

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: North Carolina	
COUNTY: Cumberland	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Kyle House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
234 Green Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Fayetteville (Seventh Congressional District, The Hon. Alton Lennon)

STATE North Carolina	CODE 37	COUNTY: Cumberland	CODE 51
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____
Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
City of Fayetteville

STREET AND NUMBER:
234 Green Street

CITY OR TOWN: Fayetteville	STATE: North Carolina	CODE 37
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Cumberland County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Gillespie Street

CITY OR TOWN: Fayetteville	STATE: North Carolina	CODE 37
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE:

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COUNTY: Cumberland

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Kyle House is a two-story brick town house that successfully combines elements of Italianate and Greek Revival design. One of the only two remaining residences on a busy commercial street, it is shaded by great magnolia trees and separated from the street by an ivy-covered yard crossed by brick walks.

The house is of brick laid in one-to-four common bond. The deck-on-hip roof is pierced by four interior end chimneys, two on each side.

Covering the three central bays of the five bay main (west) facade is a one-story porch with a flat roof. It is supported by four fluted Doric columns which rest on the brick floor. Corresponding pilasters occur on the facade at the ends of the porch. The order is particularly scholarly in execution and includes both hypotrachelion and trachelion, features unusually omitted in the derivative orders of most Greek Revival buildings. Enclosing the porch is an unusually handsome cast-iron balustrade composed of vertical bars with a pair of curvilinear brackets at either end and a spiky sunburst at the center of each. Atop each bar, above the top rail, is a scrolled heart with a foliated finial. This pattern is repeated in the balustrade enclosing the roof of the porch, the balconies at the outer bays of the second level of the facade, and the cresting on the deck of the roof. Beneath the molded cornice of the roof is a frieze ornamented by rather simple triple-molded Italianate brackets; these alternate with horizontal panels outlined with strips of molding. A similar entablature occurs on the porch.

The central entrance is composed of a single door flanked by sidelights, surmounted by a transom containing an angular fan pattern. Separating the door and sidelights are reeded pilasters each with a necking formed by a narrow projecting ring, repeating in reverse the handling of the main columns. The soffit and reveals of the doorway are paneled, as are the areas beneath the sidelights. The door itself is paneled in a curious fashion that is repeated on doors throughout the interior of the house as well. Each of the flat panels (here there are eight) is framed by a symmetrically molded band with flat corner blocks--repeating the architrave design common in Greek Revival structures (but which is not used on the architraves in this house). Surmounting the entrance is a heavy, rather plain molded entablature.

This molded entablature is repeated over the remaining openings of this facade. In the central bay at the second level is a doorway that is a simplified version of the one below. It is flanked by windows with large two-over-four sash. The other windows on this facade--four at the first level and those in the outer bays at the second, which open onto small balconies--are floor length and contain large two-over-six sash. All the windows are fitted with louvered blinds.

The sides of the house are marked at each level by two windows located between the chimneys, which are flanked by wide expanses of wall. They lack the entablatures found on the main facade and have plain, rather heavy sills and lintels of dark stone. The rear facade is covered by a two-story frame addition one bay deep. A room occurs at either end of the first level,

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7. A

while the central portion and all of the second level are porches. The main facade here has only three bays at each level: at the first level is a central entrance, with a single door flanked by half-sidelights and surmounted by a multipaned transom. In the north bay is a full-length window and in the south, off-center, a single door with transom. At the second level is a central door with transom and in the flanking bays windows with two-over-six sash.

The interior of the Kyle House follows a center-hall plan two rooms deep. Throughout the house the walls are plastered above a wide molded baseboard, and the doors and windows are framed by wide molded architraves. The doors, while of various sizes and marked by differing arrangements of panels, all follow the corner block paneling scheme of the front door. All the windows have flat-paneled soffits and splayed, paneled reveals. Those that are not full length have molded sills and architraves that extend to the floor, enclosing a square flat panel. The panels are outlined with heavy molding.

The first-floor rooms are adorned with heavy molded plaster cornices and rather large, elaborate ceiling medallions. The cornice in the hall is a plain molded one, but in the corners of the ceiling appear small applied foliated plaster ornaments. The hall medallion features alternating acanthus leaves and floral sprays. The southwest room and the southeast one are joined by a wide sliding double door. When these are opened, the effect of a long single room is created. Both these rooms have ornate cornices consisting, from top to bottom, of a band of interlacing foliated scrolls, a molded band, and a foliated ovolo. In the corners and ends of the ceiling are applied ornaments repeating the scroll motif. The medallion in the southwest room has radiating from the center, acanthus leaves alternating with grape and grape-leaf clusters. The medallion in the southeast room has a foliated design. Despite these similarities, the mantels in the two rooms are quite different: that in the southeast room has an arched opening, paneled spandrels, and curved foliated center cartouche and consoles. That in the southwest room has a rectangular opening flanked by reeded pilasters supporting a plain frieze with dentil cornice.

The ornate plaster cornice and ceiling trim are repeated in the northwest room, which is separated from the northeast one by a sliding double door. In the southwest room, however, the simpler cornice of the hall is used. Both rooms have foliated ceiling medallions. The mantel in the northwest room is a simplified version of that in the southwest room, while that in the northeast room has a molded architrave and a ramped entablature with molded keystone.

The stair rises in a dramatically long, gradual single flight along the south wall of the hall to the second floor. The rounded handrail, supported on rather slender turned balusters, is scrolled over the heavy octagonal newel. A six-pointed mother-of-pearl star is inlaid in the center of the scroll. Curvilinear brackets accent the open string, beneath which the lower half of the stair is enclosed, with the spandrel flat-paneled.

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The second floor also has a center-hall plan, with two rooms on the north and three on the south, the northeast one having been remodeled as restrooms. All the rooms have plain plaster walls above molded baseboards. The only full-length windows are those in the outer bays in the front. In the two front rooms are heavy three-part Greek Revival mantels, with a large Greek key design on each end block. The rear rooms have similar mantels but lack the key ornament. A simpler version of the main stair ascends in two flights with an intervening transverse landing to the attic.

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

James Kyle, a prosperous Scottish merchant, had been in Fayetteville for some time before he built his impressive Greek Revival townhouse on Green Street about 1855. Family tradition relates that the disastrous fire of 1831 originated in the general merchandise store of James Kyle. Kyle bought all that tract of land situated on Green Street in Fayetteville commonly called the "Academy Lot" from the town of Fayetteville on April 12, 1853. The Fayetteville Academy was on the lot adjoining that of the Episcopal Church. Both burned in the fire, and "the Academy lot was sold to private parties." The location of the Kyle House next to the present Episcopal church, "rebuilt on the old walls" of the earlier one, confirms that it was on the land he purchased in 1853 that Kyle built his house. In addition, John McRae's 1825 map of Fayetteville shows the academy where the Kyle House is now located.

James Kyle, who died in 1881, made provisions in his will for William E. Kyle, his grand-nephew, "to have the house he lives in for fifteen years after I am no more [,] he paying taxes and keeping it in good repair." William served in the Confederate Army, was wounded three times, and gained the rank of captain before the Civil War ended. Following the war Captain Kyle was associated locally with railroad operations. On May 7, 1878, he was elected mayor of Fayetteville and served at least through 1881 and perhaps longer. (City records covering the period from October 1881, through May 1883, were destroyed by fire.)

Annie K. Kyle, a daughter of James Kyle who married her cousin, Jesse Kyle, gave the house to their daughter, Janie Kyle Robinson, who willed the house to her brother, William H. Kyle, in 1939. Acting on behalf of the Kyle heirs, James H. Kyle, son of William H. Kyle, sold the house and one acre of land to the city of Fayetteville in 1963 for \$65,000. The city, at a cost of about \$25,000, has converted the one-time mayor's home into an office for the present mayor as well as a chamber for the city council.

The Kyle House is an impressive town house of imposing dignity and sophistication which, protected by its shaded lawn, provides an isolated spot of mid-nineteenth century elegance in heavily commercialized downtown Fayetteville. The handsome exterior and the elaborately finished interior, combining elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles fashionable in the 1850s, remain essentially intact. The house is in addition an outstanding example of adaptive use, having been carefully refurbished for use as city offices.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cumberland County Records, Cumberland County Courthouse, Fayetteville, North Carolina, Office of the Register of Deeds. (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills, and Tax Records).
 Cumberland County Records, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina. (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills, Tax Records).
 Oates, John A. The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear. Charlotte, North Carolina: The Dowd Press, Inc., 1950.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES							
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE							
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds			
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	35°	03'	18"	78°	52'	33"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"						
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"						
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1 Acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Survey and Planning Unit Staff

ORGANIZATION: State Department of Archives and History DATE: 8 February 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
 109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh STATE: North Carolina CODE: 37

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name H. G. Jones

Title Director, State Department of Archives and History

Date 8 February 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

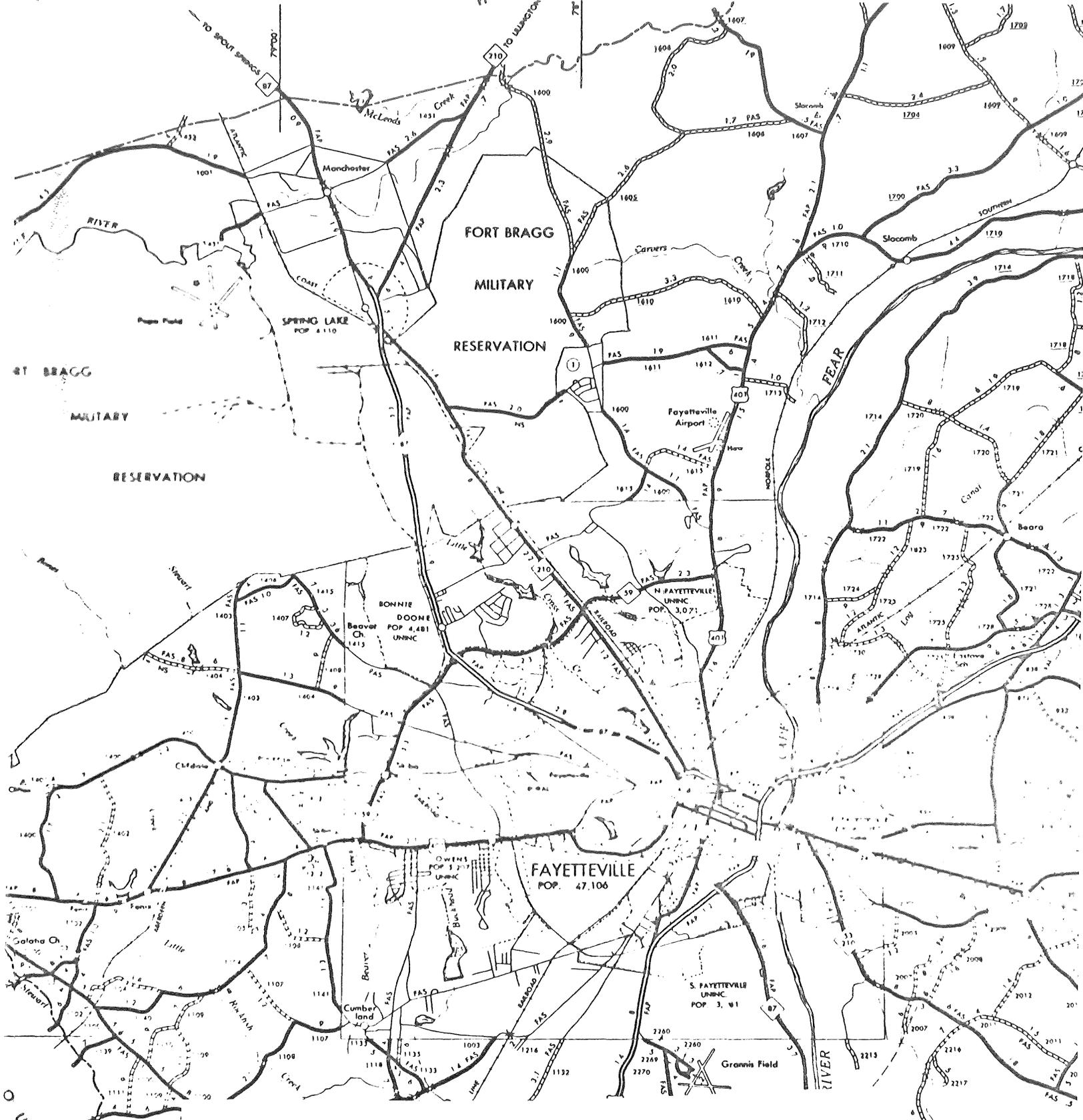
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

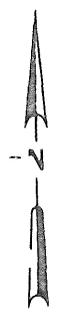


Kyle House
 234 Green Street
 Fayetteville, North Carolina

State Highway Commission
 Scale: 2" / 1 mile
 January 1, 1961

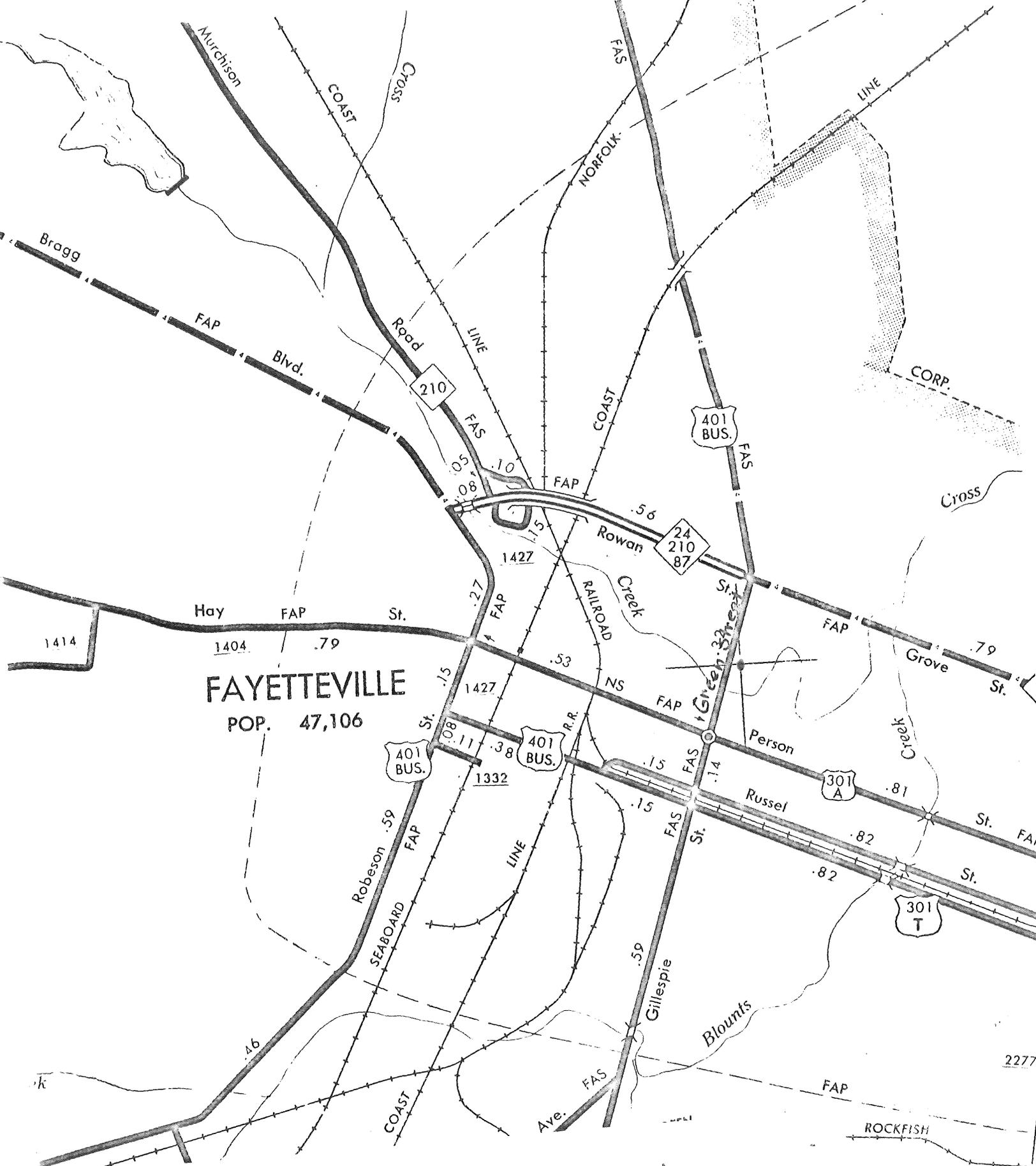
Latitude
 degrees minutes seconds
 35° 03' 18"

Longitude
 degrees minutes seconds
 78° 52' 33"



ROBE
 COUNTY

Tabor



Kyle House
 234 Green Street
 Fayetteville, North Carolina

State Highway Commission Enlarged Municipal Areas
 Scale: 4" = 1 mile
 January 1, 1968

