

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR

Fayetteville

MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR THEMATIC NOMINATION

1 NAME

HISTORIC Market House Square District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Please see continuation sheets and attached maps.

CITY, TOWN

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

VICINITY OF
CODE

COUNTY

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership. See continuation sheets.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTER OF DEEDS, ETC. Register of Deeds, Cumberland County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 2039

CITY, TOWN

Fayetteville

STATE

North Carolina

28302

6 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Linda Jasperse, Principal Investigator, City of Fayetteville

ORGANIZATION

Consultant for Survey and Planning Branch

DATE

December 13, 1983

STREET & NUMBER

Division of Archives and History, 109 E. Jones Street

TELEPHONE

1-919-733-6545

CITY OR TOWN

Raleigh

STATE

North Carolina

27611

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Market House Square District is comprised of structures located on three of four principal streets -- Person, Gillespie, Hay and Green -- which converge at Market Square. The commercial district includes two storefronts and a major store on the south side of Person Street, an office building at the southeast corner of Market Square facing Gillespie Street, a former Knights of Pythias Building on the southwest corner facing Hay Street, four storefronts on the south side of Hay Street, and the First Citizen's Bank Building on the northwest corner of the square, all of which ring the Market House, Fayetteville's most notable landmark. All eleven structures lie in the intermediate topographic level between the Cape Fear River bottoms and the elevated lands called Haymount just west of the city.

This area has been the focus of commercial development for the Upper Cape Fear River Valley settlement since the mid-eighteenth century. The structures that stand now do not date to this period but are inheritors of the vital economic traditions and practices established early on. They join the Liberty Row shops on the south side of Person Street (NR) in being designated for their contributions to local architectural and historical development.

The focal point of the district is the Market House which dates to the 1830s and is a designated National Historic Landmark as well as being listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The brick public building, erected to take the place of an earlier frame town hall which burned in the fire of 1831, is modeled after an eighteenth century English town hall with an open arcaded ground floor used for a market, a second story containing public rooms, and a hipped roof surmounted by a cupola. The three bay center block contains an open arcade with a wide semi-circular center arch flanked by narrow pointed arches along the lower level, and compass windows separated by Ionic pilasters on the upper. One-story wings containing single elliptical arches are located on either side of the center block. The main block is topped by an elaborate cupola inspired by the architectural forms of the great architects Wren and Gibbs, and consists of a squared base with Ionic columns, clock faces on all four sides, obelisk ornament, an octagonal upper section, and a low dome roof with a weathervane. It is distinctive architecturally and stands as a rare monument of the antebellum period.

The remaining ten structures in the Market House Square District were built within a fifty year time span -- between 1884 and 1926. A full range of Late Victorian-early twentieth century architectural styles is represented. Several uses besides purely retail commercial are represented also, such as offices and headquarters for a fraternal organization. But the buildings do have one major structural feature in common, and that is that they are built of durable materials like brick, ashlar veneer, and/or steel. The frame buildings which once dominated the square were constantly under threat of destruction by fire, and were gradually replaced by ones made of sturdier materials as the century progressed. The "fireproof construction" of what is now the First Citizen's Bank Building is noted on period Sanborn Maps, for example.

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All ten of the buildings are highly visible and accessible, since they front downtown main streets. None of them are free-standing, but share common walls with one or more structures on their respective sides of the street. This typical downtown strip shopping district was a convenient arrangement while the city's commercial activity was concentrated in downtown Fayetteville, especially when a trolley ran down Hay Street and could drop customers off in front of the stores (it operated off and on between c. 1890 - 1920).

Half of these structures were erected by 1885, and exhibit or exhibited the revival styles so popular in the late Victorian period. Important to the local architectural landscape, the buildings date to the late nineteenth century period of rapid urbanization and industrialization which followed slim post-Civil War and reconstruction years. What Victorian architecture there is in Fayetteville is relatively scarce, however, and most of it is commercial as indicated above.

The early buildings include the three on the south side of Person Street (102, 106, 108) and the first two from the corner of the south side of Hay Street (101, 103). Despite some changes to the ground floor fronts, they retain their original placement, spaces, and distinguishing features. The most distinct and intact of these face Person Street. Twin brick structures at 108 and 106 Person Street exhibit commercial Italianate styling. Making them unique on the downtown streetscape are the double center windows on the second story front with triangular window heads and ornamented brackets. They are flanked by single windows with less prominent flat, bracketed heads, and surmounted by a continuous shared bracketed cornice at the roofline. The ornamental window heads and roofline are characteristic of the commercial Italianate, and in this case are executed in metal, probably tin.

Next door to 102 Person Street is the Sedberry-McKethan Drugstore, a building of more monumental proportions. Height is emphasized as it rises over three stories, the tallest in Fayetteville before the turn of the century. Unlike the other two, its orientation at the corner of Market House Square is such that most of its west side is exposed before meeting the Stein-Lawyer's Building behind it. The building exhibits Second Empire features so popular in the last third of the nineteenth century. The most obvious is its bell-cast mansard roof with textured face. Typically, the deep eaves are marked with brackets and a molded cornice. Window treatment is regular, with segmental arch windows and corresponding lintels arranged in six bays across the front facade. These retain the original 2/2 lights, as do the pedimented dormer windows. Sedberry-McKethan Drugstore is another manifestation of the stylistic variety present in the Late Victorian period and embodied in Market House Square District structures.

The other two pre-1885 storefronts are located at 101 and 103 Hay Street. They appear to have a continuous front facade but have separate front entrances.

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Although fenestration and roof style have been altered, a sense of detail is preserved in the triangular and semicircular window heads. The buildings are still being put to commercial/retail use -- that at 103 Hay Street, though vacant at present, has housed jewelry stores like J. M. Beasley's and Hatcher's -- throughout its history, and complements and contributes to the overall commercial character of the district.

The remaining storefronts on Hay Street -- those at 105 and 107 -- appeared c. 1890 and c. 1912, respectively. The first remains relatively intact with its three segmental arch windows containing two-over-two sash on the second story, roofline corbeling, and center false pedimented peak with wheel window below. Originally, a twin structure stood next door at 107 Hay Street, but it has been replaced with an early twentieth century brick storefront featuring paneled and triangular window heads on the double and single second story windows as well as a decorative roofline with brackets, corner finials, and a center panel. The panel is intersected by two mock chimney stacks and bears the date 1912. This unique roofline detailing enhances the overall character of the district.

The remaining structures in the district -- the (former) Knights of Pythias Building, the Stein-Lawyer's Building, and the First Citizen's Bank Building -- are all corner anchors and are of more monumental proportions than those previously described. The three-story Knights of Pythias Building is set back from the southwest corner of Market Square and is striking architecturally with its round arched window units and stepped brickwork at roofline level. Originally, the top of the building was crenellated and bore a corner tower with battlements when it was constructed in the early 1890s, but these components have since been removed. Still, it is an important building because of its location, orientation, and association with a nationally-known fraternal order.

Next, the Stein -- now Lawyer's -- Building appeared across the street c. 1916. It is a five-story office building which stands at the southeast corner of Market Square and has a Gillespie Street address. It, too, is set back slightly from the corner and has a commanding presence on the street. Yet another type of detailing is introduced in this building; its red brick sides are punctuated up to the fourth level by windows with rusticated stone trim, decorative brickwork, and green ceramic tile panels. Above a row of casement windows on the top floor is the overhanging truncated hip roof with exposed rafters beneath the eaves and mock clay tiles made of metal on the face. Color contrast is an important element in consideration of this building; the original deep earth tones of the red brick and green tiles -- along with the buff trim -- gives it a Mediterranean flavor which is distinctive in the district area. The building houses retail sales space on the first floor, office space above, and, originally had a ballroom on the top floor.

Lastly, the First Citizen's Bank Building appeared as National Bank of Fayetteville in 1926. It surpassed any of the other previously described in height, since it rose a full ten stories. It also marked a radical stylistic

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departure from any of the picturesque late Victorian revival structures predominating across the street. The building was designed by architect Charles C. Hartmann of Greensboro, North Carolina in the colossal Neo-Classical vein, with massive two-story fluted Ionic columns at the base, cut ashlar veneer siding, full length pilasters, and a stepped cornice (false) with dentil trim atop. It has stylistic parallels with two public buildings in Fayetteville -- the U. S. Post Office (1909-11) and the County Courthouse (NR, 1925 - 1926) -- but not with others of the district under consideration.

Thus, in a little over forty years -- from 1884 to 1926 -- a full range of styles, from the ornamented Italianate to the grand, refined Neo-Classical Revival, are represented in ten structures of the Market House Square District. This is appropriate for an area which around the turn of the century was experiencing unprecedented growth. Its commercial character remains intact, however, and the 1830s Market House (NHL) at the center functions as a reminder of the early commercial roots of the Hay/Person/Green/Gillespie Street area.

All but one or two of the structures are currently in use, though not to the extent that they once were. Fayetteville -- like countless other cities across the nation -- has experienced a gradual shift of the main shopping area from downtown to centers like Bordeaux, Eutaw, and Westwood in the suburbs and to a modern mall named Cross Creek. Several major department stores, as well as smaller businesses, have moved out of the downtown area in favor of suburban locations. This has contributed to downtown decline with some of the effects being alteration, abuse, decay, or abandonment of existing structures.

The situation is not as grim in the vicinity of the Market House as it is in other downtown areas, however. First of all, the location is well-known, visible, and historic, which makes those adjacent to it somewhat attractive. Personal, civic, and governmental initiative has been taken to create a "downtown turnaround". With this type of interest, along with the superb benefits of the 1981 Economic Recovery Tax Act, creative programs like Main Street, and benefits of National Register listing, the Market House District could function as a model and catalyst for other local restoration/revitalization efforts.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES _____ BUILDER/ARCHITECT _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Market House Square District consists of a group of ten commercial structures dating primarily to the turn-of-the-century which surround the highly significant 1830s Market House. A commercial focal point for Fayetteville since the late eighteenth century, the area now contains buildings which date to the post-Civil War, late nineteenth century, and twentieth century periods of rapid industrialization and urbanization. The district serves to illustrate the commercial development and change over the years which characterized the area around the square formed by Hay, Green, Person, and Gillespie Streets. In addition, the district contains a sampling of commercial architecture from the classically-inspired Market House to Late Victorian, Italianate, and Norman Revival storefronts to a Mediterranean Revival office building.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. The Market House Square District, which contains ten commercial buildings c. 1884-1926 surrounding the 1830s Market House (NR, NHL), is centered at the main intersection of Hay, Green, Gillespie and Person Streets, and is the inheritor of the commercial tradition which has existed there since the late eighteenth century and points to its growth, development, and change over the years.

- C. The Market House Square District contains a good sampling of Fayetteville's downtown commercial architecture which includes the 1830s landmark Market House in the middle of the square, surrounded by two Italianate storefronts c. 1884 with cast iron decoration, a four-story second Empire drugstore/office building c. 1884, a Norman Revival Knights of Pythias Hall c. 1893, a five-story Mediterranean Revival office building c. 1916, and Fayetteville's tallest building for many years, the ten-story Neo-classical Revival First Citizen's Bank Building c. 1923 - 1926.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The commercial character of the Market House Square District was established long before any of the existing structures were erected. It became the central focus of a settlement originally called Cross Creek, which developed just west of early Campbelton in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Cochran's Mill was built there and served as a magnet to attract laborers, craftsmen and merchants/traders to the new settlement. Soon, Cross Creek outdistanced neighboring Campbelton in population, industry, and wealth, and the two were joined and known as "Upper and Lower Campbelton" and "Cross Creek" before being named Fayetteville in 1783. From the late eighteenth century forward, Fayetteville's commercial district has been centered in and around what is here named the Market House Square District.¹

To understand the commercial development and spread around the Market House, it is imperative to take note of early street patterns. In the early days of the original Cross Creek -- after Cochran's Mill had been established -- a bowed thoroughfare transversed the town. The uppermost half of this byway became known as Old Street and the lower, Bow Street. This was the original commercial focus of the settlement.²

A gradual shift occurred, however, after the settlement advanced to town status and steps were taken for more orderly development. A grid street plan was superimposed on the old bowed one. It provided for a center square containing a major public building (the 1830s Market House which is now located on this square was preceded by two different public buildings, a State House and a Town House) and principal streets parallel to and radiating from the central point.³ The street radiating eastward was Person; it was intersected at an acute angle by Bow a short distance from the city square. Gradually, the commercial focus shifted from Bow to Person Street, along the north side which is known as Liberty Row (NR) and the south side which is included in the Market House Square District.⁴

The two sides of Person Street developed distinct characteristics at an early date. Row stores predominated on the north side⁵ and free-standing buildings, like the Cape Fear Bank, on the south.⁶ Despite a major setback with the destruction of many of these buildings in the fire of 1831, the general structural configuration seems to have prevailed at least until the Civil War.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Please see continuation sheets.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than 5 acres

UTM REFERENCES

Please see continuation sheets also.

A	1,7	6,9,3	4,6,0	3,8	8,0	7,2,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		
C						

B						
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		
D						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet. See also map section.

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Market House Square District
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In the postwar period, the physical character of the south side changed to more closely match the north. A continuous row of buildings emerged as new construction filled existing or previously occupied spaces.⁷ One of the earliest buildings of this era to appear was the B. E. Sedberry Drugstore c. 1884.⁸ Bond Sedberry was a noted pharmacist and active community servant; he and his sons, Clarence and Styles, carried on the family business at the southeast corner of the Market House.⁹ The building, which replaced an earlier frame structure occupied by Sedberry when he began his business in 1881,¹⁰ was an unusual and attractive landmark with its late Victorian Second Empire styling. It served several purposes besides a drugstore; in 1889 a reading room was housed on the second floor and the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company on the third.¹¹ The upper floors were reserved for lodge rooms around the turn-of-the-century.¹² In the early twentieth century, it was renamed the MacKethan Building, as it is known today.¹³ It still houses a drugstore with the same name on ground level.

Two Italianate storefronts share party walls with the store to the east. They are roughly contemporary with their neighbor and were used for a variety of purposes, such as selling hardware, stoves, etc. and furniture at what is now 106 Person Street in 1885, to providing photographic services, as was done in the same year next door at 108 Person Street.¹⁴ Present use of the buildings is in a similar vein, with a clothing store in the former and an insurance company in the latter.

Another development occurred early in the nineteenth century as Person Street became an established commercial district. A residential settlement grew on the western fringes of the city at the foot of Haymount, and this had the effect of drawing businesses westward along Hay Street past the city square. Grocery and dry goods were some of the goods exchanged then, but a full range of services came to be offered. This area character was reinforced when a Market House was constructed on the city square after the devastating fire of 1831.¹⁵

Four buildings which stand at the southwest corner of Hay Street facing the Market House are inheritors of the commercial tradition. Although they postdate the original period of development, they are good examples of late Victorian architecture in their own right. All but the westernmost were built c. 1885-90; that at 107 Hay Street was not erected until the second decade of the twentieth century.¹⁶ They as a whole exhibit the playfulness and variety of the late Victorian period, with features like ornamented window heads, corbelled and bracketed rooflines, and finials. These served mainly as commercial establishments, with that at 103 Hay Street selling jewelry early on,¹⁷ and that at 105 Hay Street functioning temporarily as a bank around the turn of the century.¹⁸

Several corner anchors appeared between 1893 and 1926 which gave a slightly different twist to the otherwise almost purely commercial district. The first of these was the Knights of Pythias Building erected c. 1893 and facing Hay

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Market House Square District Significance/
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Street at the southwest corner of the Market House Square, right next to the group of four Victorian storefronts just described.¹⁹ The Cumberland Lodge No. 5 of the Order of Knights of Pythias was organized on 22 December 1871. The fraternal order, based on principles of friendship, charity, and benevolence, moved into their new "castle" in the last decade of the nineteenth century.²⁰ A castle appearance it had, with a corner tower and roofline corbeling and crenellation. Although the tower has been removed, much of the original detailing remains as a fine reminder of the rich architectural variety present in the district.²¹

The next anchor to appear -- the Stein-Lawyer's Building -- is stylistically unique. It was built c. 1916 at the southeast corner of the square and bears a Gillespie Street address.²³ The original owners were Jacob and Kalman Stein, Jewish merchants who had established themselves in Fayetteville approximately ten years earlier.²⁴ The building flanks the Sedberry-MacKethan store and replaced frame commercial structures. Rising five stories, it is the tallest building on the south side of Person and Hay Streets and exhibits Mediterranean features with deep red brick construction, ceramic tile, brick, and rusticated stone ornamentation, and simulated clay roof tiles. Its first floor is used for commercial purposes and the rest, for offices, most of which are vacant.²⁵

The last structure to function as a Market House Square District anchor is the First Citizen's Bank Building. It stands at the northwest corner of the square and was opened in 1926 as the new headquarters of the National Bank of Fayetteville.²⁶ It exhibits neo-Classical Revival styling evidenced especially in the eight colossal fluted Ionic columns which rise from ground to third story level on the south and east faces. Being ten stories tall, it was a monument in Fayetteville's streetscape, and one of the only three downtown buildings to exhibit the early century neo-classicism.²⁷

The building of such an edifice was timely, for it reflected the prosperity of Fayetteville in the 1920s. But banks very often reflect and bear the brunt of economic fluctuations, and sudden severe downswings caused First National, as well as the Cumberland Savings and Trust Company (later, the Cumberland National Bank) which occupied the site, to close its doors.²⁸ In 1934, First Citizen's Bank opened a Fayetteville branch and operates out of the ten-story building at Market Square today.²⁹ In this way, the original use of the 1926 structure is maintained.

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Reference Notes:

¹Historical Essay, "Early History: Settlements to the Great Fire of 1831", by Linda Jasperse, Fayetteville Multiple Resource Nomination, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina, Decemeber 1982, hereinafter cited as Historical Essay, Fayetteville MRN.

²Historical Essay, Fayetteville MRN.

³Historical Essay, Fayetteville MRN.

⁴Ruth Little, "The Historical and Architectural Development of the 100 Block of Person Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina," a report prepared for the State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina, 25 April 1972, 1-2, hereinafter cited as Little, "Person Street".

⁵Little, "Person Street", 3.

⁶Little, "Person Street", 3-4.

⁷See Sanborn Maps for Fayetteville, North Carolina, paper copies from the North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina: 1885, 2; 1891, 3; 1896, 4; 1901, 4; to 1930, 5, hereinafter cited as Sanborn Maps for Fayetteville, North Carolina.

⁸The buildings appears on the 1885 Sanborn Map for Fayetteville, North Carolina.

⁹John A. Oates, The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear (Charlotte: Dowd Press, Inc., 1950; reprint ed., Raleigh: Litho Industries Incorporated, 1972), 232, hereinafter cited as Oates, The Story of Fayetteville.

¹⁰Fayetteville Observer, 27 June 1889.

¹¹Fayetteville Observer, 27 June 1889, Sedberry Drugstore Advertisement.

¹²Fayetteville Observer, 27 June 1889, Sedberry Drugstore Advertisement.

¹³City Directories for Fayetteville, North Carolina: 1909-10, 1915-16; s.a. Cumberland County Deeds, Book 276, Page 315.

¹⁴Sanborn Map for Fayetteville, North Carolina: 1885, 2.

¹⁵J. H. Myrover, Short History of Cumberland County and the Cape Fear Section (Fayetteville: The Bank of Fayetteville and the North Carolina Baptist Publishing Company, 1905), 12; Little, 4.

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¹⁶Those at 101, 103, and 105 Hay Street appear by 1891 on the Sanborn Map for Fayetteville, North Carolina; that at 107 Hay Street is marked 1912.

¹⁷City Directories for Fayetteville, North Carolina: 1909-10, 179; 1928, 132.

¹⁸Sanborn Map for Fayetteville, North Carolina: 1901, 4.

¹⁹The cornerstone is inscribed 1893.

²⁰Oates, The Story of Fayetteville, 529.

²¹Documentary photograph for Fayetteville/Cumberland County, Negative Number N-78-5-193, housed at the Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina.

²³Appears between 1914 and 1923 on Sanborn Maps for Fayetteville, North Carolina.

²⁴Cumberland County Deeds, Book 186, Page 173; Book 323, Page 553; Oates, The Story of Fayetteville, 863.

²⁵City Directory for Fayetteville, North Carolina: 1980, Directory 3, 112.

²⁶Sanborn Map for Fayetteville, North Carolina: 1930, 5; also blueprints for the building housed in the First Citizen's Bank and Trust Company vault; 100 Hay Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

²⁷The other two are the United States Post Office (1909-1911, #27 MRN) and the County Courthouse (completed in 1926, NR).

²⁸Oates, The Story of Fayetteville, 559.

²⁹Oates, The Story of Fayetteville, 560.

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City Directory for Fayetteville, North Carolina: 1980.

Cumberland County Records: Deeds.

Fayetteville Observer, 27 June 1889.

Fayetteville, North Carolina. First Citizen's Bank and Trust Company, 100 Hay Street. "Blueprints" housed in vault.

Little, Ruth. "The Historical and Architectural Development of the 100 Block of Person Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina." Report prepared for the State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina, 25 April 1972.

Myrover, J.H. Short History of Cumberland County and the Cape Fear Section. Fayetteville, N.C.: The Bank of Fayetteville and the North Carolina Baptist Publishing Company, 1905.

Oates, John A. The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear. Charlotte, N.C.: The Dowd Press, Inc., 1950; reprint ed., Raleigh: Litho Industries, Inc., 1972.

Raleigh, North Carolina. Department of Cultural Resources. Division of Archives and History. Documentary photograph for Fayetteville/Cumberland County, Negative Number N-78-5-193.

Sanborn Insurance Maps for Fayetteville, North Carolina: 1885, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1914, 1930.

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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date entered

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the N.E. corner of 105 Person St. proceed S.W. (201 degrees) for 82 feet to the S.E. corner of the building, then N.W. (292 degrees) for 22 feet to a corner, then S.W. (200 degrees) for 20 feet to the corner of the building, then N.W. (291 degrees) for 25 feet to another corner of the same building, then N.E. (21 degrees) for 25 feet to the junction of this building and Sedberry-MacKethan Drugs, then N.W. (291 degrees) for 32 feet to the junction with the Stein-Lawyer's Building, then S.W. (199 degrees) for 13 feet to the S.E. corner of the same building, then 100 feet across Gillespie St. (279 degrees) to the S.E. corner of the (Former) Knights of Pythias Building, then N.W. (284 degrees) for 70 feet to the S.W. corner of said building, then N.E. (16 degrees) for 25 feet to an angle in the west wall of the same building, then N.E. (28 degrees) for 50 feet to the back wall of 101 Hay St., then N.W. (293 degrees) for 20 feet to a corner, then S.W. (204 degrees) for 7 feet to the S.E. corner of 103 Hay St., then N.W. (293 degrees) for 15 feet, then S.W. (204 degrees) for 7 feet to the S.E. corner of 105 Hay St., then N.W. (293 degrees) for 20 feet to the wall of 107 Hay St., then with said wall S.W. (204 degrees) for 50 feet to the S.E. corner of 107 Hay St., then N.W. (293 degrees) for 25 feet to the S.W. corner of 107 Hay St., then N.E. (22 degrees) for 113 feet to the N.W. corner of 107 Hay St., then N.E. (40 degrees) for 106 feet across Hay St. to the S.W. corner of 100 Hay St., then N.E. (21 degrees) along the west wall for 63 feet to the N.W. corner, then S.E. (111 degrees) for 50 feet to the N.E. corner of 100 Hay St., then S.E. (107 degrees) for 39 feet along a wall, then S.E. (122 degrees) for 89 feet across Green St. to a point, then S.E. (111 degrees) for 75 feet to a corner, then S.W. (201 degrees) for 50 feet to a corner, then S.E. (161 degrees) for 125 feet across Person St. to the beginning.

--Prepared by R. Steven Vitamvas,
Fayetteville MRN Project Assistant

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Market House
Square District
Continuation sheet

Geographical Data

Item number 10

Page 2

U.T.M. COORDINATES
MARKET HOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT

Boundaries

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Northeast corner of Market House Square
Zone 17
Easting 693520
Northing 3880730 | 4. Southwest corner of 107 Hay St.
Zone 17
Easting 693440
Northing 3880700 |
| 2. Northeast corner of 105 Person St.
Zone 17
Easting 693570
Northing 3880670 | 5. Northwest corner of 100 Hay St.
Zone 17
Easting 693480
Northing 3880760 |
| 3. Southeast corner of 105 Person St.
Zone 17
Easting 693560
Northing 3880660 | 6. Northeast corner of 100 Hay St.
Zone 17
Easting 693490
Northing 3880760 |

Pivotal Structures

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. First Citizen's Bank Building
Zone 17
Easting 693480
Northing 3880760 | 4. Sedberry-MacKethan Drugs
Zone 17
Easting 693510
Northing 3880700 |
| 2. (Former) Knights of Pythias Building
Zone 17
Easting 693455
Northing 3880695 | 5. Market House
Zone 17
Easting 693490
Northing 3880720 |
| 3. Stein-Lawyer's Building
Zone 17
Easting 693500
Northing 3880690 | |

Contributing Structures
(Geographic Centers)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Hay Street cluster
Zone 17
Easting 693460
Northing 3880720 | 2. Person Street cluster
Zone 17
Easting 693540
Northing 3880680 |
|--|---|

--Prepared by R. Steven Vitamvas,
Fayetteville MRN Project Assistant

MARKET HOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT

FAYETTEVILLE MULTIPLE RESOURCE NOMINATION

Inventory Listing: Explanatory Notes

1. All entries in the inventory listings are numbered and keyed by that number to accompanying inventory maps.
2. Dates of construction for individual buildings within the districts were determined by appeal to a range of sources, the chief one being Sanborn Insurance Maps available for Fayetteville in 1885, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1908, 1914, 1923, and 1930. References to the maps for dating purposes are sometimes given as 1923-1930(SM) in the individual entries, for example, which means that the building did not appear on the 1923 map but did on the 1930 map, giving an approximate range for date of construction. Others are indicated by a simple reference such as "appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map", which means that the area was first depicted extensively on the 1914 maps and that the building was already present. If no reference to the Sanborn Maps is given, then the date listed was determined by deed research, local reports, business directories, and/or city directories. All dates are color-coded on the accompanying inventory maps.
3. All buildings within the districts are coded to indicate their importance and relative value to the district as a whole and these assessments are, in turn, color coded on the inventory maps. The following classifications were used:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| P - Pivotal | Those properties which, because of their historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics, play a primary, central or "pivotal" role in establishing the qualities for which the district is significant. |
| C - Contributing | Those properties which, while not pivotal, are supportive of, and contribute to, the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant. |
| F - Fill | Those properties which have neither an especially positive nor an especially negative impact on the general characteristics of the district. |
| I - Intrusive | Those properties which have a definite negative impact on the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant. |
| VL - Vacant Lot | Grass or dirt-covered area, not used as parking lot, but also not intended as a planned green space or park. |

MARKET HOUSE SQUARE DISTRICT: INVENTORY LIST

1. Market House
Market Square
City of Fayetteville
234 Green Street
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301
c. 1832
P

There are numerous examples of eighteenth-century English town halls with an open arcaded ground floor, a second story containing one or more public rooms, and a hipped roof surmounted by a cupola. Two examples which have been compared to the Fayetteville Market House are the town halls of South Shields and Stockton-on-Tees, both in northeastern England. A better known town hall is the one designed by Sir Christopher Wren in Abingdon, Berkshire. The similarity of the Fayetteville building to these English examples is marked, but, since its architect is unknown, it is impossible to determine which of these served as its model.

The Market House sits in the center of the intersection of four of the city's main thoroughfares. The north and south sides on axis with Green and Gillespie Streets are the more impressive. The three-bay center block features an open arcade composed of a wide semi-circular center arch with narrow pointed arches on each side. There are one-story wings featuring single elliptical arches on either side. The wings have a classical balustrade punctuated by solid paneled pedestals. Above the belt course of the main block there are three bays divided by Ionic pilasters. In each bay is a tall arched window. The hipped roof is crowned by an elaborate cupola, the design of which was certainly inspired by those of Wren and Gibbs. The lower section of the cupola is square in plan, has attenuated Ionic columns at the corners, and features a round clock face on all four sides. At each corner of the splayed roof is an obelisk. The upper section of the cupola is octagonal and has a low domical roof surmounted by a weathervane finial.

The east and west sides on axis with Person and Hay Streets are only three bays wide. They are like the north and south sides except that the first floor arcades project forming flat esplanades at the second floor level which are served by the double doors beneath lunettes which occupy the center bays on either facade.

On the interior, the second floor takes the form of one large room. The windows, doors, and their surrounds are original, but the rest of the fabric has been renewed at various periods.

--From the Market House National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, May, 1970.

2. Storefront
108 Person Street
Fannie F. Satsky
219 Devane Street
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28305
Appears on 1885 Sanborn Map
C

This structure is a twin to the one next door at 106 Person Street. Both exhibit commercial Italianate styling and are the same in size, detailing, and design. Prominent features include brick construction with pressed tin lintels over the upper story windows as well as a shared bracketed metal cornice. Although the original first story facade has been obscured by a modern storefront, the bold, sturdy design still shows through in cast-iron corner pilasters which have been preserved.
3. Storefront
106 Person Street
Hyman Zall
2317 Gunston Court
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28303
Appears on 1885 Sanborn Map
C

This structure echoes the size and styling of the one at 108 Person Street. It exhibits the same features as those described above.
4. Sedberry-MacKethan Drugstore
102 Person Street
Mrs. Fannie S. Bridge
Drawer E
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28305
c. 1884
P

This four-story store built in the Second Empire tradition dominates the southeastern corner of Market House Square. Its stucco-covered brick walls are punctuated at regular intervals on the second and third stories by 2/2 sash segmental arch windows with corresponding lintels. The most

prominent feature, however, is the flat-topped mansard roof with concave sides and a diamond-patterned face. Ornament includes gable dormers and paired, pendanted brackets beneath the eaves. Its original impact is maintained despite the addition of two modern storefronts -- Hub Clothiers and Rexall Drugs -- on ground level.

5. Stein-Lawyer's Building
101 Gillespie Street
H.L. Satsky
P.O. Box 311
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28302
c. 1916
P

The Lawyer's Building is a five-story brick Mediterranean Revival office building with a distinctive truncated hip roof. It appears to "wrap around" the corner where it is situated since the point of intersection of the main facades is clipped. Windows in the second through fourth stories are found in tiers both singly or insets of three. They are demarcated by rusticated stone trim, decorative brickwork, and/or squares of ceramic tile. Fifth floor windows have decoratively-cut wooden casements. Above are the overhanging eaves of the roof which is faced with metal tiles made to resemble clay and has mock stacks rising from it. The Lawyer's Building is characterized by regularity of form but variety in detail, ornament, and color (red brick, buff trim, and green decoration).

6. (Former) Knights of Pythias Building
Southwest Corner of Market Square
Knights of Pythias
Cumberland Lodge 5
208 E. Russell Street
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301
Cornerstone reads 1893
P

Distinguishing the Knights of Pythias Building from others nearby is its Norman styling. It is built of brick, rises three stories, and has a three bay front and four bay sides. The most conspicuous features are the round arches enclosing window and/or door units in the center front bay and at the side rear. That in the front has a keystone adorned with the organization's initials. Windows on the top level are round arched and mostly paired, while those on the second story are rectangular with 1/1 sash. The first floor hosts shops and has been modernized with the addition of plate glass windows and rusticated masonry posts in the interbay region. Although a corner tower and rooftop crenellation has been removed, the original stepped brick corbelling is still apparent near the roofline.

7. Storefront
101 Hay Street
(see attached sheet for list of owners)
Appears on 1885 Sanborn Map
C
- This two-story storefront shares a continuous brick facade with that just west at 105 Hay Street. It, however, varies mainly with regard to fenestration. The exposed east side has six bays with windows on the second level only. At the front -- above the modernized first floor -- is a three bay span with paired 1/1 sash windows at the center and single 1/1 windows flanking. Each boasts triangular pedimented window heads with motifs in the face. The roof is flat.
8. Storefront
103 Hay Street
Edwin R. Van Deusen, Trustee
1411 Morganton Road
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28305
Appears on 1885 Sanborn Map
C
- This little storefront has its own separate entrance and display bay but is nestled next to 103 Hay Street. It, too, has a modernized first floor and a flat roof but fenestration in between is distinct. It has a pair of windows at the center and a shared windowhead, with delicately ornamented side brackets and small beaded semicircles enclosing a floral motif.
9. Storefront
105 Hay Street
Mary Ingram
Mildred McGeachy
2000 Winterlochen Drive
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28305
c. 1890
C
- The brick storefront at 105 Hay Street is distinguished above the modernized first story level by a pedimented projection and two tiers of corbelling at the roofline. Between that and a row of three 2/2 sash segmental arch windows with dripstones is a spoked bullseye opening flanked on either side by rectangular vents with lacy covers. The upper story styling is unique among Hay Street storefronts and contributes to the characteristic variety and interest of the Market House Square District.
10. Storefront
107 Hay Street
Oates & Fleishman
c/o H. Fleishman
407 Hay Street
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301
c. 1912
C
- This early twentieth century brick storefront has a wide, blank face with roofline ornamentation. Paired windows at the second story center are flanked by single windows all of which have panels above and pedimented heads. Flanking brick pilasters lead to the roofline and are topped by finials. The roofline in between boasts bracketing and corbeling, and has a round edged marker bearing the date "1912" in the center. It projects upward and is intersected by two false chimney stacks.

11. First Citizen's Bank Building
100 Hay Street
First Citizen's Bank and Trust
Company
P.O. Box 789
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28302
1923 - 1926
P

The First Citizen's Bank Building was the earliest highrise building to be erected in Fayetteville and forms a major pillar or anchor at Market Square. It rises ten stories and is one of the three fine buildings downtown which exhibit the Neo-Classical Revival style. The granite, masonry material, and metal (including cast iron) used in construction make it fireproof. Other than by its height, it is distinguished by four massive fluted Ionic columns on each of the south and east faces, strips of paired windows set in groups of three down the center of the main facades and demarcated from those set singly on either side by pilasters, and a stepped cornice (false) with dentil trim above. Charles C. Hartmann of Greensboro, N.C. was the architect for the building which originally opened in 1926 as the headquarters of the National Bank of Fayetteville. It also housed the Cumberland Savings and Trust Company -- later known as the Cumberland National Bank -- before becoming the First Citizen's Bank Building as it is known today.

MONTANA, Gallatin County, Bozeman, Black more Apartments, 120 S. Black St. (07/07/83)
MONTANA, Missoula County, Missoula, **Sterling, Fred T., House, 1310 Gerald Ave. (07/07/83)
MONTANA, Missoula County, Missoula, Keith, John M., House, 1110 Gerald Ave. (07/07/83)

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Belknap County, Tilton, **Tilton Downtown Historic District, Roughly Main St. between Central and Bridge Sts. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville vicinity, Gully Mill (Fayetteville MRA), S.R. 1839 (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, **Barge's Tavern (Fayetteville MRA), 519 Ramsey St. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, **Hay Street Methodist Church (Fayetteville MRA), Hay St. at Ray and Old Sts. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, **M & O Chevrolet Company (Fayetteville MRA), 412 W. Russell St. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, **Phoenix Masonic Lodge No. 8 (Fayetteville MRA), 221 Mason St. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station (Fayetteville MRA), 472 Hay St. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, Camp Ground Methodist Church (Fayetteville MRA), Camp Ground Rd. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Passenger Depot (Fayetteville MRA), 148 Maxwell St. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, Carolina Theater (Fayetteville MRA), 443 Hay St. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, Davis, John, House (Fayetteville MRA), 910 Arsenal Ave. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, Evans Metropolitan AME Zion Church (Fayetteville MRA), 301 N. Cool Spring St. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, Fayetteville Ice and Manufacturing Company: Plant and Engineer's House (Fayetteville MRA), 436 Rowan St. and 438 Rowan St. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company Building (Fayetteville MRA), 320 Hay St. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, First Baptist Church (Fayetteville MRA), 200 Old St. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, Holt-Harrison House (Fayetteville MRA), 806 Hay St. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, Mallett House (Fayetteville MRA), 2720 Florence Dr. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, Market House Square District (Fayetteville MRA), Hay, Person, Green, and Gillespie Sts. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, McCall House (Fayetteville MRA), 822 Arsenal Ave. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, McDiarmid, William, House (Fayetteville MRA), 330 Dick St. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, McLean, Henry, House (Fayetteville MRA), 1006 Hay St. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, Oates, John A., House (Fayetteville MRA), 406 St. James Sq. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, Patterson, John E., House (Fayetteville MRA), 445 Moore St. (07/07/83)

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County, Fayetteville, Poe, Edgar Allan, House (Fayetteville MRA), 206 Bradford Ave. (07/07/83)

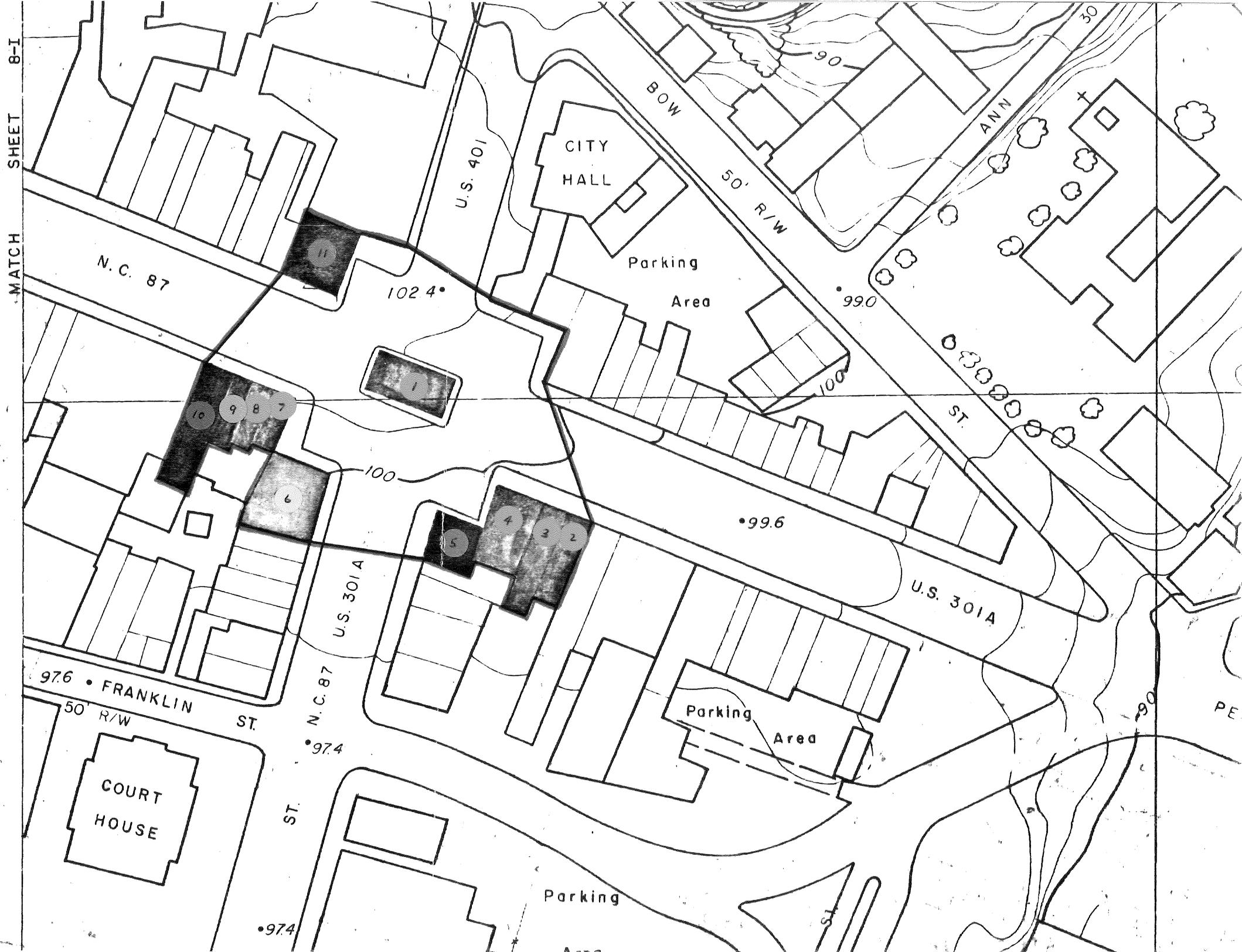
MARKET HOUSE SQUARE
DISTRICT

Fayetteville
Cumberland County, N.C.

Building Periods

- By 1885 ●
- 1892-1896 ●
- 1897-1901 ●
- 1909-1914 ●
- 1915-1923 ●
- 1924-1930 ●

Construction periods are
derived from Samborn maps.





OLD TOWN HALL
SITE OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

SINGLE TRAFFIC HAS RIGHT OF WAY