

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Massey Hill High School

other names/site number Massey Hill Classical High School

2. Location

street & number 1062 Southern Avenue not for publication N/A
city or town Fayetteville vicinity N/A
state North Carolina code NC county Cumberland code 053 zip code 28306

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 statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey A. Crow SHPO 10/27/04
Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
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:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<u> </u> entered in the National Register <u> </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u> </u> determined eligible for the National Register <u> </u> <u> </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u> </u> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> removed from the National Register <u> </u> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

Massey Hill School

Cumberland County, North Carolina

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	1	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
5	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed
In the National Register

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / School

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Asphalt
walls brick, weatherboard
other _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

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.)

Property is:

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

1925 - 1954

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dixon, Stiles S., AIA

Dietrick, William H., AIA

Lasilets, Basil

Carolina Construction Co., Hamlet, NC

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:

North Carolina State Archives

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 6.6 +/- Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>692024</u>	<u>3878300</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
					<u>See continuation sheet</u>		

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.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle A. Michael, Consultant

organization Fayetteville Historic Resources Commission date June 17, 2004

street & number 1801 Queen Street telephone 910-257-3047

city or town Fayetteville state NC zip code 28303

Additional Documentation

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)

Property Owner

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

name Cumberland County School System

street & number PO Box 2357 telephone

city or town Fayetteville state NC zip code 28302

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary:

Massey Hill School, built in 1925, is located at 1062 Southern Avenue, in the Massey Hill section of southeast Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina. The school is sited on a prominent section of Massey Hill near the point junction of Trade Street and Southern Avenue. A 6.6-acre lot encompasses the Classical Revival-style brick school building. The Cumberland County Board of Education owns the school building and operates it as a Classical High School. Four other buildings occupy the site: a brick gymnasium, circa 1947, is north of the school; a brick classroom building, circa 1938, is south of the school; a small frame building, circa 1950 stands near the gymnasium; and a circa 1975 frame building stands behind the school. All but the circa 1975 building contribute to the significance of the property.

Setting:

Massey Hill, located south of the center of Fayetteville, is a community that developed largely around three mills and their respective villages at the turn of the twentieth century. The community was annexed by the city of Fayetteville in the 1950s. Southern Avenue is the main corridor in Massey Hill and follows the route of the original Lumberton Plank Road. The Massey Hill School is located on the northwest side of Southern Avenue facing southeast. A small schoolyard separates the school building from the street. Mature trees including pine and oak shade the front yard of the school. A concrete walk is centered from the center of the school and extends from the front stairs to the sidewalk adjacent to the street. Concrete benches adorn the grassy front yard of the school. Paved parking lots are located to the north and south of the school. The gymnasium and classroom building are set back from the school, flanking the school. An athletic field and a parking lot are located behind the school and extend to the western boundary, Camden Road. The school lot is a city block deep terminating at Camden Road to the northwest. Residential developments flank the school while commercial buildings are located across Southern Avenue to the southeast

Massey Hill School, 1925, contributing

Massey Hill School, a two-story brick building with raised basement, is a Classical Revival-style building constructed in the 1920s. The main block has a slightly projecting four-bay pedimented entrance portico with elaborately capped columns and paneled pilasters. A cartouche adorns the pediment and the name Massey Hill School is inscribed on the entablature. Two, double-leaf, half-glazed doors with multi-light transoms mark the entrance to the school building. A tripartite window with bracketed sill is centered over the entrance doors on the second floor. The entrance portico is flanked by of single double-hung windows. A recessed two-bay section connects the entrance block to projecting brick wings. Two sets of tripartite double-hung sash windows compose the bays of the recessed section. The projecting wings are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

adorned with blind panels highlighted with rectangular tripartite panels adorned with patterned brick, pebbledash, and stone.

The side elevations are composed of five bays: three bays of windows, and two bays that contain the recessed stairwells. A recessed three-bay wing is located west of the stair and extends to the rear of the school. The rear elevation is composed of the main block with projecting end wings and a large projecting central wing that originally housed the auditorium. A flat roof covers the entire structure and is fronted by a parapet wall.

The interior of the Massey Hill School maintains most of its original floorplan and many of its original finishes. The front entrance opens into a shallow vestibule with tongue-and-groove, heart pine floors. A short flight of steps lead from the vestibule to the hall, which runs perpendicular with the vestibule. Original baseboards, plaster walls and ceilings remain in the hall; the floors of the hall have been covered with vinyl composition tile. Three classrooms, the media center, and the principal's office flank the hall and are marked by half-glazed, wood doors capped by glass transoms. All of the classrooms have a window wall and at least one blackboard. Many of the classroom ceilings have been dropped and covered with acoustical tile while others maintain their original plaster finish. The former auditorium space has been converted to a media center and retains its plaster walls and wood baseboards but has lost other character-defining features including the stage and seats. The administrative office is also on the first floor and has been carpeted. The second floor plan, like the first, has a transverse hall but there are seven classrooms instead of the three present on the first floor. Half-glazed wood doors mark the classrooms from the hall. Wood floors remain in the center second floor classroom.

The cafeteria is located in the basement. It is finished with plaster walls and vinyl tile floors. In addition to the cafeteria, there are five classrooms in the basement. Staircases are found on both the north and south sides of the building. The staircases maintain their original materials including wood stairs, simple, square-shaped newel posts, and balustrades. An elevator was added to the north end of the building within the existing building footprint but does not detract from the character of the interior. Most of the school's character-defining interior features are intact and add to the significance of this 1925 school building.

Classroom Building, 1938/1947/1948, contributing.

In 1938, William Henry Deitrick designed a new four-room classroom building for the Massey Hill School. Located just south of the school, the classroom building is a brick building with a side-gable roof. The north elevation consists of an off-center double-leaf door with transom set in a three-bay side-gable section sheathed with weatherboard. The weatherboard section is flanked two brick side-gable sections. The west section contains six bays of single and tripartite six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows while the east section contains seven bays of tripartite six-over-six double-hung wood sash and one single six-over-six double-hung wood sash. One bay containing a double-door with transom and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

classical surround compose the east elevation that faces Southern Avenue. Deitrick designed the nine-bay section containing four classrooms to the east. Fayetteville architect Basil Lasilets designed the addition of seven bays to west side of the classroom building in 1947 (Cumberland County Board of Education Minutes, 1947). This sixteen bay form is the form extant today.

The interior of the classroom building consists of one central hall flanked by a total of eleven classrooms. The west end of the hall maintains its original tongue-and-groove wood floors while the east end has been covered with vinyl composition tile. Many of the classrooms also maintain their original wood floors. Windows are also present between the classrooms and hall in the west end of the building. These wooden casement windows probably provided better air circulation in the warmer months. Much of the original classroom fabric is also evident with original blackboard frames, wood baseboards, and plaster walls. The classroom building is a contributing resource on the Massey Hill campus illustrating the expansion of the school during the mid-twentieth century and the work of William Henry Deitrick of Raleigh, and Basil Lasilets of Fayetteville.

Gymnasium, 1947, contributing

William Henry Deitrick also designed the gymnasium. The classically-influenced brick building is located just northwest of the main school building. The gymnasium is a large one-story, pedimented gable-front building with a projecting one-story, five-bay, one-room deep, hip-roof entrance area on the gabled end featuring arched windows with keystones and brick quoins. A slightly projecting pedimented pavilion contains the primary entrance consisting of three double-leaf doors surmounted by fanlights. The building is six-bays deep. The side elevations are terminated by recessed round arched entrance openings at both gable ends; these bays are highlighted by brick quoins. Four metal casement windows make up the remaining bays on the south elevation; today those window openings have been painted to shield light. The fenestration on the north side is still exposed. The rear or west elevation is similar to the facade and features a large one-story, pedimented gable-roof with lunette window. An eight-bay, one-story, hip-roof wing extends from the main block. The main entrance opens into a lobby area with three sets of double-leaf wood panel doors opening into the gymnasium. Tongue-and-groove hardwood floors, exposed brick walls, and an exposed metal truss ceiling compose the finishing materials. Wood bleachers, approved by the Cumberland County Board of Education in December 1948, line both sides of the gymnasium. The rear portion of the gym is divided into girls and boys dressing and locker rooms. The gymnasium retains a high degree of integrity making it a fine example of a mid-twentieth century gymnasium building and the work of Raleigh architect, William Henry Deitrick.

Athletic Hut, ca. 1940, contributing

A one-story, six-bay, side-gable, frame portable classroom or hut is located at the rear of the gym. A handicap ramp built of wood leads to the front entrance. The central entrance with shed-roof door hood

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

is flanked by two sets of three, nine-over-nine double-hung windows. Exposed rafter ends and weatherboard siding also adorn the structure.

Band Hut, ca. 1970, noncontributing

The second hut is also a side-gable frame structure but it is sheathed with vertical siding and dates to the 1970s.

Athletic Field, ca. 1941/ 1945, contributing

In 1941 the Cumberland County Board of Education sought additional land for a playground at Massey Hill School. The land was purchased directly behind the school and was used as a playground and in 1945 developed into the school's athletic field. Today, the field is still present behind the school although a portion of it has become additional parking. There is no original playground equipment or bleachers on the field. A fence is behind the baseball diamond but does not appear to be original.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary:

The Massey Hill School meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion A for its association with the educational history of Fayetteville and Cumberland County, North Carolina in the twentieth century. Massey Hill was predominately a mill village community in the early twentieth century. The Massey Hill School represents the importance of education in the 1920s and the development of the educational system in Cumberland County. The building has served as a school since it opened in 1925. The period of significance begins with the construction of the school and ends in 1954, at the fifty-year mark since the continued use as a school does not meet the criterion for exceptional significance. The Massey Hill School also fulfills Criterion C for architecture, as the work of Stiles S. Dixon, AIA, a local Fayetteville architect who designed the Massey Hill School in the Classical Revival style of architecture. Later additions to the school campus include a classroom building (circa 1938/1947/1948) designed first by William Henry Deitrick of Raleigh, North Carolina and later addition by local Fayetteville architect Basil Lasilets, and gymnasium (circa 1947) also designed by William Henry Deitrick of Raleigh, North Carolina and contributes to the significance of the Massey Hill School campus.

Education Context and Historical Background:

There were several schools and academies within the city of Fayetteville before 1900. The first school in Fayetteville, Fayetteville Academy for Males and Females, opened in 1784 and was incorporated in 1799 (The Fayetteville Observer, 10/13//1963). In addition to Fayetteville Academy, three other schools operated during the first half of the nineteenth century including Ravenscroft School, Donaldson Academy, and a private kindergarten. Outside of Fayetteville in the county there were thirty-seven rural schools in session for an average term of three months (Dicks, p. xiii).

Public education did not become a priority in Fayetteville until after the Civil War. In 1867, the Howard School was formed to educate African Americans (Oates, p. 476-477). The Howard School was later named the State Colored Normal School, and is now known as Fayetteville State University. In 1878, Fayetteville Graded Schools were established within the city operating in the Seminary Building on Hay Street, at Donaldson Academy, and in a schoolhouse on Hawley Lane (Michael, p. E9). There were fifty-one schools for white children and thirty-seven schools for African American children operating in Cumberland County by 1880 (Dicks, p. xiii).

Massey Hill, located approximately two miles south of the city of Fayetteville, is a community developed during the late nineteenth century around three mills: Holt-Morgan Mill circa 1898, Tolar-Hart Mill circa 1900, and Victory Mill circa 1906. The area was named for the Massey family who had owned a majority of the land in the area since the late eighteenth century. Development occurred around the (former) Southern Plank Road (now Southern Avenue) that divides the area east/west. In 1897, the first public

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

school in Massey Hill, part of the Pearce's Mill School District, was held in a two-room house on Lumberton Road where Miss Hattie Carver taught fifteen students. (Oates, p. 464). A.M. Waddell, Sr. taught first through ninth grades in two rooms of a two-story house in Massey Hill during the 1898-1899 school year (The Fayetteville Observer, April 26, 1947, p.7).

The state appropriated funds for the first time in 1899 and public education gained advancement after the turn of the twentieth century. In order to maintain small, poor schools for the required four-month term the state provided a needy fund under the State School Law of 1901 (Dicks, p. 11). There was no school in Massey Hill during 1899-1900, but classes resumed in the Massey Hill Baptist Church on Southern Avenue from 1900 to 1902 (The Fayetteville Observer, April 26, 1947, p.7). A three-room school was built just west of the Baptist Church and served the community from 1902 to the summer of 1904 when it burned, forcing the students back to Massey Hill Baptist for classes (Ibid). Again the community built a new two-story school in 1908, which required two additions by 1920, and had moved some classes back to the Baptist church by 1923 (Ibid). Communities countywide were experiencing educational and population growth at a fast pace. Enrollment increased; in 1900-1901 there were 6,218 total enrolled and in 1904-1905 there were 8,190 students enrolled in Cumberland County Schools (Dicks, p. 17).

Statewide laws were also making a difference for education in rural communities and cities alike. In 1907 the General Assembly provided for the establishment of public high schools and appropriated funds to support local efforts (Ibid, p. 27). This was the same year that the first state-supported high schools were open. In Cumberland County, the first state-supported high schools were open in Godwin (three-year school), Hope Mills (two-year school), and Stedman (two-year school) (Ibid, p, 28). Hope Mills became part of Eastover School in the 1915-1916 school year and by 1917 there were six public and two private high schools for white children in the city of Fayetteville and /or Cumberland County. School funds continued to be set aside for improving school projects; in 1905-1906 the fund was \$35,555.73 for the city and county and by 1920 it was up to \$155,650.00 (Ibid, p. 39). In the 1919-1920-school term there were three schools listed in the Pearce's Mill school district: Massey Hill and Hollybrook for white children, and Pearce's Mill for African American children. Massey Hill had a total of six teachers; Hollybrook and Pearce's Mill had one teacher at each school (Ibid, p. 43).

The consolidation movement in the public schools in North Carolina reached its height in the decade between 1920 and 1930. Rural areas throughout the state consolidated several one-room schools into one large central school. In Cumberland County the Gray's Creek community was the first township to vote for a consolidated school; they were followed by Seventy-First Township (Ibid, p. 53). The County Board of Education applied for loans from the State Special Building Board to assist with construction costs of the consolidated schools including a \$4,000.00 loan for Massey Hill School (Ibid, p. 56). On November 12, 1923, S.W. Carroll and wife and Berta Carroll, et al. transferred land to the Cumberland County Board of Education (Deed Book 300, Page 304). The deed allowed that the Carrolls could reside on the land until February 1924. An article in The Fayetteville Observer, on January 5, 1924, reported that, "The new school building which is to be erected on Massey Hill at the approximate cost of \$75,000.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

The building will contain 15 rooms and an auditorium and is to be finished in brick, limestone, and concrete. It will be one of the show places of Cumberland County when completed and will be on a par with the Fayetteville high school.” The architect, Stiles Dixon reported that he was working on the Seventy-First School simultaneously. On February 12, 1924, the Fayetteville Observer reported that the Massey Hill School contract was awarded to Carolina Construction Company of Hamlet, North Carolina with a bid of \$78,807. Massey Hill School opened in the fall of 1925 to teach grades K – 11. The grand brick building was constructed to house several classrooms, a cafeteria, and an auditorium.

Enrollment at Massey Hill continued to grow, requiring more room for its students. In 1934, Home Economics became part of the curriculum in all of the rural schools beginning with Massey Hill (Dicks, p. 96). In 1938, the county accepted aid from the Federal Government to assist with school buildings at Spring Lake and Sunnyside, and additions to Massey Hill. In 1938, a separate elementary school building designed by William H. Deitrick was built adjacent to the school to the south.

In the 1940 Operation of Plant and Sanitation Survey conducted by the State School Commission and State Board of Health, Principal Wade M. Jenkins, described the campus and reported that there were two brick buildings on the campus. The main school building contained an auditorium that measured fifty feet by 104 feet. A cafeteria was located in the basement of the main building and served a total of two hundred pupils a day. The second brick building was the elementary school building built in 1938 with six classrooms. The principal reported that in 1940 there were 733 elementary students and 183 high school students enrolled at Massey Hill.

By the middle of the twentieth century Massey Hill was again in need of more room. In 1947, plans for an additional four classrooms to the elementary wing were designed by Fayetteville architect, Basil Lasilets and completed in 1948. In addition, William H. Deitrick, was selected to design the plans for a new gymnasium completed in 1947.

The overall appearance of the campus has not changed since the 1940s additions. However, changes in the community influenced activity at Massey Hill School. The mills provided the economic base in the area for the majority of the twentieth century even during two World Wars and the Great Depression. The city of Fayetteville had annexed most of Massey Hill by 1958 (Fayetteville Historic Resources Commission, p. 3). The decade of the seventies was especially hard for the Massey Hill community; the textile industry began to falter, and all three of the mills closed their doors between 1975 and 1978. The last high school class graduated from Massey Hill in 1972. The school opened as a junior high school the following fall, and since has served as an alternative school. In 1998, the name was changed to Massey Hill Classical High School, and it houses grades nine through twelve. Some changes have been made to the school since 1998, including replacing the windows, an exterior lift (2000), and an elevator (2001) to keep the school up-to-date (Massey Hill Classical School History, p. 2). The school remains a viable part of the community it was built to serve over seventy-five years ago.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

Although Massey Hill was built to accommodate a growing population several other schools were completed during this time as part of the consolidated school movement. The Seventy-First School was completed in 1924 in the Seventy-First Township west of Fayetteville. It has also been annexed into the city of Fayetteville and serves as a Classical Middle School. Gray's Creek Consolidated School was completed in 1921 but burned in 1957. Linden Consolidated School was completed around 1927 but is no longer in use. Stedman Consolidated School, also designed by Stiles S. Dixon, and a smaller one-story brick school building was completed in 1926 and is currently used as an elementary school for the Cumberland County Schools. Massey Hill School is an excellent example of an early twentieth century school in North Carolina and as an important link to the history of education in Massey Hill and Cumberland County.

Architecture Context:

Massey Hill School is an excellent example of a school built during the early to mid-twentieth century in North Carolina. It is representative of the Classical Revival style of architecture and designed by local architect Stiles S. Dixon, AIA. Massey Hill School maintains a high degree of integrity with respect to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meets the requirements for Criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

During the consolidation era, the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction had fourteen divisions to supervise every aspect of the school system, including Schoolhouse Planning. John Blair was the State's supervisor for the Schoolhouse Planning Division. Blair authored a report titled, Schoolhouse Planning in North Carolina, which described in detail how a school should be sited, built, and landscaped. It was his belief that schools should be built on large tracts of land (between six and twelve acres), in a prominent place within the community, and built of brick, stone, and concrete in order to instill a sense of pride within the community (Unknown author, p. 15). The consolidated school facilitated the needs of the community including adult and continuing education, musical and theatrical events, community organizations, and athletic events and soon became the center of community life (Sumner, p. 4). It was also recommended that as much space as possible be designated for instruction, at least fifty percent of the school's square footage (Ibid, p. 13).

Architect Stiles S. Dixon, of Fayetteville designed the Massey Hill School with those requirements in mind. The monumental two-story, red brick building is sited on Southern Avenue near the intersection with Trade Street in Massey Hill south of Fayetteville. It is representative of the model described by John Blair. Designed in the Classical Revival style of architecture, the school evokes a sense of importance and stature within this mill community. A monumental pedimented portico is the focal point of the façade and has inscribed on the entablature, "Massey Hill School." The original school plan incorporated a cafeteria, auditorium, office, and sixteen classrooms. The only areas not used for instruction in the plan were the halls, offices and cafeteria. The floorplan at Massey Hill remains intact although the auditorium has been converted for use as a media center. In addition to the plan, original tongue-and-groove wood

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

floors, plaster walls, plaster ceilings, wood baseboards, crown moldings, and original transoms are all still evident in the school's interior. Some of the corridors and classroom floors have been covered with vinyl tile while the principal's office has been carpeted. The stairwells are intact with wood stairs, plain wooden newel posts, and balustrades. Many of the ceilings maintain their original height and plaster finish while some have been lowered with acoustical tile. The changes at Massey Hill School do not detract from its importance as a model of the consolidated school movement in Cumberland County or its significance as a Classical Revival-style school building.

A local professional architect, Stiles S. Dixon (1891-1936), designed the Massey Hill School in addition to several other schools in Cumberland County. Dixon attended the Donaldson Academy and Fayetteville High School before attending the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the University of Pennsylvania. He was awarded membership into the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1921. Dixon worked as an associate architect for several important projects including the Prince Charles Hotel (NR 1983) and the Cumberland County Courthouse (NR 1979). He also completed residential commissions. In addition to Massey Hill School, he also designed the Linden School (1923), Seventy-First Consolidated School (1924), and the Stedman School (1926).

Several schools were built in Cumberland County during the 1920s. Only Massey Hill, Seventy-First, and Stedman are still in use. Dixon executed the design of the schools in varying styles of architecture, of the four only Linden and Massey Hill are Classical Revival style. The others are executed in popular styles of the time. Seventy-First and Massey Hill are both monumental structures designed in Revival styles, however Massey Hill is a Classical Revival style, whereas Seventy-First is a restrained version of the Collegiate Gothic. Both schools are similar in regard to their interior floor plans, building materials, and building shapes. Both schools have evolved and grown to include additional buildings. Both of the secondary buildings at Massey Hill were built in the 1930s and 1940s and maintain a high degree of integrity and are still in use. The secondary buildings at Seventy-First were built in the 1940s and 1950s and also maintain a high degree of integrity and are also in use.

The Linden School, though no longer in use, is architecturally similar to Massey Hill. Also built as a consolidated-era school, the Linden School was built to serve the small community of Linden in northern Cumberland County. Designed by Stiles Dixon in 1923 it may be described as the predecessor to Massey Hill. The Linden School is a three-story, brick building with a full-height columned portico and central entrance. However, the Linden School did not expand like Massey Hill over the years and today consists of only the main school building without additions.

The Stedman Consolidated School was built in 1926 and was also designed by Stiles Dixon. Stedman is a small town east of the city of Fayetteville near the Sampson County line. The Stedman School is an excellent example of a one-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style school building. It is a u-shaped building with parapet walls, and round arched windows. The Stedman School is still in use as an elementary school for the town of Stedman

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 10

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 11

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 12

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

Boundary Description

The boundary that encompasses the Massey Hill School property includes approximately 6.6 acres at 1058 Southern Avenue identified in the Cumberland County Real Estate records as Parcel I.D. Number 0436-16-3379.

Boundary Justification

The boundary described above includes the parcel historically associated with the school, and includes the school building, its associated buildings and landscape features.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 13

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

Photographs

The following information pertains to all photographs

Photographer: Michelle A. Michael

Date: In Parentheses

Location of Negatives: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC

- A. View of façade Massey Hill School (2001)
- B. View of north (side) elevation (2004).
- C. View of west (rear) elevation (2004).
- D. View of south (side) elevation (2001)
- E. View of Gymnasium (east) façade and south elevation (2001).
- F. View of Classroom building façade and north elevation (2004)
- G. Interior view of main entrance to school (2003)
- H. Interior view of first floor hall (2003).
- I. Interior view of stair (2003).
- J. Interior view of Gymnasium doors to lobby (2003).
- K. Interior view of hall in classroom building (2003).

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National Park Service

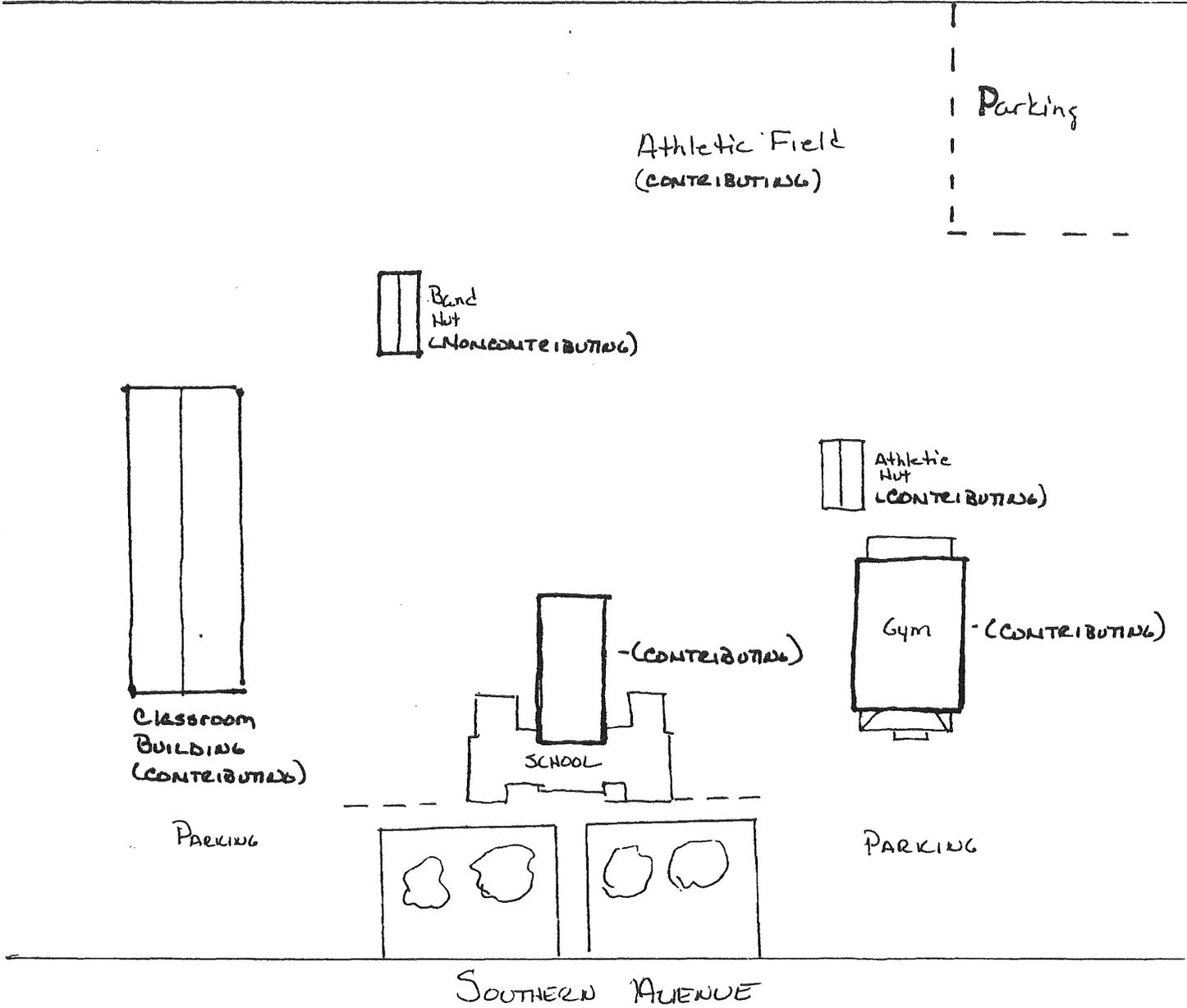
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Site Plan Page 14

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

Not to Scale

CAMDEN ROAD



Parking

Athletic Field
(CONTRIBUTING)

Band
Hut
(NON-CONTRIBUTING)

Classroom
BUILDING
(CONTRIBUTING)

PARKING

SCHOOL
(CONTRIBUTING)

Athletic
Hut
(CONTRIBUTING)

Gym (CONTRIBUTING)

PARKING

SOUTHERN AVENUE



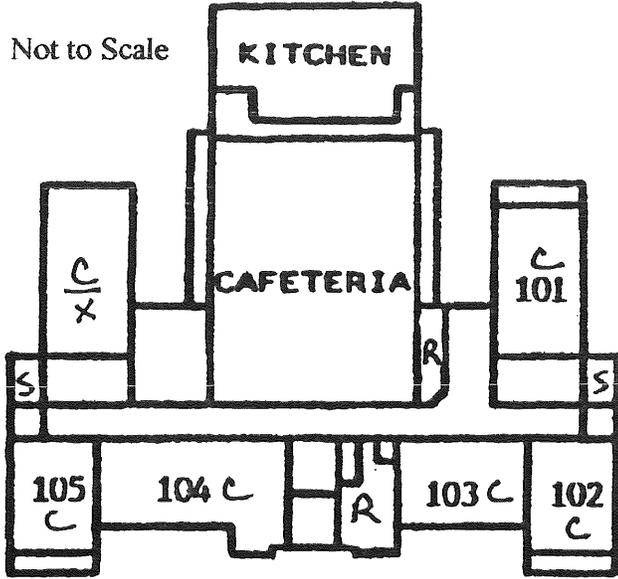
United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

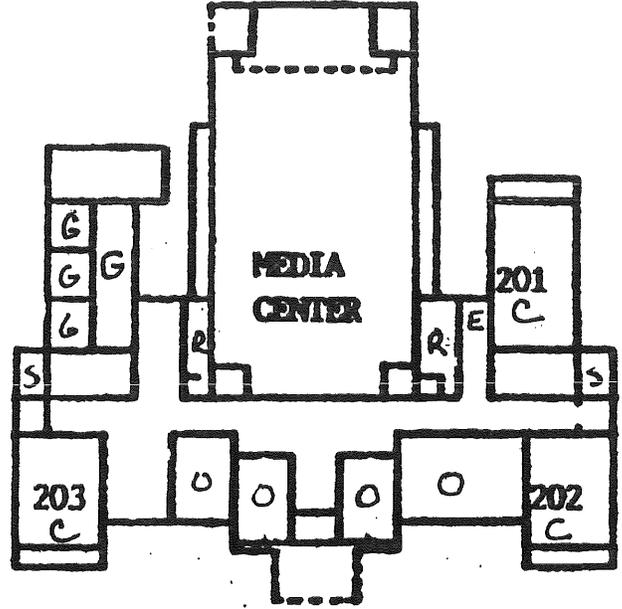
Section number Floorplan Page 15

Massey Hill School
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

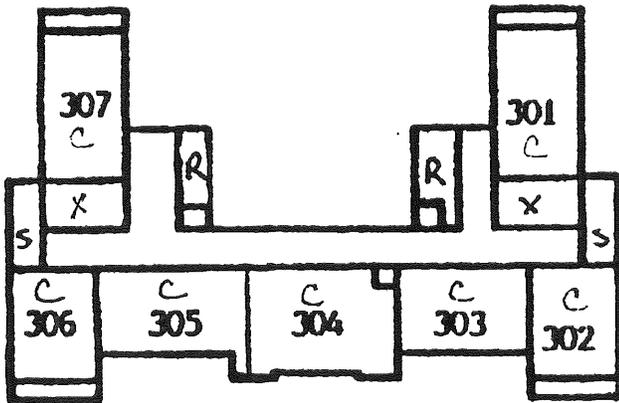
Not to Scale



Basement



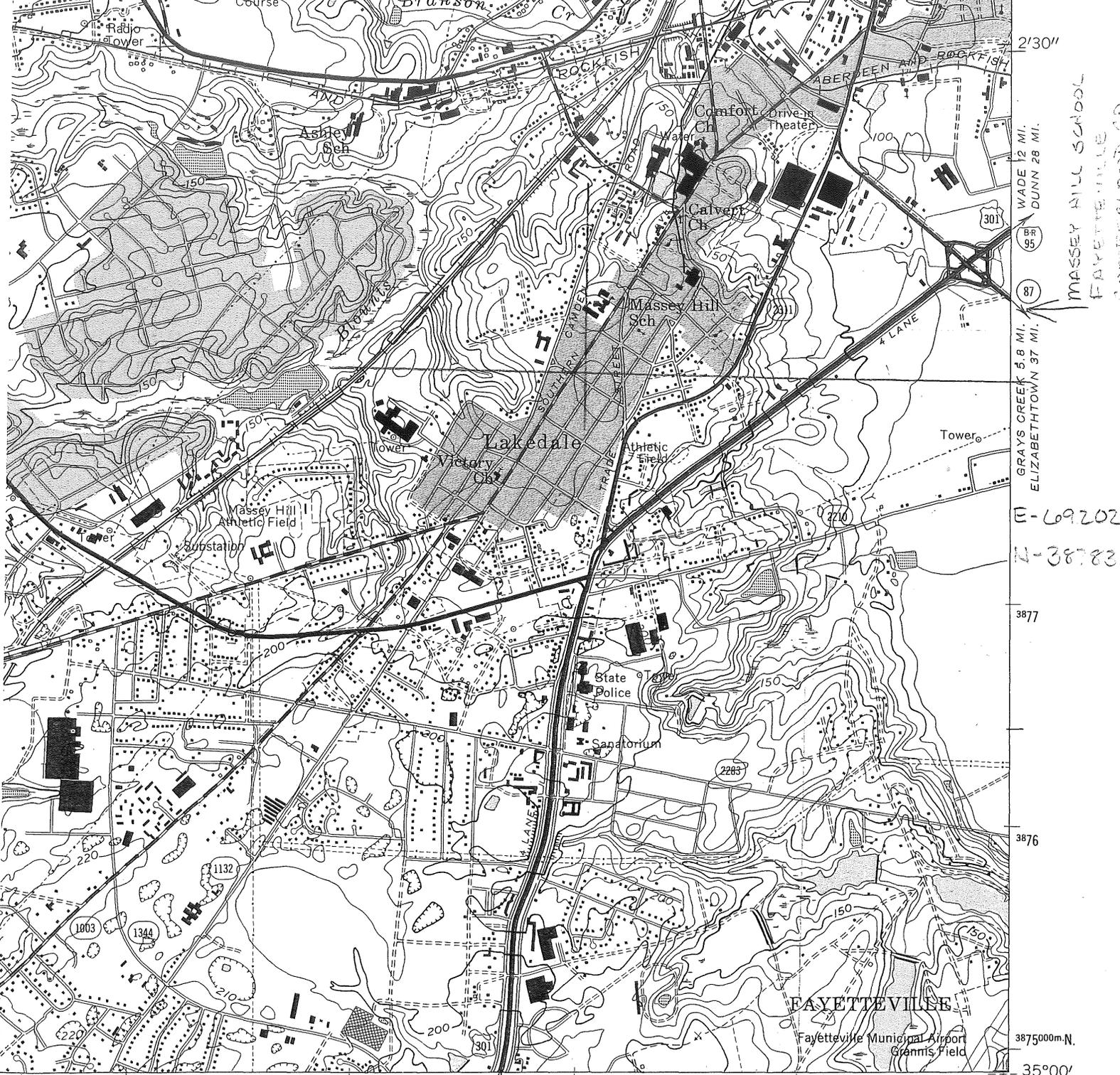
First Floor



Second Floor

- R = Restroom
- O = Office
- G = Guidance Area
- E = Elevator
- S = Stairs
- C = Classroom
- X = Storage





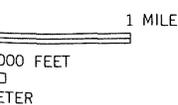
2130"
 WADE 12 MI.
 DUNN 28 MI.
 BR 95
 87
 MASSEY HILL SCHOOL
 FAYETTEVILLE
 COMBESLAND CO.

GRAY'S CREEK 5.8 MI.
 ELIZABETHTOWN 37 MI.
 6-69202
 1-387836

3877
 3876
 3875000m.N.
 35°00'
 78°52'30"

4 MI. 690 55' ARDULUSA 2.6 MI. BR 95 SAINT PAULS (JUNC. N.C. 20) 15 MI. 692

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1987 693000m.E.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled by the Geological Survey in cooperation with State of North Carolina agencies from aerial photographs taken 1984 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1987

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

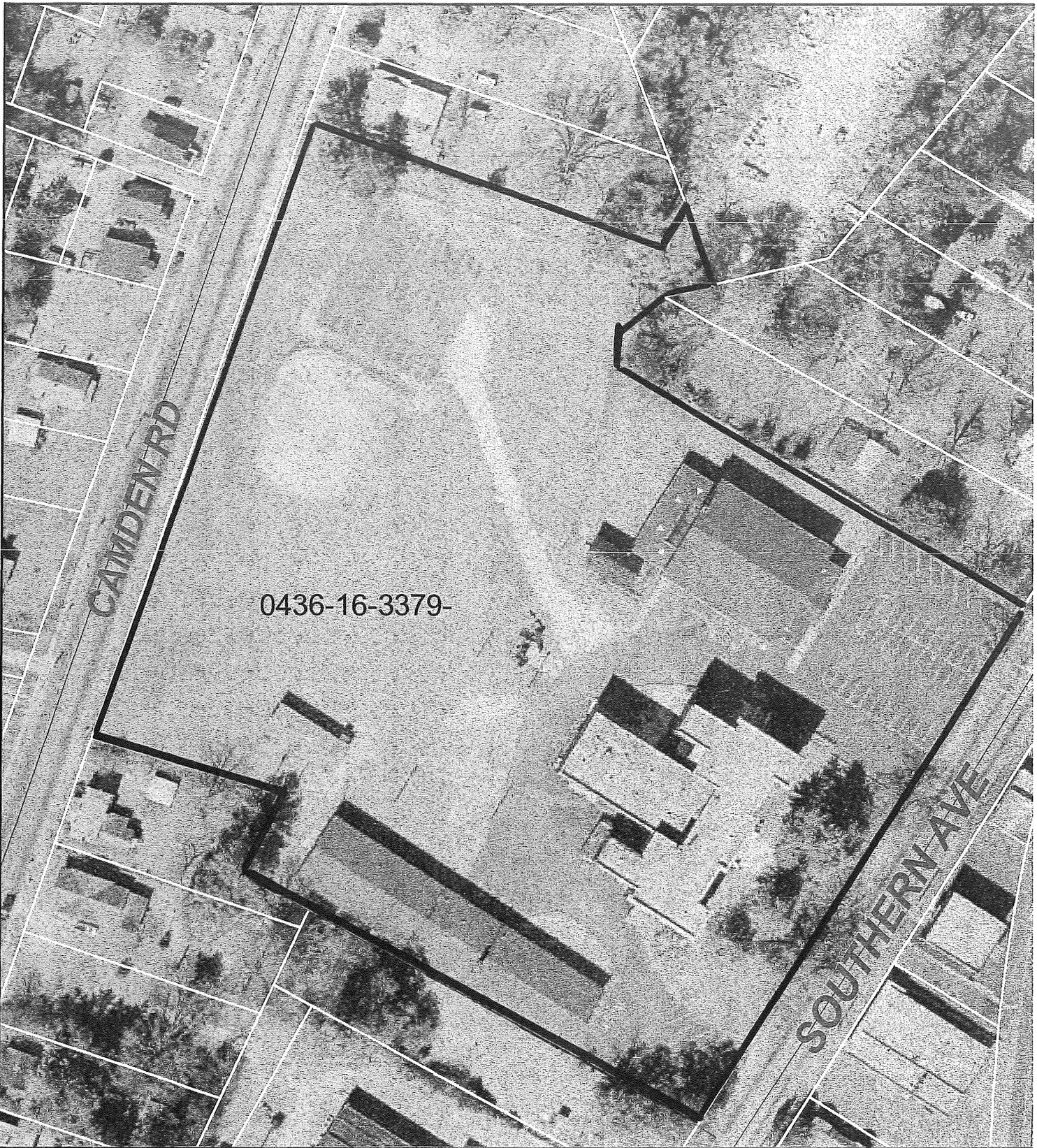
- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
 SW/4 FAYETTEVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE
 35078-A8-TF-024

1957
 PHOTOREVISED 1987
 DMA 5254 III SW—SERIES V842

ICEDAR CREEK
 5233 N. NE
 4-16-82E-209-D NBST

QUEST



MASSEY HILL SCHOOL
1062 SOUTHERN AVE
FAYETTEVILLE, CUMBERLAND CO., NC

SITE MAP



- Streets
- Water
- Parcel Lines
- Parcels (USE THIS ONE)

100 0 100 Feet



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