

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 Seventy-First Consolidated School

other names/site number Seventy-First Classical Middle School

2. Location

street & number 6830 Raeford Road not for publication N/A  
city or town Fayetteville vicinity N/A  
state North Carolina code NC county Cumberland code 483 051 zip code 27591-9598

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 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:

____ entered in the National Register ____ See continuation sheet.	_____ Signature of the Keeper	_____ Date of Action
____ determined eligible for the National Register ____ See continuation sheet.	_____ Signature of the Keeper	_____ Date of Action
____ determined not eligible for the National Register	_____ Signature of the Keeper	_____ Date of Action
____ removed from the National Register	_____ Signature of the Keeper	_____ Date of Action
____ other (explain): _____	_____ Signature of the Keeper	_____ Date of Action

**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	4	buildings
1	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
5	5	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)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals:  
Collegiate Gothic

**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.

**Areas of Significance**

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

(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

Deitrick, William, AIA

**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

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** Approximately 12 +/- Acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 17 681670 3879000  
Zone Easting Northing  
2 17 681720 3878810

3 17 681490 3878730  
Zone Easting Northing  
4 17 681460 3878980  
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**

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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

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**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**

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

name Cumberland County Board of Education

street & number PO Box 2357 telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Fayetteville state NC zip code 28302

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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 2050

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Seventy-First Consolidated School  
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC

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### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

#### Summary:

The 1924 Seventy-First Consolidated School, located at 6830 Raeford Road, is on the western side of the city of Fayetteville. Situated on the northwest corner of School Road and Raeford Road, the brick school building is set well back on the site and faces Raeford Road to the south. Raeford Road, also known as U.S. 401, is a four-lane highway that connects Fayetteville to the town of Raeford approximately fifteen miles west. Most of the surrounding area has been annexed by the city of Fayetteville, and has been developed in the last twenty years as residential subdivisions, strip malls and stores. The Seventy-First School remains in use as a classical middle school and is owned by the Cumberland County Board of Education. The Seventy-First School complex includes a brick consolidated school building, Glendale School, a cafeteria building, a gymnasium, a frame shelter, and four portable classrooms.

#### Setting:

Seventy-First School faces south on the north side of Raeford Road (U.S. 401) on the western edge of the city of Fayetteville in Cumberland County, North Carolina. The brick school building is set back on a grassy lot shaded by large mature trees. A circa 1954 cafeteria is connected to the school building by a breezeway and is located just east of the school building. A parking lot occupies the northeast corner of the lot and is accessible by School Road and Raeford Road. A bus parking lot is behind the cafeteria accessible by School Road. The brick gymnasium was built west of the school in 1953 and maintains its original use. An earlier circa 1897 frame school building is located behind the brick school to the north. A frame shelter and four portable classrooms are behind the brick school building. The rear (north) property line of the school lot is buffered by a row of pine trees, the east line is School Road, the south line is Raeford Road, and the western line is between the Loyd E. Auman Elementary School (1986) building, not included in this nomination, and the gymnasium building (1953). The rear property line of the school property is separated and buffered from a late twentieth century subdivision by a group of mature pine trees. The new Seventy-First High School (1962) is across School Road on a separate parcel of land to the east.

#### Seventy-First School, 1924/1938/1949, contributing

The brick Seventy-First School is designed in a restrained Collegiate Gothic-style of architecture popular in North Carolina in the 1920s. It is a two-story, modified H-shaped building with a nine-bay main block flanked by two one-bay projecting wings. Slightly crenellated parapet walls adorn the rooflines of the main block and the wings, evoking a Gothic feeling. The wings are simply adorned with large brick panels delineated by a border of soldier-course brick. A rowlock course of brick is continues from the top of the panel and is follows the perimeter of the building. The central entrance contains a pair of half-glazed doors surmounted by an arched transom. It is surrounded by limestone with recessed panel and

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raised crest detailing. The window configuration includes single and tripartite windows that were replaced by the school board in the 1990s. Most of the replacement windows are twelve-over-twelve or nine-over-nine double-hung sash. However, four windows are narrow six-light casement windows. These four are symmetrically placed on either side of the three-bay entrance section on the first and second floor. The brick is laid in running bond on all elevations, except for the auditorium which is five-to-one common bond.

The west side elevation is two bays of three-part windows and a stair. The west stairwell is outside the main school building similar to enclosed or screened porches with brick walls and openings on the first and second floor for ventilation and light. Metal screen is used to infill the openings of the second floor stairwell. A wing projects from the side of this elevation to the west. The height of the wing is not quite as tall as the original building. It contains three sets of paired windows on both floors of the front elevation, one door on each floor and exterior stair on the west elevation, and three sets of paired windows and a single window on each floor of the rear or north elevation. The rear elevation exposes the alterations made to the building as the school grew. The original block is visible and composed of the main block flanked by two projecting end wings. A large addition projects from the main block and contains the auditorium which was enlarged in 1937. Concrete stairs framed with brick exit the building at five locations, one from the rear, and two from each side.

The east wing of the school building was added in 1938, it is a two-story brick wing similar to that on the west side which was added in 1949. It too is recessed behind the main block and connects at the stairwell. However, this wing is the same height as the original building and has a single window and paired window on the both floors of the front elevation, three bays on the east elevation, and no fenestration on the rear elevation. A simple, flat-roofed breezeway connects the southeast corner of the school building to the circa 1954 cafeteria building.

The interior of Seventy-First School is remarkably intact for a school that has been in continuous use since 1925. A narrow entrance hall with three steps leads from the front doors to the first floor hall; a long hall runs east to west the length of the building, perpendicular to the entrance. The administrative offices are located directly east of the entrance across the hall from the (former) auditorium. The offices are finished with plaster walls, half-glazed doors with transoms and carpet. The hall door to the principal's office has been replaced with a solid wood door. Five original classrooms are evident in the original portion of the first floor; one of these has been converted into a teacher workroom. Two bathrooms are also on the main floor and are finished with quarry tile, ceramic tile wainscot and porcelain sinks. A wooden half-glazed door capped by a transom marks the entrance to each classroom. A stair is found at the east and west ends of the original building. Marked by a pair of double doors, the enclosed stair halls are outside the original main block. The second floor has a long hall flanked by six original classrooms. Tongue-and-groove wood floors, plaster walls, and dropped acoustical tile ceilings finish the interior of the school. The typical classroom is approximately twenty feet by thirty feet and includes a window wall with at least one other wall occupied by a blackboard.

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The auditorium is located in the center of the first floor on the north side of the hall. The room has been converted into a library and audiovisual center but maintains a high degree of integrity. The original floors remain, as does the original decorative metal ceiling complete with cornice. Also evident is the original stage area; this area has been partitioned off to provide storage but the stage and its original side entrances remain intact. Most of the school's character-defining significant interior features remain intact and the original exterior configuration is extant and clearly read today.

Two classroom wings have been added to Seventy-First School. The first was added in 1938 to the east side and contained two rooms, one for each floor. These rooms were built as a library and science room. A two-story wing was added to west side of the building in 1949 to house an additional four classrooms.

**Glendale School, 1897/1951, contributing**

The Glendale School was constructed in 1897 as a two-room school to serve the Glendale community. It was one of nine area schools that were consolidated in 1924 to become the Seventy-First School. The presence of the Glendale School on the campus of the Seventy-First School is significant as the oldest school on its original campus from this area of Cumberland County. The first school at the site began as a one-room, one-story, frame school building. This structure was still on the campus in 1947 and is described in an article published in the March 8, 1947 edition of The Fayetteville Observer as an unpainted tenant house. This "tenant house" is no longer on the property and a record of its demolition could not be found. A second school, known as the Glendale School, was built on the property around 1897. It was a gable-and-wing building with a prominent two-story, pyramidal entrance and bell tower. In 1924 the school was replaced by a new, modern brick structure with several classrooms and an auditorium. The Glendale School continued to be used as a classroom and cafeteria for the new consolidated school.

Originally located next to Raeford Road, east of the consolidated school, it was moved to its present location in 1951. It was remodeled at this time into its current Colonial Revival style. The two-room gable-and-wing building was reconfigured into a two-room side-gable building. Both gable ends maintain the tripartite vents that are evident in documentary photographs. The biggest change was the removal of the entrance tower and the addition of an attached three-bay pedimented porch with incorporated fanlight and four fluted square posts. The central six-panel entrance door is flanked by fluted pilasters and capped by a five-light transom and entablature. The windows on the west side of the porch are double-hung nine-over-nine wood sash while those on the east are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The rear elevation has three-over-three double-hung sash on the west side and six-over-six double-hung sash on the east side. Also evident is a hip-roof form that terminates about halfway across the length of the gable-end building.

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The interior of the Glendale School is unchanged from its 1951 remodeling. An entrance hall flanked by two small bathrooms opens into a large classroom finished with plaster walls, wood floors, and plaster ceilings. A small cloakroom separates this classroom from the earlier east classroom. The east classroom is finished with wood floors and bead board walls and ceilings. The exterior is finished with weatherboard and capped by an asphalt shingle roof. The Glendale School is a contributing building on the Seventy-First campus as it too is significant under Criterion A for its part in the educational history of Cumberland County.

**Gymnasium, 1953, contributing**

The gymnasium is a large rectangular-shaped, one-story, one-bay, brick building with a flat roof. It is located southwest of the school building and faces east. The central entrance bay is composed of a double-leaf door surrounded by undivided transom and sidelights. A shallow lobby area is finished with quarry tile floors and painted brick walls. The lobby opens into the gymnasium which is finished with wood floors, painted brick walls, and exposed metal structural ceiling. The gymnasium is a contributing building to the school complex and is evidence of the continued use and growth of the Seventy-First School campus and changes in educational policies.

**Cafeteria/Classroom Building, 1951 / 1952 contributing**

In 1951, a cafeteria was added to the Seventy-First complex in the form of a flat-roof, rectangular-shaped building of brick and concrete block. The next year the Board of Education approved additional classrooms at Seventy-First. The result is the modern L-shaped building immediately east of the Seventy-First School. It is joined to the school by an open metal breezeway with a flat roof. The building faces the Seventy-First School to the west. The facade is composed of a single, half-glazed door and ribbons of horizontal-light metal casement windows, a total of fifty-six windows in seven bays. Four of the windows have been infilled and painted white. A half-glazed door on the north elevation is centered in conjunction with the hall that leads through the building. The central hall, which is finished with concrete block walls, vinyl composition tile floors, and acoustical tile ceilings, accesses seven classrooms and two offices as well as the cafeteria. The cafeteria is located on the south end of the building.

**Shelter, 2001, noncontributing**

A simple framed shelter with side-gable roof was built behind the school building in 2001. The shelter protects several picnic tables and appears to serve for outdoor dining or class parties. The ceiling is finished in pine bead board.

**Portable Classroom # 1, circa 1945, contributing**

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This simple one-story, three-bay, side-gable frame structure is sheathed with German siding. Fenestration includes a six-panel door, a flat door, and double-hung six-over-six wood sash windows.

**Portable Classroom # 2, circa 1975, noncontributing**

The newest of the four classrooms, this one-story, four-bay, side-gable, frame building has double-hung one-over-one sash windows and plyboard siding.

**Portable Classroom # 3, circa 1970, noncontributing**

Vertical metal sheathing covers the exterior of this side-gable, four-bay, frame classroom building. The windows are one-over-one horizontal light windows. Two entrance doors are evident on opposite ends of the façade. A handicap ramp allows access to the east entrance.

**Portable Classroom # 4, circa 1945, contributing**

This simple one-story, three-bay, side-gable frame structure is sheathed with German siding. Fenestration includes a six-panel door and double-hung six-over-six wood sash windows. This classroom is similar to classroom number one.

**Athletic Field, circa 1941, contributing**

A simple athletic field is located behind Seventy-First School. It does not have any playground equipment, bleachers or lights. An unlined baseball diamond and later chain link fence are the only evidence of this field. On January 6, 1941, the Cumberland County Board of Education voted to purchase additional land for playgrounds at Seventy-First, Massey Hill and Sunnyside.

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Summary:

The Seventy-First Consolidated School meets the National Register of Historic Places Criterion A for its association with the history of education in Cumberland County, North Carolina. The construction of the Seventy-First School in 1924 is representative of the consolidation era of education in North Carolina that took place during the first quarter of the twentieth century. In western Cumberland County, six one-room county schools, including Glendale, Raymount, Kornbow, McPherson, Westover, and Galatia, were consolidated as Seventy-First School in 1924. Seventy-First School has served as school since its construction in 1924 and is currently used as a classical school for Cumberland County. Also on the property is Glendale School, constructed in 1897, which was moved a short distance behind Seventy-First School in 1951 and substantially remodeled at that time. Glendale School meets Criteria Consideration B because it maintains its association with Seventy-First School and has gained significance as part of Seventy-First School at its current location. The Seventy-First School also meets National Register Criterion C for architecture. Designed by local Fayetteville architect, Stiles S. Dixon, it is an excellent example of the restrained Collegiate Gothic style of architecture popular in the mid 1920s through the 1930s. The period of significance begins with the construction of the Seventy-First School in 1924, and not with the construction of Glendale School in 1897 since the Glendale School was substantially altered in 1951 and exhibits the appearance of a mid-twentieth century school building. The period of significance ends in 1954, at the fifty-year mark since its continued use as a school does not meet the Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance.

#### Education Context and Historical Background:

The Fayetteville Academy for Males and Females, the first school in Fayetteville, opened in 1784 and incorporated in 1799 (*The Fayetteville Observer*, 10/13/1963). Several academies financed by private subscriptions during the first half of the nineteenth century included Fayetteville Academy, Ravenscroft School, and Donaldson Academy, as well as a kindergarten. There were 76 separate districts in rural Cumberland County where 37 schools were taught for three-month terms (Dicks, p. xiii). Public education began in Fayetteville following the end of the Civil War. The Howard School was formed in 1867 to educate African Americans (Oates, p. 476-477). Later named the State Colored Normal School, Howard School is now part of the University of North Carolina system and is known as Fayetteville State University. In 1878, the Fayetteville Graded Schools were established within the city operating in the Seminary Building on Hay Street, at the Donaldson Academy, and in a schoolhouse on Hawley Lane (Michael, p. E9). Schools were also located in the county; by 1880, there were fifty-one schools for white children and thirty-seven schools for African American children operating in Cumberland County (Dicks, p. xiii). In 1899 the state appropriated funds for public schools for the first time, and in Cumberland County that year, there were seventy-five rural schools for whites and sixty-five schools for

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African Americans (Ibid). In Seventy-First Township in Cumberland County, there were two schools operating at this time: Raymount, circa 1889; and Glendale, circa 1897.

Education in North Carolina advanced after the turn of the twentieth century as a result of the support from the State. Between 1903 and 1905, nine new schools were built within Cumberland County and thirty were repaired (Dicks, p. 13). In 1910, Central School, Person Street School, and Haymount School were all built in Fayetteville to educate the white children. All of these schools have since been demolished. The city built the first public school for African American children in 1915 on Orange Street. The Orange Street School (NR1987) is a brick structure now used as a museum of African American history and community center.

The movement to consolidate Cumberland County's rural schools began in 1920. The first township to vote for a consolidated school was Gray's Creek in 1921 (Dicks, p. 53). Seventy-First township was the second to vote in favor of a bond issue to build a consolidated school. However, a dispute over the location of Seventy-First Consolidated School had to be settled by the State Supreme Court and delayed construction of the school. The January 5, 1924 edition of The Fayetteville Observer reported that architect Stiles Dixon was working on many plans including the Prince Charles Hotel, the new Cumberland County Courthouse, the Massey Hill School, and the Seventy-First School. The paper reported:

Another school building to be constructed in Seventy-First township at the approximate cost of \$45,000 will get underway in the early months of the year. This also, while not so large as the Massey Hill building will be a work of architectural and construction art. It will combine many features in its 16 rooms and auditorium. The building will be of brick, limestone, and concrete also.

On April 24, 1924, R. A. McLeod and his wife Lucy Currie McLeod, et al. transferred a five-acre tract to the Board of Education of Cumberland County, North Carolina (Deed Book 307, Page 146). The school opened in November 1924. The new brick building housed fifteen classrooms, an office, and an auditorium. The frame Glendale School was maintained for use as a cafeteria and classroom. Ninety-two high school students and 281 grammar school students were taught in Seventy-First the first year it was opened. The Seventy-First School was named for the Cumberland County Township it served. The township took its name from the 71<sup>st</sup> Highland Regiment, the English defeated this regiment at the battle of Culloden. The township in the western part of the county became home to many members of this regiment who adopted the regimental name for their community (Oates, p. 464).

The Seventy-First School has grown both academically and architecturally since it opened in 1924. In 1937, six projects in the Cumberland County Schools were funded by the WPA (Works Progress Administration); one of them was an addition to the auditorium at Seventy-First (Dicks, p. 86). Home Economics became part of the curriculum in all rural schools beginning with Massey Hill in 1934 (Dicks, p. 96). Agricultural education was introduced to Eastover, Seventy-First, Stedman, and Linden Schools

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between 1935 and 1938 (Ibid). In 1938, the east wing was added to Seventy-First school for library and science room (Hexagon).

In the 1940 Operation of Plant and Sanitation Survey conducted by the State School Commission and State Board of Health, Principal J.W. Coon reported that there were three buildings on the campus. Two were one-story frame buildings and one was a two-story solid masonry building. The school did have an auditorium but did not have a gymnasium. The survey asked if the cafeteria was provided when the school was built? The principal replied, "We use the old school building in use before consolidation." This reference to the Glendale School supports the local history of the school buildings. The second frame building is no longer on the site and it is not known when it was destroyed. The Glendale School was moved to its present site behind the consolidated school in 1951. After it was moved in 1951 Glendale was remodeled into its current side-gable, two-room configuration. It has served the children of Seventy-First continuously since 1897, first as a school, then as a cafeteria and classrooms, and it now serves as music classrooms for the Seventy-First Classical School.

In 1951, a modern flat-roofed brick building was built east of the school to house a new cafeteria. The cafeteria was built on the original site of the Glendale School which was moved to make way for the new structure. The following year additional classrooms were added to the cafeteria building. In 1953, the gymnasium was built just west of the brick school building. This is the first gym building on the campus. In 1962 a new Seventy-First High School was built across School Road to the east and is still in use today as a high school. When the new school was built, the old Seventy-First Consolidated was used as an elementary school. In 1985, the Fayetteville City Schools merged with the Cumberland County Schools to become one school system. Seventy-First Consolidated remained in use until 1986 when the school system built the new Loyd E. Auman elementary school next door. For the first time in sixty-two years the future of the Old Seventy-First Consolidated School was uncertain; the county had planned to raze the building. Instead the county performed a half-million dollar renovation and re-opened it as a Classical Middle School in 1995 (The Fayetteville Observer, July 8, 2001, p. 6E).

Several other schools were completed as part of the consolidation era in Cumberland County during the early twentieth century. Massey Hill School was completed in 1925 in the textile mill area just outside of the Fayetteville city limits. It too is now in the Fayetteville City Limits and serving as a classical school. Gray's Creek Consolidated was completed in 1921 but burned in 1957. Stedman Consolidated School was completed in 1926 and is currently in use as an elementary school for Cumberland County Schools. Seventy-First Consolidated School is representative of the consolidated school movement in Cumberland County and North Carolina during the 1920s. In addition, the presence of one of the earlier frame schools that were consolidated at Seventy-First adds another layer of the educational history in Cumberland County.

**Architecture Context:**

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By the end of the 1920s the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction had fourteen divisions to supervise all aspects of the school system, including Schoolhouse Planning, supervised by John Blair. In a 1923 report titled Schoolhouse Planning in North Carolina Blair noted that schools should be built to evoke a sense of pride within their community's (Unknown Author, p. 12). Schools were to be planned on large tracts of land (between six and twelve acres) with landscaping and preferably sited on highway frontage (Unknown author, p. 15). Blair stated, "thus serving by their attractive appearance and design, as an asset to the State and the county and giving to the schoolhouse the prominence and publicity its importance deserves." The schools were also to be built of brick, stone, and concrete and fully equipped with steam heat, indoor plumbing, and an auditorium (Ibid). The auditorium was an important feature because it could serve the community as a meeting place as well as for school programming. The Department also recommended that at least fifty percent of the school's square footage should be used for instruction (Ibid, p. 13).

Seventy-First Consolidated is a representative example of the consolidated school building dating from the 1920s. The building is centrally located within the Seventy-First Township on the north side of Raeford Road, also known as Highway 15A (now U.S. 401) as recommended by the Department of Public Instruction. Situated on a large wooded lot, the school is set back with a commanding presence on Raeford Road. The two-story brick structure is simply detailed with minimal stone and patterned brick embellishment. The interior of the Seventy-First School is also indicative of the prototype consolidated school; it has fifteen classrooms and an auditorium that was enlarged in 1937 as part of a W.P.A. project. The only spaces not used for instruction were the halls, restrooms, office, and stairhalls. Interior finishes are also intact at Seventy-First including tongue-and-groove, wood floors, plaster walls, half-glazed doors with transoms, and the original decorative metal auditorium ceiling with cornice. The east wing was added around 1938 followed by four rooms in the west wing in 1949 (Seventy-First High School Beta Club). These wings are obvious additions and also maintain wood floors, plaster walls, and doors with transoms. The only other alterations to the original building were the addition of carpet in the office and the replacement of the windows in the 1990s. The Seventy-First School is an excellent example of the rural consolidation school movement.

A professional architect, another requirement of the Department of Public Instruction, designed Seventy-First School. Stiles S. Dixon (1891 – 1936) designed Seventy-First School, as well as Massey Hill School (1925) and Stedman School (1926). Dixon graduated from 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 local projects including the Prince Charles Hotel (NR1983) and the Cumberland County Courthouse (NR1979). His work also included residential commissions as well as municipal and institutional works. Dixon practiced in Fayetteville until he moved to Tucson, Arizona in 1932. During a visit to Fayetteville in 1936, Dixon passed away and was buried in Fayetteville's Cross Creek Cemetery Number Two. His obituary stated,

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“He had an unusually attractive personality and was one of the most popular members of his profession in North Carolina (The Fayetteville Observer, October 26, 1936, p. 1).”

Several schools were built during the 1920s consolidation era in Cumberland County. Four that survive from the 1920s are Seventy-First, Massey Hill, Linden, and Stedman. Seventy-First, Massey Hill, and Linden are monumental, architect-designed structures, however, Seventy-First is the only one in Cumberland County designed in the restrained Collegiate Gothic style. The Collegiate Gothic style became a popular design for school and collegiate buildings in throughout the United States in the 1920s. The style's association with medieval English Universities made it a preferred form for educational architecture (Bishir, p. 395). High-style forms of the Collegiate Gothic are found on university campuses and local high schools throughout the state. Although simply detailed, the use of Collegiate Gothic in rural Cumberland County indicates Dixon's knowledge of educational architecture and his ability to symbolize the importance of the consolidated school through its design.

Massey Hill, located in a large mill community, is a high-style example of the Classical Revival-style school building. Seventy-First and Massey Hill have similar floor plans, building materials, and building shapes. The interior at Seventy-First is more intact; retaining most of its original finishes. Both schools are important to the history of Cumberland County education, Seventy-First for its association as a rural consolidation school and Massey Hill as a community school of the consolidation era.

Linden School was built to serve the town of Linden and other communities north of Fayetteville. It is similar to Massey Hill's Classical Revival-style of architecture and shares a similar monumental portico. Stedman Consolidated School was built in 1926 and also designed by Stiles Dixon. Stedman is a small town east of the city of Fayetteville at the Sampson County line. Stedman School is an excellent example of a one-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style school building and has a U-shaped plan, adorned on the exterior with parapet walls, and round arched windows. Stedman School is still in use as an elementary school.

The cafeteria building (1951) was designed William H. Dietrick, architect from Raleigh, who was the leading school architect in the state at the time and designed the additions at Massey Hill School. Dietrick designed several school buildings and additions in Cumberland County during the 1950s. However, local architect Basil Lasilets is also mentioned in the meetings of the Board of Education regarding vocational classrooms at Seventy-First, it is not clear if these are the rooms added to the cafeteria in 1952. The Board of Education minutes indicate that Dietrick is also responsible for the gymnasium design at Seventy-First, they awarded him three physical education buildings in 1952. A few months later bids were opened for Physical Education buildings at Seventy-First, Stedman and Hope Mills (Cumberland County Board of Education).

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**Boundary Description**

The boundary that encompasses the Seventy-First Consolidated School property for the purpose of this nomination includes approximately twelve acres identified in the attached map as part of a larger thirty-acre parcel identified in the Cumberland County Real Estate records as Parcel I.D. Number 9496-89-3335. The address on record is listed 6830 Raeford Road in Fayetteville, North Carolina.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary described above represents the land attached to the original Seventy-First Consolidated School property and encompasses the school and all contributing buildings associated with the historic school.

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**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

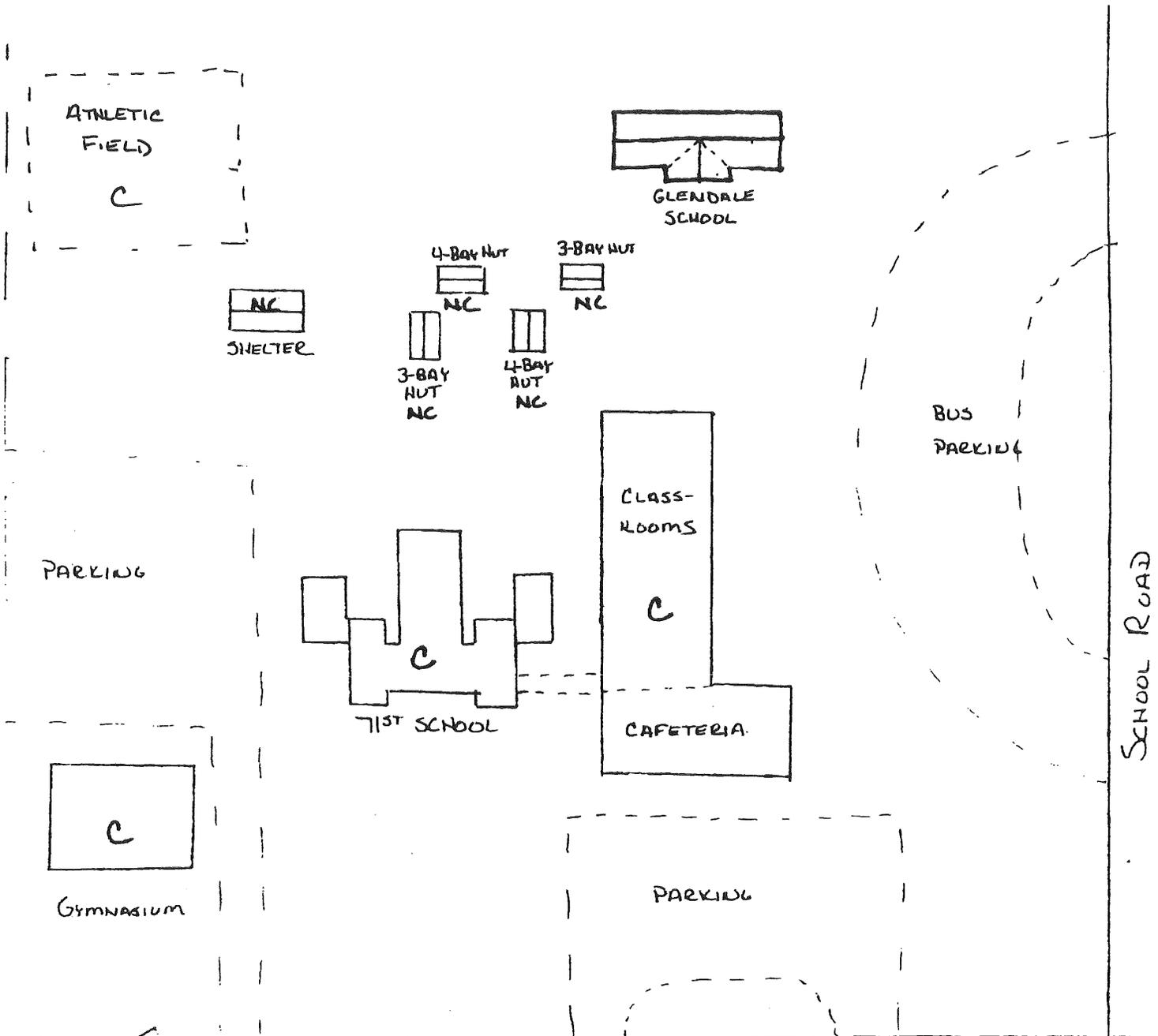
- A. View of façade (south) of Seventy-First Consolidated School (2003).
- B. View of west (side) elevation and wing (2003).
- C. View of north (rear) elevation and auditorium wing looking east (2003).
- D. View of north (rear) elevation and auditorium wing looking southwest (2003).
- E. View of east (side) elevation (2003).
- F. View of façade Glendale School Building (2001).
- G. View of façade Gymnasium Building (2003)
- H. View of south and west elevations Cafeteria / Classroom Building (2003).
- I. Interior view of entrance to Seventy-First Consolidated (2003).
- J. Interior view of first floor hall (2003).
- K. Interior view of library (2003).
- L. View of east stair (2003).

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Seventy-First Consolidated School  
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC



C - CONTRIBUTING  
NC - NONCONTRIBUTING

RAEFORD ROAD  
(U.S. Hwy 401)

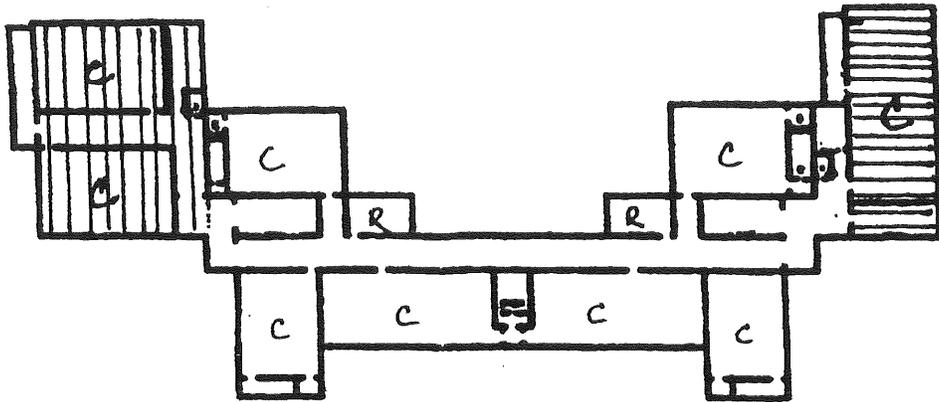


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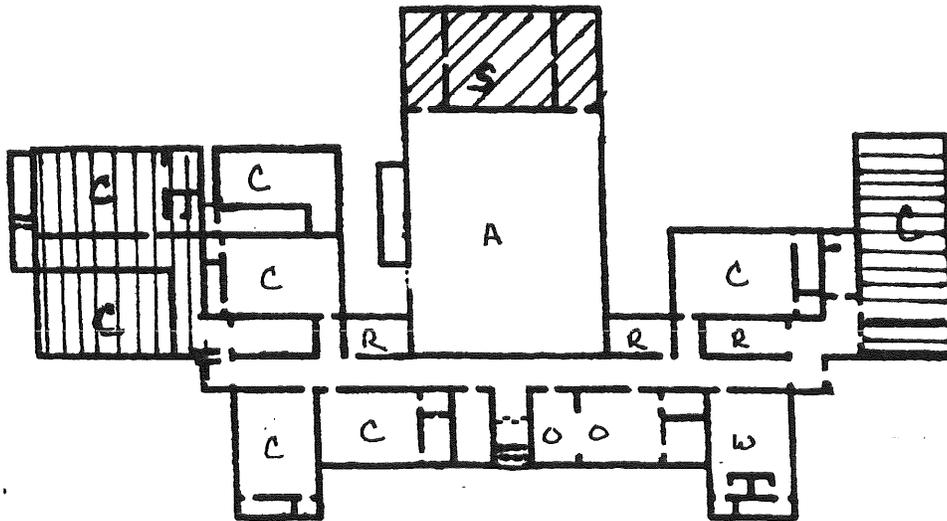
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Seventy-First Consolidated School  
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC



Second Floor



Main Floor

Not to Scale

- Key: A = Auditorium  
 S = Stage Area  
 C = Classrooms  
 O = Office  
 W = Work Room  
 R = Restrooms

-  1924 Original
-  1937 Expansion
-  1938 Expansion
-  1949 Expansion



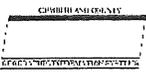


SEVENTY-FIRST SCHOOL  
 6830 RAEFORD ROAD  
 FAYETTEVILLE, CUMBERLAND CO.

SITE MAP

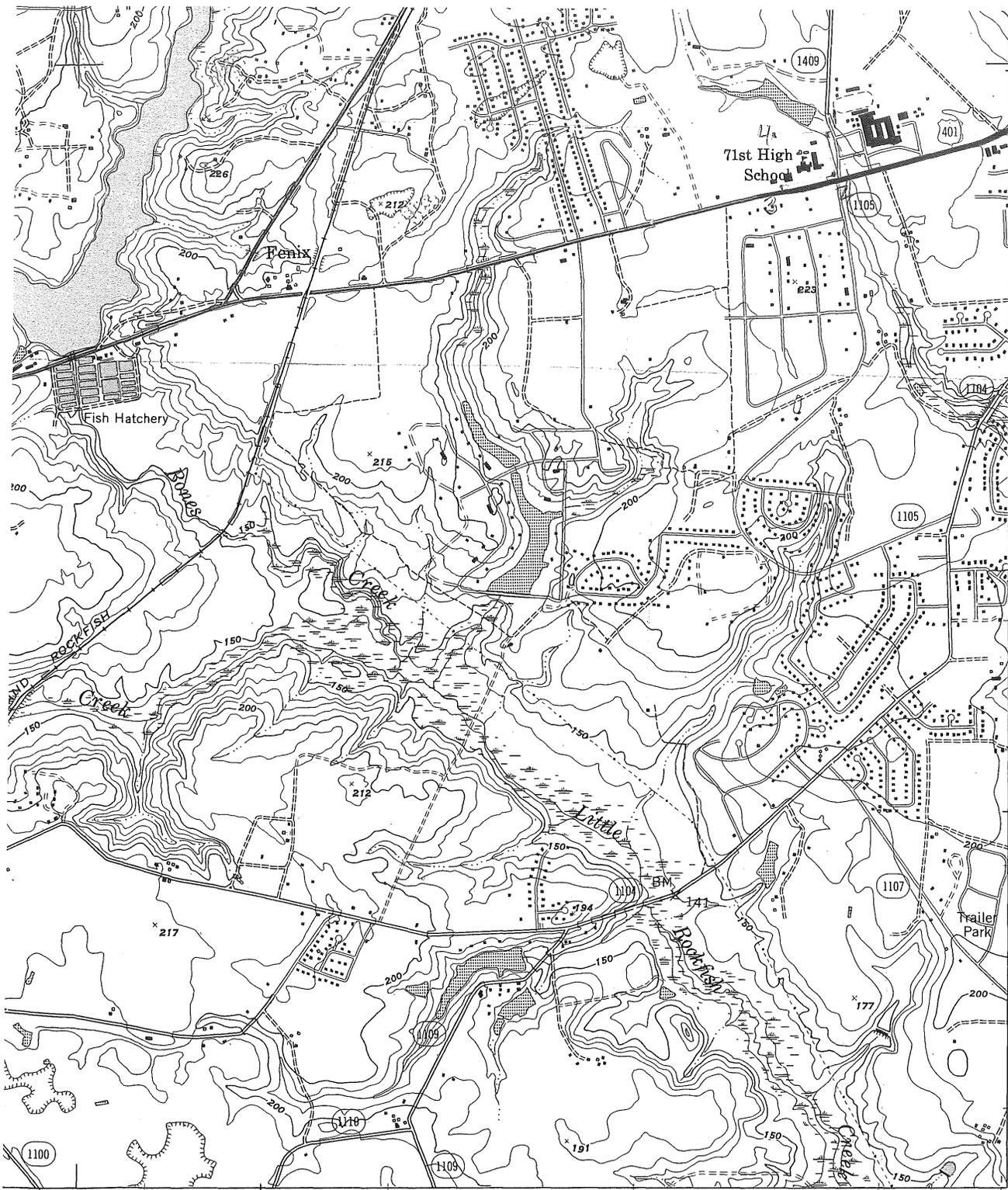


- Streets
- Water
- Parcel Lines
- Parcels (USE THIS ONE)



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Cumberland Co.  
2'30" ZONE 17



- 1) E 681670  
N 3879000
- 2) E 681720  
N 3878810
- 3) E 681490  
N 3878750
- 4) E 681460  
N 3878900

OWENS 3.7 MI.  
FAYETTEVILLE 7 MI.

1100 2'30" 679 680 681 682000m.E. 79°00' 35°00'

1 MILE  
3

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



CLIFDALE, N. C.  
SE/4 CLIFDALE 15' QUADRANGLE  
N3500—W7900/7.5

1948  
PHOTOREVISED 1982  
DMA 5154 II SE—SERIES V842

(HOPE MILLS)  
5223 N.W.

