

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

OCT 20 2000

1426

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Averasboro Battlefield Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by the Cape Fear River, .2 miles N of SR1780
the Black River, .2 miles S of SR 1801 not for publication

city or town Erwin vicinity 28339/
state North Carolina code NC county Harnett/ code 085/ zip code 28344
Cumberland code 051

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Jeffrey A. Crow STPD 10/11/00
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Averasboro Battlefield HD

Harnett/Cumberland, NC

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Choose as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Choose only one box)

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

- private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

- building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (see continuation sheet)
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Defense/Battle Site
Landscape/Natural Feature
Landscape/Forest
Landscape/Unoccupied Land
Agriculture/Agricultural Field
Domestic/Single Dwelling
Transportation/Water-related
Transportation/Road-related

- Landscape/natural Feature
Landscape/Forest
Landscape/Unoccupied Land
Agriculture/Agricultural Field
Agriculture/Agricultural outbuild
Domestic/Single Dwelling
Transportation/Road-related
Transportation/Rail-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Georgian
Federal
Greek Revival
Bungalow
No style

- foundation Brick
walls Weatherboard
Vinyl
roof Metal
other Roof/Asphalt

Narrative Description

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

See attached continuation sheets.

Averasboro Battlefield HD
Name of Property

Harnett/Cumberland, NC
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Social History

Period of Significance

1865 - 1872

Significant Dates

March 15-16, 1865

May 10, 1872

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

N.C. SHPO

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 4700 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	710300	3906200
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	714100	3905040

3	17	715380	3903040
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	711220	3900620

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle A. Michael, consultant

organization Averasboro Battlefield Commission date 04/10/00

street & number 52 Albemarle Place #4 telephone 828-255-1903

city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28801

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Historic Function	Current Function
Funerary/Cemetery	Funerary/Cemetery
Recreation & Culture/ Monument	Recreation & Culture/Monument
	Recreation & Culture/Museum

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Averasboro Battlefield HD
Cumberland/Harnett Co., NC

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Battle of Averasboro occurred on a strip of land flanked by the Cape Fear River to the west and the Black River to the east on March 15 and 16, 1865. The landscape in 1865 was composed of the Smith family's three farmsteads that encompassed a total of over 8,000 acres of agricultural land in Cumberland and Harnett counties. The battlefield historic district is located on the boundary line between the two counties; Harnett County lies to the north and Cumberland County lies to the south. The old Fayetteville-Raleigh Road (NC Hwy. 82) runs North-South through the district. Other major roads within the district include SR 1800 and SR 1781 which parallel the eastern boundary and run north to south, SR 1801 which parallels the southern boundary, SR 1783 which runs west to east, south of the northern boundary, and SR 1780 which runs west to east connecting NC Hwy 82 and SR 1781 just north of the county line. Remarkably, the landscape retains its agricultural integrity as vast fields give way to thick forests, shallow and deep ravines, and meandering creeks. The Cape Fear River flows on the western boundary banked by both low beaches and high bluffs. Small creeks and deep ravines are carved into the land around the Cape Fear River. The creeks are located at the southern boundary and northern boundary. Deep ravines are still present north and west of the battleground monument, along the western side of John C. Smith's Plantation House, Oak Grove, north of Magruder Road, and at the northern boundary. The Black River, which serves as the eastern boundary, is encompassed by low-lying swamplands. The swamp stretches from the Black River west to the Seaboard Coastline Railroad tracks. The land within the boundaries maintains its agricultural association. Large stands of trees, mostly pine, are present surrounding the two rivers, along roadways, and as frames for agricultural fields.

The landscape has evolved since 1865. The three farmsteads have subsequently been divided into numerous small farms and house lots. However, development is limited to clusters of housing set back from NC Highway 82 or clusters of housing along SR 1781 and SR 1800. The primary land use in this area remains agricultural. The open fields framed by stands of trees allow visitors to easily view the slightly sloping hills and valleys, trenches, and creeks that made this site desirable for battle.

On March 15 and 16, 1865, following Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's orders, Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee aligned his forces south of Averasboro, a community located on the Fayetteville-Raleigh Road adjacent to the Cape Fear River twenty miles north of Fayetteville in Harnett County. Hardee's forces were to delay Union Gen. William T. Sherman so that Johnston could position and concentrate his forces to intersect the advancing Union Army. Thus, the Battle of Averasboro became the essential prelude to the Battle of Bentonville, the largest and final battle in North Carolina, March 19 -21, 1865. Hardee selected his site in the community of Smithville (so named for the Smith Plantations), a rural area five miles south of Averasboro. The site was a strategic one because it was bordered on the west by the Cape Fear River and on the east by the Black River. Relentless rain had been falling for several days marring the roadways, filling

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the rivers, and overflowing the swamps. Therefore if Hardee positioned his men to block the roads to Raleigh and Smithfield the Union Army would be forced to engage his troops.

General Hardee's defense in depth consisted of an initial contact phase and three entrenched battle lines. The Confederate first line was positioned approximately four hundred yards north of the John Smith Plantation House known as Oak Grove (Exhibit A). A ravine and woodlands protected the confederate line, which consisted of the First South Carolina Artillery, Rhett's Brigade, and skirmishers who stretched well east of the Fayetteville-Raleigh Plank Road. The Union soldiers positioned themselves behind and to the east of Oak Grove (Exhibit B). Earthworks defined the second line of battle located just north of the Harnett/Cumberland County line crossing the Fayetteville-Raleigh Plank Road (currently NC Hwy. 82). The third, strongest, and final line of battle stretched across the landscape where the Chicora Cemetery is located (Exhibit C). Today, there are historical and interpretive markers, located at the southern boundary and at the Chicora Cemetery, telling the story of the Battle of Averasboro.

Fortunately, several buildings and sites associated with the events of March 15 and 16, 1865 remain within the boundaries of the battle. The William Smith House, located at the southern boundary, served as a Union hospital. Oak Grove (NR 1973) at the first line of battle served as a Confederate hospital during and after the battle. Lebanon (NR 1973) served as a Confederate hospital defines the northern boundary.

In addition to these buildings, one cemetery dating from the period of significance, the Chicora Cemetery, is located within the district. The modern road system traces portions of the roads in place in 1865. NC Hwy. 82 follows the original Fayetteville-Raleigh Plank Road route through the battlefield, and except for a change in the location of the junction with NC Hwy. 82, Arrowhead Road (SR 1780) follows a similar route as the Old Smithfield Road. Magruder Road (SR1785) generally follows its historic route to the Smith Ferry site, which is located one mile due west from the Magruder Road-NC Hwy. 82 intersection. Although there are numerous noncontributing buildings within the boundaries of the historic district, their presence does not significantly detract from the rural landscape. Wide vistas can be viewed from every road. The significance of the battlefield, sites, and buildings far outweighs the number of noncontributing resources located within the district.

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INTEGRITY STATEMENT

In spite of the amount of time that has passed since the Battle of Averasboro, the site remains remarkably intact and maintains a high level of integrity. The landscape itself maintains its integrity of location, feeling, association, and setting. The site is easily interpreted as a battlefield. Small creeks and ravines outline vast agricultural fields framed by stands of pine. The approach to the battlefield from the south on Highway 82 begins with a view of the William Smith House to the east. The house, used as a field hospital for the Union troops, maintains its original architectural form and its original site and setting. Located just west of the highway is an interpretive marker and plaque. It is here that the prelude to Averasboro and the battle's first line are explained with text and maps. The view along NC Highway 82 is obstructed only occasionally by moderately spaced houses along the roadside. Rolling fields and stands of trees create rural vistas both to the east and west between the houses. Along SR 1781 and SR 1801, which parallel the eastern boundary, the views are similar. Although there is more development along this route the houses do not overwhelm the landscape.

In addition to the remarkable landscape is the presence of the plantation houses that served as field hospitals to the battle. In 1865, there were three substantial houses within the boundaries of battle. Today, these homes remain in their original locations. Two of these, Oak Grove and Lebanon, were listed in the National Register of Historic Places individually in 1973. The William Smith house is not listed individually but maintains its integrity of association, design, and workmanship. All three serve as key reminders of the Battle of Averasboro as well as excellent examples of their architectural style.

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AVERASBORO BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

The inventory is a list of all of the buildings, structures, and sites located within the boundaries of the Averasboro Battlefield Historic District. An inventory number has been assigned to each property and keyed to the attached district maps. The number identifies the property and location. The date signifies the approximate date of construction. A "C" for contributing properties and an "NC" for noncontributing properties denotes the status. Buildings in the Averasboro Battlefield Historic District are considered contributing if they were constructed before or during the period of significance, 1865 and 1872.

Number	Name, Address, Description	Date	Status
1.	Landscape		C
	Description: The Averasboro Battlefield Historic District contains over 4,000 acres of rural agricultural land. The existing landscape maintains a high level of integrity due to minimal development and continuous agricultural use. It is bound to the west by the Cape Fear River and to the east by the Black River. The landscape retains the characteristics that made it a strategic battle site in 1865. Large agricultural fields, framed by stands of trees make up the majority of the acreage. Small creeks and ravines are carved from the land adjacent to the Cape Fear River. A swamp extends from the Black River west to the Seaboard and Coastline Railroad tracks. Minimal development is limited to sparsely spaced housing along the roads or clusters of housing set back from the road. The development does not overwhelm the landscape or detract from the integrity of the landscape.		
2.	NC Hwy. 82 (former) Raleigh Plank Road, Harnett and Cumberland Counties	1798	C
	Description: The Old Raleigh Plank Road was originally built in 1798 as "a major link in the system of roads followed by Federal government mail stages"(Hairr, p. 3). The original mail post road spanned a distance of 1,765 miles from Scoodic, Maine to St. Mary's, Georgia (Oates, p. 160). By the middle of the 19th century it was thought to change the Stage Road to a Plank Road. Although no records indicate that the route was completely planked, a "U.S. Coast survey map of 1865 shows the route being planked as far as Smith's Ferry"(Hairr, p. 3). The Plank Road led from Fayetteville to the town of Averasboro. When highway construction took place the road was diverted away from Averasboro north of the battlefield. The road is currently paved.		
3.	House, No Number, NC Hwy. 82.	Ca.1930	NC

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	Description: This one-story, side-gable, three-bay frame house has a central front-gable stoop and 6/6 sash windows.		
4.	House, No Number, NC Hwy 82.	Ca. 1995	NC
	Description: Two-story, stucco, neo-traditional house with hipped roof.		
5.	Averasboro Battlefield Museum, 3300 NC Hwy. 82.	1948	NC
	Description: A four bay brick Ranch house with rear carport and ell additions.		
5a.	Barn	Ca.1948	NC
	Description: The barn is located just north of the museum. It is a three-bay, frame structure. The roof consists of a central side-gable block with sheds on either side. A hayloft is evident in the second story of the central block while three large openings mark the bays on the first floor.		
5b.	Garage	1950s	NC
	Description: One-and-a-half story, three bay structure with gambrel roof.		
5c.	Shed	Ca. 1948	NC
	Description: A simple one-story, one-bay, frame shed with central plank door is sited directly behind the museum. Exposed rafter ends accent the gable-front roof.		
6.	Historical Marker, NC Hwy. 82.	Late-20 th C.	NC
	Description: This marker explains the location of the Union Headquarters.		
7.	Utility Building, 3864 NC Hwy. 82	1999	NC
	A chain link fence surrounds this metal building.		
8.	House, 3898 NC Hwy. 82.	1950s	NC
	Description: Four-bay, frame Ranch house with gable-front porch.		
8a.	Barn	1950s	NC
	Description: The barn is located north of the house. It is a three-bay frame outbuilding similar to the barn at the Averasboro Battlefield Museum.		
9.	House, 4000 NC Hwy. 82.	1960s	NC
	Description: Colonial Revival elements are evident on this five-bay, brick ranch house. The three-bay pedimented porch is supported by Doric columns and contains a fanlight.		
10.	House, 4194 NC Hwy. 82.	1960s	NC
	Description: A simple frame Ranch house containing five bays.		
11.	Farquhard Smith House, "Lebanon", NR 1973, 2635 NC Hwy. 82.	1824	C

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	<p>Description: The home of Farquhard Smith is located at the northernmost point of the Battlefield boundaries. A two-story pedimented portico dominates the front façade of this Greek Revival style home. Chamfered posts adorned with sawn work decoration support both tiers. The posts are duplicated as pilasters marking the ends of the portico and corners of the house. The corner posts appear to support a wide entablature under the eaves of the roof. A single door capped by a four-light transom and flanked by sidelights marks the central entrance. This configuration is duplicated on the second floor. A metal-hipped roof with two interior chimneys protects the main block of the house. A shed wing has been added to the south side of the house. One of the homes detached kitchens, a front-gable frame structure, has been attached to the main house by an enclosed breezeway. The entire house is sheathed in plain weatherboard.</p> <p>The interior is configured around a central hall flanked by two rooms on either side. Simple molded baseboards join the wood floors with the plaster walls. The interior remains much as it did when the house was listed in the National Register. The double doors leading from the hall to the two front rooms were installed in the twentieth century. Most of the doorways, however, have six-panel doors with molding outlining the flat panels on one side and slightly raised panels on the other. According to the owner, the only original mantel is that in the northeast second-floor room. The others are copies of this one. A single panel appears above the square fire opening, pilasters with cornice caps flank both. The molded shelf breaks over the pilasters. The open-string stair rises in one flight along the north hall wall from the rear of the hall. A fat turned newel and slender turned balusters support a heavy molded handrail. (NR Nomination)</p>		
11a.	Summer Kitchen	Mid-19 th C.	C
	<p>Description: The detached kitchen, located just northeast of the main house, is a one-story, four-bay frame structure with metal roof. The façade configuration consists of two 6/6 sash windows flanked by two six-flat-panel doors. A chimney is located on the east façade.</p>		
11b.	Smokehouse	Early 20 th C.	NC
	<p>Description: The current owners grandfather built this gable-front frame building directly behind the main house.</p>		
11c.	Barn	Early 20 th C.	NC
	<p>Description: The frame barn with metal gambrel roof is located in a field east of the house. It is in a state of severe deterioration.</p>		
12.	House, 3244 NC Hwy. 82.	1950s	NC
	<p>Description: This simple one-story, three-bay block house has a side-gable roof and casement windows.</p>		

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13.	Chicora Cemetery, NC Hwy. 82.	1865	C
	Description: The Chicora Cemetery, located along the second battle line for the Battle of Averasboro contains the graves of fifty-six Confederate men. The graves are marked as "6 SC men", "9 GA men", etc. Two individual graves contain the remains of Alfred Henry Angel of Charleston, S.C., who died April 24, 1865 and Lieutenant Colonel Robert deTreville of the 1st South Carolina Infantry. The original decorative wrought iron fence was erected in 1867 (Oates 1950: 409).		
13a.	House	Early 19 th C.	NC
	Description: The only structure at the cemetery is a one-room log cabin reportedly formerly inhabited by slaves. The cabin was moved from the grounds of "Lebanon", the Farquhard Smith home, and reconstructed at the cemetery. The cabin is a one-bay dwelling with side-gable roof. A simple plank door marks the central entrance. The north facade is dominated by a large stone chimney and unusual open eave.		
14.	Commemorative Marker	1872	C
	Description: On May 10, 1872, the Smithville Memorial Association, which became the Chicora Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1904, placed a commemorative marker at the cemetery. In addition to the 1872 marker, the area immediately surrounding the cemetery includes monuments to the North Carolina Troops, South Carolina Troops, and an interpretive marker for Phase Two of the Battle of Averasboro.		
15.	Shed, NC Hwy. 82.	1950s	NC
	Description: This large metal building sits alone in the middle of a large field on the east side of NC Hwy. 82.		
16.	House, 8943 NC Hwy. 82.	1970s	NC
	Description: The brick gable-ell house is three-bays wide with an interior chimney.		
16a.	Outbuilding.	1970s	NC
	A gable-front with side shed accentuates this frame structure.		
17.	House, NC Hwy 82.	1930s	NC
	Description: Vernacular craftsman elements adorn this abandoned brick home. The gable-front house has a full-width, three-bay porch supported by brick posts. Exposed rafter ends are seen beneath the eaves of the metal roof. The house is four-bays deep with 6/6 sash windows and a one-bay rear shed addition.		
17a.	Shed.	1930s	NC
	Description: A metal front-gable structure with side shed is located behind the house to the west.		
18.	House, 8713 NC Hwy. 82.	1958	NC

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	Description: This one-story brick Ranch house has a multi-hipped roof form. Set back far from the road, it is sited directly in front of the historically significant Oak Grove.		
19.	John C. Smith House / Oak Grove (NR 1973), 8713 NC Hwy. 82.	1789	C

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Description: The earliest structure associated with the Battle of Averasboro, Oak Grove is situated in the middle of a field between the Raleigh Road (NC Hwy. 82) and the Cape Fear River. John Smith built it upon his marriage to Isabella Campbell. He selected the location based on its convenience to his ferry on the river as well as his agricultural activities. It was deeded to his son, John Campbell Smith, who was in residence during the battle.

Oak Grove is a two-story Georgian dwelling with full-width, one-story attached shed porch. The irregular five-bay first floor has a central double door with an eight-light transom and sidelights. Flush sheathing covers the walls under the full-width porch, while the remainder of the house is covered with beaded weatherboard. The first floor windows on the main block are 9/9 sash. A single-bay wing was added to the west side of the first floor and contains 6/9 sash. The second floor consists of three bays with 6/9 sash. The gable windows evident on either side of the house are 6/6 sash. The house is built on a raised brick basement. The foundation under the porch has all but been removed. It is currently resting on a combination of original brick piers and stacks of concrete blocks. A double-shoulder common bond chimney centers the double-pile east facade. The chimney on the west facade was removed prior to the house's listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A shed addition spans the first floor of the south (rear) facade including the wing addition. A single-bay engaged porch marks the rear entrance to the house with a raised panel door capped by four-light transom. Flush weatherboards sheath the three exterior walls of the porch. There are two additional doors on either side of the porch which opens to the rooms contained in the addition.

The interior of Oak Grove has not been altered but is in need of restoration. The front entrance door of Oak Grove opens into a center hall with plaster walls and flat-panel wainscoting. A beautifully grained Georgian-style mantel dominates the east parlor. The west room has flush-sheathed wainscot, molded chair rails and baseboards, and plaster walls. A large opening with brick hearth marks the location of the original fireplace and mantel. A second room to the west is finished with flush-sheathed walls and simple chair rail. The rear addition contains three rooms, one to the east and two to the west. Plaster walls, flush-sheathed wainscot, wood floors, and beaded board ceilings adorn these rooms. The enclosed stair hall opens from the rear of the center hall and is finished in flush sheathing. A Chinese Chippendale balustrade with molded rail and full-height chamfered post marks the stair opening on the second floor. The second floor rooms have flush wainscoting with beaded chair rail. The plaster on the second floor has been removed. A simple Georgian-style mantel dominates the east room. Above the main stair rises the attic stair. A molded handrail and square balusters adorn the stair and the stair opening in the attic. The attic is one large room finished in unpainted flush sheathing.

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19a.	Shed	Early 20 th C.	NC
	Description: This frame outbuilding has a gable-front engaged porch and metal roof.		
19b.	Shed	ca. 1950	NC
	Description: A building used for farm vehicle storage is made of metal with a shed roof and open front.		
19c.	Storage Building	1940s	NC
	Description: An unusual three-bay building, half cylindrical in shape, clad in corrugated metal.		
19d.	Storage Building and Shed	1940s	NC
	Description: This side-gable, metal-and-frame storage building has been expanded to include frame additions to the west and south sides.		
19e.	Shed	Ca. 1915	NC
	Description: This frame, gable-front outbuilding has an open-gable front shed attachment.		
19f.	Storage building and loading bay.	Ca. 1950	NC
	Description: An open, flat-roofed loading bay distinguishes this metal storage building from the other outbuildings.		
19g.	Tobacco Barn and Shed	1940s	NC
	Description: This tall barn building is frame sheathed in asphalt shingles. A one-story, side-gable storage addition has been added to the east side.		
19h.	Barn	Ca. 1915	NC
	Description: The frame barn is gable-front with side sheds and a metal roof.		
19i.	Shed	Ca. 1915	NC
	Description: This small outbuilding has a gable-front form and metal roof.		
20.	House, 8601 NC Hwy. 82.	1920s	NC
	Description: This is a three-bay, gable-front, frame house with Craftsman elements. Tapered posts on brick piers support a full-width attached shed porch. The central entrance is flanked by 6/6 sash windows. Exposed rafter ends accentuate the metal roof.		
20a.	Outbuilding.	1920s	NC
	Description: A dilapidated frame outbuilding is sited southwest of the main house.		
21.	House. No Number, NC Hwy. 82.	2000	NC
	Description: Single-wide mobile home.		
22.	Marker, NC Hwy. 82.	1950s	NC
	Description: This marker erected by the North Carolina Historical Commission interprets the "Prelude to Averasboro" and the "First Line of Battle". It is made of brick with metal plaques.		
23.	House, 8418 NC Hwy 82.	1960s	NC
	Description: Singlewide mobile home.		
24.	House, 8408 NC Hwy. 82.	1960s	NC

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	Description: The brick Ranch house is located at the northeast corner of NC Hwy. 82 and Overcreek Road. It has a three-bay pedimented porch		
25.	House, 4812 NC Hwy. 82.	1930s	NC
	Description: This one-story frame house has three bays with a gable-front roof and attached porch.		
26.	Elizabeth Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church, NC Hwy. 82.	1940s	NC
	Description: This small gable-front church is built of concrete block. It is six bays deep as indicated by primitive Gothic windows. A small steeple accents the gable. A side ell projects from the southwest side of the building.		
26a.	Cemetery.	Ca. 1908	NC
	Description: A cemetery is sited behind the church building. The earliest headstone dates from 1908 indicating that this is a later church building.		
27.	SR 1785/Magruder Road (Former Smith Ferry Road)	Ca. 1800	C
	Description: Magruder Road intersects the west side of NC Highway 82, .4 miles south of the intersection with Arrowhead Road (SR1780). The gravel road continues southwest towards the Cape Fear River for one mile. The road continues as a trail to the site of Smith's Ferry and the Smith Family Cemetery's (see separate file). According to the maps produced by Mark Moore, this trail was evident in 1865 as access to the east side of the ferry (Moore). It was known as the Smith Ferry Road.		
28.	Outbuildings.	Late 20 th C.	NC
	Description: Two outbuildings are located on the north side of Magruder Road .4 miles West of the junction with NC Hwy 82. The first is a frame chicken house. Sited south of the chicken house is a metal barn building with gable roof.		
29.	House. 588 Magruder Road.	Ca. 1945	NC
	Description: This one-story minimal traditional house has an engaged porch. An exterior end chimney is located on the west side of the house. Brick veneer covers the area under the porch while the remainder of the house is wide siding.		
29a.	Garage.	Ca. 1945	NC
	Description: The garage is sited north of the house. It is a gable-front frame structure with one bay,		
29b.	Barn.	Ca. 1945	NC
	Description: A frame gable-front with shed structure is located between 588 and 618.		
30.	House. 618 Magruder Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: Asbestos siding sheathes this L-shaped house.		
30a.	Shed.	1950s	NC
	Description: An attached shed porch is present on the façade of this gable-front frame structure with metal roof.		
30b.	Shelter.	Late 20 th C.	NC
	Description: This small side-gable frame structure appears to serve as a shelter or gathering place.		

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31.	House. 123 Magruder Road.	1990s	NC
	Description: This two-story modern house is veneered in brick and siding. It is located on the south side of Magruder Road.		
32.	House. Magruder Road.	1990s	NC
	Description: Located on the south side of Magruder Road .7 miles from jct. w/ NC 82. This singlewide mobile home is set back from the road and is not accessible.		
33.	Farm. Magruder Road.	1910s	NC
	Description: This farm is located at the end of Magruder Road 1 mile west of junction with NC 82. A simple triple-A is the heart of this farmstead. It is one-story, frame house with metal roof and plain weatherboard. The attached, full-width porch has been screened. Two additions are seen; a one-bay side gable on the east side, and a rear ell. The house appears to be abandoned and is suffering from demolition by neglect. A fallen tree has damaged the east side of the house.		
33a.	Shed.	1910s	NC
	Description: A gable-front frame shed with metal roof is sited southeast of the main house.		
33b.	Shed.	1910s	NC
	Description: A second shed is present west of the house. It is also gable-front frame with metal roof.		
33c.	Tobacco Barn.	1910s	NC
	Description: A tall gable-front tobacco barn with side shed is just west of the house. A metal roof tops this frame structure.		
33d.	Barn.	Mid-20 th C.	NC
	Description: Metal is the finish material used on this barn.		
34.	Site of Dawson's Ferry; better known as Smith's Ferry	1757	C
	Description: The site of the ferry lay directly across from the confluence of the Little River into the Cape Fear River. This ferry was actually established well before the Battle of Averasboro, in 1865. Geoffrey Dawson settled on the east side of the Cape Fear River in 1737. An old Indian trail known as Green's Path was located near Dawson's property. "At some point prior to 1757, the Dawson family established a ferry operation at the mouth of Little River to carry traffic traveling along Green's Path" (Hairr p.1). Dawson sold the Ferry to Alexander Smith prior to 1761 and became known as Smith's Ferry. It remained a vital crossing until the early twentieth century. Today, it is only a site. There are no recognizable features to distinguish it from other river landings. However, the site was included in an archaeological survey conducted by Ken Robinson for Cumberland County in 1986. The report concluded that the original ferry road (now known as Magruder Road) and the natural beach landing are still present (Robinson 1986: p. 108).		
35.	Smith Family Cemetery (part of landscape; not counted)	Late 18 th c.	

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	Description: The Smith Family Cemetery contains approximately 60 graves on a remote wooded bluff overlooking the Cape Fear River near Smith's Ferry. "Two old grave yards overlook the ferry location on the east side of the river. One was for landowners, and the other for the slaves" (Oates p.782). The cemetery sustained severe damage from Hurricane Fran in 1996 and Hurricane Floyd in 1999. Felled trees and overgrown conditions have made the cemetery virtually inaccessible. However, two markers were found and documented. They include the graves of John Elliott, 1806-1875, Feriby Ann, July 3,1834 - November 4,1834. In addition to these an unknown marker, a stone with open Bible marker, and a modem obelisk with urn were visible in the cemetery. According to John Oates in <u>The Story of Fayetteville</u> , some graves date from the revolution. There is a current movement to restore the cemetery.		
36.	African American Cemetery (part of landscape; not counted)	19 th c.	
	Description: Just east of the Smith Family Cemetery is an unnamed cemetery that is also referenced in <u>The Story of Fayetteville</u> by John Oates. It is believed to be an African American cemetery containing the remains of the Smith family slaves and servants. Again, this cemetery has also suffered from lack of maintenance and severe storms and appears to contain many unmarked graves. The markers that could be located and read are: Rev. R.D. Smith-Bor [sic], Aug 11, 1825-Died Nov. 8,1912-Blessed are the dead who died in the loard [sic]; Elizer B. Smith wife of R.D. Smith - B June 1831-D Jan. 27,1902 - she was a dear mother; and Louise, daughter of W.B. & Eliz McNeil-2/26/1921 - 7/5/1923. There is also evidence of one grave marked by a wooden marker. Depressions in the ground indicate at least ten graves; however, up-rooted and felled trees may be covering other gravesites.		
37.	Dirt Road	1980s	NC
	Description: This dirt road is mapped on the USGS map. It is located on the west side of NC Hwy. 82 .1 miles S of Harnett Co. Line.		
38.	House. Dirt Road	1980s	NC
	Description: Located on the north side of a dirt road .7 miles west of the junction with NC Hwy. 82. This singlewide mobile home is inaccessible.		
39.	House. Dirt Road	1980s	NC
	Description: Located on the north side of a dirt road .6 miles west of the junction with NC Hwy. 82. This singlewide mobile home is sited in the middle of a field.		
40.	House. Dirt Road	1980s	NC
	Description: Located on the north side of a dirt road .5 miles west of the junction with NC Hwy. 82. Trees shade this singlewide mobile home.		
41.	SR 1780/Arrowhead Road	Early 19 th C.	C
	Currently paved with a modern asphalt surface, this road was historically the road to Goldsboro. It has been altered at the intersection of NC Hwy. 82.		
42.	House. 380 Arrowhead Road.	1920s	NC

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	Description: This frame structure is said to be a former school. It is known locally that an African-American school was located south of this structure but there are no records regarding this particular building. It is a gable-front structure with attached gable-front porch with square posts. The façade is three-bays wide with asymmetrical configuration. The windows are paired 6/6 sash. The entrance is inset and appears to have infilled transom and sidelights. A transom also tops a second entrance on the west façade wall.		
43.	SR 1783/Thornton Road	Early 20 th C.	NC
	Description: Thornton Road, located in Harnett County, parallels the county line and connects NC Hwy. 82 and SR 1781/Blackman Road. It is currently paved with a modern asphalt surface.		
44.	House. Thornton Road.	Ca. 1915	NC
	Description: Craftsman elements adorn this three-bay frame farmhouse. Tapered posts on brick piers support the porch that wraps around the southwest corner of the house. A central entrance marks the three-bay façade. A gable-front dormer with paired multi/1 sash highlights the roofline. Other stylistic elements are elbow brackets and exposed rafter ends. A rear ell projects from the house. It has a side-gable roof and engaged porch.		
44a.	Kitchen.	Ca. 1915	NC
	Description: A two-bay frame structure is just behind the house. It is frame with a metal roof and brick pier foundation.		
44b.	Barn.	Ca. 1915	NC
	Description: This barn has a front-gable roof with side sheds. Exposed rafter ends accent the roofline. It is also frame with a metal roof. Deterioration is taking its toll on this structure.		
44c.	Tobacco Barn.	Ca. 1915	NC
	Description: This structure is northeast of the farmhouse. Vegetation is threatening to take over this frame barn and its metal roof.		
45.	House. 669 Thornton Road.	Ca. 1935	NC
	Description: A wraparound porch adds personality and space to this three-bay house. The porch appears to be attached at the front but is engaged on the east side. The layout also accommodates an entrance at the front and side. The gable-front building is frame with concrete foundation.		
45a.	Barn.	Ca. 1935	NC
	Description: A large frame barn with metal roof is behind the house. Half of it is enclosed while the other half is open.		
46.	House. Thornton Road	Ca. 1915	NC
	Description: This house is set deep in a field north of Thornton. It is not accessible but appears to be a Triple -A with two frame outbuildings.		
47.	House. 863 Thornton Road	1960s	NC

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	Description: This brick Ranch house marks the beginning of modern development along this road. It is four bays with a side-gable roof.		
47a.	Garage.	1960s	NC
	Description: A two-bay, gable-front structure is sited behind the house. It is frame on a concrete slab foundation		
48.	House. 939 Thornton Road	1960s	NC
	Description: A multi-level, side-gable roof protects this seven-bay brick Ranch house. A flat-roofed carport is attached on the west side.		
49.	House. 965 Thornton Road.	1970s	NC
	Description: This frame dwelling has a side-gable roof with a double front-gable projecting porch. It has a brick foundation and asphalt shingle roof.		
50.	House. 1009 Thornton Road.	1980s	NC
	Description: This side-gable house with projecting front gable porch appears to be a manufactured home on a permanent foundation.		
50a.	Garage.	1980s	NC
	Description: A large, two-bay, front-gable, frame garage is sited behind the house.		
51.	House. 1073 Thornton Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: White metal awnings accent the windows on this six-bay Ranch House. It is frame with a side-gable roof. The front façade appears to be flush with the roofline. An attached carport stands east of the house.		
51a.	Barn.	Mid-20 th C.	NC
	Description: Behind the house stands a large frame barn-like structure. It is a cross between a garage and a barn.		
51b.	Barn.	Early 20 th C.	NC
	Description: Just west of the house is a much older frame barn. It has a gable front with side sheds and an attached shed porch. A metal roof shields the structure.		
52.	House. 1097 Thornton Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: It is a three-bay frame house with attached carport. Two dormer windows accent the side-gable roof.		
53.	House. 1125 Thornton Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: This five-bay brick Ranch house has an engaged two-bay porch. The carport is also engaged and located on the west side.		
54.	House. 1054 Thornton Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: This brick Ranch house has a projecting gable porch and engaged carport.		
55.	House. 1028 Thornton Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: This brick Ranch house is the only one in the district with a pool.		
55a.	Garage.	Late 20 th C.	NC
	Description: A gable-front garage sheathed in vinyl siding.		
55b.	Other Dwelling.	1970s	NC

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	Description: This singlewide mobile home may be another house or may serve as a guest or pool house		
55c.	Pool.	1980s	NC
	Description: The pool is located within a chain link fence west of the house and garage.		
56.	House. 20 Thornton Road.	1980s	NC
	Description: An engaged porch accents this frame one-story. It is side-gable form with a front-gable projecting porch.		
57.	Overcreek Road	Mid-20 th C.	NC
	Description: A small dirt lane adjacent to the Elizabeth Chapel.		
58.	House. No Number, Overcreek Road.	Ca. 1945	NC
	Description: The only house on Overcreek Road that faces NC Hwy. 82. A low pitched side-gable roof covers this three-bay, frame house.		
59.	House. 4812 Overcreek Road	1960s	NC
	Description: This is the only brick structure on Overcreek Road. It is a four-bay Ranch house with off-center projecting pedimented porch.		
60.	Store. No Number, Overcreek Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: This gable-front structure appears to have been a community store at one time. It has a flat-roofed porte cochere. Concrete block and brick are used as building materials. Exposed rafter ends accent the roof line.		
61.	House. 4839 Overcreek Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: An inset entrance stoop defines this frame, side-gable house. It is four bays wide and two deep with a concrete block foundation.		
62.	House. No Number, Overcreek Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: Three-bays wide and two deep, this side-gable house is frame with siding.		
63.	Workshop/Dwelling. No Number, Overcreek Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: A flat-roof covers this rectangular, five-bay structure. Vertical siding sheaths the walls.		
63a.	Well.	1950s	NC
	Description: A frame well is southwest of the workshop.		
64.	House. 4835 Overcreek Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: An unusual shape characterizes this dwelling. It appears to be square in shape with a very, slightly pitched roof. The walls are sheathed in both siding and brick veneer.		
65.	House. 4850 Overcreek Road.	Ca. 1950	NC
	This small gable-front frame house has a gable-front engaged stoop. It is three bays wide and three bays deep.		
65a.	Shed/Playhouse.	Ca. 1950	NC
	Sited south of the house is a frame one-bay shed that appears to be another dwelling.		
66.	SR1875/Norris Road.	1960s	NC

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	Description: Norris Road intersects on the east side of NC Hwy. 82. It is a paved dead-end road.		
67.	House. 8126 Norris Road.	1980s	NC
	Description: A manufactured home with gable front and side ell.		
68.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: This singlewide mobile home is set back from the road.		
69.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1980s	NC
	Description: A permanent brick foundation supports this doublewide mobile home.		
70.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: This singlewide mobile home has a flat roof and appears to be abandoned.		
71.	House. 8155 Norris Road.	1930s	NC
	Description: This gable-front frame house appears to be a double-shotgun. Two doors on the front façade flank two small windows. A full-width attached porch shields the entrances. German siding covers this home.		
72.	House. 8184 Norris Road.	1930s	NC
	Description: Asbestos siding sheathes this gable-front house. It has an attached full width porch with plain square posts and concrete block foundation.		
72a.	Well	1950s	NC
	Description: A small concrete block well house and it has a gabled roof.		
73.	House. 8220 Norris Road.	1930s	NC
	Description: This gable-front cottage has a full-width porch like the other gable-front houses in the area.		
74.	House. 8224 Norris Road.	1970s	NC
	Description: This singlewide mobile home is setback at the end of a dirt lane. It is inaccessible but visible from Norris Road.		
75.	House. 8266 Norris Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: Concrete block is the predominant building material for this three-bay, double-pile house. The eaves of the side-gable roof are sheathed in wood.		
75a.	Outbuilding.	1950s	NC
	Description: This frame, gable-front structure has a side shed.		
76.	House. 8300 Norris Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: Singlewide mobile home.		
77.	House. 8296 Norris Road.	1990s	NC
	Description: This side-gable, five-bay house appears to be under construction or renovation.		
78.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: Brick veneer is the finishing material for this hipped-roof Ranch house.		
78a.	Tobacco Barn.	Mid-20 th C.	NC
	Description: This is a frame tobacco barn.		
79.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1960s	NC

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	Description: This singlewide mobile home is four bays wide.		
80.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: This singlewide mobile home is inaccessible.		
81.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: This singlewide mobile home is also inaccessible.		
82.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1970s	NC
	Description: A small raised gable is found over the door bay on this singlewide home. The remainder of the roof is flat.		
82a.	Barn.	1940s	NC
	Description: A front-gable roof covers this tall, frame outbuilding.		
82b.	Tobacco Barn.	1940s	NC
	Description: Frame tobacco barn.		
82c.	Tobacco Barn.	1940s	NC
	Description: Frame tobacco barn.		
83.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1970s	NC
	Description: A side-gable roof caps this singlewide mobile home with metal underpinning.		
83a.	Smokehouse/Shed.	1940s	NC
	Description: This one-bay, gable-front frame structure is substantially older than the house. An earlier home may have been located on this site.		
84.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: A very low-pitched roof marks this frame house.		
85.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: A singlewide mobile home.		
86.	Shed. No Number, Norris Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: This unusual frame building has a flat roof with attached flat-roof porch. A row of four windows is visible directly under the roof on the north side.		
87.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: A flat roof tops this singlewide mobile home.		
88.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: A one-story, side-gable frame house has a side-gable addition set back on the south side. The foundation is made with concrete block piers. A recessed entrance stoop is the most interesting feature of this simple home.		
89.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1980s	NC
	Description: This side-gable house is a doublewide mobile home.		
90.	House. 8139 Norris Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: This front-gable frame house is one-story with three bays. Turned posts support a full-width porch.		
90a.	Well.	1950s	NC

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	Description: A side-gable frame well house is located northeast of the house in the front yard.		
91.	House. No Number, Norris Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: Situated on the corner of Norris Road and NC Hwy. 82 is this singlewide mobile home.		
92.	SR 1801/Ross West Road		NC
	Description: SR 1801/Ross West Road parallels the southern boundary of the historic district. It is paved and connects NC Hwy. 82 and SR 1800.		
93.	House. No Number, Ross West Road.	1970s	NC
	Description: This frame Ranch house is clad with brick veneer and siding. It is barely visible from the road. A small dirt path marks its access from SR 1800 (Julian Road.).		
93a.	House. Ross West Road.	1930s.	NC
	Description: This frame, gable-front house with 6/6 sash windows is just south of #155, blocking its view. A block pier foundation supports the three bay structure.		
94.	Block Building. 4964 Ross West Road.	1940s	NC
	Description: This gable-front block building faces east. It is southwest of the William T. Smith House. A long, gable addition is attached on the west side of the building.		
95.	William T. Smith House. 4976 Ross West Road.	1834	C

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Description: Located on Ross West Road (SR 1803), .1 mile east of the junction with NC Hwy. 82. The southernmost of the Smith plantation houses, belonged to John Smith's son, William T. Smith. It is notable for its use as a field hospital for Union forces in the Battle of Averasboro. Located near the southern boundary of the district and sited well behind the first battle line. It is a two-story, single-pile frame house with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof. The floor plan configuration appears to have been two-over-two with two exterior end chimneys. The front (north) facade is three-bays wide. A two-story pedimented portico dominates the front façade. A decorative sheaf-of-wheat balustrade accents the two-story portico. The central entrance on the second floor is flanked by sidelights and transom. Fluted pilasters on either side further accent the porch bay. The first floor entrance is marked by the unusual two-door configuration, each door is capped with a wide two-light transom. A wide fluted pilaster door surround adorns the entrance.

The south (rear) and west facades of the house have been altered. The west addition allows visibility of the chimney on the west side but the original condition of the rear facade is unknown. The east side is single-pile with a single-shoulder exterior end chimney of Flemish bond. The lower portion of the chimney has patterned brickwork in the outline of two diamonds stacked point to point.

The William Smith House has undergone several changes. Most recently, the windows have been replaced with 1 / 1 sash, the shutters have been replaced with vinyl, and the original siding covered with vinyl siding. Although material changes have been made, the house retains its sense of place in the landscape and significance for its association with the Battle at Averasboro.

95a.	Silo.	Mid 20 th C	NC
	Description: Located southwest of the Smith House stands this metal silo.		
95b.	Silo.	Mid 20 th C	NC
	Description: This metal silo is paired with number 95a.		
95c.	Shed/Kennel.	Late 20 th C.	NC
	Description: Located directly behind the William Smith House is a frame outbuilding with metal roof. It has a front gable with side shed and is used for storage and to kennel dogs.		
95d.	Shed/Carport.	Late 20 th C.	NC
	Description: This frame shed building is located just southeast of the William Smith House next to the Shed/Kennel. It is used as a storage shed and carport.		
95e.	Outuilding/Other Dwelling.	Early 20 th C.	NC

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	Description: This frame structure stands southeast of the William Smith House across the pond. It is a one-story, four-bay structure with a metal shed roof. The windows are 6/6 sash. Two doors on either end of the structure mark the entrances.		
95f.	Silo.	Mid 20 th C.	NC
	Description: Adjacent to the outbuilding/dwelling is a metal silo.		
96.	House. 4994 Ross West Road.	1970s	NC
	Description: Sited directly east of the William T. Smith House is this brick Ranch house. The façade is contains seven bays.		
97.	SR 1781/Blackman Road		NC
	Description: SR 1781/Blackman Road is located near the eastern boundary in Harnett County. It runs north to south and becomes SR 1800/Julian Road. once it crosses into Cumberland County. The road, paved with a modern asphalt surface, was not present during the Battle of Averasboro.		
98.	House, 266 Blackman Road.	1970s	NC
	Description: A small stair leads to the door in this singlewide mobile home.		
99.	House, 325 Blackman Road.	1930s	NC
	Description: Sited in a small field, this three-bay frame cottage has a full-width porch and exterior end chimney.		
100.	House, 509 Blackman Road.	1920s	NC
	Description: Maintaining its rural character, this gable-front frame house with metal roof sits quietly in a field with large trees and rustic outbuildings.		
100a.	Tobacco Barn.	1920s	NC
	Description: Sited well behind the house, it is a frame barn with metal roof and shed.		
100b.	Barn	1920s	NC
	Description: A large barn is located south of the house. It is a gable front form with side shed and porch.		
101.	House. 808 Blackman Road.	1970s	NC
	Description: Interesting plantings bring attention to this four-bay brick Ranch house with attached carport.		
101a.	Outbuilding.		NC
	Description: This tall structure appears to be a tobacco barn. It is frame with front-gable roof, a simple door and 6/6 windows are the only embellishment.		
102.	House. 860 Blackman Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: This simple Ranch house is finished with both brick veneer and siding.		
102a.	Garage.	1960s	NC
	Description: A modern frame garage is located behind the house.		
103.	House. 878 Blackman Road.	1960s	NC

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	One of very few two-story homes along this road. This three-bay house has a full-width width porch with turned posts and slender square balusters. It appears to have been a single-pile home originally. An addition has been made to the rear extending the space on the first and second floor. A one-story rear shed addition is also evident.		
104.	House. 936 Blackman Road.	1990s	NC
	Description: A pedimented portico marks the entrance to this one-story, five-bay home.		
104a.	Outbuilding.	Mid-20 th C.	NC
	Description: A one-bay, gable-front with shed structure is located behind the house and used for storage.		
105.	House. 1010 Blackman Road.	1970s	NC
	Description: This singlewide is typical of the house type		
105a.	Barn.	Early 20 th C.	NC
	Description: A frame barn is sited north of the house. It has a central three-bay, gable-front with two stories, flanked on either side by one-story sheds. Exposed rafter ends are visible under the shed roofs. The windows and doors have been replaced.		
106.	House. 1058 Blackman Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: The hipped roof on this home accentuates the low expression of the style. The five-bay brick Ranch house has an engaged entrance porch with metal posts.		
106a.	Barn.	1960s	NC
	Description: This metal barn has a gambrel roof with attached shed. Two large wood doors allow access into the building.		
106b.	Shed/Carport.	1960s	NC
	Description: This frame, shed structure appears large enough to accommodate two cars.		
107.	House. 1088 Blackman Road.	1990s	NC
	Description: A bay window accents the front of this five-bay doublewide mobile home.		
108.	House. 1140 Blackman Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: A central projecting pediment porch is the focal point of this brick five-bay Ranch house.		
108a.	Barn.	Early 20 th C.	NC
	This tall structure resembles a tobacco barn that is enjoying a new use. The gabled structure has been covered in a brick-tex or shingle material. Attached to the structure on two sides is a shed porch		
109.	House. 361A Blackman Road.	1970s	NC
	Description: The entrance of this brick Ranch house is marked by a gabled porch. A low-hipped roof covers the rest of the house including the carport.		
110.	House. No Number, Blackman Road.	1980s	NC

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	Description: This frame Ranch house is part of a cluster of homes located just west of Blackman Road. A central projecting porch compliments this side-gable home.		
111.	House. No Number, Blackman Road.	1980s	NC
	Description: Located on the south side of the dirt road, this side-gabled Ranch house has an engaged carport and porch.		
112.	House. No Number, Blackman Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: This vintage mobile home is complete with streamlined edges and circular window. It is however, abandoned and in ruinous condition		
113.	House. No Number, Blackman Road.	1930s	NC
	Description: Facing away from Blackman Road, this house appears to have been moved here. It is a three-bay, gable-front house with attached porch. It is sheathed in German siding.		
114.	House. 1493 Blackman Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: The windows in this four-bay frame house are placed very high on the wall. They are mid-twentieth century horizontal light windows. An engaged shed porch is the only addition to the side-gable roof.		
115.	House. 1533 Blackman Road.	1930s	NC
	Description: An interesting shed-shaped, side-gable roof covers this three-bay house. Plain, slender posts support the full-width porch.		
116.	House. No Number, Blackman Road	1950s	NC
	Description: This four-bay, side-gable house is set back from the road. A three-bay gable-front porch adorns the facade.		
116a.	Mobile Home	1960s	NC
	Description: This single-side mobile home is sited behind the main house.		
117.	House. 1672 Blackman Road.	1940s	NC
	Description: Sited on the northwest corner of Blackman Rd. and Thornton Rd. this brick veneer Ranch house has a hipped roof and attached carport.		
118.	House. 1752 Blackman Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: This four-bay Ranch house has an engaged porch.		
119.	House. 1774 Blackman Road.	1970s	NC
	Description: A pedimented porch projects from this brick Ranch house.		
120.	House. 1798 Blackman Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: Plain posts compliment the engaged porch on this Ranch house.		
121.	House. 1800 Blackman Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: Plain posts support the gabled porch on this brick Ranch house.		
122.	House. 313 Blackman Road.	1920s	NC
	Description: Hidden by trees, this gable-front frame house is three-bays wide with a full-width porch. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof on the north side.		
122a.	Outbuilding.		NC

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	Description: Another building is located behind the house. It also is gable-front, frame, with a large opening on the west façade. A shed addition is evident on the back of the structure.		
123.	House. 387 Blackman Road.	1990s	NC
	Description: Seven-bay singlewide mobile home with brick foundation.		
124.	House. 332 Blackman Road.	1990s	NC
	Description: This two-story frame house is one of the more interesting new houses in the area. The front, three-bay façade contains a corner bay reminiscent of a turret or tower. The asymmetry and wrap-around porch are similar to the Queen Anne style in modern terms.		
124a.	Barn.	Mid-20 th C.	NC
	Description: Directly behind the house is a front gable barn with attached shed porch. Metal covers the walls and roof.		
125.	House. No Number, Blackman Road.	1920s	NC
	Description: Sited sideways parallel to the road is this gable-front frame building. It is three bays wide and deep with an attached porch and concrete block foundation.		
126.	House. No Number, Blackman Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: This two-bay, metal mobile home appears to be abandoned.		
127.	House. 463 Blackman Road.	1970s	NC
	Description: A one-bay addition has been made to this singlewide home.		
128.	House. 505 Blackman Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: This one-story frame home has six-bays. The main block of the house is a three-bay, side-gable section. It is attached to a slightly projecting two-bay gable front section to the south. A screened porch is enclosed to the north.		
129.	House. No Number, Blackman Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: A recessed entrance porch occupies two of the four bays in this frame, one story house.		
130.	House. No Number, Blackman Road.	1920s	NC
	Description: Turned posts now support the gable-front porch on this three bay house. The windows have been replaced with 6/6 sash. A side-gable carport addition has been to the back of the house.		
131.	House. No Number, Blackman Road.	1990s	NC
	Description: Sited far from the road, this house is shielded by fields. It is a large, neo-colonial house with a wraparound porch. Dormers pierce the side-gable roof.		
131a.	Shop.	Late 20 th C.	NC
	Description. A large gable-front shop is visible directly behind the house.		
131b.	Building.	Mid-20 th C.	NC
	Description. Another large building is barely visible. It appears to be a side-gable frame building.		
132.	House. No Number, Blackman Road.	1920s	NC

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	Description: Recently moved, this gable-front, frame house is three bays wide and three deep.		
133.	Building. No Number, Blackman Road.	1990s	NC
	An entry bay marks the west façade of this building.		
134.	House. No Number, Blackman Road.	1940s	NC
	Description: This frame house has also been moved to this site. It is three bays with side-gable roof and central entrance.		
135.	Building. No Number, Blackman Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: Built of concrete block, this commercial building is three-bays wide with a side-gable roof.		
136.	House. No Number, Blackman Road.	1970s	NC
	Description: A concrete porch marks the entrance of this five-bay singlewide mobile home. An addition has also been made to the north side of the home.		
137.	House. 1155 Blackman Road.	1970s	NC
	Description: This singlewide mobile home has a flat roof and metal underpinning. A wood deck has been added as an entrance porch.		
138.	Building. 359/1245 Blackman Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: The central entrance of this three-bay concrete block structure has been boarded up. It is flanked by two casement windows.		
139.	House. 1249 Blackman Road.	1930s	NC
	Description: This gable-front, three-bay house has evolved to include a full-length, addition to the south façade.		
140.	House. No Number, Blackman Road.	1930s	NC
	Description: A rear ell was added to this gable-front house probably around 1950. Slender posts support the gable-front engaged porch.		
141.	Building. No Number, Blackman Road.	1930s	NC
	Description: Two large bay doors indicate that this building is used for automotive services. Metal sheathes the low-pitched side-gable roof. Plain weatherboard covers the exterior of the building.		
142.	House. 1473 Blackman Road.	1990s	NC
	Description: A two-bay pedimented porch accents this manufactured home's façade. It is a four bay, side-gable form on a brick foundation		
143.	House. 1475 Blackman Road.	1990s	NC
	Description: A set of brick steps leads to the door of this four-bay manufactured home which also has a brick foundation.		
144.	House. 1701 Blackman Road.	1980s	NC
	Description: Set far from the road this house appears to be a Ranch house with engaged porch.		
145.	House. 1741 Blackman Road.	1980s	NC

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	Description: Situated far from the road within a stand of trees, this house is not visible from the road.		
146.	House. 1799 Blackman Road.	Ca. 1935	NC
	Description: This gable-front house has a full-width attached porch and metal roof.		
146a.	Barn.	Ca. 1935	NC
	Description: Sited just north of the house is a large frame barn with metal roof. It is gable-front with side sheds.		
147.	SR 1800/Julian Road.		NC
	Description: SR 1800/Julian Road. is the extension of SR 1781/Blackman Road into Cumberland County near the eastern boundary. This road was not present during the Battle of Averasboro. It is currently paved with a modern asphalt surface.		
148.	House. No Number, Julian Road.	1980s	NC
	Description: This singlewide mobile home is sited just south of the Harnett County line.		
149.	County Line Store. No Number, Julian Road.	1940s	NC
	Description: This block commercial building is .1 miles south of the County line. It is a gable-front with side ell.		
150.	Other dwelling. No Number, Julian Road.	1950s	NC
	Description: Located west of the store is a frame, one-story, side-gable house that has been joined to a mobile home.		
151.	House. 8753 Julian Road.	1980s	NC
	Description: A permanent brick foundation supports this manufactured home.		
151a.	Garage.	1980s	NC
	Description: The gable-front frame garage is located to the rear of the house.		
152.	House. 8529 Julian Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: A multi-hipped roof covers this contemporary brick Ranch house. The engaged porch is supported by one decorative metal post.		
152a.	Barn.	1950s	NC
	Description: This frame barn has a metal gambrel roof.		
152b.	Tobacco Barn.	Early 20 th C.	NC
	Description: A metal roof maintains the historic appearance of this frame tobacco barn.		
153.	House. 8493 Julian Road.	1954	NC
	Description: This five-bay Ranch house has a side-gable roof except for one raised gable bay over the picture window. Brick veneer is also seen on this bay.		
154.	House. 8387 Julian Road.	1914	NC
	Description: Large trees and cultivated fields gently surround this wonderful hipped roof cottage. It is a three-bay frame house with tall, hipped roof. Simple Doric columns support the attached full-width porch. A rear ell has been added to the back of the house as well as a porch.		

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155.	House. 8251 Julian Road.	1990s	NC
	Description: The façade of this doublewide mobile home has five bays.		
156.	House. 8237 Julian Road.	1966	NC
	Description: A very shallow engaged porch is present on this brick Ranch house. A carport is attached to the north side.		
156a.	Shed.	1960s	NC
	Description: This side-gable concrete block building has two bays and a metal roof.		
157.	House. 8211 Julian Road.	1960s	NC
	Description: Square posts support the porch on this six-bay frame Ranch house. The windows under the porch are full height and flanked by shutters.		
158.	House. 8129 Julian Road.	1920s	NC
	Description: A charming hipped roof cottage is beginning to show the signs of neglect. The façade is three-bays wide with center hall configuration. A hipped dormer and two brick chimneys pierce the tall metal roof. Pairs of square posts support the attached full-width porch. A rear ell and attached shed porch are visible on the back of the house.		
159.	House. No Number, Julian Road.	1980s	NC
	Description: This singlewide mobile home flanks the county line.		
160.	House. 8816 Julian Road.	1920s	NC
	Description: This three-bay Craftsman has a shed dormer and side-gable roof. It is frame with a brick foundation. Tapered posts with brick piers support the engaged porch. The windows are not original. Exposed rafter ends can be seen under the asphalt shingle roof.		
160a.	Outbuilding.	1950s	NC
	Description: A long, frame building with side-gable metal roof is behind the house to the east. It appears to be open for storage or garage purposes.		
161.	House. 8706 Julian Road.	Ca. 1968	NC
	Description: This frame house is five bays wide with pedimented porch and brick foundation.		
162.	House. 8330 Julian Road.	1990s	NC
	Description: A singlewide mobile home.		
163.	House. 8320 Julian Road.	1990s	NC
	Description: A singlewide mobile home.		
164.	House. 8258 Julian Road.	Ca. 1958	NC
	Description: The railroad tracks separate this house from SR 1800. It is a brick Ranch house with an attached carport.		
164a.	Outbuilding.	1950s	NC
	Description: This four-bay, gable-front building sits north of the house.		
165.	SR1803/McClellen Road	Mid-20 th C.	NC
	This road connects SR1800 to U.S. 301. It is paved with a modern asphalt surface.		
166.	House, No Number, McClellen Road.	1990s	NC

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	This is a mobile home.		
167.	Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Tracks	Ca. 1885	NC
	These tracks are mapped as the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. The current owner is CSX. The tracks parallel the eastern boundary between the Battlefield and the Black River swamp. The railroad was built here to connect Fayetteville and Wilson via Dunn (Hairr, 1996: p.49).		

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Averasboro Battlefield Historic District is significant under Criterion A to the history of Cumberland and Harnett counties, the State of North Carolina, and the United States as a remarkably intact Civil War battlefield. The Battle at Averasboro, fought March 15-16, 1865, is considered a small battle, but nonetheless significant in delaying the Union forces and demonstrating the resolve of the Confederate forces. It was a strategic engagement ordered by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commander of the Confederate Army of the South, that proved beneficial for the Confederates for two reasons: first, it delayed Sherman's progress, allowing time for the Confederate Army to position its forces at Bentonville; and second, it allowed the Confederate forces to determine Sherman's intended destination and route to Goldsboro via Bentonville. Serving as the prelude to the Battle of Bentonville, the Battle of Averasboro was the first deliberate resistance to Sherman's advance after he left Georgia and moved northward into the Carolinas. Eight thousand Confederate men took on Sherman's force of 20,000 at Averasboro. The Smith plantation houses, still intact, served pivotal roles in the battle and function as tangible reminders of the events of March 1865: Oak Grove (NR 1973), a Georgian style dwelling built in 1789, served as a Confederate hospital; built 1824 in the Greek Revival style, Lebanon (NR 1973) served as a Confederate hospital at the northern boundary of the battle site; and the William T. Smith House of ca. 1834, near the first battle line at the southern end of the district, served as a Union hospital.

The district also meets Criteria Consideration D for Chicora Cemetery, the final resting-place of fifty-five soldiers who fought in the battle, and Criteria Consideration F for the commemorative activities of the Smithville Memorial Association. A group of Smithville women who organized in 1866 became the Smithville Memorial Association in 1867, the year they erected a decorative wrought iron fence at Chicora Cemetery. On May 10, 1872, the Smithville Memorial Association, later known as the Chicora Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, dedicated the Chicora Cemetery and a monument to the fallen soldiers of Averasboro. For significance related to the memorial, the Averasboro Battlefield is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of social history. Pending additional study of the site, the battlefield may be shown to possess significance under Criterion D for archaeological resources that have the potential to reveal additional information about the events surrounding the battle.

With a landscape that largely maintains the rural and agricultural character present at the time of the battle, Averasboro Battlefield possesses a high level of integrity lost to many of the nation's Civil War battlefields. All together, the landscape, the historic road system, Chicora Cemetery, the Smith Plantation houses, and the Confederate Memorial contribute to the significance of the Averasboro Battlefield Historic District.

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Historical Background, Military Context, Archaeology/Historical-Non-Aboriginal Context, and Social History Context

Sherman's army had faced little resistance as it moved through North Carolina from Columbia, South Carolina in February and March 1865. After the Battle at Monroe's Crossroads west of Fayetteville, the Union army occupied Fayetteville and destroyed the town's former U.S. Arsenal. Confederate forces still questioned whether Sherman had set his sights on the state capital of Raleigh or if he planned a move toward the important railroad town of Goldsboro.

Gen. Joseph Johnston, commander of the Confederate forces in North Carolina, determined to prevent Sherman from continuing north to Virginia, would have to concentrate all of his forces that were scattered across the state and the South. Johnston ordered Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee to stay ahead of Sherman as far as the town of Averasboro in order to report Sherman's movements and engage his forces there. Hardee's orders regarding the Averasboro resistance were threefold: first, to delay the Union army's left wing; second, to determine and report the Union Army's intended destination; and third, to join the Confederate forces assembled near Smithfield. Hardee established a defensive position on a narrow tract of land bordered by the Cape Fear and Black Rivers about four miles south of Averasboro. Flanked by the Black River swamp and Cape Fear River Union forces would have no choice but to engage Hardee's men.

After destroying the former U.S. Arsenal in Fayetteville, Sherman's forces crossed the Cape Fear River on pontoon bridges and continued to move north. Sherman divided his army into two wings. Sherman directed and accompanied Gen. H.W. Slocum, Commander of the Army of Georgia or left wing, to take the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps through Averasboro to Goldsboro. Meanwhile, Gen. Oliver O. Howard was to take the right wing, the Army of Tennessee's Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, on a parallel but more direct route to Goldsboro. Sherman further ordered Howard to keep some of his men ready to assist Slocum if needed. Slocum's movement toward Averasboro was actually a deception. Sherman wanted to confuse the Confederate forces into thinking he was marching on Raleigh.

Hardee's army initially consisted of approximately 6,455 men opposed to Sherman's force of 20,000. In addition, the majority of Hardee's men were inexperienced. In order to make the best use of the land and his men, Hardee employed a three-line defense or "defense in depth" strategy (Smith, p. 13). This strategy had been successful in such Revolutionary War campaigns as Cowpens and Guilford Courthouse (Bradley, 1998: p.10). He placed the inexperienced men at the front two lines and the seasoned veterans at the third and final line. Hardee's strategy would allow the inexperienced troops to hold the line as long as possible and retreat to join the seasoned final line.

On March 15 at 8:00 A.M., Confederate Commander Wade Hampton informed Brigadier General Taliaferro that the enemy was approaching from the south on the Plank Road and was pushing back Wheeler's cavalry.

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The stage had been set and the events were placed in motion. Taliaferro ordered Colonel Rhett's Brigade consisting of the First South Carolina Infantry, Lucas's Battalion, and the First South Carolina Artillery to take position "straddling the Raleigh Plank Road, along the upper edge of a field about 400 yards north of the John Smith House" (Bradley, 1996: 115). Rhett's brigade built earthwork barricades at this location. Three artillery pieces, two howitzers and one Napoleon cannon, were positioned to the right of Rhett's Brigade. Elliott's Brigade comprised the second line of battle 200 yards behind Rhett's line. Hardee, from the rear of the first line, ordered Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws to position his seasoned brigade of veterans about 600 yards behind Elliott.

Hardee went to the front to notify Taliaferro of the strategy and order Rhett to deploy his skirmishers to find the enemy. By 3:00 P.M., Rhett's men were face to face with Atkins's Ninth Michigan Cavalry, about a half mile forward of Rhett's line. The artillery batteries on the Confederate first line began firing at the Union forces. The Michigan Cavalry, now dismounted, drove the Confederates back to their line. Simultaneously, other Cavalry members built barricades flanking the Plank Road. Heavy skirmishing continued without any decisive movements until darkness and heavy rainfall set in.

It was also on this day that Union scout Capt. Theo Northrop captured Col. Alfred Rhett. The intense rain had left the dense forests foggy and gray with low visibility. Captain Northrop and three of his men had penetrated the Confederate line to assess their positions. While behind the line, Colonel Rhett and his Adjutant approached Captain Northrop and asked if he knew the whereabouts of Generals Hampton and Taliaferro. Apparently, Rhett didn't recognize the difference in uniform and was ordered at gunpoint to return to the Union camp as a prisoner of Maj. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, Union Cavalry Commander (Bradley, 1998: 13).

During the night of March 15 and the early morning of March 16, the remaining divisions of Slocum's army were still traveling along the Plank Road toward the battle. At 2:00 A.M., Sherman received invaluable news from a courier. A message from General Howard indicated that they had only met with minor resistance thus far on their trek towards Goldsboro. Sherman wrote Howard, "So all is working well around us and we must not scatter, but aim to converge about Bentonville, and afterward Goldsborough." "Hardee is ahead of me and shows great fight. I will go at him in the morning with four divisions and push him as far as Averasborough before turning toward Bentonville and Goldsborough" (Bradley, 1998: 14). However, the events that followed later that day illustrate that Sherman had underestimated the resolve of Hardee and his troops.

A gray dawn blanketed the morning of March 16 alluding to another rain soaked day of battle. Sherman's cavalry attacked the first line occupied by Rhett's Brigade, now commanded by Col. William Butler, but were halted. The Confederates on the Union right attacked back. At approximately 9:00 A.M., the remainder of Slocum's men arrived at the line of battle. As the Twentieth Corps moved into position, the Union Cavalry withdrew. "Having blocked the Union advance for nearly five hours, Rhett's Brigade was

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now hard pressed along its entire line." "Although numbering fewer than 1,100 men, they had forced Sherman to consume most of the morning deploying Kilpatrick's cavalry and the two light divisions of the Twentieth Corps — 12,000 men in all" (Bradley, 1998: 16). At 10:30 A.M., Slocum was ordered to move a brigade around the Confederate right flank and take it. Colonel Case's brigade was the chosen unit. Case moved his line through "the woods and swamp west of the John Smith House." "As his advance entered a ravine, Colonel Case dismounted and crept up to the tree line. The woods and brush were so thick that Case had to be prone to see into Smith's field" (Bradley, 1996: 125). Rhett's open line was approximately 300 yards in front of Case. Case quickly returned to his men and ordered a charge. The surprise attack of Case combined with the constant fire of the other Union forces finally forced Rhett's Brigade to retreat 200 yards to the second line of battle occupied by Elliot's Brigade (Bradley, 1996: 127).

Elliott's Brigade consisted of mostly inexperienced soldiers. Combined with the exhausted and dazed men of Rhett's Brigade, they didn't have much chance to hold the Union forces. Confederate General McLaws, commanding the strong and experienced third line troops, sent two of his regiments to assist on the second line (Bradley, 1996: 127). However, the full force of Sherman's men was too great for the Confederate forces. "As our force was not large enough to hold Sherman's army we retired decently and in order ... until we reached ... our old position," stated Second Lt. W.A. Johnson (Bradley, 1998: 20).

With the withdrawal of the second line, Hardee's troops were then concentrated on the third line. General Hardee had built a strong line from the flooded swamps bordering the Black River and extending across the Plank Road. However, the Confederates "desperately needed troops to fill the gap between Conner's right and the Cape Fear River"(Bradley, 1998: 52). Fortunately, General Wheeler's two cavalry divisions arrived at this time and immediately extended the line all the way to the bluffs overlooking the Cape Fear River. The addition of these troops elevated Hardee's fighting force to 8,000.

The Union commander, unaware of the arrival of the Confederate cavalry, mistakenly thought the Confederate right was exposed. A Union brigade headed by Col. William Vandever was deployed to turn the right flank. These troops encountered a deep ravine forward of Wheeler's line and were repulsed with severe casualties. Other Union assaults, ineffective due to the rain and mud, ended as night fell. A general assault would not be attempted until the next morning when the Fourteenth Corps was fully in place.

The Confederate forces under General Hardee's order evacuated quietly after dark. The Union discovered the Confederate withdrawal on the morning of March 17. Hardee had suffered 500 casualties during the fighting compared to Sherman's 682 casualties. Hardee's wounded were cared for at Oak Grove, John C. Smith's plantation house, and at the homes of Averasboro townspeople. Sherman would have to transport the majority of his wounded in horse-drawn ambulances adding to his delay. A Union regiment was sent to determine the direction of Hardee's troops and continue the feint on Raleigh. The remaining Union troops broke camp and buried the dead before continuing towards Goldsboro.

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Hardee's force at the Battle of Averasboro stalled the left wing of Sherman's Army for two days. This delay provided valuable time for General Joseph Johnston to concentrate the full force of his army and "to launch an all-out assault on Slocum's wing near Bentonville just three days later" (Bradley, 1998: p.57). The Battle of Bentonville resulted as the largest battle in North Carolina. It was also the final battle in North Carolina. Had Hardee not delayed Sherman at Averasboro, General Johnston would not have been able to gather his complete force and Sherman would have had a more compact and full offensive at Bentonville. Significantly, Hardee and his army were also able to join General Johnston and the Confederate forces at Bentonville.

The Averasboro Battlefield Historic District has historic value as the site of an important battle that affected the actions at Bentonville. The integrity of the site is surprisingly intact and illustrates today the same qualities that made it well suited for battle in 1865. It is also the vital link between other North Carolina sites that led to the Battle at Bentonville. As Sherman's Campaign of the Carolinas crossed into North Carolina, the armies met at Monroe's Crossroads near Southern Pines. They continued east to Fayetteville where Sherman burned the (former) U.S. Arsenal. The Confederate troops continued northward and chose Averasboro as the point to challenge and delay Sherman's army. At this point the Confederate's would be able to determine if Sherman was heading towards Raleigh or Greensboro. After two days of battle, the Confederates withdrew, Sherman's army followed to Johnston County where the largest and bloodiest battle in North Carolina took place, Bentonville.

Three plantation houses used as field hospitals during the battle still stand in their original locations and illustrate two periods of North Carolina architecture. Their relationship to the battlefield strengthens the significance and context of the site by serving as key reference points for battle interpretation today. The older two houses, which served as Confederate hospitals, are Oak Grove, a Georgian style house built in 1789 (NR 1973), and Lebanon, a Greek Revival style dwelling dating to 1824 (NR 1973), while the third, the William T. Smith House of ca. 1834, was used by Union forces. Architecture is not an area of significance addressed by this nomination, but it should be noted that these three Smith family houses are a unique grouping of rural North Carolina architecture. This distinction is due in part because Oak Grove is the only remaining example of the Georgian style in Harnett and Cumberland counties and Lebanon is one of only two rural examples of antebellum architecture in Harnett County. Featuring a pedimented double portico with a unique sheaf-of-wheat balustrade and paired front entrance with transoms, the William T. Smith House is an important example of the Greek Revival style in Cumberland County. Individually, the three houses are architecturally significant, but as a group, their importance grows as a collective representation of the evolution of the Smith family's plantation.

These houses may yield limited archaeological information, especially around Oak Grove, the center of much of the battle. A site visit conducted by the Office of State Archaeology determined that further archaeological investigation would provide the location of outbuildings and slaves houses around the three plantation houses. In addition, the battlefield itself offers important archaeological information. The location of camps, fortifications, earthworks, and battle lines can be verified using existing historic

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documentation and maps combined with further archaeological investigation. The Smith Ferry Site and Smith Ferry Road may also provide archaeological information regarding early transportation and trade along the Cape Fear River. The site was included in an archaeological site survey conducted in Cumberland County in 1986. The report concluded that the original ferry road is still present (now known as Magruder Road) and that the natural beach landing is still present. The ferry, which began under the Dawson name in the 18th century, continued operation throughout the middle of the 19th century (Robinson 1986: p. 108).

Important to the social history of the district is the formation of the Smithville Memorial Association. The Battle of Averasboro left behind many confederate fatalities, mostly from South Carolina. Sherman's men had buried the Confederate dead in hastily dug graves. Shortly after the close of the battle, the citizens of the area disinterred the Confederate bodies and buried them near the third line of battle. They named the spot "Chicora," the Indian name for Carolina. Early in 1866, the ladies of Smithville formed an organization to decorate the "Chicora" graves in the spring. The following spring, the Smithville Memorial Society was formally organized on May 15, 1867, at Oak Grove Plantation, "for the purpose of procuring funds for inclosing the cemetery and for erecting a monument to the memory of our Confederate dead who fell in the battle of Averasboro, NC." The officers were as follows: Mrs. Julia J. Williams, President; Mrs. R.R. Robeson, Vice-President; Miss Bettie Sanders, Vice-President; Miss Sallie Smith, Vice-President; Miss S.E. Smith, Vice-President; Miss Louise Smith, Secretary; Mrs. Janie Smith, Treasurer; Mrs. J.C. Smith, Corresponding Secretary (Confederate Veteran, p. 48).

On February 15, 1868, the organization purchased an iron railing for the cemetery (Confederate Veteran, p. 48). The fence was erected to enclose the cemetery the same year (Fowler, 1955). The original goal of the society was realized on May 10, 1872, as reported by The Baltimore Eagle on May 16, 1872:

Memorial Services at Chicora Cemetery on 10th May – A large assembly of people – more than five hundred in number – gathered at Chicora Cemetery on the 10th of May to witness memorial ceremonies and the erecting of a monument in honor and memory of the Confederate dead there buried. The occasion was one of great interest and satisfaction to all present and passed off with the utmost decorum. We have never witnessed on any similar occasion a more pious respect for, and a more elevated appreciation of the sentiments such an event most naturally inspires.

The Eagle describes in detail the events of the day, which began with a procession to the cemetery from a nearby grove. The society ladies decorated the graves with flowers. A local Masonic fraternity laid the foundation for the sandstone monument. The Hon. Thomas C. Fuller delivered the ceremonial address and the Reverend D. D. McBryde performed the invocation and benediction.

The earliest Confederate Monument in North Carolina was erected in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, on December 30, 1868. The women of Fayetteville raffled a quilt to pay for the monument in honor of the Confederate soldiers (Oates 1981: p. 290). This monument is located in the Old Cross Creek cemetery within

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the Fayetteville City Limits. Both of these women's groups laid the foundation for later Chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

On May 10, 1904 the Smithville Memorial Association became the Chicora Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Dunn, NC. The Averasboro Battlefield Commission now owns and maintains the Chicora Cemetery. It continues to memorialize the men who lost their lives at Averasboro and the women of Smithville who fought to keep the memory of March 15-16, 1865 alive.

In the years since the Battle of Averasboro, this history of the district has remained focused on farming. The landscape has changed somewhat with the sub-division of the three Smith Plantation farmsteads into numerous small farms and house lots. Development has been limited to clusters of housing set back from NC Highway 82 or along SR 1781 and SR 1800, and most of the houses are of a small to moderate scale that fits comfortably into the landscape. The primary land use in this area remains agricultural, with open fields framed by stands of trees that permit easy viewing of the slightly sloping hills and valleys, trenches, and creeks that made this site desirable for battle. The Averasboro Battlefield Commission, Inc., a non-profit, tax-exempt organization, was formed in 1994 and incorporated in 1995 to lead in the preservation, expansion, and promotion of the Averasboro Battlefield, Smithville plantations, and related resources.

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Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Averasboro Battlefield Historic District are those shown by the bold, solid line on the accompanying map entitled "Battlelines, Inventory, and Boundaries," which is an enlargement of portions of two U.S.G.S. maps (Wade and Erwin quadrangles).

Boundary Justification

A combination of field survey and consultation of existing documentation determined the boundary encompassing the Averasboro Battlefield Historic District. The boundary generally follows the area recommended by the Civil War Sites Advisory Committee and accepted by the Averasboro Battlefield Commission. The Averasboro Battlefield Historic District boundary encompasses the core battle areas, ingress and egress to the battle area, and the plantation houses that served as field hospitals during the battle.

UTM References continued

5.	17	709620	3900540
6.	17	708820	3904000

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The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: Michelle A. Michael

Date: October 1999

Location of Negatives: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC

- A. View of SR 1780/Arrowhead Road looking west (inv. # 41) Battlefield Museum (inv. 5) in the background.
- B. Aerial view of Battlefield looking northeast (Showing NC Hwy. 82).
- C. Aerial view of the Cape Fear River looking northwest.
- D. Aerial view of the Black River Swamp looking northwest.
- E. View of NC Hwy. 82 from northern boundary looking south.
- F. View of NC Hwy. 82/SR1780 intersection looking north.
- G. View of Battlefield looking north from Oak Grove.
- H. View of Battlefield looking east from Oak Grove.
- I. Interpretive markers (inv. #22) west side of NC Hwy. 82 at intersection w/ SR 1801 (Ross West Rd.)
- J. Chicora Cemetery (inv. #'s 13, 13A, 14)
- K. Chicora Cemetery (inv. #'s 13, 13A, 14)
- L. Lebanon, front view, east (inv. # 11).
- M. Lebanon, rear view, looking northwest (inv. # 11).
- N. Aerial view of Oak Grove, looking west (inv. #19).
- O. Oak Grove, front view, looking south (inv. # 19)
- P. William T. Smith House, front view, looking south (inv. # 95).
- Q. William T. Smith House, front detail, looking southwest (inv. # 95).
- R. William T. Smith House, front & side looking southeast (inv. # 95).
- S. Gravemarker, Smith Family Cemetery (inv. # 35).
- T. Averasboro Battlefield Museum (inv. # 5)
- U. House, 3898 NC Hwy. 82 (inv. # 8)
- V. House, SR 1783/Thornton Road (inv. # 44).
- W. House, 939 SR 1783/Thornton Road (inv. # 44)
- X. House, 936 SR 1781/Blackman Road (inv. # 104).



- Concentrated area of single family housing
- Battle of Aversboro National Register boundary
- Battle of Aversboro Core Area



*Map created from the Wade and Erwin, North Carolina, USGS quad maps
North is to the top of the page*