

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR
Fayetteville**

MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR _____ THEMATIC NOMINATION

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Henry McLean House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
1006 Hay Street

____ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Fayetteville

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

____ VICINITY OF

7th

STATE
North Carolina

CODE
037

COUNTY
Cumberland

CODE
051

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" 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
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Joseph and Judith Whaley

STREET & NUMBER
1006 Hay Street

CITY, TOWN
Fayetteville

____ VICINITY OF

North Carolina

STATE

28305

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

STREET & NUMBER
P.O. Box 2039

CITY, TOWN
Fayetteville, North Carolina

STATE
28302

6 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Linda Jasperse, Principal Investigator, City of Fayetteville

ORGANIZATION
Consultant for Survey and Planning Branch

DATE
October 16, 1982

STREET & NUMBER
Division of Archives and History, 109 E. Jones Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN
Raleigh, North Carolina

STATE
1-919-733-6545

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Henry McLean House, as it stands today, is the product of three stages of development: mid-nineteenth century, late nineteenth century, and early twentieth century. Corresponding features exhibited in the sections of the structure include Greek Revival, Victorian (Queen Anne), and turn of the century standard/popular. The sections illustrating successive stages of development are largely distinct and intact.

The original (west) section of the Henry McLean House c. 1840 bears the stamp of the vernacular Greek Revival beginning with its basic two-story double-pile side-hall construction. It is frame and sheathed with plain weatherboards. A one-story shed porch--supported by rectilinear columns and turned balusters--spans the entire three bay front. Carefully shielded is the off-center front entrance which is composed of a single door topped by a six-light transom and flanked by sidelights. The space beneath the sidelights is paneled and the door and sidelights are separated by pilasters. Additional fenestration takes the form of 12/12 sash windows which are evenly spaced throughout the first and second stories of the original main block. The entire section is capped by a gable end roof and has an interior end chimney.

The interior of this original section contains four rooms and a wide side hall with a dog-leg staircase. Moldings are uniform throughout. Only minor modifications to the original floor plan have been made with the addition of a second-floor bathroom and several closets.

The lower southwest room illustrates well the main block interior accents. Molded door surrounds have recessed panel corner blocks. The door itself has four large recessed panels with a vertical bead running its full length, a feature which is shared only by the door leading into the northwest room. More recessed panels are found beneath the 12/12 windows. The fireplace mantel, which appears to be a replacement, features sides with double colonnettes topped by a heavily carved scroll and bullseye. Floors are wide slightly irregular-in-width pine. Simple, intact baseboards and a cornice (cyma recta) complete the list of notable features in the lower southwest room.

Sliding doors connect the two lower rooms, which create a spacious, single room effect when opened. The double sliding doors bear nine recessed panels and have surrounds similar to those already described, save with the addition of a centrally-placed recessed-panel horizontal tie atop. Sliding doors also connect the two upper rooms, but the doors themselves have bullseye corner blocks which resemble blocks in the newer east wing rather than the flat paneled ones in the original section.

Otherwise, the second floor plan and decoration basically follow that exhibited on the first floor, save minor alterations for modern plumbing, ceiling cover, and storage needs and preferences. The fireplace surround found in the upper southwest room is much simpler, however, than its lower-floor counterpart. Its sides are merely plain flat pilasters.

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A change in interior door architraves signals a later addition; indeed the entire two-story, four room east wing of the Henry McLean House postdates the original section by thirty-five to forty years. A two-story bay occurs at the wing's front. Set into this bay are three windows with multi-paned upper sashes and 2-light lower sashes on the first story and 2/2 sash windows on the second. A gable surmounts the bay front; the gable itself has a small bay projection set into it. Decorative shingling, a sunburst fanlight, and louvered vents adorn the faces of the diminutive bay, capping off a component which bears a definite Queen Anne-style flavor.

Distinguishing the newer section from the original on the interior are the aforementioned door surrounds, which are beaded on the face and have bullseye corner blocks. Oak floorboards are narrow and even in width, which indicates that the state of the area lumber industry was developed enough to make standard, machine-sawn flooring readily available to homebuilders. Windows are 2/2 rather than 12/12 and doors are five raised panel rather than four recessed panel. East wing interior features reflect changes and sophistication in industrial mechanization which occurred over the course of the nineteenth century.

Several rooms were added to the rear of the Henry McLean House in the early twentieth century. These include a kitchen, dining room, and bathroom, all suited for modern needs and use. Also, the front room in the east wing is graced with a mantel supported by small Doric columns, which is seen to occur in early twentieth-century Colonial Revival homes and may be a replacement.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

____ NATIONAL

____ STATE

 X

____ 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 type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input 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

ca. 1840

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Henry McLean House, c.1840, follows the vernacular Greek Revival architectural traditions of antebellum North Carolina with its two-story gable roof construction, front entrance with sidelights and transom, side hall plan, and interior door, window and mantel treatment. The house was located in the village of Belmont, which emerged in the shadow of the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville west of the town limits in Haymount. Accessible to town via main wagon roads and favored by merchants, craftsmen, and businessmen, the early settlement served as a stimulus to development in Fayetteville's western regions.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. The Henry McLean House is situated in what was originally an antebellum Haymount settlement known as the "village of Belmont" which, in the shadow of the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville, helped to define the neighborhood character and served as a stimulus for residential development in Fayetteville's western regions.
- C. Along with the Taylor-Utley House c. 1848 (#8), and other houses originally standing in the antebellum village of Belmont, the Henry McLean House exhibits the North Carolina vernacular Greek Revival with its two-story gable-roof side-hall construction, front entrance with sidelights and transom, window and door surrounds with corner blocks, and four recessed vertical panel doors.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Henry McLean House was built c. 1840 in the village of Belmont, a small settlement in Haymount approximately one mile west of the city limits. The settlement was located in the shadow of the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville, and was part of a tract purchased by Captain James A. J. Bradford, commander of Arsenal operations, for residential development purposes. Accessible to town via major wagon roads like Morganton, individual house lots within the village were parceled and sold by Bradford which served to stimulate further residential development in the Haymount area.¹

Henry McLean purchased the eastern half of the three acre block bounded by Cumberland (now Hay), Spring, Clarendon, and Myrtle streets from Bradford in 1839.² He built a two-story frame house there shortly thereafter in which he, his wife Sophia, and at least three children came to reside.³ McLean's occupation is not known, but he was involved in numerous business and real estate ventures as trustee throughout the 1840s.⁴

McLean died in 1845 at which time court-appointed administrators awarded the house and immediate grounds to his wife, Sophia. The remainder of the lot, which had been divided into three parcels and assigned to McLean's three minor children, had to be sold to cover debts of the estate which were not satisfied by the sale of the deceased's personal property.⁵ The property was repurchased by Sophia McLean in 1848, and in 1850 her real estate holdings were valued at 2,500 dollars, which was fairly consistent with other village of Belmont properties.⁶

Sophia McLean retained ownership of the house until 1871 when she sold it to John Shaw.⁷ The local grocer/businessman and active public servant, who served as county commissioner in 1880⁸, is thought to have built the Queen Anne style east wing. The house remained in the family until 1892 when Lucy Currie became the new owner.⁹ She and her husband, John, also active in county politics, retained the property until the middle of the decade.¹⁰

In addition to a private residence, the house was also used as a parsonage. From 1903 to 1912, trustees for the Methodist Episcopal Church's Fayetteville District, covering Cumberland, Harnett, Lee, and Moore counties, reserved the house for district use.¹¹ They may have followed the Presbyterian lead, for in the 1870s and 1880s the house on the other half of the block, the one built by Edwin Glover (c.1850), had served as the First Presbyterian Church manse.¹²

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than 1 acre.

UTM REFERENCES

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

B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All of Lot 40, Map 62-1-3, Cross Creek Township, as outlined in red on map. See map section.

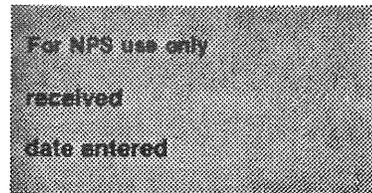
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Henry McLean House Significance/

Historical

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Reference Notes:

¹Lucile Miller Johnson, Hometown Heritage (Raleigh: The Graphic Press, Inc., 1978), 44.

²Cumberland County Deeds, Book 43, Page 112.

³United States Census of 1850, Cumberland County, North Carolina, Page 111, Microfilm copy in Cumberland County Core Collection, Anderson Street Library, Fayetteville, North Carolina (hereafter cited simply as Census with appropriate references to schedules and year).

⁴See Grantor/Grantee Indexes for Cumberland County Deeds.

⁵Henry McLean Estate Records, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina.

⁶Cumberland County Deeds, Book 47, Page 358; Census of 1850, Page 111.

⁷Cumberland County Deeds, Book 59, Page 250.

⁸John A. Oates, The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear (Charlotte, NC: The Dowd Press, Inc., 1950; reprint ed., Raleigh, NC: Litho Industries Incorporated, 1972), 317.

⁹Cumberland County Deeds, Book 93, Page 479.

¹⁰Cumberland County Deeds, Book 97, Page 528; Oates, 826.

¹¹Cumberland County Deeds, Book 120, Page 629; Book 171, Page 273.

¹²Cumberland County Deeds, Book 79, Page 334; Book 84, Page 120.

¹³Cumberland County Deeds, Book 310, Page 82; Book 632, Page 54.

¹⁴Cumberland County Deeds, Book 2516, Page 296.

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Cumberland County Records: Deeds, Grantor/Grantee Indexes.

Johnson, Lucile Miller. Hometown Heritage. Raleigh: The Graphic Press, Inc., 1978.

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

Raleigh, North Carolina. North Carolina State Archives. Henry McLean Estate Records.

United States Census, Cumberland County North Carolina. Population Schedules for 1850.

