

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR

Fayetteville

MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR THEMATIC NOMINATION

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Haymount District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Please see continuation sheets and attached maps.

CITY, TOWN

Fayetteville

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

7th

STATE

North Carolina

CODE
037

COUNTY

Cumberland

CODE

051

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Offices

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Register of Deeds, Cumberland County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 2039

CITY, TOWN

Fayetteville

STATE

North Carolina

28302

6 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Linda Jasperse, Principal Investigator, City of Fayetteville

ORGANIZATION

Consultant for Survey and Planning Branch

DATE

December 13, 1982

STREET & NUMBER

Division of Archives and History, 109 E. Jones Street 1-919-733-6545

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Raleigh

STATE

North Carolina 27611

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The primarily residential Haymount District is located approximately one mile west of the city center at Market Square and is connected to it by Hay Street, one of the four main axes radiating from the downtown square. The district is situated on the steep incline which connects lands near the river bottoms with those of the elevated western regions. When it was developing in the nineteenth century, Haymount--the name which by 1801 was fixed to these elevated lands--bordered but was situated outside of the city limits. It was not until approximately 1910 that lower Haymount residences on Hale Street, Brandt's Lane, Hillside Avenue, Athens Avenue, and Hay Street up to Fountainhead Lane were incorporated into the city limits. What was once a sparsely settled area with scattered but substantial houses is now a full-fledged suburban neighborhood with a total of forty-one dwellings.

The dwellings were constructed in a 130 year time span--between c. 1817 and c. 1950--and together form one of Fayetteville's oldest and most cohesive neighborhoods. The structures parallel the general architectural and historical development of the area and represent a full range of styles from Federal and Greek Revival to Bungalow and Colonial Revival. One very important building which served an educational function rather than residential-- the Donaldson Academy c. 1834-1835--was situated at the northwest corner of Hay Street and Hillside Avenues and not only formed a neighborhood focal point but functioned as a stimulus to development. (The lot supported one other school and is at present vacant). Today, the neighborhood character is maintained by forty-one dwellings, approximately eighty percent of which are frame and the rest--all except one built between c. 1925 and c. 1950--brick or brick veneer.

Houses in the district are arranged along streets which form a rough grid pattern, with Hale Street and Hillside Avenue running perpendicular to Brandt's Lane and Hay Street and the major part of Athens Avenue paralleling Hay Street. Until 1900, the area was dotted by scattered buildings mostly dating to the antebellum period. As Haymount followed the course of suburban development in the early twentieth century, new construction gradually filled in the vacant spaces between existing buildings. Approximately eighty percent of the dwellings present in the district were built between 1900 and 1930, with the remaining twenty percent divided almost evenly between the pre-1900 and post-1930 periods. The result is a fine residential mix with an overlay of at least six major nineteenth and twentieth century styles.

This lower Haymount neighborhood earned a reputation as a fashionable area very early in the nineteenth century which has been maintained throughout its history. It was largely due to the fact that persons prominent in the history of Fayetteville, such as E.J. Hale, Robert Strange, and members of the Rose family, built stylish homes there. Their homes constitute the bulk of the nineteenth century properties in the district and exhibit a range of styles from Federal to Victorian.

The earliest extant residence in the Haymount District is that known locally as the Robert Strange Town House c. 1817. It was probably one of the

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date entered

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first to be built and it dominates a choice, commanding site with an unobstructed view of the town below. The main block of the frame house is two stories tall with front and rear porches, a hip roof, end chimneys, and--although altered over the years--characteristic Federal detailing. The Hale Street facade--once the rear but now the front--has, for example, a Palladian entrance with sidelights, flanking pilasters, and a spoked fanlight. This characteristic feature is shared by other Fayetteville buildings c. 1789 - c. 1832 such as the Cool Spring Tavern and the Belden-Horne House. The house also has at least one interior mantel dating to the Federal period, which has the characteristic three-part form and fluted pilasters.

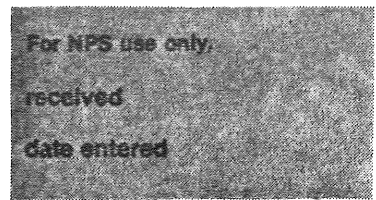
The E.J. Hale House appeared across Hale Street and one block south c. 1847. The two-story five-bay brick house shows the influence of the Greek Revival, especially with regard to the formal Doric front porch and the front entrance which has the characteristic sidelights and transom. Its hip roof is graced with bracketed eaves, characteristic of the then-popular Italianate, and small decorative gables with cut stencil faces at the front and sides. The mixture of early Victorian stylistic influences on the E.J. Hale House help to distinguish it from other period houses in the Haymount District and Fayetteville in general. The home of the distinguished editor of the Fayetteville Observer was a landmark in the mid-nineteenth century architectural landscape and often mentioned in period accounts and reminiscences.

The Smith-Lauder House appeared approximately seven years later on Hillside Avenue, which was theretofore undeveloped. The house was built by John Smith, a Scottish immigrant and stonemason who was associated with the rebuilding of the state capitol in Raleigh. He and his friend, George Lauder, also a stonemason who came to live in the house after Smith's death, settled in Fayetteville and continued practicing their trade locally. The two-story three-bay, frame house is an exquisite example of the Greek Revival with a pedimented gable front and diminutive pedimented portico protecting the side-hall-plan entrance, both reminiscent of the classical temple form. Fenestration includes enlarged 6/6 window sash and an entrance featuring sidelights and a transom, both typical of the Greek Revival. The interior is distinguished by several marble mantels exhibiting Greek Revival post-and-lintel construction, which are products of the owner's handwork.

Also built during the antebellum period were the two-story frame Greek Revival/Italianate Donaldson Academy c. 1834 at the northwest corner of what is now Hillside and Hay Streets, and the principal's house one block north approximately one year later. The Donaldson Academy lot is now vacant, but the former principal's house still stands. It started out as a three-bay two-story frame house with a gable roof, shed porch, and rear ell which may have been an independent or pre-existing structure. It was modified in 1895 by its owners, the Edward Lee Clarks, in the Victorian manner which was then in vogue. They added two upstairs rooms, a rear kitchen wing, and its most distinguishing feature, a wraparound porch which is two tiers in height at the front center and

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has a corner gazebo. This house, named the Colton-Clark-Monaghan House after successive owners, set a stylistic standard which influenced neighborhood structures for approximately ten years and formed the bridge between architecture of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The Etta Bell Clark Monaghan House just north maintains direct links with its neighbor both stylistically and historically. The house was built around 1900 by the Clarks for their daughter, Etta Bell, upon her marriage to Edward Monaghan. The "Wedding Gift House" is a unique, delightful one-and-one-half story Victorian cottage with a wraparound front porch featuring delicate millwork such as turned balusters, posts, spindles, and sawn brackets. Gable front bays with cutwork brackets project from the front and south sides. The entire house is capped by a steep pyramidal roof, shared only by a classically-ornamented dwelling across the street at 214 Hillside Avenue and one other Haymount structure not located within the district.

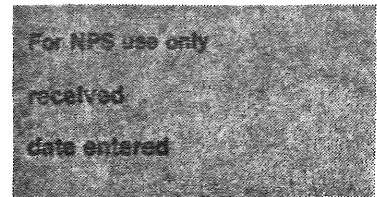
Four neighboring dwellings--at 708, 710, and 712 Athens Avenue and 112 Hillside Avenue--are plain Victorian buildings which were erected during the first decade of the twentieth century. Strong stylistic similarities between the structures suggest that they were built as a group. Each two-story frame house has a pedimented gable front and projecting side bay. Except for alterations made to the house at 712 Athens Avenue, the structures have hip-roof porches which vary in treatment, from turned posts and delicate brackets at 710 Adams Avenue to rectilinear columns with squared capitals next door at 708.

Colonial Revival was the favored style of the early twentieth century, and new construction, especially that which appeared so rapidly in the area of the Haymount District, reflected the new preferences. Approximately one-fourth of the forty-one structures in the district were built between 1910 and 1930 and are colonial inspired. A particularly robust example is located at 109 Hale Street. The two-and-one-half story five-bay frame house is replete with detail from its brick foundation to its hip roof with gable interruptions. The first floor is sheltered by a massive porch which wraps around two sides. The central entrance bay has a door with sidelights on the first floor, a three-part door-window combination on the second, and a trio of gable dormers above. The interior of the house has notable woodwork including wainscoting, beamed ceilings, and two-tiered Colonial Revival mantels in the principal rooms. Most of the Colonial Revival structures are not quite as robust as this example but do share similar features and styling. It was favored by merchants, industrialists, and professionals who built homes in the lower Haymount neighborhood in the first several decades of the twentieth century.

The construction firm of E.W. Reinecke and even the man himself (who lived on Hillside and Athens Avenues briefly) promoted the use of colonial forms in area residential architecture. He is known to be associated with modernizations of porch design on new construction with structures located at 215, 218, 229, and 230 Hillside Avenue and 716 Athens Avenue. A typical example of his

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favorite design is the handsome Colonial Revival Charles G. Rose House built c. 1911. Reinecke replaced the original front porch in the 1950s with a portico supported by Corinthian columns and capped by a balustrade. In comparison, the house at 716 Athens Avenue c. 1925 bears a portico of similar design but is two stories in height.

The bungalow was also commonly used in early Fayetteville residential architecture and almost as many houses in the district area show its influence as the Colonial Revival. A typical bungalow is one-and-one-half stories in height with shingling, a gable front or gable front porch, bracketed eaves, and pier-and-post porch construction. A group of three bungalows at 219, 223, and 225 Hillside Avenue built by members of the Rose family exhibit these characteristic features. However, several exceptions exist, most notably the three bungalows on Hale Street which are built of brick veneer and the one at 108 Hillside Avenue which is over two stories in height.

Between 1920 and 1950, revival styles were predominantly used in new construction. Versions of the Colonial Revival, along with Tudor and/or Elizabethan Revival, continued to be popular. A very fine example of a house showing the Tudor influence is Dr. R.L. Pittman's residence c. 1925 at 645 Hay Street. It is a two-and-one-half story combination brick/stone veneer house with front gable peaks ornamented in old English fashion. The house reinforces the area's reputation for elegance with its fenced, manicured grounds and opulent European interior and furnishings, and features the more durable building materials favored after the first quarter of the century.

The Haymount District is presently in a good state of preservation. Although some houses along Hale, Athens, and Hay Street have been converted to rental units, most of the pivotal and contributing properties enjoy the stability of being owner-occupied. Rezoning of the area along Hay Street now permits professional use of existing structures, and both a law firm and interior decorator/architect's firm have moved in or are in the process of moving into structures at 713 and 717 Hay Street, respectively.

HAYMOUNT DISTRICT

FAYETTEVILLE MULTIPLE RESOURCE NOMINATION

Inventory Listing: Explanatory Notes

1. All entries in the inventory listings are numbered and keyed by that number to accompanying inventory maps.
2. Dates of construction for individual buildings within the districts were determined by appeal to a range of sources, the chief one being Sanborn Insurance Maps available for Fayetteville in 1885, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1908, 1914, 1923, and 1930. References to the maps for dating purposes are sometimes given as 1923-1930(SM) in the individual entries, for example, which means that the building did not appear on the 1923 map but did on the 1930 map, giving an approximate range for date of construction. Others are indicated by a simple reference such as "appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map", which means that the area was first depicted extensively on the 1914 maps and that the building was already present. If no reference to the Sanborn Maps is given, then the date listed was determined by deed research, local reports, business directories, and/or city directories. All dates are color-coded on the accompanying inventory maps.
3. All buildings within the districts are coded to indicate their importance and relative value to the district as a whole and these assessments are, in turn, color coded on the inventory maps. The following classifications were used:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| P - Pivotal | Those properties which, because of their historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics, play a primary, central or "pivotal" role in establishing the qualities for which the district is significant. |
| C - Contributing | Those properties which, while not pivotal, are supportive of, and contribute to, the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant. |
| F - Fill | Those properties which have neither an especially positive nor an especially negative impact on the general characteristics of the district. |
| I - Intrusive | Those properties which have a definite negative impact on the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant. |
| VL - Vacant Lot | Grass or dirt-covered area, not used as parking lot, but also not intended as a planned green space or park. |

Haymount District: Inventory Listing

1. Greenbank
630 Hay Street
Mrs. N.B. Williams
630 Hay Street
Fayetteville, NC 28301
c. 1847
P

Greenbank was the antebellum home of Edward J. Hale, editor and publisher of the Fayetteville Observer from 1825 to 1865. It was one of the homes which gave the lower Haymount neighborhood a reputation for elegance. The house is brick, five bays across, two stories tall, and has a steeply pitched hip roof. It is distinguished by a hip roof porch which has a formal Doric entablature (its frieze, for example, is adorned with metopes, triglyphs, and guttae) and five fluted Doric columns. Fenestration consists of 9/9 lights window on the first story, 6/6 on the second, and a formal side front entrance with sidelights and a multi-light transom. The hip roof has bracketed eaves and small decorative gables with cut stencil faces at the front and sides. Two main interior chimneys are plastered, paneled, and have stepped stacks.
2. House
107 Hale Street
Alvin and Betty Turner
719 Kooler Circle
Fayetteville, NC 28305
1923-1930 (SM)
C

This one-and-one half story gable-front brick veneer bungalow features a one-story full facade hip roof porch with typical pier-and-post construction.
3. House
109 Hale Street
Benjamin W. Hill
109 Hale Street
Fayetteville, NC 28301
Appears on the 1914
Sanborn Map
C

This balloon-frame house is a fine example of the early twentieth century Colonial Revival style. It is five bays across, two-and-one-half stories tall, and replete with detail from its brick foundation to its hip roof gable interruptions. The first floor is sheltered by a one story porch which wraps around two sides. The central entrance bay contains a door flanked by sidelights on the first floor and a three part part door/window combination on the second. A massive gable roof dormer, flanked by two smaller pedimented ones, dominates the hip roof. The interior of the house has notable woodwork with wainscoting, beamed ceilings, and two-tiered Colonial Revival mantels in several main floor rooms.
4. House
111 Hale Street
Mary C. Huske
111 Hale Street
Fayetteville, NC 28301
1927
C

Two-and-one half story brick Tudor Revival style house is distinguished by rusticated trim around the arched front door, a tall, asymmetrical gable peak above the entrance bay, and gable wall dormers at the front roof-line.

5. House
115 Hale Street
Ira Julian
Fayetteville, NC 28301
1914-1923 (SM)
C

One-and-one half story wooden-shingled gable-front bungalow. Its complementary gable-front porch with heavy brackets under the eaves and brick pillars dominates the facade.

6. Robert Strange Town House
114 Hale Street
Lloyd Hembre
114 Hale Street
Fayetteville, NC 28301
c. 1817
P

The Robert Strange Town House is the earliest structure standing in the Haymount District. It was one of two occupied by prominent lawyer/statesman/author Robert Strange, the other being his country house, "Myrtle Hill", which still stands north of Fayetteville. The town house is said to have been a gift to Strange and his wife, Jane Rebecca from Jane's father, William Kirkland. The tradition also holds that Kirkland also built a house next door for another married daughter, but the house has since been destroyed.

The Robert Strange Town House is situated on a commanding site overlooking the city below. Although it has been altered over the years, it still retains its basic two-story frame construction with hip roof and end chimneys and fine Federal detailing. This is especially apparent at the three-bay streetside (once the rear, now the front) where the center entrance has characteristic sidelights, flanking pilasters and a spoked fanlight and the interior which retains at least one fine three-part mantel. The front entrance is shielded by a less than full-facade hip-roof porch supported by square-in-section columns, while the five-bay rear elevation is spanned by a one-story full-facade porch. The house's north wing was once a freestanding one-story building traditionally thought to have been Robert Strange's former law office.

7. Vacant Lot
Lloyd E. and Ann Bell Hembre
114 Hale Street
Fayetteville, NC 28301

Well treed, grassy lot adjoining Robert Strange Town House lot and under the same ownership.

8. House
108 Hale Street
Charles McLamb
108 Hale Street
Fayetteville, NC 28301
1923-1930 (SM)
C

Small brick veneer bungalow with two clipped front end gables. The porch, which spans only part of the front facade, has a half-hip roof and typical bungalow pier and post supports.

9. House
106 Hale Street
Methodist College, Inc.
6000 Ramsey Street
Fayetteville, NC 28301
1923-1930 (SM)
C
Exhibits the same basic construction as 108 Hale Street with the main difference being that the one-story front porch spans the entire front facade.
10. House
647 Brandt's Lane
Virginia W. Little
1325 Woodland Drive
Fayetteville, NC 28301
1923-1930 (SM)
F
Oversized two-story brick house with truncated hip roof, entrance accented by gable surround, and screened sunroom on the east side.
11. General Motors Acceptance Corporation Building
654 Hay Street
Baker & Baker
P.O. Box 11700
Columbia, SC 29211
1967
I
Modern, one-story brick office building.
12. House
108 Hillside Avenue
Marjorie M. Jordan
108 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
1914-1923 (SM)
C
The house exhibits bungalow styling, which is atypical for a house two-and-one-half stories in height. It is characterized by irregular massing and bold features, such as a gable roof porch with a wide, notched-end verge board, a similarly styled front gable with heavy brackets and lattice-work, and a slight shed dormer along the roof. The structure's white trim and dark wood shingling provide a strong visual contrast.
13. House
112 Hillside Avenue
Thomas McCoy
112 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
c. 1905
C
Two-story three-bay frame house with side wings and rear ell and distinguished by a hip roof porch. With its side-hall plan and two story side bay with pedimented gable it resembles the two houses at 708 and 710 Athens Street. The architectural and structural similarities between the buildings suggests that they were built as a group around the turn of the century.
14. House
114 Hillside Avenue
Rev. A.A. Markley III
114 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
Appears on Sanborn Maps
updated c. 1950
F
Modern two-story five-bay Colonial-inspired brick house with two-story front portico.

15. Smith-Lauder House
118 Hillside Avenue
Phillip B. Harris
118 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
c. 1853
P
- This Greek Revival house was built during the antebellum period the home of John Smith and, later, George Lauder, both marble and stone masons associated with the rebuilding of the state capitol and active locally. Lauder's marble yard was located near Hay and Old Streets downtown, and from there he made objects like signed tombstones which are found throughout the state. The Smith-Lauder house stands as one of the purest examples of the Greek Revival style in Fayetteville, reflecting a Greek temple form through its pedimented gable front and complementary diminutive pedimented portico. The three-bay two-story dwelling is distinguished by a side-hall plan. The primary entrance is characteristically highlighted by sidelights and transom. Its pedimented portico is supported by paired square-in-section columns with recessed panels and similar pilasters. Windows have 6/6 lights, plan surrounds, and louvered shutters. The interior is graced with original marble mantels in two main lower floor rooms as well as a graceful half-turn staircase.
16. House
122 Hillside Avenue
Hampton Johnson
122 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
1923-1930 (SM)
F
- Two-story three-bay gable-front brick house with three semi-circular French doors on the first floor and 6/6 windows on the second. A flagstone front terrace replaces the more characteristic porch format.
17. House
204 Hillside Avenue
Robert B. Ray
204 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
Appears on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
- Two-and-one half story frame turn-of-the century dwelling distinguished by a substantial kitchen/dining room north wing. The house's most prominent feature is the front porch which spans two of the four front bays and has clustered square-in-section flat panel columns supporting its pedimented gable roof. This gable corresponds with the pedimented front of the main roof above. The grounds, which from the rear overlook Fayetteville city, are spacious, grassy, terraced, and surrounded by a pidgeonhole brick wall.
18. House
208 Hillside Avenue
Ellen H. Scott
208 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
Appears on 1923 Sanborn Map
F
- Simple one-and-one half story three-bay gable house with a single shed dormer and a porch supported by plain Doric columns.

19. House
210 Hillside Avenue
Milton R. Wofford
210 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
Appears on 1923 Sanborn Map
F
Common two-story frame house with clipped gable ends. A hip-roof porch with gable interruption spans two of three front bays. Fenestration is both colonial-inspired--the front door has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight--and bungalow-inspired--paired windows have vertically divided upper lights.
20. House
214 Hillside Avenue
Peter M. Cromartie
214 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
Appears on 1923 Sanborn Map
C
The most distinctive feature of this one-and-one half story frame house is its pyramidal roof accented by front and side pedimented gable interruptions and a front gable dormer. It is only one of three structures on Haymount with a similar roof style. This house is also distinguished by a wraparound front porch with Ionic columns and three interior chimneys with robustly corbelled caps.
21. Dr. A.S. Rose House
218 Hillside Avenue
John S. Pollard
218 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
Appears on 1923 Sanborn Map
C
Handsome Colonial Revival two-story five-bay gable-roof frame house. Its central entrance consists of a single leaf door with traceried sidelights and elliptical fanlight. The entrance is protected by a gable hood with heavy supporting brackets, remodeled by mid-century owner and local contractor/builder E.W. Reinecke. Above on the second floor is a handsome Palladian window. Other fenestration consists of shuttered windows with single lower lights and vertically divided upper lights, more typical of the bungalow style rather than the Colonial Revival style. The house was built by Dr. A.S. Rose, uncle of Charles G. Rose Jr. who owns the house at 215 Hillside Avenue.
22. House
224 Hillside Avenue
Nancy H. Bruns
224 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
Appears on 1923 Sanborn Map
C
Two-and-one half story turn-of-the-century cross-gable frame house. The original plan seems to have been maintained except for alterations to the front porch area which is now enclosed. The present entryway is flanked by two two-story Doric columns. Windows are generally 1/1 double sash shuttered, except those in the gable face, which have vertical division terminating in diamond-shaped points. This gives the house a late Victorian character.

23. House
228 Hillside Avenue
Jennie S. Bleecker
228 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
c. 1925
C
- Colonial elements are combined in this two-story frame house, the most prominent being the immense Dutch Colonial gambrel roof and the gable porch hood, which protects an entrance framed by sidelights and an elliptical fan light. Roof treatment is paralleled in a commercial context by the roof on the 1911 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad station in downtown Fayetteville. An unusual feature of this house is the placement of the primary chimney, which rests against the front of the building and intersects a shed dormer projecting slightly from the roof face.
24. House
230 Hillside Avenue
Frances Rankin
230 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
c. 1935
C
- Built by Reinecke Construction Company, this Colonial house exhibits two-story five-bay gable roof construction similar to that at 218 Hillside Avenue. A pedimented gable hood with dentil trim and Tuscan columns protects the central entrance. A small shed addition extends from the north elevation.
- 25., 26. Vacant Lots
S.C. Rankin Estate
P.O. Box 53231
Fayetteville, NC 28305
- Two wooded lots.
27. C. Williams Sandrock House
229 Hillside Avenue
Jonathan E. Courtney
229 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
c. 1924 (Business Directory)
C
- Also associated with the long and prolific building career of E.W. Reinecke, this one-and-one-half-story frame house has a five-bay front with a central entrance and a steeply sloping gable roof pierced by two gable dormers. Its front portico has clustered Tuscan columns. It was the home of local early twentieth-century produce wholesaler and businessman, C. William Sandrock.
28. House
227 Hillside Avenue
Mrs. Steadman B. Bryan
227 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
Appears on 1923 Sanborn Map
C
- Shingled bungalow with prominent bracketed gable front and slender pier and post porch. Windows are paired sash with vertically-divided upper lights and single lower lights. This bungalow is large enough to host a major cross-gable section.
29. Mary Rockwell Rose House
225 Hillside Avenue
Allene Moffitt
225 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
c. 1910
C
- Typical shingled one-story bungalow with two bracketed front gables, a large one above the main block and a smaller one covering the open front porch. Main front windows are three-part with vertically-divided upper sash. This was originally the home of Mary Rockwell Rose, the great-aunt of Charles Rose, Jr. who now owns the house at 215 Hillside Avenue.

30. Rev. John and Mamie Rose House
 223 Hillside Avenue
 Quaker House of Fayetteville Inc.
 223 Hillside Avenue
 Fayetteville, NC 28301
 Appears on 1923 Sanborn Map
 C
31. Thomas D. Rose House
 219 Hillside Avenue
 Eloise S. Jenkins
 219 Hillside Avenue
 Fayetteville, NC 28301
 Appears on 1923 Sanborn Map
 C
32. Charles G. Rose House
 215 Hillside Avenue
 Charles G. Rose, Jr.
 215 Hillside Avenue
 Fayetteville, NC 28301
 1911
 P
- Similarly styled one-story frame bungalow with a screened-in front porch. Both eyelid gables and shed dormers distinguish the roof. This was originally the home of Rev. John and Mamie Rose, the brother and sister-in-law of George McNeill Rose whose house stood several house lots to the south, and great uncle and aunt of Charles G. Rose, Jr. who now owns the house at 215 Hillside Avenue.
- This shingled house is also a bungalow, but is distinguished from the other three on the street by its 8/1 windows and atypical hip roof which also protects the engaged porch. The living room has paneled wainscot and heavy exposed ceiling beams. Thomas D. Rose, uncle of Charles G. Rose, Jr. originally owned this house.
- This two-and-one-half story frame house with hip roof is a significant and handsome example of the early twentieth century Colonial Revival style. Its three bay front facade consists of a central entrance by and flanking bays with 15/1 sash windows. The single leaf entrance is surrounded by sidelights and a transom containing diamond-paned leaded glass. Bold features are present throughout; the front portico, for example, is supported by Corinthian columns and capped by a balustrade, wide eaves are adorned with closely-spaced brackets, and a front gable dormer has heavy returns and a modified Palladian window. The diminutive side porch with hip roof also features a heavy balustrade and Corinthian columns. The interior follows a typical double-pile central-hall plan and has a kitchen, butler's pantry, and enclosed porch at the rear. Like other nearby houses, the Charles G. Rose house was remodeled in the 1950's by E.W. Reinecke, local contractor/builder. He gave the house its present front portico, a favored addition.
- The house was built in 1911 by Charles G. Rose and is presently owned by his son, Charles G. Rose, Jr. It has housed three generations of Roses, including Charles Jr's. children. The Rose family influence in the Hillside area is strong, for Charles Rose's father, George McNeill Rose, established his homeplace one block south c. 1880. Although that house has been demolished, other Hillside Avenue houses associated with Rose family members--218, 219, 223, 225--still stand.

33. Vacant Lot
Charles G. Rose, Jr.
215 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
Grassy, well-treed lot is unimproved except for a gable-roof frame storage building which goes with the Charles G. Rose House.
34. George McNeill Rose
House Site
Dan and Elizabeth Stout
203 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28302
This was the location of the original George McNeill Rose House which was built c. 1880, burned and rebuilt c. 1884, and demolished c. 1970.
35. House
203 Hillside Avenue
Dan Stout
203 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
c. 1948
F
Brick two-story three-bay gable-end Colonial Revival house with central entrance and pedimented gable portico. The entrance surround consists of sidelights and a transom. Shuttered windows on the first floor are 8/12 and those on the second 8/8.
36. Etta Bell Clark Monaghan
House
119 Hillside Avenue
Reginald M. Barton, Jr.
119 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
c. 1900
P
The Etta Bell Clark Monaghan House is a delightful Victorian cottage built c. 1900 for Miss Bell by her parents, the Edward Lee Clarks, upon the occasion of her marriage to Edward J. Monaghan in that year. The Clarks had been living at 113 Hillside Avenue for about a decade and provided a house for their married daughter so that she could live close by, as was a common practice in Haymount neighborhoods. The one-and-one-half-story frame house is distinguished by a pyramidal roof with gable-roofed bay projections to the front and south side. A porch wraps around the southeast corner to connect the bays, and together show the variety of the Victorian period. The bays have cut work brackets at each cut corner, and the wraparound porch has turned balusters, posts, spindles, and sawn work brackets. This influence is present on the interior also, where mantels are ornamented with sawnwork.
37. Colton-Clark-Monaghan House
also Donaldson Academy
Principal's House
Mrs. L.J. Douglass
113 Hillside Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
c. 1835; remodeled c. 1895
P
Originally a two-story frame gable-end dwelling with rear ell, the house was built c. 1835 for Simeon Colton, the first principal of the nearby Donaldson Academy. He acquired ownership of the house in 1840 but relinquished it before the decade was out as he accepted a new position at Mississippi College in Clinton, Mississippi. The next major owners were Edward Lee and Hattie Clark who lived there throughout the last decade of the nineteenth century. They remodeled the house c. 1895 to give it its present appearance by adding two upstairs rooms, a rear kitchen wing, and the rambling

wraparound Victorian porch with corner gazebo. The Clark's married daughter and son-in-law, Etta Bell and Edward Monaghan, returned to the house after 1907, and it remained family owned until c. 1950.

38. Donaldson Academy Site
Northwest Corner of Hay
and Hillside
City of Fayetteville
Finance Dept., Rm. 216
Fayetteville, NC 28302
Original site of the Donaldson Academy which was chartered in 1832 and opened for classes in 1835; building taken over by Fayetteville City Schools in 1878 and expanded; building demolished and replaced by the Haymount Graded or Grammar School c. 1905 which was enlarged approximately 10 to 15 years later; now demolished all except for a one-story brick cafeteria building built c. 1950.
39. House
708 Athens Avenue
Tracy Hall, Jr.
2800 Maffitt Court
Fayetteville, NC 28303
c. 1905
C
Frame two-story side hall plan house with pedimented gable roof. A two story bay projection stands on the west side; windows are 2/2 sash. The less than full facade front porch, which has a tin-covered half hip roof, is supported by rectilinear columns with squared capitals. An ell and shed room stand at the rear. This house bears marked similarities to those at 112 Hillside Avenue and 710 and 712 Athens Avenue.
40. House
710 Athens Avenue
Theodore O. Rhodes
P.O. Box 3041
Fayetteville, NC 28305
c. 1905
C
Identical to 708 Athens except the porch has turned posts, delicate brackets, a balustrade, and asphalt shingling instead of tin on the hip roof.
41. House
712 Athens Avenue
Alvin A. and Betty Turner
719 Kooler Circle
Fayetteville, NC 28305
c. 1905
F
Two story frame structure with modified cross gable roof which resembles houses at 708 and 710 Athens Avenue. Overbuilt and extensively altered for apartment use.
42. House
716 Athens Avenue
William L. and Linda S. Adams
716 Athens Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28301
c. 1925
C
Known locally as the Blount House, this two-and-one-half story house has bold Colonial Revival features. Three of its five front bays are shielded by a two story portico supported by fluted Corinthian columns and surmounted by a balustrade. The portico protects an elaborate entrance bay with doors on both levels topped by fanlights and flanked by sidelights of varying size and scale. The second floor entrance opens onto a balcony. Remaining fenestration consists of 25/1 sash and three pedimented gable dormers with 12/12 sash windows. The gable

sides of the house are also pedimented (as is the rear wing) and have Palladian windows and modillion trim. The house, like many others in the district, is said to have been remodeled by E.W. Reinecke and certainly follows his favored style.

43. Dr. Raymond L. Pittman House
645 Hay Street
Mrs. W.T. Parker
645 Hay Street
Fayetteville, NC 28301
1923-1930 (SM)
P
- This monumental two-and-one-half story home situated on a spacious, grassy fenced lot resembles a Tudor estate. Its first floor exterior is covered with stone veneer and its second, patterned brick veneer. It has two gable projections at the front which are faced with ornamental strips to resemble Tudor half timbering. The opulent interior of the house has a formal central entrance hall, chandeliers, and fresco work. It is appropriately decorated and furnished with items obtained by its well-known owners, Dr. and Mrs. R.L. Pittman, on their extensive travels.
44. J.F. Gilmore House
653 Hay Street
Raymond L. Pittman
P.O. Box 269
Fayetteville, NC 28302
c. 1912
C
- This two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling is situated on a small rise which gives it a commanding view of Hay Street. The structure's front facade is its most impressive feature with a wraparound porch supported by fluted Doric columns, a front door surrounds comprised of ornamented leaded glass sidelights, corner lights, and a transom, and a gable roof dormer set in the hip roof which boasts wide returns and a modified Palladian window. On the east and west sides of the house are two-story bays each surmounted by a pedimented gable roof. This was the home of Mr. J.F. Gilmore, a local business man associated with the Gilmore-Rankin Lumber Company.
- 45., 46. Vacant Lots
City of Fayetteville
Finance Department, Room 216
Fayetteville, NC 28302
- Two grassy vacant lots both formerly house lots.
47. House
705 Hay Street
C.A. Marsh
502 Cape Fear Avenue
Fayetteville, NC 28303
Appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map
C
- One-and-one-half-story frame house with hip roof and pedimented portico. This portico exhibits bungalow pier and post construction.

48. Harry E. Sheetz House
709 Hay Street
Geneva Grice
P.O. Box 53477
Fayetteville, NC 28305
Marked "being built" on
1914 Sanborn Map
C
49. (Former) First Baptist
Church Pastorium
713 Hay Street
K. Douglas Barfield and
Douglas Canders
713 Hay Street
Fayetteville, NC 28301
1913
C
50. House
717 Hay Street
Haymount Hill Inc.
717 Hay Street
Fayetteville, NC 28301
Appears on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
- Like the house at 653 Hay Street, the Sheetz House is built in the Colonial Revival style. It is similar in size, style, and plan to its neighbor with regard to door, porch, dormer and roof treatment. This was originally the home of Harry E. Sheetz, co-owner of the downtown establishment "Sheetz Furniture House".
- Colonial Revival structure with similarities to those standing at 653 and 709 Hay Street. This frame two story three-bay house has an offset front entrance with sidelights, corner lights, and the transom containing small, square panes. Its main form is "T" shaped with a modified hip roof. It was built by Mr. Gillam for use as the First Baptist Church pastorium, and was actually occupied by only one paster, Dr. Joel Snyder, during his long tenure there. Upon his retirement in 1941, it was sold to a private owner. It has recently been adaptively restored for use as law offices.
- This two-and-one-half story Colonial Revival house has a three bay main block capped by a hip roof and flanked by small enclosed rooms. It is distinguished by a two story replacement portico with fluted square-in-section columns and simple capitals. Interesting interior mantels are pointed to resemble marble, a technique employed by the artisan who also worked at 645 Hay Street. Originally the home of Leighton Huske, it was around 1940 the home Dr. Wade Parker. Dr. Parker's wife was a Pittman, the daughter of the owners of the house at 645 Hay Street, which may help to explain a connection between the two. The house is currently being used as an interior design studio.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

____ NATIONAL

____ STATE

____ **X** LOCAL**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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES**BUILDER/ARCHITECT****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Haymount District, situated on a rise overlooking the town below, is one of Fayetteville's and most intact residential neighborhoods. Centered on Hale Street, Hillside Avenue, Athens Avenue, and Hay Street, the district contains forty-one structures which illustrate the development of residential architecture in Fayetteville from c. 1817 to c. 1950. All of the major national architectural trends during this time span are represented, from the Robert Strange Town House, c. 1817, which is a fine two-story example of Federal architecture, to the Smith-Lauder House, c. 1853, a frame Greek Revival house with a side-hall plan and pedimented roof and portico, to the Etta Bell Clark Monaghan House, c. 1900, a delightful one-story Victorian cottage with pyramidal roof, wraparound porch, and sawnwork. The twentieth century is well represented also with a fine collection of Colonial Revival houses, such as that built by Charles G. Rose in 1911, and numerous bungalows.

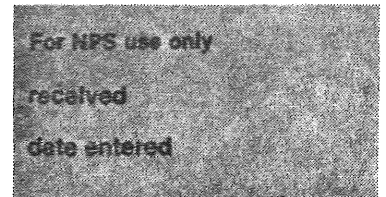
Also significant historically, the neighborhood began to develop west of town on an elevated and picturesque site during the early nineteenth century and was served by westward wagon roads leading from the city. It gained a fashionable reputation early on with the presence of such personages as Robert Strange, prominent lawyer, judge, author, and statesman, and E.J. Hale, editor of the

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. Began to develop on an elevated site west of the town in the early nineteenth century and accessible to town by wagon roads; one of Fayetteville's oldest and most intact residential neighborhoods with stimulus for development provided by desirability of location, accessibility, and the presence of local schools starting with the private Donaldson Academy in the 1830s.
- B. Notable persons in Fayetteville's history such as Robert Strange, E.J. Hale, and members of the Rose family resided in the area and helped to give it a fashionable reputation.
- C. A full range of residential architectural styles from c. 1817 to c. 1950 are represented in the Haymount District and include the Federal-style Robert Strange Town House, c. 1817, the Greek Revival Smith-Lauder House, c. 1853, several lookalike two-story Victorian houses at Hillside and Athens Avenues c. 1905, the Colonial Revival Charles G. Rose House, 1911, a row of bungalows in Hillside Avenue most of which were occupied by members of the Rose family, and the notable Tudor Revival Dr. Raymond L. Pittman, dating to the 1920s, on Hay Street.

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Haymount District Statement of
Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8 Page 2

Fayetteville Observer, whose houses still stand, besides being the location a string of schools, (all of which no longer stand) beginning in the 1830s with a private school known as the Donaldson Academy. Some of the earliest houses of the neighborhood survive intact, and with new construction spanning over a century and a quarter, help to show the variety and importance of Fayetteville's architectural and historical development.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The origins of the residential district at the foot of Haymount date to the second and third decades of the nineteenth century when the first permanent houses were built overlooking the city and when the Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School was established at what is now the northwest corner of Hay Street and Hillside Avenue. Fayetteville's early development corresponded with three distinct local topographical divisions, and Haymount, the highest in elevation and the farthest west from the Cape Fear River, was the last to be settled. It is mentioned by name in records as early as 1801, and was intersected by westward wagon roads such as the Yadkin Road which reached to the Dan River. Because of its healthful elevation, proximity to Fayetteville, and location on major transportation routes, Haymount was influenced profoundly by settlement activity in the Upper Cape Fear River Valley.

The earliest extant building in the Haymount District is the Robert Strange Town House, a two story frame house with a hip roof and Federal detailing built c. 1817. Strange, an illustrious judge, lawyer, author, and statesman, purchased improved property at the foot of Haymount from George McNeill in 1818, the year following his marriage to Jane Rebecca Kirkland¹. Local tradition states that Jane's father, William Kirkland, built the house for his daughter upon her marriage to Robert Strange. The fact that Strange acquired the property from McNeill in 1818 does not discredit the tradition, since McNeill and Kirkland were business partners and could very likely have entered into an unrecorded real estate agreement.²

Charles Peter Mallett was the next owner of record and seemed to be fixed in the location by the mid-1820s after Strange relocated to his country home or plantation at Myrtle Hill.³ Mallett, like Strange, was a prominent local figure; he was a landowner, prosperous merchant, and instrumental in establishing the Rockfish Manufacturing Company, a leading local antebellum textile concern. Like Strange, he also maintained a country residence in addition to one near town. Mallett's Haymount residence is mentioned specifically in an 1848 North Carolinian advertisement which states that it was beautiful, well-known, enjoyed a commanding site overlooking town, and implied that it was a self-contained complex with "stables and outhouses of all kinds."⁴ Although Mallett had already sold the house in 1843, his name was long associated with it.⁵ It was people like Strange and Mallett who gave the lower

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Please see continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx. 28 acres

Please see continuation sheets.

UTM REFERENCES

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

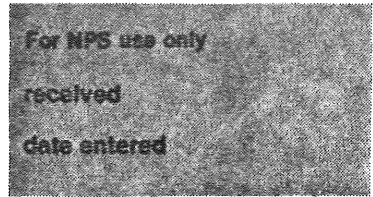
B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see continuation sheets and map section.

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Haymount District Significance/
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Haymount neighborhood a fashionable reputation, and who with houses like the one now on Hale Street set standards for design, style, and substance.

One factor which encouraged further development was the establishment of the Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School in the 1830s at what is now the northwest corner of Hay Street and Hillside Avenue. It acted as a magnet to attract further residential population. The school was chartered on 3 April 1833 and opened for the 1835 winter session "in a new building provided for that purpose, on Hay Mount." The erection of a two story frame school was made possible by subscription and donation, such as that by Robert Donaldson who requested that the proceeds from the sale of a piece of land that he gave should be "invested in the principal or main academic building, and that the said institution may be open to all without sectarian discrimination or preference..."⁷ The school was named after this man.

Donaldson Academy opened in January, 1835 with Simeon Colton as the first principal. Colton was educated in New England and was ordained in the Congregational Church of the Salem Massachusetts Association. He served mainly in the field of education and in 1833, after relocating to Fayetteville, he became the principal or headmaster of the Academy and served as such until 1846.⁸ Colton lived just north of the two-story frame school in a house which, though overbuilt, still stands. He was succeeded in the capacity of principal by fine educators such as the Rev. W. Johnson and Captain S.C. Rankin.⁹ Although the Manual Labor Department of the Academy was closed in 1840 due to lack of funds, general operations continued throughout the decades until 1878 when the buildings were taken over by the Fayetteville Graded Schools.¹⁰ Donaldson Academy's reputation was widespread, and from its tradition of academic excellence, along with that of earlier schools like the Fayetteville Academy, grew the local public school movement of the late nineteenth century.¹¹

Another prominent person associated with the lower Haymount neighborhood was E.J. Hale. His house stood across the lane from the Strange/Mallett home at the northwest corner of present-day Hay and Hale streets. Hale built the house soon after he purchased the lot in 1847 and retained ownership of it until 1869.¹² Its imposing facade and expansive spaces were appropriate for a man with a reputation like E.J. Hale's. He was best known as editor and publisher of the Fayetteville Observer from 1825 to 1865, a career which came to an abrupt end when the newspaper offices were destroyed along with many other local buildings during General William Tecumseh Sherman's occupation of Fayetteville in 1865.¹³

Built soon after Hale's residence was the Smith-Lauder House c. 1853 just one street west. It was erected as the permanent residence of John Smith, an artisan from Scotland who helped finish the cut stone work on the newly rebuilt North Carolina State Capitol building. George Lauder was another native of Scotland who did the same, and the two "stone cutters" afterward settled in

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received
date entered

Haymount District	Significance/ Historical Background	Item number	8	Page	3
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Fayetteville and opened a marble yard.¹⁴ Evidence of their close relationship is apparent, for Lauder was named the guardian of Smith's six minor children (the youngest named "George L.") and executor of his will, responsibilities which he assumed after Smith's death in 1859.¹⁵

The Smith family, along with their new guardian and a Miss Christina Clow, a niece of Lauder's who came from Scotland to help with housekeeping responsibilities, continued to live in the Haymount residence.¹⁶ Lauder also continued to operate his downtown marble yard, turning out items like tombstones which are still found in graveyards all over Cumberland County. Because of Smith's debts, the sale of the house and lot was necessitated, and in 1878, George Lauder as executor transferred the deed to Miss Clow for \$1500.¹⁷ It remained in the family throughout the early twentieth century.¹⁸

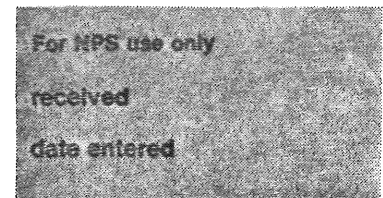
By the eve of the Civil War, the residential character of the lower Haymount district was firmly established. The area was remembered in this way by Mrs. Eliza Tillinghast Stinson in 1910:

...The corporate limits (of Fayetteville) were at the foot of Haymount, but practically "The Hill" settlement was a part of the town. It was laid off in streets and squares and the residents, my father being one, were almost without exception men doing business in town. Several of our largest dealers and most prominent lawyers lived there, and every morning early, numbers of one-horse rockaways might be seen conveying them down the hill to business, and their daughters to school. The handsome residence surrounded with flowers, immediately to the right as you left behind the town proper, was the home of the late E.J. Hale, editor of the Observer. On the hill were the most beautiful flower gardens and some of the handsomest houses...¹⁹

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, building concentration gradually grew more dense. Residential development at the north end of Hillside Avenue was stimulated by the Rose family. George McNeill Rose, noted lawyer, member of the General Assembly for three sessions, and Speaker of the House in 1883,²⁰ established his home about mid-block on the west side of Hillside Avenue c. 1880. The house burned and was rebuilt in 1884. In 1911, George McNeill's son, Charles G., built a Colonial Revival house one lot north of his father's. The original homeplace has been demolished, but Charles G. Rose Jr. still owns and lives in his father's early twentieth century house. Other members of the illustrious Rose family also established homes on nearby parcels; bungalows at 219, 223, and 225 Hillside Avenue were owned by Thomas D. Rose (Charles G. Rose Jr.'s uncle), the Rev. John and Mamie Rose (George McNeill Rose's brother and sister-in-law and Charles G. Rose Jr.'s great aunt and uncle), and Mary Rockwell Rose (Charles G. Rose Jr.'s great aunt). The house at 218 Hillside Avenue was built by Dr. A.S. Rose, a prominent local physician and uncle of Charles G. Rose Jr.²¹ The Roses influenced the development of the lower Haymount neighborhood greatly and played an important part in the advancement of the community in general.

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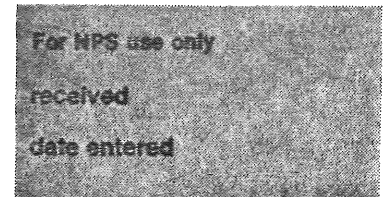
Evidences of other turn-of-the century changes also became apparent. By 1889, the (former) Donaldson Academy Principal's House had been purchased by the Edward Lee Clarks. They remodeled the simple two story frame house with rear ell about six years later to give it its present appearance. Besides increasing floor space by adding upstairs rooms and a kitchen, they added the front two-story wraparound Victorian porch. They were the first to have modern improvements like a sewage and an electrical system.

The Clarks had one daughter, Etta Bell, and Clark built a home for her one door north upon the occasion of her marriage to Edward J. Monaghan in 1900. Appropriately named the "Wedding Gift House", the Victorian cottage was home to the Monaghans until 1907 when they moved back into Etta Bell's girlhood home.²³ The main house remained in the Clark and Monaghan families until it was sold in 1955.²⁴

Fayetteville in general experienced rapid growth in the first decades of the twentieth century. Industrial prosperity and transportation improvements as well as the establishment of Camp Bragg about ten miles west of the city in 1918 largely accounted for this. The growth profoundly affected the lower Haymount neighborhood by stimulating new residential development. Vacant areas were gradually filled in. The area became a favored place for merchants, industrialists, and professionals to build houses in keeping with the fashionable reputation the area had gained in the nineteenth century. Hay Street in particular had its share of new construction, attracting people like Dr. R.L. Pittman at 645 Hay Street, Mr. J.F. Gilmore, associated with Gilmore-Rankin Lumber Company, at what is now 653 Hay Street, and Harry Sheetz, co-owner of the downtown establishment "Sheetz Furniture House", at what is now 709 Hay Street.²⁵ New construction throughout the decades included modest houses as well, creating a residential mix spanning the years from 1820 to the present.

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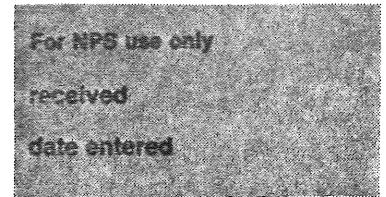
Haymount District Significance/
Continuation sheet Historical Background Item number 8 Page 5

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- ¹Cumberland County Deeds, Book 30, Page 369.
- ²Junior Service League of Fayetteville, Inc., A Guide to Historic Fayetteville and Cumberland County (Fayetteville: Highland Printers, 1976), 29; Lucile Johnson, "Robert Strange Town House--A Home For A Bride," Fayetteville Observer, 2 November 1969.
- ³Cumberland County Deeds, Book 50, Page 478; Cumberland County List of Taxables, Fayetteville District, 1824-1829, Microfilm copy in the Cumberland County Core Collection, Anderson Street Library, Fayetteville, North Carolina.
- ⁴North Carolinian, Advertisement dated 1848 appearing in 6 January 1849 issue.
- ⁵Cumberland County Deeds, Book 50, Page 64; Book 50, Page 522.
- ⁶Cumberland County Deeds, Book 164, Page 484; Wilmington Advertiser, 7 January 1835.
- ⁷Charles L. Coon, Public Education in North Carolina 1790-1840, as quoted in Lucile Johnson, "Donaldson Academy--an Early Fayetteville School", Fayetteville Observer-Times 7 March 1976, p. 2E, hereinafter cited as Johnson, "Early School"; Cumberland County Deeds, Book 40, Page 397.
- ⁸Information provided by Susanne A. Colton, Nashville, Tennessee, as recorded in unpublished document at Big Rockfish Presbyterian Church, RFD 1, Hope Mills, North Carolina.
- ⁹Johnson, "Early School".
- ¹⁰Johnson, "Early School".
- ¹¹Johnson, "Early School"; Cumberland County Deeds, Book 40, Page 397.
- ¹²Cumberland County Deeds, Book 47, Page 32; Book 93, Page 171.
- ¹³John A. Oates, The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear (Charlotte; Dowd Press, Inc., 1950; reprint ed., Raleigh: Litho Industries Incorporated, 1972), 833, hereinafter cited as Oates, Story of Fayetteville.
- ¹⁴Letter written by Jessie W. Brandt, February 1961, in file marked Smith-Lauder House housed at the Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina, hereinafter cited as Jessie Brandt's letter.

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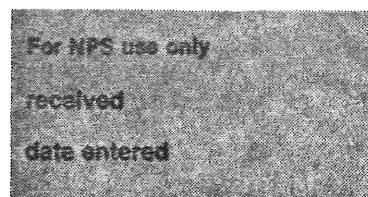


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- 15 Cumberland County Wills, Book C, Page 405.
- 16 Jessie Brandt's letter.
- 17 Cumberland County Deeds, Book 65, Page 126.
- 18 Cumberland County Deeds, Book 322, Page 5.
- 19 Mrs. Eliza Tillinghast Stinson, "Taking of the Arsenal", J.E.B. Stuart Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, War Days in Fayetteville, North Carolina: Reminiscences of 1861 to 1865 (Fayetteville, N.C.: Judge Printing Company, May 1910), 8.
- 20 Oates, Story of Fayetteville, 858.
- 21 Telephone interview with Charles G. Rose, Jr. by Linda Jasperse, 3 March 1982, Fayetteville, North Carolina.
- 22 Lucile Johnson, "The Story of the 'Principal's House'", Fayetteville Observer-Times, 1 Feb. 1976, hereinafter cited as Johnson, "Principal House"; interview with John Monaghan and Miss Monaghan by Dru Haley, 11 November, 1978, Fayetteville, North Carolina.
- 23 Johnson, "Principal's House".
- 24 Cumberland County Deeds, Book 665, Page 199.
- 25 Fayetteville City Directories, 1915-16, 135, 186; 1938, 214.

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U.T.M. COORDINATES
HAYMOUNT DISTRICT

Boundaries

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Southern limit - Pershing St.
Zone 17 Easting 692370
Northing 3880955 | 5. Brandt's Ln.
Zone 17 Easting 692590
Northing 3881230 |
| 2. Northwest limit - unnamed alley
Zone 17 Easting 692370
Northing 3881330 | 6. Eastern limit - Brandt's Ln.
Zone 17 Easting 692700
Northing 3881195 |
| 3. Northern limit - Bragg Blvd.
Zone 17 Easting 692600
Northing 3881510 | 7. Eastern limit - ramp to Hay St.
Zone 17 Easting 692610
Northing 3881080 |
| 4. Northeast limit - Bragg Blvd.
Zone 17 Easting 692670
Northing 3881425 | 8. Southern limit - property line
Zone 17 Easting 692520
Northing 3881000 |

Pivotal Structures

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Robert Strange Town House
Zone 17 Easting 692660
Northing 3881170 | 5. Colton—Clark—Monaghan House
(Donaldson Academy Principal's House)
Zone 17 Easting 692470
Northing 3881180 |
| 2. Greenbank
Zone 17 Easting 692580
Northing 3881100 | 6. Etta Bell—Clark—Monaghan House
Zone 17 Easting 692485
Northing 3881210 |
| 3. Smith—Lauder House
Zone 17 Easting 692530
Northing 3881210 | 7. Dr. R.L. Pittman House
Zone 17 Easting 692540
Northing 3881030 |
| 4. Charles G. Rose House
Zone 17 Easting 692510
Northing 3881360 | |

Contributing Structures
(Geographic Centers)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Hale St. cluster
Zone 17 Easting 692620
Northing 3881140 | 3. Hay St. cluster
Zone 17 Easting 692410
Northing 3881045 |
| 2. Hillside St. cluster
Zone 17 Easting 692560
Northing 3881410 | |

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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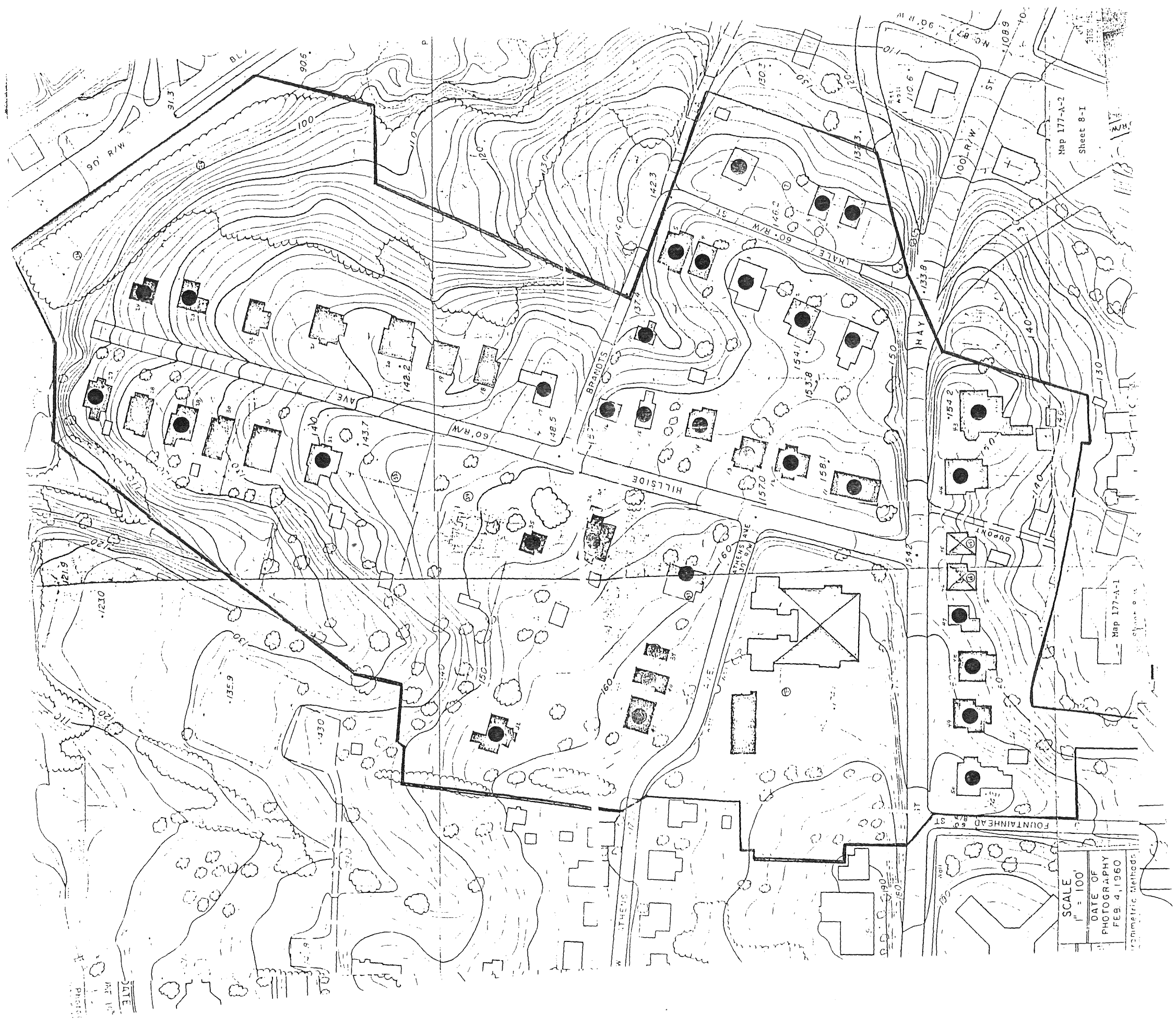
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Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the S.E. corner of Hay St. and Fountainhead Ln. proceed N.W. (321 degrees) for 107 feet across Hay St. to a point, then N. (0 degrees) for 75 feet, then W. (270 degrees) for 18 feet, then N. (0 degrees) for 146 feet, then E. (88 degrees) for 20 feet, then N. (0 degrees) for 34 feet, then E. (93 degrees) for 82 feet, then N. (0 degrees) for 125 feet to Athens Ave., then N.W. (332 degrees) for 52 feet across Athens Ave. to the E. side of the alley where it joins Athens Ave., then N. (2 degrees) for 360 feet, then E. (90 degrees) for 63 feet, then N.E. (19 degrees) for 13 feet, then E. (88 degrees) for 88 feet, then N. (9 degrees) for 73 feet, then N.E. (20 degrees) for 350 feet, then N.E. (18 degrees) for 75 feet, then N.E. (32 degrees) for 177 feet, then E. (94 degrees) for 150 feet to a point in line with the western edge of Hillside Ave., then N.E. (50 degrees) for 123 feet to the W. edge of Bragg Blvd., then S.E. (146 degrees) for 460 feet along the W. edge of the street, then S.W. (197 degrees) for 170 feet, then W. (274 degrees) for 120 feet, then S.W. (203 degrees) for 475 feet across to the S. edge of Brandt's Ln., then S.E. (114 degrees) with Brandt's Ln. for 357 feet, then S.W. (201 degrees) for 131 feet, then S.W. (253 degrees) for 57 feet, then S.W. (257 degrees) for 113 feet to the E. margin of Hale St., then S.W. (204 degrees) for 31 feet to the N.E. corner of Hay and Hale, then S.W. (194 degrees) for 274 feet, then N.W. (287 degrees) for 125 feet, then N.E. (16 degrees) for 23 feet, then N.W. (275 degrees) for 270 feet, then N.E. (11 degrees) for 6 feet, then W. (267 degrees) for 75 feet, then S.W. (187 degrees) for 188 feet to the N. edge of Pershing St., then W. (270 degrees) with Pershing for 38 feet, then N. (2 degrees) for 138 feet, then W. (268 degrees) for 100 feet to the E. edge of Fountainhead Ln., then N. (0 degrees) with Fountainhead Ln. for 210 feet to the beginning.

--Prepared by R. Steven Vitamvas,
Fayetteville MRN Project Assistant



HAYMOUNT HISTORIC DISTRICT
 FAYETTEVILLE, NC
 CUMBERLAND CO.

