six survey files were not fully updated for a number of reasons, including property owner refusal, no access to the resource, or inadequate location descriptions in the existing survey files. Where possible, these files were updated using sources including Google StreetView and Cumberland County GIS historic aerial imagery. Blockface files within the Cumberland County portion of Avasboro Battlefield National Register Historic District (HT0131) were not updated as part of Phase I, per direction from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO).

JMT was contracted to evaluate the results of the Phase I resurvey of historic resources in Cumberland County, providing historic and architectural context for the Study Area to inform the intensive survey in Phase II. JMT identified 300 potential Phase II survey candidates during Phase I.



Introduction

Hurricane Florence

Hurricane Florence made landfall in North Carolina on September 14, 2018, and for the following few days, left a rainy trail of damage and destruction across the state. Heavy rainfall, subsequent flooding, and strong winds were the main causes of devastation.¹ Hurricane Florence has been described as the second “1000-year-flood” event to happen in the last two years.² Many parts of the state saw 20-30 inches of rain.³ In anticipation of the storm, Governor Roy Cooper issued a State of Emergency for the entire state.

According to data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Storm Events Database, between September 13, 2018, and September 20, 2018,⁴ there were five storm events reported in Cumberland County.⁵ Cumberland County experienced frequent wind gusts of 50 to 70 mph, which resulted in downed trees on power lines, homes, cars, and other buildings and structures throughout the county, which subsequently caused widespread power loss and \$1.5 million in property damage in Cumberland County.⁶ Flash flooding was reported in the Beaver Creek area beginning on September 14, 2018, due to torrential rainfall of 15 to 20 inches that flooded roads and highways across the county, including Interstate 95 and U.S. Highway 421.⁷ Additional rainfall upstream near Fort Liberty resulted in record flooding along the Little River in Manchester and the Cape Fear River in Fayetteville. This flooding resulted in the damage of 1,052 buildings and structures in the county, leading to \$35.3 million in property damage and \$30 million in crop damage. One historic property, the Starlite Motel (CD1464), was partially washed into the Little River.⁸ As Hurricane Florence began to lift northward, scattered thunderstorms developed, resulting

¹ National Weather Service, “Hurricane Florence, September 14, 2018,” <https://www.weather.gov/ilm/HurricaneFlorence>, Accessed July 17, 2023.

² Chick Jacobs, “Final report on Hurricane Florence’s record-smashing destruction,” *The Fayetteville Observer*, May 6, 2019, Accessed November 9, 2023.

³ National Weather Service, “Hurricane Florence, September 14, 2018.”

⁴ The Storm Events Database and date range were personally recommended by Gary Crumpler, Emergency Management Coordinator for Cumberland County Emergency Management Services, via email to Carolyn Gimbal of JMT on November 8, 2023.

⁵ NOAA NCEI, “Storm Events Database: Search Results for Cumberland County, North Carolina,” https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/listevents.jsp?eventType=ALL&beginDate_mm=09&beginDate_dd=13&beginDate_yyyy=2018&endDate_mm=09&endDate_dd=20&endDate_yyyy=2018&count=CUMBERLAND%3A51&hailfilter=0.00&tornfilter=0&windfilter=000&sort=DT&submitbutton=Search&statefips=37%2CNORTH+CAROLINA, Accessed November 9, 2023.

⁶ NOAA NCEI, “Tropical Storm Event,” <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/eventdetails.jsp?id=785715>, Accessed November 9, 2023.

⁷ NOAA NCEI, “Flash Flood Event,” <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/eventdetails.jsp?id=786252>. Accessed November 9, 2023.

⁸ NOAA NCEI, “Flood Event,” <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/eventdetails.jsp?id=787180>, Accessed November 9, 2023.



in numerous trees blown down in the Spring Lake area on September 17, 2018.⁹ Wet conditions from Hurricane Florence flooded roads in northwest Fayetteville, Bonnie Doone, and Spring Lake.¹⁰ Flooding in Spring Lake significantly impacted the Church of the Covenant (CD1413), which became partially submerged in the floodwaters from the Little River.¹¹

The National Hurricane Center, in their final report on Hurricane Florence's impacts, concluded that there was \$22 billion in storm-related damage across North Carolina, making it the greatest natural disaster in North Carolina history. Comparatively, Cumberland County was spared from the worst of the wind but greatly impacted by the rain. The official rainfall total was recorded at 10.27 inches at Fayetteville Regional Airport. Rainfall totals to the south of the City of Fayetteville topped 18 to 20 inches. The Cape Fear River rose to 61.5 feet, which is the second highest crest in the river's documented history.¹² The Little River in Spring Lake broke its prior crest record, peaking at 38.3 feet.¹³ Officials in Cumberland County estimated that up to 1,950 buildings in Cumberland County were damaged by the storm.¹⁴

Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund

Sixty-one of North Carolina's 100 counties were granted federal emergency assistance for public recovery projects. Residents of 34 counties were deemed eligible for individual assistance. Because the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) declared a major disaster in Cumberland County following Hurricane Florence, the county was made eligible for funds provided through the Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPPF). The ESHPPF is a program authorized by Congress to address disaster-related needs for historic properties. The program is funded from federal oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf. North Carolina, along with six other states, received ESHPPF assistance after experiencing significant damage from Hurricane Florence. The ESHPPF supports the repair and recovery of properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Nearly half of the funds awarded to North Carolina through the ESHPPF were available as subgrants to public entities and nonprofits. In 2020, the HPO solicited applications for historic preservation

⁹ NOAA NCEI, "Thunderstorm Wind Event,"

<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/eventdetails.jsp?id=786350>. Accessed November 9, 2023.

¹⁰ NOAA NCEI, "Flash Flood Caused by Heavy Rain Event,"

<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/eventdetails.jsp?id=786346>. Accessed November 9, 2023.

¹¹ Myron B. Pitts, "Spring Lake church falls victim to flooding, again," *The Fayetteville Observer*, Published September 19, 2018. Accessed November 9, 2023.

¹² Jacobs, "Final report on Hurricane Florence's record-smashing destruction," *The Fayetteville Observer*.

¹³ Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service, "Little River at Manchester,"

<https://water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?gage=mann7&wfo=rah>, Accessed November 9, 2023.

¹⁴ Paul Wooverton and Steve DeVane, "Florence Damage up to 1,950 Buildings in Cumberland County, N.C." *Government Technology*, Published September 27, 2018. Accessed November 9, 2023.



projects providing relief from damages to NRHP-listed or -eligible properties resulting from Hurricanes Florence and/or Michael. The Cumberland County Planning Department applied for a subgrant to update the existing architectural survey of historic buildings and structures within its jurisdiction. Properties surveyed will be included in future resiliency and disaster planning efforts. Material generated from the survey will be archived as part of the statewide inventory of historic resources maintained by the HPO's Architectural Survey Program. Historic resources will be documented with photography, mapping, data collection, and research, and any visible hurricane related damage will be noted in the GIS application CRSurveyor.

Under contract with the Cumberland County Planning Department as part of the ESHPF grant program, JMT prepared this Phase I Scoping Report as the first part of a two-phase effort to complete an intensive survey of the historic resources of rural Cumberland County. The Study Area for this survey does not include the City of Fayetteville, the Town of Hope Mills, and Fort Liberty (formerly Fort Bragg), as they are not within the jurisdiction of the Cumberland County Planning Department. Although the Study Area has been surveyed before, it has been over four decades since the last survey.

Architectural Survey in Cumberland County

Prior to the survey update, there has been one architectural survey that included resources in rural Cumberland County. This is the Cumberland County Architectural Survey undertaken by Tom Hatley and Dru Haley (York), employees of the HPO, in the mid-1970s. The survey, which took place on and off for approximately five years, resulted in survey files for historic properties throughout the county, including Fayetteville, Hope Mills, and Fort Bragg, but did not include a survey report. The earlier survey prioritized buildings and structures constructed prior to 1900, and only the most architecturally interesting twentieth-century buildings were included. All other architectural surveys that have taken place in Cumberland County focused on resources in Fayetteville. There are several NRHP-listed historic districts in Fayetteville, as well as one in Hope Mills.

Within the Study Area for the Cumberland County Architectural Survey Update, there are 12 properties listed in the NRHP, one property that has been removed from the NRHP, 11 properties on the Study List, and 10 properties that have received a Determination of Eligibility (**Appendix A**). HT0131 Averagesboro Battlefield Historic District (NRHP 2001) spans the Harnett-Cumberland County line and is the only listed historic district in the Study Area. Formerly listed in the NRHP, Oak Grove (Original Site) (CD0013) lost its NRHP status when it was moved in 2006 and has not been relisted at its new location, Oak Grove (Current Site) (CD1307). Eight of these properties have been demolished: CD0136 McArthur-Council House (NRHP 1983), CD0139 Cool Springs (NRHP 1985), CD0140 Williford House (SL 1984), CD0167 McPhail House and Farm Complex (DOE 1991), CD0202 Carver's Falls Mill (SL 1997), CD0701 George Washington Hair House (SL 1980), CD0706 Beard House (SL 1980), and CD0760 Faircloth House (SL 1980).

Primary Objectives of Phase I

A primary objective for Phase I of the Cumberland County Architectural Survey Update was to update the existing survey data for the 327 properties previously documented in the Study Area.



The records for 36 resources were not fully updated because the properties could not be found, property owners did not grant permission for their property to be included in the survey, and/or property owners could not be found at the time of survey and did not respond to efforts to contact them (**Appendix B**). Following directions from the HPO, JMT excluded six blockface files within the Averasboro Battlefield National Register Historic District (HT0131) from Phase I. Instead of updating these files, surveyors identified individual properties within the boundaries of the blockface files for survey in Phase II.

Another primary objective for Phase I of the Cumberland County Architectural Survey Update was to confirm which of the 327 previously documented properties were still extant. JMT determined that 128 previously surveyed properties were demolished or moved from the previous sites of survey prior to Phase I (**Appendix C**). JMT was able to revisit and update the documentation for 163 extant resources (**Appendix D**).

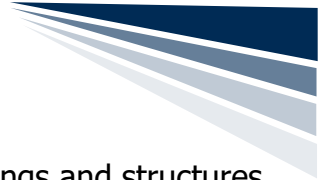
Architectural Historians attempted to identify damage to historic properties that could be attributed to Hurricane Florence. The loss of the Starlite Motel (CD1464) in Spring Lake was reported as a result of Hurricane Florence, as well as flood damage occurring to the Church of the Covenant (CD1413). Outside of Spring Lake, residents willing to talk to surveyors could not recall more general impacts of Hurricane Florence. Overall, no substantial damage was noted. Surveyors collected geospatial data for each damaged property using the CRSurveyor Collector App, a survey tool that uses the ESRI ArcGIS platform, and identified new properties, including neighborhoods and potential historic districts, as candidates for Phase II survey.

Methodology

Cumberland County has been selected as the subject of an architectural survey update that includes much of the land area within the county but excludes three major population centers – the City of Fayetteville, the Town of Hope Mills, and Fort Liberty (formerly Fort Bragg). The survey is divided into two Phases. Phase I, the scoping phase, involves the re-survey of previously surveyed historic resources, as well as preparation and scoping for Phase II. Phase II involves the intensive documentation of previously unsurveyed resources within the county. Approximately 250 new records will be added to the HPO's statewide inventory of historic resources. The following describes the Methodology for Phase I.

Phase I

Prior to the Phase I Survey, JMT Architectural Historians assembled a list of primary and secondary sources relevant to Cumberland County's history. These sources will be used to establish a context for the development of the built environment of Cumberland County in the Phase II report. In order to identify the locations of historic resources within the county, JMT's Architectural Historians cross-referenced historic USGS topographic quadrangle maps obtained from the HPO's archives. These maps, along with the geospatial data available on HPOWeb via CRSurveyor, provided reference for



the locations of previously surveyed resources, as well as extant historic buildings and structures that were not previously examined.

In early April 2023, letters were mailed to owners of previously surveyed historic properties in Cumberland County to inform them of the upcoming survey activities. Owners were identified by cross-referencing data from HPOWeb with parcel data from the Cumberland County GIS. Carolyn Gimbal, Architectural Historian, also spoke at a Cumberland County Commissioner's meeting on March 6, 2023. The meeting was televised and created a platform to explain the process of an architectural survey to Cumberland County's elected leaders. The Cumberland County Planning Department assisted in informing its network of municipal and county leaders about the architectural survey, as well as the general public, through press releases and advertisements on a local radio station.

Ms. Gimbal and Morgan Granger, Architectural Historian, surveyed in Cumberland County from April 11, 2023, to April 14, 2023. During this visit, Ms. Gimbal and Ms. Granger surveyed or attempted to survey 146 properties. Ten of these properties were unable to be surveyed for various reasons, as noted in **Appendix B**. Ms. Gimbal returned to Cumberland County on June 6, June 28, and June 29, 2023, with JMT Intern Evelia DeSantis to attempt to survey the remaining 181 properties. During June fieldwork, 26 properties were unable to be surveyed for various reasons, which are listed in **Appendix B**.

During fieldwork, material changes and potential damage from Hurricane Florence were noted. Data was collected using portable tablets loaded with CRSSurveyor and a custom Survey123 application made in-house at JMT. Upon return to the office, the survey forms were edited using the Access Database provided by the HPO, and the resulting forms were printed. Photographs were organized onto photo pages and in digital folders per the HPO's Digital Photography Policy, and all data was submitted to the HPO for review.

The Phase I survey area consisted of the legal boundaries of Cumberland County, not including parts of the county within the limits of the City of Fayetteville, Town of Hope Mills, and Fort Liberty. Nearly 90 percent of the previously surveyed resources or the sites where resources once stood were examined and documented. All property owners were contacted in advance of fieldwork in order to gain permission to access the property, though the United States Postal Service returned several letters as undeliverable.

Data was collected using portable Apple iPad tablets loaded with CRSSurveyor. Photographs were taken using a digital camera that was compliant with the HPO's Digital Photography Policy, and a photo log was recorded on paper. Observable changes to previously recorded resources were noted on printouts of the existing survey files kept in a binder.

An attempt was made to photograph the sites of all previously recorded resources, whether buildings and/or structures were extant or not. For resources found to be demolished or relocated, one representative photo of the location was taken, usually from the right-of-way. For extant resources, surveyors knocked on doors in order to inform residents about the survey and in order to gain permission to photograph. If a resident was not home to provide permission, photos were



taken from the driveway and/or public right-of-way. These instances were later noted in the Narrative Summary fields of the database report forms.

Upon return to the office, the report forms were edited using the Access Database provided. Photographs were organized onto photo pages and digital folders per the HPO's Digital Photography Policy. Site plans for properties were created using the Cumberland County GIS website and HPOWeb. All data was submitted to the HPO for review. The data was submitted to the HPO in three installments, each consisting of roughly 100 properties.

Throughout Phase I, Architectural Historians made contact with local historians, residents, and other interested parties. These contacts assisted in identifying additional resources to be surveyed in Phase II. The intensive survey will focus on buildings with high material integrity and distinctive design elements, farmsteads with sizeable or complete complexes of outbuildings, community buildings, properties or buildings related to the development of Cumberland County, and buildings associated with underrepresented populations.

Phase II Planning

A preliminary windshield survey of the county was conducted during Phase I. This consisted of driving all the roads within the Study Area and identifying potential properties to survey in Phase II. These properties were tracked on an in-house ArcGIS Field Maps application, which allowed surveyors to mark tax parcels where a potential Phase II property was. Though it is recognized that properties to be surveyed in Phase II may be larger than the tax parcel boundary marked during the planning period, this method of collection will streamline the collection of property owner address data to send notification letters to owners closer to the date of Phase II survey.

There were 300 properties identified for potential survey in Phase II. Surveyors have used historic aerial imagery and property parcel data to identify additional properties for survey in municipalities such as Spring Lake, which have numerous mid-twentieth-century planned neighborhoods that could warrant survey as distinguishable historic entities containing numerous individual dwellings and other residential property types.

In Phase II, property owners will be notified in advance of survey work in order to gain owner permission to access the property. These letters will be sent in February 2024. Other stakeholders, such as church historians and local historical and genealogy groups, among others recommended by the Cumberland County Planning Office, will also be identified and notified ahead of Phase II fieldwork.



Brief Overview of Cumberland County Geography and History

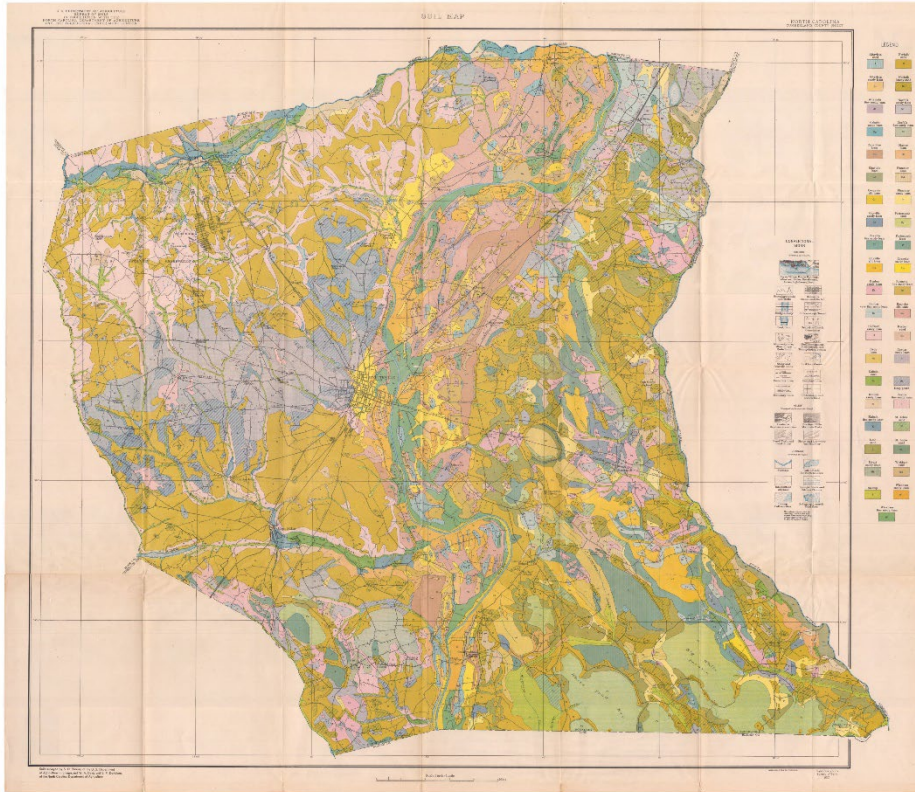


Figure 1: Soil Map of Cumberland County, 1922. (Source: Perkins, Samuel Oscar, and Samuel Fred Davidson. *Soil Map, North Carolina, Cumberland County Sheet. 1:63,360.* Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1922. <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/1142>. Accessed July 19, 2023.)

Cumberland County is 658.48 square miles large.¹⁵ It shares borders with six other counties – Harnett County to the north, Johnston County to the northeast, Sampson County to the southeast, Bladen County to the south, Robeson County to the southwest, Hoke County to the west, and Moore County to the northwest. The majority of the Study Area, about 400 square miles, is within

¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, “2020 County Gazetteer Files – North Carolina,” United States Census Bureau. August 23, 2022. Retrieved March 13, 2024. https://www2.census.gov/geo/docs/maps-data/data/gazetteer/2020_Gazetteer/2020_gaz_counties_37.txt.



the Coastal Plain physiographic zone.¹⁶ The Coastal Plain makes up about 45 percent of the total land area of North Carolina, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Fall Line, a line of erosion where the hard crystalline rocks of the Piedmont and soft rocks of the Coastal Plain meet. The Coastal Plain is characterized by wetlands and longleaf pine forests. The Coastal Plain is further divided into two subregions – the Tidewater along the coast and the Inner Coastal Plain, where Cumberland County is situated. The Inner Coastal Plain has a slightly higher elevation with better drainage than the Tidewater region.¹⁷

The northwestern portion of Cumberland County, which contains Fort Liberty (formerly known as Fort Bragg) and the town of Spring Lake, are within a transitional sub-region called the Sandhills. The Sandhills are located in south-central North Carolina, at the transition between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Cumberland County's highest elevations are located in the Sandhills.¹⁸ The Sandhills are permeable, quartz-rich deposits that have a deficiency in plant nutrients.¹⁹

Cumberland County is in the Cape Fear River Basin, the largest river basin in the state. The Cape Fear River Basin is completely contained within the boundaries of North Carolina, and the Cape Fear is the only river in the state that flows directly into the ocean.²⁰ The Cape Fear River divides Cumberland County roughly in half.²¹ A number of creeks and rivers flow into the Cape Fear River, all of which flow from the western part of the county. The largest of these flowing bodies of water include Rockfish Creek, near the town of Hope Mills, and the Little River, which forms the northern boundary of Cumberland County. The South River, a tributary of the Black River, which itself is a tributary of the Cape Fear River, forms the eastern boundary of Cumberland County. The western boundary of Cumberland County is partially defined by Little Rockfish Creek and Stewarts Creek.²²

Cumberland County has three dominant soil regions – sandhills, flatwoods, and bottoms. The sandhills are in the north and northwestern part of the county, near present-day Fort Liberty. The sandy soils of the sandhills had low farming value at the turn of the twentieth century, when the region was primarily focused on the production of cotton. In the 1920s, as more farmers began producing tobacco and fruit crops such as peaches and dewberries, which thrive in well drained,

¹⁶ Lindsey Butler and Bland Simpson, "Geography," *Encyclopedia of North Carolina*, ed. William S. Powell (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2006), Reprinted by NCPedia, <https://ncpedia.org/geography-part-2-cradle-north>. Accessed July 19, 2023.

¹⁷ John A. Diemer and Andy R. Bobyarchick, "Coastal Plain," *The North Carolina Atlas Revisited*, ed. Alfred W. Stuart (Charlotte: University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 2005). Reprinted by NCPedia, <https://ncpedia.org/geography/region/coastal-plain/ncatlasrevisited>. Accessed November 28, 2023.

¹⁸ Butler and Simpson, "Geography."

¹⁹ Diemer and Bobyarchick, "Coastal Plain."

²⁰ Carla Burgess, ed., "Cape Fear River Basin" (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 2013), <https://files.nc.gov/deqee/documents/files/cape-fear-river-basin.pdf>.

²¹ Samuel Oscar Perkins and Samuel Fred Davidson, *Soil Map, North Carolina, Cumberland County Sheet*, 1:63,360 (Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1922) <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/1142>.

²² Ibid.



sandy soils, the relative value of the land increased. The flatwoods soils in the southern and eastern part of Cumberland County are some of the most agriculturally productive, consisting of upland sandy loams well-suited to produce cotton, the principal cash crop prior to the boll weevil infestation of the early twentieth century, and corn, the principal subsistence crop. The bottomland soils along the Cape Fear River encompass some of the earliest places settled by Europeans due to the proximity to the river. Being close to the river meant fertile soils for agriculture, but also access to transportation for goods and people.²³ Due to the dearth of navigable ports on the coast of North Carolina, the importance of the Cape Fear River as a means of moving inland goods to the Atlantic Ocean, and to the formation and development of Fayetteville and Cumberland County, cannot be overstated.

Early Settlement Period – Eighteenth Century to Mid-Nineteenth Century

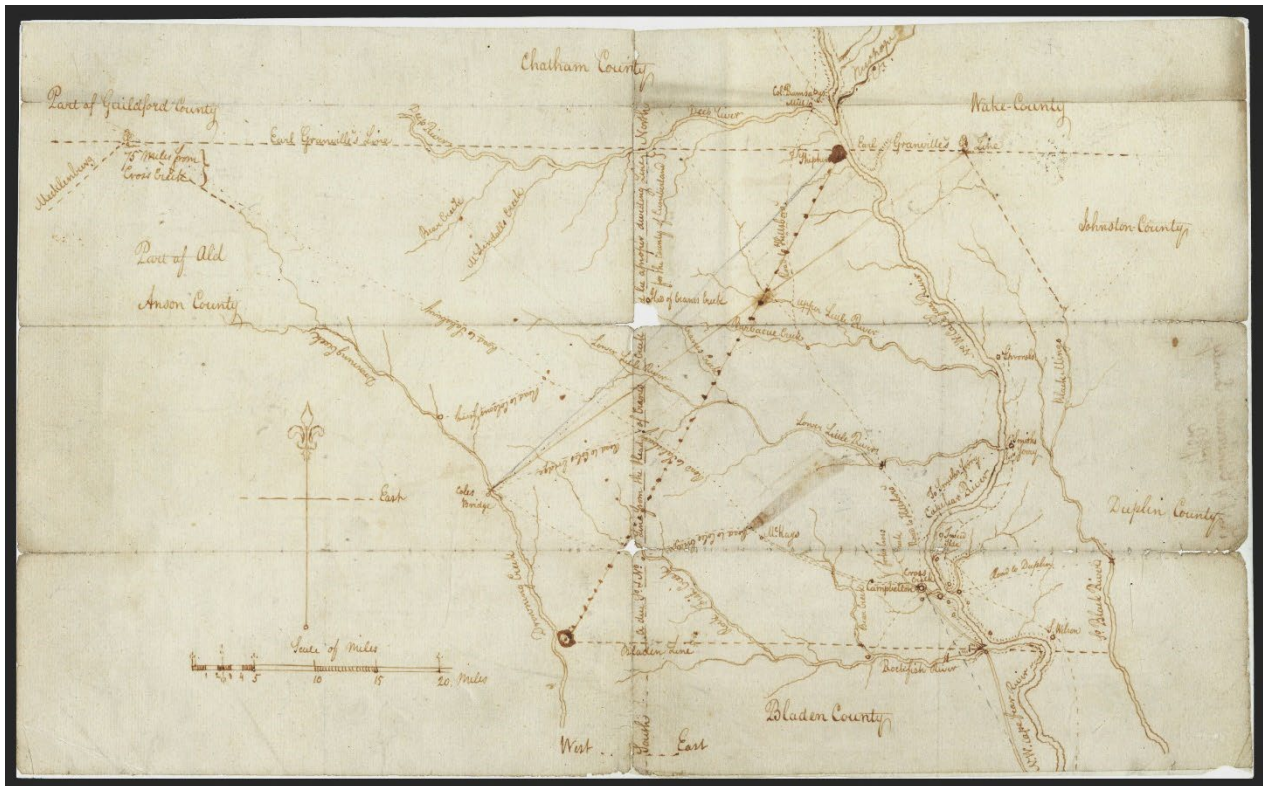


Figure 2: Sketch Map of Cumberland County, 1782. (Source: Sketch of Cumberland County. 1:380,160. "North Carolina Maps." 1782. <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/147>. Accessed July 19, 2023.)

²³ S. O. Perkins, *Soil Survey of Cumberland County, North Carolina* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1925), 114, 151.



Prior to European colonization, the area that would become Cumberland County was populated by Siouan-speaking people.²⁴ Members of three of North Carolina’s eight state-recognized tribes currently inhabit counties that share borders with Cumberland County. The Coharie Tribe live in Harnett and Sampson Counties to the north and east. The Waccamaw Siouan Tribe is found in Bladen County to the south. The Lumbee People are in Hoke and Robeson Counties to the west.²⁵ People who identify as Lumbee (some use the name Tuscarora) also live in Cumberland County, although it is unknown if their ancestors lived on the land or settled there later.²⁶

Land speculators began to encourage the settling of the upper Cape Fear River after the conclusion of the Tuscarora War in the 1720s. Land grants were awarded to wealthy English settlers as far away as the Edenton and Bertie Precincts, located in eastern North Carolina, in the 1730s. Others “simply pushed up the [Cape Fear] river, picked out a likely tract of land, and settled.”²⁷ Because of the access the Cape Fear River provided to the coast, Highland Scots came directly from Scotland via recruitment efforts to find people to settle the backcountry, as opposed to people from other immigrant groups who arrived in Cumberland County overland. The first Scots to settle in Cumberland County were known as the “thirty-niners,” a reference to their arrival in 1739. Even today, Cumberland County is noted for its concentration of Highland Scots descendants.²⁸

Year	Total Population	Enslaved Black Population	Free Black Population
1790	8,671	2,181	83
1800	9,264	2,723	119
1810	9,382	2,796	95
1820	14,446	4,751	564
1830	14,834	5,057	686
1840	15,284	5,392	862
1850	20,610	7,217	946
1860	16,369	5,830	985

Table 1. Total, Enslaved Black, and Free Black Population of Cumberland County, 1790 to 1860. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau.)

²⁴ Roy Parker Jr., *Cumberland County: A Brief History* (Raleigh: NC Department of Cultural Resources, 1990), 3.

²⁵ North Carolina Department of Administration, “NC Tribal Communities,” <https://ncadmin.nc.gov/divisions/american-indian-affairs/nc-tribes>. Accessed August 1, 2023.

²⁶ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 4.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid., 5.



Cumberland County was formally established by the Colonial Assembly in 1754.²⁹ The earliest census of Cumberland County residents occurred in 1755 and enumerated 302 White males, 11 “mulattoes” by family name, and 63 enslaved Black people.³⁰ The population of Cumberland County was tallied again in the first United States census in 1790. By then, the population had grown to 8,671 residents (Table 1).³¹ The present boundaries of Cumberland County did not take shape until 1911, following the formation of Moore County in 1784, Harnett County in 1855, and Hoke County in 1911.³² Despite the loss of territory to Moore County in 1784, the total population of Cumberland County continued to increase steadily through 1850.³³

From 1790 to 1860, the recorded enslaved population of Cumberland County gradually increased from about 25 percent of the population to over 35 percent of the county’s population.³⁴ A small population of free Black people had also lived in Cumberland County since the earliest censuses, generally concentrated in Fayetteville.³⁵ The decade with the largest enslaved population began in 1850, when 7,217 enslaved people were enumerated in the census for Cumberland County.³⁶ In 1860, there were 985 free Blacks and 5,830 enslaved Blacks in Cumberland County, out of a total population of 16,369 residents.³⁷ The decreases in the total and enslaved populations of Cumberland County between 1850 and 1860 is likely attributable to the boundaries of the county decreasing with the formation of Harnett County in 1855.³⁸

The majority of late-eighteenth-century and early-nineteenth-century settlements in Cumberland County are no longer extant or are known by different names in the present day. Some now-defunct placenames known in Cumberland County in the 1790s and 1800s include Averys Borough, Pattons, Campbells, Wilson, Baker, Purviance, Gilmore, Smith, and Carver.³⁹ Eighteenth-century land grants and land purchases were concentrated along the many rivers and creeks in the

²⁹ Robert Blair Vocci, “Cumberland County,” *Encyclopedia of North Carolina*, ed. William S. Powell (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2006). Reprinted by NCPedia, <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/cumberland>. Accessed July 19, 2023.

³⁰ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 8.

³¹ U.S. Census Bureau, *Population by Counties – 1790-1870*. Table II. State of North Carolina. United States Census Bureau, 1870, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1870/population/1870a-08.pdf>, accessed December 15, 2023.

³² Parker, *Cumberland County*, 1.

³³ U.S. Census Bureau, *Population by Counties – 1790-1870*.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 43.

³⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, *Population by Counties – 1790-1870*.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 1.

³⁹ Mike Arnholt, Charles Broadwell et al., eds., *Cumberland County at 250*, Published by the *Fayetteville Observer* (Fayetteville Publishing Company), 2004, map on page 11.



county.⁴⁰ The communities of Cross Creek (est. 1756) and Cambellton (est. 1762) merged in 1783 to form the town of Fayetteville.⁴¹ Large tracts of land operated as plantations in the pre-Civil War economy would later develop into towns, such as the Murchison family's Holly Hill Plantation, established in 1846, on which much of Spring Lake was built one hundred years later.⁴² The name Flea Hill Township was changed to Eastover Township after 1920.⁴³

Early residents met their economic needs, as well as their social and community needs, at grist mills.⁴⁴ Grist mills were necessary operations for early Cumberland County residents. They were used to grind grains.⁴⁵ Oftentimes, proprietors of mills would accept a portion of the milled wheat or corn in lieu of payment.⁴⁶

Churches formed in occupied places to serve wider communities' religious needs. The earliest churches in Cumberland County, aligning with the religious backgrounds of the most prevalent groups of colonists at the time, were predominantly Baptist, Quaker, and Presbyterian.⁴⁷ The oldest extant place of worship in Cumberland County is Old Bluff Presbyterian Church (CD0012), which was built in 1758 along the Cape Fear River near Wade.⁴⁸ In Grays Creek, a township located in the present-day southwestern corner of Cumberland County, Cape Fear Baptist Church was founded prior to 1756.⁴⁹ Cape Fear Baptist Church was situated in the community of Cape Fear, which was located on the west bank of the Cape Fear River between the mouths of Rockfish Creek and Grays Creek. The exact location of the church has not been determined and the settlement of Cape Fear

⁴⁰ Eddie Dees, *Hope Mills Heritage: A Pictorial and Sentimental History of an N.C. Mill Town* (Winston-Salem, NC: Hunter Printing and Publishing, 1991), 13.

⁴¹ Wanda Herring, *Down the Chicken Foot Road*, 2nd ed. (Sharp and Shuler Press, 2014), 1; Vocci, "Cumberland County."

⁴² Howard B. Pate, *Spring Lake, NC: a brief history* (Self-Published, 2005), 2.

⁴³ Arnholt, Broadwell et al., eds., *Cumberland at 250*, 75; U.S. Census Bureau, *Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920*, "Population: North Carolina," 1920, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1920/bulletins/demographics/population-nc-number-of-inhabitants.pdf>. Accessed March 13, 2023.

⁴⁴ Dees, *Hope Mills Heritage*, 12.

⁴⁵ Joey Powell, *Images of America: Cumberland County* (Arcadia Publishing, 1999), 33.

⁴⁶ *Ibid*, 40.

⁴⁷ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 46.

⁴⁸ Powell, *Images of America: Cumberland County*, 83; Parker, *Cumberland County*, 46.

⁴⁹ G. Franklin Marsh and Catherine Marsh Cashwell, "The History of Cape Fear Baptist Church: The Early 1700's Through 1923" (unpublished manuscript, 1991), prologue (n.p.). This bound manuscript is found in the State and Local History section of the Cumberland County Public Library, Fayetteville, NC.



is no longer extant.⁵⁰ The church built its current sanctuary (CD0143) along what is now Butler Nursery Road in 1859.⁵¹

In 1778, Cambellton was designated as the county seat. Five years later, Cambellton was renamed Fayetteville in honor of Marquis de Lafayette's contributions as a French General during the American Revolutionary War.⁵² Fayetteville became a commercial center, particularly in the naval stores trade, due to its proximity to the Cape Fear River, where goods were then transported to ports in Wilmington.⁵³ Steamboats were introduced in North Carolina in the early nineteenth century and remained the main vehicles for transporting goods in eastern North Carolina until road networks were improved to accommodate motor vehicles in the 1920s.⁵⁴ There were 100 local landings between Fayetteville and Wilmington throughout the nineteenth century, when the commercial products from more than 28 counties were moved via the Cape Fear River to the coast.⁵⁵

Agriculture was the main industry in Cumberland County in the colonial period through the nineteenth century. Early settlers grew corn, rye, wheat, indigo, flax, and barley. They grew wild peas and grasses to feed cattle, hogs, and sheep. Uncultivated land was easy to come by, so when fields grew less productive, they were abandoned for fresh land.⁵⁶ Though early farmers were "self-sustaining" in a subsistence-style practice,⁵⁷ tobacco and naval stores, the first major cash crops, allowed the earliest plantation owners the opportunity to make money with exported goods.⁵⁸ The plantations needed copious labor, provided by enslaved people of African ancestry. Enslaved people in late-eighteenth-century Cumberland County were most likely to work as hands in tobacco farm fields or in the forests, making turpentine and tar products for the naval store industry.⁵⁹

When the early European colonists arrived, they found Cumberland County heavily forested with longleaf pines. Longleaf pines contain abundant resin, a substance that was processed into turpentine and tar, essential products for the naval stores industry.⁶⁰ As a colony, North Carolina's

⁵⁰ Ibid., 10.

⁵¹ Ibid., 4-5; Linda Jasperse and Jim Sumner, "Cape Fear Baptist Church," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1983), Section 7, Page 2.

⁵² Vocci, "Cumberland County."

⁵³ Percival Perry, "The Naval-Stores Industry in the Old South, 1790-1860," *The Journal of Southern History* 34, no. 4 (1968): 519.

⁵⁴ Rodney D. Barfield and David A. Norris, "Steamboats," *Encyclopedia of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2006). Reprinted by NCPedia, <https://www.ncpedia.org/steamboats>. Accessed December 15, 2023.

⁵⁵ Burgess, ed., "Cape Fear River Basin."

⁵⁶ Perkins, *Soil Survey of Cumberland County*, 113.

⁵⁷ Ibid., 113-114.

⁵⁸ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 16.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Perkins, *Soil Survey of Cumberland County*, 113.



staple industry was the naval stores supply business; the state produced more naval supply products than anywhere else in the Southern states.⁶¹ From 1790 to 1860, “naval stores” chiefly referred to turpentine, tar, and their derivative products utilized for the construction and maintenance of wooden naval vessels. Turpentine was made by distilling resin from living pines, while tar was made from the heartwood of dead pines.⁶²

The naval stores industry greatly expanded into the Cape Fear River Basin and present-day Cumberland County in the 1840s and 1850s, when much of the interior Coastal Plain still contained virgin pine forests.⁶³ There was only one turpentine distillery located in Cumberland County in 1844; eight years later, in 1852, there were 32 turpentine distilleries in the county. In January 1853, the *Fayetteville Observer* credited a population increase to the expansion of the naval stores industry, claiming that 300 Whites and 700 enslaved people were drawn to the county for the turpentine business.⁶⁴

The increases in turpentine production sparked local efforts to improve transportation into and out of Cumberland County. An experiment in early railroad development in the early 1830s in Fayetteville proved impractical, despite efforts to establish the city as a railroad center. Tracks from the river landing to the Market House on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad opened with great fanfare in 1834. The early railroad utilized passenger and freight cars pulled by horses along wood rails of a design that sparked significant friction and eventually caused injuries to passengers, leading to its failure. Additional efforts to establish rail service were not successful until the 1850s, when the Western Railroad was completed to a coal mine in Harnett County. In 1849, developers in Cumberland County turned instead to building plank roads.⁶⁵ Ample timber supply in Cumberland County made construction of the plank roads radiating from Fayetteville easy and cost efficient. The first plank road constructed was known as the Fayetteville and Western Road, or “Appian Way.” The Appian Way connected Fayetteville to the Moravian community of Bethania in Forsyth County, approximately 129 miles away. The first plank road’s success led to the construction of four more roads that extended out from Fayetteville.⁶⁶ One local history account notes that present-day Main Street in Spring Lake was once part of the Fayetteville to Salem plank road that was completed in 1854.⁶⁷

Prosperity and growth from the naval stores business only lasted so long, due to the nature of pine forests. Virgin forests were greatly reduced by this industry, and harvested trees were replaced with a faster-growing pine species that was not as resinous as the more slowly cultivated, old growth variety. Turpentine production methods were “crude and wasteful,” with little consideration

⁶¹ Perry, “The Naval-Stores Industry in the Old South, 1790-1860,” 509-510.

⁶² *Ibid.*, 511.

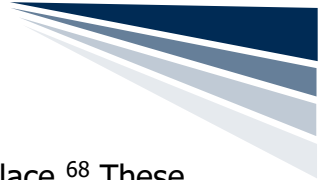
⁶³ *Ibid.*, 516; Parker, *Cumberland County*, 61.

⁶⁴ Perry, “The Naval-Stores Industry in the Old South, 1790-1860,” 519.

⁶⁵ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 57.

⁶⁶ Perry, “The Naval-Stores Industry in the Old South, 1790-1860,” 520.

⁶⁷ Pate, *Spring Lake, NC*, 2-3.



that once the raw material was exhausted, it would take over a lifetime to replace.⁶⁸ These methods, along with a pine borer epidemic in 1848 and 1849, shifted the industry farther south into South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi, though North Carolina continued to produce the largest share of naval stores products through 1860.⁶⁹

When tracts of forests became depleted, the land was used for agriculture.⁷⁰ Tobacco experienced a “brief heyday” as the major cash crop from the late colonial period to the early nineteenth century. Tobacco grown in rural Cumberland County was warehoused in Fayetteville. The three tobacco warehouses in Fayetteville in 1792 could hold a total of 6,000 hogsheads, large barrels that store approximately 1,000 pounds of tobacco. The tobacco trade slowly decreased during the nineteenth century, bottoming out at 133 hogsheads of tobacco shipped from Fayetteville to Wilmington in 1834. In the 1840 agricultural census, tobacco was not even mentioned.⁷¹

While tobacco production was waning in the early nineteenth century, cotton production increased in the county after 1800, due primarily to the invention of the cotton gin. The region became a leader in the development of the cotton and cotton textile industry.⁷² Cotton became Cumberland County’s “leading money crop” in the nineteenth century, especially as tobacco sales lowered in the 1840s. However, the prices of cotton were volatile, dropping during the Panic of 1819 from 30 cents a pound to less than 15 cents and again during the Panic of 1837, when a pound of cotton was valued at only 9 cents.⁷³

The cotton milling industry developed in Cumberland County in the 1830s.⁷⁴ The first cotton mill in the county was built by C. P. Mallett in 1839 in the present-day town of Hope Mills, which grew as a result of the cotton milling industry.⁷⁵ Four mills eventually operated in Hope Mills and in the surrounding vicinity, named Mill No. 1, Mill No. 2, Mill No. 3, and Mill No. 4.⁷⁶ All were owned and operated by the Rockfish Manufacturing Company and its successor, the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company.⁷⁷ Profits were slow to build at first, but by 1851, the Rockfish Manufacturing Company was the largest industry in Cumberland County with 48 employees and capital of \$131,000.⁷⁸

⁶⁸ Perry, “The Naval-Stores Industry in the Old South, 1790-1860,” 521.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 523-524.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, 524.

⁷¹ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 54.

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ *Ibid.*, 53-54.

⁷⁴ Dees, *Hope Mills Heritage*, 13.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, 46.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 46-47.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, 47.



Mid-Nineteenth Century to Turn of the Twentieth Century

In early 1861, the population of Cumberland County—like that of North Carolina as a whole—was divided on whether or not to secede from the Union.⁷⁹ North Carolina did not secede and join the Confederacy until after the Battle of Fort Sumter. It is estimated that one-fourth to one-third of White males in Cumberland County served in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War.⁸⁰ During the war, Union blockades disrupted the export of goods across the Confederacy. The blockades especially impacted the naval stores industry, as the low value of naval stores made it unprofitable to run them through the blockade.⁸¹

The largest conflict to occur in Cumberland County during the Civil War was the Battle of Averasboro. It took place on March 15 and 16, 1865, in northern Cumberland County, east of the Cape Fear River and north of Godwin, and across the county line in Harnett. The battle took place on the Smith family's three farmsteads, which totaled over 8,000 acres.⁸² The Battle of Averasboro is considered a small but strategic battle that gave the Confederate Army time to position forces in Bentonville, which was the last battle fought in North Carolina. The Smith family plantation houses functioned as field hospitals – Oak Grove (CD1307) and Lebanon (HT0002) were Confederate hospitals, while the William T. Smith House (CD0221) served as a Union hospital.⁸³ The battlefield, which includes the above houses, along with significant landscape and infrastructure features, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001.

After the Civil War, Cumberland County remained mostly rural with an economy based in agriculture.⁸⁴ However, the late nineteenth century brought a period of population growth and the establishment of small towns and communities along the rail lines being built through the county (Table 2).⁸⁵ By 1925, four major rail lines ran through the county:

1. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (1900), running southwesterly through the county;
2. Wilmington and Mount Airy Branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (1879), crossing the county southeasterly;
3. Fayetteville Branch of the Norfolk Southern Railroad (ca. 1911);

⁷⁹ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 70.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, 72.

⁸¹ Perry, "The Naval-Stores Industry in the Old South, 1790-1860," 525.

⁸² Michelle A. Michael, "Averasboro Battlefield Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, October 11, 2000), Section 7, Page 2.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, Section 8, Page 30.

⁸⁴ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 76.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, 77-78; U.S. Census Bureau, *1900 Census: Volume 1. Population, Part 1*. Table 19. White, Negro, and Indian Population, by Counties: 1880 to 1900, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1900/volume-1/volume-1-p10.pdf>. Accessed December 15, 2023.



4. Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad (1892), running from Fayetteville to Aberdeen, Moore County.⁸⁶

Post offices were established near the rail lines, and in many instances this led to the founding of villages and towns. The number of rural locations in the county with postal service increased from nine in 1870 to 39 by 1897.⁸⁷ Many of those 39 place names are no longer familiar, including places such as Argyle, Brunt, Cornelia, Floyd, and Inverness, among others. However, 10 of the 39 places listed in one history of the county are familiar to Cumberland County residents today, including Cedar Creek, Cumberland, Falcon, Godwin, Grays Creek, Hope Mills, Manchester, Stedman, Vander, and Wade.⁸⁸

Some Cumberland County towns were formally incorporated after the arrival of a post office in the community. Wade Post Office was established in 1886.⁸⁹ Three years later, in 1889, Wade became an incorporated town. Wade was named for the businessman N. G. Wade, who sold crossties to the railroad companies.⁹⁰ Prior to incorporation, Wade began as a late-eighteenth-century boat landing dock on the Cape Fear River.⁹¹

The town of Godwin also fits this pattern. Godwin Post Office was established in 1887, and the community was incorporated in 1905.⁹² The following communities were all incorporated before 1920: Hope Mills (1891), Manchester (1895), Stedman (1913), Falcon (1913), and Linden (1913).⁹³

Falcon Post Office was created on April 29, 1893, and was first located in William Culbreth's store.⁹⁴ William Culbreth was one of the first people to live in what would become Falcon, moving there with his family in 1882.⁹⁵ Mr. Jesse Martin Starling, who was a clerk at the store, was chosen as the first postmaster. Allegedly, Mr. Starling asked Mr. Julius Culbreth, William Culbreth's oldest son, his

⁸⁶ Perkins, *Soil Survey of Cumberland County*, 112.

⁸⁷ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 78.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ Joliet A. Hubbard and John C. Rosser Jr., "History of the Post Office, Falcon, North Carolina 28342," in *A History of Falcon, North Carolina*, ed. V. Mayo Bundy (Charlotte: Herb Eaton, Inc, 1980), 53.

⁹⁰ Arnholt, Broadwell et al., eds., *Cumberland at 250*, 33.

⁹¹ Melton A. McLaurin, *Separate Pasts: Growing Up White in the Segregated South* (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1998), 5.

⁹² Hubbard and Rosser, "History of the Post Office, Falcon, North Carolina 28432," 53; Parker, *Cumberland County*, 91.

⁹³ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 91.

⁹⁴ Hubbard and Rosser, "History of the Post Office, Falcon, North Carolina 28432," 53.

⁹⁵ V. Mayo Bundy, "The Arrival of the Culbreths," in *A History of Falcon, North Carolina*, ed. V. Mayo Bundy (Charlotte: Herb Eaton, Inc. 1980), 12.



opinion on what to name the post office and was inspired to name it Falcon after the Falcon-brand pens being sold on the counter of the store.⁹⁶

Year	Population
1870	17,035
1880	23,836
1890	27,321
1900	29,249
1910	35,284

Table 2. Population of Cumberland County, 1870 to 1910. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau.)

Between 1870 and 1910, the total population of Cumberland County doubled from 17,035 to 35,284 (see Table 2).⁹⁷ Despite this population growth, and despite the availability of other industrial professions, agriculture remained the most common occupation in rural Cumberland County during these decades. An average of 12,000 acres, making up 20 percent of the cleared land in the county, was used to grow cotton.⁹⁸ Many cotton fields were maintained by tenant farmers. Cumberland County had a farm tenancy rate of 50 percent in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.⁹⁹

Grape growing and winemaking peaked in Cumberland County in the 1890s. Most vineyards produced sweet scuppernong grapes. The largest operation was a 100-acre vineyard named Tokay, located north of Fayetteville off modern U.S. Highway 401. Other vineyard operations included Happy Valley, also to the north of Fayetteville off present-day Raleigh Road, and Bordeaux, located to the southwest of Fayetteville off present-day Raeford Road. In 1896, 100,000 gallons of wine were produced in Cumberland County and 400 acres of land were used to grow grapes.¹⁰⁰

The cotton industry in Cumberland County developed with the continued proliferation of cotton as the county's main cash crop. Cotton milling was the largest industry in the county prior to the Civil War, and, in fact, Cumberland County was "the primary cotton processing and manufacturing place

⁹⁶ John W. Brooks, "A Secular History of Falcon," in *A History of Falcon, North Carolina*, ed. V. Mayo Bundy (Charlotte: Herb Eaton, Inc., 1980), 164.

⁹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, *1900 Census: Volume 1. Population, Part 1*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Population by Counties – 1790-1870*; U.S. Census Bureau, "Population of Counties by Decennial Census: 1900 to 1990," Richard L. Forstall, ed., <https://www.nber.org/research/data/census-us-decennial-county-population-data-1900-1990>. Accessed December 15, 2023.

⁹⁸ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 53, 97.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, 98.

¹⁰⁰ Arnholt, Broadwell et al., eds., *Cumberland at 250*, 33.



in the state” before the war.¹⁰¹ In the Hope Mills area, the original Mill No. 1 built by C. P. Mallett was burned down in 1865 by Union troops and later rebuilt in 1872.¹⁰² A second mill, Mill No. 2, was constructed in 1888, after Rockfish Manufacturing Company was acquired by William C. Houston, who changed the name of the company to Hope Mills Manufacturing Company.¹⁰³ Mill No. 2 was sited in an unincorporated community in the Hope Mills vicinity called Cotton (CD0984). Cotton was named for Mill No. 2’s superintendent and general manager, Sim Cotton.¹⁰⁴ Sixty houses were constructed in Cotton to house workers and their families. The houses were owned by the company and rented to workers for 25 cents per room, per month. This arrangement of workers renting their housing from the company continued until after World War II.¹⁰⁵

The Hope Mills Manufacturing Company’s success lasted through the end of the nineteenth century; the combined capital of Mills No. 1 and 2 was \$500,000 in 1897.¹⁰⁶ In 1899, the company purchased Bluff Mill and re-established it as Mill No. 3.¹⁰⁷ Bluff Mill had been constructed in 1841 by the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company.¹⁰⁸ Finally, Hope Mills Manufacturing Company established their fourth and final factory, Mill No. 4, in 1904.¹⁰⁹ Hope Mills Manufacturing Company became renowned for their fine cheviots and cotton fabrics for clothing.¹¹⁰ Even so, 10 years after Mill No. 4 opened, the cotton market crashed, resulting in the temporary shut-down of the four mills in 1916.¹¹¹ Mill No. 3 never “regained its former glory” after the 1914 cotton market crash.¹¹²

Residents of Cumberland County began to purchase automobiles after 1900. It took 13 more years for the first “graded” road, which connected Fayetteville to Hope Mills, to be constructed, and by 1915, the automobile replaced the horse-pulled buggy as the passenger vehicle of choice in Fayetteville.¹¹³ Some former plank roads were paved over, such as the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road for the Fayetteville to Sanford Highway (NC Highway 24) in 1930.¹¹⁴

Churches continued to play an important role in daily life and routines of White and Black Cumberland County residents. In 1885, there were 51 churches in Cumberland County. Broken down by denomination, there were 20 Presbyterian churches, 15 Methodist churches, and 10

¹⁰¹ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 62. Parker is quoting an unnamed “modern-day historian of the industry” in this passage.

¹⁰² Dees, *Hope Mills Heritage*, 47, 49.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, 47.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, 50.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁶ Dees, *Hope Mills Heritage*, 47.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, 52.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, 47, 54.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 47.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, 54.

¹¹² *Ibid.*, 52.

¹¹³ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 101.

¹¹⁴ Pate, *Spring Lake, NC*, 3.



Baptist churches. Of these, there was one Black Presbyterian church, three Black Methodist churches, and one Black Baptist congregation.¹¹⁵ Falling Run Missionary Baptist Church in Cedar Creek was organized by a congregation of formerly enslaved Black people in 1872.¹¹⁶ In 1873, Savannah Baptist Church (CD0914) was established by formerly enslaved Black people and was “separated by a cotton field” from a White congregation at Cumberland Union Baptist Church (CD0718).¹¹⁷ By 1900, the number of Black congregations in the county increased to 30.¹¹⁸

The town of Falcon was the birthplace of the Pentecostal Holiness Church, a denomination of Christianity, which held annual camp meetings there. The town contained a religious boarding school, a children’s home, a nursing home, and a church conference headquarters.¹¹⁹ The first Falcon Camp Meeting occurred in 1900. Speakers and preachers spoke in a large tent, and 50 small army tents were provided for campers. Camp meetings have continued to be held annually up to the present day. In 1902, the Falcon Holiness School was established to provide a faith-based education to residents from first through twelfth grade. The school contained a large auditorium on the first floor and classrooms on the second. The school accepted boarders, and a boarding house for students was constructed in 1907.¹²⁰

In 1900, there were 5,307 White children attending schools in Cumberland County. The system was decentralized into many small facilities, including 10 “log” structures and 40 “frame” buildings.¹²¹ The one-room rural schoolhouse model began to dissipate in the twentieth century. The county school organization established high schools for White students in the communities of Hope Mills, Eastover, Godwin, and Stedman in 1909.¹²²

Educational opportunities for Black children in the county included the City of Fayetteville’s Graded School district, which was established in 1911.¹²³ The Rosenwald School Program was established in the early 1910s to equalize Black rural schooling in the south via matching grants to construct school buildings. The program was based on the ideas of Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Institute and funded by Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck, and Company.¹²⁴ Rosenwald schools had standardized plans for one- to seven-room schoolhouses.¹²⁵ There were

¹¹⁵ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 96.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 95.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 96.

¹¹⁹ Linda Jasperse and Jim Sumner, “Falcon Tabernacle” National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, 1982, section 8.

¹²⁰ Brooks, “A Secular History of Falcon,” 165.

¹²¹ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 93.

¹²² *Ibid.*

¹²³ *Ibid.*

¹²⁴ Thomas W. Hanchett, “The Rosenwald Schools and Black Education in North Carolina,” *North Carolina Historical Review* Volume LXV, number 4 (October 1998), 387, 396.

¹²⁵ “Rosenwald School Plans,” *History South*, https://www.historysouth.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/NC_Rosenwald_Schools.pdf. Accessed February 21, 2024.



seven Rosenwald Schools in Cumberland County. The first Rosenwald School to operate in Cumberland County operated from 1921 to 1922 and was called the Model School. The Model school, along with the Rosenwald school in Wade, used the three-room plan. The Antioch, Mary E. King, Pierce’s Hill, and Savannah schools used the two-room plan, and the Manchester school used the four-room plan.¹²⁶

Early- to Mid-Twentieth Century

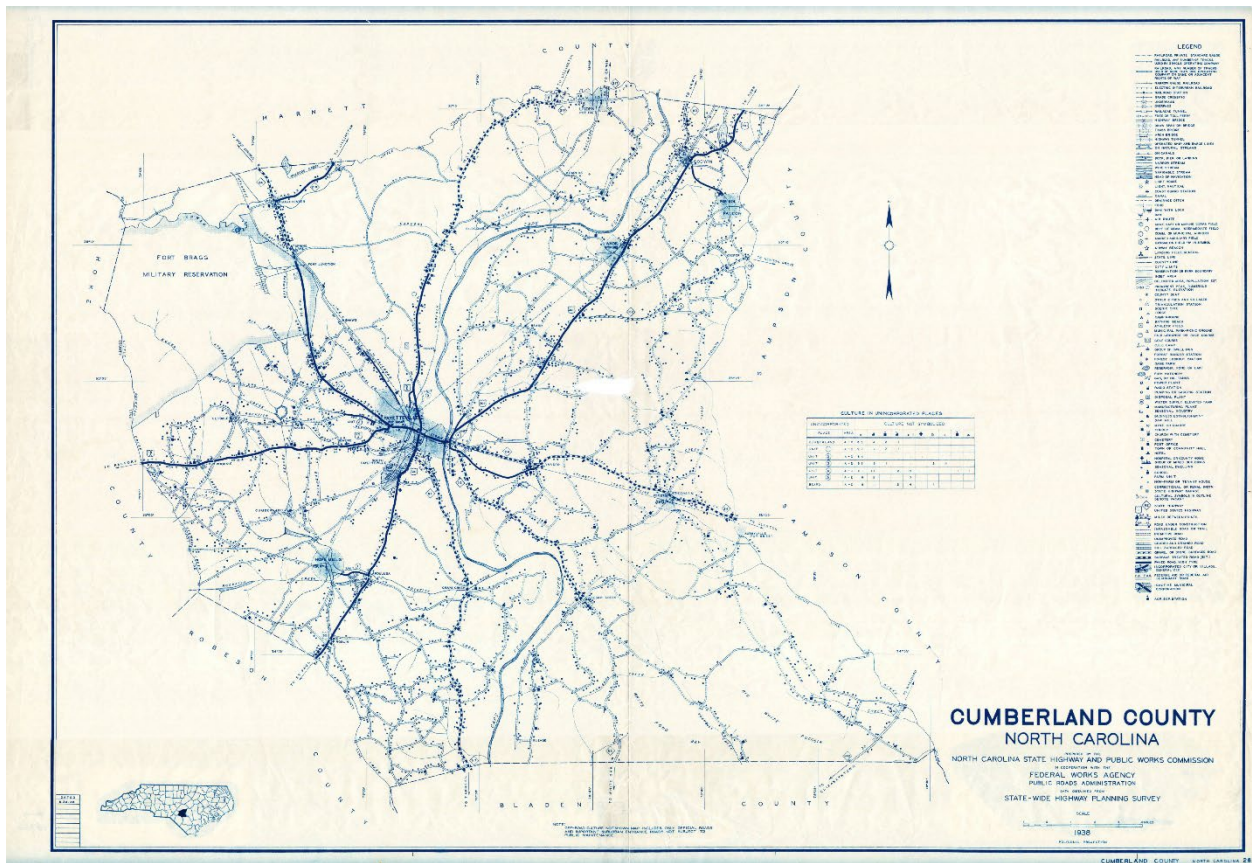


Figure 3: Map of Cumberland County, 1938. (Source: North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission. *Cumberland County, North Carolina*. 1:63,360. "North Carolina Maps." 1938. <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/469>. Accessed July 19, 2023.)

In 1918, a site located in northwestern Cumberland County between the city of Fayetteville and the small town of Manchester was chosen to construct a new U.S. Army post called Camp Bragg. Pope Field was established adjacent to Camp Bragg in 1919. In 1922, Camp Bragg was upgraded to Fort

¹²⁶ "North Carolina Rosenwald Schools," *History South*, https://www.historysouth.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/NC_Rosenwald_Schools.pdf, Accessed January 11, 2023.



Bragg.¹²⁷ Fort Bragg is the largest military base in the United States, both in area and number of personnel.¹²⁸ In 2023, Fort Bragg was renamed Fort Liberty as part of a nationwide process to rename military installations associated with Confederate soldiers.¹²⁹

The increased U.S. Military presence in Cumberland County starting with the establishment of Fort Bragg resulted in more people moving to the county for military careers; between 1920 and 1940, Cumberland County's population increased by 70 percent, growing from 35,064 to 59,320 residents in the county.¹³⁰ (See Table 3.)

Year	Population
1920	35,064
1930	45,219
1940	59,320
1950	96,006
1960	148,418

Table 3. Population of Cumberland County, 1910 to 1960. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau.)

The town of Spring Lake developed in part to house military servicemembers post-World War I as it was very close to the post.¹³¹ The earliest buildings in Spring Lake date from 1920 and were built on Main Street by Arthur Priddy, a businessman from Ohio who moved to Spring Lake and built a grocery store and service station.¹³² In 1933, John Sandrock of Fayetteville began developing a commercial district in Spring Lake to the east of Main Street. Sandrock built, rented, and sold homes along Spring and Lake Avenues and First Street through Sixth Street.¹³³ In the fall of 1937, Spring Lake Grammar School (CD0981) was constructed on S. Third Street between Spring and Lake Avenues and, though small at the time, was used to teach seven grades of grammar school

¹²⁷ Powell, *Images of America: Cumberland County*, 47.

¹²⁸ "Fort Liberty Installation Details," <https://installations.militaryonesource.mil/in-depth-overview/fort-liberty>. Published August 17, 2023. Accessed December 18, 2023.

¹²⁹ "Fort Bragg changes name to Fort Liberty, part of U.S. Army plan to rename installations honoring Confederate soldiers," *PBS News Hour*, Published June 2, 2023, <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/fort-bragg-changes-name-to-fort-liberty-part-of-u-s-army-plan-to-rename-installations-honoring-confederate-soldiers>. Accessed January 9, 2023.

¹³⁰ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 117-118.

¹³¹ Pate, *Spring Lake, NC*, 4.

¹³² *Ibid.*, 5.

¹³³ *Ibid.*, 5-6.



and four grades of high school.¹³⁴ Spring Lake had electricity by the mid-1930s, via the Carolina Power and Light Company.¹³⁵

In 1939, the United States began to expand military training and preparedness programs. This set the stage for the military becoming one of the biggest employers in Cumberland County and ushered in a period of even greater population and building growth in Spring Lake. During World War II, the population of Spring Lake grew to 2,500 people.¹³⁶ Unlike other communities in Cumberland County, the expansion of public utilities in Spring Lake was heavily sponsored by the federal government due to the town's proximity to Fort Bragg. The Spring Lake Sanitary District provided water and sewer service to Spring Lake.¹³⁷ During this time, Bragg Boulevard was widened to a four-lane divided highway and extended to create a bypass away from Main Street.¹³⁸

The Spring Lake Sanitary District was maintained by the federal government until after World War II, when plans were made to give the water and sewer infrastructure to the town if Spring Lake became incorporated.¹³⁹ Spring Lake was incorporated as a town in 1951 and continued to mature as a community through the 1960s, establishing many institutions and services for a mostly military family population.¹⁴⁰

The creation of public utilities for access to clean water, sewers for wastewater removal, and electricity to power household objects such as phones, radios, and televisions, was later to arrive in rural Cumberland County compared to Fayetteville. The city of Fayetteville was fully electrified in 1902 via a steam-powered plant on Russell Street, and it established a Public Works Commission in 1905.¹⁴¹ Rural electrification expanded during the 1930s and 1940s via the New Deal and the Rural Electrification Program.¹⁴² The Federal Rural Electrification Program also, in 1949, began to provide rural Cumberland County with telephone access, a utility available in Fayetteville since the turn of the twentieth century.¹⁴³

The largest project enacted through relief money obtained from the Emergency Relief Act and the Civil Works Act was the installation of wooden privies across Cumberland County, costing \$100,000.¹⁴⁴ Modern plumbing came later in the twentieth century. A public water system was

¹³⁴ Ibid., 6.

¹³⁵ Ibid., 8.

¹³⁶ Ibid., 7.

¹³⁷ Ibid., 8.

¹³⁸ Ibid.

¹³⁹ Ibid., 9.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid., 10, 12-17.

¹⁴¹ Arnholt, Broadwell et al., eds., *Cumberland at 250*, 35.

¹⁴² Ibid., 43, 80.

¹⁴³ Ibid., 77.

¹⁴⁴ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 122.



installed to serve the town of Falcon and the surrounding area in 1975 and was completed in October 1976.¹⁴⁵

Farming remained a common profession among county residents in the early to mid-twentieth century despite the volatile nature of cotton prices during the Great Depression. In 1925, income from cotton was \$3 million, but it dropped to \$1 million in 1930.¹⁴⁶ In the 1920s, one-third of Black farmers owned the land that they worked. Eastover held a concentration of Black-owned and -operated farms during this time period.¹⁴⁷ By 1940, there were 2,900 farms in Cumberland County with 4,500 farm workers but only 120 tractors, signaling that the majority of farms were not using modern, gas-powered farm equipment yet.¹⁴⁸

In the mid-twentieth century, places with development pressure, namely the newly formed town of Spring Lake, were the first to experience the trend of county residents selling large family farms to be redeveloped into tracts of housing. Prior to the 1950s, the Smith family farmed at the intersection of N. Bragg Boulevard and Odell Road. Later that decade, they began to redevelop the farm into a residential neighborhood called the Holly Hills Subdivision.¹⁴⁹ Holly Hills was the first planned development in Spring Lake.¹⁵⁰

Jobs in manufacturing provided more financial stability compared to farming. Factory and mill jobs were predominantly held by White people in Cumberland County in the earlier half of the twentieth century, with the exception of a Black-owned and -operated silk factory in Fayetteville.¹⁵¹ Cotton and yarn mills remained in and within the vicinity of the town of Hope Mills in southwestern Cumberland County as they had in decades past. Mill No. 4 was the only operating mill of the original four mills that were run by Hope Mills Manufacturing Company at the turn of the twentieth century.¹⁵² Despite the stability of the industry, the economic upheaval of the Great Depression still ushered in the closure of textile and saw mills.¹⁵³ In 1940, Mill No. 4 was sold to Mebane Yarn Mills, which also acquired another mill building on Beaver Creek in the unincorporated community of Cumberland.¹⁵⁴ After World War II, local mills were acquired and managed by large corporations that operated mills in other counties or states, such as Burlington Mills and Dixie Yarns. This corporatization reduced the formerly "paternalistic mill village society," and brought changes that included hiring African Americans and commuters who did not live in an adjoined village.¹⁵⁵ Other industries began to move into the county in the 1950s. Some of these companies include Rohm and

¹⁴⁵ Brooks, "A Secular History of Falcon," 175.

¹⁴⁶ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 128.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 98.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 129.

¹⁴⁹ Pate, *Spring Lake, NC*, 15.

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 23.

¹⁵¹ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 129.

¹⁵² Dees, *Hope Mills Heritage*, 54.

¹⁵³ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 129.

¹⁵⁴ Dees, *Hope Mills Heritage*, 54.

¹⁵⁵ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 147.



Haas Co. (chemical manufacturing), Kelly-Springfield (tire manufacturing), Black & Decker (hardware and power tool manufacturing), and Purolator (oil and air filter manufacturing).¹⁵⁶

Consolidation of rural, one-room schoolhouses began in the 1920s. Consolidated schools were constructed for White children across the county. In order of construction, these new consolidated schools were South River (1921), Long Hill (1922), Linden (1922), Grays Creek (1922), Sunnyside/Vander (1924), Massey Hill (1925), Wade (1925), Godwin (1926), Stedman (1927), and Spring Lake (1938).¹⁵⁷ Educational facilities for White children improved from the 1930s to the 1940s, partially due to investments from New Deal programs during the Great Depression in repairs to schools in Linden, Eastover, Beaver Dam, Grays Creek, and Massey Hill.¹⁵⁸

Educational facilities for Black children were of lesser quality across the county and were typically one- or two-room schoolhouses. The first high school for Black children outside of Fayetteville was Armstrong School in Eastover.¹⁵⁹ Between 1920 and 1940, there was a school for Native American children in operation in Cumberland County called Cades Hill. Cades Hill School was located east of Fayetteville and the Cape Fear River.¹⁶⁰ Cumberland County schools began racial integration in the early 1960s, but busing policies in the 1970s brought about wide-scale integration by the 1970s.¹⁶¹

In 1925, Cumberland County was described in a countywide soil survey as having an “excellent system of sand-clay and gravel-surfaced roads leading into almost every section” to serve the growing number of automobile owners.¹⁶² On the 1930 North Carolina Road Survey Map from the State Highway Commission, there are five state highways in Cumberland County – 53, 21, 24, 22, and 102.¹⁶³ By 1938, NC Highway 87 had been added to the map.¹⁶⁴ NC 24 and NC 87, the two current longest state highways in North Carolina, pass through Cumberland County. NC 24, which

¹⁵⁶ Arnholt, Broadwell et al., eds., *Cumberland at 250*, 53.

¹⁵⁷ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 124.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 122.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 124.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.* In the 1930s, Cape Fear Baptist Church, which was founded by Native Americans in the 1920s, built a church that still stands at 100 Indian Drive, Fayetteville. When constructed, the church was adjacent to Cades Hill School.

¹⁶¹ Arnholt, Broadwell et al., eds., *Cumberland at 250*, 53.

¹⁶² Perkins, *Soil Survey of Cumberland County*, 112.

¹⁶³ U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, State Highway Commission, and State Tax Commission, “Cumberland County Third District,” in *North Carolina County Road Survey 1930*, https://xfer.services.ncdot.gov/imgdot/DOTCountyMaps/historic/1930_county_maps.pdf.

¹⁶⁴ “The 1938 State Highway System of North Carolina,” Durham, NC: Christian Print Company, 1938, <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/9464>. Accessed February 23, 2024.



runs east from Charlotte and terminates in Morehead City, is currently the longest state highway.¹⁶⁵ The second longest highway, NC 87, runs north to south from Eden to Southport.¹⁶⁶

The development of a federal system of roads was also in the works in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1925, the federal Bureau of Public Roads, working with state governments, created the numbered U.S. highway system.¹⁶⁷ U.S. Highway 301, which connected the mid-Atlantic states to Florida, was routed through Cumberland County. The 1933 state highway map shows U.S. 301 as a joint route with NC 22. By 1935, the route was designated solely as U.S. 301.¹⁶⁸ In 1956, legislation to create and fund an interstate highway system was signed into law, and planning and construction of the system began soon after.¹⁶⁹ Interstate 95, the longest north-to-south interstate highway on the east coast of the United States, passes through Cumberland County from northeast to southwest.¹⁷⁰ The highway was completed between 1956 and 1980.¹⁷¹ The portion of I-95 through Cumberland County and the city of Fayetteville was one of the last sections to be completed. After a frequent bottleneck of traffic congestion formed along the original route of I-95 (now designated I-95 Business), transportation planners wanted to build a bypass to the east of Fayetteville. Although commercial and hotel businesses objected to this project and after some debate, ground broke for the I-95 bypass on October 15, 1976.¹⁷² Once fully completed, I-95 linked the county and the state

¹⁶⁵ "N.C. 24," The NCRoads.com Annex, <http://www.vahighways.com/ncannex/route-log/nc024.html>. Accessed August 1, 2023.

¹⁶⁶ "N.C. 87," The NCRoads.com Annex, <http://www.vahighways.com/ncannex/route-log/nc087.html>. Accessed August 1, 2023.

¹⁶⁷ Richard F. Weingroff, "Milestones for U.S. Highway Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration," *Public Roads*, Vol. 59 No. 4 (Spring 2006), <https://highways.dot.gov/public-roads/spring-1996/milestones-us-highway-transportation-and-federal-highway-administration>. Accessed February 23, 2024.

¹⁶⁸ C. M. Sawyer and W. W. Hampton, "State Highway System of North Carolina," 1:887,040, (Raleigh: North Carolina State Highway Commission, 1933), <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/759>. Accessed March 26, 2024; C. M. Sawyer and W. W. Hampton, "State Highway System of North Carolina," 1:11,520, (Raleigh: North Carolina State Highway Commission, 1935), <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/747>. Accessed March 26, 2024.

¹⁶⁹ Richard F. Weingroff, "The Year of the Interstate," *Public Roads* Vol. 69 No. 4 (January-February 2006), <https://highways.dot.gov/public-roads/januaryfebruary-2006/year-interstate>. Accessed February 23, 2024.

¹⁷⁰ North Carolina Department of Transportation, "I-95 Corridor Improvements," <https://www.ncdot.gov/projects/i-95-corridor-improvements/Pages/default.aspx>. Last updated June 13, 2023. Accessed August 1, 2023; "Things You Didn't Know About I-95," National Public Radio, <https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=129473151>. Published August 27, 2010. Accessed March 26, 2024.

¹⁷¹ North Carolina Department of Transportation, "I-95 Corridor Improvements," <https://www.ncdot.gov/projects/i-95-corridor-improvements/Pages/default.aspx>. Last updated June 13, 2023. Accessed August 1, 2023.

¹⁷² Arnholt, Broadwell et al., eds., *Cumberland at 250*, 63.



to points north and south and provided interstate access to the towns of Godwin, Falcon, Wade, Eastover, and Vander.

The county’s rail connections did not disappear with the development of highways and roads. Railroads are in use even today for large-scale freight transportation. However, rail service began to diminish in some communities by the late 1950s due to increasing use of motorized vehicles.¹⁷³ For example, in Wade, prior to the late 1950s, the railroad “played a vital role in the economy,” as local farmers would ship their crops of cotton or vegetables by rail from the town.¹⁷⁴ With the development of U.S. 301, which ran east of Wade, the small town was more easily connected by motor vehicles to the cities of Fayetteville to the south and Dunn to the north in Harnett County.¹⁷⁵ Beyond the benefits to locals, the highway was the main route that tourists heading to and from Florida would take to refill their cars with gas.¹⁷⁶

In the 1960s, the construction of freeways resulted in the development of shopping centers and other commercial amenities along these well-traveled corridors.¹⁷⁷ The All-American Freeway, built as a direct route from Fayetteville to Fort Bragg, was announced in 1963, spurring the development of Cross Creek Mall. Cross Creek Mall and the freeway were both completed in 1975 and 1978, respectively.¹⁷⁸ In Spring Lake, the former Starlite Drive In Theatre, located where NC 210 and NC 24 split, closed its doors in January 1962 and was replaced with Skyland Shopping Center, a strip mall and the first large commercial expansion in Spring Lake.¹⁷⁹

Year	Population
1970	212,042
1980	247,160
1990	274,566
2000	302,963
2010	319,431
2020	334,728

Table 4. Population of Cumberland County, 1970 to 2020. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau.)

The population of Cumberland County as a whole continued to increase through the mid-twentieth century to the present, though not as fast as the immediate post-World War II period (see Table

¹⁷³ McLaurin, *Separate Pasts*, 5.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 6.

¹⁷⁷ Arnholt, Broadwell et al., eds., *Cumberland at 250*, 56.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 59.



4).¹⁸⁰ However, the number of Black residents in Cumberland County began to decline by the 1970s. In 1940, Black people made up 34.5 percent of Cumberland County's population; that number reduced to 23.9 percent of the population by 1970.¹⁸¹ Cumberland County's residents became increasingly urban over these decades, as "suburban subdivisions and mobile home parks marched across former cornfields, cotton rows, and pine forests."¹⁸² In 1980, over 80 percent of Cumberland County's residents lived in an urban area.¹⁸³

Modern Cumberland County

Today, Cumberland County is the fifth most populous county in North Carolina.¹⁸⁴ The City of Fayetteville has expanded and annexed much of western Cumberland County. Fayetteville began to annex these suburban areas beginning in 1984, resulting in the population of the city growing to 130,000 by 2004. In 1985, the City of Fayetteville and Cumberland County Schools merged into a single, shared system.¹⁸⁵

The Department of Defense is the county's largest employer, employing 65,000 residents. The next four top employers in Cumberland County are Cumberland County Schools, Cape Fear Valley Health System, Womack Army Hospital, and Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁰ United States Census Bureau, "Census 2000 PHC-T-4. Ranking Tables for Counties: 1990 and 2000," Published April 2, 2001, <https://web.archive.org/web/20100327165705/http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs/phc-t4/tables/tab02.pdf>. Retrieved via archived PDF on March 26, 2024; United States Census Bureau, "Population of Counties by Decennial Census: 1900 to 1990," Richard L. Forstall, ed, <https://www.nber.org/research/data/census-us-decennial-county-population-data-1900-1990>. Accessed December 15, 2023; United States Census Bureau, "QuickFacts: Cumberland County, North Carolina," <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/cumberlandcountynorthcarolina>. Accessed December 15, 2023.

¹⁸¹ Parker, *Cumberland County*, 140.

¹⁸² Ibid.

¹⁸³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, "QuickFacts: Cumberland County, North Carolina Chart," <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/geo/chart/cumberlandcountynorthcarolina,NC/PST045223>. Accessed March 26, 2024.

¹⁸⁵ Arnholt, Broadwell et al., eds., *Cumberland at 250*, 62.

¹⁸⁶ "Largest Employers," Fayetteville Cumberland County Economic Development Corporation, <https://fcedc.com/industry-support/>. Accessed December 18, 2023.



Eastover, having been unincorporated for much of its history, finally became an incorporated town in 2007.¹⁸⁷ Momentum to incorporate the Eastover community began in 2006, as longtime residents began to notice the effects of suburban sprawl from Fayetteville on their community.¹⁸⁸

In 2023, Fort Bragg was renamed Fort Liberty, as part of a nationwide process to rename military installations associated with Confederate soldiers.¹⁸⁹

Architecture Overview

The survey files for a total of 291 previously surveyed properties were updated in Phase I, including 128 properties that were demolished or moved to other locations prior to Phase I. An additional 36 properties could not be fully surveyed for reasons explained in **Appendix B**. Roughly 45 percent of these resources had been surveyed by Tom Hatley and Dru Haley (York) in the 1970s, though most survey files were created through other means, including but not limited to Study List Applications, NRHP nominations, and Section 106 compliance. These resources generally possessed a high amount of material integrity at the time of survey, featured unique or distinctive design elements, or were related to the early history of Cumberland County. Many of the earliest extant buildings in the county have been previously surveyed.

¹⁸⁷ Andrew Barksdale, "Eastover: A town is born in Cumberland County," *The Fayetteville Observer*, Published July 26, 2007, <https://web.archive.org/web/20071022065230/http://www.fayobserver.com/article?id=268307>. Accessed via WaybackMachine on January 9, 2023.

¹⁸⁸ Ibid.

¹⁸⁹ "Fort Bragg changes name to Fort Liberty, part of U.S. Army plan to rename installations honoring Confederate soldiers," *PBS News Hour*, Published June 2, 2023, <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/fort-bragg-changes-name-to-fort-liberty-part-of-u-s-army-plan-to-rename-installations-honoring-confederate-soldiers>. Accessed January 9, 2023.



Phase II

During the Phase I windshield survey, properties identified for future survey in rural Cumberland County dated from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Earlier survey coverage of properties within the municipal limits of Cumberland County's smaller municipalities, especially Stedman, Linden, Wade, Godwin, and Falcon, was found to be lacking. Additional survey during Phase II will contribute greatly to establishing the developmental history of these places. The Phase II report will further explore the rural architecture of the county and will include a summary and description of rural architecture dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These properties will include residential buildings representing various architectural styles, such as the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, and



Figure 1: William T. Smith House, CD0221. Photo by JMT.

Ranch styles. These resources will be analyzed in their historic and architectural context in Cumberland County.

Vernacular houses constructed through the twentieth century will also be studied in Phase II. These properties demonstrate traditional building forms and construction methods and show varying degrees of stylistic influence. Vernacular buildings have been previously surveyed in Cumberland County, though many previously surveyed examples have been lost to demolition, neglect, or alteration.



Figure 2: Ancil Fisher House, CD0717. Photo by JMT.

Agricultural properties are an important component of the architecture of Cumberland County. Agriculture was the chief occupation of rural Cumberland County residents throughout most of the county's history. The Phase II report will include an analysis of agricultural products and farming practices before and after the Civil War, utilizing previously surveyed resources and newly documented resources, and the architecture, especially farm buildings, associated with those practices. It will also summarize and analyze any farming trends found in Cumberland County, such as the transition from enslaved labor to tenant farming after the Civil War and changes to farming as a profession with the advance of mechanization in the twentieth century, and how these trends affected architecture and the landscape in Cumberland County.



Figure 6: Grain Bin and Tobacco Packhouse at Averitt House property, CD1490. Photo by JMT.

Other types of resources identified in rural Cumberland County include churches, industrial buildings, schools, and commercial buildings. Historically, these properties acted as centers for rural communities. Though other building types will be surveyed, the majority of the resources flagged for documentation during Phase II will be rural farmsteads, residences, and churches.



Figure 7: Old Bluff Presbyterian Church, CD0012. Photo by JMT.

Suburban developments dating from post-World War II to the mid-twentieth century were identified during Phase I for potential Phase II survey. Three neighborhoods in the Town of Spring Lake will be surveyed using the District/Neighborhood/Area (DNA) form – the Holly Hills subdivision on Mack, Elma, Lottie, and Milton Streets, the residential area to the west of the N. Main Street commercial corridor, and the neighborhood located to the east of Spring Lake School (CD0981) on Spring and Lake Avenues.

In tandem with the post-World War II population increases in Cumberland County necessitating a need for more organized housing, the county also experienced strain on its public school system during the mid-twentieth century, resulting in the construction of schools. Fifteen properties owned by the Cumberland County Board of Education will be surveyed in Phase II. They include Grays Creek Elementary School, Seabrook School, E. M. Cashwell Elementary School, (Former) Manchester Elementary School, Howard L. Hall Elementary School, (Former) Oakdale Elementary School, Pine Forest Senior High School, Spring Lake Middle School, Pine Forest Middle School, (Former) Stedman Graded School, Stedman Primary School, Armstrong Elementary School, Cape Fear High School, Sunnyside School, and District 7 Elementary School. Two former schools no longer owned by the Cumberland County Board of Education, (Former) Wade Elementary School and (Former) Cedar Creek Elementary School, will be surveyed in Phase II.



Figure 8: Raleigh Road Elementary, CD1349. Photo by JMT.



Phase I Findings

There were 327 previously surveyed properties in the Cumberland County Study Area to revisit. The Phase I Survey resulted in updates to the survey files for 291 of these properties, including 128 properties that were demolished or moved from the previous sites of survey. The remaining 36 properties were not fully surveyed due to a number of field survey challenges that will be discussed in this section and are listed in **Appendix B**. As part of the updated documentation, properties were classified under the following categories, as defined by the HPO: No Substantial Change, Substantial Change by Alteration, Substantial Change by Deterioration, Substantial Change by Improvement, Removed from Site, Not Found, No Access, or Outbuilding Loss. One resource, the Spring Lake Civic Center (CD01493), was recorded as Newly Surveyed, as the survey site number had been assigned to a Study List application that the HPO had not received prior to JMT's fieldwork. Report forms were updated for material integrity (high, medium, low, or gone) and overall condition (good, fair, deteriorated, ruinous, or gone). Exterior changes and/or losses since the previous survey, as well as any information about the history of the property that surveyors were able to learn in conversation with the owners and/or residents at the time of survey, was noted in the Narrative Summary fields.

Field Survey Challenges

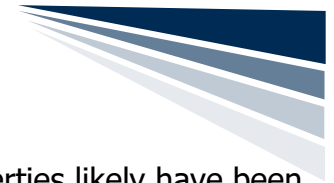
Phase I fieldwork posed a number of challenges. Some resources were sited on properties with long driveways, with limited visibility due to density of plantings, gated driveways with locks, and "No Trespassing" or "Private Property" signs. In response, JMT sent letters to property owners of resources having limited public visibility, notifying them of surveyors' presence in their neighborhood and to expect surveyors to knock on their doors in April 2023. Despite these letters, seven resources were unable to be surveyed due to the presence of a gated or obstructed driveway. Additionally, six property owners who surveyors were able to make contact with, either via letter or in person, refused permission to photograph and document their properties (**Appendix B**). Often, property owners with concerns about their privacy and property consented only to photos from their front yard or from the public right-of-way.

Additional challenges included general safety concerns, lack of property owner presence, and mapping issues. Many times, property owners were not on site or did not answer their doors to provide consent, and surveyors took minimal photographs from the driveway and right-of-way. When this occurred, surveyors left a letter at the front door; the letter provided the property owner with information about the survey and contact information for JMT and HPO staff.

Three resources' GIS coordinates were plotted in the wrong location, only to later be identified during deskwork. These included the Cotton Store (CD0773), Valentine Downing House (CD0783), and House (CD1471). These properties will be surveyed during Phase II.

Demolition

JMT confirmed that 128 previously surveyed resources have been removed from the sites of the last survey. **Appendix C** contains a list of the 128 properties, by SSN, which were demolished or



moved from the previous sites of survey prior to Phase I. Most of these properties likely have been demolished, though some may have been relocated and could be discovered on new sites at a later time.

The following properties were relocated to new sites – Macedonia Baptist Church (Current Site) (CD0857), (Former) Stedman Seaboard Coastline Railroad Station (Current Site) (CD0894), Oak Grove (Current Site) (CD1307), and the Wright-McArthur House (Current Site) (CD1478). Four homes were relocated to Cloverfield Lane in Eastover by Mary Monroe – Alex McMillian House (CD0742), George Holmes House (CD0738), Arsenal Non-Commissioned Officers House (CD0688), and the Dick Holmes Cabin (CD0737).

The John McCormick House (Original Site) (CD0821) was also found to have been relocated, but the property owner did not allow documentation of the house at its new location. These changes were observed on aerial imagery and will be assigned a new survey site number during Phase II. The graves from the McNeil Cemetery (CD0832) were reinterred to the cemetery at Church of the Covenant (CD1413) in Spring Lake.

The Cedar Creek USGS Quad and the Hope Mills USGS quad experienced the most building loss out of all locations in Cumberland County, with a count of 18 demolished properties per quad. These were closely followed by Wade (16), Slocomb (15), Vander (11), and Stedman (9). Eight USGS quad boundaries experienced less than 10 demolitions of historic properties; they are Autryville (9), Saint Pauls (9), Roseboro (5), Manchester (4), Ammon (2), Duart (2), Bunnlevel (2), and Erwin (1).

Another 163 properties were classified under the following categories, as defined by the HPO: No Substantial Change, Substantial Change by Alteration, Substantial Change by Deterioration, Substantial Change by Improvement, or Outbuilding Loss (**Appendix D**).

No Substantial Change

One hundred of the previously surveyed resources were classified as No Substantial Change. There were no discernable patterns in any of these resources, and they include various resource types, including residences, commercial buildings, churches, and institutional buildings. The No Substantial Change classification means that form and materials have not been altered since the previous survey and does not necessarily mean that the resource is in good condition or retains material integrity.

Substantial Change by Alteration

Of the previously surveyed resources, 69 resources were classified as Substantial Change by Alteration. This classification is based on a comparison to archival photos and narratives. The majority of the alterations were material changes, including the installation of replacement windows and doors, siding, incompatible roofing materials, and porch materials. In many cases, the resources have multiple components that have been replaced or altered, which has resulted in the loss of historical material.



Substantial Change by Deterioration

Six properties were recorded as having experienced Substantial Change by Deterioration. This category was applied to properties that were clearly abandoned and weathered-looking.

Substantial Change by Improvement

Two previously surveyed resources were classified as Substantial Change by Improvement. These were the Old Bluff Presbyterian Church (CD0012) and the William T. Smith House (CD0221). This category is for resources whose changes since the last survey resulted in the property being more in keeping with its historic character.

Outbuilding Loss

A property was recorded as having outbuilding loss if any of the previously recorded outbuildings documented at the time of the last survey were found to be no longer extant. Sixteen properties were recorded as having experienced outbuilding loss. The cost of processing film was a significant challenge in architectural surveys conducted prior to digital photography. Because of budget constraints, many early survey files contain photographs of the principal resource, typically a dwelling, but lack photographic coverage of outbuildings that were not easily photographed alongside the house. The extent of outbuilding loss is thus likely greater than suggested by comparing survey files from the 1970s with the historic landscape today.



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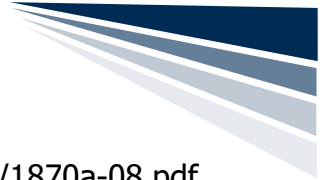
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Appendix A – NRHP-Listed Resources, NRHP-Eligible Resources, and Study Listed Resources in the Study Area

The following table includes NRHP-Listed and -Eligible (DOE) resources and resources on the Study List within the Study Area.

SSN	Name	Location	Date Listed
CD0007	Ellerslie	1470 Elliot Bridge Rd, Fayetteville vic.	NRHP, 8/7/1974
CD0012	Old Bluff Presbyterian Church	4100 Old Bluff Church Rd, Godwin vic.	NRHP, 8/7/1974
CD0013	Oak Grove (Original site)	8601 Burnett Rd, Dunn vic.	NRHP, 2/6/1973 Removed from NRHP ca. 2006
CD0133	Maxwell House	6215 Clinton Rd, Stedman vic.	NRHP, 2/28/1985
CD0135	DeVane-MacQueen House	7265 S NC 87 Hwy, Fayetteville vic.	NRHP, 7/21/1983
CD0136	McArthur-Council House (Gone)	John McMillan Rd, Hope Mills vic.	NRHP, 7/21/1983
CD0137	Big Rockfish Presbyterian Church	4935 Marracco Dr, Hope Mills vic.	NRHP, 7/21/1983
CD0138	Falcon Tabernacle	6243 Culbreth St, Falcon	NRHP, 10/11/1983
CD0139	Cool Springs (Gone)	Elliot Bridge Rd, Spring Lake vic.	NRHP, 9/19/1985



CD0140	Williford House (Gone)	3537 Murphy Rd, Eastover vic.	Study List, 1/12/1984
CD0143	Cape Fear Baptist Church	6041 Butler Nursery Rd, Fayetteville vic.	NRHP, 10/13/1983
CD0144	Williams House	1876 Middle Rd, Eastover	NRHP, 7/21/1983
CD0163	McCormick Farmstead	8175 McCormick Bridge Rd, Spring Lake vic.	Determined Eligible, 5/7/1993
CD0164	Eastover School	3551 Dunn Rd, Eastover	Study List, 4/13/1995
CD0167	McPhail House and Farm Complex (Gone)	Dunn Rd, Eastover vic.	Determined Eligible, 4/25/1991
CD0178	(former) Gully Mill	503 N Plymouth St, Fayetteville vic.	NRHP, 7/7/1983
CD0200	Long Valley Farm	2505 Long Valley Rd, Spring Lake vic.	NRHP, 6/6/1994
CD0202	Carver's Falls Mill (Gone)	529 Carvers Falls Rd, Fayetteville vic.	Study List, 4/10/1997
CD0221	Smith House	4976 Ross West Rd, Dunn vic.	Study List, 4/25/1972
CD0690	(former) United States Post Office	7156 S West St, Falcon	Study List, 7/12/1990
CD0701	George Washington Hair House (Gone)	10101 Gip Rd, Fayetteville vic.	Study List, 1/10/1980



CD0706	Beard House (Gone)	8315 Turnbull Rd, Fayetteville vic.	Study List, 1/10/1980
CD0760	Faircloth House (Gone)	10546 Ruth Vinson Rd, Autryville vic.	Study List, 1/10/1980
CD0824	McDonald House	5798 McDonald Rd, Parkton vic.	Study List, 1/10/1980
HT0131	Averasboro Battlefield Historic District	Roughly bounded by Cape Fear R., NC 1780, the Black R., NC 1801, Godwin vic.	NRHP, 5/10/2001
CD0903	Stedman Historic District	Front St & Euclid St, Stedman	Determined Eligible, 6/12/2001
CD0938	Linden School	5309 McBryde St, Linden	Study List, 10/10/2002
CD0981	Spring Lake School	125 S 3 rd St, Spring Lake	Determined Eligible, 1/4/2007
CD0984	Cotton Mill and Mill Village	Cameron Rd, Church St, Elm St, & Mill St, Hope Mills vic.	Study List, 1/10/1980
CD1343	Palestine Fire Lookout Tower	220 Elliot Bridge Rd, Fayetteville vic.	Determined Eligible, 4/26/2013
CD1349	Raleigh Road Elementary School	8330 Ramsey St, Linden vic.	Determined Eligible, 4/26/2013
CD1450	Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad	Between Wade and Godwin	Determined Eligible, 6/2/2017
CD1463	Bragg Auto & Muffler Services	1320 N Bragg Blvd, Spring Lake	Determined Eligible, 1/27/2017



CD1465	Midway Farms	3923 Yarborough Rd, Hope Mills vic.	Determined Eligible, 2/6/2017
CD1477	Cedar Creek Fire Lookout Tower	Cedar Creek Rd, Cedar Creek vic.	Determined Eligible, 2/6/2017



Appendix B – Resources Not Surveyed during Phase I

The following table includes the 36 resources for which complete updates to the existing survey files were not provided during Phase I of the Cumberland County Architectural Survey Update. CD0777 and CD0783 will be surveyed in Phase II. JMT attempted to contact all property owners by sending letters in April 2023 using information from the online Cumberland County GIS Portal.

SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name	Reason
CD0007	Ellerslie	Manchester	The owner did not respond to the letter or a knock on the door. Driveway covered in numerous "No Trespassing" signs.
CD0135	DeVane-MacQueen House	Cedar Creek	The owner did not respond when called in the field to request access to the property. Limited photos were taken from the driveway.
CD0217	Houses	Wade	Blockface file within Averagesboro Battlefield NRHD. Area was assessed for resources to individually survey in Phase II.
CD0218	Houses	Erwin	Blockface file within Averagesboro Battlefield NRHD. Area was assessed for resources to individually survey in Phase II.



SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name	Reason
CD0219	Houses	Wade	Blockface file within Averagesboro Battlefield NRHD. Area was assessed for resources to individually survey in Phase II.
CD0220	Houses	Wade	Blockface file within Averagesboro Battlefield NRHD. Area was assessed for resources to individually survey in Phase II.
CD0222	Houses	Wade	Blockface file within Averagesboro Battlefield NRHD. Area was assessed for resources to individually survey in Phase II.
CD0688	Arsenal Non-Commissioned Officer's House	Vander	Property was unable to be located based on description in file and GIS data point, which was located between two houses.
CD0719	H. J. Cashwell House	Autryville	Property not fully surveyed due to lack of full access due to no driveway.
CD0735	J. J. Bullock House	Vander	The owner did not respond to letter or knock on door. Driveway covered in numerous "No Trespassing" signs.



SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name	Reason
CD0773	Cotton Store	Hope Mills	GIS information for resource was found to be incorrect post Phase I survey. Property will be revisited in Phase II.
CD0776	Culbreth House (Gone)	Slocomb	A house matching the description in the legacy survey file was not found at this location. A different historic house was recorded and will be submitted in Phase II.
CD0777	Cumberland Mill Village	Hope Mills	The mill village will be surveyed in Phase II in order to create individual records for properties described in the file and to create a boundary for the village.
CD0783	Valentine Downing House	Autryville	GIS point was found to be in the wrong location post-survey. The point has been relocated and the property will be surveyed in Phase II.
CD0804	Jackson Cemetery	Duart	Property not surveyed due to lack of full access to the property. A gate blocked the entrance, and the area was heavily wooded.



SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name	Reason
CD0817	Byrnes-Marsh House	Cedar Creek	Property not surveyed due to lack of full access due to a locked security gate.
CD0821	John McCormick House (Original Site)	Manchester	The property owner did not permit us to take photos of this house in its new location but provided enough information to create a new file for the Current Site. To be submitted in Phase II.
CD0921	House & RR Tracks	Wade	Blockface file within Averasboro Battlefield NRHD. Area was assessed for resources to individually survey in Phase II.
CD1339	House	Slocomb	The property owner did not respond to April 2023 letter or knock on door in June 2023. Photos from the right-of-way due to lack of express consent to survey were obtained.
CD1360	House	Slocomb	The owner received the April 2023 letter and requested we do not survey upon receipt. Property was instead assessed using



SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name	Reason
			aerial imagery and Google Streetview.
CD1364	House	Bunnlevel	The owner requested we do not survey after surveyors knocked on door in June 2023. Property was instead assessed using aerial imagery and Google Streetview.
CD1369	House	Bunnlevel	Property not surveyed due to lack of full access due to a locked security gate.
CD1375	House	Bunnlevel	The owner requested we do not survey after surveyors knocked on door in June 2023. Property was instead assessed using aerial imagery and Google Streetview.
CD1388	(Former) Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge	Fayetteville	The owner requested we do not survey after surveyors knocked on door in June 2023. Property was instead assessed using aerial imagery and Google Streetview.
CD1416	House	Wade	The property owner did not respond to April 2023 letter or knock on door in June 2023. Photos from the



SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name	Reason
			right-of-way due to lack of express consent to survey were obtained.
CD1419	House	Vander	Driveway obstructed & no contact from owner granting permission to survey. Property was instead assessed using aerial imagery and Google Streetview.
CD1425	House	Vander	The owner requested we do not survey after surveyors knocked on door in June 2023. Property was instead assessed using aerial imagery and Google Streetview.
CD1438	House	Cedar Creek	The owner requested we do not survey after surveyors knocked on door in June 2023. Property was instead assessed using aerial imagery and Google Streetview.
CD1439	House	Cedar Creek	The property owner did not respond to April 2023 letter or knock on door in June 2023. Photos from the right-of-way due to lack of express consent to survey



SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name	Reason
			were obtained, but visibility was low.
CD1444	House	Cedar Creek	Driveway obstructed, could not locate in field.
CD1448	House	Saint Pauls	Driveway obstructed, could not locate in field.
CD1465	Midway Farms	Cedar Creek	The property owner did not respond to April 2023 letter or knock on door in June 2023. Photos from the right-of-way due to lack of express consent to survey were obtained.
CD1471	House	Autryville	GIS point was found to be in the wrong location post-survey. The point has been relocated and the property will be surveyed in Phase II.
CD1472	House	Stedman	Property not surveyed due to lack of full access due to a locked security gate.
CD1476	House	Wade	Property owner did not respond to April 2023 letter or knock on door in June 2023. Photos from the right-



SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name	Reason
			of-way due to lack of express consent to survey were obtained.
CD1480	Tobacco Barn	Wade	Driveway obstructed, could not locate in field.



Appendix C – Resources in the Study Area Removed from the Previous Sites of Survey

The following table consists of the 128 resources in the Study Area that had been demolished or moved from the previous sites of survey prior to the Phase I survey.

SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name
CD0013	Oak Grove (Original site)	Wade
CD0136	McArthur-Council House (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0139	Cool Springs (Gone)	Slocomb
CD0140	Williford House (Gone)	Vander
CD0167	McPhail House and Farm Complex (Gone)	Slocomb
CD0202	Carver's Falls Mill (Gone)	Slocomb
CD0680	Gainey Homestead (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0701	George Washington Hair House (Gone)	Autryville
CD0702	Giles Hales House (Gone)	Roseboro
CD0704	Albert Hall House (Gone)	Roseboro
CD0706	Beard House (Gone)	Autryville
CD0707	Beard Tenant House (Gone)	Autryville
CD0709	Johnathan Bullard Homeplace (Gone)	Roseboro
CD0710	Alonza Melvin House (Gone)	Ammon
CD0713	Simpson House (Gone)	Autryville
CD0714	Howard Smith House (Gone)	Ammon
CD0716	Fisher's Store and House (Gone)	Roseboro
CD0722	Tom Burns House (Gone)	Autryville
CD0724	G.W. Johnson House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0725	Jessup-Mintz House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0726	House (Gone)	Vander
CD0727	John Hair Homeplace (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0729	Hair Tenant House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0730	K.C. Pugh House (Gone)	Autryville
CD0731	McLaughlin House (Gone)	Duart
CD0732	Maynard-Hood House (Gone)	Duart
CD0733	Crumpler House (Gone)	Vander
CD0734	Braswell House (Gone)	Slocomb
CD0736	House (Gone)	Vander
CD0740	Archie A. Holmes House (Gone)	Vander
CD0744	Dan McLaurin House (Gone)	Vander
CD0749	Autry House (Gone)	Wade
CD0751	Bain's Grocery (Original site)	Saint Pauls
CD0752	Bain House (Gone)	Wade
CD0753	Baker Log House (Gone)	Wade
CD0755	Old Bell Place (Gone)	Wade
CD0756	Bob Brammel House (Gone)	Saint Pauls
CD0757	Black House (Gone)	Manchester
CD0760	Faircloth House (Gone)	Roseboro
CD0761	Brooklyn Service Station (Gone)	Hope Mills



SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name
CD0763	Ardlussa (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0765	Robert Carroll House (Gone)	Saint Pauls
CD0766	Henry C. Carter House (Gone)	Stedman
CD0767	Love Carter House (Gone)	Vander
CD0768	Love Carter House (Gone)	Saint Pauls
CD0769	Love Carter Tenant House (Gone)	Saint Pauls
CD0770	Ed Cashwell House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0774	Superintendent's House (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0780	Daughtry House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0782	A.B. Downing House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0784	Downing Tenant House (Gone)	Autryville
CD0785	W.D. Drake House (Gone)	Vander
CD0786	W.J. Easom House (Gone)	Stedman
CD0787	Ellerslie Slave Cabins (Gone)	Manchester
CD0788	Ellis House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0790	Edge House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0796	E.A. Hall House (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0797	W.J.B. Hall House (Gone)	Stedman
CD0798	Tempie Hatcher House (Gone)	Wade
CD0799	Holmes House (Gone)	Wade
CD0800	House (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0801	House (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0802	House (Gone)	Erwin
CD0803	Robert Hughes Tenant House (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0807	R.F. Johnson House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0812	Junius Lucas House (Gone)	Slocomb
CD0813	Jim Lucas House (Gone)	Slocomb
CD0816	Macedonia Baptist Church (Original site)	Autryville
CD0818	Maxwell Mill and House (Gone)	Stedman
CD0819	McCoy House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0820	McCorquodale House (Gone)	Wade
CD0822	McCormick & Hughes Store (Gone)	Slocomb
CD0823	J.D. Musselwhite House (Gone)	Saint Pauls
CD0831	L.D. McNeill House (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0832	McNeill Cemetery (Gone)	Manchester
CD0833	McNeil Tenant House (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0834	Melvin House (Gone)	Stedman
CD0835	Moore's Chapel AME Zion Church (Gone)	Stedman
CD0836	Mount Olive Cucumber Market (Gone)	Wade
CD0837	Mount Tabor Primitive Baptist Church (Gone)	Wade
CD0838	Alex Murphy House (Gone)	Slocomb
CD0839	Charles Nixon House (Gone)	Wade
CD0841	Parker's Place (Gone)	Slocomb
CD0842	Gus Pate House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0844	Mann Pate House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0846	Albert Pope Tenant House (Gone)	Stedman
CD0847	Pope-Cashwell House (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0848	Ratley House (Gone)	Hope Mills



SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name
CD0849	Joe Ray House (Gone)	Wade
CD0884	Tyson's Service Station (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0886	Walker House (Gone)	Wade
CD0888	Williams House (Gone)	Bunnlevel
CD0890	D.M. Williams House (Gone)	Wade
CD0891	Yarborough Tenant House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD0892	Stedman Seaboard Coastline Railroad Station (Original site)	Stedman
CD0895	United States Post Office (Gone)	Stedman
CD0896	Strickland-Averitte Cotton Gin/Office (Gone)	Stedman
CD0900	Tenant House (Gone)	Vander
CD0901	Tew House (Gone)	Erwin
CD0908	House (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0909	House (Gone)	Saint Pauls
CD0910	Raynor Log House (Gone)	Wade
CD0911	Riddle-Stevens House (Gone)	Saint Pauls
CD0912	Robinson House (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0916	G.B. Sessoms House (Gone)	Vander
CD0919	David McDaniel House (Gone)	Vander
CD0932	Cotton Company Store (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0933	Cotton Duplex (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0934	Cotton Duplex (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0936	House (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0937	House (Gone)	Hope Mills
CD0985	Anderson-Harris House (Gone)	Wade
CD0986	Hall House (Gone)	Autryville
CD0987	McMillan House (Gone)	Saint Pauls
CD1334	House (Gone)	Slocomb
CD1335	House (Gone)	Slocomb
CD1341	House (Gone)	Slocomb
CD1353	House (Gone)	Slocomb
CD1357	House (Gone)	Slocomb
CD1359	House (Gone)	Slocomb
CD1362	House (Gone)	Slocomb
CD1363	House (Gone)	Bunnlevel
CD1405	House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD1409	Tobacco Barn (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD1420	House (Gone)	Vander
CD1435	House (Gone)	Cedar Creek
CD1454	Shed (Gone)	Wade
CD1464	Starlite Motel (Gone)	Manchester



Appendix D – Resources in the Study Area Resurveyed during Phase I

The following table consists of the 163 resources in the Study Area that are extant on their original sites of survey or are extant because they have been moved to new locations, and that were resurveyed as part of Phase I.

SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name
CD0012	Old Bluff Presbyterian Church	Wade
CD0133	Maxwell House	Stedman
CD0137	Big Rockfish Presbyterian Church	Hope Mills
CD0138	Falcon Tabernacle	Wade
CD0142	Faircloth House	Ammon
CD0143	Cape Fear Baptist Church	Cedar Creek
CD0144	Robert Williams House	Vander
CD0161	Stedman Baptist Church	Stedman
CD0163	John McCormick Farmstead	Manchester
CD0164	Eastover School	Vander
CD0178	(former) Gully Mill	Vander
CD0200	Long Valley Farm	Manchester
CD0221	William T. Smith House	Wade
CD0690	(former) United States Post Office, Falcon, NC	Wade
CD0705	George Hall House	Autryville
CD0708	Beaver Dam Elementary School	Roseboro
CD0711	Van Simmons House	Ammon
CD0717	Ancil Fisher House	Autryville
CD0718	Cumberland Union Baptist Church	Cedar Creek
CD0720	Cedar Creek Baptist Church	Cedar Creek
CD0721	Chapel Grove A.M.E. Zion Church	Duart
CD0723	Dan Carter House	Autryville
CD0728	Hair House	Cedar Creek
CD0737	Dick Holmes Cabin	Vander
CD0738	George Holmes House	Vander
CD0739	House	Slocumb
CD0741	Joseph Geddie House	Vander
CD0742	Alexander McMillan House	Vander
CD0743	Charles C. McLaurin House	Vander
CD0750	Amos G. Averitt House	Stedman
CD0754	Baptist Union Missionary Baptist Church	Hope Mills



SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name
CD0758	Black's Chapel Methodist Church	Wade
CD0764	E.D. Calhoun Sr. House	Hope Mills
CD0772	Collier's Chapel Community Church	Wade
CD0775	Cotton United Methodist Church	Hope Mills
CD0781	M.G. Dove Farm	Hope Mills
CD0789	Love Faircloth House	Stedman
CD0795	Godwin Baptist Church	Wade
CD0806	Johnson House	Saint Pauls
CD0811	(former) King Hiram F. & A.M. Masonic Temple	Hope Mills
CD0814	Holiday Lucas House	Ammon
CD0815	McDonald House	Hope Mills
CD0824	McDonald House	Wade
CD0840	Parker's Grove United Methodist Church	Bunnlevel
CD0851	Bain's Grocery (Current site)	Saint Pauls
CD0857	Macedonia Baptist Church (Current site)	Autryville
CD0883	Tyson House	Cedar Creek
CD0885	Coy Wade House	Vander
CD0893	Stedman Grocery Stores	Stedman
CD0894	(former) Stedman Seaboard Coastline Railroad Station (Current site)	Stedman
CD0897	Swan's Creek Missionary Baptist Church	Hope Mills
CD0898	Tabor Methodist Church	Cedar Creek
CD0899	Frank Talbot House	Vander
CD0902	J.R. Thaggard Jr. House	Autryville
CD0903	Stedman Historic District	Stedman
CD0913	Sardis Presbyterian Church	Bunnlevel
CD0914	Savannah Baptist Church	Cedar Creek
CD0915	Sessoms House	Ammon
CD0917	Kelly Sessoms House	Stedman
CD0918	Sessoms-Bullock House	Stedman
CD0935	Cotton First Baptist Church	Hope Mills
CD0938	(former) Linden School	Erwin
CD0981	(former) Spring Lake School	Manchester
CD0984	Cotton Mill and Mill Village	Hope Mills
CD1307	Oak Grove (Current site)	Wade
CD1333	House	Slocomb
CD1336	House	Slocomb
CD1337	W.J. Knott Tourist Court Caretaker's House	Slocomb
CD1338	House	Slocomb



SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name
CD1340	House	Slocomb
CD1342	House	Slocomb
CD1343	Palestine Fire Lookout Tower	Slocomb
CD1344	House	Slocomb
CD1345	House	Slocomb
CD1346	Palestine Presbyterian Church & Cemetery	Slocomb
CD1347	House	Slocomb
CD1348	House	Slocomb
CD1349	Raleigh Road Elementary School	Slocomb
CD1350	House	Slocomb
CD1351	Commercial Building	Slocomb
CD1352	House	Slocomb
CD1354	House	Slocomb
CD1355	House	Slocomb
CD1356	House	Slocomb
CD1358	House	Slocomb
CD1361	House	Slocomb
CD1365	House	Bunnlevel
CD1366	Commercial Building	Bunnlevel
CD1367	House	Bunnlevel
CD1368	House	Bunnlevel
CD1370	Commercial Building	Bunnlevel
CD1371	House	Bunnlevel
CD1372	House	Bunnlevel
CD1373	House	Bunnlevel
CD1374	House	Bunnlevel
CD1387	(Former) Driftwood Motor Lodge	Fayetteville
CD1389	(Former) Americana Motor Lodge	Fayetteville
CD1393	North Carolina National Guard Armory	Fayetteville
CD1394	(Former) Holiday Motel	Fayetteville
CD1395	House	Cedar Creek
CD1396	House	Cedar Creek
CD1397	House	Cedar Creek
CD1398	House and Motel Complex	Cedar Creek
CD1399	Shiloh United Church of Christ	Vander
CD1400	Caretaker's Cottage	Wade
CD1404	House	Cedar Creek
CD1406	House	Vander



SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name
CD1407	Jacobs House	Vander
CD1408	Piland House	Cedar Creek
CD1413	Church of the Covenant Presbyterian Church	Manchester
CD1414	Strickland Cemetery	Wade
CD1415	House	Wade
CD1417	House	Wade
CD1418	House	Vander
CD1421	House	Vander
CD1422	House	Vander
CD1423	House	Vander
CD1424	House	Vander
CD1426	House	Vander
CD1427	House	Vander
CD1428	House	Vander
CD1429	House	Vander
CD1430	Vander Barber Shop	Vander
CD1431	House	Vander
CD1432	Locks Creek A.M.E. Zion Church & Cemetery	Vander
CD1433	House	Vander
CD1434	House	Cedar Creek
CD1436	House	Cedar Creek
CD1437	House	Cedar Creek
CD1440	House	Cedar Creek
CD1441	Grady Tyson's Store	Cedar Creek
CD1442	House	Cedar Creek
CD1443	House	Cedar Creek
CD1445	House	Saint Pauls
CD1446	House	Saint Pauls
CD1447	House	Saint Pauls
CD1449	Gum Log Canal	Vander
CD1450	(former) Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad	
CD1455	House	Stedman
CD1456	House	Autryville
CD1457	House	Autryville
CD1458	House	Autryville
CD1459	House	Autryville
CD1460	House	Autryville
CD1461	Hall Cemetery	Autryville



SSN	Name	USGS Quad Name
CD1462	Jesse Williams House	Manchester
CD1463	Bragg Auto & Muffler Services	Manchester
CD1466	House	Cedar Creek
CD1467	House	Cedar Creek
CD1468	House	Autryville
CD1469	House	Autryville
CD1470	House	Autryville
CD1473	House	Stedman
CD1474	House	Stedman
CD1475	House	Wade
CD1477	Cedar Creek Fire Lookout Tower	Autryville
CD1478	Wright-McArthur House (Current site)	Wade
CD1481	House	Wade
CD1482	Blue-Collier House	Vander
CD1483	Honeycutt House and Rhodes Pond Store	Wade
CD1484	(former) Central High School	Vander
CD1490	Averitt House	Cedar Creek
CD1493	Spring Lake Civic Center	Manchester



Appendix E – Classifications of Previously Surveyed Properties in Cumberland County

The following classification information was pulled from “How to Populate the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office’s Historic Property Data Entry Form (Microsoft Access),” a document provided to JMT by the HPO. These classifications were used when updating the Data Entry Forms for previously surveyed resources in Cumberland County during Phase I.

No Substantial Change: To be classified under this category, the resource should, at a minimum, retain the same windows and siding present at the time it was last surveyed. “Same” can include materials that have been replaced in-kind. Insubstantial changes may include new paint schemes, new roof cladding replaced with compatible materials, porch or trim elements replaced with compatible materials, and changes to landscape features that do not support the surveyed site’s significance in some way.

Substantial Change by Alteration: Substantial changes include alterations to the exterior of a building. This includes one or more of the following: windows, siding, or roofing materials not replaced in-kind, additions to one or more primary elevations, relocation of the primary entrance or access point, the addition or loss of dormer windows, loss or enclosure of a front or side porch, elevation of the foundation, changes to the height of a building, façade obscured with EIFS, plywood, or sheet metal, or alteration to the interior plan.

Substantial Change by Deterioration: The condition of the resource has substantially changed in a way that seems in keeping with the natural passage of time, rather than because of direct human action. Most likely a result of human *inaction*.

Substantial Change by Improvement: The resource has experienced change(s) that are more in keeping with its historic character. Positive changes include appropriate treatments according to the Secretary of Interior’s Standards and may also include selective reversal of later alterations or correction to general deterioration.

Removed from Site: Since the last survey, the primary resource has been removed from the site. This might be the result of demolition, disaster, or relocation to another site.

Not Found: Most appropriate when a surveyed site was inadequately mapped during prior survey work, and HPO staff has been unable to definitely locate the resource in recent years. During active survey, the surveyor has been unable to retrace the steps of a prior surveyor, and the continued existence of the resource has neither been proven nor disproven.

No Access: This is an appropriate classification when a resource has been located, but the surveyor was physically prohibited from viewing it in adequate detail. Frequently, this is the result of locked gates blocking a private road to a resource that is far from the public right-of-way or that is obscured by vegetation. Surveyors should be able to see enough of the resource from a distance or from recent aerial photographs to confirm its continued existence.



Outbuilding Loss: One or more outbuildings present at the time of the last survey are no longer extant.



Appendix F – Stakeholder Communications

The following table lists phone calls with Cumberland County residents, predominantly those who were identified as owners of previously surveyed historic properties and were sent letters in early April 2023.

Date	Name	Location	Phone Number	Summary of Communication
3/21/2023	Mrs. William Tew	Linden	910-980-0740	Long-Time Resident, chatted about survey parameters
4/7/2023	Mr. Tom Brooks/McCormick Farms Limited Partnership	Spring Lake vic.	910-813-0408	Received letter, did not want to have us on the property due to turkey hunting season. Willing to reschedule with us in May or June for survey.
4/7/2023	Mr. Dewey Collier	Linden vic.	540-631-9432	Received letter, wanted to request that we do not survey the property - sister lives there and has dementia.
4/10/2023	Mrs. Barbara Tew	Linden	704-578-9632	Received letter, has family farmstead that she is restoring and aiming to put conservation protections on family land. Family in area for 200 years. Planned to visit during Phase I Survey.



Date	Name	Location	Phone Number	Summary of Communication
4/12/2023	Mr. George Lennon	Vander	910-633-0094	Called to confirm receipt of letter and catch up - owns property and was not home at time of survey, his mother let him know we came by.
4/12/2023	Ms. Nancy Honeycutt, Black Chapel Methodist Church Historian	Godwin	910-818-1892	She called to talk about the survey and offer any church history information to us.
4/14/2023	Mrs. Aretta & Mr. Keith Watson	Hope Mills	770-493-4569	Called to let us know that there are no buildings left on her previously surveyed property at 1006 John McMillan Rd, Hope Mills vic. It burned on March 20, 2000.
4/14/2023	Mr. Jon and Mrs. Caroline Parsons	Hope Mills	910-483-2669	Multiple communications with these owners, own the listed DeVane MacQueen House.
6/6/2023	Mr. Tom Brooks/McCormick Farms Limited Partnership	Spring Lake vic.	910-813-0408	Called to arrange escort to McCormick Farmstead property in order to partially survey



Date	Name	Location	Phone Number	Summary of Communication
6/28/2023	Mr. Jon and Mrs. Caroline Parsons	Hope Mills	910-483-2669	Attempt to coordinate with the Parsons to access DeVane MacQueen House, will attempt again at a later date



Appendix G – Preliminary Bibliography

These sources were provided by the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources' Historical Research Branch in a Select Bibliography at the start of the Cumberland County Architectural Survey Update. These are intended to be referenced during Phases I and II of the Cumberland County Architectural Survey Update.

Secondary Sources

- Carolyn Gibbons, *Cumberland County, NC, slaves, deaths, and relationships: from deed books 53-56*, 2016.
- D.S. McAllister, *Genealogical record of the descendants of Col. Alexander McAllister, of Cumberland County, NC: also, of Mary and Isabella McAllister*, 1900.
- Duncan Rose, *The resources and industries of Cumberland County and Fayetteville, North Carolina*, 1897.
- R.A. McLeod, *Historical Sketch of Long Street Presbyterian Church, 1756 to 1923*, 1923.
- Dorothy Williams Potter, *Cumberland County*, 1970.
- Mason S. Hicks, *The Bordeaux area plan*, 1977.
- Joey Powell, *Cumberland County*, 1999.
- Roy Parker Jr., *Cumberland County: a brief history*, 1990.
- J.H. Myrover, *Short history of Cumberland County and the Cape Fear section*, 1905.
- Patricia Ann Leahy, *The Market House of Fayetteville, North Carolina*, 1976.

Manuscript Collections

There are numerous private collections (PCs) in the **North Carolina State Archives** including the following:

- John C. Bain Papers, 1862-1930, PC.297
- Hewitt A. Brown Cumberland and Harnett County Collection, PC.2042
- Jones and Askew Family Papers, 1860-1914, PC.2026
- James W. Strange, 1861-1865, PC.1894
- David Marshall Williams letters, 1927-1934, PC.1753

In the **Southern Historical Collection** at UNC Chapel Hill, there are numerous manuscript collections associated with Cumberland County, including:

- Cumberland Association papers, 1775; 1830, Collection 2075-z
- Archibald McLean Papers, 1770-1826, Collection 00473-z
- James McDaniel Papers, 1813-1870, Collection 00457
- James Evans Papers, 1826-1927, Collection 00248
- Benjamin Robinson and Benjamin West Robinson Account Books, 1805-1863, Collection 03155
- Fairley, McIver, and Roberson Family Papers, 1805-1964, Collection 04725
- McMillan and Robeson Family Papers, 1791-1900, Collection 05614



Henry Ashby Rankin Papers, 1920-1949, Collection 05317
Alexander Elliot Papers, 1769-1909, Collection 04596
Williamson Whitehead Papers, 1861-1894, Collection 01464
Elijah Fuller Papers, 1786-1911, Collection 01573
Duncan G. McRae papers, 1798-1898, Collection 02459
Angus Kelly Papers, 1794-1919, Collection 03781-z
Archibald Aaron Tyson Smith Papers, 1785-1902, Collection 00674-Z
McAllister Family papers, 1751-1891, Collection 03774-Z
Neill McKay and Frances Reid Ross Papers, 1739-1965, Collection 05388
Edwin R. Mackethan Papers, 1794-1970, Collection 04298

Duke University Special Collections holds the following:

Address delivered at the 2nd Annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of Cumberland Co., NC,
Book- S451.N8.E455 1853
Bill of Sale for Vilet, Cheney, and Gack, 3 enslaved from Alexander Avera to William Avera,
Cumberland Co, NC, 1799 August 30, Collection RL.11093 *ALSO ONLINE*
Mary Ann S. Buie letters, 1842-1871, Sec. A Box 19 items 1-26 *ALSO ONLINE*
Historical Sketch of Long Street Presbyterian Church, 1756-1923, BX9211.L6 M3 1923
Short History of Cumberland County and the Cape Fear Section, F254.5.N678 1905

Newspapers

American

Began in 1813
Earliest known issue: October 22, 1813; Last known issue: July 23, 1818
OCLC #: 9816899
https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-american_3683/

Campaign Herald

Began in 1876 Ceased in 1876?
Earliest known issue: September 9, 1876; Last known issue: November 4, 1876
OCLC #: 24262934
https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/campaign-herald_2664/1876/

Cape Fear Banner

Began in 1880
Earliest and last known issue: June 23, 1880
OCLC #: 24258595
Continues: Wide Awake
https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-cape-fear-banner_2668/



Cape Fear News

Began in 1915 Ceased in 1917?

Earliest known issue: November 16, 1915; Last known issue: March 2, 1917

OCLC #: 24290257

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/cape-fear-news_2503/

Cape Fear Shuttle

No known issues

Ceased in 1909

No known OCLC number

Absorbed by: Fayetteville Index

Carolina Observer

Began in 1816 Ceased in 1833

Earliest known issue: August 22, 1816; Last known issue: December 25, 1832

OCLC #: 9291724

Absorbed: Fayetteville Gazette (1820)

Continued by: Fayetteville Observer (1833)

Published as: "Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette" January 2, 1823- October 16, 1823

Challenger

Began in 1987?

Earliest known issue: February 5, 1988; Last known issue: September 14, 1989

OCLC #:38214520

Also published a Wilmington ed. Challenger (Wilmington, NC)

Chronicle

No known issues

Ceased in 1909

No known OCLC number

Absorbed by: Fayetteville Index

Daily Courier

Began in 1860

Earliest known issue: February 23, 1860; Last known issue: July 14, 1860

OCLC # 24236364

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-daily-courier_2771/1860/

Daily Gazette

See: North Carolina Gazette (1873)



Daily North Carolinian

Began in 1859

Earliest known issue: May 24, 1859; Last known issue: Feb. 18, 1865

OCLC # 24346804

Continued by: North Carolinian (Raleigh, NC: Daily) Suspended 1861 - 1863

Published as North Carolinian in 1864 Published in Wilmington, New Hanover County, December 1864 - ?

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-daily-north-carolinian_2047/

Daily Telegraph

Began in 1865 Ceased in 1865?

Earliest known issue: January 26, 1865; Last known issue: March 9, 1865

OCLC # 12655130

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/daily-telegraph_2767/1865/

Dollar Weekly News

Earliest and last known issue: July 14, 1886

OCLC # 24272796

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/dollar-weekly-news_2663/

Eagle (Daily)

Began in 1872 Ceased in 1872

Earliest known issue: July 17, 1872; Last known issue: September 11, 1872

OCLC # 24315517

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-eagle_2487/

Eagle (Semiweekly)

Began in 1868 Ceased in 1873

Earliest known issue: August 24, 1868; Last known issue: September 30, 1873

OCLC # 24315509

Suspended January 11, 1869 - September 1872

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-semi-weekly-eagle_2484/

Eagle (Weekly)

Began in 1868 Ceased in 1875?

Earliest known issue: August 12, 1868; Last known issue: May 13, 1875

OCLC # 10433502

Continues: Fayetteville News



Evening News (Daily)

Began in 1886

Earliest and last known issue: July 30, 1886

OCLC # 24423427

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/evening-news_2670/

Evening News (Triweekly)

Began in 1887

Earliest and last known issue: August 2, 1887

OCLC # 24423438

Fayetteville Black Times, the Fayetteville Recap

Began in 1981?

Earliest known issue: April 21, 1984; Last known issue: October 26, 1988

OCLC # 41407984

Fayetteville Daily News

Began in 1865

Earliest known issue: November 16, 1865; Last known issue: November 17, 1865

OCLC # 24315577

Continues: News

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-fayetteville-daily-news_2924/1865/

Fayetteville Daily Observer

Began in 1905 Ceased in 1920

Earliest known issue: June 12, 1905; Last known issue: February 10, 1920

OCLC # 26368985

Continues: Fayetteville Observer (1896)

Continued by: Fayetteville Observer (1920)

Fayetteville Examiner

Began in 1880 Ceased in 1883

Earliest known issue: April 22, 1880; Last known issue: February 1, 1883

OCLC # 11522602

Continued by: Fayetteville Observer (1883)

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/fayetteville-examiner_2667/

Fayetteville Gazette (1789)

Began in 1789

Earliest known issue: August 24, 1789 Last known issue: October 12, 1789

OCLC # 9831482

Continued by: North- Carolina Chronicle; or, Fayetteville Gazette



Fayetteville Gazette (1790)

See: North- Carolina Chronicle; or, Fayetteville Gazette

Fayetteville Gazette (1792)

Began in 1792 Ceased in 1795?

Earliest known issue: August 7, 1792; Last known issue: November 19, 1793

OCLC # 9831514

Continued by: North-Carolina Centinel and Fayetteville Gazette

Fayetteville Gazette (1820)

Began in 1820 Ceased in 1822

Earliest known issue: November 22, 1820; Last known issue: May 29, 1822 OCLC # 24433672

Absorbed by: Carolina Observer

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/fayetteville-gazette_3680/

Fayetteville Index

Began in 1909

Earliest known issue: February 17, 1909; Last known issue: December 19, 1917

OCLC # 24290245

Absorbed: Cape Fear Shuttle, Chronicle, and Clarkton Express (Clarkton, NC)

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-fayetteville-index_2801/

Fayetteville Intelligencer

Began in 1809 Ceased in 1811

Earliest and last known issue: Mar. 22, 1811

OCLC # 12653740

Continues: North-Carolina Intelligencer, and Fayetteville Advertiser

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/fayetteville-intelligencer_3681/

Fayetteville News

Began in 1866 Ceased in 1868

Earliest known issue: May 1, 1866; Last known issue: August 5, 1868

OCLC # 24315481

Continued by: Eagle (Weekly)

Suspended June 26 - July 31, 1866

Published as "Weekly News" Jan. 13 - April 9, 1867

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-fayetteville-news_2915/



Fayetteville Observer (1833)

Began in 1833 Ceased in 1865

Earliest known issue: January 5, 1833; Last known issue: March 6, 1865

OCLC # 9713306

Continues: Carolina Observer

Fayetteville Observer (1883)

Began in 1883 Ceased in 1885

Earliest known issue: February 8, 1883 Last known issue: October 1, 1885

OCLC # 11522315

Continues: Fayetteville Examiner

Continued by: Observer and Gazette

Fayetteville Observer (1887)

Began in 1887 Ceased in 1919?

Earliest known issue: February 10, 1887; Last known issue: October 15, 1919

OCLC # 24385003

Continues: Observer and Gazette

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/fayetteville-observer_2548/

Fayetteville Observer (1920)

Began in 1920 Ceased in 1990

Earliest known issue: February 11, 1920; Last known issue: August 31, 1990

OCLC # 11522397

Continues: Fayetteville Daily Observer

Merged with: Fayetteville Times, to form: Fayetteville Observer- Times

Fayetteville Observer (1999)

Began in 1999

Earliest known issue: November 14, 1999

Currently published

OCLC # 45115389

Continues: Fayetteville Observer- Times

Fayetteville Observer (Daily)

Began in 1896 Ceased in 1905

Earliest known issue: February 1, 1896; Last known issue: June 10, 1905

OCLC # 26368956

Continued by: Fayetteville Daily Observer



Fayetteville Observer (Semiweekly)

Began in 1851 Ceased in 1865

Earliest known issue: July 3, 1851 Last known issue: March 9, 1865

OCLC # 10482692

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/fayetteville-semi-weekly-observer_2590/

Fayetteville Observer- Times

Began in 1990 Ceased in 1999

Earliest known issue: September 1, 1990; Last known issue: November 13, 1999

OCLC # 22441454

Formed by the union of: Fayetteville Observer (1920), and: Fayetteville Times

Fayetteville Press

Began in 1989?

Earliest and last known issue: Feb. 1, 1991

OCLC # 38214563

Currently published

The Fayetteville Recap

See: Fayetteville Black Times, the Fayetteville Recap

Fayetteville Times

Began in 1971 Ceased in 1990

Earliest known issue: July 2, 1973; Last known issue: August 31, 1990

OCLC # 13197457

Merged with: Fayetteville Observer (1920), to form: Fayetteville Observer-Times

Gleaner

Began in 1882

Earliest known issue: January 10, 1883; Last known issue: March 21, 1883

OCLC # 24258584

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-gleaner_2662/1883/

Industrial Mesenger

Began in 1903

No known issues

OCLC # 26794206



Journal

Began in 1888

Earliest known issue: October 18, 1888; Last known issue: October 28, 1888

OCLC # 24272812

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-journal_2669/1888/10/

Keen Kutter Kourier

Ceased in 1925?

No known issues or OCLC number

Continued by: Klean Kut Kourier

Klean Kut Kourier

Began in 1925

Earliest known issue: May 1925; Last known issue: December 2, 1925

OCLC # 39359995

Continues: Keen Kutter Kourier

Messenger

Began in 1887 Ceased in 1888

Earliest known issue: October 14, 1887; Last known issue: November 30, 1888

OCLC # 24256032

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-messenger_2835/

New Era

Began in 1901

Earliest and last known issue: October 7, 1901

OCLC # 41401617

News

Began in 1865 Ceased in 1865

Earliest known issue: September 5, 1865 Last known issue: October 27, 1865

OCLC # 11506128

Continued by: Fayetteville Daily News



North Carolina Argus

Began in 1848 Ceased in 1876

Earliest known issue: November 14, 1848; Last known issue: July 22, 1876

OCLC # 10444812

Published in Wadesboro, NC except January 1854 - January 1858 when it was published in Fayetteville, NC.

Suspended January 1858 - September 1858

Planned to move paper to Cheraw, South Carolina and rename as "Pee Dee Argus" starting October 15, 1876

North-Carolina Centinel and Fayetteville Gazette

Began in 1795 Ceased in 1795?

Earliest known issue: July 25, 1795; Last known issue: August 29, 1795

OCLC # 9831508

Continues: Fayetteville Gazette (1792)

North-Carolina Chronicle; or, Fayetteville Gazette

Began in 1790 Ceased in 1791

Earliest known issue: January 4, 1790; Last known issue: March 7, 1791

OCLC # 9831494

Continues: Fayetteville Gazette (1789)

North Carolina Gazette (1873)

Began in 1873 Ceased in 1880?

Earliest known issue: August 7, 1873; Last known issue: January 29, 1880

OCLC # 24384810

Published as "Daily Gazette" during the county fair, November 11- 13, 1874

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/north-carolina-gazette_2768/

North Carolina Gazette (1892)

Began in 1892

Earliest known issue: September 14, 1892; Last known issue: August 23, 1893

OCLC # 24384831

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-north-carolina-gazette_2799/

North-Carolina Intelligencer, and Fayetteville Advertiser

Began in 1805 Ceased in 1809

Earliest known issue: January 18, 1806; Last known issue: June 17, 1808

OCLC # 12652010

Continued by: Fayetteville Intelligencer



North-Carolina Journal

Began in 1826 Ceased in 1838

Earliest known issue: May 17, 1826; Last known issue: Nov. 28, 1838

OCLC # 11522707

North-Carolina Minerva, and Fayetteville Advertiser

Began in 1796 Ceased in 1799

Earliest known issue: March 31, 1796; Last known issue: March 23, 1799

OCLC # 10525243

Continued by: North- Carolina Minerva, and Raleigh Advertiser (Raleigh, NC)

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-north-carolina-minerva-and-fayetteville-advertiser_2206/

North Carolina Presbyterian

Began in 1858 Ceased in 1898

Earliest known issue: January 1, 1858; Last known issue: December 22, 1898

OCLC # 4685865

Continued by: Presbyterian Standard (Charlotte, NC)

Published in Wilmington, NC, November 20, 1874 - Dec. 30, 1897

Published in Charlotte, NC, January 16, 1898 - ?

Suspended March 8, 1865, resumed January 10, 1866

North-Carolinian

Began in 1839 Ceased in 1861

Earliest known issue: March 9, 1839; Last known issue: April 27, 1861

OCLC # 11506213

Continued by: Weekly Intelligencer

Published as North Carolinian: March 9, 1839- December 17, 1859; and Weekly North Carolinian: December 31, 1859- August 25, 1860

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-north-carolinian_2896/

Observer and Gazette

Began in 1885 Ceased in 1887

Earliest known issue: October 8, 1885; Last known issue: January 27, 1887

OCLC # 24384977

Continues: Fayetteville Observer (1883)

Continued by: Fayetteville Observer (1887)

People's Advocate

Began in 1923?

No known issues

OCLC # 26832763



People's Friend

Began in 1815

Earliest and last known issue: December 15, 1815,

OCLC # 12654365

Public Spirit

Began in 1875 Ceased in 1876?

Earliest and last known issue: March 7, 1876

OCLC # 12634733

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-public-spirit_2665/

Solid South

Began in 1893

Earliest and last known issue: October 16, 1894

OCLC # 24272741

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/solid-south_2671/

Statesman

Began in 1873 Ceased in 1874?

Earliest known issue: April 5, 1873; Last known issue: August 8, 1874,

OCLC # 24272758

Suspended with the August 8, 1874 issue on?

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-statesman_2772/

Sun

Began in 1883

Earliest known issue: September 26, 1883; Last known issue: April 29, 1885

OCLC # 24272774

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-sun_2666/

Weekly Communicator

Began in 1850

Earliest and last known issue: December 13, 1850

OCLC # 24315553

Continues: The Communicator (Pittsboro,

NC) https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-communicator_3682/

Weekly Courier

Began in 1860

Earliest known issue: February 25, 1860; Last known issue: October 16, 1860

OCLC # 11522560

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-weekly-courier_2773/



Weekly Intelligencer

Began in 1864

Earliest known issue: February 10, 1864; Last known issue: February 8, 1865

OCLC # 24346853

Continues: North-Carolinian

Continued by: North Carolinian (Wilson, NC)

Published in Wilmington, NC, December 1964 - ?

Published as Weekly North Carolinian December 1964- January 7, 1865

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/the-weekly-intelligencer_2770/

Weekly North Carolinian

See: North- Carolinian

Wide Awake

Began in 1875 Ceased in 1877

Earliest known issue: July 19, 1876; Last known issue: April 18, 1877

OCLC # 24258570

Suspended in 1877

Continued by: Cape Fear Banner Fort Bragg, NC Newspapers

https://newscomnc.newspapers.com/browse/fayetteville/wide-awake_2661/

Historical Markers- files in Research Branch and some may have essays with bibliographies online at <http://www.ncmarkers.com/search.aspx>

I-1 OLD BLUFF CHURCH Presbyterian. Organized in 1758 by Rev. James Campbell. The present building erected about 1858. N.W. 1 mi.

I-2 U.S. ARSENAL Authorized by Congress, 1836. Taken over by Confederacy, 1861. Destroyed March 1865, by Sherman. Ruins stand 2 blocks S.W.

I-4 JAMES C. DOBBIN Secretary of United States Navy, 1853-57. Helped found State Hospital for Insane. Home one block north.

I-9 CORNWALLIS Marching to Wilmington after the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, stopped with his army in this town in April 1781.

I-10 CROSS CREEK Colonial village and trading center, merged in 1778 with town of Campbelton and in 1783 renamed Fayetteville.

I-12 LAFAYETTE On American tour, 1825, he visited Fayetteville (named for him, 1783) and stayed at home of Duncan McRae, on site of present courthouse.



I-13 MacPHERSON CHURCH Presbyterian. Founded by early Scottish settlers. Graves of Alexander MacPherson and T. H. Holmes, a Confederate general, 1 1/2 miles N.

I-14 OLD TOWN HALL Built on site of the "State House," burned 1831, where the North Carolina Convention of 1789 ratified the Federal Constitution.

I-17 FORT BRAGG Established 1918 as U.S. field artillery training center. Named for N.C. native Braxton Bragg, Lt. Col., USA, Gen., CSA.

I-18 SHERMAN'S ARMY Invading North Carolina, Sherman's army occupied Fayetteville, Mar. 11-14, 1865, destroying the Confederate Arsenal, which stood 1 mile W.

I-21 PLANK ROADS Fayetteville was the focal point for five plank roads, chartered 1849-52. The longest was built to Bethania, 129 miles northwest.

I-26 ROBERT STRANGE U.S. Senator, 1836-40; author of "Eoneguski, or Cherokee Chief," first novel about North Carolina (1839). Home and grave are 350 yds. East.

I-28 FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Organized in 1800. The original building, begun in 1816, rebuilt on the same walls after fire of 1831, stands one block east.

I-29 CONFEDERATE BREASTWORKS Thrown up early in 1865 to defend Fayetteville from Sherman's army. Remains are here.

I-31 FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY Est. 1867 as Howard School. State-supported since 1877. A part of The University of North Carolina since 1972.

I-32 CHARLES W. CHESNUTT 1858-1932 Lawyer and writer whose novels and short stories dealt with race and the "color line." Teacher & principal, 1880-83 at a school which stood here.

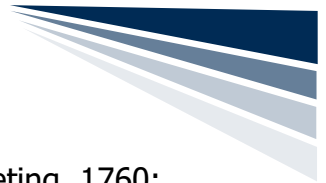
I-33 BABE RUTH Hit his first home run in professional baseball, March 1914. 135 yds. N.W. In this town George Herman Ruth acquired the nickname "Babe."

I-42 MOORE'S CAMP Prior to the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge, forces of Gen. James Moore, Whig commander, camped, Feb. 15-21, 1776, 1 1/2 miles northeast.

I-52 REV. JAMES CAMPBELL One of early Presbyterian ministers in N.C., 1757-1780. Organized Bluff, Barbecue, and Longstreet churches. Grave is 8 mi. East.

I-54 CAMPBELTON Colonial river port, incorporated in 1762. Later merged with Cross Creek to form the town of Fayetteville.

I-55 METHODIST UNIVERSITY Chartered 1956 as four-year liberal arts college. Opened September 1960. University since 2006.



I-59 DUNN'S CREEK QUAKER MEETING Started about 1746; joined yearly meeting, 1760; discontinued about 1781. The site and cemetery are 2.5 miles S.E.

I-60 FRANK P. GRAHAM 1886-1972 First president of Consolidated U.N.C., 1932-1949. U.S. senator; U.N. mediator, India & Pakistan. Birthplace was 50 yds. W.

I-61 THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER Oldest N.C. newspaper still being published. Begun 1816 as weekly; daily since 1896. E. J. Hale, editor, 1824-1865.

I-62 HENRY EVANS Free black cobbler & minister. Built first Methodist church in Fayetteville. Died 1810. Buried 2 blocks north.

I-63 C.M. STEDMAN 1841-1930 Last Confederate officer in Congress, 1911-1930; lawyer & lt.-governor. Grave is 2 blks. East.

I-64 CONFEDERATE WOMEN'S HOME Built in 1915 for the widows and daughters of state's Confederate veterans. Closed, 1981. Cemetery 300 yds. W.

I-65 WARREN WINSLOW 1810-1862 Acting Governor, 1854; Congressman, 1855-1861. Negotiated surrender of local U.S. arsenal in 1861. Grave 40 yds. SE.

I-70 CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF N.C. William R. Davie's bill to charter the University was adopted by the General Assembly meeting nearby, Dec. 11, 1789.

I-71 RHETT'S BRIGADE The brigade of Colonel A. M. Rhett was repulsed 300 yds. W. on March 16, 1865, by Union troops under Col. Henry Case.

I-72 CONFEDERATE FIRST LINE Gen. W. B. Taliaferro's division occupied trenches crossing the road at this point, March 15-16, 1865.

I-73 'OAK GROVE' Plantation home of John Smith, used as a Confederate hospital during the Battle of Aversboro, March 16, 1865.

I-74 FEDERAL ARTILLERY From a point 50 yards west three batteries of artillery under Major J. A. Reynolds shelled the Confederate first line of earthworks.

I-75 FEDERAL HOSPITAL The 1865 home of Wm. Smith, 100 yds. E., was used as a hospital for Union troops in the Battle of Aversboro, March 15-16, 1865.

I-77 CAPE FEAR BAPTIST CHURCH Constituted in 1756 as Particular Baptist. Stephen Hollingsworth, first minister. Present (1859) building 2 mi. E.

I-79 JOHN ENGLAND 1786-1842 Bishop of Charleston. He organized Roman Catholics in N.C. at Fayetteville Convention, & consecrated St. Patrick Church, 1829. Present church 4/10 mi. E.



I-80 BANK OF THE UNITED STATES Second national bank opened branch in 1818 in Fayetteville. Bank operated, 1820-35, in house one block east.

I-81 DAVID M. WILLIAMS 1900-1975 "Carbine" Williams, designer of short stroke piston, which made possible M-1 carbine rifle, widely used in WWII. Lived 2 mi. S. *MARKER NOT IN PLACE DUE TO DAMAGE OR MAINTENANCE*

I-82 POPE FIELD Est. 1919. Named for Lt. Harley Pope, Army aviator. Became Air Force base in 1948. Since 2011 part of Fort Bragg. 1 ½ mi. W.

I-86 HIRAM R. REVELS 1822-1901 First African American to serve in Congress, he represented Mississippi in Senate, 1870-1871. Born in Fayetteville.

I-88 LEWIS LEARY 1835-1859 Free black abolitionist & conspirator in 1859 with John Brown in attack on U.S. arsenal at Harpers Ferry. Killed in assault. Lived in Fayetteville.

I-89 OMAR IBN SAID ca. 1770-1863 Muslim slave & scholar. African-born, he penned autobiography in Arabic, 1831. Lived in Bladen County and worshipped with local Presbyterians.

I-92 ROCKFISH FACTORY Largest textile mill in antebellum N.C. Opened 1839 by Charles Peter Mallett. Destroyed 1865 by Sherman's army. It stood 120 yards S.E.

I-94 FT. BRAGG SCHOOL INTEGRATION In 1951 superintendent Mildred Poole integrated Riley School 1 mi. S.W. three years before U.S. Supreme Court mandate.

II-1 BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19, 20, AND 21, 1865 At Bentonville, General William T. Sherman's Union army, advancing from Fayetteville toward Goldsboro, met and battled the Confederate army of General Joseph E. Johnston. General Robert E. Lee had directed the Confederates to make a stand in North Carolina to prevent Sherman from joining General U. S. Grant in front of Lee's army at Petersburg, Virginia.

Johnston had been able to raise nearly 30,000 men from South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and eastern North Carolina. His army included a galaxy of generals: two full generals; fourteen major generals; and many brigadier generals. Ahead of Sherman with his force, he looked for an opportunity to strike.

Sherman's army of 60,000 men was divided into two wings: 30,000 men in the Left Wing marching via Averasboro and Bentonville, and 30,000 men in the Right Wing marching on a parallel route to the southeast. Sherman's North Carolina objective was Goldsboro, where 40,000 additional troops and fresh supplies would reinforce and nourish his weary army.

The three-day battle ended in a stalemate. After an initial success on the first day, the Confederates were unable to destroy the united Federal Left and Right Wings (60,000 men) and on the night of March 21-22 they withdrew. The Union Army, anxious to reach Goldsboro, did not pursue.

Troops involved: 85,000 to 90,000

Casualties: Killed Wounded Missing



Confederate 239 1,694 673

Union 304 1,112 221

Total 543 2,806 894

Total killed, wounded, and missing: 4,243

The Battle of Bentonville was important because it was: 1) the only major Confederate attempt to stop Sherman after the Battle of Atlanta, August, 1864; 2) the last major Confederate offensive in which the Confederates chose the ground and made the initial attack; and 3) the largest battle ever fought on North Carolina soil.

The Harper House, residence in which John and Amy Harper raised their eight children, has been restored on the battleground. This home was used during the battle as a Union hospital and after the battle as a Confederate hospital. In the Confederate Cemetery are buried 360 soldiers. The museum and 6,000-acre battleground are open for tours on a regular schedule.

II-2 PRELUDE TO AVERASBORO Late in 1864, two large Union armies, one in Virginia and the other in Georgia, were beginning to squeeze the Confederacy to defeat. Grant held Lee's Army of Northern Virginia immobile at Petersburg, while Sherman, with 60,000 men, captured Atlanta and began the famous March to the Sea. Savannah fell by Christmas, 1864, and mid-January 1865, Sherman's invasion of the Carolinas was begun. Columbia was captured on February 17th and Fayetteville on March 11th.

After leaving Fayetteville, Sherman sought to confuse General Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate forces by making a pretended advance against Raleigh with the left wing of his army. This wing, commanded by General H. W. Slocum, began its march from Fayetteville along Old Stage Road (present U.S. 401) which connected with Raleigh. Some 25 miles above Fayetteville the road branched near the village of Averasboro: one branch continued north to Raleigh, the other ran to the east toward Smithfield and Goldsboro. While Sherman's left wing moved in the direction of Averasboro, his right wing advanced toward Goldsboro on a parallel road about 20 miles to the east.

The Confederates faced a difficult military situation in North Carolina by mid-March 1865. General Johnston, ordered to stop Sherman, found his small army scattered over a wide area. It would take time to organize the various units into an effective fighting force. The only corps in position to hinder the Union advance was the 6,500-man force under General W. J. Hardee. This corps was ordered to resist Slocum's advance, thus began the Battle of Averasboro.

II-3 BATTLE OF AVERASBORO, PHASE ONE, MARCH 15, 16, 1865 You are standing near the center of the first phase of fighting in the Battle of Averasboro, March 15-16, 1865.

On March 15th the left wing of General Sherman's Union army, commanded by General H. W. Slocum, was advancing along this road from Fayetteville to Averasboro. General H. J. Kilpatrick's cavalry division was in the lead, skirmishing with General Joseph Wheeler's Confederate cavalry which contested the Union advance.

At 3:00 P.M. the Union forces struck a heavy Confederate skirmish line. General Smith Atkins' 9th Michigan cavalry drove the skirmishers back into the first of three lines of breastworks erected across the road. The Union cavalry then constructed heavy barricades in front of the Confederate



works.

At 6:00 P.M. Confederate General W. B. Taliaferro, whose division was holding position, ordered an attack along his line. The Union forces, though hard-pressed, were able to hold their position due to the arrival of reinforcements from the 14th Corps. Nightfall found the two armies in nearly the same positions they had held throughout the afternoon. General W. T. Sherman, Union commander, arrived on the field during the night.

At 6:00 A.M. on March 16th, the Union forces attacked Taliaferro's line, driving the Confederates before them. Then the Southerners launched a desperate counter-attack. A disaster for the Union forces was averted when portions of the 20th Corps arrived upon the field. Three batteries of artillery were placed in the position near the John Smith house. These began firing upon the Confederates, driving them back into their breastworks.

At 11:00 A.M. two newly-arrived Union brigades engaged the Confederates in front, while the brigade of Colonel Henry Case assaulted the Confederate right flank. This attack forced the Confederates to withdraw into their second line of works.

NOTE: For the remainder of the battle, drive two miles north on this road and read the map-marker on phase two of the battle.

County Records (Original)

Records listed herein are categorized as either original records or microfilm copies, and grouped within each category by series: bonds, census (county copies), corporations and partnerships, courts, elections, estates, land, marriage and vital statistics, military and pension, officials, roads and bridges, schools, tax and fiscal, and wills. Users of this edition should be aware that the archival holdings of original and microfilmed records change constantly, as the Arrangement and Description Unit staff members continue to appraise and transfer records from the counties, and as reading copies of microfilm are added to the Search Room.

*Researchers should check with the State Archives for an appointment to conduct research.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Established in 1754 from Bladen County.

ORIGINAL RECORDS

BONDS

Apprentice Bonds and Records, 1812-1909; 1 volume, 2 Fibredex boxes.

Bastardy Bonds and Records, 1760-1910; 1 volume, 1 Fibredex box.

Constables' Bonds, 1779-1883, 1920; 1 Fibredex box.

Officials' Bonds, 1777-1954; 2 Fibredex boxes.

CENSUS RECORDS (County Copy)

Census, 1840; 1 volume.



COURT RECORDS

Circuit Criminal Court/Eastern District Criminal Court
Minutes, 1897-1901; 1 volume.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
Appeal Dockets, 1791-1834, 1857-1868; 5 volumes.

Appearance Dockets, 1789-1868; 7 volumes.

Execution Dockets, 1785-1868; 14 volumes.

Judgment Docket, 1823-1825; 1 volume.

Levy Dockets, 1821-1835; 2 volumes.

Minutes, 1755-1868; 44 volumes.

Recognizance Docket, 1789-1806; 1 volume.

State Dockets, 1784-1860; 4 volumes.

Trial, Appearance, and Reference Dockets, 1774-1787; 2 volumes.

Trial Dockets, 1788-1868; 11 volumes.

Recorder's Court

Minutes, 1937-1966; 18 volumes.

Superior Court

Appearance Docket, 1853-1869; 1 volume.

Argument Docket, 1807-1816; 1 volume.

Civil Action Papers, 1759-1914; 4 Fibredex boxes.

Civil Action Papers Concerning Land, 1857-1945; 2 Fibredex boxes.

Civil Judgments, Index to, Plaintiffs, 1889-1921; 2 volumes.

Criminal Action Papers, 1772-1927; 3 Fibredex boxes.

Criminal Actions, Index to, 1927-1966; 2 volumes.

Criminal Dockets, 1869-1900, 1927-1966; 17 volumes.

Equity Costs Docket, 1827-1855; 1 volume.

Equity Enrolling Docket, 1845-1867; 1 volume.

Equity Execution Docket, 1862-1868; 1 volume.

Equity Minutes, 1830-1868; 3 volumes.

Equity Trial Dockets, 1840-1868; 2 volumes.

Execution Dockets, 1818-1868; 6 volumes.

Judgment Dockets, 1869-1878, 1893-1961; 26 volumes.

Lien Docket, Welfare, 1951-1966; 3 volumes.

Minutes, 1806-1818, 1831-1966; 55 volumes.

Minutes, Criminal Issues, 1961-1966; 4 volumes.

Notice and Claim of Lien, Index to, 1939-1957; 1 volume.

State Dockets, 1816-1847; 3 volumes.

Trial Docket, 1830-1846; 1 volume.



ESTATES RECORDS

Accounts and Inventories, Record of, 1901-1966; 30 volumes.
Accounts, Record of, 1868-1900; 3 volumes.
Administrators' Bonds, 1869-1906; 4 volumes.
Administrators, Record of, 1906-1956; 14 volumes.
Appointment of Administrators, Executors, Guardians, and Masters, 1868-1906; 1 volume.

Appointment of Administrators, Guardians, Executors, and Trustees, 1956-1966; 12 volumes.
Assignments, Record of, 1894-1912; 1 volume.
Clerk's Account Book, 1898-1908, 1916-1926; 2 volumes.
Division of Estates, 1818-1860; 1 volume.
Estates, Non-Qualified, Record of, 1956-1968; 1 volume.
Estates Not Exceeding \$300, Record of, 1930-1956; 1 volume.
Estates, Record of, 1825-1868; 6 volumes.
Estates Records, 1758-1930; 79 Fibredex boxes.
Guardians' Accounts, 1830-1868; 3 volumes.

Guardians' Bonds, 1869-1906; 3 volumes.
Guardians, Record of, 1906-1956; 5 volumes.
Guardians' Records, 1795-1916; 10 Fibredex boxes.
Inheritance Tax Record, 1921-1967; 4 volumes.
Settlements, Record of, 1869-1950; 7 volumes.

LAND RECORDS

Chattel Mortgages, 1899-1901; 1 volume.
Deeds, 1787-1956; 20 Fibredex boxes.
Deeds, Index to, 1752-1856; 2 volumes.
Deeds of Trust, 1837, 1852, 1903-1956; 1 Fibredex box.
Miscellaneous Land Records, 1784-1955; 1 Fibredex box.
Mortgage Deeds, 1894-1947; 1 Fibredex box.
Tax Foreclosure Docket, 1941-1944; 1 volume.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, AND VITAL STATISTICS

Disinterment/Reinterment Permits, 1953-1981; 1 Fibredex box.
Divorce Minute Docket, Superior Court, 1960-1966; 3 volumes.
Marriage Bonds, 1800-1868; 15 Fibredex boxes.
Marriage Licenses, 1868-1906, 1908; 17 Fibredex boxes.
Marriage Registers, 1851-1941; 8 volumes.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

Account Book, Cumberland Agricultural Society, 1823-1825; 1 volume.



Alien Registration, 1927-1942; 1 volume.
Applications for Naturalization, 1894-1904; 1 volume.
Assignees, Receivers, and Trustees, Records of, 1839-1926; 3 Fibredex boxes.
Claims Allowed, Record of, 1797-1836; 1 volume.

Coroners' Inquests, 1791-1909; 1 Fibredex box.
County Trustee Accounts, 1845-1855; 1 volume.
Elections, Record of, 1900-1921; 3 volumes.
Election Records, 1793-1925; 4 Fibredex boxes.
Miscellaneous Records, 1758-1965; 7 Fibredex boxes.
Oaths, 1936-1966; 1 volume.
Orders and Decrees, 1869-1966; 46 volumes.
Pensions, Record of, 1915-1926; 1 volume.
Road Dockets, 1825-1855; 2 volumes.

TAX AND FISCAL RECORDS

Lists of Taxables, 1777-1884; 7 volumes.
Poll Tax Register, 1902-1904; 1 volume.

WILLS

Wills, 1757-1967; 58 Fibredex boxes.
Wills, Cross Index to, 1796-1933; 1 volume.

CRX

Clerk's Fee Docket, Superior Court, 1879-1904; 1 volume.
Criminal Action Papers, 1822, 1840-1879; 2 Fibredex boxes.
Deeds, 1869-1896; 1 folder.
Equity Trial Dockets, Fayetteville District Superior Court, 1801-1806; Cumberland County Superior Court, 1807-1840; 2 volumes.
Execution Docket, Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, 1808-1818; 1 volume.
List of Taxables, 1816-1823; 1 volume.
Miscellaneous Records, 1826-1915; 1 Fibredex box, 10 folders.
Pensions, Record of, 1898-1914; 1 volume.
Plat, no date; 1 folder.

Receivers, Records of, 1910-1916; 1 Fibredex box.
Tax Lists, 1804; 1 folder.
Trial Docket, Superior Court, 1810-1818; 1 volume.
Warrants Returned Docket, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1808-1821; 1 volume.



MICROFILM RECORDS

BONDS

Apprentice Bonds, 1873-1894; 1 reel.
Bastardy Bonds, 1867-1883; 1 reel.

CENSUS RECORDS (County Copy)

Census, 1840, 1850; 1 reel.

CORPORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Incorporations, Record of, 1898-1923; 1 reel.

COURT RECORDS

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
Minutes, 1755-1868; 9 reels.
Superior Court
Criminal Actions, Judgments, Index to, 1927-1962; 1 reel.
Equity Minutes, 1830-1868; 1 reel.
Judgments, Index to, Civil, Defendant, 1920-1966; 3 reels.

Judgments, Index to, Civil, Plaintiff, 1889-1966; 4 reels.
Minutes, 1806-1966; 24 reels.

ELECTION RECORDS

Elections, Record of, 1906-1960; 1 reel.

ESTATES RECORDS

Accounts and Inventories, Record of, 1868-1962; 10 reels.
Administrators' Bonds, 1869-1906; 1 reel.
Administrators, Record of, 1906-1956; 7 reels.
Appointment of Administrators, Executors, and Guardians, 1868-1906; 1 reel.
Appointment of Administrators, Executors, Guardians, and Trustees, 1956-1962; 3 reels
Appointment of Administrators, Executors, Guardians, and Trustees, Index to, 1849-1962; 1 reel.
Assignment, Record of, 1894-1912; 1 reel.
Clerk's Receipt Book (Estates), 1898-1908; 1 reel.

Division of Estates, Record of, 1808-1860; 1 reel.
Estates not Exceeding \$300, Record of, 1930-1956; 1 reel.
Estates, Record of, 1825-1868; 3 reels.



Estates, Index to, 1949-1962; 1 reel.
Guardians' Accounts, 1820-1862; 2 reels.
Guardians' Bonds, 1869-1906; 1 reel.
Guardians, Record of, 1906-1956; 2 reels.
Inheritance Tax Records, 1921-1962; 2 reels.
Settlements, Record of, 1869-1962; 5 reels.

LAND RECORDS

Deeds, Index to, Grantee, 1754-1942; 7 reels.
Deeds, Index to, Grantor, 1754-1942; 7 reels.
Deeds, Record of, 1754-1947; 176 reels.
Grants, Record of, 1897-1926; 1 reel.
Grants, Index to Record of, 1774-1927; 1 reel.
Land Sales by Trustees and Mortgagees, 1921-1962; 5 reels.
Land Sales by Trustees and Mortgagees, Index to, 1956-1962; 1 reel.
Plat Books, 1911-1950, 1957-1962; 2 reels.
Plats, Index to, 1905-1973; 1 reel.
Surveys and Plats, Record of, 1904-1910; 1 reel.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, AND VITAL STATISTICS

Births, Index to, 1913-1962; 4 reels.
Deaths, Index to, 1913-1962; 3 reels.
Divorces, Minute Book, 1960-1966; 2 reels.
Marriage Bond Abstracts, 1808-1868; 1 reel.
Marriage Bonds, 1803-1868; 5 reels.
Marriage Licenses, 1868-1961; 19 reels.
Marriage Registers, 1851-1962; 9 reels.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

Orders and Decrees, 1869-1959; 10 reels.
Special Proceedings and Orders and Decrees, Index to, Defendant, 1869-1962; 2 reels.
Special Proceedings and Orders and Decrees, Index to, Plaintiff, 1869-1962; 2 reels.

OFFICIALS, COUNTY

Board of County Commissioners, Index to Minutes, 1871-1940; 1 reel.
Board of County Commissioners, Minutes, 1868-1924; 2 reels.

SCHOOL RECORDS

County Board of Education, Minutes, 1885-1962; 1 reel.



TAX AND FISCAL RECORDS

Lists of Taxables, 1771-1783, 1816-1823, 1837-1849, 1857-1884; 5 reels.
Tax Levies on Land, 1833-1835; 1 reel.

WILLS

Wills, Index to, 1796-1962; 1 reel.
Wills, Record of, 1761-1966; 9 reels.

Websites

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<https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/documents/files/NCHR-Master-List-1924-2020.pdf>

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