

APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

Preparing Your Application:

Please type or use black ink or type and use paper no larger than 11" x 17" for the required supporting information. Capital Area Preservation (CAP) staff is available to advise in the preparation of applications.

Filing Your Application:

When completed, the attached application will initiate consideration of a property for designation as a local historic landmark. The application will enable the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission (WCHPC) to determine whether the property qualifies for designation.

Mail the application to Capital Area Preservation, PO Box 28072, Raleigh, NC, 27611. Submitted materials become the property of the Wake County Government and will not be returned. Incomplete applications may be returned to the applicant for revision. CAP staff will contact applicants after receiving an application to discuss the next steps of the designation process (see *Landmark Designation Q & A* for more information). Please feel free to contact CAP with any questions at 919.833.6404, or e-mail at info@cappresinc.org. CAP can be found on the web at www.cappresinc.org.

Thank you very much for your interest in protecting Wake County's historic resources!

**The guidelines developed for this application are based on the evaluation process used by the National Register of Historic Places. National Register evaluation principles regarding criteria, category classifications, and integrity have been adapted for local applications.*

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Hillcrest Cemetery

Current Name: Hillcrest Cemetery

Location

Please include the full street address of the property, including its local planning jurisdiction. Wake County Property Identification (PIN) and Real Estate Identification (REID) Numbers can be found at the Wake County property information website at <http://imaps.co.wake.nc.us/imaps/mainpage.htm>, or by contacting the Wake County Planning Department.

Street Address: 608 Page Street, 610 Page Street, and 0 Page Street

Planning Jurisdiction: Cary PIN Number: 0763385742, 0763383499, 0763387673

REID: 0102893, 0029786, 0182446

Deed Book and Page Number: Book: 2509 Page: 507

Current Tax Value of Property: \$282,240.00

2. Owner Information (If more than one, list primary contact)

Name: Town of Cary, c/o Karen Gray, Deputy Town Clerk

Address: P.O. Box 8005

Phone: 919.319.4508

Email: karen.gray@townofcary.org

Ownership (check one): Private Public

3. Applicant/Contact Person (If other than owner)

Name: Jason L. Harpe, Harpe Consulting

Address: 1035 Conestoga Road, Charlotte, NC 28270

Phone: 704.477.0987

Email: jason@harpeconsulting.com

4. Signatures

I have read the general information on landmark designation provided by the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission and affirm that I support landmark designation of the property defined herein.

Owner: _____ **Date:** _____

Owner: _____ **Date:** _____

Owner: _____ **Date:** _____

Owner: _____ **Date:** _____

Applicant: _____ **Date:** _____
(If different from owner)

OFFICE USE ONLY: Received by: _____	Date: _____
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5. **General Data/Site Information**

- A. **Date of Construction and major alterations and additions:** 1840-present
- B. **Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings:** N/A
- C. **Approximate lot size or acreage:** 4.87 acres
- D. **Architect, builder, carpenter, and/or mason:** unknown
- E. **Original Use:** Cemetery
- F. **Present Use:** Cemetery

6. **Classification**

- A. **Category (select type from below):** Site
 - **Building** – created principally to shelter any form of human activity (i.e. house, barn/stable, hotel, church, school, theater, etc.)
 - **Structure** - constructed usually for purposes other than creating human shelter (i.e. tunnel, bridge, highway, silo, etc.)
 - **Object** - constructions that are primarily artistic in nature. Although movable by nature or design, an object is typically associated with a specific setting or environment (i.e. monument, fountain, etc.)
 - **Site** - the location of a historic event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value, regardless of the value of any existing structure (i.e. battlefields, cemeteries, designed landscape, etc.)

B. Number of Contributing and non-contributing resources on the property:

A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-contributing</u>
Buildings		_____
Structures	_____	_____
Objects	_____	_____
Sites	<u>1</u>	_____

Previous field documentation (when and by whom): Ellen Turco, 2012

Please contact the Survey Coordinator at the State Historic Preservation Office to determine if the property is included in the Wake County survey (919.733.6545).

National Register Status and date (listed, eligible, study list): N/A

Please contact the National Register Coordinator at the State Historic Preservation Office to determine National Register Status (919.733.6545).

8. Supporting Documentation (Please type or print and attach to application on separate sheets. Please check box when item complete.)

A. Physical Description Narrative of All Resources on the Site

For primary resource, describe overall form, number of stories, construction materials, roof shape, porches, windows, doors, chimney, important decorative elements, and significant interior features whether or not the interior is being proposed for designation. Provide number, type and location of outbuildings, with an entry on each that includes construction date and brief description. Provide description of landscape and setting of all buildings, structures, etc. on the property.

B. Historical Background Narrative

Chronology of the property and its owners, including any historical events or historic persons associated with the property, presented in paragraph form.

C. Significance Statement

In a clear, concise statement tell why the property meets the criteria for local designation. Please refer to pages 47-48 in *The Handbook for Historic Preservation Commissions in North Carolina* when preparing statement of significance. A link to the Handbook can be found on the SHPO website site at <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/commhome.htm>. Specifically refer to the Criteria for Significance and Aspects of Integrity. Also state if the property rises to the level of significance needed for designation when compared with all others of its style, type and period in the county, town or city. For example, a building or structure might be a community's only surviving examples of Greek Revival architecture or it may be a unique local interpretation of the Arts and Crafts movement.

D. Landmark Boundary

Describe the land area to be designated, address any prominent landscape features. Clearly explain the significance of the land area proposed for designation and its historical relationship to the building(s), structure(s) or object(s) located within the property boundary or, in the case of sites, the historical event or events that make the land area significant. For buildings and structures, the designated land area may represent part of or the entire original parcel boundaries, or may encompass vegetative buffers or important outbuildings. For objects, the designated land area may continue to provide the object's historic context (i.e., a statue's historic park setting). For sites, the designated area may encompass a landscape that retains its historic integrity (i.e. a battlefield encompassing undisturbed historic view sheds).

E. Bibliography

Bibliography of sources consulted.

9. Photographs

All photographs are required to be **digital, in JPEG (.jpg) format, and submitted on a CD or DVD**. Please note the following requirements:

- **Minimum Standard:** **6.5" x 4.5" at a resolution of 300ppi** (a pixel dimension of **1950 x 1350**)
- **File Size:** There is no maximum or minimum for the file size of an image; however, smaller file sizes may be necessary when emailing images.
- **Proof Sheet:** Proof sheets are required to show what is on a CD or DVD without having to load the disk. Proofs may be printed in either color or black and white as long as the images are crisp and legible. There should be a minimum of four and a maximum of six proofs per 8.5" x 11" sheet, with no image smaller than 3.25" on its longest side. Proofs should be labeled as they appear on the disk.
- **Naming Images:** Please label image files for the Local Designation Application as follows:

LM_PropertyName Description.jpg

Example: LM_Smith House_front façade.jpg)

For buildings and structures, include exterior photos of all elevations of the primary resource and any other contributing and non-contributing resources; photos of details of significant exterior features, such as notable trim; photos of the main building or structure within its setting; photos of each significant landscape feature; and photos of notable interior spaces, significant trim and other features. For objects, include a view of the object within its setting, as well as a variety of representative views. For sites, include overall views and any significant details.

10. Floor Plan (for buildings and structures) x

Please include a detailed floor plan showing the original layout, approximate dimensions of all rooms, and any additions (with dates) to the building or structure. Drawings do not have to be professionally produced nor do they need to be to exact scale, but should accurately depict the layout of the property. (Building sketches from the Wake County property information website are not acceptable.)

11. Maps x

Include two (2) maps: one (1) clearly indicating the location of the property in relation to nearby streets and other buildings, and one (1) showing the proposed landmark boundary of the property and all significant resources. Tax maps with the boundaries of the property are preferred, but survey or sketch maps are acceptable. Please show street names and numbers and all structures on the property.

8A. Physical Description Narrative of All Resources on the Site

The Hillcrest Cemetery is a municipal cemetery located on a total of three lots encompassing 4.87 acres at 608, 610, and 0 Page Street in a heavily populated and wooded residential neighborhood in the southwest section of Cary, Wake County, North Carolina. The cemetery's earliest burials date from 1840, when the property was privately owned, and known as the Cary Cemetery or Cary Cemetery for White People. During the 1960s and 1970s, the Town of Cary acquired land tracts that encompass the current boundaries of the Hillcrest Cemetery in several transactions. As recorded in early deeds for 608, 610, and 0 Page Street, people purchased property for family plots from the person who owned the cemetery at that time. One example is found in the transaction between R. H. Jones and A. D. Hunter on November 13, 1900, when Jones sold Hunter the "Cemetery for White People" and included the provision in the deed that "This [1/8 acre] is reserved as burial ground by the Jones estate and is South of the Main Cemetery for Whites at Cary."¹

The cemetery is bounded at each elevation by trees and shrubs, making it relatively difficult to locate, but insulating it from passersby and potential vandalism. The cemetery has a relatively level topography. The middle of the cemetery is its highest point, and the property slopes downward at each of its elevations. Juxtaposed throughout the cemetery are mature oak and pine trees and other small trees such as crepe myrtles, hollies, and dogwoods that provide a serene, canopied, and park-like setting.

Small manmade, natural trails extend from the cemetery's southeast corner and south elevation towards the back yards of adjoining homes. Vehicular access to the cemetery is located on Page Street, less than fifty yards from where it intersects with South Harrison Avenue. Identified only by a green metal sign at the intersection of Page Street and South Harrison Avenue, the Hillcrest Cemetery has two large brick piers flanking the main entrance, along which an electronic gate runs. Inset in the northern pier is a Granite block with the engraving "Hillcrest Cemetery", and a metal sign with the cemetery's hours of operations stands in front of the southern pier. A brick stairway of three brick steps flanked by two hollow brick columns are located at the cemetery's northeast corner and lead to a brick-paved walkway laid in a basket weave pattern that accesses burials located in this section of the cemetery. A similar brick walkway is located at the cemetery's southeast corner, and forms a cross near the large, granite obelisk in the Maynard family plot. The bricks for both the entrance piers and the stairway are "Old Chesapeake" bricks by Cherokee Brick Company. Both of these features were built in 1984.

With approximately twelve hundred interments, the Hillcrest Cemetery is divided into rectangular sections by paved roads that run parallel to each other and

¹ Wake County Register of Deeds, Book 202, Page 12. Wake County Register of Deeds, Raleigh, North Carolina.

perpendicular to Page Street, which encircles the entire cemetery. The exceptions are a dead-end turnaround at the cemetery's south elevation and a dead-end road at the cemetery's southwest corner. Short runs of split rail fences and "No Outlet" metal signs are located at the end of each of these roads. A chain-link fence is located at the cemetery's western boundary, and the Granite gravemarker of Herbert and Peggy Young is located between this fence and Page Street.

The cemetery's gravemarkers are aligned linearly and face east in each of the eleven sections. The Town of Cary is responsible for the operations of the cemetery, such as selling plots, marking plots for burials, and maintaining the cemetery grounds. The Town of Cary staff has spent many hours accumulating information on the gravemarkers in the cemetery, specifically those gravemarkers on which very little information was recorded when the Town of Cary purchased the lots. As part of this process, Town of Cary staff counted the number of gravemarkers in each of the eleven sections: Section A, 106; Section B, 123; Section C, 167; Section D, 199; Section E, 263; Section F, 76; Section G, 134; Section H, 78; Section I, 245; Section J, 547; and Section K, 54. Section J is denoted as the "old-new" section, and Section K was originally planned to be a driveway. All of the cemetery's sections are currently full, and there are no additional plots. The cemetery is open to the general public from April 1 to August 31 from 8:00 a. m. to 8:00 p.m., and September 1 to March 31 8:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.

The cemetery has a combination of gravemarker forms and materials that date from 1840 to the present. Prevalent headstone forms found at the Hillcrest Cemetery include tombstones, obelisks, box tombs, pulpit markers, die on base, tab in socket, Government-issued military markers, and lawn style markers. The best decorative examples of the pedestal tombs with urns and vaulted roofs, another form found in the cemetery's old section, are those for Mary Susan Guess (died May 31, 1884), G. W. Guess (died June 6, 1907), and Harrison Guess (died June 25, 1919). These headstones and, for some burials, footstones are made of marble, granite, and formed concrete. The largest gravemarkers date from the late nineteenth to the twentieth century, and the ones with the most artistic merit have decorative symbols such as drapery, crosses, doves, and roses, hands pointing up, hands pointing down, and lambs, with a number of family plots enclosed by cast iron fences, stone walls, and brick enclosures. The marble tab in socket tombstone of W. B. Bagwell (died November 12, 1887) has an ornately-carved hand pointing up holding a bible.

Also prevalent are symbols associated with membership of the deceased in business organizations, clubs, fraternal organizations, and the United States military. Membership in these organizations and societies were not the only reason why their symbols occupied a seat of prominence on the deceased member's monument, many of these organizations offered a benefit upon death as an incentive of membership. These benefits included, but are not limited to, a monument, placement in the organization's cemetery, or interment

in a community mausoleum.² The best examples of these symbols are found on the monuments of Claudius Monroe Baucom (died March 8, 1924) (Figure), and Hugh Burns Templeton (d. September 1, 1933), and include the Masonic square, compass, and letter G, American Flag, and crossed rifles.

Hillcrest also has small tablets with lambs carved in relief and larger tombstone types of funerary art that reflect Victorian views about death, especially the death and memory of children. In Victorian America, forces such as urbanization, economic prosperity, technological advances, and population led many to characterize this period as "greedy, immoral, impersonal, and opportunistic."³ Children were largely viewed in stark contrast to the marketplace, as pure and sanctified -- separate from the workplace that was dominated by men. Lambs, the most widely used carving on children's graves, symbolize innocence, and bedsteads or cradle graves are also used to mark children's burials.⁴ Children were also memorialized with busts like the one for Mary Ray Yarborough, a young girl who died on May 7, 1936, at nine years of age. The large marble bust of her likeness stands atop a large, tapered marble base.

The earliest gravemarkers are located in Sections A, B, C, D, and E, and these sections are referred to collectively as the "old section." The gravemaker forms in the old section include tombstone, die on base, tab in socket, pedestal tomb with urn, and obelisk with iconographic elements that include cherubs, willow trees, clasped hands, quarter sunbursts, doves, and lambs. Sections I, J, and K have gravemarkers (headstones and footstones) that date from the 1960s to the present of types and styles such as commercially produced granite and marble obelisks and die-on-base markers, and brick burial vaults surmounted by poured-concrete slabs.

There are at least five roughly carved, unmarked soapstone headstones in Section J that date to the cemetery's earliest period. According to notes supplied by Town of Cary staff, before the Town of Cary acquired the cemetery "some burials had occurred without being recorded; and, often in the past, the purchases of some cemetery plots were transacted with a handshake rather than the issuance of a deed."⁵ This may account for some of these aforementioned unmarked soapstone headstones. Another of the cemetery's anomalies is the number of roughly carved soapstone headstones that bear the name of the deceased and birth and death dates crudely scrawled on the gravemarker by an unskilled engraver. There are at least five of these

² Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith, Publisher, 2004), 65-67.

³ Ellen Marie Snyder, "Innocents in a Wordly World: Victorian Children's Gravemarkers" in Richard E. Meyer, ed. *Cemeteries & Gravemarkers: Voices of American Culture* (Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1992), 12, 13.

⁴ Keister, *Stories in Stone*, 74.

⁵ "Hillcrest Cemetery Notes taken from documents provided by Karen Gray, Town of Cary Administration." This document was emailed to the author by Anna Readling, 2012.

gravemarkers, and it is likely that the deceased did not have the financial means to pay for a gravemarker made of marble or granite with an inscription from a professional engraver. The presence of these roughly carved headstones with minimal details for the deceased can also be attributed to early burial customs. Early burial grounds were relatively unorganized. Also, few members of early settlements had carving skills, and many of their residents, if they even marked graves, likely used fieldstones or wooden slabs. Some settlements depended solely on their memories to recall the lives of their deceased.⁶

Scattered throughout the cemetery's various sections are family plots encircled by cast-iron fences, low brick walls, flat-topped granite coping, and a unique stone wall mortared with white rocks around the Jones family plot at the cemetery's southeast corner. The family plots of the Joneses and Templetons are the largest and most indicative of prevailing sentiments towards cemeteries during the periods in which they were constructed. The large family plots are listed on maps retained in the Town Clerk's office, and denote these family plots as such: Section B: Ferrell, Atkins, J.O. Williams; Section C: Womble, Stone, Matthews, Northcutt, and Godbold; Section D: Baucom, Morgan, Yarborough, Buck Jones; Section E: D.H. House, Hunter, Ivey, Yates, Crocker; Section F: Waldo; Section G: Templeton; and east of Sections F and G are family plots for the Jones family and Smith family -- these are located on land not currently owned by the Town of Cary.

Inventory

Currently, there is no geographic, sectional inventory with interments listed in numerical order, but a complete alphabetical inventory accompanies this report. Alphabetical inventories have been written by genealogists who have ancestors buried at Hillcrest cemetery or history buffs who record cemeteries that lack inventories, and these inventories are available on FindAGrave.com, Interment.net, Cemeterycensus.com and other websites. These inventories are important to genealogists because they list the interments in alphabetical order by last name, affording researchers the opportunity to determine whether or not an ancestor is buried at the cemetery. For the purposes of professional recordation and geographic purposing, a sectional inventory with interments listed in numerical order would be beneficial. The most recent alphabetical inventory was written by Shirley Olsen on November 30, 2005, and edited by her on October 13, 2008.⁷ Karen M. Freeman made updates and edits to the Hillcrest Cemetery Inventory in November 2008.⁸

⁶ David Charles Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), 14.

⁷ <http://www.interment.net/data/us/nc/wake/hillcrest/index.htm>. Accessed on November 28, 2012.

⁸ <http://cemeterycensus.com/nc/wake/cem069.htm>. Accessed on November 21, 2012.

Integrity

The Hillcrest Cemetery's gravemarkers maintain varying levels of integrity. The earliest gravemarkers are located in the cemetery's oldest section -- Sections A-E -- located at the cemetery's east elevation, and some have been compromised by inappropriate conservation treatments. Mindful of this, these treatments, at the least, have kept the gravemarkers' pieces together. Some of the oldest gravemarkers display conditions that include, but are not limited to, signs of vandalism, leaning, biological contaminants, improper repairs, staining from improper repairs, and settling or "walking." Although some of these gravemarkers have sustained damage in varying degrees, much of their original integrity has been preserved. These gravemarkers' damaged pieces are located in close proximity to their bases, and can be conserved using professional cemetery restoration procedures.

Overall, the cemetery has a high level of integrity. The gravemarkers and plot enclosures are all in their original locations, which conveys the authenticity and identity of the cemetery's period of significance. The hardscape features such as the paved roads throughout the cemetery and rock walls and stairs near the property's northeast corner, although not dating from the period of significance, do not detract from or diminish the site's overall integrity.

8B. Historical Background Narrative

The Town of Cary was officially chartered by the North Carolina General Assembly on April 3, 1871, but its history can be traced at least one hundred years before its official establishment. Largely settled by Scotch-Irish who migrated from the Albemarle Region of North Carolina, the area was known originally as Bradford's Ordinary in 1750.⁹ The Hillcrest Cemetery, located near the center of Cary, has been the final resting place for people responsible for settling this area, as well as others during later periods of the town's development, beginning in 1854. Settlers to the area received land grants from Lord Carteret that totaled, on average, between two hundred and three hundred acres, and on this land they built their homes and cultivated the land for farming. Some of the first settlers were Francis Jones, who received from Lord Carteret a land grant of 640 acres on Crabtree Creek in 1749, and Tingnall Jones, who between 1779 and 1801 received a total of 3,770 acres of land in fourteen separate land grants from the legislature of North Carolina.¹⁰

⁹ Bradford's Ordinary was the area's first business, named for John Bradford. Bradford's Ordinary is listed on North Carolina's first official map in 1808, but does not appear on any subsequent maps. Thomas Byrd, *Around and About Cary* (Raleigh, N.C.: Daniel Industries, 1970), 13-14.

¹⁰ Byrd, *Around and About Cary*, 11. "In 1777 the legislature of the "new" state of North Carolina passed an act allowing the state to take over the title to all "vacant" land within its borders. This land had formerly been the property of the King or the Earl of Granville. In the same year, the legislature also passed an act creating a procedure for selling the land to almost anyone who had the money to pay the required fees. These "instruments" were called grants, but that does not imply the free gift of land." <http://abpruitt.tripod.com/id6.htm>. Accessed 5 February 2013.

Some of Cary's early history can be linked to Nathaniel Jones of Crabtree, who owned most of the land to the west of Cary. Nathaniel Jones of Crabtree also owned land in the area now part of the Town of Cary, and his descendants occupied seats of economic and social prominence in Cary during the nineteenth and twentieth century. He received a land grant to over 4,000 acres of land between 1761 and 1800, much of which become the property of his sons, Henry, Albridgton, Matthew, and Nathaniel the Second of Crabtree, after his death in 1809.¹¹

Two grandsons of Nathaniel Jones of Crabtree, Rufus and Adolphus, were early businessmen and educators in Cary. Both Rufus (1819-1903) and Adolphus (1823-1910) received their education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and, in addition to being an early businessman in Cary, Rufus served as one of Wake County's early school superintendents.¹² Adolphus Jones operated a school in Cary around 1867 that was built by the town's young men, and one of Adolphus's students was Walter Hines Page.¹³ Alfred Daniel "Buck" Jones (1857 - 1898), a grandson of Nathaniel Jones of White Plains, was a local attorney, and received an appointment to the position of U.S. Consul General to Shanghai, China in 1893. Shortly after assuming this position, Jones contracted malaria and died after a short illness.¹⁴ All three of these men are buried at the Hillcrest Cemetery in Cary.

Like the Jones family, other families such as the Pages, Templetons, and Guesses contributed greatly to Cary's growth and development during the nineteenth century. It was during this time, 1854, that that area was chosen as the route for the new North Carolina Railroad and the new tracks were laid. Soon thereafter, Frank Page, a farmer and lumberman, bought three hundred acres along both sides of the tracks.¹⁵ Page built a dry goods business beginning in the 1850s and a saw mill in the 1860s. Thanks to the railroad, the community flourished with the first post office established in 1856 and a Masonic Lodge formed in 1857. In 1868, a second railroad, the Chatham, met the North Carolina Railroad at a junction in what was soon to become Cary, and in the following year, Page built a trackside hotel to serve the growing number of railroad passengers. Page, a devout Methodist who staunchly disapproved of drinking, named the town after Samuel Fenton Cary (1814-1900), an Ohio politician and prominent leader in the temperance movement during the nineteenth century. Page had four brothers who were leading citizens in Cary. James R. Page (1835-1888) worked as Cary's

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid., 16-17.

¹³ Ibid., 42.

¹⁴ Ibid., 43-44

¹⁵ Thomason and Associates, The Walker Collaborative, Hanbury Preservation Consulting, and Russ Stephenson, "History of Cary's Growth and Development" in *Historic Preservation Plan, Volume VIII of the Town of Cary Comprehensive Plan* (Cary, N.C.: Town of Cary Planning Department), 7.

postmaster in 1859 and owned and operated a general store in Cary in 1869.¹⁶ James and two of Frank's other brothers, W.C. and F.G., are buried at Hillcrest Cemetery.

From the 1870s to the early twentieth century, Cary's growth was slow. The town's population hovered between 300 and 400 people, but it nearly doubled by 1920.¹⁷ During this time, the town was served by doctors Dr. S.P. Waldo and Dr. James M. Templeton. Dr. S.P. Waldo was born on March 15, 1845 in Hamilton, Martin County, North Carolina, and he moved in Cary in 1865. He was the third practicing physician in Cary, practicing medicine for nearly twenty years, until his untimely death on August 21, 1891, at the age of forty-six.¹⁸ Dr. Waldo is buried at Hillcrest Cemetery. The house that he built for his family in ca. 1873 was moved from its original site on Waldo Street to a temporary site on Park Street in 2007. Dr. James M. Templeton was born in Lincolnton, North Carolina on October 4, 1855, and graduated from the Baltimore Medical College in 1882. He moved to Cary in 1885, and was married to Rachel Jones. Rachel died in 1891, and Dr. Templeton married Edith Burns of Ontario, Canada in 1895. In addition to maintaining a medical office in Cary, he served as the chairman of the local school board for thirty years; a founder and past president of the Wake County Medical Society; vice president of the state organization of the Farmer's Union; and, a newspaper editor. He was a temperance advocate and aligned himself very early in his career with the Prohibition Party. In 1892, he was a candidate for governor of North Carolina on the prohibitionist ticket.¹⁹ His two sons, Alfred J. and J. M. Templeton, Jr., were attorneys in Raleigh, and his daughter Elva, lived in Cary. She is buried at Hillcrest. Dr. Templeton died from a blood clot on May 1, 1932, and is buried at Hillcrest.

In 1870, Frank Page, Rufus Jones, and Adolphus Jones erected a private school for their children called Cary Academy. In 1896, a new group of investors took ownership and changed the name of the still private school to Cary High School. In 1907, the Wake County Board of Education purchased Cary High School from the stockholders for \$2,750. With this purchase, Cary High School became North Carolina's first publicly funded high school.²⁰ The following year, Marcus Baxter Dry of Union County, North Carolina became Cary High School's first principal. Dry was born on a farm in Union County, North Carolina, on October 23, 1871, to John Henry Dry and Jane Alice Parker. He graduated as valedictorian of his class at Wake Forest College in 1896, and served as the first principal of the

¹⁶ James R. Page was appointed postmaster of Cary on February 15, 1859. Byrd, *Around and About Cary*, 57.

¹⁷ Byrd, *Around and About Cary*, 57.

¹⁸ <http://www.townofcary.org/Departments/Administration/pio/Bud/january2008.htm>. Accessed December 1, 2012.

¹⁹ William L. Sherrill, *Annals of Lincoln County, North Carolina; Containing Interesting and Authentic Facts of Lincoln County History Through the Years 1749 to 1937*. 1967, 403-404.

²⁰ Byrd, *Around and About Cary*, 40.

Wingate School, a junior college, until 1908 when he moved to Cary and became the principal of Cary High School.²¹ Dry is buried at Hillcrest Cemetery.

He was the principal of Cary High School for thirty-four years, and while under Dry's leadership the school was recognized statewide for achieving excellence in education. It was due to Dry's influence and Cary High School's that people from all over North Carolina knew of Cary. He spent fifty-two years in education in North Carolina, retiring in 1942 at the age of seventy-one. He died on January 27, 1946. Of M. B. Dry, Gov. J. Melville Broughton said at Dry's memorial service, "He believed in righteousness in public affairs and wanted to do his part...he was a truly noble and great man."²²

Before the turn of the twentieth century, there was no municipal cemetery. Atop a slight hill at the south end of Page Street in Cary, on what is now Hillcrest Cemetery, are some burials that date from the mid-to-late nineteenth century. In the earliest deeds to the three tracts that now make up the Hillcrest Cemetery, the cemetery is referenced as the "Cary Cemetery" and the "Cemetery for White People."²³ Although it is not documented why this land was chosen as an early burial site, the first two people buried on this property were Nathaniel Jones (died August 31, 1840), and Henry Jones (b. 29 Jan 1766 - d. 10 Oct 1840), son of Nathaniel Jones of Crabtree and Ann Sniggers Jones.²⁴ There are other burials at the cemetery that date from the 1860s to the 1890s, and these are located in what is known as the cemetery's "old section."

Hillcrest Cemetery is the Town of Cary's primary and largest cemetery. The Town of Cary acquired land tracts that encompass the current boundaries of the Hillcrest Cemetery in two transactions during the 1960s and 1970s. The Hillcrest Cemetery Association acquired five tracts of land that make up Sections A-I -- the "old section" -- on June 11, 1945. R.O. Heater's widow, Jesse C. Heater sold section J to the Town of Cary in February 1977. R.O. Heater purchased this section in 1967 with plans to operate it as a private cemetery.²⁵

When the Town of Cary acquired the tracts from the Hillcrest Cemetery Association, they also acquired a collection of important cemetery-related documents. These documents are referenced in this report because they aid in telling the complete story of the Town of Cary's efforts at documenting the cemetery's gravemarkers and maintaining an accurate record of all burials in each section. These documents have provided much of the historic background on not only the location of the burials, but also on the individuals

²¹ <http://www.ncmarkers.com/Markers.aspx?sp=Markers&sv=L-58>. Accessed November 1, 2012.; <http://caryhs.wcpss.net/modules/info/?tac=history>. Accessed November 1, 2012.

²² Byrd, *Around and About Cary*, 40, 51, 52.

²³ Deed Book 629, Page 312; Deed Book 816, Page 351; Deed Book 871, Page 436; Deed Book 1758, Page 590. Wake County Register of Deeds, Raleigh, North Carolina.

²⁴ <http://cemeterycensus.com/nc/wake/cem069.htm>. Accessed on 1 February 2013.

²⁵ "Hillcrest Cemetery Notes taken from documents provided by Karen Gray, Town of Cary Administration."

and families buried in the cemetery. The first document is a spiral notebook on whose pages are recorded the names, birth dates, and death dates of people buried in the cemetery. Written on the front of the notebook is the notation: "Information compiled from available records - 3/27/64." Another important document is a large scrapbook in which has been stored maps of the cemetery's gravemarkers accompanied by typed pages titled "Hillcrest Cemetery-Key to Graves." This scrapbook dates to 1962, and was compiled from material available at that time.²⁶

The existence and availability of these important historic documents does not preclude errors in record keeping for the Hillcrest Cemetery. At the time that these documents were created, the cemetery had no established rules or guidelines to mandate the recording of burials, ownership of burial plots, and contact information for plot owners. According to town records, "often in the past the purchases of some cemetery plots were transacted with a handshake rather than the issuance of a deed." Since acquiring all of the tracts that make up the Hillcrest Cemetery, with the exception of lots east of section F and G owned by the Jones and Smith family, respectively, the Town of Cary maintains a systematic approach to the management and operations of the cemetery.

In addition to the aforementioned individuals buried at Hillcrest Cemetery, fifteen of the Town of Cary's past mayors are buried at the cemetery, as well as community leaders such as Ann (Nancy) Jones (1783 - 1876), Harrison P. Guess (1827 - 1919), Jacob R. Walker (1834 - 1915), Josephus C. Matthews (1857 - 1932), Esther Ivey (1890 - 1989), Russell O. Heater (1895 - 1971), Lovie Jones (1889 - 1988), and R.S. "Dad" Dunham (1905 - 1987). Notable among these is Russell O. Heater who was born in West Virginia in 1894, and relocated to Cary with his family in 1914. He began his career as a salesman before assuming the presidency of Heater Well Company. He cared very deeply about the Town of Cary, and was one of the town's leading promoters. His primary goal was the fulfillment of one large and worthy project annually. He was active in the Cary Methodist Church, Cary Masonic Lodge, Cary Exchange Club, Boy Scouts, American Legion, Cary Recreation Corporation, Hillcrest Cemetery Association, Golden Gloves, and schools in Cary. He, along with other locals, organized the Cary Athletic Association to support the school's sports programs.²⁷ He started Veteran Hills after World War II to provide housing for veterans returning to Cary. He was a member of the Wake County Board of Commissioners, and served as this board's chairman in 1951.²⁸

The fifteen past mayors of the Town of Cary buried at Hillcrest Cemetery include J. P. H. Adams, William Atkins, Edward P. Bashaw, Fred Bond, Robert J. Harrison, Dr. J. P. Hunter, Alvin Jackson, Marvin T. Jones, George Jordan, Henry B. Jordan,

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ <http://caryhs.wcpss.net/modules/info/?tac=history>. Accessed November 1, 2012.

²⁸ Byrd, *Around and About Cary*, 52.

Robert Mayton, J. M. Templeton, Jr., H.H. Waddell, Thomas F. Wilkinson, and Dr. Frank Yarborough.

8C. Significance Statement

The Hillcrest Cemetery, located at Page Street in Cary, Wake County, North Carolina is locally significant as the final resting place of men and women who made contributions to the Town of Cary's social, economic, political, religious growth and development during the nineteenth and twentieth century. The cemetery is the town's only municipal cemetery, and has burials that date from 1840 to 2012. Interred at the cemetery are fifteen former mayors and a number of leading local educators and business men. Noteworthy among these are members of the Page and Jones families, and Marcus Baxter Dry, principal of Cary High School for thirty-four years; Alfred "Buck" Jones, who was appointed as U.S. Consul General to Shanghai, China by President Grover Cleveland; Dr. James M. Templeton, local physician, school board chairman, Wake County Medical Society founder and president, newspaper editor, and 1892 candidate for governor of North Carolina on the prohibitionist ticket; and, Russell O. Heater, former Chairman of the Wake County Board of Commissioners and organizer of Veterans Hill, a post-World War II housing development in Cary that provided housing for veterans returning from the war.

8D. Landmark Boundary

The local landmark boundaries of the Hillcrest Cemetery follow the heavy black line on the attached Wake County GIS map, Parcels 0763385742, 0763383499, and 0763387673 at a scale of one inch = 200 feet.

8E. Bibliography

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9. Photographs



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_East Elevation_brick walkway_Camera facing west



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_East Elevation_Jones Plot_Camera facing north



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_Southwest Corner_Camera facing South



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_West Elevation_Camera facing east



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_West Elevation_Camera Facing East (2)



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_Northwest Corner_Camera facing north



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_West Elevation_Young Plot



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_East Elevation_Jones Plot



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_East Elevation_Jones Plot (2)



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_South Elevation_Hooker_Family_Plot



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_South Elevation_Upchurch Plot



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_South Elevation_Maynard Family Plot



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_South Elevation



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_East Elevation_Templeton Plot



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_South Elevation (2)



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_South Elevation (3)



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_South Elevation_SallyAlston Headstone



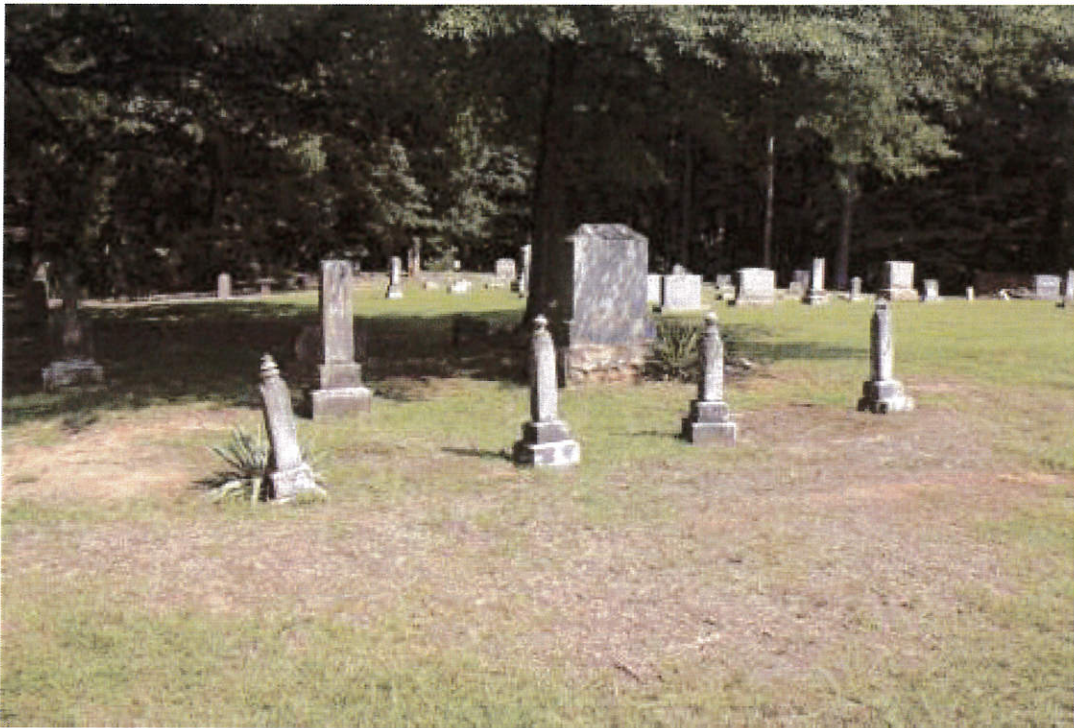
LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_Alsey Hunter



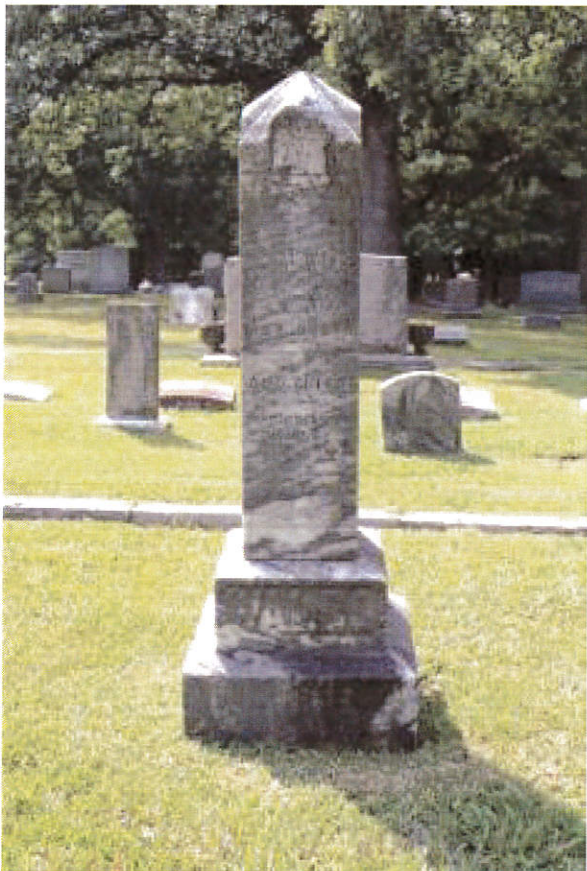
LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_JW Creel



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_South Elevation_Unmarked gravemarker



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_East Elevation_Guess family pedestal tombs with urns



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_Dr SPWaldo
Pedestal Tomb with Vaulted Roof



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_Page
Pedestal Tomb



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_Mary_Ray_Yarborough_Monument



LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_Claudius_Monroe_Baucom_Monument



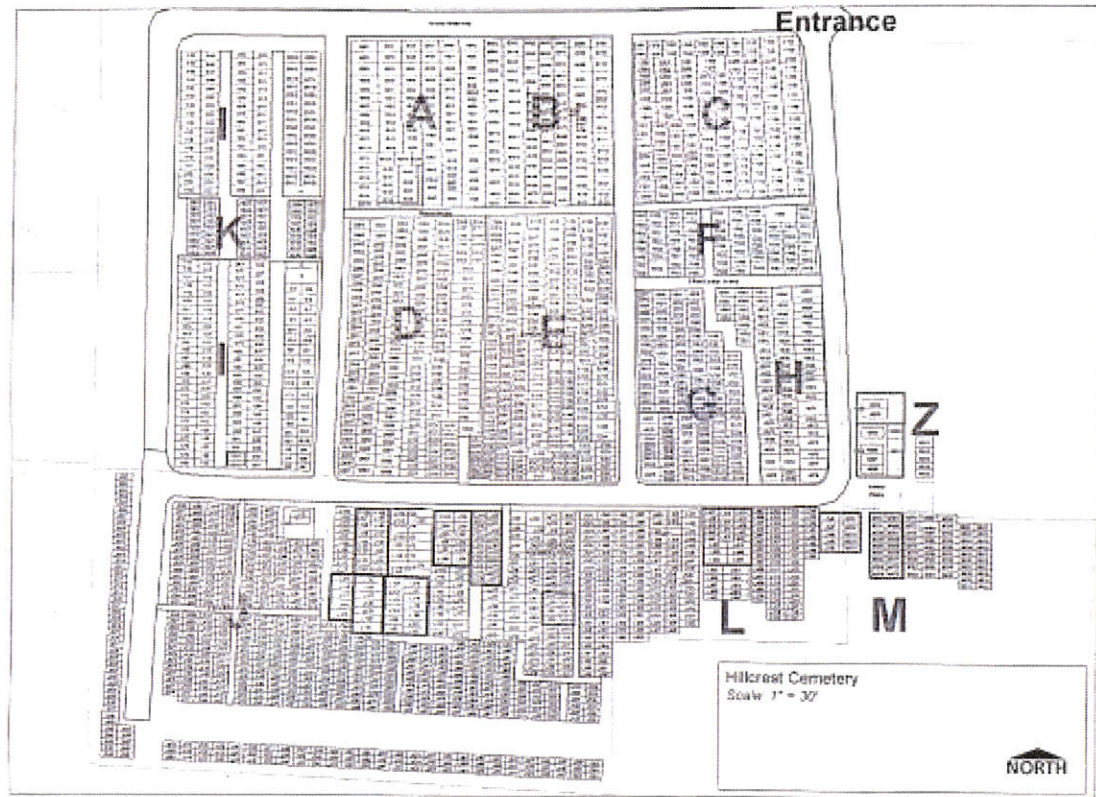
LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_East Elevation_Sumner headstone



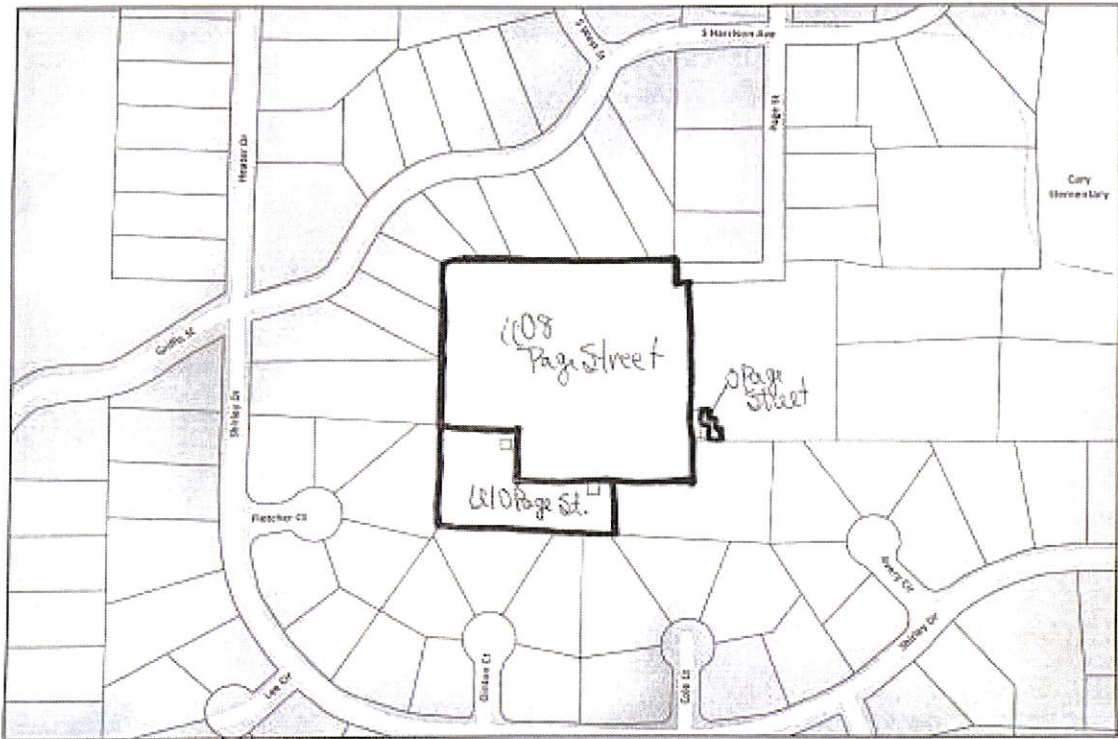
LM_Hillcrest Cemetery_East Elevation_broken Headstone

10. Floor Plan (for buildings and structures)
N/A

11. Maps



Hillcrest Plot Map



Hillcrest Cemetery, 0, 608, 610 Page Street

Local landmark boundary

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1 inch = 200 feet

Disclaimer:
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Map showing boundaries (0, 608, 610 Page Street)