

REVOLUTIONARY WAR ERA

- 1. GENERAL CORNWALLIS HISTORICAL MARKER**
Green Street, Fayetteville
Marching to Wilmington after the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, stopped with his army in this town in April 1781. General Cornwallis stayed in Cross Creek on his way to Yorktown.
- 2. CROSS CREEK CEMETERY**
North Cool Spring Street and Grove Street, Fayetteville
Founded in 1785, the oldest public cemetery in Fayetteville is the burial ground for veterans from the Revolutionary War through the Spanish-American War. The retaining wall along the southern boundary is believed to be the oldest piece of construction still standing in Fayetteville today.
- 3. F.I.L.I. ARMORY & MUSEUM**
210 Burgess Street, Fayetteville
On August 23, 1793, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry (F.I.L.I.) was organized after Congress enacted the Militia Act. It is still NC's official historic military command.
- 4. F.I.L.I. PARADE GROUNDS/MONUMENT**
North Cool Spring Street and Meeting Street, Fayetteville
A large monument on the parade grounds marks the 200th anniversary of the F.I.L.I. The monument has a three-stage rusticated granite base, two marble columns with upside-down sandstone Corinthian caps topped with a rectangular granite table and the inscription "1793 Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry 1993."
- 5. FLORA MACDONALD HISTORICAL MARKER**
North Cool Spring Street, Fayetteville
Near this spot the Scottish heroine bade farewell to her husband, Allan MacDonald of Kingsburgh, and his troops during the march-out of the Highlanders to the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge, February 1776.
- 6. ISAAC HAMMOND'S GRAVESITE**
North Cool Spring Street and Meeting Street, Fayetteville
The fifer, Isaac Hammond, lies buried here. Hammond became the first fifer in the F.I.L.I. and served 30 years. He also served in the 10th North Carolina Regiment Continental Line during the Revolutionary War. He became a barber in town and participated in politics even though blacks were not permitted to vote at the time.
- 7. LIBERTY POINT**
Person Street and Bow Street, Fayetteville
Near this site in June 1775, a group of 55 patriots signed a document of freedom, known as the "Liberty Point Resolves," one year before the Declaration of Independence was signed. A granite marker commemorates their pledge to the cause of independence and lists 55 signers' names. Liberty Point is not only a locally cherished historical area but also a vestige of early street patterns with its notable triangular plot.

FAYETTEVILLE, NC

MILITARY SITES

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NC

FAYETTEVILLE

AREA

CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU

- 8. MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE HISTORICAL MARKER**
Gillespie Street at Franklin Street, Fayetteville
On March 4-5, 1825, was a guest of Fayetteville (named for him 1783), staying at the home of Duncan McRae, on site of present courthouse.
- 9. MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE STATUE**
Ann Street, Cross Creek Park, Fayetteville
A statue in Cross Creek Park honors Fayetteville's namesake.
- 10. MOORE'S CAMP HISTORICAL MARKER**
NC 87 South of Fayetteville, at Butler Nursery Road
Prior to the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge, forces of General James Moore, Whig commander, camped, February 15-21, 1776.
- 11. FAYETTEVILLE AREA TRANSPORTATION & LOCAL HISTORY MUSEUM**
325 Franklin Street, Fayetteville
The Fayetteville Area Transportation and Local History Museum offers a multitude of exhibits and educational materials concerning Fayetteville/Cumberland County. The museum staff is responsible for the oversight of Fayetteville's Historic Properties, which are a tangible link to many of Fayetteville's notable citizens. On file at the museum are the National Register and Local Landmark nomination reports for the various designated historic properties and sites. Also, in its role as Fayetteville/Cumberland County's local history museum, they maintain a repository of information related to notable local citizens.

CIVIL WAR ERA

- 12. AVERASBORO BATTLEFIELD SITE COMPLEX**
3300 Highway 82 South, Dunn
The Averasboro Battlefield Site Complex marks the spot of a Civil War battle that began on March 15, 1865. The battle was the result of a Confederate offensive maneuver to delay Union General Sherman's progress through the South. Battle casualties were high for both armies. The Yankees reported 477 casualties, while the Confederates lost approximately 500. A little over 24 hours after the battle began, it ended with the Confederacy withdrawing its troops after achieving its mission. The battlefield is marked with interpretive signage pinpointing key physical locations within the battle. www.Averasboro.com
- 13. C.M. STEDMAN HISTORICAL MARKER**
US 401 Business (Ramsey Street), Fayetteville
Last Confederate officer in Congress, 1911-1930; lawyer and lieutenant governor. Stedman's body was returned to North Carolina to be buried at Cross Creek Cemetery in Fayetteville.
- 14. CONFEDERATE BREASTWORKS HISTORICAL MARKER**
US 401 (Ramsey Street) at Veterans Hospital, Fayetteville
Constructed in 1865 to defend Fayetteville from advancing Union forces, these earthworks provided basic protection against enemy attacks.

- 15. CONFEDERATE MONUMENT/CROSS CREEK #1**
North Cool Spring Street and Grove Street, Fayetteville
Founded in 1785, Cross Creek Cemetery is the oldest public cemetery in Fayetteville. Mrs. Anne K. Kyle, who served as a nurse during the Civil War, established the Confederate Burial Ground soon after Union General William T. Sherman and his army left Fayetteville in March 1865. She and Fayetteville Mayor Archibald McLean selected a spot in the back section of the cemetery overlooking Cross Creek to inter the soldiers. After the war, Mrs. Kyle and a group of Fayetteville women worked together to erect a monument in memoriam of the Confederate dead. To raise funds, the women raffled a homemade silk quilt and sold tickets for a dollar each. The monument was erected in 1868 and is the oldest Confederate monument in North Carolina.
- 16. CONFEDERATE WOMEN'S HOME HISTORICAL MARKER**
Fort Bragg Road at Glenville Avenue, Fayetteville
At the 1908 convention of the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), Mrs. Hunter G. Smith proposed the establishment of a home in North Carolina for Confederate widows and daughters. The home opened on November 18, 1915, and the UDC accepted it as a charge from the state. In 1982, the two-story brick building was razed, and the land was made part of the campus of Terry Sanford High School, which adjoined the tract. Sixty-five women are buried in a cemetery on the grounds. (Its counterpart institution, the Confederate Soldiers Home for Veterans, operated in Raleigh from 1891 to 1938.)
- 17. FAIR OAKS**
Intersection of Hay Street, Hale Street, Brandt's Lane and Hillside Avenue, Fayetteville
During General Sherman's occupation of Fayetteville in 1865, some of the Union troops camped on the grounds. A silver tray bearing the bullet holes of Sherman's soldiers, who used the tray for target practice, still remains in the Lilly family.
- 18. THE FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL**
Located on the grounds of Museum of the Cape Fear
801 Arsenal Avenue, Fayetteville
In 1836, Congress chose Fayetteville as the site of a U.S. Arsenal, and by 1858, a compound of multiple workshops created a manufactory. The arsenal achieved full manufactory capabilities under the Confederate States of America. It produced rifles, gun carriages, and ammunition for the Confederate forces. Hundreds of Fayetteville men joined the Confederate ranks. Local women worked at the arsenal rolling cartridges. Fayetteville operated hospitals for wounded soldiers. Much of the remnants of the U.S. Arsenal can be seen on display at the Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex.
- 19. HALE HOUSE**
630 Hay Street, Fayetteville
The circa-1847 dwelling was the antebellum home of Edward J. Hale. Because of Hale's strong editorial policy in support of the Confederacy, destruction of the newspaper plant was one of General Sherman's objectives when he came through Fayetteville. (Exterior view only. This is a private residence.)

20. JAMES C. DOBBIN HISTORICAL MARKER
Raeford Road, Fayetteville
Secretary of the United States Navy, 1853-57. Helped found State Hospital for Insane. He is buried at Cross Creek Cemetery #1.

21. LONG STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Call for Directions to Location, Fort Bragg
Long Street Presbyterian Church is one of the first established in this area, along with Bluff and Barbeque churches, during the mid-1700s. The first congregation, composed of Highland Scots who settled in the area, met in 1756 in McKay's meeting house, until 1765 when the first Long Street Church was built out of logs. Likely built with slave labor, the standing two-story wooden church was completed in 1847 and represents the third church of this Argyle Community. Built on land owned by Duncan McLaughlin, the building and 6 acres were sold to the congregation in 1850. Nearby a cemetery was established to serve the community. Still visible today, the cemetery is protected by a dry-laid stone wall and contains the earliest marker of 1773 and one marker with a Gaelic inscription. Dry-laid walls of this type were common among Highland crofters, and represent a skill transplanted to America. The graves of many early Scottish settlers and their descendants, and possibly their slaves, are buried in this graveyard, along with one mass burial of Confederate soldiers killed at the nearby Battle of Monroe's Crossroads. The U.S. Army bought the church, cemetery and land from the congregation in 1923 to establish Camp Bragg. Descendants still hold annual services once a year here. Open for escorted tours on the first Monday of each month or by special appointment. Visit Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Office for more details on individual and group tours, or call (910) 396-6680.

22. THE MARKET HOUSE
Intersection of Person Street, Hay Street, Green Street and Gillespie Street, Fayetteville
The Market House was built in 1832 on the site of the 1788 State House, which was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1831. At the State House, North Carolina ratified the U.S. Constitution, chartered University of North Carolina, and ceded her western lands to form the State of Tennessee. Architecturally unique, the Market House is the only National Landmark in Cumberland County. Historically, meat and produce and other goods were sold beneath, while the second floor was utilized as the town hall. Occasionally slaves were sold at Market Square, and the vast majority of these sales was as a result of indebtedness or estate liquidation. During the Civil War, a skirmish took place around the Market House involving Confederate General Hampton's and Union General Sherman's troops. Today, the Market House is one of the 40 National Landmarks in North Carolina. The upstairs room still serves as meeting space and a museum.

23. MACPHERSON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
3525 Cliffdale Road, Fayetteville
The current building of MacPherson Church was built in 1868 and features brick salvaged from the U.S. Arsenal. However, the first minister, Reverend Angus McDiarmid (who is buried at Long Street Church Cemetery), held open-air services in Gaelic and English since 1793, as the original congregation was of Scottish decent, like many other churches in the area. Today, inside the church, a visitor may see many objects from its past: the first communion service, handmade tin sconces from the original building, the sounding board, and the communion bench. The cemetery consists of many early, prominent Scottish families of the area, including the Shaws and the MacPhersons, as well as individuals such as Theopolis Holmes, a Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army.

24. MONROE'S CROSSROADS BATTLEFIELD, FORT BRAGG
Call for Directions to Location, Fort Bragg
The Battle of Monroe's Crossroads began at dawn on March 10, 1865, as Confederate cavalry stormed a Union encampment. The Union soldiers awoke to attack and scrambled for their weapons. A notable occurrence was when a Confederate Captain asked a Union soldier dressed only in his undergarments, "Where's General Kilpatrick?" The Union soldier replied, "There he goes on that horse." This exchange is now known as "Kilpatrick's Skeedaddle." The Confederates promptly raced after the man on the horse. The battle lasted half a day and closed when Confederate forces were unable to continue offensives against the Union troops. Open for escorted tours by special appointment. Visit Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Office for more details on individual and group tours, or call (910) 396-6680.

25. MUSEUM OF THE CAPE FEAR HISTORICAL COMPLEX
801 Arsenal Avenue, Fayetteville
The Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex covers nearly 400 years of history when patriots and patriotism were intertwined. As visitors meander through two floors of exhibits, they will be wrapped up in the historical circumstances that determine one's patriotism. Exhibits on American Indians, early European exploration and settlement, Scottish immigration, the Revolutionary War, the Antebellum years, plank roads, steamboats, the Civil War, agriculture implements, textiles, toys, pottery, and a general store exist for answering and asking questions about our past and its influences on the present. The historical complex is also home to the 1897 Poe House, a late-Victorian-era house museum that showcases the life of an upper-middle-class family from southeastern North Carolina. A self-guided tour of Arsenal Park completes the visit. Arsenal Park, originally known as the U.S. Arsenal in North Carolina, manufactured ordinance goods for both the Federal and Confederate governments. Construction started in 1838 and was completed on the eve of the Civil War. On March 14, 1865, the arsenal was laid to waste by Union troops at the command of General William T. Sherman. The same government that built the arsenal had destroyed it. For more information about the museum, call (910) 500-4240.

26. OLD BLUFF CHURCH

Old Bluff Church Road, Wade

Organized in 1758, Old Bluff Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in Cumberland County. This church, along with Long Street Presbyterian and Barbeque Presbyterian Churches, provided the Scottish population of the upper Cape Fear Valley with longtime formal congregations. The adjacent cemetery is one of the oldest in the county. Many early Scottish settler and merchant families are buried there, including Colonel Alexander McAllister (a leading county patriot in the American Revolution), Farquhard Campbell and David Marshall (Carbine) Williams (helped develop the semi-automatic M1 Carbine rifle used in World War II). The present Greek Revival structure was built in 1858. This church still holds regular services. This site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

27. THE SANDFORD HOUSE

225 Dick Street, Fayetteville

Sandford House is the main building on Heritage Square. Built in 1800, this Federal style home has been the residence for several prominent families of Scottish heritage who came up the Cape Fear River to settle in Fayetteville. The first to reside in this home was Duncan McLeran. He was a prominent citizen and one of the first elders of First Presbyterian Church. The next family to live here was John Adam and wife Sarah Donaldson. His father, Robert Adam, was an important local Scottish merchant and the first Commander of the F.I.L.I. In 1820, the structure was purchased for use as the Bank of the United States, the first federal bank in North Carolina. John W. Sandford was the teller of the bank, and he and his family resided upstairs on the top floor while the bank was in operation. The first floor was the bank, and the basement held the vault. When the bank was discontinued in 1832, John W. Sandford purchased the building for his family home. Other prominent citizens lived in this home until it was purchased by The Woman's Club of Fayetteville in 1945. According to local tradition, the residence was used as a barracks for Union troops during General William T. Sherman's occupation of Fayetteville in March 1865. Open by appointment.

28. SANDY GROVE CHURCH

Call for Directions for Location, Fort Bragg

Sandy Grove Presbyterian Church was founded and built in 1854 as a congregation off-shoot from Long Street Church. The land for this church was donated by Peter Monroe, who along with his extended family is buried in the adjacent cemetery. This one-story wooden church served the rural Scottish community until it was purchased by the U.S. Army in 1922. The church was modified in the early 1900s by a vestibule and steeple addition, changing its appearance. The community/church cemetery contains 214 graves, the oldest of which dates 1759. Services are sometimes held here for descendant groups and visiting military units. Open for escorted tours on the first Monday of each month or by special appointment. Visit Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Office for more details on individual and group tours, or call (910) 396-6680.

29. THE VETERANS MEDICAL CENTER

2300 Ramsey Street, Fayetteville

The central tower is crowned with a unique replica of Fayetteville's Market House. The remains of an earthworks constructed by the Confederate Army is preserved on the grounds.

MODERN MILITARY ERA

30. 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Building C-68441 Ardennes Street, Fort Bragg

The 82nd Airborne Division War Memorial Museum brings the history of our beloved heroes in the All American Division from its birth in 1917, to the airborne battles of World War II, to the campaigns in Vietnam, Grenada, Panama and the Persian Gulf, to the present. On exhibit, visitors will see Medal of Honor Recipient Sergeant Alvin York's uniform and rifle. The museum has aircraft and memorial displays outside, as well.

31. AIRBORNE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS MUSEUM (ASOM)

100 Bragg Boulevard, Fayetteville

ASOM preserves the extraordinary feats performed by parachute and glider-borne troops and their brothers-in-arms, the Special Operations Forces. By exploring the artifact displays, life-size dioramas, audio and visual displays, and motion simulator, visitors will gain a deeper respect and pride for the remarkable achievements of these brave airborne and Special Operations soldiers. One of the area's premier attractions, this state-of-the-art educational facility houses exhibits and programs that highlight the honor, courage, duty, and heroic feats of this unique sector of our armed forces from its inception in 1940 to present-day operations. For more information about the museum, call (910) 643-2778.

32. CONSTANT VIGILANCE

100 Bragg Boulevard, Fayetteville

The Special Operation Forces (SOF) K9 Memorial Foundation was created to memorialize the fallen SOF Canine Heroes killed in action. Wanting an appropriate place worthy of the honor to house the memorial, the foundation chose the grounds of ASOM. Sculptor Lena Toritch was commissioned to create the statue, and she paid painstakingly close attention to detail to make sure that every part of the dog was lifelike, to ensure the memorial is worthy of its cause. The memorial is located at the front of the museum, around the Iron Mike Circle, with the canine positioned to face Iron Mike and the museum's main doors, as though he is a sentry standing guard over the legends of the airborne and Special Operations. At the base of the statue is an inscription dedicated to the dogs' constant vigilance. Beneath the inscription are stones, each etched with the name of a SOF K9 that gave its life in the line of duty. The SOF K9 Memorial at ASOM was dedicated on July 27, 2013.

33. COLONEL ARTHUR “BULL” SIMONS STATUE

Ardennes Street and Marion Street, Fort Bragg

Statue dedicated to a heroic Special Forces soldier who went above and beyond the call of duty throughout his long military career. One of many great American heroes, Colonel “Bull” Simons was the overall ground commander of the famous Son Tay Raid in 1970. He later rescued two American businessmen kidnapped during the Iranian Revolution for H. Ross Perot.

34. FREEDOM MEMORIAL PARK

101 Bragg Boulevard, Fayetteville

This military memorial park commemorates the service of those who gave their lives for our country and stands as a testament to those presently serving. A gateway to downtown, the graceful monuments commemorate military veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War, and Prisoners of War and Missing In Action are featured. The park ensures the sacrifices of those who fought for our freedoms are never forgotten.

35. IRON MIKE STATUE (FORT BRAGG AND ASOM)

Location #1 ASOM, Fayetteville

Location #2 Randolph Street & Armistead Street, Fort Bragg

This 15-foot statue is dedicated to the airborne trooper who is always watching, waiting, and alert. “Iron Mike,” the post’s most prominent symbol since 1961, was the creation of the wife of a former deputy post chaplain. His stance is that of an airborne soldier who has completed a combat jump. The cover art for the book *Devils in Baggy Pants* inspired this statue. The original (1) is located at the entrance of ASOM, and the replica (2) is located on Fort Bragg at the intersection of Randolph Street and Armistead Street.

36. JFK CHAPEL

Building D-3116, Ardennes Street and Zabitosky Road, Fort Bragg

Magnificent stained-glass windows dedicated to Special Forces soldiers. Also on display, a monument given by John Wayne to the Special Forces for their assistance during the filming of *The Green Berets*. For more information, call (910) 432-2127.

37. JFK SPECIAL WARFARE MUSEUM

Building D-2815, Ardennes Street and Zabitosky Road, Fort Bragg

The JFK Special Warfare Museum, established in 1963, spotlights the proud history of the U.S. Army Special Operations and Special Forces units, also known as the Green Berets. The history of unconventional warfare spans more than 250 years, dating back to the French and Indian War and Rogers Rangers. The museum contains many unique items from World War II, the Vietnam War, and current operations. For more information, call (910) 432-4272.

38. NC VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK

300 Bragg Boulevard, Fayetteville

From the soils of North Carolina, they left their families and homes with the purpose to serve their country. The people of North Carolina honor their service and welcome them home. The North Carolina Veterans Park (NCVP) follows two themes. The first is a “Veteran’s Journey: Life Before, During and

After Service.” The second is rebirth and healing. NCVP was designed for reflection and celebration with bold, unique and captivating exhibits. This 21st-century park is a place where veterans can gather and where every visitor can share the moving tribute of a grateful state, honoring those to whom our nation owes its freedom. NCVP is complete with a Visitors Center, which includes the Service Ribbon Wall made of fused glass, representing every service medal awarded since the Civil War, as well as a unique chandelier made from 33,500 “dog tags” (service member identification tags). There is also an interactive globe that allows the visitor to pinpoint a location and learn about the heroic events that happened there. Outside the NCVP Visitors Center is a North Carolina Soil Wall, built with soil collected from the state’s 100 counties. Native soils from North Carolina are featured and used throughout the park. The Community Lawn area features the Story Garden, which is an interactive structure where the visitor can listen to touching personal accounts of veterans’ military experiences and their lives today. For more information, call (910) 433-1547.

39. MAIN POST CHAPEL

Sedgewick Street and Jackson Street, Fort Bragg

This nondenominational chapel was completed in March 1934, was financed by the Works Progress Administration, and represents one of the finest military chapels in existence. Numerous colorful stained glass windows were added in 1945, and the breezeway was added in 1964. Its Classical Revival style is highlighted by stucco walls, arched windows, and a monumental steeple. The interior acoustics provide enhanced sound for musical and spiritual events, which continue to serve the military community stationed at Fort Bragg, both active duty and retired soldiers. Open by appointment. (910) 396-8016.

40. SPECIAL OPERATIONS MEMORIAL PLAZA

2929 Desert Storm Drive at Yadkin Road, Fort Bragg

This site features a memorial wall that honors Special Operations soldiers killed in the line of duty, as well as memorial stones donated by Special Operations veterans’ groups. The Plaza is also home to the statues of the Special Warfare Soldier and Major Richard “Dick” Meadows.



FOR MORE INFORMATION
CONTACT US

(910) 483-5311

245 PERSON STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NC 28301