

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:

Cool Spring Place

AND/OR HISTORIC:

Cool Spring Tavern

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

119 North Cool Spring Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Fayetteville (Seventh Congressional District, The Hon. Alton Lennon)

STATE

North Carolina

CODE

37

COUNTY:

CODE

051

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"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	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	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford B. MacKethan

STREET AND NUMBER:

119 North Cool Spring Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Fayetteville

STATE:

North Carolina

CODE

37

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:

Cumberland County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Fayetteville

STATE

North Carolina

CODE

37

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY:

1937

Federal

State

County

Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

East Capitol and Independence Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:

Washington,

STATE:

D. C.

CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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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

Cool Spring Tavern is a large two-story house erected in 1788 on the west side of Cool Spring Street in Fayetteville. The frame structure consists of a rectangular block, five bays wide and four bays deep, with a double porch on the main (east) facade and additions to the side and rear. The low gable roof of the main block, covered with standing seam tin, extends to shelter the porch. On the main facade the five bays of the porch are separated at each level by square Doric posts repeated as pilasters on the ends of the facade; at the second level the porch is enclosed by a simple balustrade which recurs only on the sides at the lower level. The protected facade is covered with flush sheathing, and the remaining three sides of the house are covered with molded siding.

The central Palladian entrance of the main facade consists of a raised-paneled door flanked by unusual sidelights containing four-over-six sash and set within reeded Doric pilasters which frame a flat panel beneath each window. The fanlight above the door is framed by a molded arch with a pierced garland motif on a background of gouged fluting. At the top is a fluted keystone. Narrow nine-over-nine sash windows set within molded architraves and flanked by louvered shutters mark most of the remaining bays of the first story of the facade and the other three sides. Six-over-six sash occurs in the second-story facade windows. The rear windows are hung slightly beneath the deep molded cornice. The six-over-nine sash window hung slightly off-center within each gable is flanked by four-light sash windows. The rear entrance, opposite the main entrance, is surmounted by a six-light transom instead of a fanlight but repeats the sidelight design.

At each end of the house is a large exterior brick chimney laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers forming chevron patterns between the steep single shoulders. Each chimney terminates in a molded cap. Visible within the partial clay basement, entered through a small shed in the center of the north side, is the structural arch at the base of the north chimney. The smaller brick chimney on the north side, laid in common bond with stepped shoulders, is a much later addition and conceals the small northwest gable window. Brick piers laid in common bond, the intervening openings now filled with brick, support the structure. Two structural peculiarities suggest the possibility that the original structure of 1788 was a single room in depth. A brick foundation wall laid in English bond and containing pegged wooden grates exists beneath the structure at the rear of the two front rooms. The sills beneath the windows of these rooms are molded, while those beneath the windows of the two rear rooms are not. This enlargement occurred very early, perhaps in 1793 when the tavern was sold to Elisha Stedman for residential use. A south side one-story wing, constructed originally as a porch, and a rear shed addition were added in the nineteenth century.

The interior of the house has elegant Federal trim. The rooms in both the first and second stories follow a center-hall plan two rooms deep. Flat-paneled wainscots exist throughout the structure, with the exception of the remodeled southwest chamber on the second story. Window and door openings are surrounded by simple molded architraves.

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7.

The front hall of the first story is unusually wide and is set off from the even wider back hall by a wooden arch on Doric pilasters repeating the interior trim of the front entrance. Gougeonwork, moldings, and a fluted key-stone ornament each of these handsome arches. Each of the rooms opening off the front hall contains a fine Federal mantel. The tall mantel in the south room is composed of reeded Doric pilasters supporting a highly ornamented frieze containing gougeonwork and the same pierced garland motif seen around the entrance fanlight. Lozenge-patterned end blocks and a similar central block break out from the frieze. The molded shelf breaks over the blocks as do a fretwork band above the frieze and a wave-patterned gougeonwork band below the frieze. The north or dining room mantel, originally located in the northeast bedchamber, is simpler, with garland-patterned reeded end blocks and central block on a plain frieze. A dentil molding breaks out over the blocks above the frieze and a reeded molding below the frieze.

Rising from rear to front against the north wall of the back hall is the stair, with square plain balusters beneath a molded handrail which terminates in a square newel with a molded cap. Below the plain open string, the spandrel is flat-paneled. The flat-paneled wainscot of the hall continues up the stair wall. To the south the hall widens, and an arched opening identical to that separating the front and back halls leads into the former small southwest chamber, now extended by the south side addition. In the south wall of the northwest room is a small door hung on HL hinges which opens to a closet beneath the stair.

On the second floor in the large hall at the top of the stair is a floor-to-ceiling cupboard with raised-paneled double doors. Enclosed steps placed directly above the stair lead to the unfinished attic. The southeast bedchamber, originally much larger, has been partitioned into two rooms, and the original mantels have been replaced both in this chamber and in the northeast bedchamber.

8. 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) 1788

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1788 Dolphin Davis and Nathan and Elisha Stedman bought the lot whereon they built Cool Spring Tavern, so called because of its location near a well-known spring. They probably anticipated a good deal of business from the delegates to the state convention to be held at Fayetteville in 1789. There was also the possibility of the town's becoming the capital of the state, which would have assured an increase in their business. The tavern was completed by 1789 and the Fayetteville Gazette of September 14 carried the following advertisement:

Cool Spring Tavern, The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened a Public House, in Fayetteville, near the Cool Spring.---Every exertion will be made to oblige those who may please to favor him with their custom. Dolphin Davis.

The convention of 1789 included many members of the state legislature as well as other delegates who ratified the United States Constitution and elected two United States Senators. The presiding officer of the convention was Richard Caswell, first governor of the state of North Carolina after independence (1776-1780). It is reputed that Caswell made his residence at Cool Spring Tavern and that after toasting North Carolina's entry into the Union, he retired to his room there only to suffer the stroke which was fatal to him five days later. Also staying at the tavern, it is said, was Governor Samuel Johnston, who had been elected United States Senator by the convention.

In 1793 Davis sold his interest in the tavern to Elisha and Winship Stedman. By 1795 Elisha had obtained sole ownership of the property. About this time, he married Mary Owen, sister of Governor John Owen, and Cool Spring Tavern became their private residence, now called Cool Spring Place. The Stedman estate sold the house in 1834 after which there were five different owners in relatively quick succession. In 1860 it was bought by Alfred A. MacKethan in whose family ownership of Cool Spring Place remains.

The singularity of Cool Spring Tavern results from several factors. Not only is it believed to be the oldest existing structure in the city of Fayetteville, having survived the disastrous fire of 1831 which erased so much of the early architectural fabric, but it is also an unusually gracious example of Upper Cape Fear architecture of the Federal period.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cumberland County Records, Cumberland County Courthouse, Fayetteville, North Carolina, Office of the Register of Deeds (Subgroups: Wills, Deeds).
 Cumberland County Records, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina. (Subgroups: Wills, Deeds).
 Johnson, Lucille. "Cool Spring Place--A Landmark In The Community," The Fayetteville Observer, October 21, 1962.
 Oates, John A. The Story of Fayetteville. Charlotte, North Carolina: privately printed, 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		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	35 ^o	03'	10"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"	78	52	34"
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"			
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: One Acre

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Survey and Planning Unit Staff

ORGANIZATION: State Department of Archives and History DATE: 29 March 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
 109 East Jones Street

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

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 29 March 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 _____

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8.

The elegance of the pilastered arch surround of the Palladian entrance, and the continuity achieved by its repetition through the central hall, as well as the high level of craftsmanship exhibited in the treatment of the mantels and other trim, are evidence of the refined taste of late eighteenth-century Fayetteville. In addition, Cool Spring Place is closely associated with the important Fayetteville Convention of 1789, when North Carolina finally ratified the Constitution of the United States.



Cool Spring Place
(Cool Spring Tavern)
119 North Cool Spring Street
Fayetteville, North Carolina

Official Map of Fayetteville
Scale: 1"/1 mile
January 1, 1961