

OMB 1024-0018 Renotification/30 Amendments
 Exp 12-31-84

**United States Department of the Interior
 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
 Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCERS use only
 received DEC 16 1980
 date entered JUN 1 1982

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
 Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic St. Joseph's Episcopal Church

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Ramsey and Moore ^{Sts.} Streets not for publication

city, town Fayetteville vicinity of congressional district Seventh

state North Carolina code 037 county Cumberland code 051

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Diocese of East Carolina

street & number P. O. Box 2178

city, town Wilmington vicinity of state North Carolina 28401

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cumberland County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Fayetteville state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

St. Joseph's Church is a closely-knit group of buildings, interconnected by wooden arcades and arranged picturesquely at the northwest corner of Ramsey and Moore Streets in Fayetteville. The church, parish hall and parsonage were all constructed as a unit in 1896, but a fire in 1916 destroyed all but the church. A second parish hall and parsonage were thereupon constructed on a scale larger and more pretentious than the originals but more in keeping with the architectural style than those they replaced. Despite the difference in construction dates, the buildings blend well, creating an effect of an English country setting in style and repose.

The Church.

The focus of the complex is a low, shingled, Queen Anne style church containing English Gothic and Spanish accents. The main facade faces away from Ramsey Street and gives the structure an aspect of seclusion. The front or west wall is highlighted by a large three-part stained glass window set in a diamond pattern of amber glass and accented with fleur-de-lis symbols. Above it and to the south is an open, shingled belfry rising from the corner of the building. This is balanced at the northwest corner by a semi-circular projection capped by a low roof.

The entrance is contained beneath a semi-octagonal porch at the southwest corner of the structure. A low hipped roof covers the porch, and the supports and lower section are shingled. A second entrance is located near the northeast corner where the arcade connects with the sacristy.

The deeply-projecting semi-octagonal chancel on the east is flanked on the north by the two-bay sacristy and on the south by a one-bay enclosed pavilion containing the organ case. Both wings are covered with hipped roofs, the one over the pavilion being an extension of the main roof; that over the sacristy intersecting the chancel just above the window sill level.

The steeply-pitched main roof is supported on exposed rafters that project from the eave lines above the window heads. Single, buttresses angle outward from the eaves to the ground between the three sets of nave windows (there is a fourth set of windows on the north, opposite the entrance doors). The windows are large rectangular openings divided into three parts by slender pointed arches. The spandrels between the arches are not solid but are glazed like the remainder of the windows in diamond panes. These open spandrels give the windows a feeling of lightness and delicacy.

The interior of the church is finished with beaded boarding above a high Gothic-paneled wainscot reaching to the window sills. The ceiling is panelled in the same material as the upper walls. The roof is supported on trussed rafters in an X-pattern (St. Andrew's cross), which are bolted together. The bolt heads are covered with rounded caps simulating pegs.

The central feature of the interior is the chancel. Five Tiffany Resurrection windows surround the altar, the main window containing a jewel-like cross. The other windows are decorated with symbolic designs and all five have lower borders of white lilies. The organ to the right of the altar was made in 1857 by Henry Erben in New York and is still in service. The pulpit was originally the screen that concealed the

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Black History
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1896, 1916 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

St. Joseph's Episcopal Church in Fayetteville comprises a closely grouped set of buildings with the chapel, parish hall, and parsonage linked by wooden arcades. St Joseph's was built in 1896 to serve a black congregation formed in 1873. A 1916 fire destroyed all but the church, but the complex was rebuilt soon after in a style to complement the chapel. The buildings are executed in the shingled Queen Anne style, with a sophistication unusual in the region. Bold and organic, green-shingled forms are accented by touches of the English, Gothic, and Spanish styles. One of the most architecturally significant complexes in Fayetteville, this is a rare and valuable survival of a period of American architecture when a closely-knit group of structures were arranged and landscaped to give the character of a small county village.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. Chartered in 1873 and the second oldest Episcopal congregation in Fayetteville, St. Joseph's has continued to serve its black congregation as a religious, educational, and community center since its founding. It thus embodies the importance of the establishment of black congregations after the Civil War. The Episcopal Church was one of the leading southern white institutions in fostering positive black-white relationships in the postwar era.

- C. The church complex, with its shingled buildings connected by wooden arcades and complementing each other in form, scale, and detail, represents a unique example of American Queen Anne architecture designed as a whole to create the impression of a quiet country setting.

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organ pump (now electrified).

At the west end of the church is a Victorian-period baptismal font in Early English style. It is made from grey stone with marble shafts and is topped by a brass and wood cover.

In the northwest and northeast corners of the nave are wainscoted niches that once contained heaters. They are now used as small devotional altars.

High up in the ridge of the roof at the east and west are small elliptical windows of clear glass. It has been said that before the 1916 fire they contained colored glass resembling rose windows. An early photograph of the church, however, suggests that the windows are diamond paned like those in the main windows of the nave.

The Parish House.

The parish house is a low L-shaped shingled structure containing two major rooms. The eastern extension is occupied by a chapel entered from the arcade. It is approximately 20' x 32' and is one bay wide by four bays deep. In recent years the eastern bays were enclosed to provide office and storage space.

Beyond the chapel is a small hall with a door opening to the yard, a short flight of steps leading to the kitchen, and another door opening onto the parish hall. The main entrance to the hall is from the south where twin doors open from a porch similar to that at the entrance to the church. The doors are flanked by small two-part Gothic style windows similar to those installed in the chapel. The hall is three bays wide and four bays deep. The two central bays on the east and west contain three-part windows.

The north bay of the hall is occupied by a raised stage that is enclosed by high panelled sliding doors. A small round-arched window centered in the north stage wall and a small skylight in the ceiling light the space. A similar skylight is in the ceiling of the kitchen. The kitchen is accessible to the stage through a door in the northeast corner of the dais. A door from the rear yard to the kitchen is also rounded at the top which, with the stage window, is the only example of this treatment.

The Parsonage.

The parsonage is a two-story structure with jerkin head roofs and heavy barge boards. The porch roof at the front (east) sweeps down in a wide curve over square posts with Gothic-like brackets. In plan the parsonage is T-shaped. The house is entered from porches on the southeast, southwest and west side. The staircase rises through a short flight of winders along the east wall of the hall to the right of the entrance. Partway up the stair turns 90° from a small landing and continues up in a straight run to the second level. A study with built-in bookcases and a corner fireplace occupies the northeast corner of the house beyond the stair. To the south of the hall is the parlor which looks out on the front and rear porches and into the yard between the parsonage and the church. The west side of the house contains a dining room, the full width of the study and hall, and a kitchen, separated from the dining room by a butler's pantry.

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The second floor contains four bedrooms and a bath with the wide hall overlooking the stair well.

All the mantels in the Parsonage are of stained oak and are robust in design. Heavy shelves rest on free-standing Tuscan columns on the parlor and study mantels. The shelf on the dining room mantel rests on empire-like s-pilasters. All mantels have terra-cotta work around the fire openings.

St. Joseph's Church and accessory buildings are a rare and valuable survival of a period in American Queen Ann architecture when a closely-knit group of structures were arranged to give the character of a small country village. The prospect of the site creates an immediate impression of charm and repose, coupled with what today is almost a lost art in producing a unity of architecture and landscaping in a town plan.

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The Parish of St. Joseph's, chartered in 1873, is the second oldest Episcopal congregation in Fayetteville.¹ It was founded by the Reverend Joseph Caldwell Huske, D.D. of St. John's Parish, one of the state's most noted Episcopal leaders of the era.² Huske wrote,

"This is a newly organized Parish of the colored people who heretofore have constituted a part of the Parish of St. John's. At present, this congregation worships in St. John's Church in the morning, and has lay reading in the afternoon in the building used as a school house for the colored children.

This building which was once the property of the Methodist, is now being refitted after a more churchly style for Divine worship, but yet without intending to interfere with the school, which will be taught in the gallery or the basement. . . ."³

Although the structure described is not the same being considered for nomination, it is important to note the particular emphasis placed on the school of the new parish. The congregation of St. Joseph's took special interest in their school which was probably the only source of education accessible to the majority of young blacks in the parish.⁴ This desire to promote education played an integral part throughout St. Joseph's history.

According to tradition, the present church structure is the third associated with the parish.⁵ It was constructed within the confines of the old Cross Creek Township on the northwest corner of Ramsey and Moore streets. Ground was broken for the present church in 1896.⁶ The church site was donated by Mrs. W. F. (Eva) Cochran, a native of Britain who moved from Fayetteville, North Carolina to New York.⁷

In reference to the consecration of St. Joseph's in the following year, the Bishop of the Diocese of East Carolina stated:

"This occasion deserves more than a passing notice. St. Joseph's congregation a regularly organized Parish of colored persons canonically connected with the diocese, had been for some years worshipping in a badly situated and dilapidated edifice under the faithful charge of the late Rev. Dr. Huske (who died in '97) . . .

It pleased God to put it into the heart of a loving daughter of the church, Mrs. W. F. Cochran . . . to renew and improve its conditions, a large and beautiful lot was purchased in a desirable location upon which a handsome church edifice has been erected, one of the most beautiful and appropriate in the diocese with equally comely attachments of school house and rectory.⁸

In design, St. Joseph's is supposed to be a replica of Mrs. Cochran's home church in Great Britain.⁹ In addition, the church is unique in other ways. The fine Resurrection windows in the sanctuary and part of the chancel area are among the last set of stained glass produced by Tiffany of New York.¹⁰ A pipe organ of four and a half ranks, designed to accompany a small choir, was built in 1857 by Henry Erben of New York.¹¹

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Purchased from St. John Episcopal Church in Fayetteville for \$100, this organ has been powered by hand, water, gas, and now electricity. It is said to be the oldest pipe organ in Fayetteville.¹² St. Joseph's furnishing and liturgical appointments are also original to the church.¹³

By 1910, the total estimated value of the parish structures was assessed to be \$75,000.¹⁴ The chapel, rectory, and school were combined into one sprawling structure. A photograph of the church taken in 1897 tends to confirm this.¹⁵

In 1916, disaster struck St. Joseph's in the form of a raging fire which destroyed the rectory, parish house, and parish school section connected with the church.¹⁶ Fortunately the chapel itself suffered only slight damage. Although insurance was sufficient to cover more than half of the reconstruction costs, Alex S. Cochran of New York, son of Mrs. Eva Cochran, supplemented the funds enabling the parish to be fully rebuilt in a design similar to that prior to the fire.¹⁷ By May of 1923, the Bishop of the Diocese was able to announce "that St. Joseph's Church, Fayetteville, would assume self-support on Jan. 1, and give at least \$200.00 a year for Diocesan and general purposes."¹⁸

In more recent years, St. Joseph's Parish has continued to spearhead many public services. Before the construction of its own building in Fayetteville, the United Service Organization (U.S.O.) made its home in the parish.¹⁹ Much of the organized recreation program operated by the Commission on Parks and Recreation for the Cumberland County area had its beginning in a program designed and operated by the church on the parish grounds.²⁰ Moore Street Park, though maintained by the city, is also owned by St. Joseph's.²¹

During the turbulent 1960s, the majority of all National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.) meetings for the area were held within the parish.²² The church doors were also opened to the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity (E.S.C.R.U.).²³

St. Joseph's is located in an area which has been rezoned from residential to commercial. Since there exists an extremely limited public transportation system within this area, St. Joseph's Episcopal Church now finds it necessary to acquire and to operate its own vehicles to keep the parish functioning and growing.²⁴

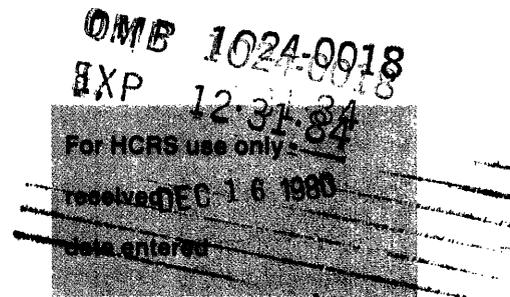
FOOTNOTES

¹ Junior Service League of Fayetteville, Historic Fayetteville and Cumberland County (Fayetteville: Highland Printers, 1976), 21; Albert T. J. Heath, Some Notes of Special Interest Concerning Saint Joseph's Episcopal Church, 1975, a copy of which appears in the Survey and Planning Branch, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as St. Joseph's Episcopal Church File.

² Junior Service League, Historic Fayetteville and Cumberland County, 21; St. Joseph's Episcopal Church File.

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³Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina, Journal of the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1868-75), 57th Convention, 1873, p. 74, hereinafter cited as Diocese of North Carolina Convention Journal.

⁴Diocese of North Carolina Convention Journal, 58th Convention, 1874, p. 101, 111.

⁵Junior Service League, Historic Fayetteville and Cumberland County, 21; St. Joseph's Episcopal Church File.

⁶Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina, Journal of the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of East Carolina (Wilmington: W. L. De Rosset Jr., 1891-1923), 13th Convention, 1896, p. 58, hereinafter cited as Diocese of East Carolina Convention Journal.

⁷Eva S. and William F. Cochran to the Trustees of the Diocese of East Carolina, 1897, Deed Book 101, p. 95; Eva S. and William F. Cochran to the Trustees of the Diocese of East Carolina, 1897, Deed Book 101, p. 97. References on microfilm in the State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Cumberland County Records.

⁸Diocese of East Carolina Convention Journal, 14th Report, 1897, pp. 21-22.

⁹St. Joseph's Episcopal Church File.

¹⁰Junior Service League, Historic Fayetteville and Cumberland County, 21.

¹¹Junior Service League, Historic Fayetteville and Cumberland County, 21.

¹²Junior Service League, Historic Fayetteville and Cumberland County, 21.

¹³St. Joseph's Episcopal Church File.

¹⁴Diocese of East Carolina Convention Journal, 27th Annual Council, 1910, Appendix.

¹⁵St. Joseph's Episcopal Church File.

¹⁶Diocese of East Carolina Convention Journal, 34th Annual Council, 1917, p. 72.

¹⁷Diocese of East Carolina Convention Journal, 34th Annual Council, 1917, p. 72.

¹⁸Diocese of East Carolina Convention Journal, 40th Annual Council, 1923, p. 147.

¹⁹St. Joseph's Episcopal Church File.

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²⁰ St. Joseph's Episcopal Church File.

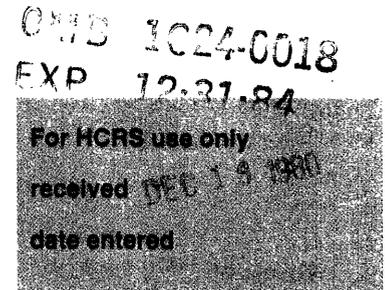
²¹ St. Joseph's Episcopal Church File.

²² St. Joseph's Episcopal Church File.

²³ St. Joseph's Episcopal Church File.

²⁴ St. Joseph's Episcopal Church File.

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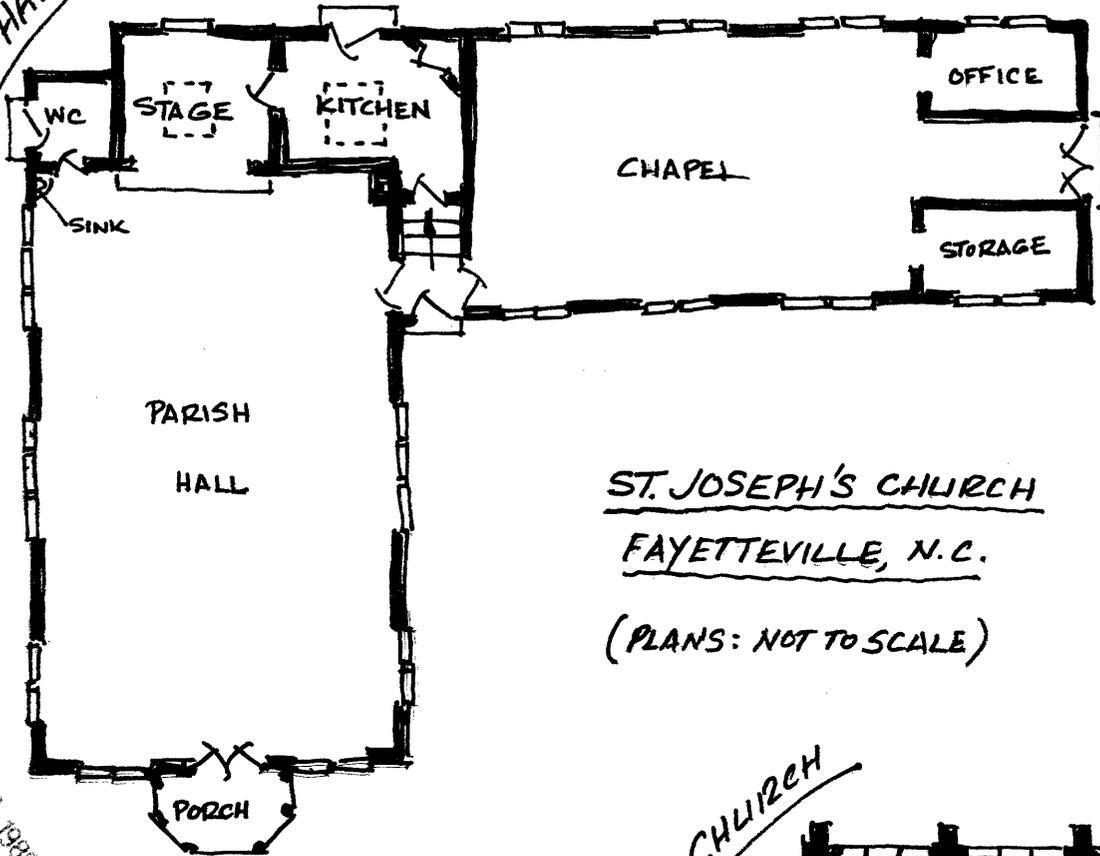
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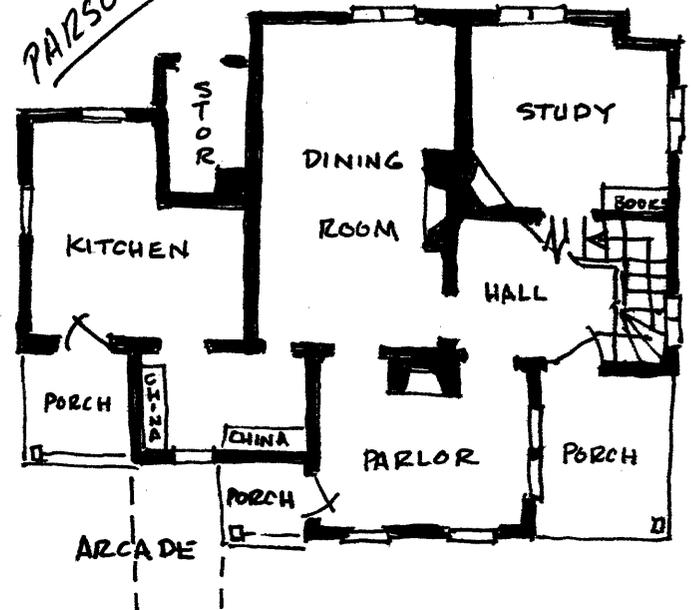
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- Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina. Journals of the Annual Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina. Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1868-75.
- The St. Joseph's Episcopal Church File, Survey and Planning Branch, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

PARISH HALL



PARSONAGE

1ST FLOOR



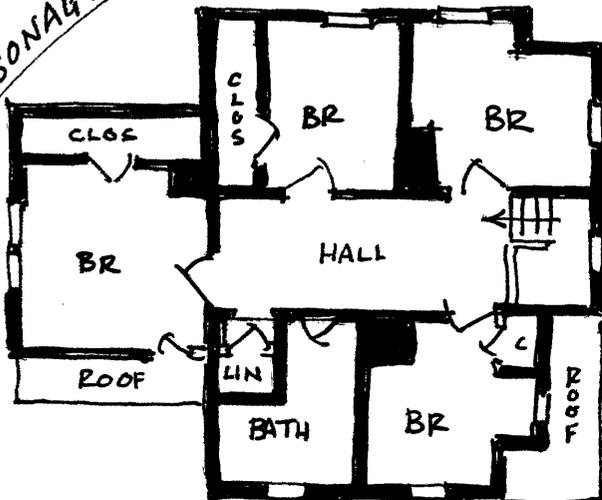
ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH
FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

(PLANS: NOT TO SCALE)

DEC. 16 1980

2ND FLOOR

PARSONAGE



CHURCH

