OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Historic Resources of Fayetteville, North Carolina (Partial Inventory: Architectural and Historic Resources only, not Archaeological).

and/or common

2. Location

street & number City limits of Fayetteville plus a two mile planning radius ___ not for publication

city, town ___ vicinity of

state code county code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
x district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	___ private	X unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	X work in progress	x educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
Multiple	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	X transportation
Resources	N/A	___ no	___ military	___ other:

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. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Please see continuation sheet. has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___ no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

Fayetteville Multiple Resource Nomination

Individual Structures and Districts

1. Barge's Tavern
2. Mallett House
3. Robert Strange Country House
4. John E. Patterson House
5. Buena Vista
6. Henry McLean House
7. Taylor-Utley House
8. McCall House
9. John Davis House
10. (Former) Waddill's Store
11. (Former) Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company Building
12. Phoenix Masonic Lodge No. 8
13. Camp Ground Methodist Church
14. Edgar Allan Poe House
15. Holt-Harrison House
16. William McDiarmid House
17. John A. Oates House
18. Haymount District
19. Gully Mill
20. Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Passenger Depot
21. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station
22. (Former) Fayetteville Ice and Manufacturing Company: Plant and Engineer's House
23. Market House Square District
24. Prince Charles Hotel
25. M & O Chevrolet Company
26. Carolina Theater
27. (Former) United States Post Office
28. Evans Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church
29. Hay Street Methodist Church
30. First Baptist Church

The idea for a Fayetteville Multiple Resource Nomination germinated during an inventory of Cumberland County's architecturally and historically significant resources performed in 1978 by a team of researchers, Drucilla Haley and Tom Hatley. They produced extensive field notes, a descriptive listing for county properties, and a vast collection of documentary materials (maps, historical photographs, and both primary and secondary sources) during the course of the study. The inventory was completed -- with the primary focus on properties within Fayetteville's historic Haymount neighborhoods -- by the author, Linda Jasperse, after her arrival in July, 1980. The completed inventory formed the basis for both a Fayetteville Multiple Resource Nomination, made up of twenty-eight individual nominations and two districts, and a group of nominations in the county, which consists of one district and fourteen individual properties. Supervised by the local Historic and Scenic Sites Committee and the Division of Archives and History, the author is now bringing these projects to completion.

Other listings in which Fayetteville properties are represented:

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Photographic Archives. Historic American Buildings Survey Photographs. The Cashwell (John E. Patterson, #7, Fayetteville MRN) House and others.

State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina. Measured drawings produced by students of the North Carolina State School of Design, Raleigh, North Carolina, of select Fayetteville Buildings.

Little, Ruth. "The Historical and Architectural Development of the 100 Block of Person Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina: A report prepared for the State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina. 25 April 1972.

1926 Cumberland County Courthouse, in Robert P. Burns, Project Director, <u>100 Courthouses: A Report on North Carolina Judicial Facilities.</u> 2 Vols. Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1978. This provided the basis for a thematic nomination of histpric courthouses across North Carolina.

Fayetteville Properties already listed on the National Register:

Individual Listings:

Sandford House, Heritage Square (Woman's Club)
Oval Ballroom, Heritage Square
Baker-Haigh-Nimocks House, Heritage Square
First Presbyterian Church

Kyle House
St. John's Episcopal Church
St. Joseph's Episcopal Church
Belden-Horne House
Mansard Roof House
Cool Spring Tavern
Westlawn
Market House

District Listing:
Liberty Row

National Historic Landmarks:
Market House

Historic Site Park and Exhibit Center:
North Carolina Arsenal and Arsenal House, 1836-1865. Developed by the Historic and Scenic Sites Committee of Fayetteville in connection with the Division of Archives and History.

Highway Historical Markers:
James C. Dobbin (name)
LaFayette (visited home of Duncan McRae where courthouse now stands)
Old Town Hall
Robert Strange (home and grave)
First Presbyterian Church
Fayetteville State Teacher's College (now Fayetteville State University)
Elliott Daingerfield (home)
<u>The Fayetteville Observer</u>

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
x excellent	x deteriorated	x unaltered	x original site
x good	___ ruins	x altered	x moved date ___
x fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

7A. Physical Description

Geography, Topography and Natural Setting

Fayetteville is situated at the navigable head of the Cape Fear River, a major waterway which links inland southeastern North Carolina with the Atlantic Ocean. Principal tributaries, such as Rockfish Creek and the Lower and Upper Little Rivers, intersect the county of Cumberland in which Fayetteville is located. The city proper has two minor tributaries, Cross Creek and Blount's Creek, coursing within its boundaries.

The piedmont and coastal plain, North Carolina's major central and eastern geographical regions, convergenear the parallel upon which Fayetteville lies. Also, the Cape Fear River Valley forms the head of the sandhill region which extends southward through South Carolina and Georgia. Fayetteville's soils, therefore, are coarsely textured sands, which are typical of the coastal plain region, with clay deposits scattered within. Vegetation was primarily longleaf pine until the forests were destroyed by loggers, turpentine distillers, agriculturists, and those who prevented regenerative forest fires--which eliminated hardwood undergrowth allowing the pines to flourish--from burning. Now, deciduous forests, hardwoods--including scrub-oak like black jack --dominate, which is more typical of the clay-soil piedmont. Where it grows, loblolly pine has taken the place of the longleaf. These drastic changes in vegetation have been wrought only with the last century.

Fayetteville is divided into three distinct topographical divisions which correspond with the natural fall line. That closest to the Cape Fear River is the lowest in elevation and encompasses what was formerly known as Campbelton. A gradual westward incline leads to a second, intermediate division where the downtown business district is situated. The highest elevation occurs in Fayetteville's westernmost sections, such as Haymount, which falls in line with a range of hills transversing northeasterly and southwesterly across the state. Sandy soils predominate in the hilly areas, in contrast to the clay soil deposits which are found at least on the surface of the intermediate and lower levels.

7B. Please see 8B, Historical Development of Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

Early Architecture

The history of permanent settlement in the Upper Cape Fear River Valley dates to the mid-eighteenth century when the trading town of Campbelton was chartered. Provisions were made for orderly development which took the form of a grid street pattern with a public square. Public buildings were erected and minimum housing standards were set. A "good substantial frame house, not of less dimensions than twenty feet of length, and sixteen feet wide, exclusive of sheds" had to be planned or actually built on a town lot within three years of its purchase date, or the land transfer would be considered null and void. Although no houses from the settlement period are extant, the provisions of the charter give a good indication of what an early Campbelton house might have looked like. The grid town plan with public square is intact, however, and is visible at the old settlement site at the banks of the Cape Fear River.[1]

The town of Cross Creek developed on elevated lands just west of Campbelton. The focus of mercantile activity gradually shifted to the upland settlement where mill operations were established at an early date. Regulations were imposed for orderly layout of streets, squares, and public buildings in 1783, when Cross Creek, along with Campbelton with which it had been combined in 1778, was renamed Fayetteville.[2] A grid street pattern with a central public square and several lesser squares was superimposed upon the existing bowed main street. Again, no structures of this period are standing, but the original street plan remains intact. Present-day Bow and Old streets correspond with the old bowed thoroughfare, and four principal east-west streets -- Mumford, Hay, Rowan, and Moore -- as well as the four axes radiating from Market Square, are all part of the grid pattern superimposed on it in the 1780s.[3]

The earliest structure standing within the city limits is the Cool Spring Tavern (NR). The two-story frame house was completed in time for lodging guests who attended the state convention at Fayetteville in 1789.[4] The building is a fine example of Federal architecture as evidenced in the central Palladian entrance, made up of the characteristic sidelights and fanlight separated and/or flanked by pilasters, and interior woodwork and mantels. It also has brick exterior end chimneys, which indicates compliance with the 1783 regulation prohibiting wooden chimneys on structures within the town limits.[5] The familiarity of local builders and townspeople with national stylistic trends is reflected not only in Cool Spring Tavern but also in most subsequent construction no matter how plain. This was entirely appropriate for the rapidly developing inland port which, although remote, was not isolated.

Other local residential structures exhibit Federal refinements which testify to the highly sophisticated but now largely lost late eighteenth/early nineteenth century architectural heritage. Although modified in the late nineteenth century, the Sandford House (NR), a large two-story townhouse which dates to c. 1800 and now serves as the home of the Fayetteville Woman's Club, exhibits original period features, including a notable Palladian doorway on the second level. The Oval Ballroom (NR), a small, octagonal building moved to a location just east of the Sandford House, complements the style of the house with its delicate Federal/Adamesque trim. This is especially apparent on the superbly executed, sophisticated interior which has fluted Ionic pilasters between the windows, a handsome plaster cornice, and a foliated ceiling medallion. It is, in the words of Thomas Tileston Waterman, an "outstanding example of a Regency room of fine detail worthy of New York or Philadelphia craftsmen."[6] These structures, along with the Baker-Haigh-Nimocks House, show the quality of the Federal architecture which was produced in early Fayetteville, and are located in an area appropriately named "Heritage Square".

Several other post-1800 Federal structures are also extant. Despite a mix of influences, the Baker-Haigh-Nimocks House c. 1804 (NR), the Robert Strange Country House c. 1825 (#3), and the Mallett House c. 1830 (#2) show a range of common features. All exhibit one-and-one-half to two-story gable-end styling, 6/6 or 9/9 sash windows, and gable dormers. On the interior, all three structures have at least one three-part mantel, from very plain in the north upstairs room of the Baker-Haigh-Nimocks House to those with Adamesque features --dentil cornice, a three-part frieze with sunburst or fluted elliptical ornament, and delicate engaged Ionic colonnettes--in the lower south parlor of the same house as well as the lower southeast room of the Mallett House. Interior woodwork varies but typically includes plain or paneled wainscot and six panel doors.

The main differences between these Federal structures are in porch treatment, chimney placement, and plan. Both the Baker-Haigh-Nimocks House and the Robert Strange Country House have one-bay porticos protecting the central front entrances. Although both have replacement features, it seems reasonable to assume that the present porches closely follow the lines of the original. In addition, the Robert Strange Country House has hip roof porches at both ends.

In contrast, the Mallett House has engaged porches spanning both the front and rear facades. This shows the influence of the coastal plain cottage, a vernacular North Carolina house form which dominated the architectural landscape from the eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. Once prevalent in the Fayetteville area, local examples of the coastal cottage are now scarce.[7]

Other features which vary among the dwellings are chimney placement and interior plan, each directly related to the other. The Baker-Haigh-Nimocks House has a single central chimney around which the rooms revolve. This eliminates a traditional central hall or hall-and-parlor plan; instead a small entrance vestibule permits access to the first floor rooms and the staircase is contained in a rear hall behind the chimney. Only one other notable early Fayetteville building, Barge's Tavern c. 1800 (#1), shares such a plan.

Although rare today, it was probably quite common in the rapidly developing inland port and commercial center of 1800. After all, a central chimney is more economical to construct than the oft-seen end chimneys, and may possibly derive in form from Scottish antecendents.

(#2)

The Mallet House was constructed with exterior end chimneys, one of which remains today. More care is required in the laying of bricks and mortar for such chimneys, not only because they are exposed to the elements but for structural and aesthetic reasons. They are known to be common to the Federal period, as is apparent in the Cool Spring Tavern built in 1789 (NR) and the Belden-Horne House c. 1833 (NR).

During the antebellum period, interior end or double interior chimneys became fashionable. Foreshadowing this change is the Robert Strange Country House which has two interior back slope chimneys. Inside, corresponding interior back-to-back fireplaces serve rooms on either side of a central hall. These exterior end, interior end, or double interior chimneys provide greater flexibility for placement of a central hall, than does a single central chimney which leaves only enough space for an entrance vestibule.

One of the most refined examples of Late Federal architecture in Fayetteville is the Belden-Horne House c. 1833 (NR). It is a two-and-one-half-story frame townhouse with a two-tier front porch, side-hall plan, and formal Palladian entrance. The characteristic features of the entrance -- sidelights, fanlights, and pilasters -- are found on several of the notable Federal residences already mentioned, as well as the Robert Strange Town House c. 1819 (#18, Haymount District) located in a lower Haymount residential settlement just west of the city center. The sphere of influence of the Federal style was indeed widespread around Fayetteville, distinguishing structures in both town and more remote county locations.

In addition to several residences, at least one Federal-style commercial building stands. Known as the Liberty Point Store, it forms the eastern end of an important fourteen-building district on the north side of Person Street called Liberty Row (NR). It is a two-story brick building which is wedge-shaped to conform to the triangular end lot, and bears prominent and distinguishing exterior features like Flemish bond brickwork and parapeted gable ends with double chimney stacks. This early nineteenth century store, along with others in the district built between 1846 and 1916, are inheritors of a downtown commercial tradition which has existed since the late eighteenth century settlement of Cross Creek.

Antebellum Architecture

A major reconstruction effort took place after the disastrous fire of 1831 destroyed over 600 of Fayetteville's downtown buildings. It was followed by a surge of economic prosperity which resulted in both commercial and residential building expansion.[8] These events coincided with the emergence of the Greek Revival style on the national level. The classical derivative was inspired by sympathies that the new republic had for Greek ideals of civic virtue, reason, duty, and liberty as well as identification with her fierce struggles for independence. The classical ideal, as embodied in the Greek Revival style, was popularized by architects and authors of builder's handbooks, like Asher Benjamin and Minard LaFever. The new fashion spread quickly, was translated into the vernacular, and penetrated even the most remote regions of the country. Its influence was felt strongly in Fayetteville where a major building campaign was in progress.

The Greek Revival, as reflected in surviving Fayetteville buildings, basically takes three different forms. The first is exemplified in the Latta-Thornton House c. 1840 and the Smith-Lauder House c. 1853 (#18, Haymount District). Both seek to imitate the Greek temple form by means of pedimented gable fronts. This achieves its fullest expression in the case of the Latta-Thornton House which has a full two-story pedimented front portico supported by Ionic columns. The form was considered to be beautiful and symbolic, highly appropriate for a house which was situated on a commanding downtown lot overlooking Eccles' Pond and Mill.[9] The stylish Greek Revival town house reflected the status of its merchant owner as well as the general prosperity of antebellum Fayetteville.

The second form that the Greek Revival takes locally is one reflected in such notable dwellings as Fair Oaks (c. 1858) and Westlawn (NR c. 1858), both attributed to local builder Ruffin Vaughn. The houses were erected approximately two miles west of the Market House in Haymount, then a country location. The houses share such common features as two-story double-pile frame construction with a hip roof and central hall. The hip roof was a common characteristic of Greek Revival construction found in both residential and commercial architecture of the antebellum period, and seems to have been favored for the "country house" found close to the town limits and in the recesses of the county.

Most often, the popular Greek Revival style was incorporated into a third form which was basically a simple frame house with a plain finish. There are at least three area residences which exhibit the vernacular Greek Revival: Buena Vista c. 1844 (#5), the Taylor-Utley House c. 1848 (#7) and the Henry McLean House c. 1840 (#6). The earliest sections of all three were built during the fourth decade of the nineteenth century outside of what was then the town limits, the latter two in a west side settlement known as the village of Belmont.[10]

Again, these houses share common features. They exhibit two-story double-pile gable-roof form and have the characteristic front entrance with sidelights and transom. Buena Vista has a central entrance and stairhall while the other two have a side hall plan. The latter was common construction in the antebellum period, and is shared by the aforementioned Smith-Lauder House. Woodwork in these plainly finished houses is fairly typical: doors at Buena Vista are two-vertical panel ones with simple surrounds , while at the other two doors have four recessed panels and surrounds have plain corner blocks.

The houses also exhibit typical vernacular Greek Revival porch treatment. Porches are one-story in height, usually full facade in width, and have either hip or shed roof configurations. Columns are square-in-section--a common substitute for the Greek Doric in vernacular translations--and have either smooth faces, recessed panels, or chamfered edges. A stylistic variation is present in one non-residential structure of the period, the Phoenix Masonic Lodge No. 8 (#12), which follows the same basic form as the houses but whose porch is graced with unusual octagonal columns.

The coastal plain cottage house form was once prevalent in the thriving antebellum Fayetteville as a more modest house form but is now only exhibited in a few local examples. A virtually unaltered coastal cottage, the John E. Patterson House (#4) also illustrates the Greek Revival style so common in antebellum architecture. A coastal cottage is identified by its gable roof which slopes to engage front and/or rear porches, and during the Greek Revival period was constructed with a single rather than a double pitch. The Patterson House also has the characteristic Greek Revival sidelights and transom,, 6/6 lights windows, mantels of the post-and-lintel type, and a detached rear kitchen.

The antebellum building boom included commercial structures as well as residential, and they also reflected the prevalent Greek Revival style. A lively commercial district lined both sides of Hay Street from the Market House about five blocks west to the town limits, and two storefronts from the period remain. The first stands on the north side of Hay Street only two blocks west of the Market House and was originally known as Waddill's Store (#10). It rises three stories and shares common walls with neighboring structures. Its most distinguishing feature is a gable front with a dentil cornice, again reminiscent of the Greek temple form. The other is the (former) Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company Building (#11), which is two stories tall, has an even four-bay front facade, and is capped by a standing-seam tin hip roof. This roof style and cover are sometimes shared by other local Greek Revival buildings (e.g., the Phoenix Masonic Lodge No. 8, tin cover only recently removed). Probably the most distinguishing feature of the former office building, however, is its trapezoidal shape, necessitated by the triangular lot upon which it stands.

Besides residences, a lodge, and commercial structures, at least one church built in the vernacular Greek Revival style stands close to the city limits. This is the Camp Ground Methodist Church (#13) which has the weatherboarded frame construction, pedimented front, and double front entrance so typical of rural North Carolina church architecture. Camp Ground Methodist is associated with the work of local builders/craftsmen Ruffin and Christopher Vaughn. Ruffin Vaughn is also said to have built Fair Oaks c. 1858 and Westlawn c. 1858 (NR), both extant Greek Revival country houses, as well as Tree Haven, the James Dobbin House, and several others which are no longer standing.

Evidences of other revival styles -- associated with a growing national romanticism and popularized by pattern book authors like Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing -- are also part of antebellum Fayetteville's architectural landscape. St. John's Episcopal Church (NR) on Green Street was rebuilt after the fire of 1831 on its original 1817 walls and exhibits features of Gothic Revival. This is especially apparent in the corner towers with quatrefoil designs and clustered turrets, lancet window treatment, and an interior plan with narthex, nave, and apse. The Kyle House c. 1855 (NR) a two-story brick townhouse, combines elements of the Italianate along with the locally popular Greek Revival style. Characteristic of the Italianate are ornamental eave brackets not commonly found on other area residences. The Kyle House, along with the Belden-Horne House before it was relocated, were part of an elegant mid-nineteenth century residential district which lined both sides of Green street downtown.

Like St. John's Episcopal Church, both the First Presbyterian Church (NR) and the Market House c. 1832 (NR, National Historic Landmark) were also reconstructed after the disastrous 1830s fire. The first is associated with Alexander Jackson Davis and Ithiel Town, noted architects of national repute, and, although modified, is built in the Federal tradition of early century. Its wooden truss system, patented by Town in 1820 and often employed in building by Davis and others, is the only known example in North Carolina. The second is built in the tradition of the eighteenth century English town hall with an arcaded ground floor, second floor public rooms, and a hipped roof with cupola. Strategically situated in the main public square at the convergence of Hay, Green, Gillespie, and Person Streets, the new brick Market House was built to replace the early frame Town House which burned to the ground in 1831. Public meetings continued to be held in the second floor rooms of the rebuilt structure while the first was used as a lively open-air market.[11]

Later Nineteenth Century Architecture

Buildings dating to the Civil War and postbellum periods are generally scarce. Fayetteville's wartime losses were substantial, due in large part to the destruction reigned on homes, businesses, farms, the Arsenal, and all but one of the area textile mills by General William Tecumseh Sherman during his four day visit to the town in March, 1865.[12] The ten-to-fifteen year period following the close of the war was one of stagnation and even decline, which partly accounts for the lack of late nineteenth century architectural examples. But even in the war's dismal aftermath, signs of activity -- some of which took concrete or structural expression -- were apparent.

Two simple frame residences, the McCall House (#8) and the John Davis House (#9), date to the 1860s and the 1870s and are located in the vicinity of the former United States Arsenal at Fayetteville. The first, thought to be associated with Arsenal operations during the period of Confederate occupation, exhibits one-story construction, uncommon board-and-batten siding, and a shake shingle roof. These features may have been typical of the Arsenal-related buildings, since they are shared by at least one other structure only recently moved from the site, but are not typical of Fayetteville dwellings in general. The nearby Davis House is more traditional with its small two-story frame construction and weatherboard siding, but is distinguished by an unusual pagoda-like flare at the base of the roof and small second floor sliding sash windows. All of these details, which are part of the picturesque movement of mid-nineteenth century architecture, serve to enliven otherwise plain forms.

One of the earliest postwar architectural monuments is the MacPherson Presbyterian Church c. 1867 - 1868, which is located approximately four miles west of the city center. It was erected after the congregation's reorganization and replaced a frame structure which had fallen into disrepair. The new edifice was a vernacular translation of the ever-popular Gothic Revival, as is apparent in the sanctuary which has lancet-shaped fenestration throughout, even in the simple frame cupola atop. Its coquina-like plaster-over-brick walls are typically found in the coastal regions of the southeastern United States, but are uncommon locally. Since the bricks used in construction were salvaged from the Arsenal site, the MacPherson Presbyterian Church was one area structure which literally rose from the ashes. Its congregation turned destruction to good and thus it stands as a local symbol of recovery.

Reconstruction proceeded slowly until the 1880s when area activity resumed and even surpassed prewar proportions. This was encouraged by establishment and extension of railroad lines, reestablishment of area textile mills, and expansion of area businesses and agricultural concerns.[13] Evidence of local activity and economic recovery is reflected in the downtown and near west built environment. The favored styles were the popular Victorian ones, which in their variety and exuberance seemed appropriate to an area which was again entering a period of prosperity.

The Victorian influence is evident in both commercial and residential contexts. Row stores filled in the vacant spaces along the south sides of Person and Hay Streets, and most of these exhibited the revival styles so popular at the time. Representative examples are twin brick storefronts at 108 and 106 Person Street which were built by 1885 in the commercial Italianate style. They have ornamented window heads and share a heavily bracketed cornice. At least two other nearby storefronts date to this period (101, 103 Hay Street) and they are beautifully--although less boldly--ornamented (these structures are included in #23, Market House Square District).

Built in 1890, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Depot (#12) exhibits the Romanesque Revival style. The style had its national beginnings in the 1840s and was transformed and further popularized by Henry Hobson Richardson in the 1870s. It was a medieval revival like the Gothic, but employed the round arch instead of the pointed or lancet. The depot's numerous ground floor round arches used in the design by contractors Capt. A.B. Williams and Mr. T.A. Klutz form an arcade which facilitates freight and passenger traffic flow. The building is sturdily constructed of bricks made at the Edgar Allan Poe brickworks, a local manufacturing concern begun in the late nineteenth century, and is capped by a standing seam tin hip roof.[14]

Two local structures -- one commercial and the other residential -- reflect the late nineteenth century Second Empire style. Distinguished by a mansard roof, the style was French in origin and was introduced to the United States during the mid-nineteenth century. Both of the local examples display the distinctive Second Empire mansard roof.[15]

The first example -- the Sedberry-MacKethan Drugstore c. 1884 (#23 , Market House Square District) -- is built of durable stucco-covered brick and features 2/2 segmental arch sash windows, gable dormers in the concave sides of the mansard roof, and brackets with pendants beneath the eaves. The commercial building dominated the southeast corner of Market Square with its four-story construction, the tallest in Fayetteville until the second decade of the twentieth century. Its imposing style gives the impression of solidity and affluence, highly appropriate for a developing urban area with a bright future.

The Second Empire style is also reflected in a one-and-one-half story dwelling known locally as the "Mansard Roof House" (NR) on Mason Street downtown. It was built about the same time as the Sedberry-MacKethan Drugstore and exhibits similar features such as 2/2 sash windows and dormer windows, although its proportions are much more diminutive. The house's mansard roof is distinguished by a diaper-patterned pressed tin cover and delicate cast-iron cresting. The Late Victorian influence is present in ornamentation which includes triple molded brackets with pendants along the main roofline frieze.

The Victorian influence is manifested in other residential architecture. A prime downtown example is the Sedberry-Holmes House (NR) which was built for a local pharmacist Bond E. Sedberry, two long blocks east of his new Person Street Store, between 1886 and 1891. It is a two-story frame house of Queen Anne design, as is evidenced in the polygonal corner turret and repeated sunburst scrollwork. Although not as ornate, these forms are also reflected in the late 1880s east wing of a Haymount residence, the Henry McLean House (#6). The presence of machine-sawn scrollwork such as this testifies to the mechanical and technical advancements of the mid-to-late nineteenth century, and its local availability to the presence of sash and blind factories which had emerged in Fayetteville in the mid 1850s.[16]

A house replete with Victorian millwork is that originally belonging to local brick manufacturer Edgar Allan Poe (#14). It was built between 1896 and 1898 on a Haymount lot adjacent to the former United States Arsenal grounds, and the last residence attributed to local builder Ruffin Vaughn. It is a large, rambling two-story dwelling with a front porch that not only wraps around two sides but has a double-tiered center bay. Ornamentation reflects the popular Eastlake style with delicate sawnwork and turned balusters and posts. The house helped to set a standard for scale and design in the fashionable Haymount residential area which around the turn of the century was just beginning to develop.

Fayetteville moved into the mainstream of modern urban development in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. The city's architectural landscape changed accordingly. A fairly standardized urban architectural character was substituted for the "neat and convenient" environment created by local carpenters and craftsmen. Through improved communications, national architectural trends were promptly reflected on the local level.

Several movements affected late Victorian architecture. A struggle was waged as to whether architecture should be backward looking -- that is, to abandon the eclectic excess of the Victorian period and return to purer, historically accurate forms -- or whether it should be forward-looking, in the sense of creating an architectural style which captured the spirit of the present and pointed toward the future. Period architecture reflects the working out of such questions in vastly different way, from Beaux-Arts to the Chicago School.[17]

The solutions affected the local architectural landscape in profound ways. What was to become a favored residential architectural style -- the Colonial Revival -- had already appeared before 1900 in Fayetteville. One example is the Holt-Harrision House (#15), built in Haymount around the corner from and about the same time as the Edgar Allan Poe House. It was built for textile industrialist Walter L. Holt, and has the typical two-story foursquare form with central entrance, hip roof, gable roof dormers, and symmetrically placed corbeled interior chimney stacks. Contemporary accounts state:

> ...Walter Holt is an extensive property owner, and on Haymount, the charming western suburb of Fayetteville, his beautiful home - an elegant colonial residence, with the furnishings and comforts of refinement and culture, surrounded by ornamental grounds, grove, etc., kept in faultless taste - is the abode of an ideal domestic life.[18]

The Walter Holt House set a stylistic precedent, and in the decades to follow, numerous Colonial Revival houses were built by merchants, industrialists, and businessmen on both sides of Hay Street west of the city limits into Haymount. Early American or Colonial styles and forms were the inspiration for much of early twentieth century architecture, prompted by academic revivalism and increasing historical awareness. The houses were not beyond the reach of the local carpenter nor interior appointments of the local lumber yard and sash and blind manufacturers, and were further popularized when made available in kit form through early twentieth century mail order catalogs like Sears.[19] Colonial Revival houses are found all over Fayetteville, but particularly in Haymount which became the new focal point for residential development around the turn of the century.

Twentieth Century Architecture

Fayetteville experienced a period of unprecedented growth after the turn of the century. At least five textile mills and two silk mills were in operation either in or very close to the city limits.[20] Agricultural exchange, which included truck and cash crops, was restored.[21] Major railroad lines, such as the Atlantic Coast Line, served the city. Population alone nearly doubled every twenty years from 1900 to 1940 -- encouraged mainly by the development of Camp (later Fort) Bragg -- and the city limits expanded to include new suburban neighborhoods that developed to accommodate these people.[22] Business, financial, religious, and educational services were made available.[23] The urban explosion again dramatically influenced, affected, and altered the local built environment.

The residential environment was particularly sensitive to the changes. The formation of savings and loan institutions made home loans readily available, which put home ownership within the reach of the average working man.[24] So alongside the fashionable Haymount neighborhoods already mentioned, for example, there developed more modest neighborhoods dominated by one and two story frame dwellings. This was especially true in the area of the former United States Arsenal, whose vacant lands were parceled and sold pursuant to 1870s Acts of Congress. Others developed as well, and received names like "Pershing Heights", "Triangle Heights", and "LaFayette Heights". These were located northwest of Fayetteville proper, a natural direction for suburban develoment because of the open lands available and because of the magnet effect that Fort Bragg, also situated in a westerly direction, had on the community.[25]

Three styles or some variation of them were favored for residential architecture. The Colonial Revival persisted, and is exhibited in the simple four-square William McDiarmid House c. 1907 (#16). Its basic foursquare form is highlighted by a wraparound porch with pentagonal gazebo, the roofline by bold modillions and pedimented gable dormers, and the interior by ornate fireplace mantels, some with beveled mirrors above. The John A. Oates House (#17), remodeled in the early twentieth century, shares some of these features, but has more of a Classical Revival flair with a two-story pedimented front portico and grand fluted columns.

A more commonly used house type was the bungalow, which came into vogue locally in the late 1910s and particularly the 1920s. Bungalow neighborhoods, like those along General Lee Avenue in Pershing Heights, were quick to develop, and houses there can be taken as fairly representative examples. The style developed out of an entirely different aesthetic than the Colonial or Classical Revival, taking its inspiration from the low-lying form and wide, shady verandahs of wayside houses built for the English in India. Bungalows were thus perfectly suited for warm climates, such as in California where through the inspiration of the architectural firm Green & Green they created a sensation in the first decade of the twentieth century. Lacking any ornate applied ornament, they were much more in keeping with the "form follows function" philosophies of architects like Frank Lloyd Wright.[26]

As the style spread across the nation to regions with varying climatic conditions, it became generalized to the extent that most small, one story frame houses with porches were called bungalows. In Fayetteville, a typical bungalow might be one-and-one-half stories high, weatherboarded or shingled, and have a multigable-front roof with wide eaves and exposed rafters. An exception occurs in the Haymount District (#18), where three out of seven bungalows are brick and where an oversized two-story dwelling built along bungalow lines is located.

Commercial architecture of the early twentieth century was affected by the same influences as was residential architecture. Again, several historical revival styles are found locally. The 100-room Prince Charles Hotel (#24), built between 1923 and 1925 , is the finest downtown example of the commercial Colonial Revival. Its impressive ten-bay seven-story face is built of red brick and has buff-colored limestone veneer along the first two stories. The center entrance bay rises almost a full three stories and has a handsome Palladian inspired entrance replete with details such as a swan's neck pediment in its upper tiers. The Prince Charles is a reminder of the days before motels when the grand downtown hotel, in close proximity to major train depots, was the hub of local activity, and offered not only comfortable accommodations but elegant dining and fine entertainment.

One of the favored styles for public architecture of the early twentieth century was the Neo-Classical Revival. Classical regularity and discipline were celebrated by Beaux Arts adherents, and were given a public debut in the many impermanent structures erected for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition (Chicago).[27] In Fayetteville this style is reflected by the United States Post Office Building built between 1909 and 1911 (#27), the former County Courthouse (NR) designed by Harry Barton of Greensboro and built in 1925-26, and the First Citizen's Bank (#23, Market House Square District) designed by Charles Hartmann of Greensboro and built in 1923-26.

An assortment of other architectural trends emerged as well. In 1911, a new Atlantic Coast Line Railroad station (#21) was built. Replacing a stick-style frame building, the new station was built of brick in the Dutch Colonial Revival style. Its gambrel roof faces Hay Street and is adorned with bold wooden lintels, returns, and balustrades. Two other downtown buildings--the five-story Stein-Lawyer's Building c. 1916 (#23 Market House Square District), and the Carolina Theater built in 1927 (#26)--reflect characteristics of another revival -- the Moorish or Mediterranean -- especially in the dark brick construction and curved clay roof tiles. The Carolina also has a lacy ornamental frieze just below the main roofline, an unusually delicate feature which is in keeping with the general Mediterranean flair.

The M & O Chevrolet Company building (#25) is a significant 1930s commercial structure which exhibits the trend toward original, modern architecture rather than pursuit of an historical style. Consisting of a showroom, office space, parts departments, and service area, the original building employs modern materials and technology. First, the building, designed by architect Frank Benton of Wilson, exhibits a combination of the Art Moderne and Art Deco, two styles which coexisted in the 1930s. The building's low-lying, horizontal profile is characteristic of the Art Moderne, while its angular vertical tower with curved and stepped lines and stenciled "M & O" sign reflect the Art Deco style. Characteristic geometric motifs are found throughout, even in door hardware, floor tiles, and suspended ceiling panels. Second, both modern materials and technology are employed, especially in the expansive barrel-vaulted service area which is supported entirely by metal trusses like a suspension bridge. There are no floor to ceiling pillars to impede work or traffic flow.[28]

Churches comprise the last major group of early twentieth century buildings. Here again, local choices reflected national architectural trends. The earlier preference for medieval-inspired forms as seen today in St. John's Episcopal Church and MacPherson Presbyterian Church was again revived and produced such notable examples as the Evans Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church, built in 1893-1894 (#28), and the Hay Street Methodist Church, built in 1907-1908 (#29), both of which reflect the late nineteenth/early twentieth century Gothic Revival style with solid brick construction, corner towers, and lancet windows. The First Baptist Church, built between 1906 and 1920 (#30), is also the product of medieval revivalism, but exhibits more of the Romanesque influence with its round arched windows and tower openings. These downtown churches undertook major building campaigns around the turn of the century in order to replace much earlier frame structures, and the buildings reflect conservative, traditional choices. The scale in which these programs were undertaken is also reflective of period prosperity and optimism.

Architecture of subsequent decades took on an increasingly standardized character as Fayetteville developed into a major North Carolina metropolitan area. It now has a liberal share of subdivisions with ranch and colonial style homes, modern strip shopping centers, marts, and malls. Although Fayetteville appears to be a relatively modern city, important eighteenth and nineteenth century architectural remnants scattered within give an indication of its antiquity. Through these important remnants, Fayetteville's past can be discovered as well as its logical development up to the present day.

Reference Notes:

[1]Walter Clark (ed.), The State Records of North Carolina (Winston and Goldsboro: State of North Carolina, 16 volumes, numbered XI - XXVI, 1895-1906), XXV, 470-472 hereinafter cited as Clark, State Records, with appropriate reference to volume and page; John McRae Map of 1825 (published copy of 1823 Brazier's original map of the Town of Fayetteville, N.C.) recent copy with call numbers RNC 912, 7563C is housed in the Anderson Street Branch of the Cumberland County Library System, Fayetteville, North Carolina, hereinafter cited as John McRae Map of 1825.

[2]Clark, State Records, Vol. XXIV, 513-517; John A. Oates, The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear (Charlotte: Dowd Press, Inc., 1950; reprint ed., Raleigh: Litho Industries Incorporated, 1972), 159, hereinafter cited as Oates, Story of Fayetteville.

[3]Based on a study of Sauthier's Map, Plan of the Town of Cross Creek in Cumberland County, March 1770, Photocopy of Map, Plate 62 A, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. and John McRae Map of 1825.

[4]Fayetteville Gazette, 21 September 1789.

[5]Clark, State Records, Vol. XXIV, 513-517.

[6]Frances Benjamin Johnston and Thomas Tileston Waterman, The Early Architecture of North Carolina (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1941 and 1947), 164.

[7]Doug Swaim, "North Carolina Folk Housing," in Carolina Dwelling, ed. Doug Swaim (Raleigh: The Student Publication of the School of Design at North Carolina State University, Volume 26, 1978), 33-36.

[8]Carolina Observer, Issue between those dated 25 May 1831 and 7 June 1831; it is hand-dated 29 May 1831; J.H. Myrover, Short History of Cumberland County and the Cape Fear Section (Fayetteville: The Bank of Fayetteville and the Cape Fear Section (Fayetteville: The Bank of Fayetteville and the North Carolina Baptist Publishing Company, 1905).

[9]Detailed on engraving by the Electro Light Eng. Co. of New York marked "Eccles Park" photograph negative N-78-5-189 housed at the Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

[10]See Elijah F. Moore to Joseph Utley, 27 January 1858, Cumberland County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Fayetteville, Book 54, Page 423, for mention of the village.

[11]See individual National Register forms housed at the Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina; Patricia Ann Leahy, "The Market House of Fayetteville, North Carolina" (Pamphlet published in Fayetteville by Information Services and printed by Worth Printing Company, 1976), 11-12.

[12]John G. Barrett, Sherman's March Through the Carolinas (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1956), 134, 140, 142-44, 146-47.

[13]See Fayetteville Observer, Special Industrial Issue of 27 June 1889, for evidence of local later nineteenth century economic and business activity.

[14]Fayetteville Observer, 6 March 1890.

[15]Marcus Whiffen and Frederick Koeper, American Architecture 1607-1976 (Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1981), 211, hereinafter cited as Whiffen and Koeper, American Architecture.

[16]See advertisement for G.S. Buie, Fayetteville Observer, 1 January 1855; Levi Branson, ed., North Carolina Business Directory 1890 (Raleigh, N.C.: By the Author, 1889), 225.

[17]Alan Gowans, Images of American Living: Four Centuries of Architecture and Furniture as Cultural Expression (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1964), see "Victorian America: "The 19th Century", 363-365.

[18]Samuel A. Ashe and Stephen B. Weeks, eds., Biographical History of North Carolina Vol. III (Greensboro, N.C.: Charles L. Van Noppen, 1908), 217-18.

[19]Kay Halpin, "Sears, Roebuck's Best-kept Secret," Historic Preservation 33 (September/October 1981): 25-29.

[20]Fayetteville City Directory: 1915-16 and 1924 flyleaves.

[21]J.H. Myrover, Short History of Cumberland and County and the Cape Fear Section (Fayetteville: The Bank of Fayetteville and the North Carolina Baptist Publishing Company, 1905), 30-31, hereinafter cited as Myrover, Cumberland County.

[22]Oates, Story of Fayetteville, 200; Sanborn Maps for Fayetteville, North Carolina, Paper copies obtained from the North Carolina Collection, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1908, 1914, 1923, 1930.

[23]Myrover, Cumberland County, 27-30.

[24]Myrover, Cumberland County, 28; "Fifty Golden Years, 1916-1966," Anniversary Publication of the Home Federal Savings and Loan Association,

Fayetteville, Lumberton, and Spring Lake, North Carolina (Fayetteville: Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, 1965), 14-15.

[25]See Sanborn Maps for Fayetteville, North Carolina, 1923, 1930.

[26]Renee Kahn, "The Bungalow Style, "The Old House Journal" V (September 1977): 99-102.

[27]Whiffen and Koeper, 273-276.

[28]See John J.G. Blumenson, Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945. (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977), 76-79 for stylistic features.

The initial phase of the Fayetteville/Cumberland County inventory was conducted by a team of researchers, Drucilla Haley, an architectural historian, and Tom Hatley, an historian, in 1978. Their project, jointly supervised by the Fayetteville Historic and Scenic Sites Committee and the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, consisted of identifying Cumberland County's historic and architectural resources and collecting documentary materials such as photographs, maps, and articles pertaining to those resources. Together, they compiled a vast collection of field notes, summary descriptions, photographs, and documentary materials by driving all county roads to seek out properties dating to this and the previous two centuries and doing interviews as well as performing more traditional methods of historical research. Over 300 properties were recorded. No systematic archaelogical study was conducted under this phase.

The 1978 study served as the basis for further investigative work by the author and current principal investigator, Linda Jasperse, general and architectural historian, between July of 1980 and July of 1982. She first completed a study of over 300 buildings older than fifty years in Fayetteville's historic Haymount neighborhoods. This, along with the survey material previously compiled, provided the raw materials necessary for the Fayetteville/Cumberland County nomination phase. This phase, coordinated again by the local Historic and Scenic Sites Committee and the Division of Archives and History, proceeded in two parts: 1) the completion mainly in 1981 of the Fayetteville Multiple Resource nomination, consisting of twenty-eight individual properties and two districts which the principal investigator and archives staff members judged to meet National Register criteria, including all architectural descriptions, historical research and summaries, statements of significance and criteria assessments, geographic boundary descriptions, additional photographic work, and mapping; and 2) completion during the first seven months of 1982 of the major portion of fourteen individual and one district nomination in surrounding Cumberland County. Local historic groups have hopes of publishing the information gathered during the survey and nomination process.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

8A. Overall Significance of Historic Resources

Fayetteville, North Carolina's historic resources encompass a broad range of types of structures including residential, commercial, transportation-related, and industrial which help to illustrate its architectural development from its beginnings as an inland trade and transfer point to the present. Twenty-eight individual properties and two districts which meet National Register criteria have been selected for inclusion in the Fayetteville Multiple Resource Nomination, a document which serves to highlight existing structures dating from the period c.1800 to c.1938, the majority of which date to the post-Civil War period of urbanization. It emphasizes the role that they played in Fayetteville's development and provides a context for further discussion of local, statewide, and national historical and architectural trends.

It is obvious from the very earliest structures within the Multiple Resource area that residents were aware of prevalent architectural trends affecting the rest of the state and nation. Townhouses ranged from single-story to over two stories but usually exhibited Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, and a full range of Victorian and turn-of-the-century influences depending on the period fashion. This was due to the good communications Fayetteville maintained with a greater region, due to local trade and transportation activity, as well as the circulation of early builder's guides like Asher Benjamin's <u>The American Builder's Companion</u>. Buildings cannot be classified as high style but definitely were stylish. They also show in several instances distinct local and regional influences especially with regard to the coastal cottage form and hall-and-parlor plan so prevalent during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in eastern North Carolina.

Local trade and agricultural and manufacture transfer activity produced a compact downtown commercial district. As early as the late eighteenth century, this district was concentrated around the Town or State House (the site of the present-day Market House) on Hay, Person, and to a lesser extent, Gillespie and Green Streets. Although the buildings have changed in period and style, area character has changed very little. Person Street contains most of the earliest, intact storefronts in an NR district named Liberty Row, while Hay Street, except for scattered antebellum store fronts, is really a product of post-Civil War urbanization, industrialization, and the transportation revolution. The commercial structures contained within the Market House Square District, for example, help to point up the changes which North Carolina towns underwent in the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries.

These changes, accompanied by a population surge, prompted the rise of urban neighborhoods which became firmly established after 1900. This is especially true in Haymount, Fayetteville's western suburb. A prime example of such an area is the Haymount District, which contains a scattering of antebellum houses among its largely late nineteenth/early twentieth century Colonial, classical, and Georgian Revival dwellings as well as bungalows.

The growth and development of Fayetteville in the twentieth century also produced notable examples of public and religious architecture. Building efforts in the first, second, and third decades of the century produced a Neo-classical Revival post office and courthouse, both of which are still in public use although for purposes other than those originally intended. Similarly, several downtown churches, such as Hay Street Methodist and First Baptist, conducted ambitious building campaigns during the first decade of the century. Early frame sanctuaries were replaced by momumental brick ones exhibiting the Gothic and Romanesque Revival styles favored for church construction during the period. These buildings, as well as those dating to earlier centuries, help to form the broad range of local architectural and historical resources.

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

Early History: Settlement to the Great Fire of 1831

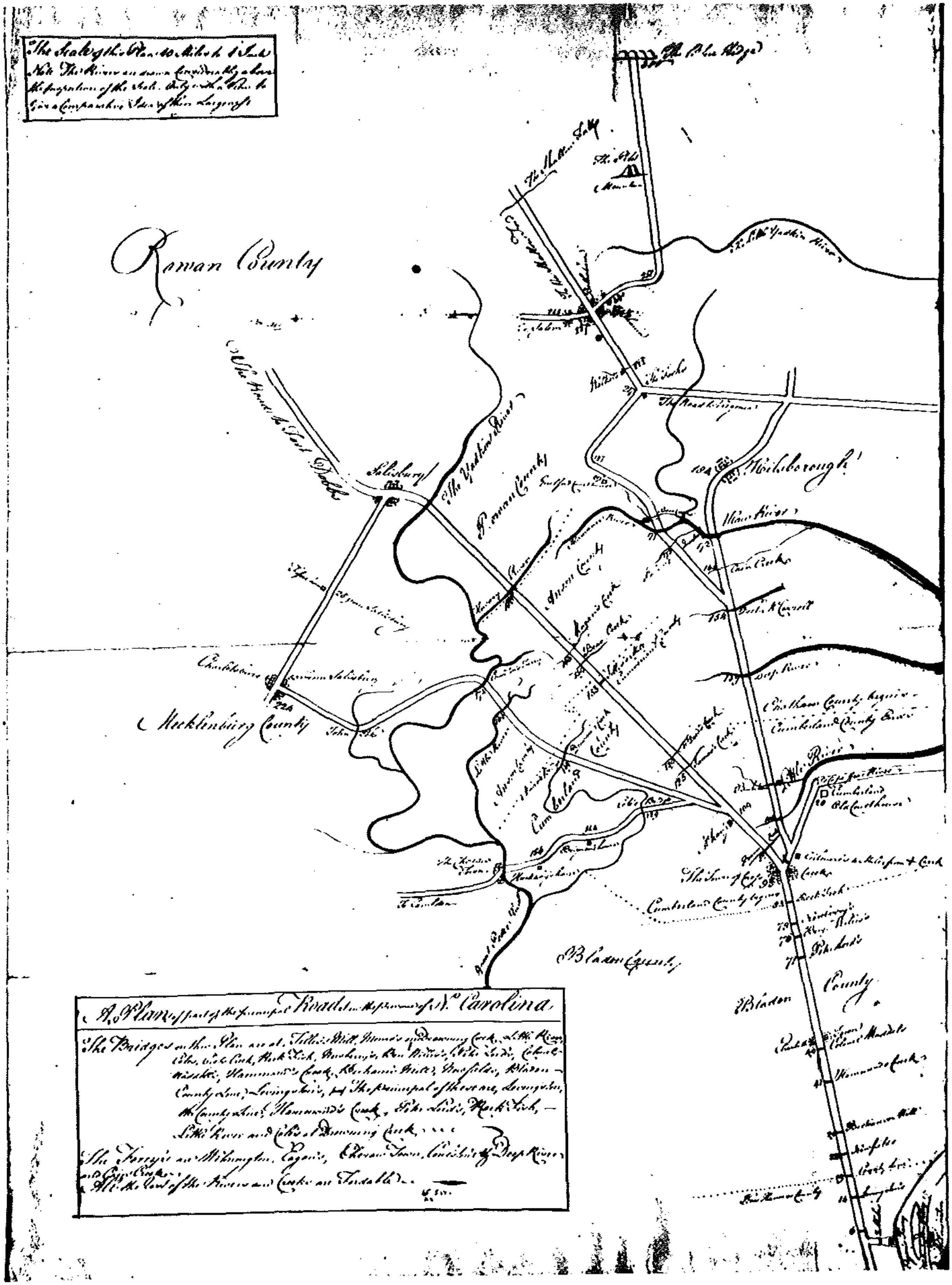
Fayetteville's origins are linked to the settlement and development of the Upper Cape Fear River Valley of eastern North Carolina. Being one of the only major navigable inland waterways within the province, the Cape Fear River was a natural avenue to settlement. Habitation was encouraged after the Proprietary Period (1663-1729) drew to a close and the period of Royal Rule (1729-1775) began.

Three primary factors opened the way for settlement of the Cape Fear River Valley during the first half of the eighteenth century. First, it was discovered that ships under three hundred tons could safely maneuver the sand bars in the shallow waters near the mouth of the waterway, while other major North Carolina rivers like the Tar-Pamlico and Neuse remained effectively blocked from heavy traffic because of shifting banks, shallow, treacherous sounds which they emptied into, and the Outer Banks which blocked a natural outlet to the ocean. Many colonial ships did not exceed the size specifications and thus were navigated safely past the mouth of the Cape Fear River.[1]

Second, with the shift of government control from the Lords Proprietors to the Crown in 1729, administration of affairs became more orderly and peaceful. Earlier, the ineptitude of the proprietors had produced havoc in internal affairs which gave the colony a poor reputation and impeded settlement. Order was effected when Crown rule was established under the Hanoverian kings of England. Governors helped to oversee colonial activity and carry out the wishes of the British Sovereign and Parliament.[2]

Third, a major inducement for settlement occurred when the Cape Fear region land grants office opened in 1724. After the close of the decade (during the period of Royal Rule), grants were made from the King of England to an eligible colonist through the governor and council of North Carolina. At first, claimants had to appear in person before the "governor in council", which was remote in distance and met infrequently. The inefficiency of the system soon became apparent, and in 1741 Governor Gabriel Johnston and his council allowed appeals to be made regionally at the few county courthouses already in existence. Land grant provisions made for orderly parceling of available lands, usually in tracts of 640 acres or less.[3]

These three factors produced conditions which were right for immigration. One major national group which came directly from the homeland were the Highland Scots. Many native Scotsmen were prompted to relocate because of social, political, and economic unrest in their native land. Attracted to Carolina, they landed at the port town of Brunswick and sailed up the Cape Fear River in the early 1730s. By 1732, several had obtained land grants and were on their way to establishing permanent settlements.[4]


Rowan County
Salisbury
The Yadkin River
Rowan County
Anson County
Hillsborough
Haw River
Deep River
Mecklenburg County
Cumberland
Bladen County
Bladen County
Carolina

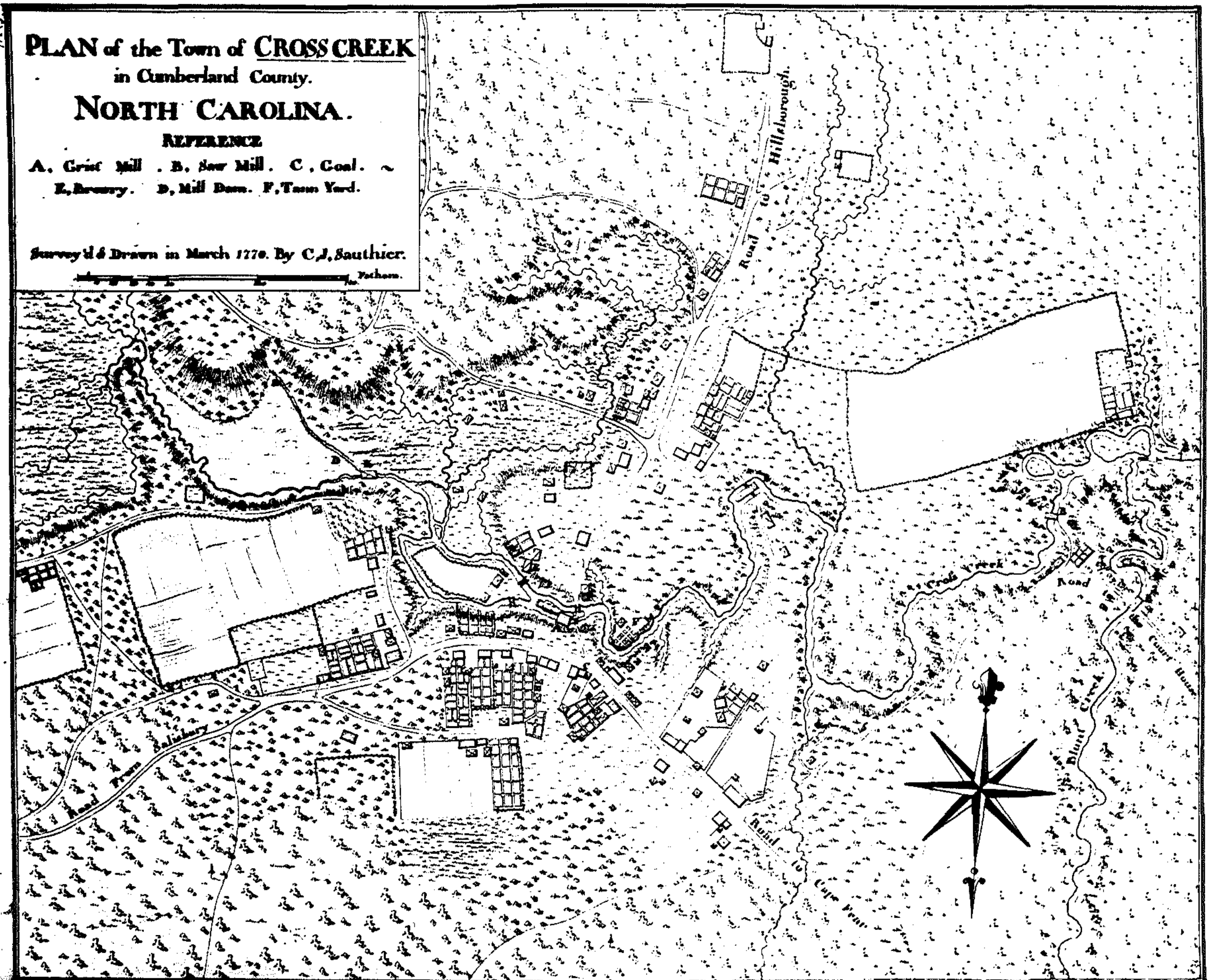
In 1739, a group of 350 Highland Scots from Argyllshire settled in what came to be known as the Cross Creek area, about one-hundred miles upriver from the ocean. They were followed by others who were attracted by official incentives which exempted land grantees from taxes during their first decade of residency. Of the Argyllshire group, twenty-two received such grants, most of which were along the Cape Fear River between Cross Creek and Lower Little River in present day Cumberland County.[5]

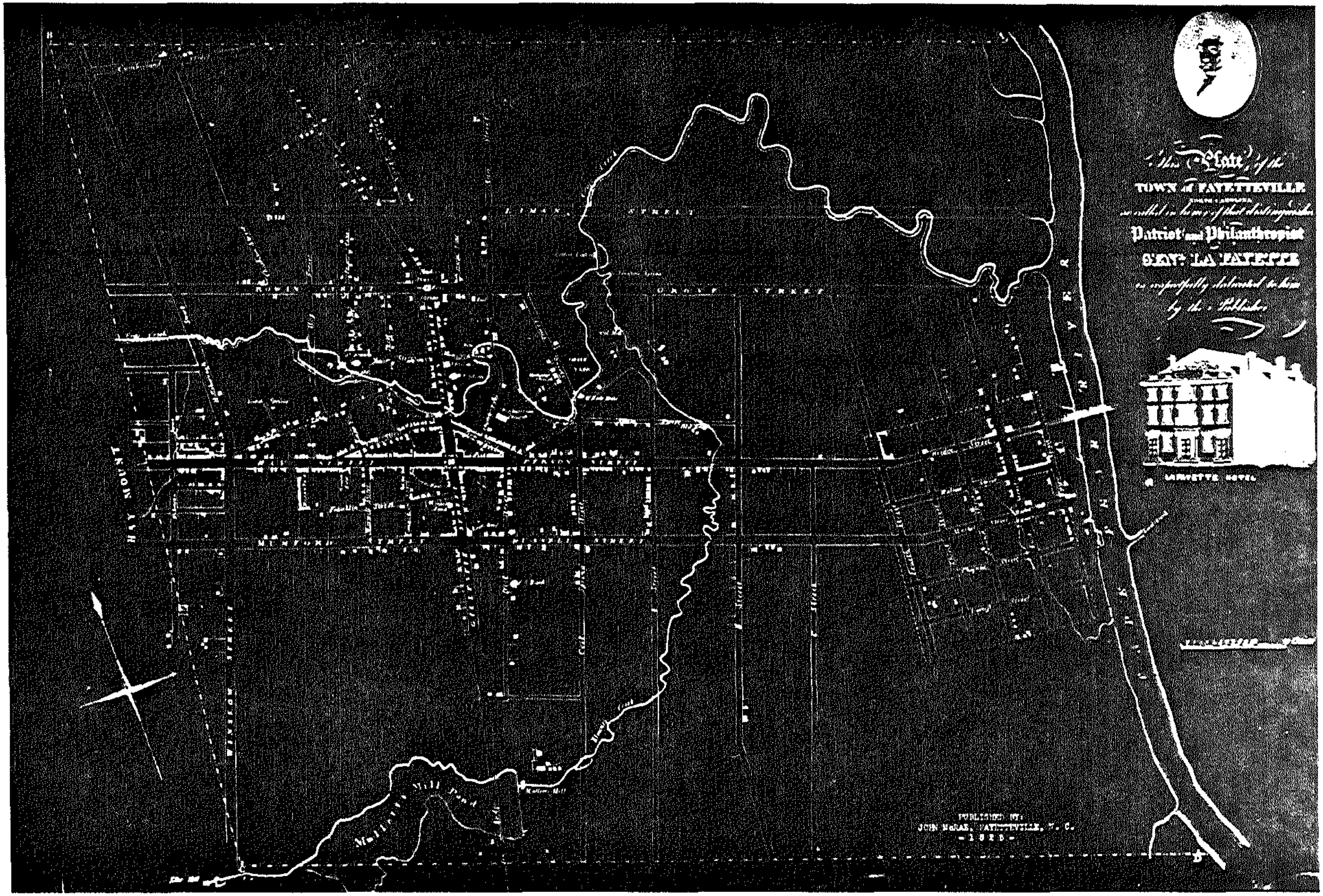
This region was originally part of New Hanover County, then Bladen, and, finally, in 1754, was named Cumberland. Its boundaries were further changed when Moore, Harnett, and Hoke were chiselled from it.[6] The largest national group which settled there were the Highland Scots, as has been indicated, but they were mixed with others of Lowland Scots, English, Welsh, Irish, German, and French extraction. This was especially true in the permanent settlements--Campbelton and Cross Creek--which developed at or near the banks of the Cape Fear River in Cumberland County.[7]

These settlements rose in response to a need for an inland transfer and exchange point. Many of the Highlanders who settled in the remote regions of the Upper Cape Fear River Valley were agriculturalists and needed a place closer than Wilmington to sell their crops and buy necessary equipment and supplies. Campbelton was chartered by the Assembly at New Bern in 1762 "to encourage honest and able traders to reside therein". This move was designed to keep mercantile and commercial activity in the area, rather than to allow business to drift southward to major port cities like Charleston, South Carolina. Provisions were made for orderly development, with 100 half-acre lots to be laid out, "convenient streets", a central square, minimum housing standards, and public buildings.[8]

Contemporaneously, another settlement developed immediately west of Campbelton. The settlement was known as Cross Creek after two fast moving streams which crossed within its boundaries just before emptying into the Cape Fear River. Its position was more favorably situated than Campbelton for development, because lands were slightly elevated from the river bottoms, which was more healthful; it was removed from the vessel and wagon congestion of the Cape Fear River port; and it had natural waterways conducive to mill operations. The earliest of these was Cochran's grist mill, c. 1765, which, after being joined by two others, had the effect of attracting business from the back country and thus stimulated development. For these reasons, Cross Creek outdistanced Campbelton in size, commercial and mercantile ventures, and probably wealth and population.[9] One writer contends that Campbelton was "never more than a small residential area with a courthouse" while the primary focus of activity was centered in Cross Creek.[10]

Development was a little less planned in Cross Creek than Campbelton. For the earlier settlement, the typical and much-used grid street system with a central square was adopted in compliance with the terms of the 1762 charter.


PLAN of the Town of CROSS CREEK
in Cumberland County.
NORTH CAROLINA.
REFERENCE
A, Grist Mill . B, Saw Mill . C, Goal .
E, Brewery . D, Mill Dam . F, Tann Yard.
Survey'd & Drawn in March 1770. By C. J. Sauthier.
Fathom.
Road to Hillsborough.
Road from Salisbury
Road to Cape Fear
Cross Creek Road
Blunt Creek
Court House



TOWN of FAYETTEVILLE
Patriot and Philanthropist
GEN. LA FAYETTE
by the Publisher
LAFAYETTE HOTEL
HAY MOUNT
PUBLISHED BY:
JOHN McRAE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

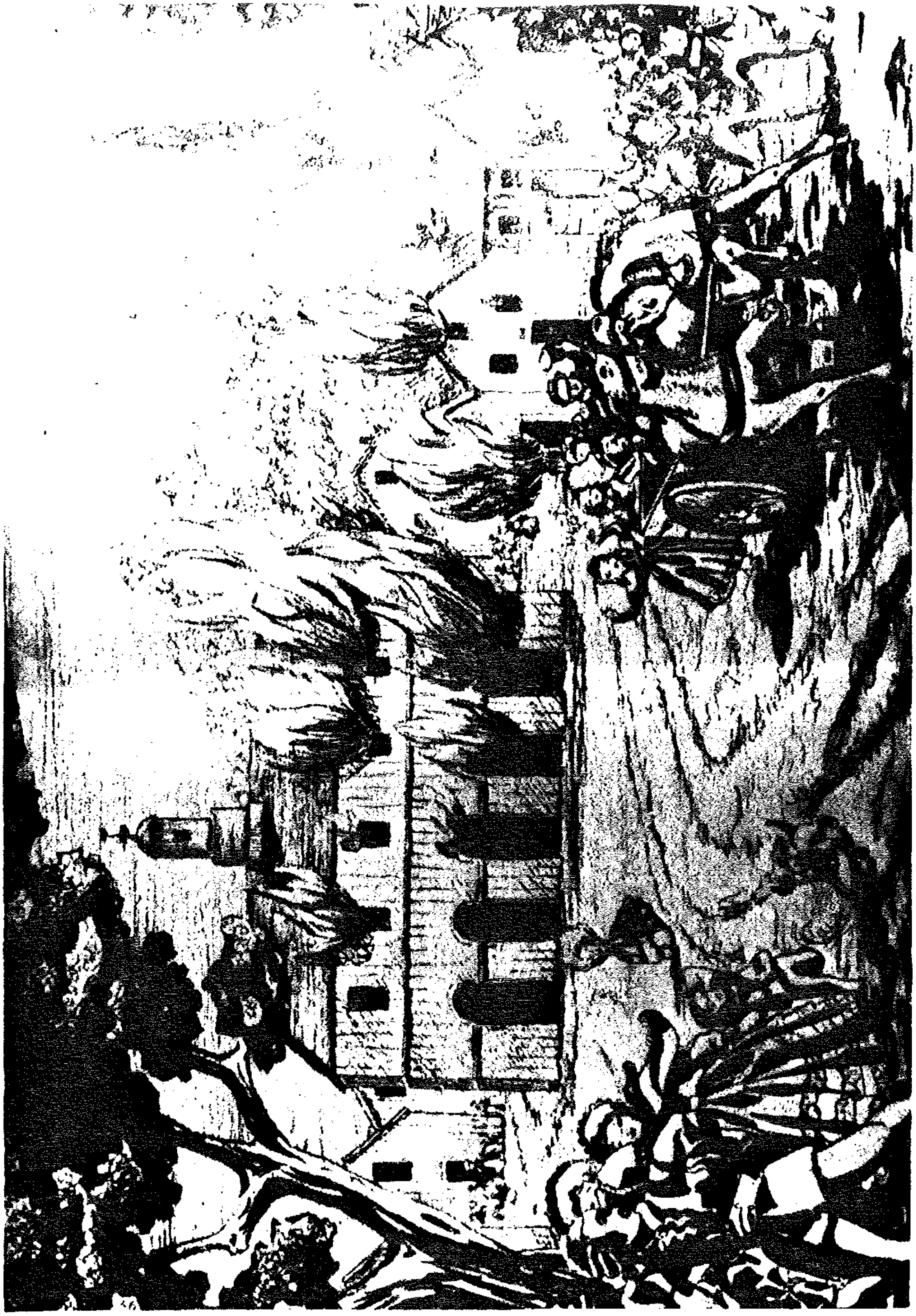
characterized by ethnic diversity. These merchants were generalists and operated on a forwarding and commission basis as they received goods from outlying areas. Groceries, naval stores, lumber and cash crops were some of the things that they traded.

Accessibility was the key to the development of Campbelton/Cross Creek. The navigable Cape Fear River provided a natural link with the ocean and faraway domestic or foreign parts. But just as important were wagon roads which stretched from Cross Creek to various points in North Carolina. One authorized soon after the formation of the county in 1754 reached to the Dan River on the Virginia border and another ran northwest to Surry County. These helped to place Cross Creek/Campbelton or Fayetteville at the center of a major eastern North Carolina trade network.[17]

Noteworthy events occurred during the early period. Effects of the Revolutionary War, for example, were felt in several ways. The local citizenry, particularly the Highland Scots, were divided in their allegiance, siding with the King, the colonies, or most likely, neither. At any rate, a group of Cumberland County citizens signed the Liberty Point Declaration on 20 June 1775, pledging their support to the freedom, safety, and liberty of the colonies.[18] An encounter between Patriots and Loyalists occurred on 27 February 1776 at Moore's Creek Bridge. There, despite troops who had the legendary encouragement of plucky Scotswoman, Flora McDonald, the Loyalists were defeated.[19] With achievement of independence, the Upper Cape Fear River Valley settlement, along with the rest of the nation, focused on internal affairs, obligations of statehood, and governmental organization.

In commemoration and celebration of the move for independence, the name of the combined settlements at the navigable head of the Cape Fear River was changed to Fayetteville in 1783.[20] The honored in this case was Marquis de LaFayette, the Frenchman who aided General Washington in the revolutionary cause. Fayetteville became the place where in 1789 the second state constitutional convention was held, at which time the United States Constitution was ratified and the University of North Carolina chartered.[21] Although the city had lost a bid for the state capital a year earlier,[22] its importance in population, wealth, and location to the fledgling state was indisputable.

The next major event which occurred was the visit of the Marquis de LaFayette to his namesake in 1825. It was a gala and lavish occasion complete with ceremonies, parades, and speeches. Contemporary accounts mention several landmarks which the dignitary visited, such as the State Banking House, the LaFayette Hotel, and the fraternal Lodge (the present day Phoenix Masonic Lodge, built in the 1850s, replaced the earlier one but the site is still the same). The distinguished guest was greeted by such groups as the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, a company still in existence. Its leader, Major Robert Strange, a local author, judge, and stateman during his lifetime, acted as an escort and host, greeting LaFayette at the Lodge (of which Strange was a member) and dining with him at a special dinner at the LaFayette Hotel. The



occasion was much celebrated and has been recalled and treasured throughout the years.[23]

Fayetteville enjoyed dramatic growth and advancement in the first quarter of the century but soon was to experience a devastating fire. It occurred on 29 May 1831 and was said to have originated in merchant James Kyle's kitchen at the northwest corner of Market Square. Flames spread quickly to other buildings along the "principal streets of the town" to the Town/Market House, the main mill (now called Eccles), the Presbyterian, Catholic, and Episcopal churches, a nearby bridge, Person Street commercial structures up to Liberty Point, the LaFayette Hotel, the academy on Green Street, many fine residences, and other structures, all totaling approximately six hundred.[24] The fire altered the downtown architectural landscape, since most structures were burned to the ground and had to be rebuilt or reconstructed on the existing ruins. Other fires in the downtown area occurred in 1845 and 1846 but were not as extensive as the disastrous fire of 1831.[25]

Antebellum Fayetteville: Post-1831 to the Eve of the Civil War

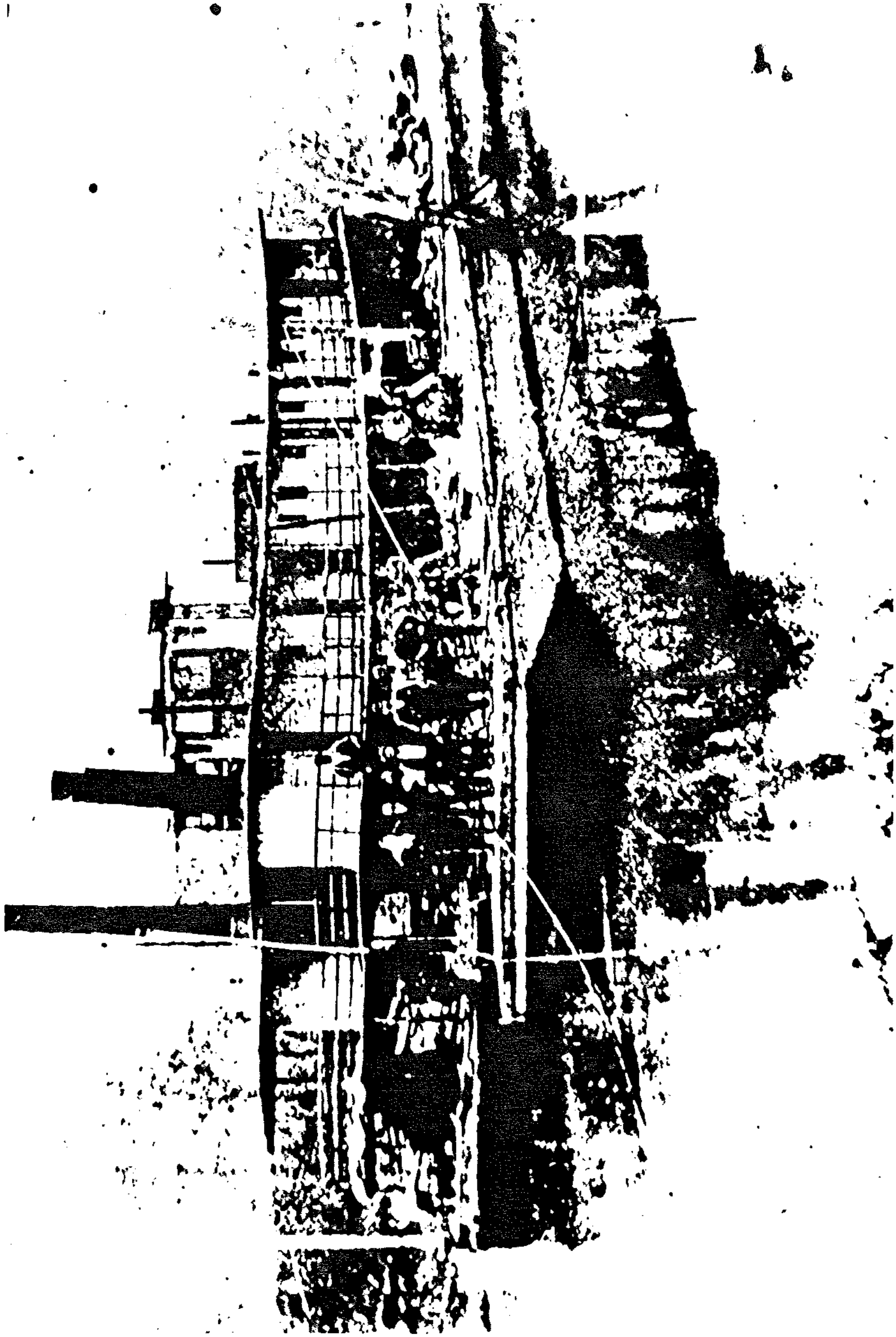
The local citizenry boosted by an indomitable spirit began to rebuild the center city core. A new brick Market House was built in the main city square to replace the old "Town House" which was reduced to ashes.[26] Stores reappeared along Person Street.[27] James Kyle, in whose house at the northwest corner of Market Square the fire was said to have originated, built a new brick townhouse on Green Street in the Italianate/Greek Revival style. This, combined with other post-1831 townhouses like the Belden-Horne House, made Green Street a promenade of elegant homes throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.[28] Like the mythical Phoenix, Fayetteville emerged from the ashes in a strengthened and fortified condition.

The antebellum period was prosperous. The commercial district expanded along Hay Street from the Market House to the foot of Haymount (now five large blocks). Wholesale grocers and dealers in durable goods, such as George McNeill, were concentrated at the far western end of this street. Other retail merchants, as well as general store owners and dry goods dealers, could be found at the east end of Hay Street closer to the Market House. These included James Kyle, John A. Pemberton, and the Waddill Brothers, whose store still stands.[29]

The establishment of cotton and textile mills in the second and third decades of the nineteenth century, in addition to the many saw and grist mills, was a major development in local industry. Henry Donaldson and George McNeill's mill was established and chartered in Fayetteville by the mid-1820s. It operated primarily as a yarn spinnery with just over a thousand spindles. Slave labor was employed at first, and white labor was substituted about a decade later.[30]

The location was ideal for a mill because Fayetteville was a center for area cotton trade. The cash crop came in from the back country on wagon roads and was transported to trading ships bound for England or points north.[31] Others saw the opportunities for industrial ventures and followed Donaldson's lead, like Charles Peter Mallett who incorporated Fayetteville's Rockfish Manufacturing Company in 1836. He had sufficient capital to allow it to be outfitted with 4500 spindles and 100 looms by two northern foremen from the Matteowan Company of New York. The practice of sending machinery from the north along with a mechanic or supervisor to install it became increasingly common practice and a stimulus to the mill industry in the antebellum South.[32] The Rockfish Manufacturing Company was the largest antebellum mill in North Carolina. It, along with eight other area mills, helped to make Fayetteville and Cumberland County the state's primary cotton processing and manufacturing center before the Civil War.[33]

Transportation improvements contributed to the success of both commerce and cotton manufactures. These included wagon roads for the horse-drawn, canvas-topped wagons, newly developed steamers plying the Cape Fear River, bridges, proposed canals, plank roads, and railroads. All of these in concert



National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

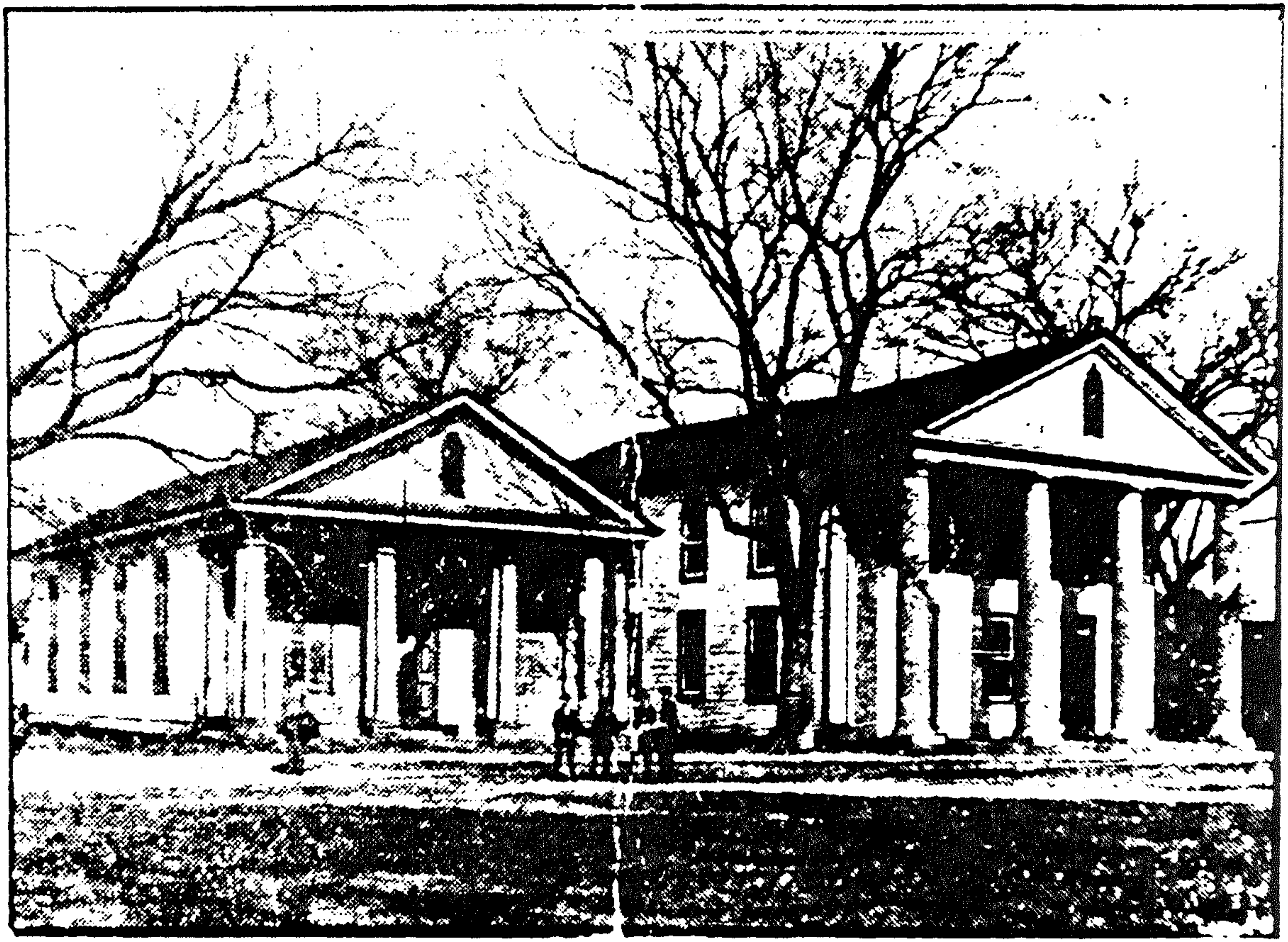
helped to insure a continuous flow of goods to and from port cities like Wilmington, through the inland transfer point at Fayetteville, and to remote rural areas all the way west to the Blue Ridge Mountains.[34] It is no wonder that the Fayetteville merchants and industrialists often lobbied for internal improvements and served on the boards of directors or acted as major stockholders in the steamboat lines and the road companies.[35]

What was thought to be a progressive decision in the late 1840s and early 1850s with regard to internal improvements--the building of a radiating system of plank roads--turned out to be an economic disappointment and in effect delayed Fayetteville's potential development. The city was a leader in the statewide movement to improve transportation and, at the same time, encourage trade and manufactures. Since a major railroad subscription had failed there in 1840, plank roads were viewed as a feasible alternative.[36]

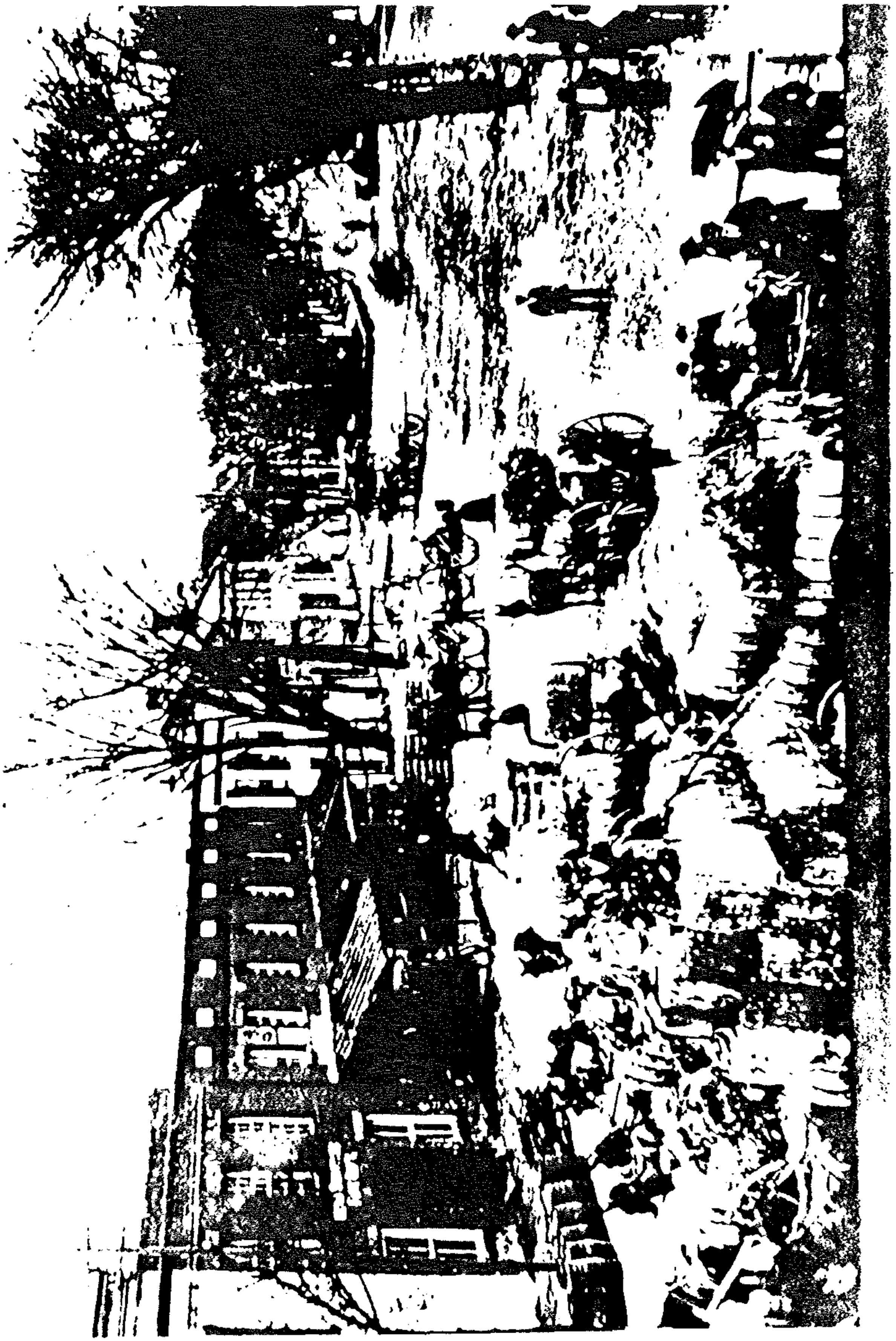
The first to be chartered was the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company in 1849. It was also the longest, eventually stretching 129 miles from Fayetteville through Salem to Bethania.[37] Other radiating from Fayetteville included the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road (the company was organized 2 January 1851) extending to the Lumber Bridge in Robeson County; the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, chartered 20 December 1850, for a road extending to the Pee Dee Valley (the name was changed mid-decade to the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road Company)[39]; the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company, chartered 28 January 1851;[40] and the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, chartered in 1852.[41] Although the latter two were never completed, the roads helped to contribute to the 84 lines and total 500 miles of roads laid in North Carolina by the war years.[42]

The roads were impractical and inadequate, however, and never brought about the much hoped-for transportation revolution. They were difficult to lay over uneven terrain, expensive as the cost of labor and materials rose, and not easy to keep in good repair. Monitoring traffic and tolls was also a great problem. Plank roads simply could not compete with the iron horse which was gaining in popularity. Although sometimes called "farmer's railroads" which facilitated the exchange of cash and food crops from the back country, they did not have the potential for efficiency that the ascendent railroad did. After the Civil War, the plank roads era virtually ended.[43]

Still, the antebellum period was prosperous in many ways. McKethan's Carriage Manufactory operated at full capacity from its Person Street location.[44] Water mills of all types were in operation. Merchants carried on a lively trade. Turpentine distilleries were in operation nearby as were agriculturalists and their products were taken to Fayetteville markets.[45] Social, religious, and educational progress was made, with a new Masonic Lodge building erected at St. John's Square in the 1850s to replace the late eighteenth century one,[46] churches of all major denominations--Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist--built new edifices downtown,[47] and private schools like the Ravenscroft and Donaldson academies came into existence.[48] Fayetteville was indeed an important eastern North Carolina settlement.



HAY STREET M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, 1834-1907



One event which was to become of vital importance to Fayetteville during the antebellum and Civil War years was the establishment of the United States Arsenal in Haymount, elevated lands just west of the town proper. It was one of four authorized by Congress in 1836. As the only "arsenal of deposit and general construction" in the group, it was designed to produce nearly everything related to weapons, except the weapons themselves.[49] Actual construction of main buildings commenced in April of 1838, but due to a lack of funds was practically halted after 1841. The facility was then downgraded indefinitely to a storage depot.[50] Building proceeded sporadically according to funding levels, however, and installations of machinery for an arsenal of construction finally occurred by the late 1850s. The result was a sizeable walled complex with towers at each of four corners, a main arsenal building, officer's quarters, and various stores and shops.[51]

Mrs. Eliza Tillinghast Stinson provided a description of the picturesque site:

> The old original Arsenal, counted the handsomest collection of buildings the town could boast of, included three fine residences for the officials. The buildings were all painted cream-color, with brown trimming, and were arranged in a hollow rectangle with the citadel in the center. This was a large oblong three story building with an observatory on each end of the roof. The intervening grounds were laid out with walks and drives and set with grass and evergreens. Large oaks dotted it at intervals. The powder magazines were outside the enclosure, in the rear, at a respectful distance. The Arsenal grounds were one square back from the main street and fronted at right angles to it toward the east. The ground fell away rapidly to the south and east, giving it a commanding position in the direction of the river, about two miles off. The view from the citadel was very fine. The town lay at its feet and two very large ponds, they might be called lakes, sparkled in the sun to the south. Altogether we thought it a very pretty place. We brought our visiting friends here. 'Twas our central park on a small scale.[52]

As can be expected, residential areas began to spring up around the Arsenal after its establishment. A prime mover behind this effort was Captain James A.J. Bradford, commander of the Arsenal. He saw the opportunity nearby for land development purposes, purchased large amounts of acreage, and parceled it up for sale to interested parties. Known as the village of Belmont, it contained many house lots and even a school lot.[53] The area was remote but not isolated; running between the residential area and the Arsenal was a main westward wagon road which helped to link the village, along with another rapidly developing Haymount settlement at the foot of the hill, with the town proper.[54]

In general, the settlements west of what was then the major town have the most intact local examples of antebellum residential architecture. The favored style was clearly the Greek Revival, which takes both common and very stylish forms. One very fine example is the Lauder-Smith House (c. 1853) located in the rapidly developing residential section at the foot of Haymount. The house was the residence first of John Smith and then of George Lauder, both marble and stonemasons, and bears Greek Revival characteristics with its two story construction, pedimented gable roof, six-over-six sash windows, and off-center entrance with sidelights and transom and gable portico. It fit well into the nearby architectural landscape established by such persons as Robert Strange with his town house (c. 1820), E.J. Hale in Greenbank (c. 1847-8), and the builders of the Donaldson Academy (1833-1835).

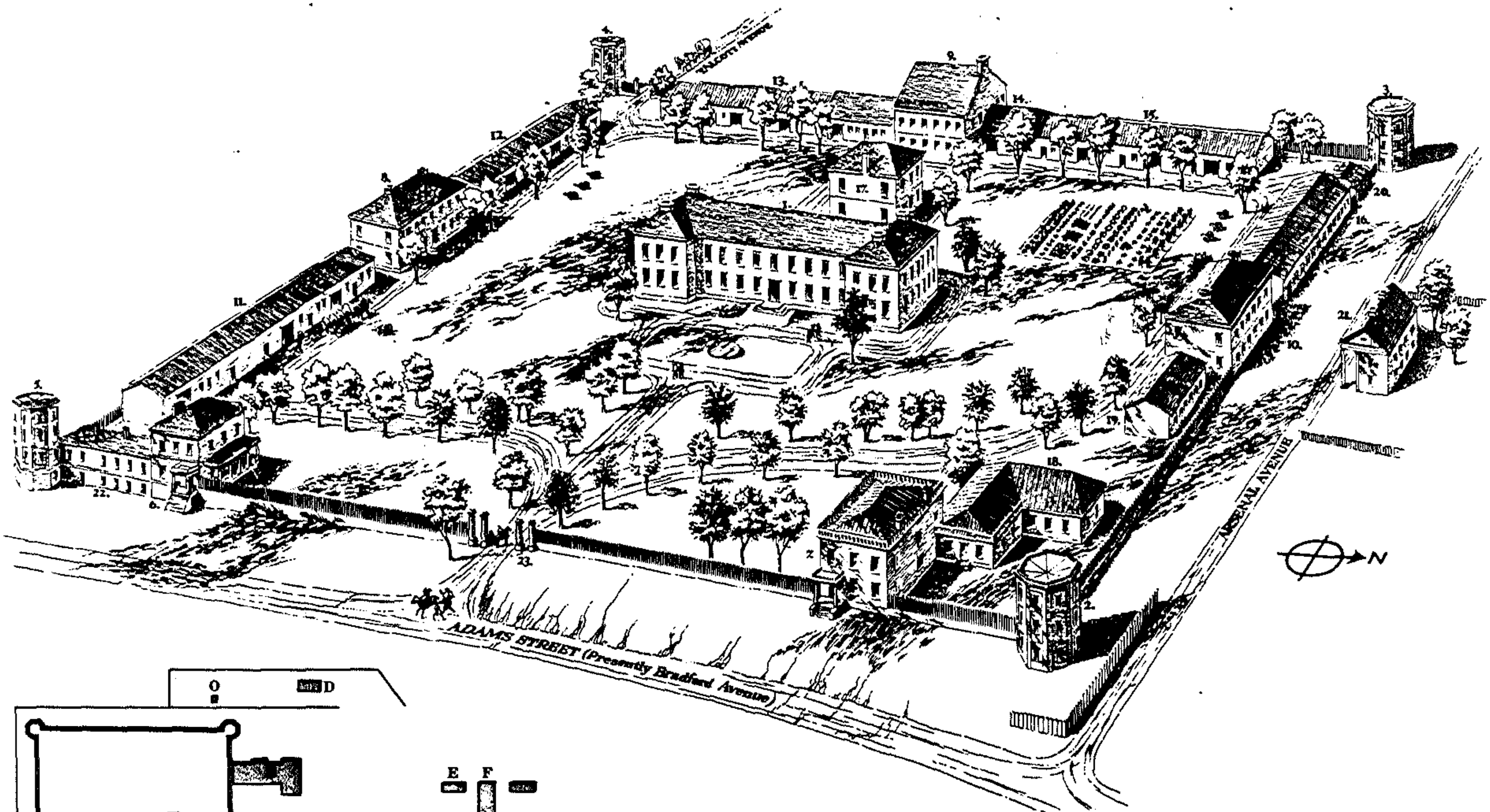
The major settlement to be encountered west of the city was the aforementioned village of Belmont. Several structures from the pre-Civil War period are extant and thought to be representative of period tastes and styles. The Taylor-Utley and Henry McLean Houses are located on Hay Street within one block of each other and exemplify the vernacular Greek Revival style with their two or two-and-one half story frame construction, gable end roofs, side hall plans, full-width shed porches with rectilinear columns, off-center front doors with sidelights and transom, four recessed panel doors, and flat, recessed face or diamond head corner blocks in door and window moldings. This seemed to be a favored residential area for merchants, tradesmen, and other skilled men and was fairly self-contained.

Scattered homes beyond the village of Belmont, though not part of a formal settlement, are significant in the context of antebellum domestic architecture. Four of these -- the James Cochran Dobbin House (date unknown--thought to be 1850s); Fair Oaks (c. 1858), a fine Greek Revival country house with an intact collection of service buildings at the rear; Westlawn (c. 1858); and Tree Haven (c. 1851) -- are thought to be associated with local builder, Ruffin Vaughn. They ranged in style from simple to fairly sophisticated, and of the group, both Fair Oaks and Westlawn still stand.

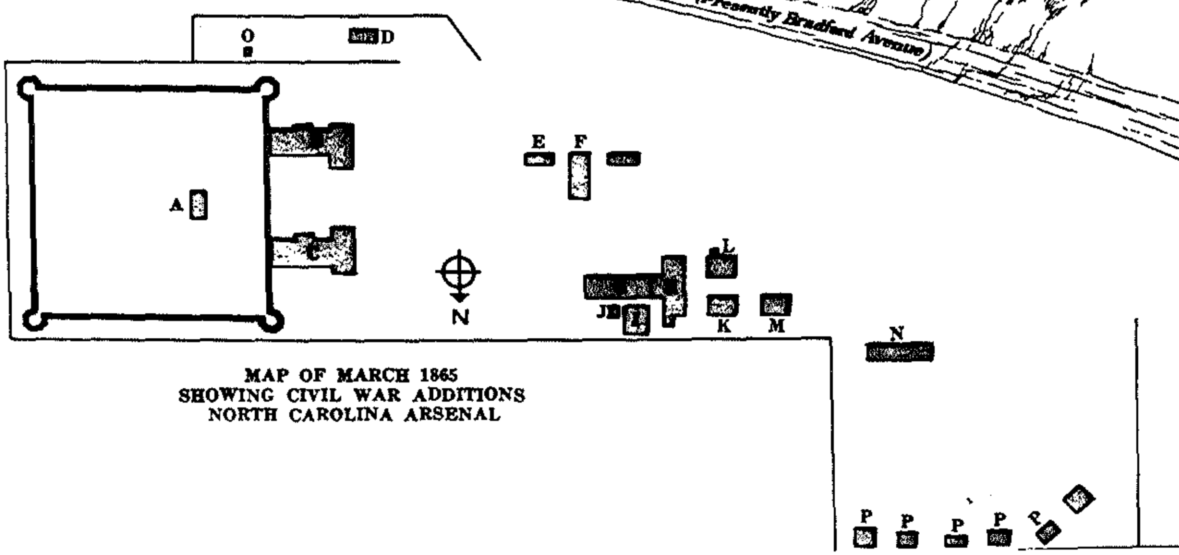
With the presence of early residential structures, roads, the Donaldson Academy, and the United States Arsenal, Haymount was destined to become a focal point for nineteenth century development. It is here that the best local examples of antebellum architecture, such as those mentioned above, are found.

The Civil War Years: 1861 - 1865

With the presence of a Federal Arsenal near the city limits, Fayetteville was destined to play an important part in Civil War events. After the 12 April 1861 Confederate firing on and 14 April capture of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln announced his "April Policy" and called on states to send troops to put down the rebellion. Governor John Ellis of North Carolina refused and President



A TOUR OF THE NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL AS IT APPEARED IN CA. 1862



MAP OF MARCH 1865
SHOWING CIVIL WAR ADDITIONS
NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL

Lincoln responded by ordering a blockade of the North Carolina and other southern coastlines. This prompted the state to unify in sympathy with the Confederate cause.[55]

Governor Ellis acted to sieze Federal facilities in North Carolina, including the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville. He gave his aide, Warren E. Winslow, the authority to peaceably aquire the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville. Winslow successfully negotiated the surrender and on 22 April, Captain Bradford quietly surrendered the facility to county militia.[56] About a month later (20 May 1861) North Carolina made the difficult official decision to secede from the Union and join the Confederacy.[57]

Efforts were undertaken to transform the Federal-turned-Confederate Arsenal into a fully-functioning construction facility. At first, major activities included locating sources of raw materials (including encouraging the construction of a railroad between Fayetteville and the local mines of Chatham County), updating available weapons like muskets and rifles, and making ammunition.[58] But with the installation of machinery and equipment from the armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, the facility turned into a full-fledged arms manufactory. In 1862, the first rifles, known as the "Fayetteville Rifles", were produced.[59]

The physical plant itself was enlarged during the Confederate occupation. The majority of the new buildings, except the officer's quarters, were erected outside the main walls of the Arsenal. Two were built at right angles to the rear wall, and contained a gun carriage and blacksmith shop. Others were free-standing and used as foundries, timber stores, engine rooms, miscellaneous office quarters, and more. Some existing structures were converted from their current or intended use to new ones, such as a timber store turned rifle factory.[60]

Changes did not go unnoticed by the local citizenry. Eliza Tillinghast Stinson recalls:

> When Secretary Floyd, of Buchanan's Cabinet, moved a quantity of arms and ammunition from Northern arsenals and distributed it among those located at the South, he added to the small quantity of stores in the Fayetteville Arsenal. Then the citizens began to find out for the first time what an arsenal was made for. Previously it had been especially supposed to be mainly useful as a comfortable berth for old Capt. Bradford, who generally held the place of post commander, and kept bachelor's hall in one of the fine houses, having several other old gentlemen as his assistants in taking care of the empty building. We children thought it was a jolly place for fireworks on the Fourth of July. There was a machine shop of some kind run by a thirty-horse power steam engine but nothing of any great consequence was done. 'Twas but child's play as compared with the work done afterwards by the Confederate Government.[61]

Later, she mentions the "many new operatives and officials employed in the new and comparatively extensive works carried on at the Arsenal..."[62]

Not only the Arsenal but Fayetteville in general bustled with activity. The railroad from Fayetteville to the Egypt Coal Mines in Chatham County was completed in 1861.[63] This provided a much needed source of fuel after Northern shipments were terminated. Men and boys were seen off and welcomed home at the banks of the Cape Fear River. Florie Maffitt, who lived at Ellerslie, just off Morganton Road approximately four miles west of the town center, describes the early send-offs and returns in her letter to J. W. Hinsdale, Confederate officer:

> April 15, 1861 . . . . In my last letter, I believe, I told you that the two companies from Town, were making preparations to leave for the "emergency". They got off two weeks ago. Quite a crowd escorted them to the river. It is so sad to see so many brave, young soldiers leave home, and friends, perhaps never to return. How much sorrow has been felt, on the banks of our little river...[64]

> November 17, 1861 . . . You would like to know, I expect, of the arrival, of the two "Yorktown Companies". They were expected by some on Thursday last, and a great crowd collected to welcome them home; but they were destined to be disappointed, for the companies did not reach here, until Friday night. Friday, after church, we went down to the landing, where we met, Mrs. Hinsdale, Layzie (sp?), and Fannie. The hours passed pleasantly, until about half past five, when doubts began to be entertained of their arrival, so we started for home, but had hardly reached the brow of the hill, ere a shout was heard of, "they are coming", "they are coming". Some time we waited, before the boats came in sight, but presently was seen, the lights dancing on the water, and the band playing "Home Again". It was really a grand sight, to see the boats approach the shore; but;-"there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous," and thus it was. As soon as they landed, the scene was truly ludicrous,-ladies crying, shouting, and rushing in every direction; children lost; servants hunting for them-indeed such as excitement, as I suppose, we never witnessed on banks of the Cape Fear. The companies were addressed at the Hotel, I believe. Fayetteville wears quite a different aspect now, 'tis no longer deserted...[65]

Here, Miss Florie described the departure of the two companies of men, who, upon arriving in Raleigh, were placed in the 1st North Carolina Regiment. They were considered the local "cream of the crop" and some of the earliest to receive their assignment. Their term of service lapsed after six months, at which time they returned home. The veterans were then dispersed as officers among the other regiments which continued to form.[66]

The local women played a major role in the war effort. They were responsible for outfitting the men, and provided the first companies with dress parade suits, fatigue suits, other items of clothing, and supplies. They organized sewing bees in various homes with the most experienced seamstresses acting as supervisors. Their work did not stop after the return of the first two companies; new companies had to be outfitted, but uniforms grew plainer as materials became more scarce.[67] Also, women and girls were employed in cartridge-making and possible other activities at the Arsenal.[68]

Despite sacrifice and courage, Fayetteville was not immune from the devastation of war. The worst known to the city was that wrought upon it by William Tecumseh Sherman and northern troops between 11 and 15 March 1865. Orders were issued for destruction of property, including stores, mills, industrial concerns, railroad property, and the Arsenal. Much of this was actually carried out, with four cotton mills, the State Bank, warehouses, newspaper offices including that of the Fayetteville Observer, and the Arsenal citadel reduced to rubble. Pillaging of foodstuffs, supplies, and soft goods--most of it unauthorized and carried out by Sherman's infamous "bummers"--took place. Homes in the locale were burned. The ends were considered justifiable because of the town's strong Southern loyalties and generally uncooperative and rebellious attitude.[69]

This signaled the end of the Confederate cause for Fayetteville. The final blow was dealt on 9 April 1865 with the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. Subdued, the South in general and Fayetteville in particular turned to the agonizing task of reconstruction.

Later Nineteenth Century: 1865 - 1900

Reports of post-war destruction are legendary and emphasize material loss as well as spiritual demoralization. Loss was, of course, widespread but Fayetteville was by no means devastated. Recovery was contingent upon many complex factors, including reestablishment of a solid base of capital, reestablishment of the once thriving trade market, and transportation improvements. Above all, it required a change in attitude and perception by the townspeople of their home place; in short, the Civil War produced an identity crisis in Fayetteville. It, however, adapted to new circumstances and entered fortified into the main stream of modern urban development in the post Civil War period.

Material losses as outlined above were sustained by townspeople and merchants. Their backbone in many cases were farmers and small industrialists who were also the targets of destruction. Thus, the local market was effectively reduced; indeed, almost eliminated.[70] Banks were filled with worthless Confederate notes so liquid capital was largely unavailable.[71] Communications were poor as newspaper and mail service was interrupted.[72] Population declined from 4,660 in 1870 to 3,485 in 1880;[73] few buildings in the popular Victorian styles were erected; Fayetteville lost her charter in 1881.[74] Indeed, the situation was bleak.

The roots of the postwar problems may be traced to the prewar period. Fayetteville's ascendent position was already being threatened in the 1840s and 1850s when railroad lines were being established between major points all around--but not including--the inland port. Hopes were dashed when railroad conscriptions failed, and for example, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was not continued through to Fayetteville.[75] The town's only railroad on the eve of the Civil War was the forty-two mile Western Railroad which dead-ended in the coal mines of Chatham County.[76] It served a very useful purpose as a shuttle-run, but that was only a short term solution. No linkups with other major trade cities were provided, which cut Fayetteville off from a wider market. The plank roads were a feeble, last-resort attempt at maintaining the back-country trade, both of which floundered and finally failed.

Therefore, Fayetteville was in a tenuous economic position on the eve of the Civil War and had problems that were bound to be magnified after destruction was reigned upon the town by General Sherman and his troops. Practices and customs were obsolete in the wake of social advancement and widespred modernization. Thus, a progressive attitude had to be adopted if Fayetteville were to extract herself from postwar decline. The changes--which coincided with the industrial and transportation revolution affecting the state--were truly dramatic, and represented a move into the mainstream of late nineteenth century/twentieth century urban life.

The first steps were to improve transportation, rebuild the destroyed textile mills, and reestablish the local produce market. Tangible steps were taken in each direction. The Western Railroad was incorporated into the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway in 1879.[77] In 1884, an extension was built southward to Bennettsville, Georgia.[78] By 1888, the westward extension to Greensboro and Mt. Airy was complete, and by 1900 had reached all the way across the state connecting western towns to Wilmington.[79] The Fayetteville cutoff for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was begun in 1885 and completed in 1892.[80] In 1900, a merger resulted in its consolidation with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (as were parts of what used to be known as the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway), thus linking Fayetteville strategically with points north and south along the eastern seaboard.[81] Though the vast local shop complexes are gone, both the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley passenger depot -- built in 1890 and exhibiting Romanesque Revival features -- and that of the Atlantic Coast Railroad -- built in 1911 in a unique Dutch Colonial Revival style, the third to stand at the northeast corner of Hay and Hillsborough Street -- still remain. These events coincided with 1880-1900 statewide trends which included more than doubling total track miles to over 3,000 and consolidations of local lines into major systems (like ACL) which provided interstate and national connections.[82]

Area mills were also reestablished after the war. In 1889, the Fayetteville Cotton Mills began operating in a two-story building on Gillespie Street.[83] By 1900, three mill villages associated with industralist Walter L. Holt -- Holt-Morgan Mill (1895), Holt Williamson Manufacturing Company (1898), and Tolar, Hart, and Holt Mills (c. 1900), were established. Holt was a member of the noted Alamance County family by the same name which had been influential in the North Carolina textile industry for nearly three-quarters of a century.[84] Longstanding family textile owners like the Holts, along with the men that they had trained over the years, figured strongly into the statewide development of the textile industry after the Civil War.[85] The industry was also aided by the above-outlined transportation improvements, which resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of factories, capital, laborers, and production between 1880 and 1900. The state's textile concern gradually lost their local character and began to play an increasingly important role in the national market.[86]

The agricultural market was also important to the local economy, but a new strategy toward it had to be adopted. Fayetteville, for example, was no longer the regional transfer point for goods from the western part of the state despite transportation improvements. So the city turned to its previously overlooked immediate locale for market goods. The county and surrounding areas produced both cash (cotton, for example) and food crops (corn and sweet potatoes).[87] A new market was found in grapes and orchard products like pears, apples, peaches, and apricots.[88] When it was discovered that local soils were easily cultivated with small fruits and vegetables like peas, beans, lettuce, cabbage, strawberries, and cantalopes, a greater diversified agriculture developed.[89] In addition, trees were plentiful enough to support a lumber industry even though by 1900 the production of naval stores and turpentine had declined.[90] Resourceful Fayetteville recaptured enough trade to become a viable market center once again.

In the wake of major changes, casualties always result, however. In the case of Fayetteville, a local distinctiveness was lost and a fairly standardized turn-of-the-century urban character with all of its amenities substituted. Eliza Tillinghast Stinson took a wistful backward glance:

A TOWN OF OLDEN DAYS

> Before the days of railroads, Fayetteville had a large trade from the western part of the State and upper counties of South Carolina. In my day, however, she had lost all but the turpentine trade of the piney woods country. She had been for many years apparently a finished town. There were no fine public buildings nor elegant houses, no very wealthy people in the place, but there were neat and convenient houses, well furnished, and a great deal of solid comfort. The parlor of one of our well-to-do citizens might be taken as a fair type of the whole house. The people lived well and were whole-hearted in their hospitality. They cared for the destitute and unfortunate at home. Being fifty miles from the railroad, the place

> was really a large country village, though ranking third as to population among the towns of the State, and took things slow and easy. Wilmington laughed at her being a year behind the fashions, but she did not mind that, caring little for vain display. The place was originally a Scotch settlement, and first called Campbellton, and the comparatively isolated situation which she had held for so many years, tended to preserve the original characteristics of her fathers almost intact in her people to the breaking out of the war. They preferred plain comfort and the education of their children to that feverish striving after display, often with very slender backing, which is so characteristic of to-day in our fast little railroad towns. They were cautious, economical, industrious, in earnest about everything, and not a little stubborn in their prejudices. They were religious and, considering their means, supported their churches well. Fayetteville was to them the only place in the world really worth living in, and they had a smile of superior pity for the fastness of their neighbors on the railroads who laughed at their old fashioned notions.[91]

She continued:

> But to-day all is about to be changed. She is to have very soon a railroad completed to connect her with the high-roads of the nation once more. Modern progress has laid its coal of fire upon her back, and before many years old-fashioned Fayetteville will be no more. It will be simply a common-place, modern, railway town. The young ladies will no longer be behind in the fashions, but daughters of parents in moderate circumstances will be seen fashionably attired in satin bought with money that should have been spent in new sheets and towels for family use. Elegant parlors will be seen in houses where the doors are left carefully closed on bare bedrooms. The lady who used to say (I heard her) that she preferred her friends should know her "old last winter's bonnet had been brought out again," will be superseded by the lady who cannot possibly wear a dress two seasons, therefore has no means to exercise the comfortable, if not showy nor lavish, hospitality which was gracefully exercised by the old bonnet and carefully preserved black silk. The old stage coach in which every child of old Fayetteville has doubtless been turned over in the dead of the night, (I have enjoyed that privilege) will be forgotten and her people will be mashed up on fast mail trains.[92]

Mrs. Stinson described well some of the social and economic changes that Fayetteville experienced as it entered a new era, changes that were to accelerate around and after the turn of the century.


Hay Street, looking West, Fayetteville, N. C.

Twentieth Century: 1901 to the Present

The momentum of the 1880s Industrial Revolution continued through the early twentieth century. Mill operations expanded which once again made Fayetteville an important cotton trading, processing, and textile manufacturing center. At least five textile mills were in operation either in or very close to the city limits,[93] and cotton platforms abounded near the rail yards which served them.[94] The Ashley-Bailey silk mills, encouraged by New Jersey capitalists, were in operation by 1905.[95] The southward flow of northern capital in the post-1890 period was another factor which gave great impetus to the development of the North Carolina textile manufacturers.[96]

Early twentieth century Fayetteville demonstrated other signs of modern industrial development. New railroad lines, including the Aberdeen and Rockfish and the Raleigh and Southport (later purchased by Norfolk Southern Railroad Company), were constructed to serve the city.[97] Other industries found locally were foundries, iron and machine works, wood products and lumber, such as McDiarmid's Wholesale Lumber Company, Poe Brick Company, and the Fayetteville Ice and Manufacturing Company whose 1906-1908 plant is still operative.[98] Electricity was provided by the city's own electric light plant and plans were underway for public works expansion. A local water works system was in operation.[99] Two local banks, the Bank of Fayetteville and the National Bank of Fayetteville, as well as the newly formed Cross Creek Building and Loan Association, provided financial services. A local insurance company, the Southern Life Insurance Company, also provided necessary services locally. With thriving business and industrial activity, a Chamber of Commerce was formed and committed to even further advancement.[100]

Amenities were also made readily available. A new United States Post Office was built in the neo-classical revival style downtown on Hay Street between 1909 and 1911. The Fayetteville Graded School system developed out of a tradition of academic excellence begun by the local private school movement. The State Normal School for training of colored teachers, now known as Fayetteville State University, was in operation. Two hospitals -- Highsmith on Green Street and St. Luke's on Haymount -- were established for local health care. Churches of all major denominations could be found within the city limits. Some of these, like the Hay Street Methodist Church, the first Baptist Church, and the Evans Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church which had been long established in downtown locations, were mother churches to others in outlying areas, and were by the late nineteenth/early twentieth century already conducting new building programs.[101]

The downtown streetscape was altered. Brick commercial structures replaced many of the old frame ones around the Market House, for example. Some rather sizeable buildings were erected, such as the Stein-Lawyer's Building c. 1916 and the First Citizen's Bank Building in 1926. New services and businesses appeared as the city developed and diversified. A one-hundred room hotel called the Prince Charles appeared on Hay Street in the middle 1920s, and grew to serve the local constituency, military personnel stationed at nearby installations, and southbound tourists. With the advent of the automobile, car dealerships and service stations began to dot the downtown landscape and carried on a thriving business, offering Chevrolets, Fords, Nashes, and other models for sale. With all the conveniences of the early twentieth century, people found that they had more free time and spent it often by taking in a movie at one of the downtown theaters, like the Carolina built in 1927.[102]

Although the face of downtown changed somewhat as it moved into the mainstream of modern twentieth century life, the most dramatic changes occurred outside the city limits and eventually forced their extension. Suburbs developed, one of the largest being Haymount just west of the city limits. Development had already begun there over a century prior with the establishment of a residential neighborhood and the Donaldson Academy (1833-1835) at the foot of the hill. Farther out, there were the village of Belmont, the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville, and scattered country homes and farms. The precedent for residential development was established early and it snowballed after the turn-of-the-century.[103]

At first, the area attracted noted industrialists and businessmen like Edgar Allan Poe, a local brick manufacturer, who built his house on an old Arsenal lot c. 1897, and Walter Holt who built across the street approximately one year later. Others followed suit and soon expansive Colonial Revival structures lined Hay Street all the way up the hill. Hay Street had a reputation for elegance, but modest neighborhoods developed alongside it. Some of these were founded on the old Arsenal lands which were parceled and sold pursuant to 1870s Acts of Congress, and others, like the 1920s and 30s bungalow neighborhoods of "Pershing Heights" and "Haymount Heights", were founded northwest of the city.[104] The forming of savings and loan institutions made home loans readily available, which in turn made it possible for the average working man to build and own his own residence.[105] This was the course of suburban development in Fayetteville, and by 1930 the western city limits had expanded about two miles past the old boundaries at Robeson Street to encompass some of these neighborhoods.[106]

One factor which was destined to forever alter the physical character of the city and its environs was the establishment of Camp Bragg as a field artillery site about ten miles west of the city in 1918. Improvements (land purchases, general construction) to the amount of six million dollars were made within a year, before the end of World War I. It was made into a permanent facility in 1922 and renamed Fort Bragg. At that time, buildings of a more permanent nature, as well as training facilities and parade grounds, were established.[107]

It experienced tremendous expansion on the eve of World War II with the number of troops increasing from 5,400 in 1940 to 67,000 in the following year. New construction--from barracks to a bakery--were obvious indications of expansion. Fort Bragg was transformed overnight into one of America's largest military installations, training combat soldiers and other military personnel for World War II and the Korean and Vietnam wars. It is now the home of the Airborne Corps and plays a vital role, along with Pope Air Force Base next door, in the defense of the nation.[108]

Naturally, the presence of two large military installations had a tremendous impact on the development of nearby Fayetteville. This is evident as the built environment observed and the course of twentieth century history is studied. Nowhere is twentieth century growth reflected more dramatically than in a summary of population statistics from 1900 to the present. Population nearly doubled every twenty years between 1900 and 1940 (4,670 in 1900; 8,877 in 1920; 17,428 in 1940) and increased over two and three-fourths times between 1940 and 1960 (47,106 in 1960).[109]

Today, the city's population totals almost 60,000.[110] It has all the features of a typical mid-sized city with suburban sprawl, subdivisions like Van Story Hills and Briarwood/Clairway, public transportation, modern industrial plants like Kelly Springfield, Monsanto, DuPont, and Black and Decker, and, unfortunately, a declining downtown because of the lure of suburban residential areas, shopping centers and a mall. Architecturally and historically it appears on the surface to be a late nineteenth century/twentieth century city, with only vestiges of its important early history remaining. It is the nature of these scattered clues that makes the study of local history a fascinating challenge, for it is by them only that the origins of the Upper Cape Fear River Valley settlement can be discovered.

Reference Notes:

[1]Duane Meyer, "The Highland Scots of North Carolina", condensed version of The Highland Scots of North Carolina 1732 - 1776 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1961), pamphlet prepared for the North Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina in 1963 and reprinted by the State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1968, 20-21, hereinafter cited as Meyer, "Highland Scots".

[2]Meyer, "Highland Scots", 20-21.

[3]Meyer, "Highland Scots", 21-22, 29-30.

[4]Meyer, "Highland Scots", 8, 22, 25.

[5]Meyer, "Highland Scots", 22, 26-27.

[6]John A Oates, The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear (Charlotte: Dowd Press, Inc., 1950; reprint ed., Raleigh: Litho Industries Incorporated, 1972), 43, hereinafter cited as Oates, Story of Fayetteville.

[7]Meyer, "Highland Scots", 41-42, 44.

[8]Walter Clark (ed.), The State Records of North Carolina (Winston and Goldsboro: State of North Carolina, 16 volumes, numbered XI - XXVI, 1895-1906), XXV, 470-472, hereinafter cited as Clark, State Records.

[9]Clark, State Records, XXIV, 180-183; Oates, Story of Fayetteville, 120; Meyer, "Highland Scots",40.

[10]Meyer, "Highland Scots", 26.

[11]Sauthier, Plan of the Town of Cross Creek in Cumberland County, March 1770, Photocopy of Map, Plate 62A, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., hereinafter cited as "Sauthier Map".

[12]Based on a study of the Sauthier Map of 1770 and the John McRae Map of 1825; the latter is actually a copy of the 1823 Brazier's Original Map of the Town of Fayetteville, N.C. and a copy with the call numbers RNC 912.7563C is housed in the Anderson Street Branch of the Cumberland County Library System, Fayetteville, North Carolina, hereinafter cited as "McRae Map of 1825".

[13]See E. J. Hale in Fayetteville Observer, 12 September 1895, 5.

[14]Apparent from the McRae Map of 1825.

[15]Ruth Little, "The Historical and Architectural Development of the 100 Block of Person Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina", a report prepared for the State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Caroilna, 25 April 1972, 2, hereinafter cited as Little, "Person Street".

[16]Meyer, "Highland Scots", 41.

[17]Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, The History of a Southern State North Carolina. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, Third Edition, 1973), 80, hereinafter cited as Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina.

[18]Oates, Story of Fayetteville, 129-130.

[19]Oates, Story of Fayetteville, 56, 138.

[20]Clark, State Records, XXIV, 513-517.

[21]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 288.

[22]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 266

[23]Carolina Observer, 10 March 1825.

[24]Carolina Observer, issue between those dated 25 May 1831 and 7 June 1831; it is hand-dated 29 May 1831.

[25]Oates, Story of Fayetteville, 212-213.

[26]Carolina Observer, issue between those dated 25 May 1831 and 7 June 1831; it is hand-dated 29 May 1832.

[27]Little, "Person Street", 3.

[28]Structures mentioned are researched and documented and have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places; forms are housed locally at the Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, NC.

[29]J. H. Myrover, Short History of Cumberland County and the Cape Fear Section (Fayetteville: The Bank of Fayetteville and the North Carolina Baptist Publishing Company, 1905), 12, hereinafter cited as Myrover, Cumberland County.

[30]Diffee W. Standard and Richard W. Griffin, "The Cotton Textile Industry in Antebellum North Carolina", Part I: Origin and Growth to 1830, The North Carolina Historical Review 34 (January 1957): 26, hereinafter cited as Standard and Griffin, "Textile Industry", NCHR, Part I.

[31] Standard and Griffin, "Textile Industry", NCHR, Part I, 26.

[32] Richard W. Griffin and Diffee W. Standard, "The Cotton Textile Industry in Ante-bellum North Carolina", Part II: An Era of Boom and Consolidation, 1830-1860, The North Carolina Historical Review 34 (April 1975): 139-140, 144.

[33] Richard W. Griffin, "Reconstruction of the North Carolina Textile Industry, 1865-1885", The North Carolina Historical Review 41 (January 1964): 34

[34] Myrover, Cumberland County, 11-12

[35] Myrover, Cumberland County, 13; Robert B. Starling, "The Plank Road Movement in North Carolina", Part II, The North Carolina Historical Review 26 (April 1939): 149, hereinafter cited as Starling, "Plank Roads", NCHR, Part II.

[36] Robert B. Starling, "The Plank Road Movement in North Carolina", Part I, The North Carolina Historical Review 26 (January 1939): 3, hereinafter cited as Starling, "Plank Road", NCHR, Part I.

[37] Starling, "Plank Road", NCHR, Part I, 5; Part II, 147.

[38] Starling, "Plank Road", NCHR, Part II, 154.

[39] Starling, "Plank Road", NCHR, Part II, 155.

[40] Starling, "Plank Road", NCHR, Part II, 156.

[41] Starling, "Plank Road", NCHR, Part II, 156.

[42] Starling, "Plank Road", NCHR, Part I, 22.

[43] Starling, "Plank Road", NCHR, Part II, 168-169, 172-173.

[44] Myrover, Cumberland County, 14.

[45] Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 398.

[46] The present day building is the 1850s replacement structure and is included in the Fayetteville Multiple Resources Nomination; records are housed at the Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resource, Raleigh, North Carolina.

[47] These churches, some with nineteenth century buildings still standing, are either listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places or are included in the Fayetteville Multiple Resource Nomination; records housed as indicative above.

[48]Oates, Story of Fayetteville, 450-451.

[49]CAI, Preservation Consultants, Alexandria, Virginia, "The North Carolina Arsenal, Fayetteville, North Carolina" (Report prepared for the Division of Archives and History, State of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, June 1973), Volume I, 19, 23, hereinafter cited as CAI, Preservation Consultants, "Arsenal", with appropriate references to volume and page.

[50]CAI, Preservation Consultants, "Arsenal", Volume I, 70.

[51]CAI, Preservation Consultants, "Arsenal", Volume I, 45-46, 177, 181.

[52]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), 8-9, hereinafter cited as Stinson, "Taking of the Arsenal".

[53]Original land purchases: John R. Kelly and Josiah Tyson to James A. J. Bradford, 21 December 1839, Cumberland County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Cumberland County Courthouse, Fayetteville, Book 48, Page 268, hereinafter cited as Cumberland County Deeds; school lot: Cumberland County Deeds, Book 52, Page 252; house lot: Cumberland County Deeds, Book 47, Page 440.

[54]Depicted, for example, on McRae Map of 1825; see also W. P. Cumming, North Carolina in Maps (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1966), Plate X.

[55]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 449-450

[56]CAI, Preservation Consultants, "Arsenal", Volume I, 195.

[57]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 450.

[58]CAI, Preservation Consultants, "Arsenal", Volume I, 205.

[59]CAI, Preservation Consultants, "Arsenal", Volume I, 209.

[60]CAI, Preservation Consultants, "Arsenal", Volume II, 355.

[61]Stinson, "Taking of the Arsenal", 10.

[62]Stinson, "Taking of the Arsenal", 21.

[63]Richard E. Prince, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad: Steam Locomotives Ships and History (Green River, Wyoming: By the Author, 1966) 17, hereinafter cited as Prince, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

[64]Florie Maffitt to J. W. Hinsdale, 15 April 1861, Hinsdale Family Papers, Shelf Location 29E, Box 1, File: Correspondence 1819-1859, Manuscripts Department, William R. Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, hereinafter cited as Hinsdale Family Papers.

[65]Hinsdale Family Papers.

[66]Stinson, "Taking of the Arsenal", 20.

[67]Stinson, "Taking of the Arsenal", 20.

[68]CAI, Preservation Consultants, "Arsenal", 205.

[69]John G. Barrett, Sherman's March Through the Carolinas (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1956), 134, 140, 142-144, 146-147.

[70]R. D. W. Connor, North Carolina: Rebuilding An Ancient Commonwealth, Vol. II (Chicago, New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1929), 254, 400.

[71]Fayetteville Observer, "The Future of Fayetteville", 8 February 1883.

[72]Fayetteville Observer, "After Many Years", 8 February 1883.

[73]Oates, Story of Fayetteville, 200.

[74]Fayetteville Observer, "The New Chapter", 5 January 1893; Oates, Story of Fayetteville, 236.

[75]CAI, Preservation Consultants, "Arsenal", Vol. I, 116; John Gilbert and Grady Jefferys, Crossties Through North Carolina (Raleigh, N.C.: Helios Press, 1969), 8 (map), hereinafter cited as Gilbert and Jefferys, Crossties.

[76]Prince, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, 15.

[77]Roland B. Eutsler, "The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway", The North Carolina Historical Review II (October 1925): 430, 432, hereinafter cited as Eutsler, "Railway" NCHR.

[78]Prince, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, 15-17.

[79]Eutsler, "Railway", NCHR, 434-435; Gilbert and Jefferys, Crossties, 9 (map).

[80]Prince, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, 13.

[81]Cumberland County Deeds, Book 111, Page 312.

[82]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 517-518.

[83]Fayetteville Observer, 27 June 1889 (p. 1).

[84]Samuel A. Ashe and Stephen B. Weeks, eds., Biographical History of North Carolina from Colonial Times to the Present. 7 vols. (Greensboro, N.C.: Charles L. Van Noppen, 1908-1917), 7: 183, 216.

[85]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 505.

[86]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 508-509.

[87]Rev. L. Branson, A.M., North Carolina Business Directory (Raleigh, N.C.: By the Author, 1877-8, 94, hereinafter cited as Branson's Business Directory with appropriate references to year and page.

[88]Branson's Business Directory of 1884, 247.

[89]Myrover, Cumberland County, 31.

[90]Branson's Business Directory of 1896, 213.

[91]Stinson, "Taking of the Arsenal", 9-10.

[92]Stinson, "Taking of the Arsenal", 24.

[93]Fayetteville City Directory: 1915-16 and 1924 flyleaves.

[94]Sanborn Map for Fayetteville, North Carolina, copies from the North Carolina Collection, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 3, 4, hereinafter cited as Sanborn Map with appropriate references to year and page.

[95]Cumberland County Deeds, Book 130, Page 3; Myrover, Cumberland County, 27.

[96]Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 508-509.

[97]North Carolina Yearbook: 1902, 177; Fayetteville City Directory: 1909-10, 187; Hugh Lefler, History of North Carolina, 4 vols. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1956), Volume 2: 751.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

[98]Myrover, Cumberland County, 28.

[99]Myrover, Cumberland County, 29.

[100]Myrover, Cumberland County, 28-29.

[101]Myrover, Cumberland County, 27-29; see also individual nomination forms included in the Fayetteville Multiple Resource Nomination, Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina.

[102]See appropriate individual forms included in the Fayetteville Multiple Resource Nomination, Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina.

[103]Evidence of this growth and development comes from a comparison of the 1901, 1908, 1914, 1923 and 1930 Sanborn Maps for Fayetteville, North Carolina.

[104]Pictured on Sanborn Map for Fayetteville, North Carolina: 1930, 1.

[105]Myrover, Cumberland County, 28.

[106]Sanborn Map for Fayetteville, North Carolina: 1930, p. 1.

[107]Fayetteville Observer, April 1954, Sec. N, 1-2.

[108]Fayetteville Observer, April 1954, Sec. N, 1-2.

[109]Oates, Story of Fayetteville, 200; North Carolina Manual: 1975, 110.

[110]U. S., Department of the Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing: Advance Reports, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, March 1981), 8.

Please see 8B for a description of major historical figures and events related to the MRA.

Areas of Significance with Specific Examples:

Architecture

A. Early frame buildings exhibiting traditional and/or popular styles:

1. Houses

   a. Mallett House, c. 1830. Main section frame two stories with gable roof and dormers, exterior end chimney, and Federal detailing. Light Victorian ornament but interior woodwork and spaces intact.

   b. Robert Strange Country House, c. 1825. One-and-one half story frame dwelling with notable cut sandstone block foundation. House follows a four room plan with central entrance and hall and late Federal woodwork. A front portico, screened side porches, and rear kitchen ell added. Spring house and family cemetery nearby.

2. Barge's Tavern c. 1800. Light commercial survival with one-and-one-half story frame construction and center chimney, typical of New England architectural forms and also once prevalent locally.

B. Antebellum architecture exhibiting the popular Greek Revival style in residential and commercial contexts:

1. Houses

   a. John E. Patterson House, c. 1840. A rare vernacular survival, the John E. Patterson is a one-and-one-half story coastal plain cottage with characteristic engaged front porch, end chimneys, and transitional Greek Revival detailing.

   b. Buena Vista, c. 1844. Two-story double-pile central hall dwelling with Greek Revival detailing in treatment of doors, windows, and interior woodwork. Still located in original, unspoiled once-rural setting approximately four miles northwest of the city center but resituated for protection.

   c. Henry McLean House, c. 1840. House spans Greek Revival, Late Victorian, and turn-of the century periods with wings added during the last two. Original section two stories double-pile with side hall plan and intact Greek Revival door and window treatment and other interior woodwork. One of three residential survivals of rural settlement west of town called village of Belmont.

   d. Taylor-Utley House, c. 1848. House is mirror image of Henry McLean House with same plan and similar detailing, but has modern west wing and dormers in the roof face. Also a village of Belmont remnant.

e. Haymount District. Although the district spans the Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian, and twentieth century periods, the most important structures date to the antebellum period. These include the Robert Strange Town House c. 1817 which has a Palladianesque front door, Greenbank c. 1847 which has an academic classical front porch and unusual false gable dormers with floral sawnwork, the George Lauder House c. 1853 which is an exquisite Greek Revival residence with pedimented front facade and side hall plan, and the Donaldson Academy Principal's House, which, although overbuilt in the Victorian period, has its origins in the pre-Civil War era.

2. Commercial Buildings

a. (Former) Waddill's Store, c. 1850. Three story brick storefront with unusual dentil gable peak. One of two antebellum structures left in important Hay Street commercial district.

b. (Former) Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company, c. 1853. Two-story brick and stucco store with unusual trapezoidal shape due to custom fit on triangular downtown lot. Regular face with four-bay second story and hip roof.

3. Camp Ground Methodist Church, c. 1858-1862. Simple frame church with double front entrances and pedimented gable reflects vernacular church architecture forms of Cumberland County and North Carolina in general as well as fine local craftsmanship. Cemetery nearby.

C. Later nineteenth century architecture

1. The Late Victorian Edgar Allan Poe House, c. 1896-1898, is a fine residential example with two story central hall form, a two-tiered front porch with Eastlake detailing, and hip roof. Robust interior woodworking exhibits good local craftsmanship.

2. Market House Square District, c. 1884-1926. Majority of the properties in this important commercial district were built before 1900, and exhibit the stylistic diversity of the Late Victorian period, such as the Second Empire Sedberry-McKethan Drugstore c. 1884 and the two Italianate Revival storefronts standing east of it. They surround the highly significant 1830s Market House which is modeled after English Town Halls.

D. Twentieth century architecture reflecting period prosperity and increasingly standardized national stylistic trends.

1. Houses

a. William McDiarmid House, c. 1907, is a fairly common period foursquare with Colonial Revival styling. Distinguished by wraparound porch with pentagonal corner projection. Adaptively restored for attorney's offices.

b. John A. Oates House. Built in early nineteenth century but remodelled in the Classical Revival style during the early twentieth century. A grand facade is presented on the streetside where a two story pedimented portico with fluted columns graces the two story frame residence.

2. Commercial and public buildings reveal the architectural diversity and variety of the period.

a. (Former) United States Post Office, 1909-11. Grand public building is one of three in Fayetteville to exhibit the early twentieth century neo-Classical Revival style. Adaptively used as public library.

b. Prince Charles Hotel, 1923-1925. Elegant 125 - room hotel with sixty-room addition exhibits finest exterior and interior Colonial Revival detailing used in a commercial context in downtown Fayetteville.

c. Carolina Theater, 1927. Downtown corner theater with distinctive Moorish features -- lacy roofline ornament and clay roof tiles -- now obscured on the exterior by a metal grid but, nevertheless, intact.

d. M & O Chevrolet, 1934-1937. The only example of Art Deco architecture in Fayetteville, this dealership presents a linear profile interrupted only by a vertical tower in front of the old showroom. Geometric angles and shapes are incorporated into the general exterior outline and interior hardware, tiling, and overall detailing.

3. Religious Architecture

a. Evans Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church, 1893-1894. Brick church built in Late Gothic Revival style with craftsmanlike exterior brickwork and interior woodwork.

b. Hay Street Methodist Church, c. 1907-1908. Substantial downtown edifice distinguished by corner towers and colored glass windows and exhibiting Late Gothic Revival styling. Intact on exterior; sanctuary remodeled on interior. Additions include a 1924 wing and a 1953 educational building.

c. First Baptist Church, 1906-1910. Started out as Sunday School building with santuary completed in 1910. Distinguished by uncommon Romanesque Revival styling. Expansive complex with original buildings and two major additions.

E. Transportation-related buildings exhibiting unusual turn-of-the century revival styles.

1. Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Passenger Depot, 1890. Intact Romanesque Revival exterior with multiple arched entrances. Has tinned hip roof graced by unusual onion-shaped lightning rod. Interior altered for commercial storage space; creative adaptive uses currently being explored.

2. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station, 1911. Station has waiting and storage space as well as long covered canopy alongside the tracks. It is the only example of Dutch Colonial Revival architecture used in a commercial context in Fayetteville.

Commerce

Commercial history is important locally, since Campelton and Cross Creek, early settlements which in 1783 became known as Fayetteville, were early trading centers. The late eighteenth century and antebellum periods were commercially prosperous, as were the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when urbanization, industrialization, and the transportation revolution occurred, and extensive downtown commercial districts appeared. Early commercial buildings extant include the 1830s Market House, the former Waddill's Store c. 1850, and the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company Building c. 1853 from the antebellum period; commercial storefronts in the Market House Square District dating to both the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; and the Prince Charles Hotel, 1923-1925, and the M & O Chevrolet Company Building, 1934-1937, from the twentieth century. These structures help to illustrate the broad spectrum of Fayetteville's nineteenth and twentieth century commercial history.

Industry

Fayetteville has a strong industrial history dating to its earliest beginnings. Much of that was linked to the agricultural economy in the form of agri-industry, such as the turn-of-the-century Gully Mill where grains were processed to make flour and meal. Large scale textile and other industries developed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including service industries like the Fayetteville Ice and Manufacturing Company.

Religion

The major denominations have been well represented in the Fayetteville area since the antebellum period. The First Baptist and Hay Street Methodist churches house congregations which were formed in the 1830s. The Camp Ground Methodist Church grew out of the nineteenth century revival tradition. The

Evans Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church, a black church which was built 1893-1894 on the site of Fayetteville's Methodist Church, became established as a congregation in its own right as well as a focal point of the black community after emancipation.

Transportation

Good transportation is essential to commercial, urban, and industrial development of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Two railroad stations which signify the importance of regional and national linkups to the local economy include the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Passenger Depot, built in 1890, and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station, 1911.

The following description of preservation/restoration activities within the Multiple Resource area was provided by Reginald Barton, local attorney and active member of the Historic Fayetteville Foundation.

"A PROUD PRESERVATION HERITAGE"

It is not uncommon for longtime residents and newcomers alike to bemoan the loss in our community of so many historically and architecturally notable buildings. Such bemoaning has its good and bad sides. While it perhaps inspires more concentrated efforts to prevent similar destruction of what remains, it also tends to overlook the notable successes in preservation which the area has enjoyed. A catalogue of some of these successes tells the story:

1. The preservation of the Market House in 1906 - In the face of an effort to destroy it to make way for a U. S. Post Office, citizens of the community rallied to save the Market House and in so doing undertook what is thought to have been the first successful preservation effort in North Carolina.

2. The Heritage Square preservation effort - An impressive collection of preserved structures on Dick Street, the Heritage Square preservation effort has been the highly lauded project of the Fayetteville Women's Club, the successor organization to the group formed to save the Market House in 1906.

3. The adaptive restoration of the Kyle House - When the City of Fayetteville decided to renovate the Kyle House for the offices of the Mayor, City Manager and City Attorney, it marked the first instance in North Carolina of an adaptive restoration by a municipality for use as city offices.

4. The relocation and restoration of the Belden-Horne House - When this National Register home faced relocation or demolition in 1975, a joint effort of private citizens and City government resulted in donation of a site for this structure and its renovation as offices for the Fayetteville Area Chamber of Commerce.

5. The Bow Street Commons/Liberty Row rehabilitation - This project has produced a positive impact on downtown Fayetteville resulting from a joint effort between private investors, city government and the Historic Fayetteville Foundation, Inc. to rehabilitate one of the most significant commercial areas, historically and architecturally in North Carolina's eastern region.

Certainly other successes are worthy of mention. However, those cited clearly articulate the strong tradition of innovation and success that preservation has in Fayetteville and Cumberland County.

In addition, several organizations in Fayetteville work to promote local preservation activities. This summary of their activities was provided by Joan Allen, Director of the Downtown Fayetteville Association (now the Olde Fayetteville Association):

Historic Preservation

A. Historic Fayetteville Foundation, Inc.
Two hundred members
Restoring Bow Street Commons - according to the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, "the best example of commercial row buildings of the 1830 - 1850 period still standing in North Carolina."

B. Historic and Scenic Sites Committee was authorized by the City Council

1. Restoration Projects:

1961 The Kyle House - is now the Office of the Mayor

1960-75 Cross Creek Park

1980 The Horne House, now occupied by the Fayetteville Area Chamber of Commerce

1981 Barge's Tavern

2. Authorized an Historic Survey Phase I. Preliminary County-wide Historic Inventory including three hundred homes of historic significance in Haymount. Also, research is being done on twenty-eight sites and two small districts for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The two districts are:

1. Market House Square District
2. Hale, Hillside and Hay Streets from Bragg Boulevard to Fountainhead Lane.

This work is being done by Linda Jasperse.

C. Local Historic Properties Commission, Dr. Charles Speegle - chairman.

This commission designates local properties as "historic". This designation is designed to identify and protect properties of historic significance.

Also, a "critical mass" area for downtown revitalization has been defined, which among other things calls for the conversion of the (Former) Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Passenger Depot (#20 MRN) into a farmer's market. In addition, adaptive uses for the City-owned Prince Charles Hotel (#24) are currently being explored.

8G. Choice of Individual Properties and Districts

The twenty-eight individual properties and two districts, one commercial and the other residential, were selected for inclusion in the Multiple Resource Nomination because they serve to illustrate the historical and architectural development of Fayetteville from the late eighteenth century to the present. Only a few pre-Civil War buildings--mostly houses--are extant, so most of these were selected for inclusion in the nomination; however, in the case of later nineteenth century and twentieth buildings, where examples of all kinds are abundant, the most representative or unusual of a particular type (residential, commercial, industrial, etc.) was selected. The rationale and justification for selection of a particular property is noted on each individual property or district form.

The information generated from the various phases of survey or inventory activity has been used by local planning agencies in different ways. The Fayetteville/Cumberland County Joint Planning Board has requested addresses and information on all of the approximately 300 sites and buildings included in the Haymount inventory to enter into planning and zoning decisions. The Fayetteville Historic Properties Commission, organized in the spring of 1980, has used the results of the local study to make decisions about buildings on which they wish to confer a local historic properties designation. The survey has also served as a basis for determining which structures are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, and out of this effort has come the Fayetteville Resource Nomination and the county nominations. The nomination phase is particularly timely as downtown revitalization efforts are getting underway, since many of the properties within the MRN, such as the Market House Square District (#23), (Former) Waddill's Store (#10), the (Former) Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company Building (#11), the Prince Charles Hotel (#24), the (Former) United States Post Office (#27), and the (Former) Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Passenger Depot (#20) fall within designated downtown revitalization areas. Design schemes call for enhancement -- rather than destruction of -- the City's historical character and the nominations help to increase awareness of significant properties as well as make available to owners significant tax incentives for rehabilitation.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

ARCHITECTURE

<u>General Sources</u>:

Blumenson, John G. <u>Identifying American Architecture: A Pictoral Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600 - 1945.</u> Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977.

Fleming, John; Honour, Hugh; and Pevsner, Nikolaus. <u>The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture.</u> New York: Penguin Books, 1977.

Gowans, Alan. <u>Images of American Living: Four Centuries of Architecture and Furniture as Cultural Expression.</u> Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1964.

Halpin, Kay. "Sears, Roebuck's Best-Kept Secret." <u>Historic Preservation.</u> 33 (September/October 1981): 25-29.

Hamlin, Talbot. <u>Greek Revival Architecture in America.</u> Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1944; reprint ed., New York: Dover Publications, 1964.

Handlin, David P. <u>The American Home: Architecture and Society, 1815-1915.</u> Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1979.

Kahn, Renee. "The Bungalow Style." <u>The Old House Journal.</u> V (September 1977): 99-102.

Roth, Leland M. <u>A Concise History of American Architecture.</u> New York: Harper & Row, 1979.

Tallmadge, Thomas E. <u>The Story of Architecture in America.</u> New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 1927.

Whiffen, Marcus. <u>American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles.</u> Cambridge: The M.I.T. Press, 1969.

Whiffen, Marcus and Koeper, Frederick. <u>American Architecture 1607-1976.</u> Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1981.

Builder's Guides and Pattern Books:

Benjamin, Asher. The American Builder's Companion. Sixth Edition, R.P. and C. Williams, 1827; reprint ed., New York: Dover Publications, 1969.

Bicknell, A. J. Bicknell's Victorian Buildings. Republication of Bicknell's Village Builder and Supplement, New York: A. J. Bicknell and Co., 1878, by New York: Dover Publications, 1979.

Downing, Andrew Jackson. The Architecture of Country Houses. D. Appleton and Company, 1850; reprint ed., New York: Dover Publications, 1969.

North Carolina Architecture:

Allcott, John V. Colonial Homes in North Carolina. Raleigh, N. C.: The Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission, 1963.

Bishir, Catherine W. "Jacob W. Holt: An American Builder." Winterthur Portfolio. Vol. 16, No. 1 (Spring 1981): 1-31.

Johnston, Frances Benjamin and Waterman, Thomas Tileston. The Early Architecture of North Carolina. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1941 and 1947.

The School of Design, North Carolina State University at Raleigh, for the Administrative Office of the Courts, State of North Carolina. Robert P. Burns, Project Director. 100 Courthouses: A Report on North Carolina Judicial Facilities. 2 Vols. Raleigh: North Carolina State University (University Graphics), 1978.

Swaim, Doug, ed. Carolina Dwelling. Raleigh: The Student Publication of the School of Design at North Carolina State University, 1978.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

CENSUS RECORDS

Sixth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1840: North Carolina. Cumberland County Population Schedule. Cross Creek Township. Microfilm of National Archives Manuscript copy. Cumberland County Core Collection, Anderson Street Library, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Seventh Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1850: North Carolina. Cumberland County Population Schedule. Cross Creek Township. Microfilm of National Archives Manuscript copy. Cumberland County Core Collection, Anderson Street Library, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Eighth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1860: North Carolina. Cumberland County Population Schedule. Cross Creek Township. Microfilm of National Archives Manuscript copy. Cumberland County Core Collection, Anderson Street Library, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Ninth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1870: North Carolina. Cumberland County Population Schedule. Cross Creek Township. Microfilm of National Archives Manuscript copy. Cumberland County Core Collection, Anderson Street Library, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Tenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1880: North Carolina. Cumberland County Population Schedule. Cross Creek Township. Microfilm of National Archives Manuscript copy. Cumberland County Core Collection, Anderson Street Library, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1980 Census of Population and Housing: Advance Reports. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, March 1981.

HISTORY

General Sources:

Allen, Frederick Lewis. Only Yesterday: An Informal History of the Ninteen-Twenties. New York City: Blue Ribbon Books, Inc., 1931.

Lynd, Robert S. and Lynd, Helen Merrell. Middletown: A Study in American Culture. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1929.

Reference Works:

Melton, J. Gordon. The Encyclopedia of American Religions. Wilmington, N.C.: McGrath Publishing Company, 1978.

Whalen, William J. Handbook of Secret Organizations. Milwaukee: The Bruce Publishing Company, 1966.

Special Topics:

Prince, Richard E. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad: Steam Locomotives Ships and History. Green River, Wyoming: By the Author, 1966.

Sklar, Robert. Movie-Made America: A Social History of American Movies. New York: Random House, 1975.

STATE HISTORY

Primary Sources:

Ashe, Samuel A. and Weeks, Stephen B. Biographical History of North Carolina From Colonial Times to the Present. 7 Vols. Greensboro, N.C.: Charles L. Van Noppen, 1908.

Branson, A.L., ed., North Carolina Business Directory. Raleigh: Branson & Jones Publishers, 1867-8.

Branson, L. Rev., A.M. North Carolina Business Directory. Raleigh: J.A. Jones for the Author, 1872.

Branson, L. Rev., A.M. North Carolina Business Directory. Raleigh: L. Branson, Publisher and Book seller, 1877-8.

Branson, Levi Rev., A.M. North Carolina Business Directory. Raleigh: By the Author, 1884.

Branson, Levi. North Carolina Business Directory. Raleigh: By the Author, 1890, 1896.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway (From Mt. Airy, at the Base of the Blue Ridge, to Wilmington, N. C.): Its Origin, Construction, Connections, and Extensions. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane, and Scott, Printers, 1889.

Chapel Hill, North Carolina. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Miscellaneous Maps, Cumberland County.

Clark, Walter ed. The State Records of North Carolina. Winston and Goldsboro, N.C.: State of North Carolina, 16 Volumes, numbered XI-XXVI, 1895-1906

Cumming, W.P. North Carolina in Maps. Raleigh, N.C.: State Department of Archives and History, 1966.

Manarin, Louis H. and Jordan, Weymouth T. Jr., eds. North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865: A Roster. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History (a projected multivolume series 1966-).

Strange, Robert. Eoneguski or The Cherokee Chief. 1839; reprint ed., Charlotte, N.C.: McNally, 1960.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84
Fayetteville MRN

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Bibliographical References Item number 9 Page 6

Secondary Sources:

Barrett, John G. Sherman's March Through the Carolinas Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1956.

Bethea, Joseph B. Chapter Seven: "Black Methodists in North Carolina," in Methodism Alive in North Carolina: A Volume Commemorating the Bicentennial of the Carolina Circuit, 87-97. Edited by O. Kelly Ingram. Durham: The Duke Divinity School, Duke University, North Carolina, 1976.

Connor, R.D.W. North Carolina: Rebuilding An Ancient Commonwealth, Vol. II. Chicago and New York: The American Historical Society Inc., 1929.

Coon, Charles L. Public Education in North Carolina 1790-1840. As quoted in Lucile Johnson, "Donaldson Academy--An Early Fayetteville School." Fayetteville Observer-Times. 7 March 1976, E-2.

Eutsler, Roland B. "The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway." The North Carolina Historical Review II (October 1925).

Franklin, John Hope. The Free Negro In North Carolina, 1790 to 1860. Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1943; reprint ed., New York: Russell and Russell, 1969.

Gilbert, John and Jeffreys, Grady. Crossties Through North Carolina. Raleigh: Helios Press, 1969.

Griffin, Richard W. "Reconstruction of the North Carolina Textile Industry, 1865-1885." The North Carolina Historical Review 41 (January 1964): 34-53.

Griffin, Richard W. and Standard, Diffee W. "The Cotton Textile Industry in Ante-bellum North Carolina," Part I: Origin and Growth to 1830. The North Carolina Historical Review 34 (January 1957): 15-35.

Griffin, Richard W. and Standard, Diffee W. "The Cotton Textile Industry in Ante-bellum North Carolina," Part II: An Era of Boom and Consolidation, 1830-1860. The North Carolina Historical Review 34 (April 1957): 131-164.

Huggins, M.A. A History of the North Carolina Baptists 1727-1932. Raleigh: The General Board, Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, 1967.

Ingram, O. Kelly, ed. Methodism Alive in North Carolina: A Volume Commemorating the Bicentennial of the Carolina Circuit. Durham, N.C.: The Duke Divinity School, Duke University, 1979.

Lefler, Hugh Talmage and Newsome, Albert Ray. The History of a Southern State: North Carolina. 3rd. ed. Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1973.

Lefler, Hugh. History of North Carolina, 4 Vols. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1956.

McGuire, Peter S. "The Seaboard Air Line." The North Carolina Historical Review 11 (April 1934), 94-115.

Meyer, Duane. "The Highland Scots of North Carolina." Pamphlet prepared for the North Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1963. Reprinted by the State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1968. Condensed version of The Highland Scots of North Carolina 1732-1776. Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1961.

The North Carolina Employment Security Commission Quarterly. Winter-Spring 1950.

North Carolina Manual: 1975.

North Carolina Yearbook: 1902.

Raleigh, North Carolina. Division of Archives and History. Fayetteville Multiple Resource Nomination records.

Raleigh, North Carolina. Division of Archives and History. National Register of Historic Places, individual forms.

Starling, Robert B. "The Plank Road Movement in North Carolina," Part I. The North Carolina Historical Review. 26 (January 1939): 1-22.

Starling, Robert B. "The Plank Road Movement in North Carolina," Part II. The North Carolina Historical Review. 26 (April 1939): 147-173.

Wheeler, John Hill. History of North Carolina. Philadelphia, 1851; reprint ed., Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1964.

LOCAL HISTORY

Primary Sources:

Articles of Incorporation, State of North Carolina. Records for Cumberland County are housed at the Office of the Register of Deeds, Cumberland County Courthouse, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

City Directories for Fayetteville, North Carolina: 1909-10, 1915-16, 1924, 1928, 1937, 1939, 1943, 1946, 1948-9, 1951, 1958, 1969, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1980.

Colonel Robert Rowan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, compiler. "Strange Cemetery Records." Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Colonel Robert Rowan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, compiler. "Bible Records of Cumberland County, North Carolina and Other Socialites." Fayetteville, N.C.: compiled 1958-9.

Cumberland County Records: Deeds, Estate Records, Partnership Records, Plat Books, Vital Statistics-Deaths, Wills.

Durham, North Carolina. Duke University. William R. Perkins Library Manuscripts Department. Correspondence 1819-1859. Shelf location 29 E, Box 1. "Hinsdale Family Papers."

Fayetteville, North Carolina. Anderson Street Library. "Cross Creek Cemetery Records."

Fayetteville, North Carolina. Cumberland County Library System. Anderson Street Branch. RNC 912.7563C. "John McRae Map of 1825," copy of "Brazier's Original Map of the Town of Fayetteville, N.C.," 1823.

Fayetteville, North Carolina. First Citizen's Bank and Trust Company, 100 Hay Street. Blueprints housed in vault.

Fayetteville, North Carolina. Cumberland County Library System. Anderson Street Library. Map files.

Fayetteville, North Carolina First Baptist Church, 200 Old Street. "Church Minute Book 1848-1870," housed in vault.

Fayetteville, North Carolina. United States Post Office, 301 Green Street. Customer Services Division. Edward M. Kennedy, Manager of Delivery and Collection. Photographs and diary of construction progress, United States Post Office, Fayetteville, North Carolina, 1909-1911.

Genealogical Society of Utah, compiler. "Cumberland County Marriage Bonds to 1868." Salt Lake City: 1937. (A copy is housed in Vital Statistics, Cumberland County Courthouse, Fayetteville, North Carolina.)

Hope Mills, North Carolina. Big Rockfish Presbyterian Church, RFD 1. Susanne A. Colton about Simeon Colton, unpublished document.

MacQueen, Peter, Jr. "The Ancestors and Descendants of Peter MacQueen." Privately printed, 1976.

Phillips, A.L. Rev., An Historical Sketch of the Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville, N.C. (Transcription of Address delivered in the Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville, February 3, 1889.) Fayetteville, N.C.: J.E. Garrett; Printer and Binder, 1889.

Quarterly Conference Record Book, June 29, 1872. Quoted in "Centennial of Camp Ground Methodist Church 1862-1962," 7. Fayetteville, N.C.: 28 October 1962.

Raleigh, North Carolina. Department of Cultural Resources. Division of Archives and History. Documentary photographs, various subjects.

Raleigh, North Carolina. The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina. Record of Returns, 27 December 1829 to 27 December 1830, and Petition to Grand Lodge of North Carolina from Officers and Members of Phoenix Lodge No. 8 (Copy of speech dated 1 December 1854 (5?)).

Raleigh, North Carolina North Carolina State Archives. Henry McLean Estate Records.

Raleigh, North Carolina. Division of Archives and History. Archeology and Historic Preservation Section. Survey and Planning Branch. D.M. Howell, Colonial Ice Company, to Mr. Lalon L. Barnes, letter in survey file marked "Cumberland County/Fayetteville/438 Rowan Street, Fayetteville Ice and Manufacturing Company," 1 May 1981.

Raleigh, North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Survey and Planning Branch. Jessie W. Brandt, letter in file marked, "Smith-Lauder House." February 1961.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Sanborn Insurance Maps for Fayetteville, North Carolina: 1885, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1908, 1914, 1923, 1930.

Stinson, Eliza Tillinghast. "Taking of the Arsenal." J.E.B. Stewart Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. War Days in Fayetteville, North Carolina: Reminiscences of 1861-1865. Fayetteville, N.C.: Judge Printing Co., May 1910.

Washington, D.C. Library of Congress. Map, Plate 62 A. Sauthier, "Plan of the Town of Cross Creek in Cumberland County." March 1770.

Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Wake Forest University. Z. Smith Reynolds Library. David S. Williams Diary.

WPA, Cross Creek Cemetery Records. Cumberland County Public Library, Anderson Street Branch, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Secondary Sources:

CAI, Preservation Consultants, Alexandria, Va. "The North Carolina Arsenal, Fayetteville, North Carolina," 2 vols. Report prepared for the Division of Archives and History, State of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, June 1973.

Cashwell, Mrs. A. D. and Rassmussen, Mrs. Irene, compilers, (with the help of a concise historical sketch compiled by Mrs. Lauchlin MacDonald in 1930). "The First One Hundred and Ten Years of Big Rockfish Presbyterian Church, 1844-1954." Hope Mills, N.C.: Privately printed.

"Fifty Golden Years, 1916-1966." Anniversary Publication of the Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, Fayetteville, Lumberton and Spring Lake, North Carolina. Fayetteville, N.C.: Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, 1965.

Jackson, Wallace C. "Phoenix Lodge No. 8, A.F. & A.M., Fayetteville, N.C." Quoted in Oates, John A. The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear. Charlotte, N.C.: The Dowd Press, Inc., 1950; reprint ed., Raleigh: Litho Industries Inc., 1972.

Johnson, Lucile Miller. Hometown Heritage. Raleigh: The Graphic Press, Inc., 1978.

Junior Service League of Fayetteville. A Guide to Historic Fayetteville and Cumberland County. Fayetteville, N.C.: Highland Printers, 1976.

Lamb, Elizabeth, compiler, Historical Sketch of Hay Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Fayetteville, North Carolina. Fayetteville, N.C., 1934.

Leahy, Patricia Ann. "The Market House of Fayetteville, North Carolina." Fayetteville, N.C.: Worth Printing Co. for Information Services, 1976.

Little, Ruth. "The Historical and Architectural Development of the 100 Block of Person Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina." A report prepared for the State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina. 25 April 1972.

Myrover, J.H. Short History of Cumberland County and the Cape Fear Section. Fayetteville, N.C.: The Bank of Fayetteville and The North Carolina Baptist Publishing Company, 1905.

Oates, John A. The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear. Charlotte, N.C.: The Dowd Press, Inc., 1950; reprint ed. Raleigh: Litho Industries, Inc., 1972.

Raleigh, North Carolina. Division of Archives and History. Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section. Survey and Planning Branch. Lou Rogers Wehlitz, "History of the First Baptist Church, Fayetteville, N.C., 1837-1937," in file marked "First Baptist Church," Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Rankin, Harriot Sutton, compiler. History of First Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville, North Carolina. Fayetteville, North Carolina: By the author, 1928.

Shaw, John G. attorney and compiler. Family Records/Vital Statistics for the Baker family. Fayetteville, N.C., 1975.

Smoot, Thomas A. Rev. Early Methodism on the Lower Cape Fear. Greensboro, N.C.: North Carolina Christian Advocate, 1925.

"A Tour of Old Fayetteville by Candlelight." Christmas Tour Booklet, 20 December 1979, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Watson, Harry L. Jacksonian Politics and Community Conflict: The Emergence of the Second American Party System in Cumberland County, North Carolina. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1981.

INTERVIEWS

Bandy, Sue. Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 27 January 1982.

Berry, Doran. Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 24 June 1981.

Britt, Herman. Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 30 September 1981.

Callahan, Rusty. Colonial Coal and Ice Co., Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 5 June 1981.

Clark, Robert. Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 24 March, 1981.

Fields, William. Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 27 January 1982.

Herron, Joann. Reid, Lewis and Deese Attorneys-at-Law, Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 25 June 1981.

Hunter, Mrs. Isabelle Oates Lindley. Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interviews by Linda Jasperse, 17 June 1981.

McCoy, Thomas. M & O Chevrolet Co. Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 17 June 1981.

Monaghan, John and Miss Katherine. Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Dru Haley, 11 November 1978.

Parnell, Mr. Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Dru Haley, 27 October 1978.

Parnell, Mrs. Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 5 June 1981.

Patterson, Martha. Member, Hay Street Methodist Church, Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 13 April 1981.

Poe, Miss Elizabeth. Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Dru Haley, 6 November 1978. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 1 June 1981.

Rose, Charles G. Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 3 March 1982.

Sowders, Lucille. Member, Hay Street Methodist Church, Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 14 April 1981.

Van Hook, Clara. Member, Hay Street Methodist Church, Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 13 April 1981.

Ward, William and Helen. Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 12 September 1981.

Warner, James. Fayetteville, North Carolina. Interview by Linda Jasperse, 27 April 1981.

NEWSPAPERS

Fayetteville Gazette, various dates.

Fayetteville Observer, various dates.

Fayetteville Times, various dates.

North Carolinian. 6 January 1849.

Wilmington Advertiser. 7 January 1835.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property See nominations

Quadrangle name

Quadrangle scale

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Multiple Resource Area is the city of Fayetteville plus a two mile planning radius around, as is seen on the enclosed map of Fayetteville, North Carolina.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state		code	county		code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Jasperse, Principal Investigator, City of Fayetteville

organization Consultant for Survey and Planning Branch date December, 1982

street & number Division of Archives and History 109 E. Jones Street telephone 1-919-733-6545

city or town Raleigh state North Carolina 27611

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

__ national __ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. Price, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date April 28, 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration