

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: North Carolina
COUNTY: Hoke
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:  
Long Street Church

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: S.R. 1300, 0.5 mi. west of Cumberland County border, 5.25 miles north of southern boundary of reservation in Hoke County

CITY OR TOWN: Fort Bragg Military Reservation

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Seventh

STATE: North Carolina

CODE: 37

COUNTY: Hoke

CODE: 093

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE: (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: United States Government (Department of the Army)

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Fort Bragg

STATE: North Carolina

CODE: 37

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Hoke County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Raeford

STATE: North Carolina

CODE: 37

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Long Street Church is one of a small group of frame Classical Revival Presbyterian churches built by Scottish settlers in the Upper Cape Fear River Valley in the mid-nineteenth century. The building is set on a bluff in the pine barrens of Hoke County, and a cemetery surrounded by a low stone wall is located to the southeast. Long Street, which formerly ran between the church and cemetery, is now located behind the church.

The church, a two-story rectangular frame building five bays wide and three deep, is set on fieldstone and concrete foundation piers and covered by a hip roof. Beneath the boxed eaves is a continuous frieze board with a simple cornice on the side and rear elevations. The main (northeast) facade is covered with horizontal flush sheathing, the remaining elevations by plain siding. The church is distinguished by an unusual full-height porch which shelters a facade of equally unusual composition: a large Palladian window is centered in the facade, between the first and second stories, with door openings flanking the window in the first story and window openings flanking it in the second story. The Palladian window is composed of a fifteen-over-fifteen sash window surmounted by a fanlight and flanked by two-over-three sash windows. The center and side windows are flanked by Doric pilasters and surmounted by a heavy cornice. Each facade entrance is a double door with an irregularly paned transom, set within a flat-paneled architrave with plain corner blocks. The double doors are recent replacements. In the second story of the facade are two nine-over-nine sash windows with architraves identical to the entrance architraves. The hip roof projects beyond the facade and is supported at each corner by a pair of attenuated fluted Doric columns. Steps ascend to the center porch bay, and a railing with plain, slender balusters and a heavy handrail encloses the remainder of the porch.

The remaining elevations are illuminated at both levels by nine-over-nine sash windows identical to those of the upper facade. In the rear bay of each side elevation is a door with two vertical flat panels surmounted by a three-pane transom. Each door has a thumb latch which appears to be original to the structure. These doors provide access to the gallery.

The interior of the church, arranged in typical protestant form with the pulpit located between the entrances and with side galleries, retains its original fabric. All of the visible lumber utilized in the interior woodwork is hand-planed. The interior fabric consists of wooden floors, a flush, horizontally-sheathed wainscot with a plain chair rail, plastered walls, and a sheathed ceiling. The pulpit is located on a platform against the northeast wall of the church, between the entrances. The flat-paneled pulpit platform and pulpit are ornamented with moldings like those of the church exterior. Behind the pulpit is a bench flanked by wooden pedestals. The Palladian window above the pulpit is surrounded by an architrave matching that of the pulpit. Plain mitered surrounds frame the other windows. The stained pine pews, which appear to be original, are very simple, with curved sides and enclosed bases. The gallery, which runs along three sides, is supported by slender fluted Doric columns, several of which are built into the pews. The solid flat-paneled balcony railing has a molded chair rail. The rear gallery railing has a bookstand on top of the railing with an identical flat-paneled outer face. The steep gallery stairs have diagonally

S E E M I N S T R U C T I O N S

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sheathed stairwells and railings with slender balusters and square chamfered newels. Beneath each stair is a closet.

3. 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) ca. 1850

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 type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input checked="" 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

Long Street Church is architecturally one of the most distinctive of the country Presbyterian churches in the southeastern area of North Carolina which was settled largely by Scottish immigrants. These churches, Greek Revival in form, are plain, rectangular, frame boxes with wooden Classical Revival ornament emphasizing the facades. The awkward strength of the slender portico and central Palladian window and the exterior and interior integrity of the structure make the Long Street Church an important example of vernacular religious architecture in antebellum North Carolina.

Long Street Church, one of the three pioneer Presbyterian churches in the Upper Cape Fear River Valley, was organized in 1758 following a visit by the Reverend Hugh McAden, an influential itinerant Presbyterian evangelist. The Reverend R. A. McLeod, who wrote the church history in 1923, stated that the present church building is the third building and was built between 1845 and 1848. The building was certainly complete by 1850, when Duncan McLaughlin deeded to the trustees of Long Street Church for \$1.00 a tract of land "... on which stands the House of Worship now occupied by the Presbyterian Congregation and known as Long Street Church."

The earlier buildings must have been located nearby, for the gravestones in the cemetery beside the church date from the late eighteenth century. The church was located on the Yadkin Road (which according to Hugh McAden's journal was established by 1750 in the Long Street community, composed of a loosely bound group of Highland Scottish settlers. By 1895 the community began to break up and move to more productive centers of population. In 1911 the property on which the church stood became a part of the newly formed county of Hoke. In 1921 the United States Government purchased the church and six acres of land as part of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation. The government has carefully maintained the building and grounds, and allows a yearly Scottish family reunion to be held on the site.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Research and architectural description by Ruth Little Stokes, survey specialist.  
 Cumberland County Records, Cumberland County Courthouse, Fayetteville, North Carolina, Office of the Register of Deeds (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).  
 Cumberland County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).  
 Hoke County Records, Hoke County Courthouse, Raeford, North Carolina, Office of the Register of Deeds (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).  
 Hoke County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	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	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		35° 07' 19"	79° 07' 13"	
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 0 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
 Survey and Planning Unit

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archives and History

DATE: 4 October 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:  
 109 East Jonse Street

CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh

STATE: North Carolina

CODE: 37

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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 H. G. Jones

Title Director, Division of Archives and History

Date 4 October 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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Oates, John. The Story of Fayetteville. Raleigh, North Carolina: Litho Industries Incorporated, second edition, 1972.

Office, ACoS G-3, Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, History of Fort Bragg 1918-1967.

Waterman, Thomas T., and Johnston, Frances B. The Early Architecture of North Carolina. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 1947.

