

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Fayetteville Downtown Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number including Hay, Person, Green, Gillespie, Bow, Old, W. Russell and
Cool Spring Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Fayetteville vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Cumberland code 051

zip code 28301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986,
as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for
determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering
properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and
professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this
property be considered significant ___ nationally X statewide ___ locally. (___
See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey J. Crowe SHPD
Signature of certifying official

5/26/99
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register
criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the

National Register
___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date
of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>113</u>	<u>45</u> buildings
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u> objects
<u>119</u>	<u>50</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 41

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Market House Square District; Liberty Row

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC/single dwelling, hotel; COMMERCE/TRADE/business, organization, professional, financial institution, specialty Store, department store, warehouse; GOVERNMENT/ city hall, fire station, government office, post office, courthouse; RELIGION/religious facility; FUNERARY/cemetery; RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater, monument/marker; TRANSPORTATION/Rail-related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC/single dwelling, hotel; COMMERCE/TRADE/business, organization,

professional, financial institution, specialty Store; GOVERNMENT/government office;
RELIGION/religious facility; FUNERARY/cemetery; RECREATION AND
CULTURE/monument/marker; TRANSPORTATION/Rail-related

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial style, Neoclassical Revival, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Colonial
Revival, Renaissance Revival, Craftsman, Greek Revival, Federal, Federal Revival,
Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

roof asphalt shingle, slate

walls weatherboard, German siding, brick, concrete

other terra cotta, stone, metal

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Development
Architecture

Period of Significance 1786-1949

Significant Dates 1786, 1788, 1831

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Barton, Harry; Davis, A.J.; Drummond, William; Hartmann, Charles C.; Laslett, B. G.; Wooten, A. Mitchell & Assoc., Waddell, James W.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- Previous documentation on file (NPS)
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 - previously listed in the National Register
 - previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
 - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property approximately 59 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
1	<u>17</u>	<u>692740</u>	<u>3981110</u>	2	<u>17</u>	<u>694220</u>	<u>3881160</u>
3	<u>17</u>	<u>694000</u>	<u>3880360</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>693150</u>	<u>3880420</u>

_____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title M. Ruth Little and Michelle Kullen
organization Longleaf Historic Resources date March 1, 1999
street & number P.O. Box 2826 telephone (919) 832-9006
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27602-2826
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12. Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____
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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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**Section 7 Page 1
Fayetteville Downtown Historic District
Cumberland County, North Carolina**

Section 7: Description

The Fayetteville Downtown Historic District is located in the heart of the city of Fayetteville, in the northwest corner of Cumberland County. Irregular in shape, the historic district spans approximately fifty-nine acres and is composed of all or portions of twenty-one city blocks. The district comprises the original central business district containing historic commercial buildings, government and civic buildings, railroad-related structures, residential dwellings, churches and a public cemetery ranging in date from the 1780s to 1949. Among the unusually large number of pre-1900 resources are two buildings and a cemetery dating from the eighteenth century, approximately seventeen buildings from the antebellum period, and approximately twenty-five buildings from the late nineteenth century. Cross Creek, the focus of earliest settlement, meanders through the district generally west to east. Its heavily wooded banks provide much natural counterpoint, and mark property lines for a number of historic properties located along the creek.

The district contains a total of 150 principal resources and nineteen secondary resources. Seventy-two percent or 108 of the principal resources contribute to the architectural and historical significance of the district. The fifty non-contributing resources comprise twenty-nine percent of the total number of resources. These are either severely altered or post-World War II era buildings. Secondary resources in the district include garages, sheds, annex buildings, a historical garden, a parade ground, a spring, and a number of commemorative monuments and Cross Creek Cemetery (counted as one contributing site). Eleven of the nineteen secondary resources contribute to the district. The district includes forty-one properties already listed in the National Register. The one-block historic district, Liberty Row, was listed in 1973. The Market House Square Historic District was listed in 1983. These two districts contain twenty-four contributing resources. In addition, fifteen buildings and one cemetery are listed individually or as part of "Historic Resources of Fayetteville," a Multiple Resource Nomination processed in 1982.

Fayetteville's 1783 street plan is a classic square with four streets, Hay, Person, Green and Gillespie Streets, radiating from a central square containing the 1832 brick Market House (NHL 1974). Modeled after an eighteenth century English town hall, the Market House is a National Historic Landmark and the center of the Market House Square National Register District. The boundaries of the Fayetteville Downtown Historic District extend outward from the Market House four blocks west along Hay Street to the railroad tracks, three blocks east along Person Street, two blocks south along Gillespie Street, and two blocks north along Green Street. The eastern boundary runs just east of Cool Spring Street, one of the main roads of the original eighteenth century settlement.

Several landmarks from the early settlement of Fayetteville survive in the district where Cross Creek runs beneath Cool Spring Street. Cool Spring Tavern (NR 1972), a 1788 tavern, is the oldest building in Fayetteville and is a vernacular Federal style two-story frame house with an engaged two-story porch and elegant Palladian entrance. Beside the tavern, the Cool Spring flows from the bank of Cross Creek, while across Cool Spring Street an early twentieth century grist mill stands on the site of McNeil's Mill, an eighteenth century mill and trading center. Across the creek, Cross Creek Cemetery Number One (NR 1998), established

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in 1785, contains a significant collection of gravestones dating from 1786 to 1964.

The earliest surviving commercial buildings in the district lie on the north side of Person Street. Known as Liberty Row and listed in the National Register in 1973, this early block contains the oldest commercial building in the district, the ca. 1791 Liberty Point Store, a Federal style building on the point of Person and Bow Streets. Wonderfully restored, the building remains one of Fayetteville's major landmarks. The row also contains several antebellum buildings and small two-story Victorian-era stores built between 1896 and 1916.

The buildings around Market House Square are mostly late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century one- and two-story brick commercial buildings built as drug stores, harness and buggy shops, and eating establishments. All four corners of the square contain landmark buildings. The circa 1884, three-story Second Empire-style building that originally housed the Sedberry Drug Store and the circa 1916 five-story Lawyer's Building stand at the southeast corner. Located on the southwest corner is the circa 1893 three-story Knights of Pythias building. The first skyscraper, the ten-story former National Bank of Fayetteville, built in 1926, stands at the northwest corner, while the circa 1850 Fleishman Store marks the northeast corner. Green Street, running north from the Market House, is lined with a few surviving resources from the nineteenth century and recent commercial development.

Throughout the 1800s and early 1900s, the compact business district expanded westward along Hay Street to Haymount Hill, a ridge where the United States Arsenal and a number of residences were built in the antebellum period. Lined with a variety of different styles of commercial architecture, the street features two antebellum Greek Revival style commercial buildings, the former Waddill's Store and the former Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company Building, intertwined with late Victorian, Classical Revival, and Art Moderne style buildings.

Public buildings and churches are interspersed throughout the district. The imposing NeoClassical Revival style United States Post Office was erected at the southwest corner of Hay and Maxwell Streets in 1911. The Neoclassical Revival style Cumberland County Courthouse arose in 1924 at the southeast corner of Gillespie and Franklin Streets. The two earliest churches encompass the shells of earlier church buildings which burned in the Great Fire of 1831. Built in 1832 according to the design of A.J. Davis, the First Presbyterian Church (NR 1976) is the oldest church in the city of Fayetteville. Located at the northeast corner of Ann and Bow Streets, the church stands as a wonderful example of the Greek Revival style and features a significant wooden truss roof. The second oldest church, the stuccoed St. John's Episcopal Church (NR 1974) on Green Street, was rebuilt circa 1833 as a striking early example of the Gothic Revival style with Gothic windows and doors, a crenellated facade gable, and towers with multiple turrets. Situated on N. Cool Spring Street, the 1893 Evans Metropolitan AME Zion Church (NR 1983), built by African American artisans, is a red brick Victorian Gothic style church, one of the major landmarks of African American history in North Carolina. It stands on the site of the first Methodist church in Fayetteville founded circa 1800 by Henry Evans, a free black Virginian shoemaker and preacher. A dramatic Romanesque Revival style church (NR 1983) built for the First Baptist congregation in 1910 stands at the corner of Old and Anderson Streets. The 1908 brick Gothic Revival Hay

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Street United Methodist Church (NR 1983) at the corner of Hay and Old Streets was built for the principal white Methodist congregation of Fayetteville.

Two important structures in the district are railroad-related. The 1890 Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Passenger Depot (NR 1983) is one of the few Romanesque Revival style depots surviving in North Carolina. The 1911 brick Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station (NR 1983) at the west edge of the district stands as the only example of commercial Dutch Colonial Revival architecture in Fayetteville. The Prince Charles Hotel (NR 1983), a seven-story red brick Colonial Revival style hotel was finished in 1925 beside the A. C. L. depot to serve railroad travelers.

Three brick warehouses dating from the 1830s to the early twentieth century testify to Fayetteville's significance as a trading center. The oldest warehouse in the district is a four-unit brick structure built just after the fire of 1831 on Bow Street. The early twentieth century J.H. Culbreth and Company warehouse stands on Maxwell Street beside the railroad tracks, and the Barbee and Company cotton warehouse built about 1914 stands along the tracks on Donaldson Street.

Notable Art Deco and Moderne style buildings of the 1940s and 1950s stand out on Hay Street, which had become the premier retail avenue by the early twentieth century. The elegant Moderne style Capitol Department Store, at 126-130 Hay Street, features white marble veneer with a giant bay window above the street level. Next door, Horne's Drug Store's Moderne facade is faced with maroon opaque glass.

In the eastern half of the district, along Person, Cool Spring and Green Streets, stand about ten dwellings adjacent to the commercial core. Just north of the Market House, the circa 1855 Kyle House (NR 1972) is a transitional Greek Revival-Italianate style brick townhouse. Small Craftsman houses erected for railroad engineers and larger Queen Anne and Colonial Revival homes built for physicians and local merchants front on Person and Cool Spring Streets. The circa 1908 Dr. J.A. McKethan House is a two-and-one-half story, frame Colonial Revival residence set on a spacious lot surrounded by a stone retaining wall. Next door, the 1927 Charles Rankin House is an imposing two-story Colonial Revival dwelling built for local merchant Charles Rankin.

Notes:

Properties are organized alphabetically by street name and numerically by street number. The east side of North-South streets and the north side of East-West Streets are listed first. Properties listed in the National Register are indicated by (NR); those designated as local historic properties by (LHP).

The estimated dates of construction are based on the following primary sources: Sanborn Maps (SM) of 1885, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1908, 1914, 1923, 1930 and 1958; deeds (DB); Fayetteville City Directories (CD) of 1909-10, 1915-16, 1924, 1928, 1937, 1948-49, 1951, 1953, and 1954-55; and the *Fayetteville Observer* (FO). Secondary sources include Ed Turberg's 1984 *Historic Survey and Sketches of Buildings on the Olde Fayetteville Commons and Environs, Fayetteville North Carolina* (Turberg); the *Story of Fayetteville* (Oates);

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Ken Robinson's 1988 *Fayetteville Downtown Historic District Local Designation Report* (DR) and individual and district National Register Nominations (NR Nomination). Local residents, including Bruce Daws, Mr. and Mrs. William Ward, and Joel Schur provided oral history.

All buildings are categorized as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing) based on the following criteria. Any building built after the end of the period of significance, in 1949, is noncontributing due to its age (NC-age). Buildings built before 1949 that have lost their architectural integrity because of substantial additions and/or alterations incompatible with their original character are categorized as noncontributing because of these changes (NC-alt.). Examples of this are complete window, door, and porch replacements; artificial siding that obscures the original door, window, wall and eave detailing; and extensive post-1949 additions. Artificial siding such as aluminum, vinyl or asbestos shingles does not automatically render a building noncontributing as long as the application of the siding does not obscure the decorative finish of the openings and the eaves.

**100 block Anderson
St., E side**

110-112 Anderson St.
C
1940s

Claude W. Rankin & Son Insurance Building. An elegant, one-story, three-bay brick building in the Moderne style is faced with white and green marble, the latter of which frames the deeply recessed central bay leading to two store entrances. The central bay is flanked by two display windows with ornamental iron grilles. The building retains the angled, single pane wooden doors surmounted by one-light transoms with iron grilles. The center section of the recessed bay is a panel of glass bricks topped by an iron grille.

The building replaced an earlier store shown on the 1930 Sanborn Map. Claude W. Rankin apparently had the office constructed in the 1940s. In 1948 his office was here. (SM, CD, interview)

114-116 Anderson St.
C
1940s

Cape Fear Broadcasting Company. The two-story stuccoed building features an elegant veined-marble veneer facade. The four-bay building contains two storefronts with recessed entrances surmounted by glass brick transoms in the outward bays and original angled plate glass windows in the middle bays. The upper facade contains metal casement windows, which may be original.

The building replaced an earlier one-story store in the 1940s. In 1948 the Cape Fear Broadcasting Co. had its offices here and probably constructed it earlier in the decade. It was later the Haigh and Holland Building. (SM, CD, DR)

120-122 Anderson St.
C

Bryan Building. The three-story brick building with dark red brick veneer facade consists of two storefronts with recessed entrances in the outward bays and display

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- 1940s windows in the inner bays. The upper facade consists of a parapet cornice with stone coping and 6/1 sash windows. The lintel above the first story opening consists of a row of rowlock bricks that abuts the end walls of stacked brick in a header-stretcher-header pattern. The pattern turns and continues, forming a wide belt course below the second story window sills.
- The building replaced an earlier one-story store in the 1940s. In 1948 it is listed as the Bryan Building. It was probably built for this in the earlier 1940s. (SM, CD)
- 124 Anderson St.
NC-age
ca. 1954 (former) Cross Creek Building and Loan Association. A large, two-story International Style brick building with stuccoed walls retains a painted store sign on the north elevation. The upper facade is defined by a high central recessed panel of glass bricks flanked by metal casement windows. The storefront is basically intact, containing an angled recessed entrance and plate glass windows. The north elevation features glass brick windows with stone sills on the first story and metal casements in the upper story.
- About 1954 the Cross Creek Building and Loan Association had this built for their office. It now houses Coleman Sporting Goods. (SM, CD)
- 100 block Anderson St., W side
- 119-121 Anderson St.
C
ca. 1935 Carson's Beauty Shop/The Town Shop. The one-story brick building contains two stores and features a tall brick parapet formed by three piers with stone coping, and decorated with stone torches with Art Deco linear detailing and blind panels with rowlock brick framing. The left store (No. 119) retains the original three-part wood framed storefront with central glazed entrance and plate glass windows surmounted by transoms with original smoked glass with Art Deco design and dado. The bulkheads are faced with black and white tile work. The right store (No. 121) consists of a side entrance bay with a Colonial Revival style pedimented entrance with glazed and paneled door and four-light transom and a single plate glass display window with an original leaded glass transom. The display window is now covered with plywood.
- The building does not appear on the 1930 Sanborn Map, however, in 1937, Blake Florist occupied No. 119 and The Town Shop occupied No. 121. No. 119 has been occupied by Carson's Beauty Shop since the 1930s. The Town Shop, an exclusive dress shop, occupied No. 121 for many years. (SM, CD)

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123 Anderson St.
C
ca. 1908

McFadyen Building. Located at the southwest corner of Old and Anderson Streets, the two-story, flat-roofed brick building is three bays wide and four bays deep with a dark red combed brick veneer. The upper story consists of 6/6 sash windows with soldier course lintels and rowlock sills. The first level contains single and paired windows identical to those in the upper story. The central pedimented entrance fronting Anderson Street was probably added later. The entrance on Old Street has a four pane transom and enters a stair hall leading to the upstairs.

The same building footprint has been here since 1908, when the Sanborn Map shows an undertaker here. City directories identify the building as the residence of funeral director J.M. Rogers from about 1909 to 1916. In 1923 the building was occupied by a store; and by offices in 1930. By 1939 this was the McFadyen Building, the office of Oscar L. McFadyen Jr., physician. He apparently remodeled the earlier building. It presently houses the Victory Through Christ Pentecostal Church. (SM, CD)

100 block Bow St., N
side

P

Parking Lot.

155 Bow St.
C
1949

(former) Central Fire Station. Built in 1949, the two-story, flat-roofed brick building is faced with a red brick veneer in common bond. The upper story contains five window bays arranged 1-5-5-1. The far right bay, which features a mosaic panel depicting a fireman, is covered with plywood. The first level is seven-bays wide with two entrance bays flanking five garage bays accented by a soldier course lintel. The left three-part glazed entrance with metal awning opens into an office area. The far right entrance bay is framed by vertical masonry panels and surmounted by a flat masonry canopy. The fire department moved recently, leaving the building vacant. (SM, DR)

NE corner Ann and Bow
Streets
C
ca. 1816, 1832, 1922,
1958

First Presbyterian Church (NR 1976). Constructed in 1832, the church building incorporates parts of the brick walls of an earlier (1816) church that burned in 1831. Standing on a coursed sandstone foundation, the two-story gabled brick building laid in Flemish bond is five bays wide and five wider bays deep. The Greek Revival style front facade features two arched openings which frame tall, double-leaf paneled doors with semicircular fanlights flanked by large sash windows in the left, center and right bays. The remaining facades contain large, flat arched windows with twenty-four panes. Round heads and four-pronged pinwheel-shaped tie rods provide stability. The steeple and portico supported by Tuscan posts were designed

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by H.H. Upjohn in 1922. The interior of the church was remodeled in 1960 and contains a two-story vestibule, sanctuary with galleries supported by Tuscan columns on three sides, and a recessed chancel. The wooden lattice truss roof, especially designed for the church in 1832 by A.J. Davis after his partner Ithiel Town's famous patented truss, is the building's most significant feature. The church is flanked on the rear and south side by one- and two-story twentieth century brick wings with classical revival elements. The church parlor abuts the rear bays of the south wall, and a Sunday school room and office wing extends behind the church. Located on the north side of the parking lot are two additional church buildings:

NC-age Fellowship Hall. ca. 1958. 1-story, gabled, Classical Revival brick building nine bays wide with pedimented portico and 12/12 sash windows.

NC-age Rankin Building. ca. 1958. 1-story, front gabled, brick building features pedimented portico supported by square Tuscan posts, louvered steeple, double leaf door with transom and narrow 6/6 sash windows.

100 block Bow St., S
side

136 Bow Street
C
ca. 1831

Warehouses (in NRHD 1973). Built soon after the fire of 1831, these four early common bond brick warehouses, each two bays wide, are divided by gabled party walls. Each unit contains a tall 6/6 sash window at the first level and a wide board and batten sliding door. Smaller 6/6 sash windows appear in the upper level of the first, second, and third units and an additional freight door with beam and pulley above the lintel in the second and third units. The south facade consists of a center freight door with multi-paned transom flanked by narrow 6/6 sash windows. All openings have splayed brick lintels. Most of the windows have board and batten shutters.

The building appears as four warehouse units on the 1891 Sanborn Map. In 1896, the building housed a grocery, mattress factory, and two warehouses. The building has been restored in recent years for office space. (SM, DR)

200 block Burgess St.,
E side

214 Burgess St.
C
1936

Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Building. Built with W.P.A. funding as the headquarters of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry (F.I.L.I.) in 1936, the one-story, three-bay brick building features a fortress-like facade and a tall auditorium with barrel roof to the rear. The front facade exhibits a recently replaced

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central recessed entrance with a solid glass door and transom flanked by small multi-light casement windows. The front bays are demarcated by stepped brick pylons in accordion fashion. Similar stepped bricks appear above the windows. The entrance is capped by three angled brick shafts with stepped bases.

The architect for the F.I.L.I. building was the firm of A. Mitchell Wooten & Associates of Kinston and F.S. Dixon was the builder. The 1936 structure has been converted to the offices of architects Shuller, Ferris, Johnson, and Lindstrom. (DR, cornerstone, interview)

C Annex. 1940. A two-story, three bay Moderne style annex is attached to the south of the main building. The stylish brick building has multi-light metal casement windows, a central door protected by a marquee, brick belt courses defining the window sills and lintels and rectangular header brick panels above the entrance and the center second story window. B.L.G. Laslett served as architect, Dixon Construction Co. as contractor. The annex now serves as the main F.I.L.I. building. (DR, interview)

100 block N. Cool
Spring St., E side

116 N. Cool Spring St.
NC-age
ca. 1950

(former) Merritt-Holland Supply Company. The two-story, flat-roofed brick building is four bays wide and four bays deep. The front facade has been remodeled with four metal 1/1 sash windows in the upper story with paneled shutters. The side elevations contain similar windows in pairs at the second level. The north elevation is punctuated by shallow brick pilasters. The remodeled and asymmetrically arranged storefront is surmounted by a metal pent roof. The recessed entrance is flanked by twelve-light display windows and a single eight-light window in the right bay. A concrete block rear addition, which may house the stairwell, appears to have been built in the 1990s.

A bottled gas company, Merritt-Holland Supply Company of Fayetteville, occupied the building in 1953. It is presently the Maxwell and Melvin Law Office. (SM, CD)

120 N. Cool Spring St.
C
ca. 1908

Dr. John A. McKethan House. The two-story, frame, hip roofed Classical Revival dwelling is situated on a high terrace and partially surrounded by a stone wall. The three-bay house features three corbeled brick interior chimneys, a rear gable ell, and a one-story hip roofed porch with center pediment supported by paired Doric columns and enclosed by a turned balustrade. The central double leaf entrance has fluted pilasters and a dentil cornice that surmounts the diamond paned transom.

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Other fenestration includes diagonal paned-over-one sash windows on the pedimented dormers with shingle siding. All other windows are replacement 1/1 sash.

C Chapel ca. 1945. One-story, side gable building with German siding, 6/6 paired windows, shed roof porch, exposed rafters, and a brick pier foundation. Used as the Mission Chapel.

The house was built for physician John A. MacKethan circa 1908. Dr. MacKethan lived in the house until at least 1916. In 1937 the dwelling was home to Jas. A. Sullivan and Mrs. Viola J. Sullivan. In 1948 the house was divided into four apartments, the Franklin Apartments. The present occupant, the City Rescue Mission, has housed up to twelve men in the house for over 25 years. (SM, CD, interview)

**200 block N. Cool
Spring St., E side**

**204 N. Cool Spring St.
C
1927**

Charles Rankin House. The two-story Flemish bond brick dwelling is a fine example of the Federal Revival style. The five-bay house features a two-story portico on the main (west) and rear (east) elevations and one interior brick chimney. The center front door has sidelights and a leaded glass fanlight within an elliptical arch. It is surmounted by a narrow window with shutters behind a curved iron balcony. The east door is less elaborate with a three bay classical wood surround and small sidelights. Centered above the east door is a tripartite window with a carved wood fan. The main block has 6/9 sash windows with wood shutters and circular windows in the gable ends. A two-story side gable north wing has 6/6 sash windows and an exterior end brick chimney. The property is bounded by a low brick wall along N. Cool Spring Street and a low "arsenal" stone wall on the Adam Street side.

C Carriage House ca. 1927. Two-story, front gable carriage house with two hip roofed wings adorned by a cupola sits to the northeast of the house. The carriage house features a slate roof, 6/6, 6/9 and 4/4 sash windows and two vinyl garage doors on the north elevation.

Charles Rankin of Rankin Hardware and Lumber Company had this house built in 1927. Colonel Woods was a later owner. The current occupants, Benjamin Hair and his mother, purchased the property in 1994. (SM, interview)

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208 N. Cool Spring St. (former) Cool Spring Mill. The two-story, front-gabled frame mill building with
C exposed rafters has 6/6 sash windows and a one-story side gable ell with
ca. 1923 overhanging shed porch supported by knee braces. The two-story and one-story
sections have both weatherboard and German siding. Only traces of the mill wheel
remain. A two-story wood deck was added to the rear of the two-story block when
the building was rehabilitated as an art gallery and pottery.

NC Shed/Kiln ca. 1990. One-story, side gable, frame building with tin roof, exposed
rafters, and center ridge brick chimney. The building appears to be new and has
ventilated weatherboard siding. Possibly used as a kiln or pottery area for the art
gallery.

The mill stands on the site of McNeil's Mill, a circa 1765 water-powered mill, built
by Pennsylvania Quaker Robert Cochran, which functioned as both a mill and a
trading center. The present mill first appears on the 1923 Sanborn Map. The one-
story ell was not added until after 1930. In 1930 the mill was named the Cool Spring
Mill. The two-story section originally housed the grain operation and the one-story
section contained the sales floor. The building was converted to an art center in
recent years. (SM, DR)

Southeast corner of N.
Cool Spring and Grove
Streets
C
established 1785

Cross Creek Cemetery Number One (NR 1998). Bounded by North Cool Spring
and Grove Streets and Cross Creek, the cemetery is the oldest public cemetery in
Fayetteville. Established in 1785, the approximately five-acre cemetery containing
over 1,100 gravemarkers is the burying ground of many of the early settlers and
locally significant persons in Fayetteville's history. The earliest monument has a
date of 1786. Within the military section of the cemetery, the first Confederate
Monument erected in North Carolina, in 1868, stands in the cemetery. The
monument is surrounded by approximately 43 government-issue stones marking the
graves of Confederate and Spanish-American soldiers. Containing a wide variety of
stone monuments dating from 1786 to 1964, the cemetery exhibits almost every
major type of gravemarker found in North Carolina including brick vaults, ledgers,
tomb-tables, headstones, obelisks, pedestal-tombs, and granite monuments. The
cemetery also holds the premier collection of gravestones cut between the 1840s and
1880s by Scotsman George Lauder. Lauder was the most important gravestone
cutter of the nineteenth century in North Carolina and operated his marble works in
Fayetteville.

The cemetery was established in 1785 when James Hogg of Hillsborough deeded a
narrow spit of land too small to build upon to the town of Fayetteville for use as a
cemetery. In 1833, John Eccles conveyed the remaining land between the graveyard

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and Grove Street in his will, specifying that it be laid out in small lots on the plan of the graveyard in New Haven. (NR Nomination)

**100 block N. Cool
Spring St., W side**

119 N. Cool Spring St.
C
1788 (NR)

Cool Spring Tavern (NR 1972) (LHL). The handsome, Federal style building consists of a gable roofed main block five bays wide and four bays deep with a double-story engaged porch supported by square Doric posts. The upper porch is enclosed by a simple balustrade which recurs only on the sides at the lower level. The tavern has large, single shouldered chimneys of Flemish bond at each gable end. The main (east) facade has flush sheathing while the remaining sides have molded siding. The central Palladian entrance bay on the main facade is flanked by 9/9 sash windows with louvered shutters. Two additional doors set between each outward bay of the main facade are present in the upper facade. A one-story, four bay side gable wing with engaged porch extends from the main block on the south. Additional ells are joined to the main block on the rear.

In 1788 Dolphin Davis and Nathan and Elisha Stedman built Cool Spring Tavern, so called because of its location near a well-known spring of that name. The tavern was completed in 1789 and received a good deal of business from the state convention delegates, as the meeting was held in Fayetteville in the same year. In 1793 Davis sold his interest in the tavern to Elisha and Winship Stedman. By 1795, Elisha had sole ownership. Around the same time, the tavern, now called Cool Spring Tavern, became the private residence of Elisha and his new wife Mary Owen. The Stedman estate was sold in 1834. Alfred A. MacKethan purchased the property in 1860. It remains in MacKethan family ownership. (NR Nomination)

C Cool Spring ca. 1780. Located on the north side of Cool Spring Lane on the bank of Cross Creek, the spring exists today as an archaeological site. Cool Spring, a natural water spring, supplied the town's drinking water in the early years of Fayetteville. In recent years Cool Spring was excavated, recorded, and filled in to protect it from erosion by Cross Creek.

**200 block N. Cool
Spring St., W side**

200 block Cool Spring
St.
C (site)
NC (O) (O)

Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Parade Ground. In the center of the parade ground stands a large monument marking the 200th anniversary of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry (F.I.L.I.). The monument has a three stage

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established late 18th
century

rusticated granite base, two marble columns with upside down sandstone Corinthian caps topped with a rectangular granite tablet with inscription, "1793 Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry 1993." This material was salvaged many years ago from the 1894 Cumberland County Courthouse and reused in this monument. A tall granite headstone stands between the columns with an inscribed history of the organization. In 1964 the F.I.L.I erected a granite headstone with granite base for free black comrade Isaac Hammond. The marker stands south of the central monument. Fragments of red sandstone form a garden border around the monument and headstone.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry was formed in 1793 as a response to the hostile attitude of European powers towards the new country. Established in the late eighteenth century, the parade ground was the site where the company met for drill. In 1824 Issac Hammond, a fifer for the company, requested to be buried on the site. (Oates)

Cross Creek and N. Cool
Spring St.

C

1930s

Cross Creek Bridge. The concrete bridge spanning Cross Creek stands in rather deteriorated condition. The bridge has a double concrete railing and rectangular concrete end posts. A bronze plaque on the bridge lists the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fayetteville and the consulting engineer, William C. Olsen of Raleigh, and designers and builders, Steel and Leiby of Knoxville, Tennessee. No date appears on the plaque.

300 block N. Cool
Spring St., W side

301 N. Cool Spring St.

C

1893

Evans Metropolitan AME Zion Church and Parsonage (NR 1983). The red brick Gothic Revival style church has a rectangular plan with an east-west orientation. Built by black artisans James Williams and Joseph Steward, the main block consists of a three-bay front gable sanctuary with a serrated brick rake and flanking twin turreted towers. The church features lancet windows comprised of three sections of colored glass outlined by projecting brickwork in pointed arches which continue across the front facade. The front pediment is adorned with a semicircular fanlight above paired panels with color glass banding. The pyramidal capped towers vary only slightly with regard to detail. Both have pointed arches and similar fenestration to the main block. The rear facades of the towers have pressed metal shingle siding. Alterations to the church include a replacement front door, replacement metal casement windows in the raised basement, and vinyl-sided eaves. The interior retains the original balcony, varnished coffered ceiling, and colored windows. The pews are replacements.

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C Parsonage 1913. Two-story, frame, asymmetrically designed hipped roof Queen Anne style house with pedimented cross gables, 1/1 sash windows, interior brick chimney, and a wraparound porch with turned porch posts. The house is covered with vinyl siding and the original windows have attached metal bars. The house served as the parsonage for many years. It has been the church office/administration building since the 1970s.

NC Evans-Hood-Wactor Historical Garden. 1984. Memorial garden with granite cross erected by Central A.M.E. Zion Conference.

Evans Metropolitan AME Zion Church is directly linked to the establishment of the first Methodist Church in Fayetteville circa 1800. The present church occupies the site of the original Methodist Church founded by free black Virginian shoemaker-preacher, Henry Evans. Well-known AME Zion Bishop James Walker Hood was the pastor of Evans Metropolitan Church during the mid-1800s. The church has statewide significance under African American religious history. (NR Nomination, DR)

100 block Cool Spring
St., E side

115 Cool Spring St.
NC-alt
ca. 1912

House. The one-story, front gabled, three bay, frame house is covered with aluminum siding. The house features a small projecting gable bay and a hipped roof porch with replacement iron rail posts on columns covered with a stone veneer. The stone veneer is repeated on the front facade underneath the porch roof. The doors and windows are replacements.

The house was built between 1909 and 1914. The residence was not listed in the 1915/16 city directory. (SM, CD, DR)

121 Cool Spring St.
NC-age
ca. 1990

Keith Building. The one-story, brown brick veneer office building features a flat roof with parapet, a rectangular plan, and a central curved wall bay flanked by recessed entrances. (DR)

127 Cool Spring St.
C
ca. 1896

House. The one-and-a-half story, gable-on-hipped-roof cottage with rear gable ell is covered with vinyl siding. The house features two interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps, a projecting pyramidal bay with 6/6 sash windows and an engaged shed porch supported by turned posts. The central entrance is surrounded by a transom and sidelights, above which is a gabled roof dormer with a stained glass

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window. Other fenestration includes single and paired 6/6 sash windows.

The house first appears on the 1896 Sanborn Map. In 1915/16 the house was the residence of D.T. Perry. (SM, CD)

C Shop building, ca. 1930. Small, deteriorated 1-story, frame, cross-gabled building with a side shed addition, glazed and paneled doors, 6/6 sash windows, and bead-board and weatherboard siding.

100 block Donaldson
St., E side

113 Donaldson St.
C
ca. 1946

Hoffers Jewelry Store. The two-story plain brick building features a two-bay upper facade, combed brick veneer and tile coping. The upper story features two multi-light casement windows with rowlock sills. Protected by a moveable awning, the storefront consists of a raised two-section ribbon display window and a glass entrance door.

The building was built for Hoffers Jewelry Store circa 1946. (SM, DR)

115-117 Donaldson St.
C
ca. 1930

Commercial Building. The one-story brick building with brick veneer facade consists of two, one-unit shops. The left storefront (No. 115) consists of a raised window and door with transom. The right double display window on No. 117 is enframed by darker bricks at the north and south party walls. No. 117 was probably an expansion of No. 115.

Built circa 1930, a printing company occupied No. 115 and a cleaning and pressing company occupied Nos. 117-121. In 1937 Hilburn Stamp and Printing Company operated out of No. 115 and Phoenix Cleaning Company in Nos. 117-119. The building is now occupied by Mr. D & M Hair Clinic. (SM, CD)

119-121 Donaldson St.
C
ca. 1930

Commercial Building. The one-story brick building with combed brick veneer and tile coping consists of two one-unit shops. No. 119 storefront consists of a high angled display window terminating in a recessed entrance framed by dark opaque glass. No. 121 contains a double show window on the left and a deep recess on the right with glazed wooden door with transom.

Built circa 1930, the two stores were occupied by a cleaning and pressing store. In 1937 No. 119, with the adjacent No. 117, operated as Phoenix Cleaning Company and No. 121 was vacant. The stores are presently vacant. (SM, CD)

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123 Donaldson St.
C
ca. 1930

Commercial Building. The small one-story, three-bay, brick building has a header row cornice. The storefront consists of flush aluminum framed double doors flanked by plate glass windows surmounted by a stuccoed transom. Beneath the windows is newer combed brick veneer. The north party wall rises eighteen courses above the coping suggestive of a missing upper story.

The building first appears on the 1930 Sanborn Map. Quality Furniture Store occupied the store in 1937. The building is currently occupied by Miracles Barber Shop. (SM, CD)

125-129 Donaldson St.
C
ca. 1908

Commercial Building. The two-story, five-bay, brick building with pressed brick veneer facade features two altered storefronts and a central entrance leading to a stair vestibule. The upper story is defined by a corbeled cornice capped by brick coping and narrow 1/1 wood sash windows which retain carved muntins beneath the meeting rail of the upper sash. The windows also feature stone sills and lintels.

In 1908 the building housed an office in No. 125 and No. 127 was vacant. No. 125 was vacant in 1915/16 while No. 127 was occupied by G.A. Thompson, auctioneer, between 1909 to 1916. The building appears to be vacant. (SM, CD)

131 Donaldson St.
C
ca. 1901

Commercial Building. Tiny in comparison with other buildings on the block, the one-story brick building has 1-to-11 common bond brick and features a triangular front parapet with a corbeled cornice above a stretcher row stringcourse. The front storefront is covered with plywood and a metal awning. The side flat arched windows and smaller casement windows on the rear concrete block extension are all covered with plywood.

The building was apparently built circa 1901 as an office. From 1908 to 1914 it operated as a tailor shop. An African American pressing store, Simmons & Walker, occupied the building in 1915/16. It was later used by various offices and retail stores. It is currently vacant. (SM, CD)

145? 129?

100 block Donaldson
St., W side

128 Donaldson St.
NC-age
ca. 1950

(former) **One Hour Martinizing Dry Cleaners.** A one-story brick building with modern facade composed of brick walls and a continuous band of vertically serrated aluminum coping. The recessed entrances are surmounted by segmental arched projecting marquees. The walls at the outward bays are punctuated by glass display

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windows and metal grids that rise to the aluminum coping.

Built circa 1950 on the site of a former filling station, the building operated as One Hour Martinizing Dry Cleaners in 1953. It continues to operate as a dry cleaning business. (SM, CD)

200 block Donaldson
St., W side

201-203 NC ? no entry

226 Donaldson St.
C
ca. 1914

(former) Barbee & Co. Cotton Warehouse. The one-story brick building laid in common bond with a parapet concealing a shed roof and a header row cornice extends some seventeen small window bays to the rear. "Walker Glass" is painted on the front facade in a black band. A segmental arched opening with a new garage door marks the center bay of the building. To the right of the large opening is a glazed door with two small windows beneath a transom with ribbed aluminum panels and a metal canopy.

The building first appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map as two sections, housing the Barbee & Co.'s cotton warehouse and office. From 1923 to 1930 the Cumberland Co-operative Warehouse was housed in the building. Walker's Electric Supply warehouse occupied the building in 1953. It is currently being redeveloped into retail and studio space named "Cumberland Cooperative Warehouse." (SM, CD)

100 block Franklin St.,
N side

112 Franklin St.
C
ca. 1914, ca. 1942

Guiton's Sandwich Shop. The small, one-story brick commercial building has running bond brick veneer on the front facade, 1:5 common bond brick on the east facade, header bond coping, segmental arched windows and door on the east side and a double-entranced storefront. The doors are glazed and flank a flush rectangular glass window. The present facade may be a circa 1942 replacement.

The building appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map as an office, and served as such until circa 1937 when a restaurant owned by Leighton Raynor moved into the building. The present sandwich shop, owned by Ernest Guiton, has operated in the building since 1942. (SM, CD)

114 Franklin St.
C
ca. 1914

Commercial Building. The one-story, false-front, brick building faced with brick veneer has a raised central parapet with rowlock coping. The storefront has a central double entrance with flanking show windows with transoms, all covered with

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plywood.

The building appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map as office space. A justice of the peace occupied the building in 1937. It is presently vacant. (SM, CD)

130 Franklin St.
C
ca. 1923

Holmes Service Center. The one-story brick building has simple decorative brickwork, a stepped parapet with rowlock coping, a storefront lintel and a blank western side wall. The recessed entry has central double glazed and paneled doors flanked by large plate glass windows.

The building was originally built as a harness and buggy store circa 1923. In 1930 the building served as a feed and storage store. A.H. Kelly and Sons operated a seed company here in 1937. It is presently occupied by Holmes Service Center. (SM, CD)

V

Vacant Lot.

134 Franklin St.
NC
ca. 1923, late 1950s

Holmes Electric Company. The one-story, brick store with standing seam gable roof appears to have originally been a garage or stable. The east facade has nine bays consisting of eight windows and one warehouse opening, all of which are bricked in. The building now has a tall brick parapet and projecting aluminum canopy supported by angled steel posts. Underneath the canopy is a flush, glazed storefront with large plate glass show windows and double leaf doors on the right. The east facade is faced with terra cotta squares. The north facade of the building was opened up in the late 1950s, joining it with Holmes Electric Company on Hay Street.

The first known occupant of the building was an auto repair shop from 1923 through 1930. According to the current owner, Mr. Wheeler, the building used to be a stable. Holmes Electric remodeled the building when it took it over in the late 1950s. (SM, CD, interview)

100 block Franklin St.,
S side

P

Parking Lot.

129 Franklin St.
C
ca. 1930

Commercial Building. The two-story brick building is five bays wide and features a brick parapet with three projecting breaks, a dentil cornice, and five false windows with frames in the upper level. The street level has three large display windows in

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the three left bays and one in the far right bay. Although the windows are replacements and the recessed entrance has a replacement Colonial style pediment and multi-paned glazed door, the building still contributes to the district.

Built circa 1930, the building replaced the one-story Farmers and Merchants Cotton Warehouse which stood at this location circa 1908 to 1923. The building first served as an auto sales store with storage. It is now occupied by Alpha Therapeutic Corporation. (SM, CD)

145 Franklin St.
C
ca. 1935

Commercial Building. Although built later than 129 Franklin Street, the building is a matching addition, with the same brick parapet with projecting breaks and denticulated cornice on the adjacent building. The two-story brick building has an angled corner bay entrance with knuckle-joints. The upper facade features metal casement windows with rowlock sills. The Franklin Street storefront level has four display windows with concrete sills and recessed brick panels below each window.

The building appears to have been an early addition to 129 Franklin Street built sometime after 1930. It is now occupied by Concierge Travel. (SM, CD)

200 block Franklin St.,
N side

222-228 Franklin St. and
129-131 Maxwell St.
C
ca. 1930

Commercial Building. The impressive corner block of one-story stores consists of two units facing Maxwell Street and four units facing Franklin Street. The building with false front features a brick veneer facade with flush pilasters rising above the stone coping of the parapets and defining the store units. Each pilaster is decorated with stone panels in a cross form with a dogwood and guilloche pattern, reminiscent of the Prairie School. Between the parapet and the storefront transom, triple stone diamonds framed by rowlock bricks mark the central bay of each store unit. All storefronts have been altered in some way. Nos. 222, 224, and 226 have metal windows and doors, transoms covered with ribbed aluminum panels, and flat metal canopies. No. 228 has a flush glazed storefront with center double leaf door, flanking windows and a bricked in transom. The far left bay of the building is the corner unit which faces Maxwell Street.

Planter's Tobacco Warehouse stood on this site until circa 1914 when the building was occupied by a garage with repair shop and office. In 1930 the building was rebuilt into four units as an auto service station. In 1941 the building housed Walker's Electric Company in No. 222, Walker's Neon Sign Co. in No. 224, Safety Retreading Works in No. 226, and the Fayetteville Production Credit Association in

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No. 228. The building is mostly vacant at present. (SM, CD)

200 block Franklin St.,
S side

201-203 Franklin St.
NC-alt
ca. 1923

Commercial Building. The one-story, brick commercial building with a brick veneer upper facade capped by stone coping has two storefronts. Each storefront has deeply recessed display windows and entrances with aluminum surrounds, masonry paneled pilasters and projecting marquees. The side facades have brick upper walls and stuccoed lower walls delineated by raised masonry paneled pilasters, the result of a renovation that removed the building's architectural integrity.

The building first appears on the 1923 Sanborn Map as vacant. By 1930 the building was occupied by a gasoline and service station. Maynor Transfer Co. and G&G Service Station operated the building in 1937. In 1948/49 Cut Rate Military store was housed in No. 201 and Victory Bar & Grill in No. 203. It is presently occupied by Print, Print, Speedi Print. (SM, CD)

P

Parking Lot.

223-233 Franklin St.
C
ca. 1935

Commercial Building. The one-story brick building consists of five original storefronts framed in opaque glass panels. The doors and windows have been boarded over with plywood. Decorative brickwork includes a mousetoothed cornice, a continuous soldier course above the sign panels, stacked brickwork below the outward corners of the show windows, and basketweave panels in the parapet above each store unit. The two far right storefronts have a taller parapet which continues along the Maxwell Street facade. No. 233, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell Streets, is the largest of the five stores.

A wholesale grocery was located in an earlier building on the site as early as 1923. Carolina Grocery Company occupied the building in 1924. Sometime between 1930 and 1958, the present building was built or rebuilt as five stores. (SM, CD)

100 block Gillespie St.,
E side

101 Gillespie St.
C
1917

Lawyers Building (in NRHD 1983). Built in 1917, the five story, Renaissance Revival building of dark red brick has a clipped entrance corner. Other features include single and triple 1/1 sash windows set in wide bays marked by pilasters that run from the storefront to the fifth floor intersecting with the glazed tile roof with

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exposed rafters. The fifth story has single and triple casement windows. The original storefront is intact, with transoms, stone beltcourse, clipped corner entrance and plate glass windows.

The original owners of the building were Jacob and Kalman Stein, Jewish merchants who had established themselves in Fayetteville about ten years earlier. They operated a department store on lower floors and rented offices upstairs. The top floor was a ballroom and civic meeting space. In 1923 the building was occupied by offices. Harry Satsky took over the building in 1933. It has been Phillips Loan Office for many years. (SM, DR, NR Nomination)

107 Gillespie St.
NC
ca. 1850, 1980s

Commercial Building. The narrow two-story brick building dates from the mid-nineteenth century and has a high parapet wall and a remodeled front facade dating from the 1980s. Its gabled roof and brickwork indicate that it is very old. The side elevation of the building has common bond brick with tie rods and the front is faced with newer brick veneer. The replacement storefront is asymmetrically arranged with a recessed entrance of aluminum framed plate glass.

In 1885 a restaurant and lodge occupied the building. It continued as an "eating house" between 1891 and 1896. An earlier study identifies the building as the Robertson Building. (SM, DR)

109-111 Gillespie St.
C
pre-1874

(former) N. J. Steele Store. The handsome two-story, six-bay, brick Greek Revival style commercial building retains its upper story facade with Doric pilasters between wood sash windows with brick arches, stucco panel and elevated central bay parapet and molded cornice. The building has a gabled roof. The original double storefront has been remodeled in the "Colonial" style with a pedimented door flanked by multi-paned display windows and 12/12 sash windows in the upper story.

N. J. Steele operated a store in the building until he conveyed the property to E.J. Lilly in 1874. A grocery occupied the building in 1885 and by 1901 it was a restaurant and a tin and general repair shop. By 1908 a harness and buggy shop operated in the building. James A. King purchased the property, known as the "Steele Store" from H.W. Lilly, Charles Rose and Terry Lyon in 1910. J. A. King apparently remodeled the building in 1913 for his Buggies, Surries, Wagons, Harness & Company. In 1948 the building was occupied by Dixie Paint and Hardware store. In recent years Worth Printing Company has occupied it. (SM, CD, DR, FO, DB)

113-115 Gillespie St.

Commercial Building. A two-story, brick Italianate style building. The stuccoed

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C
ca. 1885

facade features a metal modillion cornice with dentils and brackets at the ends. No. 113 has replacement metal casement windows and is missing the metal hoods. The storefront is altered with replacement plate glass and aluminum surrounds. No. 115 has replacement windows but retains the metal hoods with roundels and wooden sills. The storefront is altered with an angled recessed entrance of replacement plate glass and aluminum framing.

In 1885 the building housed two stores. A barber shop and eating house operated in the building in 1901. An earlier study identified the building as the Williston-Henderson Building. Dr. Matthew Leary Perry, an African American, had his office in the second floor of this building for many years and established the Carolina School of Nursing here in 1942. (SM, DR, Oates, Bruce Daws interview)

100 block Gillespie St.
W side

100-106 Gillespie St.
C
1893

(former) **Knights of Pythias Building (in NRHD 1983)**. Three stories tall and finished with orange brick, this exuberant Romanesque Revival building is one of the most stylish in the district. Fronting Gillespie Street, the building features arched windows, labeled arches, paneled spandrels, sandstone piers and a corbeled cornice. A break in the corbeled cornice on the Gillespie Street side marks the placement of a missing corner turret. The asymmetrical front elevation facing Gillespie Street consists of paired and triple flat arched windows on the second story and arched windows on the third story. An arched triple window set in a projecting bay flanked by rusticated sandstone piers defines the upper story stair entrances. The two double-leaf entrances are surmounted by multi-light transoms. Flanking the two entrances are a pair of small arched windows, now bricked in, on the right and a set of display windows terminating at a recessed entrance on the left side. A brownstone cornerstone dates the building to 1893. The side elevation, facing Hay Street, is three bays wide and contains modern shop fronts at the first level demarcated by rusticated sandstone piers. The upper facade consists of paired 1/1 arched windows in the outer bays and triple, 1/1 sash windows in an arch extending to the cornice with an engraved keystone.

The building appears on the 1896 Sanborn Map as a grocery, book and dry goods stores. It was identified as a three story brick building with a four-story turret at the northeast corner of the building. In 1901 the Cumberland Lodge No. 5 of the Knights of Pythias was located on the third floor while the first floor housed a grocery, dry goods, and drug stores. The building is now occupied by The Rose Group, Engineers, Planners, and Surveyors.

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108 Gillespie St.
NC-alt
ca. 1910, 1960s

Commercial Building. Faced with corrugated aluminum, the two-story brick building is extremely altered. The upper story consists of three louvered metal windows and the storefront is comprised of plate glass display windows and glazed doors framed in aluminum. The rear facade has a one-story concrete block addition.

The building first appears as the Lynn C. Wooten grocery in 1909/1910. It was soon occupied by W.J. Byrd Grocery in 1915/16. Play Rite Music currently occupies the building. (SM, CD)

110 Gillespie St.
NC-alt
ca. 1908

(former) **Hardware Store.** Extensively altered, the two-story, three-bay brick building has replacement fixed windows in the upper facade. The storefront consists of double, transomed doors and a two-part display window set in ribbed aluminum. The rear facade consists of flat and segmental arched bricked in windows and doors.

The building was built as a hardware store circa 1908. W. Watson Hardware occupied the building until 1915/16. It is presently occupied by Gillespie Street Barber Shop and Cape Fear Regional Bureau for Community Action, Inc. (CD, SM)

112-114 Gillespie St.
NC-alt
ca. 1891

Commercial Building. The two-story, two-bay brick building has been recently remodeled. The upper facade has a stucco finish and 1/1 sash windows. A projecting canopy extends the width of the building. No. 112 storefront consists of a ribbon of glass display windows and an offset door, all framed in aluminum. No. 114 consists of a central recessed double leaf entrance with transom flanked by tall plate glass display windows framed in aluminum. A "Fayetteville Drug Co." sign hangs underneath the canopy. The rear facade contains differing brick work and windows enclosed with glass bricks.

The building was built as a barber shop and grocery store circa 1891. In 1896 the building only contained the barber shop. Two African American businesses occupied the building by 1909. J. McIntyre operated a barber shop in No. 112 and Perry Drug Store was housed in No. 114. Decorating Den Interiors occupies No. 112 presently. (SM, CD)

116-118 Gillespie St.
NC-alt
ca. 1891

Commercial Building. Containing two storefronts, the two-story brick building with brick veneer facade has a side gable roof and brick parapet with metal coping. The three-bay upper facade has replacement louvered windows. The symmetrical and altered storefronts are divided by opaque glass stripping and consist of aluminum framed plate glass windows and central glazed doors. Frame and concrete block additions extend from the building's rear.

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The building first appears on the 1891 Sanborn Map as a saloon and grocery. In 1901 both stores were vacant. Restaurants occupied the units in 1908 until 1915, when they were listed as vacant. Weiss Cafe and Robert Waldo grocery store occupied the building in 1937. (SM, CD)

120 Gillespie St.
NC-age
1960s

Bullard Building. The two-story, brick building, on a corner, is two bays wide and ten bays deep. The upper story contains two, paired three horizontal light windows. Single, three horizontal light windows extend the south facade in the upper story. The storefront contains a double entrance flanked by large display windows at the left and a single recessed door with transom at the right.

Sanborn maps indicate that this was built after 1958. It now serves as the Gospel Fire Holiness Church. (SM, CD)

130 Gillespie St.
C
1924

(former) Cumberland County Courthouse (NR 1979). The former courthouse is a three-story, glazed, gray terra cotta building with a raised granite basement built in the Neo-Classical Revival style. The building features a denticulated cornice crowned with a balustrade and festooned panels. The windows consist of paired 1/1 sash surmounted by twin transoms set in deep reveals. Of the nine-bay main facade, the five central bays project slightly. The three central projecting bays are articulated by fluted Ionic columns which rise through the second and third stories. The remaining flanking bays are adorned with slightly projecting square pilasters with molded caps. The central frieze contains two legends, one with "Cumberland County Court House" and the other with a quote on justice. Wreaths, rosettes, and relief panels decorate the central frieze. The entrance level is marked by a Greek key beltcourse. A cornerstone reads, "Erected 1924."

In 1930 offices were located on the first floor, the courtroom on the second floor, the jail on the third and fourth floors, and the sheriff's department in the basement. (SM, NR Nomination)

100 block Green St., E
side

116 Green St.
C
1941

(former) City Hall and Jail. Modeled after Independence Hall in Philadelphia, the two-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival style building is nine bays wide, with a parapet gable roof, brick quoining, a three-tier cupola on a square weatherboarded base, gabled dormers, and a projecting pedimented portico with dentil cornice supported by Ionic columns. The central entrance consists of double paneled doors,

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transom and pediment surmounted by a multi-light window crowned by a broken scroll pediment. The multi-light window is flanked by two stone-relief square panels. Fenestration consists of 8/8 sash with fanlights at the first level, 8/8 flat-lintel sash windows in the second story, 6/6 sash in the attic dormers, and Palladian windows in the upper story of the gable ends. The building was constructed under the Works Progress Administration in 1941 from a design by local architect Basil G. F. Laslett. Two wings of similar design were constructed to the rear of the main block at a later date. One is a three-story brick jail exhibiting a flat roof, oculus windows in the third story of the south elevation, and 8/8 sash, some with fanlights, on the other floors. The second brick wing, a connecting unit between City Hall and the jail, contains meeting rooms and features similar elements of the main block. (cornerstone)

C. Granite Monuments. (O) (O) ca. 1930. The smaller of two monuments in the side yard at the southeast corner of Green and Bow Streets reads, "Flora MacDonald Scottish Heroine resided here 1774-1775." The larger monument is set at an angle at the street corner. Erected for James Dobbin McNeill (1850-1927), President Emeritus of the North Carolina State Fireman's Association, the rusticated granite monument features a bronze eagle and a bronze plaque flanked by a relief of fire hydrants and fire hoses. A cast-iron fence surrounds the monument. James McNeill served as mayor of Fayetteville six times, as president of the Firemans Association for twenty-six years, and was responsible for promulgating the Firemans Relief fund.

200 block Green St., E
side

202 Green St.
NC-age
1978

First Union Bank Building. The two-story, flat-roofed cubic building of modern design is faced with bright marble panels and features narrow bands of windows and a recessed entrance. (DR)

200 block Green St.
NC-age
1970s

Cross Creek Park. Urban park consists of a fountain pool flush with the sidewalk on the east side of Green Street. Surrounded by mature plantings and a brick retaining wall, the park continues east of the fountain to a brick and iron bridge over Cross Creek. A bronze statue of Lafayette on a stone base stands at the terminus of the bridge. It was dedicated on this site in 1983. An open grass area extends behind the statue to Ann Street.

230 Green St.
NC-age

(former) **East Coast Federal Savings and Loan.** The two-story, three-bay brick building, a Modernist interpretation of the classical style, has a hipped roof, an

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1969 elliptical-arch portico with dentil cornice, and center bay with glazed entrance. (DR)

232-234 Green St.
C
ca. 1855

Kyle House (NR 1972). Built ca. 1855, the dwelling is a sophisticated example of the transitional Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The two-story, five bay house exhibits a one-story, three bay porch supported by fluted columns and pilasters and features an Italianate bracketed entablature and cast iron balustrade. Fenestration includes 6-light sash windows and 8-light sash windows which extend to the floor and open on to the porch terraces or cast iron balconies. Central doors at the first and second floors are framed by sidelights and delicately-traceried transoms. Lacy cresting crowns the deck-on-hip roof. The rear facade contains a double-story porch.

C Kitchen/ Quarters ca. 1855? Two-story, rectangular, brick house with front gable roof, interior brick chimney, corbeled cornice, shed roof stoop with square Doric posts, and single and paired 6/6 sash windows.

Prosperous Irish merchant James Kyle had been in Fayetteville for some time before building the impressive townhouse in 1855. The house sits on the site of the Fayetteville Academy which burned in the 1831 fire. The house remained in Kyle family ownership until William H. Kyle sold the house and one acre to the city of Fayetteville in 1963. The city converted the house into an office for the mayor as well as a chamber for the city council. The house is now the St. John's Episcopal Church reception hall. (NR Nomination)

300 block Green St., E
side

302 Green St.
C
1832

St. John's Episcopal Church (NR 1974). St. John's Episcopal Church is one of the two oldest church buildings in Fayetteville. Its unusual design is the result of its rebuilding from a brick shell which remained after the Great Fire of 1831. Built in 1832 from a design by Washington D. C. architect William Drummond, the rectangular stuccoed brick building of dramatic Gothic Revival design is four bays wide and five bays deep. Covered by a gable roof, the church features corner facade towers, a projecting entrance pavilion and a rear polygonal apse. The central entrance pavilion is two bays wide and surmounted by a pediment with a stuccoed corbel cornice which continues into the stuccoed tympanum. Each bay is a large double door surmounted by a Gothic arched transom. The identical square towers feature a blind arch with glazed tops on the front and a blind arch on the sides. A recessed quatrefoil design lies in the upper portion of the tower. Atop each tower is a small center turret with smaller but identical turrets at each corner. Between the towers is a crenellated gabled parapet wall. A twentieth-century parish house, built

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in a compatible style with the main block, is attached to the nave on the south side. A 1960s two-and-a-half-story, flat-roofed brick annex laid in Flemish bond joins with the apse and the rear of the parish house. (NR Nomination, DR)

C. Parish Office/Preschool. ca. 1935. Two-and-one-half-story, side gable, brick Colonial Revival style building laid in Flemish bond features 6/6 sash windows, one-story flanking wings with arcaded porches, and a recessed entrance with fluted pilasters and a segmental-arched denticulated pediment. (SM)

NC. Garage. ca. 1960. One-story, front gable, brick garage. Garage door infilled and replaced with single door entrance. (SM)

100 block Hay St., N
side

100-104 Hay St.
C
1924-26, 1961

(former) National Bank of Fayetteville (First Citizen's Bank Building and Annex) (in NRHD 1983). The ten-story, steel-frame, granite colored, terra cotta faced Neo-Classical style building is five bays wide across the south and east facades. The street and mezzanine levels are accented by a colonnade of large Ionic columns surmounted by a classical entablature. Multi-light windows in metal frames enclose the banking floors. The upper stories contain triple paired sash in the center bay and paired 1/1 sash windows in the flanking bays. The center bay windows are separated by black terra cotta panels. Crowning the building is a high parapet with a stepped, dentil cornice. The bank building was designed between 1924 and 1926 by Greensboro architect Charles C. Hartmann. The building was the first high-rise building in Fayetteville.

NC Annex ca. 1961. International Style addition of metal, glass, marble and concrete. The central five-story block has pebble dash concrete sheathing and a white marble street facade. Flanking four-story wings are supported by square, white concrete piers and faced with horizontal bands of black opaque glass panels between vertical metal accents. The south wing contains offices; the north wing, parking.

106-108 Hay St.
C
ca. 1910

Thornton Building. This three-story, six-bay, double storefront building with buff brick veneer facade has replacement sash windows with original segmental arched metal caps and curvilinear ornament in the soffit of the center window of each storefront. The building also features a corbeled cornice and raised pilasters defining the upper facades of each store. Both storefronts have been newly replaced with plate glass windows with black metal surrounds and a metal shed awning. The

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building is now occupied by WZFX radio station and United Way.

The building was occupied by Frank W. Thornton's dry goods store from 1909 to 1916. By 1924, the building was occupied by Fleishman's Big Store until at least the 1960s. (SM, CD, Turberg, DR)

110 Hay St.
NC
ca. 1885

Prior Building. The two-story, one-bay building has metal grillework divided into nine panels covering the upper facade. The 1940s storefront has a recessed entrance and windows framed by marble and stucco. The original cast-iron pilasters at the storefront level are retained.

The building has been occupied by various jewelers since its construction including Warren Prior & Co., J.H. Eggleston, and Henebry and Son. It now appears vacant. (SM, DR)

112 Hay St.
C
ca. 1891

Ray Building. The two-story, three-bay, painted brick building has a Victorian upper facade with metal corbeled cornice, metal caps over 1/1 sash windows, and a corbeled cornice with corbeled pilasters between metal vent openings. Below the windows are seven rectangular recessed panels. The storefront retains the cast-iron pilasters among the recessed entrance with replacement display windows framed with black opaque glass panels.

A grocery store first occupied this building in 1891. It was occupied by Ray grocery in the early twentieth century, later by a shoe store and beauty shop. It is presently occupied by Sally's Wigs. (SM, DR, Turberg)

114 Hay St.
NC-alt.
ca. 1891

Rosenthal Building. The two-story commercial building has an altered facade containing a recessed entrance of replacement plate glass and aluminum framing. Metal grillework divided into eighteen panels covers the upper facade.

The present building appears to be on the 1891 Sanborn Map. By 1909-1910 the building was known as the Rosenthal building. In 1915, The Capitol, a dry goods store was occupying this building. In 1924 the building held the Capitol Department Store, Myers Shoe Store, and the Fayetteville Notion Co. Fleishman's Style Shop, a women's clothing store, occupied the building in 1937. Presently, it is occupied by Daily Fashions. (SM, DR, Turberg)

116 Hay St.
C
ca. 1909

Courtney Building. The two-story, two-bay brick building contains a parapet cornice, painted brick veneer facade, and original brick storefront with glass display windows and recessed entrance. The upper story windows are infilled but retain

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soldier course lintels and rowlock sills.

M.L. Courtney apparently built the building for his shoe store which operated from 1909 until 1915 when it turned over to Tom A. Thornton's clothing store. By 1924, Hunter Brothers Electric Co. had taken over the building and by 1937 the building was vacant. It is currently vacant. (DR, Turberg, SM)

118 Hay St.
C
ca. 1915, 1930s

Jennings Building. The two-story brick building with glazed yellow brick veneer facade features a soldier course belt between the storefront level and second story and a rowlock course between the second story and parapet. The parapet has a stacked header bond with stone coping. The upper facade appears to be a 1930s refacement. The storefront level has been altered with new brick and an angular recessed entrance. The upper story windows are infilled with brick.

Edmund H. Jennings's shoe store occupied the building from 1915 to 1937 when Philip O. Hoffer Jeweler and McFayden Music store took over the building. It is presently occupied by Legal Referral Services. (SM, DR, Turberg)

120 Hay St.
C
ca. 1920

Commercial Building. The two-story, one-bay brick building with a yellow tapestry brick veneer facade features a paired 6/1 sash window in the upper story with soldier course lintel and rowlock sill. The facade is accented by a white, glazed soldier course cornice and paneled brick pilasters which run from the storefront intersecting with the basketweave patterned parapet. The storefront is altered with replacement facing material.

Jennings Shoe Store which was located at 118 Hay Street moved to this building in 1924. By 1937, Miller-Jones Shoe Co. was operating the store. An earlier study identifies the building as the M.N. Smith Building. The building is presently vacant. (SM, DR, Turberg)

122-124 Hay St.
C
ca. 1915, 1940s

Horne's Drug Store. Although the building dates to circa 1915, the current Moderne facade dates from the 1940s. The two-story building has an elegant facade faced with maroon opaque glass. A metal flat awning extends from the building with the name, "Horne's" in large Art Deco style metal letters forming part of the building design. The storefront is configured with a recessed entrance with original plate glass windows with aluminum framing.

H.R. Horne and Sons Drug Store have occupied the building from 1915 to the present, although it is now a luncheonette rather than a drug store. (SM, Turberg)

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126-130 Hay St.
NC-age
1954-55

The Capitol Building. The two-story, department store with an elegant Moderne Style facade of white carrera marble exhibits a recessed convex window of twelve full-height vertical glass panels in the upper story. The large bay window featured the first electric awning in the state. The sides of the recessed window are decorated with yellow and gold tilework. The rotunda had twenty to thirty foot ceilings. The burnished metal sign, "The Capitol" sits just below the recessed window and is part of the architectural design. The store level is boarded up. A huge two-story, red brick warehouse with no windows extends from the rear of the building to Bow Street.

The Capitol Department Store occupied a building at this site in 1937, although the present building was constructed in 1954-55 for the owner, Bernard Stein, by a contractor named Reinick. (SM, CD, Turberg, interview with Joel Shurr, former manager of The Capitol)

132-134 Hay St.
NC-age
ca. 1953

Pittman Building. The two-story, brick building with yellow brick veneer contains two storefronts. The facade has a 1950s Moderne style with a band of metal casement windows with a center fluted aluminum panel which runs across the south and west elevations. The windows are framed by a concrete surround and a continuous soldier course running across the facades as the lintels. The storefronts have recessed doors at the center flanked by plate glass with aluminum framing.

From 1928-1952 this site held the Woolworth Five and Dime Store. In 1953 Virginia Dare Store occupied No. 132 while Marilyn Shoes operated No. 134. The building was apparently overbuilt or rebuilt in 1953 as the Pittman Building whose original Hay Street tenants were Virginia Dare Store and Marilyn Shoes. The side elevation on Anderson Street contains the building's name and an upstairs entrance. (SM, CD)

100 block Hay St., S
side

101 Hay St.
C
ca. 1885

Souders' Pharmacy (in NRHD 1983). The two-story, brick commercial building is three bays wide and six bays deep. The front facade contains a center paired window flanked by two single windows with pedimented metal hoods and stone sills. Remodeled in the 1940s, the storefront is faced with opaque glass panels and has a recessed entrance with angled aluminum framed display windows. The six bays on the east elevation have single sash windows with metal hoods separated by brick pilasters that extend the height of the building.

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Souders' Pharmacy was established in 1872. It was located at this site in 1885 as a drug store and offices. The pharmacy occupied the building until at least 1937. More recently Market Square Drug Store occupied the building. (SM, DR, Turberg)

103 Hay St.
C
1893

B.F. Beasley Building (in NRHD 1983). The two-story, one-bay, brick commercial building is an extension of 101 Hay Street to the east. The elegant asymmetrical storefront level has an angled window at the left and a glass show case window on the right framed with burgundy opaque glass. The recessed glazed door is surmounted by a twenty-four light transom. The upper story is painted brick with a paired 1/1 sash window with a metal lintel with acanthus-motif brackets and semicircular sunbursts.

The site was occupied by B.F. Beasley jewelers from circa 1879 until 1916. Beasley had the building erected in 1893. The date appeared on the cornice, now removed. Hatcher's Jewelers, owned by Thomas D. Hatcher, occupied the building from 1924 until at least the 1960s. (SM, DR, Turberg, Martha Duell Photo Album)

105 Hay St.
C
ca. 1901

(former) Cumberland Savings & Trust Building (in NRHD 1983). The two-story, three-bay, brick building retains its Italianate style upper facade of three 2/2, segmental arched windows, a central circular window enframed by double course of rowlock bricks flanked by decorative metal grilles, and a brick dentil course. A corbeled parapet and brick pediment crown the upper facade. The storefront level has been replaced with vertical boards covering the transom and plate glass windows with aluminum frames.

The building appears to have been built as Cumberland Savings & Trust Company Bank before 1901. The 1908 Sanborn Map identifies the building as an office. The bank remained at this location until 1917; it was later occupied by retail businesses. The Attic antique shop is the current occupant. (SM, Turberg)

107 Hay St.
C
1912

Shuford, Rogers & Co. Building (in NRHD 1983). The two-story, three-bay brick commercial building has a refaced and altered storefront. The upper facade retains the original brickwork and features replacement paired and single 2/2 horizontal panes with wooden panel heads. The windows are framed by a continuous masonry beltcourse at the window sills and capped by a molded beltcourse with pointed hoods over the centers of the windows. Other features include projecting corner pilasters with molded capitals with floral motifs and finials, three decorative metal grilles, and two corbeled brick pilasters which divide the facade into three bays. The building is crowned by a corbeled cornice with metal brackets and molded cap, surmounted by a metal signboard with the date, "1912." The storefront has been

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refaced with modern brick veneer and the recessed entrance and windows are covered with plywood.

In 1915, Shuford, Rogers & Co. Clothing store and J. R. Highsmith dentist office shared the building. By 1924, the building was occupied by Ed Fleishman & Brothers men's clothing store, William A. Phillips grocery, and William T. Herndon's dentist office. In 1937 the building housed Fleishman's clothing store and Barrett Beauty Shops. It is presently vacant. (SM, Turberg, DR)

109 Hay St.
NC-alt
ca. 1909, mid-20th
century

(former) **W.F. Smith Confectioners Building.** The two-story, stuccoed commercial building has been greatly altered. Almost no trace of its original appearance remains. The upper facade has a single, eight-light metal casement in the center with two small metal vents beneath the window. The storefront has a central recessed glazed entrance with transom, flanked by small, raised showcase windows, all of which are framed by gray marble panels and aluminum frames.

The building replaced a moving picture theater in 1908. In 1910 the new building was occupied by W.F. Smith, Confectioners. Between 1915 and 1924, T.S. Saleeby & Co. operated out of the building. The Palace of Sweets occupied the building in 1937 and the Jewel Box at a later time. It is now the law office of attorney Renee Rothrock.

P

Parking Lot.

119-121 Hay St.
NC-age
1960s

(former) **Branch Banking & Trust Co. Building.** Dramatic two-story International Style bank with a recessed, fully-glazed facade beneath a projecting, marble faced marquee. The center entrance consists of revolving and swing doors with flanking triple panels of fixed glass. Two metal sculptures of a young boy and girl stand in the middle of square marble planters located in the recessed entrance. The building appears to have been recently extended to the south and the east facade features new brick veneer.

The building replaced an earlier bank. The building is now occupied by a telemarketing business, TeleSpectrum Worldwide, Inc. (SM, DR, Turberg)

123-125 Hay St.
C
ca. 1914, ca. 1937

Diana Shops. The two-story brick building features a recessed first story which is divided into three bays with show case windows at the left, center, and right. "DIANA" is stamped in the floor of both recessed areas which leads to two store entrances. The upper story is covered with plywood. The show case windows on the right and left are set on stone bases covered with pebble dash and topped with black

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opaque glass panels. The center show case window is framed on the top and bottom by black opaque glass panels.

Built circa 1914 as a drug and dry goods store, the building was occupied by Albert Fleishman's drug store and Holmes Electric Co. in 1924. Efird's Department Store was located in the building in 1937. Diana Shops operated here in the mid-twentieth century. (SM, CD, Turberg)

127 Hay St.
C
ca. 1885, ca. 1937

Holmes Electric Co. Building. The two-story painted brick building of utilitarian design consists of a two-bay upper facade with paired 8/8 sash windows and a storefront of two recessed entrances flanked by show windows supported on bases finished with vertical siding. The two glazed wood doors and transoms appear to be original. The building extends to the rear, joining with Holmes Electric fronting Franklin Street.

The building appears to have been built circa 1885. It was probably extensively remodeled in 1937 when Holmes Electric Company occupied the building. The building was extended to the rear, joining with the Franklin Street building sometime before 1958. (SM, DR, interview)

129 Hay St.
C
ca. 1908, ca. 1937

Montgomery Ward & Co. Building. The three-story, three-bay brick building was apparently built circa 1908 and its facade refaced about 1937 with yellow patterned brick veneer in the Prairie style. The upper facade contains triple 1/1 sash windows in the center flanked by single 1/1 sash. The third story windows are boarded over. The windows have continuous rowlock brick sills and are defined by pilasters of double stretchers which run from the second to the third level. The brick parapet is adorned with a soldier course cornice with stone coping. At the corners are stacked brick pilasters with each course laid in a stretcher-header-header-stretcher pattern. The storefront level consists of a recessed entrance of double glazed doors with flanking showcase windows set on Permastone bases and a flagstone floor.

Built circa 1908, the building operated as E.M. Sheetz Furniture in 1914. It was apparently remodeled to its present appearance by the Montgomery Ward Company. It is now occupied by Elbert Jackson Jr. Antiques and Uniques. (SM, CD)

131-133 Hay St.
C
1850s

A.T. Robinson Dry Goods. Standing at the corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, the two-story brick structure with steeply pitched deck-on-hip roof is three bays wide by six bays deep. The west elevation features early 1 to 5 common bond brickwork on a brownstone foundation. The upper facade contains replacement metal jalousie windows. The storefront has been altered with a recessed and open

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corner entrance with showcase windows faced with marble paneling. An old photo shows that the roof once had ornate Second Empire style dormer windows.

This is one of the earliest stores in the district. The LaFayette Hotel stood here in 1823. The present building may contain a portion of this structure. A.T. Robinson Dry Goods occupied the building in 1866. In 1885 the building was occupied by Grain and Co. By 1891 it was a clothing store; a books and notion store in 1896. Other occupants have included Gorham's Book and Music Co., M.L. Courtney dry goods store, and in the 1930s the Stein Brothers clothing store. (SM, DR, Turberg)

200 block Hay Street,
N side
200-206 Hay St.
C
ca. 1930

Raylass Building. Neoclassical Revival style three-story, four-bay brick building fronting Hay Street angles back along Anderson Street and features decorative stone detailing in the upper facade. The upper facade also contains paired infilled windows defined by stone block pilasters surmounted by a stone parapet with carved stone urns and semicircular stone brackets. The windows have soldier course lintels and rowlock sills. Beneath the third story and above the second story windows are brick panels with basketweave patterning. The altered storelevel consists of a recessed entrance with plate glass framed in metal. A flat metal awning covers the entire facade of the building.

The building first appears on the 1930 Sanborn Map. It was apparently built as the Raylass Department Store, which operated here for many years. (SM, DR)

208-210 Hay St.
C
ca. 1930

Commercial Building. The two-story, masonry building exhibits a Modernistic style upper facade with stone sheathing and fluted pilasters between the four bays of windows with corbeled heads. The windows are now infilled. The storefront consists of paired double entrances in the center bay separated by a mirrored pilaster. Glass display windows on the right and left bays are set on mirrored bases. The rear of the building extends to Old Street and features common bond brick with 1/1 sash windows.

The building was built circa 1930 as a two-story bank, which replaced an earlier late-nineteenth century bank on the same site. By 1958 the building was extended to Old Street. The Quality Shop, a clothing store, operated here for many years. (SM)

212-218 Hay St.
NC-alt
ca. 1915(?)

(former) Fayetteville Office Supply Building. The two-story, brick building, four bays wide, with three storefronts has a smooth brick veneer. All three storefronts have been extensively altered. The upper facade of the building is concealed with

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various mid-century corrugated metal, stucco, and enamel coverings.

The building first appears on the 1923 Sanborn Map, however the 1915/16 city directory lists Henderson & Stevens barbers at No. 212, No. 214 as vacant, the White Dressing Club at No. 216 ½, and the New York Cafe in No. 218. In 1924 the building was occupied by various retail and offices, including Fayetteville Office Supply Co. in No. 212, an optician in No. 216, an African American barber in No. 214, and a Greek cafe, New York Cafe, in No. 218. Because all early fabric is concealed, the actual date of construction is unknown. (SM, DR)

220 Hay St.
C
ca. 1850

(former) Waddill's Store (NR 1983). Built circa 1850 in the prevalent Greek Revival style, the three-story, three-bay brick building was stuccoed on the upper facade some years ago and has lost some of its architectural integrity. It retains a gable front with dentil cornice. The outlines of three windows on the second and third stories are evident. A steel I-beam with decorative rosettes around the bolts surmounts the modern storefront of angled display windows, glazed double doors and showcase windows all framed by aluminum.

The building is one of only two antebellum commercial remnants on Hay Street. The original owner and builder was John Waddill, Jr. who, with his brother Thomas, operated a general merchandise store in the building. The building was later used as a Christian Science Reading Room, offices, dwelling space, a restaurant, and Bernards men's clothing shop. It is presently occupied by It Can Be Arranged floral and wedding shop. (SM, NR Nomination)

222-226 Hay St.
C
ca. 1901, 1985

Fayetteville "Index" Building. The three-story, four-bay brick building with stuccoed facade was restored in 1985. The upper facade now features segmental arched windows with 2/2 sash and a corbeled brick cornice. The third story consists of three windows while the second story contains four windows. An awning covers the street level which consists of a new reproduction storefront and a brick arched pedestrian passage to Old Street. A plaque inside the exposed brick passageway in the west bay states that the building was restored by the city in 1985 by architects Parsons Brinkerhoff. The pedestrian passageway is entirely new but was built in the early-twentieth century style.

The building appears on the 1901 Sanborn Map with the legend, "interior unfinished." In 1909/10, the building was occupied by Walter Copp jeweler, Singer Sewing Machine Co., and The Fayetteville Index, a weekly newspaper. Various retail, office, and restaurants, including the Central Cafe, occupied the building into the 1930s. The building is now the central bus transportation center.

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228-232 Hay St.
C
ca. 1914

Joseph Palmer Riddle Building. The two-story, four-bay, yellow brick building was restored in 1995 by Goetz-Privette architects. The upper facade features paired 1/1 sash windows with splayed flat arches with brownstone keystones in each of the four bays. The two center bays are joined by a narrow brick pier while the flanking bays are delineated by quoins. A projecting beltcourse surmounts the upper facade windows. The parapet features a dentil cornice and recessed panels. The storefront has a center recessed entrance with glazed and paneled wood door with transom. The outer bays have brick dado and pilasters with three fixed paned windows with transoms. A plain stucco cornice surmounts the storefront. The rear elevation has bare brick with segmental arched window openings. A plaque on the door identifies the building as the Joseph Palmer Riddle Building.

The building was built circa 1914. In 1915/16 the building was occupied by Southern Express Company, LaFayette Club, and the office of the Fayetteville Light and Power Company. In 1924, it housed the Fayetteville Storage and Battery Company and Rike's Sign Shop. By 1937, Goodrich Silvertown Stores, Eagles Hall, the Elks Club, and Carolina Cleaners and Hatters occupied the building. The recently restored building houses the Women's Center of Fayetteville. (SM, DR, Turberg)

234-236 Hay St.
C
ca. 1914

(former) Picture Show. The two-story, four-bay, brick building has a smooth faced brick veneer and an altered storefront faced with pebbledash concrete panels. The upper facade consists of four replacement 1/1 sash windows with marble sills and lintels. Above the window openings are recessed vertical panels and a stepped, corbeled parapet. Segmental arched openings are present on the rear elevation.

The building was built circa 1914 for a moving picture theater. By 1923 the building was occupied by a store. Dawson's Jewelry Co. and C&S Barber Shop occupied the building in 1937. (SM, DR)

238 Hay St.
C
ca. 1914

Commercial Building. The two-story, commercial building is currently undergoing rehabilitation. The front facade retains the rowlock belt course with alternating soldier and rowlock bricks simulating a dentil motif at the coping. All windows and doors have been removed and will presumably be reinstalled. The rear elevation steps back in three levels to Old Street.

The building was apparently built circa 1914, replacing an earlier Steam Laundry building. The 1914 Sanborn Map identifies the second story of the building as "Storage." By 1923 the building was expanded to the rear to Old Street and served

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as a battery station. A sign printing company operated on the second floor in 1930. Central Cafe occupied the building in 1937. (SM, DR)

240 Hay St.
C
ca. 1923

(former) A&P Building. The two-story, three bay brick building has a dentil cornice surmounted by eight courses of stretcher brick and a projecting coping. The two original 1/1 sash windows in the upper facade have been replaced with fixed sash windows with two-pane transoms. The central bay has a glass paneled door with balcony and metal railing. The three openings are topped with a soldier course belt that runs the width of the facade. A total exterior restoration and interior renovation took place in recent years. The replacement storefront consists of simple glass and wood display windows with a clear glass transom.

The building appears on the 1923 Sanborn Map, however no city directory listings are found prior to 1937 when A & P Food Stores occupied the building. It is presently an art gallery. (SM, DR)

242 Hay St.
C
ca. 1914

Pemberton Building. The wonderfully restored three-story brick building is two bays wide and six bays deep, running from Hay Street to Old Street. The two-bay front facade and six-bay Maxwell Street elevation consists of fixed pane windows with transoms in the second story and paired 2/2 sash in the third story. A replacement wooden balcony with plain railing at the second story runs the width of the building and wraps around the corner, stopping at the first bay. All windows have granite sills. Other features of the building include an ornamental metal cornice with heavy brackets that runs on the Hay and Maxwell Streets sides. The storefront facing Hay Street is altered with modern fixed windows, but retains the original metal corner post. Windows identical to those on the second story run the street level on the west facade. Two of these opening are storefronts which open onto Maxwell Street. The rear elevation on Old Street remains intact and exhibits 1-to-5 common bond brick and early 4/4, 6/6, and 2/2 sash windows.

The building appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map and was occupied by Clayton Cigar Co. and O.F. Hunsberger, Ladies and Gents Tailor in 1917. In 1937, Pender's grocery store occupied the ground floor and Royal photography studio and Christian Science Society and Reading Room occupied the upper floors. (SM, DR, Turberg)

200 block Hay St., S
side

V

Vacant Lot.

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217-219 Hay St.
NC-alt
ca. 1935

(former) **Rose's 5, 10, and 25 Cent Store.** The two-story, brick building with center recessed storefront entrance features an upper facade faced with a vertically-grooved concrete panels. The storefront windows, set on brick bases with rowlock sills, and the front doors are covered with corrugated metal and plywood.

A three-story building once stood at the site from circa 1914 to 1930. The present building appears to have been built sometime after 1930. From 1937 to at least 1953, Rose's Five, Ten, and Twenty-five Cent Store occupied the building. It is presently vacant. (SM, CD)

221-223 Hay St.
C
ca. 1914

(former) **Palace Hotel.** The three-story, yellow brick building is three bays wide and exhibits the Prairie Style. The upper facade is accented by a corbeled cornice and rowlock banding at the window sills and heads. The second story level features a central semicircular arch with triple rowlock brick surround, flanked by single windows with stacked stretcher surrounds. The three windows on the third floor are the same as the second story single windows. All windows have been covered with corrugated metal. The storefront consists of an altered Art Moderne style facade with opaque glass and dark striping. Fenestration on the storefront consists of a center recessed entrance with plate glass windows on the right and a second door leading to the upper floors on the left side. Many of the opaque glass panels are missing.

The building appears to have been built circa 1914 as a wholesale grocery store. By 1924, the building was extended to the rear and contained Wigwam Billiard Room and Soda Stand and the Palace Hotel. The Rainbow Restaurant occupied the building in 1937. (SM, DR, CD, Turberg)

225-227 Hay St.
C
ca. 1914

(former) **Dixie Theater Building.** The two-story, brick commercial building is three bays wide and contains two storefronts. The upper facade consists of a corbeled parapet with brick dentil cornice above three pairs of replacement 3/3 horizontal sash windows. The rowlock window sills carry across the facade, terminating at the slightly projecting end pilasters. The storefront level, which is mostly covered with plywood, retains the metal cornice. One of the single bay storefronts retains its multi-light transom.

The building first appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map as the Dixie Moving Picture Theater. By 1923 it was a store. It is presently vacant. (SM, Turberg, DR)

229-231 Hay St.
C

(former) **S.H. Kress & Co. Building.** The two-and-one-half and three-story brick building, painted white, is four bays wide on Hay Street and extends along the east

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ca. 1915

side of Maxwell Street. The storefront and first story levels are concealed by later twentieth century metal sheathing. The second story contains window openings with stacked, stretcher brick jambs and rowlock heads with corner blocks. A soldier course belt carries across the window heads just below metal vents in the attic story. The Hay Street facade has a parapet wall that may have contained a sign originally. The storefront level facing Hay Street is a cut-away corner supported by a large round post. The middle section of the Maxwell Street elevation rises to three stories with a projecting dentil cornice and sign board reading, "KRESS." All windows and doors have been covered with plywood.

The building was built circa 1915 as the S.H. Kress & Co. 5-and 10-Cent Store. It operated at this location until the mid-twentieth century. (SM, Turberg)

300 block Hay St., N
side

300-308 Hay St.
C
ca. 1914

Smith & Sandrock Building. The two-story, tan brick building with running bond courses and raked joints contains four stores, all with modern fronts using opaque glass. The second story consists of six bays, each with replacement tripartite, metal frame awning windows with stone sills. Two soldier brick belts in between single stretcher courses run the width of the building as the window lintels and in the parapet. Star shaped tie rods are found at window sill height and above the lintel soldier course between the window bays. No. 300 storefront has an angled recessed entrance, faced with white opaque glass and aluminum framed plate glass windows and doors. Between No. 300 and No. 304 is the original slightly recessed glazed and paneled wood door to the second floor with transom surrounded by a two-toned opaque glass facade. No. 304 has a flat storefront of aluminum framed side door and large display window in black opaque glass. No. 306 storefront is faced with black opaque glass. It features a recessed angled entrance and aluminum framed window and door. No. 308 has a recessed side entrance with showcase window, and its opaque glass front has been replaced with stucco and vertical board.

The building was built by W.F. Smith and C.W. Sandrock, licensed public auctioneers and realtors, circa 1914 on the site of the old Lauder Marble Yard. The building has been occupied by various retail stores, offices, and restaurants over the years. In 1915/16 Bynum & Bynum undertakers occupied No. 300 while No. 302 housed Columbia Candy Kitchen. Dr. E.J. Carson had his office in No. 304 and No. 306 was the office of Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company. Partially vacant, the building is presently occupied by Kim's Wigs and Rondells.

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310 Hay St.
C
ca. 1923

Commercial Building. The two-story, two-bay building features an Art Moderne upper facade with black opaque glass panels with maroon striping between window heads and coping. The upper facade also contains two triple windows in metal frames. The altered storefront is framed in stucco and has decorative metal bars on the display windows and a center double glazed door. The rear of the building is 1-to-5 common bond orange brick with replacement windows. The facade may be a 1940s replacement.

A building first appears at this site on the 1923 Sanborn Map as a store, however the 1915/16 city directory lists the offices of Drs. Lilly and Smoot and Dentist J.H. Judd at this location. In 1937 the building was occupied by the Fayetteville Building and Loan Association. It is presently vacant. (SM, CD)

312 Hay St.
C
ca. 1914

Commercial Building. The two-story, brick building with pressed brick veneer facade has a projecting dentil cornice. The upper facade has three windows with rock faced lintels and sills and replacement five horizontal lights. The storefront consists of a wide display window at left and double, glazed doors at right. The rear facade features a dentil cornice, paired 6/6 sash windows with rock faced sills and lintels in the upper story and flanking the street level door.

The building first appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map, however the 1915/16 city directory lists the building as vacant. By 1924 Paton Studios occupied the building. Another photography studio, Boyd's Studio, took over the building in 1937. It is presently the Hay Street Shoe Store. (SM, CD, DR)

314-316 Hay St.
C
ca. 1914

Campbell Building. The two-story, three-bay, brick building includes two storefronts separated by a central double door with transom which leads to the upper story. The upper facade consists of a center window flanked by tripartite windows. The original sash windows have been replaced with horizontal panes but retain the rowlock brick sills and a continuous soldier course lintel. The upper parapet has a dentil cornice and brick coping. No. 314 storefront consists of a center recessed entrance with flanking showcase windows, all framed in aluminum. No. 316 is a flat, three-bay, mostly original storefront with original glazed center door and side display windows. The transom and bulkheads are covered with plywood.

The building appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map, but is vacant. It is possible that it was still under construction. In 1915/16, S.M. Campbell had his insurance office in No. 314, W.H. Kyle had his insurance office in No. 314 ½, and No. 316 was occupied by surgeon T.M. West. It was later occupied by such businesses as the City News Co., Haymore's Style Shop, and the Paton photography studio. No. 314

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is presently vacant, while a hair styling shop occupies No. 316. (SM, DR, CD)

318 Hay St.
C
ca. 1853

(former) Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Co. Building (NR 1983). Situated on a triangular lot, the trapezoidal plan brick building with hipped roof is one of the few antebellum buildings standing in the district. It is remarkably intact and has a rusticated stucco finish. The first story Hay Street facade has ghost marks of early windows now infilled. Large display windows, probably added in the 1920s, now with decorative metal bars, are on the front, side and rear facades. The window on the rear is flanked by two doors. The main entrance is part of the large display window with transom. The second story contains four 6/1 sash on the front and two 6/1 sash on the rear. The building is capped by a stepped cornice.

Built circa 1853, the building first housed the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company directed by local merchants such as George McNeil, wholesale grocer, and James Kyle, dry goods merchant. The company flourished during the first half decade of its existence, but its success was short lived. In 1869 the property was sold to James Kyle who used the building as his office. In 1885 the building was a cobbler shop and offices. The Kyle family owned the property until 1895 when it was transferred to W.B. McMillan. Subsequent owners include A.E. Dixon, Tildon Walker, C.W. Sandrock, C.W. Rankin and Charles B. Taylor, all of whom had local commercial, construction, insurance and/or real estate interests. The building has been leased to various businesses over the years. In the 1910s, the building was occupied by African American owned businesses including Charles Avent's tailor shop in 1909, H. St. Clair barber shop in 1915, and McNeill and Black pressing store in 1915/16. Since the 1920s, the building has served as a news stand, beginning with the C.B. Taylor's News Company. Mr. and Mrs. William Ward have leased the building for their Point News soda shop and newsstand since 1947. (SM, CD, DR, NR Nomination, interview)

320 Hay St.
C
1908, 1924, 1953

Hay Street United Methodist Church (NR 1983). The red brick, Gothic Revival style church features a tall, square, pinnacled tower with needle spire at the southwest corner and proportionately smaller towers at the northwest and southeast corners. The south and west elevations are similar and contain tall, four-part lancet stained-glass windows with tracery and gabled parapet walls with stone coping. Other features include Gothic-arched windows and doors, decorative brickwork, and stone accents. Additional structures, containing a Sunday School and Education wing, were added in 1924 and 1953 respectively. The first Methodist church on this site was built in 1832. This building replaced that structure. (NR Nomination, DR)

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300 block Hay St., S
side

301 Hay St.
C
1910

(former) U.S. Post Office (NR 1983). Fayetteville's main post office from 1910 to the 1960s is an imposing, elegant Neo-Classical Revival style landmark. Standing on a foundation of brick, granite, and polished limestone blocks, the one-story, five-bay brick building features a projecting three-bay central block with a double door with transom flanked by two tripartite windows. The door surround features acanthus and circular motifs, rosettes and a scrolled keystone. The two outer front bays contain double 1/1 sash windows with a divided transom and a segmented lintel consisting of a jack arch with an enlarged central keystone. The window treatment extends to the side elevations and the rear addition. Other decorative features include quoining, a dentil and modillion cornice, and a roof balustrade obscuring the hip roof. The cornerstone reads, "Franklin MacVeagh/ Secretary of the Treasury/ James Knox Taylor/ Supervising Architect/ MCMX."

The rear wing was added in 1935. The building served as a post office until 1956 when a small part of library services moved into the building. After a spacious and modern post office and federal building were constructed on Green Street in the 1960s, the Hay Street post office was converted entirely to the Frances Brooks Stein Branch of the Cumberland County Library System in 1970. The building was rehabilitated in 1987-88 for the Arts Council of Fayetteville-Cumberland County, Inc. At the rear is a parking area. (NR Nomination, DR)

315 Hay St.
NC-alt
ca. 1924

(former) Fayetteville Furniture Company Building. The two-story severely altered brick building contains a three-bay storefront with recessed entrance and an aluminum cornice. The upper facade is covered with cement stucco.

The building was built circa 1924 for the Fayetteville Furniture Company. In the 1930s the building was occupied by Steve's Restaurant. It is presently Studio 315. (SM, DR, Turberg)

V

Vacant Lot.

323-325 Hay St.
C
ca. 1923, ca. 1950

(former) Miracle Theatre. The three-story, three-bay brick building contains two storefronts, both of which are boarded up. The theatre facade, circa 1950, has been recently removed, exposing the original upper facade and leaving some of the brick veneer in disrepair. The upper facade consists of a center bay containing a triple-wide window opening set into a recessed panel with a chamfered brick surround. Single sash windows with brick label surrounds and rusticated stone sills occupy

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flanking bays. The east party wall shows remains of the adjacent demolished building. Some segmental arched windows are visible on the south elevation. A circa 1950 dark red brick theater addition with pilastered side elevations extends to Franklin Street.

The building first appears as a store on the 1923 and 1930 Sanborn Maps. In 1937 Quinn & Miller Furniture Company and M.M. Smith Storage and Hauling occupied the building. M.M. Smith Furniture Co. occupied the building into the 1950s before it was remodeled into the Miracle Theatre Building, which contained a movie theater, four small stores, and one large store. (SM, DR, CD)

327 Hay St.
NC-alt
ca. 1940, ca. 1958

(former) NCNB Building. The two-story building is faced with green metal panels and contains a slightly recessed entrance with double, glazed doors at left and a double plate glass window at right. The sign panel above the storefront is of corrugated metal. Some of the facade sheathing has been removed, indicating a stuccoed facade with sash windows underneath.

The building was built circa 1940, and remodeled circa 1958 as the NCNB Bank. It now stands vacant. (SM, CD, Turberg)

329 Hay St.
NC-age
ca. 1958

(former) Colony Theatre. The two-story brick building stands altered from its original appearance. The upper theatre facade has been torn off to the stucco level, leaving the metal strips which held opaque glass panels. The storefront is covered with corrugated metal. A remnant of the corrugated metal cornice survives as do the metal fasteners which held a marquee.

The building may predate the theatre, but in the 1950s it became the Colony Theatre. The rear theater addition was added circa 1958. It was in operation until the 1980s, and is now vacant. (SM, CD)

331-333 Hay St.
NC-age
ca. 1958

Commercial Building. Built circa 1958, about the same time that the building next door became the Colony Theatre, the two-story, concrete block building containing two stores exhibits an International Style facade. The storefronts both have recessed doors. Both the storefront and upper level feature aluminum framed, plate glass windows accented by black and cream metal panels forming dados. (Turberg, SM)

400 block Hay St., N
side

420 Hay St.

(former) Sears Roebuck and Co. Department Store. The three-story, flat-roofed,

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- NC
ca. 1950, ca. 1980
- painted brick building is a rehabilitation and modernization of the 1950s Sears and Roebuck store. The upper two stories contain horizontal bands of fixed glass windows above which runs a parapet faced with white, vertical panels. The storefront level consists of a recessed entrance framed by deep, white, concrete piers. A one-story addition extends from the northeast corner of the building to face Maiden Lane.
- The store was heavily remodeled about 1980 as the Department of Social Services. (SM, DR)
- 430 Hay St.
C
1923-1925
- Prince Charles Hotel (NR-1983).** The handsome, seven-story red brick hotel is ten double bays wide and ten bays deep and exhibits the Colonial Revival style. The hotel features an elaborate entrance bay with glazed doors protected by a marquee, surmounted by a fine Palladian window and flanking Ionic and Corinthian pilasters, crowned by paired windows enframed by a scrolled pediment with side brackets and urns. The first two stories are faced with a non-structural limestone face punctuated by semicircular window and door openings. The remaining stories are brick faced with paired 6/1 sash windows and have rows of headers demarcating the stories. The seventh floor fenestration is set apart from the rest by projecting moldings and different window sashes with iron balconies. A sixty-room addition was added onto the hotel in 1942, bringing the total number of rooms to 185.
- The Prince Charles Hotel was financed and erected by the Community Hotel Company of Fayetteville, North Carolina, Inc., a local stock company. It flourished in the 1920s when Florida-bound tourists on the adjacent Atlantic Coast Line Railroad line stayed here. The hotel operates now as the Radisson Hotel. (NR Nomination)
- 472 Hay St.
C
ca. 1911
- Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station (NR 1983).** One-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival style depot with Flemish bond brickwork, gambrel roof, brick quoins, and classically inspired 2/1 sash windows stands on a north-south axis beside Hay Street, on the east side of the railroad tracks. All windows and doors are topped with heavy bracketed lintels. A two-story square tower with union jack balustrade and cannon ball corners projects from the track side. A gable roof extends from the tower to the long gabled platform with exposed rafters. Other features include fanlights, union jack transoms and windows on the Hay Street elevation, and an asymmetrical arrangement of windows and doors and supports along the east and west elevations. A one-story office projects on the east elevation and is crowned by a balustrade identical to the west tower.

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The depot was constructed in 1911 by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, replacing two earlier stations, the first of which was built by 1891 for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. It is still in operation as an Amtrak passenger station and as a model train museum. (NR Nomination, interview)

**400 block Hay St., S
side**

**405-411 Hay St.
C
ca. 1903, ca. 1914**

(former) Huske Hardware House (LHP). The original Huske Hardware Store, three bays wide, was built beside the railroad tracks circa 1903. Business along the Atlantic Coast Line tracks in downtown Fayetteville boomed, for by 1914 the building had been extended to the side four bays, housing two additional stores which contained a Pepsi-Cola Bottling Plant and a store. Huske Hardware operated here until at least the 1960s. The building was restored and rehabilitated in the early 1990s. A microbrewery occupies the original section. (SM, CD, DR)

The seven-bay facade features a unified Italian Renaissance design, indicating that builders carefully matched the original construction when making the addition. The second story contains paired arched windows with 1/1 sash with keystones, connected with paired stringcourses. The third story contains rectangular paired windows with 1/1 sash with keystones, with a connecting stringcourse. Beltcourse window sills give the building a strong horizontal linearity. The storefront level retains the original metal entablature and rusticated end pilasters. The original section, No. 405, retains the central recessed and pedimented entrance. A shed roof canopy extends from the east facade for an outdoor dining area. The wall along the tracks has new brick veneer and paired 1/1 sash windows with metal shed awnings. The rear facade has a stepped parapet and bricked-in window openings.

**415-421 Hay Street
C
ca. 1923**

Huske Building. The five-story common bond red brick building faced with yellow brick veneer is eleven bays wide and exhibits the Classical Revival style. The building is "U" shape in plan with an open courtyard to the rear of the main block. Fenestration includes 1 over 1 sash windows in wood frames arranged in seven bays of alternating single and paired sash along Hay Street. Windows on the rear facade are covered with plywood. The ground floor consists of three stores with storefronts dating from the 1940s to 1950s. The front entrance, original to the building, is set in a rusticated segmental arch with cartouche keystone. The original double wooden glazed and paneled door is surmounted by a segmental arched transom. A wide stone dentilled cornice separates the first and second stories. A molded stringcourse rests above the second level while the top of the building is crowned by a molded and dentilled cornice and parapet wall. Fire escapes are retained on both rear

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facades.

The Huske Building was built circa 1923 as a five-story office building with retail stores on the ground floor. In 1939 offices included B.R. Huske & Sons Insurance, Gate City Life Insurance Co., a contractor, a chiropractor, Worth Business College, Player Realty Co., and an architect office. In 1958 the building still held offices on upper floors and retail stores on the street level. It is currently vacant. (SM, CD, LD)

Market Square

Market House Square
C
1832

Market House (NR 1970) (NHL 1974) (in NRHD 1983). Modeled after an eighteenth century English town hall, the building, one of only a few town hall-market house buildings still standing in the United States, is a National Historic Landmark and the focal point of Fayetteville. The brick building is three bays wide and three bays deep, with an open arcaded ground floor, supported by round and pointed arches, and a second story containing semicircular arched windows. A cupola and clock tower surmount the hipped roof. Ionic pilasters divide the bays of the second story. Arched extensions of the arcade, one bay by three bays, surmounted by balconies with balustrades, are arranged on the east and west elevations. The pre-Civil War bell is still rung for special occasions. The clock was manufactured by the Howard Watch Company of Boston and continues to operate.

The building replaced an earlier frame town hall which burned in the fire of 1831. Like its predecessor, it served as town hall and town market. The Market House remains the most prominent landmark in downtown Fayetteville. The offices of Fayetteville Partnership are now housed in the upper story. (NR Nomination, interview)

5-7 Market Square
NC-age
ca. 1950

Commercial Building. Located at the northeast corner of Market Square, the two-story building features two stores. No. 5 is a three-bay, flat roofed stucco store with a tall, asymmetrical recessed storefront framed in aluminum. The upper three bays consist of a curvilinear bay window flanked by single three-paned windows with iron balconies. The windows are framed by dark green glazed brick which also frames a flat rectangular panel in the parapet. No. 7 exhibits a pressed brick facade in Flemish bond, flat arches above the upper story windows, a cornice of two soldier courses and a rowlock course. The upper story features four, diamond paned casement windows in wooden frames which give the building its Tudoresque style. The storefront consists of a slightly recessed transomed bay with center door and single pane windows framed by blue opaque glass. Surmounting the transom is a cast-iron pent roof. The rear facade is four-bays wide with recessed metal casement

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windows and a common bond brick veneer.

Stores have occupied this site since the beginnings of Fayetteville. The earliest known business located here was the Star Cafe and Cook Grocery in 1915-16. In the 1930s to the 1940s real estate and insurance offices as well as city government offices were here. The building was either remodeled or rebuilt in the mid-twentieth century. No. 5 is occupied by NU Expressions Hair Salon while No. 7 appears vacant.

100 block Maxwell St.,
E side

125-127 Maxwell St.
NC-alt
ca. 1930

Commercial Building. The one-story, double storefront red brick building has been severely altered. The upper facade is covered with rectangular aluminum panels. No. 125 storefront is covered with plywood and has a metal flat-roofed canopy. No. 127 retains the original recessed entrance but the flanking display windows are covered with stucco.

The building first appears on the 1930 Sanborn Map. In 1937 the building was listed as vacant. By 1941 the County ABC Board office and store and the U.S. Treasury Department Bureau of IRS was located in the building. (SM, CD)

141-143 Maxwell St.
C
ca. 1923

Commercial Building. The one-story, flat-roofed commercial building has a combed brick veneer facade and two stores. The building features a dentil cornice, metal coping, and six rectangular basketweave panels with rowlock borders in the upper wall. The two storefronts are accented by soldier course lintels and concrete sills. No. 141 has a double leaf door with transom and a band of display windows covered with plywood and metal bars. No. 143 has a single glazed door with transom surrounded by plate glass display windows with metal bars.

The building appears as a one-story garage in 1923. In 1937 Jernigan's Body Shop and State Plumbing Works occupied No. 141 and David Owen Motor Company was housed in No. 143. No. 143 is occupied by Rite Way Safe and Lock Company. No. 141 appears vacant. (SM, CD)

147 Maxwell St.
C
ca. 1923

(former) Blacksmith Shop. The one-story brick building with gabled roof has stepped parapets with a header row cornice on the front and rear facades. The front facade is three bays wide with a center metal door flanked by two windows. The building has a rear extension that is taller than the front section. The double door on the rear facade has diagonal sheathing. All windows are infilled with concrete

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blocks.

The building first appears as a blacksmith shop on the 1923 Sanborn Map. By 1930, the building was extended to the rear to its present appearance and contained a blacksmith and machine shop. Kennedy Machine and Welding Works occupied the building from at least 1937 to 1948. It is presently vacant. (SM, CD)

V

Vacant Lot.

159 Maxwell St.
C
ca. 1908, ca. 1923

J.H. Culbreth and Co. Warehouse. The large two-story common bond brick building with stepped parapet is five bays wide and eight bays deep. The building features a soldier course cornice, flat arched windows on the front facade, segmental arched windows on the side facades, and a center glazed door covered with plywood. Some of the windows retain the 6/6 sash but most have been replaced with narrow vertical muntins. It faces Maxwell Street, and the railroad tracks run beside it along Russell Street. The side facades feature two freight doors with vertical sheathing.

The original building was built circa 1908 as the J.H. Culbreth and Co. warehouse, a one-story brick building with a stepped parapet. In 1914, the building was known as the J.H. Culbreth and Co. wholesale grocery. By 1923, the building had been raised to two stories, and the outline of the stepped parapet is still evident on the rear (east) facade. Carolina Tractor and Equipment Company took over the building circa 1930. A wholesale plumbing supply operated the building in the late 1950s. It is presently occupied by Zimmerman Millwork and Cabinetry. (SM, CD)

100 block Maxwell St.,
W side

122-124 Maxwell St.
C
ca. 1923

Commercial Building. The one-story, red brick building is laid in 1-to-5 common bond and contains two stores. The side windows have been brick infilled and the facade has been remodeled with a rough stucco veneer. No. 122 has a recessed entrance while No. 124 has a flush entrance.

According to the owner, No. 122 was once an opera house and later a cleaners. The 1930 Sanborn Map identifies No. 122 as a cleaning and pressing store and No. 124 as a print shop. No. 124 is presently vacant. No. 122 houses the Greg Hathaway Inc. art gallery. (SM, CD, interview)

126 Maxwell St.

Clark Sporting Goods Co. The one-story brick building with 1960s Moderne

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NC-age
ca. 1960

facade features concrete pilasters, a concrete cornice, a flat metal canopy, a recessed entrance, and a brownish red marble dado beneath the flanking display windows, now boarded over.

The building was built for Clark Sporting Goods, which operated here for many years. (SM)

148-152 Maxwell St.
C
1890

(former) Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Passenger Depot (NR 1983). The two-story, red brick, hip-roofed structure is a rare surviving example of the Romanesque Revival style in downtown Fayetteville. The building has a three-bay square main block with narrower two-bay flanking hipped wings. The first story is fully arcaded in the Romanesque Revival style, with voussoir surrounds. The arches and window openings are now blocked with plywood, metal flashing or brick infill. Sash windows with transoms, now boarded up, articulate the second story. Other features include exposed rafters, four tall brick chimney stacks, hipped dormers and an exotic, lightning rod with an onion-shaped base and cast-iron spire rising from the center. Additions have been made to the northeast and southeast ends of the building. The first has a stepped roof and bricked-over rounded windows on the side and picture windows on the front flanking a recessed entrance. The other is a one-story brick, flat-roofed building with a sheltered line of display windows and doors used as a retail showroom for a business called The Market.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Passenger Depot was built in 1890 in Fayetteville, where the company was headquartered. When the railroad was absorbed into the Atlantic Coast Line at the turn of the century, this depot was abandoned. In 1908 the building became Martin McKeithan Company Grain and Feed. Later occupants were Minor's Plumbing Company, a wholesale grocery warehouse and Eastern Turf Equipment. The depot is now vacant. (SM, NR Nomination)

200 block Meeting St.,
E and W sides

232 Meeting St.
NC-age
ca. 1975

Haile House. The one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house with vinyl siding features metal casement windows and an attached two-car carport.

Modest dwellings have occupied this lot behind the African American Evans Chapel AME Zion Church since the early twentieth century. (SM, DR)

239 Meeting St.

House. The one-story side-gable-roofed Ranch house with artificial siding features

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NC-age ca. 1975 6/6 sash windows, dentiled cornice and a front gabled porch.

Modest dwellings have occupied this lot behind the African American Evans Chapel AME Zion Church since the early twentieth century. (SM)

200 block Old St., N
side

200 Old St.
C
1910, 1926, 1955

First Baptist Church (NR 1983). Built in 1906-1910, the church houses a congregation organized in 1837. The present church is housed in a number of interconnected buildings which include the early 1905-1910 Sunday School building and sanctuary, the Burgess Building (1926-1928) and the Williamson Hall (1955). Although each building is different in shape and form, they all share common Romanesque Revival details including entrances with gable hoods, single, paired and triple round-arched fenestration and bell-tower openings, corner spirelets, and fine stained glass work. (NR Nomination, DR)

200 block Old St., S
side

227 Old St.
C
ca. 1923

Commercial Building. The two-story, four-bay brick building has been recently restored. The building exhibits running bond on the front facade and random common bond on the side. Other features include 2/2 segmental arched sash windows with double flat arches in the upper facade. Identical windows flank the double glazed segmental arched door at the store level. The far right bay has a single glazed and paneled door with single pane transom. The side elevation features iron tie rods.

The building was built as a cleaners circa 1923. In 1937 physician John H. Judd occupied the building. It presently houses the Maintenance Man business. (SM, CD)

100 block Person St. N
side

101-103 Person St.
C
ca. 1850, late 19th
century

Henry Fleishman Clothing Store (in NRHD 1973). Standing at the northeast corner of Market House Square, the building is a two-story, double store building four bays wide with a hipped roof with standing seam metal and replacement metal casement windows. The east store is said to have been built about 1850; the west store is said to have been added in the late 1800s. It has been a men's clothing store since 1891. The building is covered with vinyl siding and the modern replacement

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storefronts are faced with Permastone, but retain their recessed entrances.(DR, SM)

105 Person St.
C
ca. 1890

Center Cleaners and Hatters (in NRHD 1973). The two-story, three-bay, common-bond brick building has opaque colored glass panels in the upper facade, 6/1 sash windows with wooden sills, and a remodeled storefront of glass doors, display windows, and a transom with metal surrounds. The rear of the building has 6/6 sash windows with stone lintels and sills and a multi-light transom over double wooden doors. "Center Cleaners and Hatters" is painted at the cornice. (DR)

107 Person St.
C
ca. 1900

(former) Cumberland Furniture (in NRHD 1973). The handsome, two-story brick building has an elaborate metal front with a foliated frieze and lintel. Metal Doric colonnettes are in pairs between the three upper-story window openings, now covered with plywood. The storefront has replacement facing material but retains its three bays, transom, and original side entrance. This is the most intact Victorian metal-front facade in the historic district.

109 Person St.
C
ca. 1850

Commercial Building (in NRHD 1973). The two-story, two-bay brick building has a side gable roof and a three-step brick cornice. The front facade is finished with Flemish bond brickwork. The 6/6 sash windows and the storefront were altered in the twentieth century. The building is a typical example of the earliest commercial buildings surviving in Fayetteville. From 1885-1930 general merchandise, hardware and grocery businesses occupied this store.

The rear of the building was restored at one time with 111 and 113 Person St. The rear extends further than the rest of the row and features a segmental arched 6/6 sash window, mousetothing at the angled corners, and a remodeled segmental arched entrance.

111 Person St.
C
ca. 1850

Commercial Building (in NRHD 1973). This two-story, two-bay side-gable brick building is similar to 109 Person St. The facade is finished with common bond brickwork. Two 6/6 sash windows with two-panel shutters and stone lintels and sills are in the upper story. The storefront was remodeled with a large display window with stone lintel and sill and an angled recessed entrance with multi-light transom and stone lintel.

The rear of the building was restored at the same time as 109 and 113 Person St. The rear facade is similar to the front with 6/6 sash in the upper story and a replacement storefront at street level.

113-115 Person St.
C

(former) LaFayette Printing Co (in NRHD 1973). The two-story, Flemish bond brick building is three bays wide with 6/6 sash windows, a side gable roof, a central

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- ca. 1850 entrance with double leaf doors with transom, and a wide segmental-arched passageway which leads to the rear courtyard. The rear of the building was restored along with 109 and 111 Person St. Similar to the front facade, the rear facade has 6/6 sash in the upper story and a center door flanked by segmental arched openings and triple multi-paned display windows. The building, typical of the earliest surviving stores in Fayetteville, was likely built soon after the last major fire in this block, which occurred in 1846. The passageway still provides a convenient shortcut to Bow Street.
- 117-119 Person St.
NC-alt
ca. 1896, 1970s **Commercial Building (in NRHD 1973).** The two-story, four-bay brick building with double storefronts has a 1970s common bond, red pressed brick veneer facade and corbeled cornice. The upper story windows are missing and the original recessed storefronts have replacement aluminum-framed windows and doors. The roof of the building has collapsed during a recent fire.
- 121-123 Person St.
NC-alt
ca. 1896, 1970s **(former) McNeill Tailor Shop (in NRHD 1973).** The two-story, four-bay brick building with two stores has a 1970s common bond, red pressed brick veneer facade. The upper story has replacement louvered windows and the original storefronts have been replaced with aluminum-framed windows and doors. A soldier course decorates the cornice and the tops of the upper story windows.
- 125 Person St.
NC-age
ca. 1970 **Commercial Building (in NRHD 1973).** The two-story common bond brick building with a false gable roof has a wide pebbledash belt course and paneled brick pilasters. Other features include deeply recessed fixed windows and door and a segmental arched entrance to the second floor.
- 127 Person St.
C
1920s **(former) Liberty Lunch Building (in NRHD 1973).** The two-story, two-bay brick building has a remodeled storefront with plywood covering the original transom and center door surround. The center door appears to be an early glazed door. The side door on the left that accesses the second floor has its original transom but is a replacement. The upper facade has typical 1920s commercial design, with two bays of paired 4/4 sash windows accented by rowlock sills and soldier course lintels with stone corner blocks. A decorative panel in the center of the building above the windows is delineated by soldier course bricks with stone corner blocks.
- 129 Person St.
C
ca. 1850 **Commercial Building (in NRHD 1973).** The two-story, two-bay common bond brick building has a side gable roof and is typical of mid-nineteenth century stores in this block. The cast-iron pilasters decorated with foliation and detailed capitals at the storefront level, one of which is stamped with "Geo. L. Mesker Co. Iron Works, Evansville, IND," were probably added to the building in the early 1880s. The wide

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central storefront entrance has double bead board doors with a movable rectangular transom. The flanking display windows are also surmounted by original fixed transoms. The upper story windows with stone sills and lintels are boarded over.

131 Person St.
C
ca. 1896

Wade T. Saunders Building (in NRHD 1973). The two-story, three-bay brick building with pressed brick Italianate style facade retains its Mesker Company cast iron storefront of fluted pilasters with rosettes, decorative capitals and lintel with small brackets. The narrow upper story 1/1 sash windows are accented by marble sills and lintels. Three iron grilles appear in the frieze and are flanked by a corbeled cornice and a header belt course of dentilled appearance.

133-135 Person St.
C
ca. 1896

(former) Deluxe Barber Shop (in NRHD 1973). This two-story, six-bay brick building was built in two units. The left side (No. 133) built earlier has been painted and features a mousetoothed and corbeled cornice, and three segmental arched 1/1 sash windows in the upper story. The right side (No. 135) also has a corbeled cornice, but the three segmental arched windows in the upper story have been boarded up. Both storefronts have been remodeled. No. 133 has aluminum-framed windows and doors and is divided into two separate spaces. No. 135 has been partially covered with corrugated metal.

137-139 Person St.
C
ca. 1896

Commercial Building (in NRHD 1973). The only three-story building on the north side of the 100 block of Person Street, this six-bay, brick building has a pressed brick veneer facade, and two storefronts, both of which have been covered with plywood and corrugated metal. A cast-iron lintel with rosettes over the two storefronts still remains. The tall upper story windows have been covered with metal sheeting but retain their stone sills and lintels. Other features of the building include a corbeled cornice and beltcourse. The rear elevation has segmental-arched window and door openings. The roof of the building and its interior are gone, leaving it a shell.

141-145 Person St.
C
ca. 1791

Liberty Point Store (in NRHD 1973). The two-story, trapezoidal-shaped building, five bays by three bays, is the oldest known commercial building surviving in Fayetteville. Carefully restored in the 1990s, the building features Flemish bond brick walls, 12/12 sash windows with brownstone sills and flat arched lintels, double-leaf paneled doors with transom and brownstone flat arched lintels on the front and side elevations. The rear Bow Street elevation has transomed doors with flat arched lintels of brick. The east elevation features twin chimney stacks and sloping parapets above the gable roof line. All the doors and windows are replacement but are in keeping with the building's original appearance. The brownstone foundation and corner blocks at the corbeled cornice remain intact. The

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building stands on the site of an earlier building where the resolves supporting the revolutionary cause were signed in 1775, hence the name "Liberty Point." The store was owned by prominent merchant John Kelly in the 1830s.

100 block Person St., S
side

102-104 Person St.
C
ca. 1885

Sedberry-MacKethan Drug Store (in NRHD 1983). The well-preserved three-and-a-half-story Second Empire style building is defined by the mansard roof with lozenge-shaped metal tiles, deep bracketed eaves, and pedimented dormers. The six-bay building is faced with stucco and features 2/2 sash windows with segmental arched molded caps and molded sills. Both recessed storefronts are replaced with plate glass windows framed in aluminum.

The building appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map, with the Sedberry Drug Store in No. 102 and a grocery store in No. 104. The F.I.L.I. headquarters occupied the third floor until 1893. The drug store was later owned by the MacKethan family. (SM, DR, Daws interview)

106-108 Person St.
C
ca. 1885

Commercial Building. A two-story, six-bay, Italianate brick building with two stores features a heavy cast-iron bracketed cornice, and a three-bay upper facade consisting of 1 over 1 sash with cast-iron decorative lintels. Both storefronts have been modernized and have replacement plate glass framed in aluminum, but retain original remnants--cast-iron pilasters with palmetto capitals and a cast-iron lintel.

Appearing on the 1885 Sanborn Map, No. 108 was occupied by a dry goods and grocery store on the first level and a photography studio on the second story. (SM, DR)

110 Person St.
C
ca. 1920

Commercial Building. Representing the Chicago commercial style, the three-story, two-bay, commercial building is faced with dark red brick with tripartite sash with transoms in the upper stories. The building exhibits fine masonry work in the upper stories including a corbeled parapet with square concrete or marble accent blocks. The replacement storefront consists of plate glass windows framed in aluminum and a center recessed entrance. A three-story and a one-story brick warehouse extends from the building's rear to Franklin Street.

The building may date as early as 1885, but appears to have a facade dating from the 1920s. In 1908, the building was occupied by a furniture store. Evans Furniture Company operated in the building from 1924 to 1937. The building is presently

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occupied by Cumberland Furniture Company. (SM, CD, DR)

112-116 Person St.
NC-age
ca. 1930, 1950s

Rankin Hardware. The one-story, brick building features a yellow brick veneer facade and a Moderne design storefront from the 1950s. The storefront has a band of plate glass windows and a recessed double entrance framed in white enamel. An intact circa 1930 brick warehouse two and one half stories tall extends from the building's rear to front Franklin Street.

The building may have been built as a post office, since the 1930 Sanborn Map indicates a post office on this site. In 1954 –1955, the building was occupied by Rankin Hardware. The store was taken over by B & H Department Store in 1956. Cumberland Furniture Store is the current occupant. (SM, CD, DR)

100 block Person St.
NC (structure)
ca. 1990

Franklin Commons Parking Lot. Parking lot has ornamental brick and metal entrance gate in line with adjacent commercial buildings.

126-128 Person St.
C
ca. 1923

Commercial Building. The two-story brick commercial building used to contain three storefronts. No. 124 was demolished for the adjacent Franklin Commons parking lot circa 1990. The surviving building is four bays wide with a paneled brick cornice and four 1/1 sash windows in the upper story with concrete lintels and sills. Both storefronts have been remodeled with replacement plate glass. No. 128 contains a curved glass block wall accentuated by opaque glass to the left of the recessed entrance. No. 126 storefront has its original configuration but has a boarded up transom and replacement materials.

The building first appears on the 1923 Sanborn Map as a store. In 1937 Rosenfeld's Fashion Shop occupied No. 126 while Rose Fruit Store occupied No. 128. The building presently appears vacant. (SM, CD)

130 Person St.
NC-alt
pre-1885, 1950s

(former) Harness Shop. The two-story, three-bay building has an early gable roof and angled parapet walls on the east and west sides. The front features a 1950s facade with replacement brick veneer, metal casement windows in the upper story, and a modern three-bay storefront. A harness shop occupied the building from at least 1885 to 1891. (SM, DR)

132-136 Person St.
C
ca. 1891

Commercial Building. The one-story flat-roofed brick building with three altered storefronts features decorative vents in the upper facade and a corbeled brick cornice. No. 136 occupied by Jazzy Hair retains a cast-iron lintel with decorative rosettes. In 1891 a dry goods store occupied No. 132, a fancy store No. 134, and a

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meat shop No. 136. (SM)

138 Person St.
C
ca. 1885

Colerider Building. The two-story, Italianate style brick building is three bays wide and six bays deep. The intact second story exhibits 2/2 sash windows with segmental arched brick drip caps, raised pilasters, a corbeled cornice, and panels with iron ventilators. A marble cornerstone above the storefront reads the "Colerider Building," and an illegible date, "18??." The storefront was remodeled with aluminum framed doors and display windows. In 1885 a grocery store operated on the first floor with offices above. Colerider Building appears in the 1909-1910 city directory at 130 Person Street. Between 1908 and 1914, the building was remodeled and extended to the rear for a confectionery and soda fountain. (SM, CD)

Rear of 138 Person (110
Dick St.)
NC-age
ca. 1958

(former) Dry Cleaners. The one-story three bay flat-roofed, brick building features a new brick veneer facade. The building was a dry cleaners in 1958. It is now the law office of Carl Chandler. (SM)

**300 block Person St., N
side**

307 Person St.
NC-alt
ca. 1949

(former) Service Station. A one-story, flat roofed building with a four-bay main facade contains an entrance at the left and triple window projections in the center. The south facade also has right bays surmounted by a pent roof.

The Cool Spring Service Station stood here in 1937. The present building may have been rebuilt in the 1950s. It has been recently rehabilitated into an office building. (SM, CD, DR)

309 Person St.
C
ca. 1923

Cliff Rankin House. The one-and-one-half story, frame Craftsman bungalow features a side gable roof, weatherboard siding, a broad engaged porch supported by large wooden Doric columns, exposed rafter tails, a three-bay shed dormer covered in shingles, and an attached porte-cochere. Fenestration consists of multi-paned casement windows in bands and pairs and a glazed front door. The house was the residence of Cliff Rankin in 1937.

C Garage. ca. 1930. Frame, front gabled, two bay garage with glazed and paneled rolling doors and weatherboard siding.

315 Person St.
C

Hector McKethan House. Unusual in shape, the one-and-one-half story Craftsman Bungalow features a L-shape plan, hipped roof, and an engaged front porch with

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ca. 1923 plain balustrade and shingled posts on brick piers, that support a wide fascia and a half-timbered pediment containing triple 6/1 sash windows and wide gable returns. The asymmetrical facade has a glazed door and multi-paned windows.

The house was the residence of Hector McKethan in 1937. The house is presently occupied by the accountant offices of Chestnut and Co. (SM, CD)

300 block Person St., S
side

308 Person St.
C
ca. 1900

McLauchlin House. The two-and-one-half story Queen Anne style house features weatherboard siding, a pyramidal roof and gable front comprised of a projecting polygonal bay surmounted by a 3/2 sash windows. The front pediment covered with shingles has paired 1/1 sash window. An engaged double story porch supported by square posts, with turned balustrades, covers the right three bays of the house. Fenestration varies from 3/2 to 1/1 sash windows and varying glazed and paneled doors. Other features include a vertical beadboard fascia and small decorative brackets on the first story porch and projecting bay windows.

The house probably dates from the early 1900s. In 1909 the residence was occupied by W.G. McLauchlin and Thomas McLauchlin. Both McLauchlin men worked on the railroad, one as an engineer, the other as a conductor. In 1915/16, W.G. McLauchlin was the only one listed at the residence. The house is now the law offices of Harris, Mitchell and Burns. (SM, CD)

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Section 8: Statement of Significance

The Downtown Fayetteville Historic District encompasses some twenty-one blocks centering on Market House Square, with Person, Gillespie, Hay and Green streets radiating cardinally out from the square. In the center of the square stands the 1832 Market House (NHL), a combination market and town hall which has been the symbolic center of town since 1789 when its predecessor was built. The blocks immediately adjacent to the square are filled with dense rows of commercial buildings built from the mid-1800s to the mid-1900s. The southern and western edges of the district are defined by railroad tracks; the 1890 Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Depot and the 1911 Atlantic Coast Line Depot stand within the district. Two antebellum churches and three turn-of-the-century churches are major landmarks around the periphery of the business district.

Cross Creek, site of the original 1760s settlement that became Fayetteville, meanders along the northern edge of the district, and the town cemetery, known as Cross Creek Cemetery Number One (NR 1998), occupies seven acres at the northeast corner. The eastern side of the district contains some dozen historic dwellings, the oldest being Cool Spring Tavern (NR 1972), a 1788 tavern. Beside Cross Creek is an early twentieth century grist mill on the site of one of the original mills in the settlement. The district has statewide significance under the themes of community development and architecture from 1786, the date of the oldest resource (a gravestone), to 1949, the last year in which buildings are historic. Of 169 resources in the district, 119 are historic contributing resources that predate 1949, including twenty buildings of antebellum construction date and approximately twenty-five buildings from the 1860s to 1900.

Fayetteville has a distinguished history as a trading center at the head of navigation on the Cape Fear River. The settlement of Cross Creek developed here about 1760 around several grist mills located along the banks of Cross Creek. In 1778 the courthouse landing of Campbelltown, on the Cape Fear River approximately one mile east, was merged with Cross Creek; The resulting town of Campbellton adopted the new name of Fayetteville in 1783. Distinguished by the influx of thousands of Scots Highlanders in the eighteenth century, and the presence of a concentration of skilled artisans, including silversmiths, potters, and stonecutters, many of them from Connecticut, during the antebellum period, the town peaked as the second most populous settlement in North Carolina by 1820. During the mid-1800s, the town was bypassed by the state railroad network that was forming, but remained connected via steamboat traffic to Wilmington on the river and by several plank roads to Piedmont towns. From the 1880s to the 1910s, a number of railroads built lines through Fayetteville, and its population has climbed steadily since the 1910s. The business district, crippled by the construction of suburban shopping centers since the 1950s, is slowly making a comeback as restoration of the historic buildings continues.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Settlement and Early Growth 1700s-1831

The earliest settlement on the site of Fayetteville, known as Cross Creek, was established about 1760 at

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the confluence of Cross Creek and Blounts Creek just above the Cape Fear River, the major navigable river in North Carolina. According to one source, Cross Creek grew around Newberry's Mill, on Cross Creek at Green Street. In 1762 the Colonial Assembly established a second settlement, Campbellton, one mile east of Cross Creek on the west bank of the Cape Fear River as the location of a new courthouse. Campbellton, described as a swampy lowland, grew more slowly than Cross Creek, a trading center located on a high and dry site. Gauthier's 1770 map of Cross Creek shows the main road running along present-day Person Street, across Blounts Creek to Cool Spring Lane, Bow Street, Old Street, and Hay Street up the Haymount hill to the west.¹ By 1773 the prosperity of Cross Creek was described in a petition to the General Assembly to erect a new courthouse there, stating that "there are one hundred dwelling houses and Merchant's Stores therein, and the Trade of the back settlements...wholly centering there...." The petition further requested that new streets be laid out with as little damage to the inhabitants and buildings as possible.²

During the Revolution, citizens of the young settlement participated actively in both the Patriot and Loyalist causes. In 1775 the "Liberty Point Resolves" were signed by citizens supporting revolution, led by Robert Rowan, a member of the Provincial Congress, at a tavern at the site now known as Liberty Point, at the corner of Person and Bow Streets. The Scots Highlanders were Loyalists to the King. A persistent tradition states that at the beginning of the Revolution, in 1776, Scottish Highlanders gathered at the Cool Spring in Cross Creek, for an inspirational address by Flora MacDonald, the rebel Scottish heroine, before marching to Wilmington to join British troops. The Patriots engaged them in battle at Moore's Creek Bridge, in Pender County, where they were decisively defeated, marking the end of Highlander defense of the British crown in North Carolina.³

In 1778 the state assembly yielded to local pressure and combined Cross Creek and Campbellton as Upper and Lower Campbellton and removed the courthouse to Cross Creek. In 1783 the town was incorporated as Fayetteville in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, supporter of the American Revolution, and a new town plan, with grid-patterned streets, was laid out in a "regular and convenient manner," with two town squares, James Square, site of the courthouse, and Town Square, site of the State House (predecessor of the Market House). The bill authorizing the new street plan stipulated that the old streets not directly impacted by the new principal streets and square should not be altered. Some of the principal streets, Hay, Gillespie, Person and Ramsey, were named for the legislators who laid out the new plan. No copy of the original town plan is known to exist.⁴

The earliest detailed map of Fayetteville is the MacRae Map of 1823, a copy of "Brazier's Original

¹Parker, *Cumberland County: A Brief History*, 28; Historic Fayetteville Foundation Guide, 1; Oates, *The Story of Fayetteville*, 159-160.

² Oates, 102.

³ Parker, 19-20.

⁴Oates, 102; Parker, 21-23.

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Map," (apparently an 1821 map drawn to replace the lost 1783 map) ⁵ The McRae Map depicts in careful detail the communities of Cross Creek, along the meandering of the creek, and Campbelltown along the river bank as they stood in 1823, with street plan little changed from 1783. The map shows the two communities united by three main streets, Person Street, Grove Street, and Russell Street. The administrative center of town, superimposed on the crooked streets of Cross Creek, consists of State House Square [now known as Market House Square], with Person, Gillespie, Hay and Green Streets extending in four directions. Grove Street terminates to the north at James Square, where the courthouse is centered. St. John's Square, location of Phoenix Masonic Lodge Number 8, stands to the west midway between these two squares. A series of north-south streets intersect these main streets, creating more-or-less grid-shaped blocks.

Fayetteville became, in the late eighteenth century, a major trading center between the port of Wilmington at the mouth of the Cape Fear and the Backcountry, the frontier settlements to the west. The chief agricultural products of the Fayetteville area were tobacco, wheat, flour, lumber, staves and naval stores. Fayetteville was considered as a site for the new state capital at this time. In 1787, in order to bolster its chances of being designated the state capital, the town fathers constructed a market house in the south square, naming it the "Statehouse," although its official function was a town hall and market house. Fayetteville's hopes were dashed when the State Convention of 1788 met in Hillsborough and selected a site in Wake County as the new capital.⁶

Although Raleigh was designated the new capital, Fayetteville continued to be an influential town. The General Assembly met in the new Fayetteville market house in 1789 and ratified the United States Constitution and chartered the University of North Carolina. Cool Spring Tavern, around the corner on Cool Spring Street, was completed in 1789 just in time to serve the delegates to the convention, and still stands, the oldest building in Fayetteville. The 1790 census listed a town population of about 1,000 whites, 500 slaves, and thirty-four free blacks. One of the most influential men in Fayetteville's development at this period was James Hogg, a Wilmington merchant who operated a branch store in Cross Creek. Hogg gave land for Cross Creek Cemetery in 1785 and land for the new courthouse in James Square in 1786. (The courthouse remained in use until about 1890.) The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, a local militia that is still in existence, was established in 1793.⁷

Although small, Fayetteville's free black population was influential. Henry Evans, a free Negro preacher from Virginia, moved to Fayetteville and established a Negro church in 1790, where he preached until his death in 1810. His church, now known as Evans Metropolitan AME Zion Church (NR 1983), still stands on Cool Spring Street. The original church is said to have been the first church built in Fayetteville. The congregation

⁵ Oates, 109.

⁶ Parker, 58; Oates, 260.

⁷ Parker, 22-25, 48; Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State*, 102.

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lost the church site after Evan's death, but repurchased it in 1854.⁸

Fayetteville prospered in the early nineteenth century, and by 1820 had the largest population in North Carolina after New Bern. The town became known for the water-powered grist mills along Cross and Blounts Creeks. The 1825 McRae Map shows eight such mills in Fayetteville: Mallett's Mill on Gillespie Street, "Old Mill" on Adam Street, Oil Mill between Adam and Grove Streets, a mill beside the Masonic Lodge on Cross Creek, Eccles Mill on Green Street with a large mill pond on the west side of the street, a mill between the Episcopal Church and Ann Street, and McNeil's Mill at corner of Cool Spring Street and Hawley's Lane. In 1825 the Marquis de LaFayette visited Fayetteville, the first United States town named in his honor. Robert Donaldson, a distinguished Fayetteville native who spent his adult life in New York City, had a new hotel, the LaFayette Hotel, built on Hay Street in 1825, about the time of LaFayette's visit.⁹ Two buildings from this period still stand: Cool Spring Tavern on Cool Spring Street, built in 1788, and the Liberty Point Building at the fork of Bow Street and Person Street, built in the late 1700s.

Antebellum Period: 1831-1860

The Great Fire of 1831 destroyed over 600 structures, including the State House, necessitating a complete rebuilding following the fire. Great emphasis was placed on fireproof brick buildings. Within a few years many buildings had been rebuilt, including a Market House on the site of the State House, new brick houses and stores, and brick factories around the town outskirts. In 1832 the McKethan family built one of the largest carriage factories in the United States at the corner of Person and Dick streets, just outside the boundaries of the Fayetteville Downtown Historic District. Three of the district's major landmarks represent the period of rebuilding that took place immediately after the fire. The two oldest church buildings in the district, the First Presbyterian Church on Ann Street, built in 1816, and St. John's Episcopal church on Green Street, built in 1818, both burned in the 1831 fire. The Presbyterian church, designed by A. J. Davis of New York, was rebuilt immediately; the Episcopal church designed by William Drummond also rose immediately in a startling new style, the Gothic Revival. The Market House reproduced the same form of the burned State House in 1832.¹⁰ Based on eighteenth century English market houses of academic Renaissance Revival design, with an arcaded ground floor market and an upper town office floor, the Market House is one of the few surviving examples of such town halls in the United States. One notable example is the Brick Market at Newport, Rhode Island, designed by Peter Harrison in 1762. The arcaded basement functioned as a trading area, and the upstairs rooms as shops and offices. In 1842 it became the town hall.¹¹

⁸ Oates, 698, 712; Parker, 48.

⁹ Oates, 196, 200; Parker, 38.

¹⁰ A woodcut reproduced in Oates, 189, shows that the original Town House was quite similar to the current Market House.

¹¹ Downing and Scully, *The Architectural Heritage of Newport, Rhode Island*, 83-84, Pl. 6.

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With its abundant water power, Fayetteville developed as one of the earliest centers of cotton milling in the state during this period. Henry Donaldson and George McNeil built the first textile mill, Cross Creek Cotton Factory, at the confluence of Cross Creek and Blounts Creek, about 1825, only the fourth textile factory constructed in the state. In 1843, the Phoenix Factory was built on Cross Creek at Ann Street.¹²

Notable Fayetteville leaders of the 1790 to 1860 period were William Barry Grove, John Hay, Robert Strange, John MacRae, James C. Dobbin, Lauchlin Bethune, Robert Adam, Edward J. Hale, James Seawell, merchant John Kelly, Dr. Ben Robinson, John Winslow, Henry Potter, and Louis D. Henry. A number of skilled artisans worked in Fayetteville during the period, particularly cabinetmakers and silversmiths. Scottish stonemason George Lauder operated the largest gravestone manufactory in the state in Fayetteville during the period.¹³

Fayetteville was strategically important to the federal and state governments during the antebellum period, and had a federal arsenal as early as 1790. In 1838 a much larger facility, the United States Arsenal, the depository for arms distributed in the South, designed by Scottish engineer William Bell, was built on a large site on top of Haymount, the hill at the west edge of the Fayetteville Downtown Historic District. Other than the coastal forts, this was the most significant military installation in antebellum North Carolina and one of four such facilities in the country. During the Civil War the arsenal, captured by the Confederacy, turned out weapons for Confederate troops.¹⁴

Although Fayetteville prospered as a regional trade and transportation hub, its growth began to be surpassed by other inland towns such as Raleigh as the railroad era commenced in the 1850s. The earliest railways in the state, the Raleigh and Gaston Railway of 1839, the Raleigh and Wilmington Railway of 1840, and the North Carolina Railroad which wended its way from the coast to such piedmont towns as Greensboro and Winston-Salem in 1855-1856, bypassed Fayetteville. Fayetteville had no railroad until the Western Railroad was built from Fayetteville forty miles west to the coal fields on Deep River near Sanford in the late 1850s. But this line was of limited economic benefit, having no connection to other rail lines. To compensate for the lack of rail connections, a series of plank roads were proposed from Fayetteville to points throughout the Piedmont in the 1840s and 1850s, making the town the hub of the brief "plank road" age. The only one actually completed was the 129-mile-long Fayetteville to Salem road. Farmers benefited by hauling their products by wagon to market.¹⁵

Fayetteville's river traffic provided some compensation. The earliest rivercraft, lighters, were joined by

¹²Robinson, Local District Designation Report, 14; Parker 62-63; Oates, 185.

¹³Parker, 30-31, 65; Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 200.

¹⁴Parker, 51; Oates, 280-284, Daws interview.

¹⁵Oates, 280-284.

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steamboats in the late 1810s. By 1860 more than a dozen small side-wheeler and stern-wheeler steamboats plied the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington. These were owned by merchant-developers from Fayetteville and Wilmington. Until the early twentieth century a number of steamboats carried passengers and goods between Wilmington and Fayetteville.¹⁶

The business district began to extend along Hay Street west of the Market House in the mid-1800s. Fires did considerable damage to commercial buildings in 1845 and 1846. To offer fire insurance to protect against future devastation, Fayetteville merchants organized the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company in the 1850s. They built a flatiron-shaped two-story brick building at the point of Hay and Old Streets in 1853 (now the Point News Building). About 1850 John Waddill, Jr. built a Greek Revival style general merchandise store in the 200 block. By 1860 the town had four hotels, and continued as the second largest town in the state, after Wilmington.¹⁷

Civil War and Reconstruction: 1861-1878

The Civil War brought much destruction to Fayetteville. Sherman's rampage through the town in March 1865 destroyed the United States Arsenal, four cotton factories, two foundries, three newspaper printing shops, several grist mills, and much private property. Fayetteville's postwar economy was in a shambles, since, unlike towns on rail lines which were able to rebound from the war devastation, Fayetteville remained crippled throughout the Reconstruction Era. As a result of its financial problems, its charter was revoked in 1881 and not reinstated until 1893. Population remained static from 1860, when 4,790 inhabitants lived here, until the early 1900s. Population did not top 5,000 until 1910, when 7,040 inhabitants were listed in the census. The only building of this era known to survive is the general store built before 1874 by N. J. Steele, a handsome brick Classical Revival style two-story building at 109 Gillespie Street.¹⁸

Railroad Boom Era 1884-1920s

Between the 1880s and the early 1900s, Fayetteville finally became linked to the state rail network, and its dependence upon river transportation ended, although a few steamboats continued to operate until the early 1920s.¹⁹ The Western Railroad, which had incorporated into the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway in 1879, was extended to Bennettsville, South Carolina in 1884. By 1888 its westward extension to Greensboro and Mt. Airy was complete.²⁰ In 1883 the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway built a depot and roundhouse (now

¹⁶Parker, 55; Oates, 192-193.

¹⁷Parker, 60; Oates, 200.

¹⁸Oates, 199-200, Parker, 70, 81; Robinson, Local District Designation Report, 18.

¹⁹ Parker, 101.

²⁰Jasperse, Historic Resources of Fayetteville, 8 B.13; Oates, 94; Little, 308, n. 49.

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demolished) beside the main tracks east of Hillsboro Street, with tracks swinging south of the business district to cross Hay Street beside Ray Avenue. The railroad built an elegant Romanesque Revival style brick passenger depot in 1890 between Franklin and Russell Streets. About 1890 the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway connected to Wilmington.²¹ About the same time, the railroad merged into the Atlantic Coast Line, and a new passenger station arose beside the tracks on Hay Street, at the corner of Hillsboro Street. In 1911 the current passenger depot, a Dutch Colonial Revival style gambrel-roofed brick structure, arose on this site. In 1912 the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad arrived to connect Fayetteville with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in Aberdeen.²²

The 1880s marked the decade of renewal of Fayetteville's economic impetus, a transformation particularly notable at the Market House. Bond Sedberry rebuilt his frame drugstore on the Square as a three-story brick building in the Second Empire style. He built a large Queen Anne style residence for himself in the late 1880s at 232 Person Street, one block east of the drugstore. The LaFayette Hotel, rebuilt on a new site in the 200 block of Hay Street as an elegant two-story brick Queen Anne building in 1889, stood until the 1990s.²³ Unlike the vernacular design found in most Fayetteville architecture of earlier eras, these new railroad era buildings reflect the interest in nationally popular architectural styles.

In the 1890s and early 1900s the business district became more cosmopolitan, with the construction of major buildings, the establishment of a number of specialty businesses, and with civic improvements. Cumberland Lodge No. 5, Knights of Pythias, constructed a commercial building in 1893 at 104-106 Gillespie Street on Market Square. The town's fifth courthouse, a Gothic Revival style edifice, was completed in 1894 at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets. The 1897 business directory listed 150 businesses and tradesmen and ten hotels and boarding houses. A number of new church sanctuaries appeared, and the town's first hospital, Marsh-Highland Sanitarium, went up on Green Street during the era. Town leaders built a trolley line on Hay and Gillespie Streets about 1906, and paved Green Street in 1912. The United States Post Office at 301 Hay Street, built in the NeoClassical Revival style of brick and stone, was designed by James Knox Taylor and completed in 1911.²⁴ With the arrival of a number of Jewish and Greek families in the early 1900s, who opened businesses in downtown Fayetteville, the town became even more cosmopolitan. Among the notable Jewish merchant families who emigrated to Fayetteville were the Steins in 1905 and Hyman Fleishman (1870-1934), who arrived in 1908. In the same era a number of Greek families arrived in Fayetteville, opened restaurants, and contributed much to the town. In 1916 the five-story tile-roofed Stein Brothers Department Store arose on Market Square.²⁵

²¹ Jasperse, 8 B.13.

²² Oates, 443-444.

²³ Parker, 107.

²⁴ Parker, 88; Robinson, Local District Designation Report, 19.

²⁵ Parker, 107; Oates, 285.

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By 1920 Fayetteville's population had reached 8,887; 13,039 by 1930. As in most towns across the state, the 1920s marked the apogee of construction in the commercial district. In 1924 a new courthouse, designed by Greensboro architect Harry Barton, was built at 130 Gillespie Street to replace the old adjacent courthouse. The three-story NeoClassical Revival style building is sheathed with glazed gray terra cotta tiles. In the 1970s a new courthouse was constructed in the 200 block of Person Street, at which time the old courthouse became an annex. The largest hotel in Fayetteville, the Prince Charles Hotel, rose seven stories at 430 Hay Street in 1923. The Classical Revival style brick and stone building served commercial travelers and tourists, many of whom arrived at the Norfolk and Southern depot next door. Fayetteville's only skyscraper, the ten-story National Bank of Fayetteville (now First Citizens Bank Building) on Market Square, designed by prominent architect Charles C. Hartmann of Greensboro, towered over the Market House by 1926. The Capitol Department Store on Hay Street, operated by the Stein family, was the main department store in town for most of the twentieth century.²⁶

African Americans played a major role in the historical development of the Fayetteville Downtown Historic District in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. For several decades after Jim Crow segregation codes had forced African American businesses in other North Carolina towns into segregated areas, Fayetteville's black commercial establishments, including barber shops, blacksmith shops, butcher stands, restaurants, groceries, shoe shops, funeral homes and tailor shops were scattered throughout the district. Not until the early 1920s did segregation apparently take hold in downtown Fayetteville, resulting in an informal black business district along Person and Gillespie Streets in the south and east sections, while Hay and Green Streets were the major streets of the white business district.²⁷

Public works projects injected new life into the business district during the Great Depression of the 1930s. In 1938 the Works Progress Administration assisted in the construction of a prominent Colonial Revival style city hall and jail at 118 Green Street, at the corner of Bow Street. The design of the two-and-one-half story building closely resembles the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg, Virginia, which had recently been reconstructed. The WPA also financed a new armory for the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry in 1936.²⁸

The Past Fifty Years: The Decline of the Business District from the 1950s to the 1990s

During the post World War II era, economic diversification and an exploding population turned Fayetteville from a small town with a farm and textile factory base to a sprawling urban area. The 1950 town population was 34,715, and by 1980 population was 60,000. Passenger traffic on the railroad largely ended by

²⁶Parker, 107, 118.

²⁷ Fayetteville City Directories, 1909-1910 to 1941, research conducted by Bruce Daws, notes in file.

²⁸ Parker, 123.

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the 1960s. The major artery of Bragg Boulevard, built during World War II to link the city to Ft. Bragg Army Base located nearby, quickly became a commercial artery, with the first postwar shopping center, Eutaw Village, built along it in 1955. In 1955 the elegant Moderne style Capitol Department Store replaced the old Capitol in the 100 block of Hay Street. Although the business district remained robust into the 1960s, suburban development slowly sapped its economic life. Cross Creek Mall, completed four miles west of the Market House in 1976, became the defacto central business district, and retailers abandoned downtown.

City leaders carried out a number of downtown revitalization projects in the 1980s and 1990s to revive downtown Fayetteville. The 500 block of Hay Street, the site of beer bars and strip tease joints in the 1960s and 1970s, was demolished. The Prince Charles Hotel became housing for the elderly in the 1980s. To stimulate downtown retail trade, sidewalks were widened and parking was eliminated on Hay Street in order to create the feeling of a shopping mall (an intended improvement which had the effect of harming business even more).²⁹ New city office buildings are being constructed in the 500 block of Hay Street. Mid-twentieth century facade coverings have been removed from many historic stores to reveal the rich architectural finish of earlier eras. The Prince Charles Hotel is now operating as a Radisson Hotel. Downtown Fayetteville seems poised on the brink of a revival, but needs the economic push of the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits made possible by listing in the National Register of Historic Places in order to make this a reality.

Community Development and Historic Architecture Context

The Fayetteville Downtown Historic District has statewide significance as a remarkably intact town center. Governmental, commercial and residential buildings built from 1788 to the 1940s stand along the picturesque meanders of Cross Creek and the elegant classical avenues of the 1783 town plan. Fayetteville is the only town in North Carolina to retain its antebellum town hall in the center of the market square, still the focus of the town center. Its arcaded Market House of 1832 is one of only a few such buildings based on the eighteenth century English prototypes that survive in the United States. The four avenues that extend to the north, south, east and west contain remarkably well-preserved blocks of nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial and institutional buildings.

Fayetteville's intact 1783 plan is a Lancaster square, a square divided into four quadrants by two axes, with a central square, or plaza, at the intersection. The government building at the intersection of the two main streets becomes the terminus of a vista from four directions. The first documented use in the United States of this plan, dating from the Renaissance and Baroque periods, is in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Existing examples of the Lancaster square, the least common type of government square plan in North Carolina, still exist in the North Carolina towns of Raleigh, Pittsboro, Whiteville, Graham, Carthage, Mocksville and Lincolnton.³⁰ Raleigh's plan of 1791 accommodates the state house; Fayetteville's 1783 plan accommodates the town hall.

²⁹Parker, 55, 140, 144.

³⁰Haynes, "The North Carolina Courthouse Square: Particularizing Time and Place," *Carolina Dwelling*, 172-183.

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Yet Raleigh was created out of wilderness, and the planner was able to establish a town square with four subsidiary squares in the center of each quadrant and regular grid-patterned streets and lots. Fayetteville's planners were able to impose their ideal only partially upon the winding townscape of Cross Creek, in part because of the prominent presence of Cross Creek and partly because of the numerous buildings already in place. The model for Fayetteville's plan, the earliest surviving Lancaster square plan in North Carolina, might have been Wilmington, whose plan was laid out in 1739. In the port city, the government building was placed in the center of the two principal avenues, Market and Front streets, located one block from the public dock on the Cape Fear River. The courthouse was raised and the area under and around it was a town market. The courthouse was moved out of the square about 1840, so the plan was abandoned.³¹ The county seats of Pittsboro and Graham retain their mid-square courthouses; but most seats, such as Kinston and Lexington, long ago moved their courthouses onto one of the corner lots on the square, yielding primacy to the automobile over the courthouse.

Why did Fayetteville retain the Market House and its Lancaster square plan when most towns abandoned theirs? The answer perhaps lies in the town's strong sense of history. Fayetteville remained an isolated river town throughout most of the nineteenth century, long after the state's other primary towns had been linked by the railroad. Fayetteville's citizens developed great pride in their Highland Scots heritage, symbolized chiefly by the distinctive form of the Market House with its arcades, balconies and cupola, during this period of isolation. Although the business community perhaps advocated destruction of the market house in order to ease the flow of vehicles through the intersection, the historical sentiment of the general population has always prevailed, and the old town hall and the historic street plan have been stubbornly retained.

Architecturally, the most comparable collections of commercial, public, religious and domestic buildings dating from the late eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century occur in the early coastal towns of Wilmington and New Bern. Both towns retain block after block of old commercial buildings, landmark antebellum churches, railroad depots, tall early twentieth century banks, and handsome public buildings. Vernacular Greek Revival, Second Empire style, Queen Anne style, cast-iron facades, Italianate Revival, Classical and Colonial Revival, and Art Moderne style buildings create lively historic districts in both Wilmington and New Bern, just as in Fayetteville. In Fayetteville, the first block of Person Street, which led to the river landing, is known as Liberty Row. It contains a late-eighteenth-century Federal style store and a number of mid-nineteenth century vernacular gabled stores, representing one of the largest rows of antebellum mercantile buildings surviving in the state. Wilmington's collection of brick commercial blocks along the riverfront, with a number of mid- and late-1800s stores with cast-iron fronts, offers a commercial streetscape comparable to that of Liberty Row.

The Fayetteville Downtown Historic District contains many important landmarks. The antebellum church sanctuaries of the Greek Revival First Presbyterian Church and the Gothic Revival St. John's Episcopal

³¹Haynes, "The North Carolina Courthouse Square," 181.

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Church grace the district, along with the turn-of-the-century medieval revival Hay Street Methodist Church, the First Baptist Church, and the Evans Metropolitan AME Zion Church. Cross Creek Cemetery Number One, the town cemetery established in 1785, has statewide significance for its collection of historic gravemarkers, including the largest group of gravestones carved by famed Fayetteville stonecutter George Lauder in the 1800s. Such residential landmarks as the Cool Spring Tavern of 1789, its two-story engaged porch overlooking Cross Creek, and the sophisticated Italianate Revival style Kyle House, circa 1855, stand in the eastern section of the district. Wilmington has comparable landmarks—the eighteenth century Burgwin-Wright House, the Gothic Revival St. James Episcopal Church with its ancient graveyard, Italianate townhouses, and St. Stephen AME Church, one of the earliest African American congregations in North Carolina. Likewise, New Bern has its eighteenth century frame houses, antebellum Christ Church with early graveyard, Italianate townhouses, and St. Peter's AME Zion Church, the first AME Zion Church in the South.

The contribution of the early twentieth century Jewish and Greek immigrant communities to Fayetteville's economy is reflected in such buildings as the Lawyer's Building, a high-rise department store of 1908 on Market Square, the Capitol Department Store of 1955 at 126-130 Hay Street, and such long-time Greek restaurants as the New Sanitary Cafe, the New York Cafe, and Central Cafe which operated in the 100 and 200 blocks of Hay Street in the 1920s. The New Sanitary Cafe operated in part of the A.T. Robinson Dry Goods building at 131 Hay Street. The New York Cafe operated in part of the Fayetteville Office Supply Building at 218 Hay Street. Jewish immigrants settled in both Wilmington and New Bern during the antebellum period, building early synagogues and leaving their cultural and architectural mark in the business districts.

Historic landscape features are an important contributing feature in the Fayetteville Downtown Historic District. The meandering bends of Cross Creek, with its steep wooded banks, cuts through the district along the northern edge. On the high bank above the creek at the northeast corner of the district lies Cross Creek Cemetery Number One, which retains the crowded 18th century character at the south end and the geometric regularity, with plots flanking straight tree-lined walkways, in the northern section laid out in 1833. The conservative retention of the old twisted streets of Cross Creek, Old Street and Bow Street, created when the Neoclassical town plan was laid out formed two points, Liberty Point on the east and Flat Iron Place on the west. Two trapezoidal buildings, the Liberty Point Building and the Fayetteville Mutual Life Insurance Building, have occupied these points since the antebellum period. Neither Wilmington nor New Bern possess street plans or landscape features comparable to that of Fayetteville. Wilmington long ago abandoned its Lancaster square plan, and both towns now have grid-patterned blocks with no central focus. Both these port towns have the flat terrain characteristic of coastal, riverfront towns. In the final analysis, the totality of Fayetteville downtown historic district—its layered street plan, its Market House, and its architectural masterpieces—give the district a unique position in North Carolina town planning and architecture.

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Section 10: Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the district are shown by a black line on the accompanying map, drawn at a scale of 1" = 100 feet. The map is a Fayetteville Historic District Study Area base map from May 1987.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries are drawn to include the densest concentration of contributing resources in the historic downtown of Fayetteville. Boundaries follow streets, the railroad tracks, Cross Creek and property lines with the following exceptions: 400 block of Hay Street, south side; 300 block of Person Street, north side; and the ACL Depot, 472 Hay Street. In these three cases, the buildings have large rear yards or rear parking areas that are excluded from the district.

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Photographs:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographers: Ruth Little and Michelle Kullen

Date: August-September 1998

Location of negatives: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh

- A. Market House Square, looking south.
- B. First Presbyterian Church, NE corner of Ann and Bow Streets, looking east.
- C. Warehouses at 136 Bow Street, looking southeast.
- D. (former) Cool Spring Mill at 208 N. Cool Spring Street, looking northeast.
- E. Cool Spring Place at 119 N. Cool Spring Street, looking northwest.
- F. Commercial Building at 222-228 Franklin Street and 129-131 Maxwell Street, looking northeast.
- G. Lawyers Building at 101 Gillespie Street, looking southeast.
- H. (former) N.J. Steele Store at 109-111 Gillespie Street, looking east.
- I. Kyle House at 232 Green Street, looking east.
- J. (former) Cumberland Savings and Trust Building at 105 Hay Street, looking southwest.
- K. Pemberton Building at 242 Hay Street, looking northeast.
- L. 100 block of Hay Street Mall, looking east towards the Market House.
- M. (former) Huske Hardware House at 405-411 Hay Street, looking southwest.
- N. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station at 472 Hay Street, looking northeast.
- O. (former) LaFayette Printing Co. at 113-115 Person Street, looking north.
- P. Liberty Point Store at 141-145 Person Street, looking southwest.
- Q. House at 315 Person Street, looking north.
- R. Evans Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church and Parsonage at 301 N. Cool Spring Street, looking west.
- S. The Capitol Building at 126-130 Hay Street, looking northeast.