

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Form 10-300 (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: North Carolina
COUNTY: Cumberland
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: 70.9.32.0035
DATE: 9/15/70

1. NAME

COMMON: Market House
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Market Square
CITY OR TOWN: Fayetteville
STATE: North Carolina
CODE: 32
COUNTY: Cumberland
CODE: 26

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One): Building
OWNERSHIP: Public
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC: Restricted
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate): Other (Specify) Unoccupied

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: City of Fayetteville
STREET AND NUMBER: 234 Green Street
CITY OR TOWN: Fayetteville
STATE: North Carolina
CODE: 32

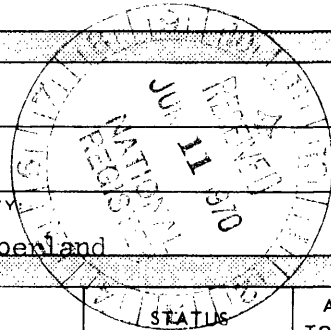
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Cumberland County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER: Gillespie Street
CITY OR TOWN: Fayetteville
STATE: North Carolina
CODE: 32

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey
DATE OF SURVEY: 1937
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress
STREET AND NUMBER: East Capital and Independence, S.E.
CITY OR TOWN: Washington
STATE: District of Columbia
CODE: 51

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



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7. DESCRIPTION

(Check One)

CONDITION

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

(Check One)

Altered Unaltered Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1838

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

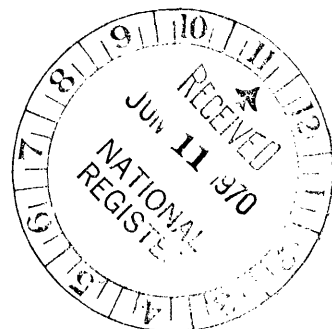
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1838, the Market House in Fayetteville was constructed on a site which may have been the location of the building used by the General Assembly from 1788 to 1793 when Fayetteville was the "temporary capital" of North Carolina. As originally planned, the Market House performed two functions: under its arches meat and produce were sold by local farmers, while the second floor served as the Town Hall. Since then it has ceased to be used as a market house and the second floor has served as a library and offices for the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce. In March of 1865, the Market House was the scene of several skirmishes between the forces of General Sherman and generals Hardie, Wade Hampton, and Wheeler. In 1906 the threatened destruction of the Market House was prevented by the formation of the Civil Improvement Society. The society, now the Fayetteville Womans Club, maintains the property by way of a lease given to them in 1906 by the City Council.

At various celebrations held in the city of Fayetteville, a number of distinguished people have spoken from the Market House balconies. Among these are North Carolina Governor Zebulon B. Vance, Senator Matt W. Ransom, General John J. Pershing, William Jennings Bryan, and Chief Justice Walter Clark.

The Market House continues to be the focal point of downtown Fayetteville. The hours are chimed by the clock, and in addition the bell in the cupola still rings at 7:30 for breakfast, 1:00 for dinner, at sundown, and at 9:00 which was the curfew hour for slaves.

Architecturally the design of the Market House is unique in North Carolina. It is one of the few structures in America which employs the town hall-market scheme found in England. Though not as architectonic as some English examples it was as functional and well designed as many of them.



9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cumberland County Records, Cumberland County Courthouse, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Cumberland County Records, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Oates, John A. The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear. Dowd Press, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina, 1950.

Wodehouse, Lawrence. "Architecture in North Carolina." North Carolina Architect, January-February, 1970.

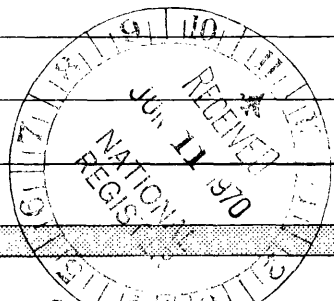
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	35°	03'	10"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	78°	52'	40"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"			
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: $\frac{1}{4}$ acre

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

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



11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: J. G. Zehmer, Survey Specialist, and Sherry Ingram, Survey Assistant

ORGANIZATION: State Department of Archives and History DATE: May 21, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER: 109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh STATE: North Carolina CODE: 32

12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Dr. H. G. Jones

Title Director, State Department of Archives and History

Date May 21, 1970

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest Allen Connally
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

SEP 15 1970

Date _____

ATTEST:

William J. Montoya
Keeper of The National Register

Date SEP 20 1970

SEE INSTRUCTIONS