

*Look Up,
North Carolina!*

Walking Tours of 15
Towns In The Tarheel State

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CRUDEN BAY BOOKS

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LOOK UP, NORTH CAROLINA!
WALKING TOURS OF 15 TOWNS IN THE TARHEEL STATE

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Cruden Bay Books
PO Box 467
Montchanin, DE 19710
www.walkthetown.com

International Standard Book Number 978-1-935771-08-1

Manufactured in the United States of America

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How to use this book...

There is no better way to see North Carolina than on foot. And there is no better way to appreciate what you are looking at than with a walking tour. Whether you are visiting a new town or just out to look at your own town in a new way, a walking tour is ready to explore when you are.

Each of the 15 walking tours in **Look Up, North Carolina!** describes a mix of historical and architectural and ecclesiastical landmarks. A quick primer on identifying architectural styles seen on Virginia streets can be found at the back of the book on page 118.

Where are the maps?

Let's face it, in today's world of GPS, Google Maps and Mapquest trying to squeeze a detailed map onto a 7" a 10" piece of paper can be a superfluous exercise. The best way to get a map of these towns is to pick an address from the tour and plug it into your favorite mapping program. Adjust the map to whatever size best suits your needs and print it out to carry with you.

These tours are designed to be followed and enjoyed without maps. Each entry includes a street address and step-by-step directions. Note that when following a tour, street crossings are omitted. Always continue walking on your current street until a turn is indicated. Whenever possible the tours complete a circular route but sometimes retracing your steps is required. The tour starting points have been selected to be near convenient parking.

One more thing. Consider tearing out the pages from this book when you take a tour - the book is created so that each tour can be pulled out without impugning another tour. You may find it easier to tour with just a few foldable pages in your hand than holding an entire book.

And, one really last thing. Look twice before crossing the street. So get out and look up, North Carolina!

Look Up,

Asheville



A Walking Tour of Asheville...

The history of Asheville, as a town, begins in 1784. In that year Colonel Samuel Davidson and his family settled in the Swannanoa Valley, redeeming a Revolutionary War soldier's land grant from the state of North Carolina. Soon after building a log cabin at the bank of Christian Creek, Davidson was lured into the woods by a band of Cherokee hunters and killed.

In response to the killing, Davidson's twin brother Major William Davidson and brother-in-law Colonel Daniel Smith formed an expedition to retrieve Samuel Davidson's body and avenge his murder. Months after the expedition, Major Davidson and other members of his extended family returned to the area and settled at the mouth of Bee Tree Creek.

The United States Census of 1790 counted 1,000 residents of the area, excluding the Cherokee. The county of Buncombe was officially formed in 1792. The county seat, named "Morristown" in 1793, was established on a plateau where two old Indian trails crossed. In 1797 Morristown was incorporated and renamed "Asheville" after North Carolina Governor Samuel Ashe.

Nestled between the scenic Blue Ridge and Appalachian Mountains in Western North Carolina, Asheville provides visitors with abundant natural beauty as well as historic and cultural diversity. Since the late 19th century, famous architects, landscape designers, and entrepreneurs have recognized Asheville as an area of great promise.

In the early part of the 20th century, Asheville's pristine environment and clean mountain air became known for its "healing" qualities. Tuberculosis hospitals and other places of healing lured influential Americans to Asheville such as Edwin Wiley Grove and George Willis Pack who would leave their mark on the town.

Today downtown Asheville, which is known for its early 20th-century architectural treasures, is one of the nation's better small cities for strolling around and gazing at buildings. We will start our walking tour in Pack Square, a central feature of Asheville since the town's creation in 1797...

**1. Vance Monument
Pack Square**

Born in 1830 in a log cabin in Reems Creek, Zebulon Baird Vance was the son of a farmer and country merchant who grew up to be a lawyer noted for his sharp and earthy wit. Vance entered politics and became a United States congressman and eloquent supporter of the Union until the very outbreak of the Civil War. Nevertheless, Vance chose loyalty to his home state once hostilities began. In Asheville, he organized the Confederate Rough and Ready Guards; as colonel of the 26th North Carolina Regiment, he gained such fame for his courage that he was elected governor of North Carolina in 1862 and again in 1864. Until his death in 1894 Vance spent most of his time either in the Governor's Mansion or his office in the United States Senate. When he died local benefactor George W. Pack offered to donate \$2,000 to help pay for a monument to Vance in front of the Buncombe County Courthouse (then located on the east side of the current Pack Square). By 1898, the obelisk was complete.

**WALK OVER TO THE NORTHWEST
CORNER OF THE SQUARE AT
BROADWAY.**

**2. Akzona/Biltmore Building
1 North Pack Square**

The Akzona/Biltmore Building was created in 1978-80 by internationally renowned architect I. M. Pei, designer of the National Gallery of Art in Washington DC and the Pyramids of the Louvre in Paris. Designed as the headquarters of the Akzona Corporation, this gleaming ultra-modern office building replaced an entire block of 1890s buildings along the north side of Pack Square, and was a major component in the late twentieth century revitalization of downtown Asheville.

**EXIT PACK SQUARE BY WALKING
WEST ON PATTON AVENUE ACROSS
BROADWAY.**

**3. Kress Building
19 Patton Avenue at northwest corner
of Lexington Avenue**

Samuel Kress founded S.H. Kress & Co. in 1896 and developed five-and-dime stores nationwide. An avid art collector, Kress took pride in creating beautiful buildings and took as much pride in the artistic appearance of his stores as he did in the profits they churned out in the early 1900s. This 1928 storefront/office building features Neoclassic motifs and cream color glazed terra-cotta tile bordered with distinctive blue and orange rosette tiles.

**4. *Elizabeth Blackwell Bench*
Patton Avenue opposite Church Street**

The third of nine children, Elizabeth Blackwell was born in Bristol, England on February 3, 1821. Her parents moved the family to New York City when Elizabeth was 12, and later to Cincinnati where the family's financial fortunes turned for the worse. Elizabeth Blackwell began teaching and came to Asheville and started studying medicine on her own.

Blackwell began seeking a medical school which would accept her. Seventeen rejections later, she sent an application to Geneva Medical College (now Hobart and William Smith Colleges) who believed Blackwell's application to be a joke. In the spirit of good humor, the faculty played along by voting "yes" when her application was presented for vote. So Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman in America ever to attend medical school. She graduated at the top of her class on January 12, 1849.

She was, however, continually thwarted in her attempts to practice medicine in the United States and in 1869, Blackwell returned to London. She established and ran a large practice, and in 1875 helped to found the London School of Medicine for Women.

5. Drhumor Building
48 Patton Street, southwest corner
of Church Street

The Drhumor Building was constructed in 1895 by William J. Cocks, an attorney who studied at the University of North Carolina and at Harvard University. The building was named for the ancestral Irish island of Cocks's Scots-Irish grandfather and rests on the land where Cocks's childhood home and birthplace once stood.

The oldest standing commercial building in downtown Asheville is, appropriately, the work of Asheville's most prominent early architect Allen L. Melton. Many of the important buildings he designed in a life-long career in Asheville have been lost and this grand Romanesque Revival corner structure remains as his best known work. Biltmore Estate stone carver Frederic Miles was called in to provide the limestone frieze above the first floor exterior. Since 1996 the ornate corner building has housed law offices.

TURN LEFT ON CHURCH STREET.

6. Asheville Federal Savings and Loan Association
11 Church Street

This is the fourth stop on Church Street for the bank that took its first deposits across the street at #12 in 1936. During the early 1960s, the property at 11 Church Street was purchased from First Union National Bank and turned in to current headquarters.

7. Central United Methodist Church
27 Church Street

The congregation began fundraising for a new church in 1899 and raised enough to hire Reuben Harrison Hunt, one of the late 19th century's most prolific ecclesiastical architects. His powerful Romanesque Revival design with Gothic Revival detailing, rendered in limestone, boasts two pinnacle towers and a five-bay loggia. The first service was held on November 5, 1905.

8. First Presbyterian Church
40 Church Street

The First Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest church buildings in the city. The Gothic Revival church was constructed in 1884 with numerous later additions. The brick nave and tower have deep corbelled cornices and hood-molded windows with blind arcading at the eaves.

9. Trinity Episcopal Church
60 Church Street

The Trinity Episcopal Church was designed by Bertram Goodhue in 1912 in the Tudor Gothic Revival style. The red brick exterior is trimmed with granite and the corner tower is topped with a gabled belfry. Look inside to see a splendid hammer-beamed ceiling.

RETURN TO PATTON AVENUE AND TURN LEFT.

10. S & W Building
56 Patton Avenue

Frank O. Sherrill and Fred R. Webber, two Western North Carolina natives and former World War I mess sergeants, got their start running the restaurant in Ivey's Department Store in Charlotte. They got the idea of serving food cafeteria style and left to work in cafeterias in Florida and California. When Sherrill and Webber returned to North Carolina they served up the first cafeteria-style food in the state in their S&W Cafeterias.

Asheville's first S&W Cafeteria was located across the street from the Grand Opera House. In 1929, the restaurant moved to Patton Avenue and showcased architect Douglas Ellington's style of combining early Italian Renaissance forms with Art Deco detailing. The exuberant Art Deco masterpiece includes colorful repeating geometric designs of cream, green, blue, black and gilt glazed tiles.

11. Public Service Building
89 Patton Avenue

Erected in 1929, just before the stock market nosedived, and executed with a beautifully ornate polychrome terra-cotta exterior and gargoyles at the roofline, the Public Service Building is a fine example of neo-Spanish Romanesque design.

TURN RIGHT ON OTIS STREET.

12. United States Post Office and Courthouse
11 Otis Street

The former United States Post Office and Courthouse, a fine Depression-era Federal Building with Art Deco detailing was designed by James A. Wetmore of the Federal Architect's Office and built in 1929-30. This massive presentation of Asheville architecture is sheathed in limestone with low relief panels and metal doors. Inside, the classic lobby has a stenciled ceiling.

TURN RIGHT ON WALL STREET.

13. Wall Street

Wall Street remembers the retaining wall that held up a 70-foot high hill in the early days of Asheville.

14. Miles Building
14-20 Haywood Street

In 1901, the 20-year-old Asheville Club decided to build itself an impressive new home on land owned by one of its members, Tench Francis Coxe, at the corner of Haywood Street and "Government Street" (now College Street) and a stately three-story mansion with flanking columns was dutifully erected. The Asheville Club's membership rolls were filled with the prominent names that still adorn buildings and streets all over town -- Grove, Carrier, Coxe, Rankin, Sluder, Hilliard, Rumbough.

It was Herbert Delahaye Miles who transformed the building from a dignified but rather conventional structure into a unique artifact of Asheville's architectural heyday, the Roaring '20s. He was a vice president of Armour & Co. meatpackers in Chicago when his wife contracted

tuberculosis. The doctors prescribed a standard treatment: move to the famously pure air of either Arizona or Asheville. Miles chose Asheville.

In order to have an occupation here, Miles bought the building in 1919 from the Coxe estate, which owned the whole block fronting College Street, and set about converting his new property into office space by adding a striking Italianate exterior on the lower floors that turned the building into a dark red-brick devil's food cake layered with white terra-cotta frosting. If you go in the Wall Street entrance the wide hallways designed for the 1901 Asheville Club still remain.

15. Flatiron Building
10-20 Battery Park Avenue

One of the most famous buildings on the Asheville streetscape, the Flatiron Building was designed by Albert C. Wirth and constructed in 1925-26. Wirth was a Buffalo native who came to North Carolina in 1916 and practiced for 15 years before returning to New York. Here he delivered an elegant Beaux Arts flavored 8-story office building faced with limestone. The term "Flatiron" refers to its triangular wedge shape that was created to fit the irregular lot. Indeed, its eastern side is just barely wide enough to accommodate an entry door.

TURN LEFT ON
BATTERY PARK AVENUE.

16. Grove Arcade
Battery Park Avenue to Battle Square

Often acclaimed as one of downtown Asheville's most beautiful buildings, the Grove Arcade covers an entire city block. Commissioned by Edwin Wiley Grove and designed by Charles Newton Parker it was built in 1926-29 as one of America's last classic indoor shopping arcades (before the modern era of malls). Sheathed in ivory hued terra-cotta tile, this Neo-Gothic emporium is softened and embellished with rich detailing around the roof line and windows. The most dramatic entrance is from the north side, along Battle Square, guarded by a pair of winged lion sculptures.

Inside, the grand central corridor of this elegant structure is a striking and spacious two-story

arcade ornately decorated with medieval style grotesques, shields tucked in Roman style niches, Venetian Gothic pointed arches and spiraling wrought-iron staircases. Overhead, a peaked glass ceiling fills the space with diffused sunlight. As grand as Parker's building is, it was originally envisioned as an even grander edifice with the addition of a central 14-story office tower which was never built.

TURN RIGHT ON
O'HENRY AVENUE.

17. *Citizen-Times* Building
14 O'Henry Avenue

At the time the building opened under publisher/owner Charles Webb in 1939, the Art Moderne styled headquarters was hailed as one of the most progressive structures of its kind in the United States and housed the Asheville *Citizen*, the Asheville *Times* and WWNC radio station.

18. Battery Park Hotel
**1 Battle Square between O'Henry
and Page avenues**

William L. Stoddart was famous in the 1920s for designing big-city high-rise hotels in towns of modest size. Edwin Wiley Grove financed the Battery Park Hotel in 1923-24 as the first affordable commercial hotel in Asheville built for businessmen and tourists. It replaced the ornate Queen Anne style Battery Park Hotel owned by entrepreneur and railroad mogul Frank Coxe, which was built in 1886. George Vanderbilt stayed there and Theodore Roosevelt and most of the famous visitors who found their way to Asheville at the turn of the 20th century. The original Battery Park Hotel also stood some eighty feet above the current one, as it was placed on a hill that Grove later removed in its entirety to make room for more construction in the downtown area. Stoddart's T-plan Neo-Georgian hotel is reinforced concrete faced in red brick with limestone and terra-cotta details. Today the Battery park survives as an apartment complex.

TURN LEFT ON PAGE AVENUE.

19. Basilica of St. Lawrence
97 Haywood Street

This impressive Spanish Baroque Revival Roman Catholic Church is the masterpiece created by internationally renowned Spanish architect/engineer Rafael Guastavino with the help of architect Richard Sharp Smith from 1905-09. Guastavino worked on the Biltmore Estate when he first came to Asheville, but soon decided that the town required a larger Catholic Church. He enlisted the support of his friend Smith, and they planned this spacious and ornate building. The magnificent exterior of red brick stands atop a stone foundation and is built entirely without wood or steel, relying solely on masonry and tile for the floors, ceiling and pillars. The dome is believed to be the largest freestanding elliptical dome in North America. You can enter a side door that opens into the church, where the ornate interior is adorned with exceptional tile work and religious art.

20. Basilica of St. Lawrence Rectory
Haywood Street

The Basilica of St. Lawrence rectory was built in 1929.

TURN RIGHT
ON HAYWOOD STREET.

21. Asheville Civic Center
87 Haywood Street

The Asheville Civic Center is a regional destination for outstanding entertainment, trade shows and events. The bronze figures out front celebrate musical heritage of Appalachia.

22. George Vanderbilt Hotel
75 Haywood Street

Hotel specialist William Stoddard was back at work in 1924 with this nine-story structure. The George Vanderbilt Hotel opened with great fanfare and is now used as a seniors' residence known as Vanderbilt Apartments.

23. Castanea Building
57-65 Haywood Street

This historic building has anchored the center of Haywood Street since 1921 when it housed among other tenants, the YWCA.

24. Asheville Hotel
northeast corner of Haywood and Walnut streets

The Asheville Hotel Building began life in 1915 as Asheville Elks Lodge #608 although today it is neither. Designed by the prolific partnership of Albert Heath Carrier and Richard Sharp Smith, the building was one of the most modern Elks lodge in the southern states. Carrier and Smith designed some 700 buildings in Western Carolina in a variety of styles. Inside this building, “no expense was spared to make it modern in every detail.” In 1931, the building was remodeled and renamed the Asheville Hotel; in 1957 the building was converted into a downtown department store and today houses shops, an eatery and condos.

25. Woolworth Company Store
25 Haywood Street

This store for the iconic five-and-dime chain was designed by Henry I. Gaines in the late Art Deco minimalist style and built in 1939. Completely renovated and restored in 2001, Woolworth’s was returned to its original splendor, including the decorations above the exterior windows and the red sign over the entrance. Inside the grand staircase and terrazzo floors are original, and a 50’s style soda fountain has been rebuilt in its original location. It now showcases the works of local artists.

RETURN TO WALNUT STREET AND
TURN RIGHT. TURN LEFT
ON BROADWAY STREET.

26. Masonic Temple
80 Broadway Street

The Ancient Free and Accepted Mason is a fraternal order with a worldwide membership, thought to have arisen from practicing stone masons and cathedral builders in the early Middle Ages. The lodge, first formed in early 18th-century England, is the basic organizational unit. Philadelphia Lodge, formed in 1730, is the oldest Masonic lodge in the United States. The Mount Hermon Masonic Lodge of Asheville was chartered on December 13, 1848, with 107 members, and counted numerous civic and political leaders among them. The lodge had no formal meeting place for more than 50 years until 1909, when the 500 members passed a resolution to acquire a site for the Masonic Temple.

The local architectural firm of Smith & Carrier designed all the fraternal organizations in Asheville, including the Elks Home, Eagles Home and the Asheville Club. The Masonic Temple, designed in 1913 and occupied in 1915, is the only fraternal building that retains its original use. Fronting on Broadway, the striking edifice features robust brickwork and is dominated by a tall portico of paired Ionic columns and a three-story, blind arched window on its Woodfin Street side.

TURN RIGHT ON WOODFIN
STREET AND RIGHT AGAIN ON
NORTH MARKET STREET.

27. Thomas Wolfe House
52 North Market Street

The sprawling frame Queen Anne-influenced house was originally only six or seven rooms with a front and rear porch when prosperous Asheville banker Erwin E. Sluder constructed it in 1883. By 1889 massive additions had more than doubled the size of the original house, but the architecture changed little over the next 27 years.

In *Look Homeward, Angel* Thomas Wolfe accurately remembered the house he moved to in 1906 as a “big cheaply constructed frame house of 18 or 20 drafty, high-ceilinged rooms.” Wolfe lived here until 1916, when he entered the University of North Carolina. In 1916 Wolfe’s mother, Julia Westall Wolfe, enlarged and modernized

the house, adding electricity, additional indoor plumbing, and 11 rooms. Julia did not operate the boardinghouse out of any financial necessity. Thomas Wolfe's father, W. O. Wolfe, could well afford to support the family with the earnings of the tombstone shop he owned and operated on Asheville's city square. But Julia, a former teacher, had an obsession for the real estate market and used her profits to buy more property. Descendants remembered Julia, a shrewd and uncompromising businesswoman, as a "driver of hard bargains."

TURN LEFT ON COLLEGE STREET TO COURT PLAZA.

**28. Buncombe County Court House
60 Court Square**

Originally this building was designed to be a matching Art Deco structure by Douglas D. Ellington to City Hall next door, but the politics of the day intervened when the county commissioners dissented and commissioned an intentionally more conservative building. This conventional 17-floor Neoclassical steel frame structure with a brick and limestone surface was designed by Milburn and Heister of Washington DC and built from 1927-28. The courthouse's distinctive setbacks, window groupings and ornamentation were considered opulent in a time when many public buildings were much more conservative. Take time to walk inside to admire the lobby with its impressive mosaic floor, sweeping marble staircase and ornate plasterwork on the coffered ceiling.

**29. Asheville City Building
70 Court Square**

The Asheville City Building is a colorful, massive and eclectic Art Deco masterpiece. Douglas D. Ellington, an architect who came to Asheville in the mid-1920s, designed the eight-story building, which was completed in 1928. Ellington stated that the design was "an evolution of the desire that the contours of the building should reflect the mountain background."

Ellington chose building materials that presented a "transition in color paralleling the natural clay-pink shades of the local Asheville soil."

The unusual octagonal roof is covered with bands of elongated triangular terra cotta red tiles. Between the two levels of the roof are angular pink Georgia marble piers between which are precise vertical rows of ornamental green and gold feather motifs.

WALK BACK TOWARDS PACK SQUARE AND TURN LEFT ON SPRUCE STREET.

**30. Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church
47 Eagle Street at southeast corner of Spruce Street**

The congregation was founded in the 1890s and this, the third church building, dates to 1919.

TURN RIGHT ON EAGLE STREET.

**31. Young Men's Institute
39 South Market Street at southeast corner of Eagle Street**

In 1893 George Vanderbilt had this English Tudor Cottage-style rec center built for men who worked on Biltmore. The building was utilized as a social and educational center by the African American community in the segregated South. The structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

TURN RIGHT ON MARKET STREET AND TURN LEFT ONTO PACK SQUARE.

**32. Jackson Building
22 South Pack Square**

The tall slender building on the corner was the first skyscraper in Western North Carolina, erected in 1923-24. Ronald Greene draped his Neo-Gothic confection in terra cotta and crowned it with stone gargoyles. In its early days, one of the building's most unusual uses was as a "clean-air lookout." Many of Asheville's buildings were heated with coal, and every morning the city inspector stood at the top of the Jackson Building to watch for excessive smoke as building furnaces

started up. If heavy smoke persisted for more than 5 minutes a citation to clean the furnace was issued.

33. Westall Building
20 South Pack Square

Ronald Greene next went to work on this 8-story office tower in 1925, tapping the Spanish-Romanesque style for the Westall Building. The Westall was not large enough for its own elevator so the two buildings have the same elevator system.

34. Commerce Building
18 South Pack Square

This Neoclassical building in the center of the square dates to 1904.

35. Legal Building
10-14 South Pack Square

Albert Heath Carrier and Richard Sharp Smith raised one of the first buildings in town with reinforced concrete for this imposing 5-story Renaissance Revival building in 1909. It was the home of the Central Bank and Trust Company which collapsed in 1930.

36. Asheville Art Museum
2 South Pack Square

The original Renaissance Revival Pack Memorial Library was designed by Edward L. Tilton of New York. Faced with white Georgian marble and featuring a dramatic two story arched entry with matching banks of arched windows this striking building was completed in 1926. The library and the adjoining theater were renovated into an Education-Arts-Science center in a \$15 million project. Pack Place opened in 1992.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED
TO YOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Charlotte



A Walking Tour of Charlotte...

Charlotte was founded in the mid-1700s by Scotch-Irish and Germans traveling down from Pennsylvania. The town and the county were named for Queen Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the wife of King George III of England. Fertile lands drew the early settlers and the nation's first gold rush - really more of a flurry - took place in the early 1800s after Conrad Reed found a 17-pound rock on his family farm in nearby Cabarrus County which turned out to be nearly solid gold. Reed was using it as a doorstop. The United States opened the Charlotte Mint in 1837 and the area led the nation in gold production until the great strikes in California in 1848.

Still the population scarcely scraped above 2,000 at the outbreak of the Civil War. After the war the area slowly transitioned from agrarian to manufacturing. The population topped 10,000 for the first time in 1890 as textile manufacturers primed the economy for explosion. By 1930 Charlotte passed Winston-Salem as the largest city in North Carolina and never looked back. Today the population is 750,000. In the process the city seamlessly segued from manufacturing center to financial center and in 2011 only New York City is a bigger banking city.

When a city explodes as quickly as Charlotte there is not much time to argue about preservation and we will only encounter a handful of buildings on our tour that don't have a modern pedigree. As a counterbalance to the shiny high-rises we will also visit the residential Fourth Ward, mere blocks from the center of downtown, where prosperous merchants and businessmen and doctors built picturesque Victorian houses in the last decades of the 1800s. When this area was ravaged by neglect and abandonment in the 1970s what was left was not bulldozed away but rescued and restored.

Our walking tour will be a mix of commerce and residential, old and new and we will begin in a public greenspace that has survived since Charlotte's earliest days...

1. Old Settlers' Cemetery
West Fifth Street, between Poplar
and Church streets

Due to its proximity to the nearby Presbyterian Church, the town's main burial ground was often referred to as the "Presbyterian Burying Ground" but it was never an official church cemetery. The earliest known burial took place in 1776, eight years after the founding of the town, when Joel Baldwin, aged 26, was laid to rest here. Over the years many of the founding members of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County were interred here. Among the notables resting on this slight hilltop are Nathaniel Alexander who distinguished himself as a surgeon in the North Carolina Regiment during the Revolutionary War and went on to serve in the United States Congress and as governor from 1805 to 1807; Colonel Thomas Polk, an early commissioner of Mecklenburg County and a great uncle of future President James K. Polk; and Major General George Graham who harassed Lord Cornwallis' troops in the Carolinas during the Revolutionary War. The cemetery was closed in 1867 but burials with special permission took place until 1884.

**WALK OVER TO THE SOUTHWEST
CORNER OF THE PARK AT THE
INTERSECTION OF 5TH STREET
AND POPLAR STREET.**

2. Bagley-Mullen House
129 North Poplar Street at 5th Street

Edgar Murchison Andrews, a furniture purveyor and founder of the Andrews Music Company, began buying up lots and constructing homes of quality in the 1880s and 1890s. Here, he constructed a brick house with hints of the French Chateausque style in 1892. The first owner was Andrew Joyner Bagley, a railroad man. He sold the house in 1897 to Walter Nixon Mullen, a grocer best known for his Hornet's Nest Liniment patent medicine.

**TURN LEFT ON POPLAR STREET
AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO TRADE
STREET. TURN LEFT.**

3. First Presbyterian Church
200 West Trade Street

The fledgling town of Charlotte had no church for nearly fifty years, making do with services in the courthouse when a circuit-riding preacher visited. In 1815 the town commissioners set aside a plot of land for a church to be built that would serve all denominations. The Presbyterians of Charlotte, much the dominant congregation, officially recognized it as a church in 1821 and in 1835, after John Irwin paid off the debt on the property it became a Presbyterian church. The present Gothic Revival building was erected in 1857 with a price tag of \$13,000; subsequent additions have carried forward the Gothic style.

ACROSS THE STREET IS...

4. Carillon Tower
227 West Trade Street

This 394-foot tower rose on the rubble of the 1920s landmark Hotel Charlotte. Even though it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the grand old hotel was imploded in 1988. Look up to see the signature feature of the Carillon Tower - a Gothic central spire jutting out from the copper roof. The building was designed to compliment the Gothic visage of the First Presbyterian Church across the street.

**CONTINUE ON TRADE STREET
ANOTHER BLOCK TO TRYON
STREET.**

5. The Square
Trade and Tryon streets

Centuries ago two Indian trails crossed here. In 1768 the first home in Charlotte was constructed at the crossroads. Thomas Polk built the first courthouse here and the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was read in The Square on May 20, 1775. Today the intersection is marked by bronze statues representing Commerce, Transportation, Industry, and The Future. They are the work of Pittsburgh native Raymond Kaskey and were installed in the early 1990s.

ACROSS THE STREET, ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER IS...

6. **Bank of America Plaza** 101 South Tryon Street

When this tower topped out at 503 feet in 1974 it became North Carolina's tallest building, a distinction it held until 1988. The scraper is set at a 45-degree angle from South Tryon Street that creates a plaza highlighted by a large bronze sculpture entitled "Il Grande Disco," representative of industry. It is the work of Arnaldo Pomodoro.

TURN RIGHT ON TRYON STREET.

7. **First National Bank Building** 112 South Tryon Street

New York-born John Wilkes came to Charlotte at the age of 26 to oversee his family's mining and milling interests. Although his father was a Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, Wilkes supported the Confederacy in the Civil War. After the hostilities ceased Wilkes received a pardon from President Andrew Johnson and in short order procured a charter for the First National Bank of Charlotte, the first national bank in the post-war South. Wilkes was soon off to iron manufacturing and was replaced as bank president in 1867 by Rufus Y. McAden. His son Henry would tear down the decades-old three-story bank building in 1926 and replace it with the state's tallest building, a 20-story tower. McAden tabbed Louis Asbury, Charlotte's most prominent architect of the day, to do the design work. Asbury specialized in residential design and here turned to the tried and true Neoclassical style to create a high-rise in the form of a classical column. The building was a financial fiasco, never being more than a third occupied. The fastidious Henry McAden scrutinized prospective tenants to a fault, supposedly not renting to doctors because of the various odors that might seep from their offices. The Depression dealt a death blow to the bank which closed its doors on December 4, 1930. By that time its building had also lost its position as North Carolina's highest building to the Reynolds building in Winston-Salem.

8. **Johnston Building** 212 South Tryon Street

Charles Worth Johnston hailed from Cabarrus County and came to Charlotte in 1892 at the age of 31 to embark on a career that would lead him to be described as "a Titan among textile industrialists." He commissioned the construction of this building, that would enjoy a short stint as Charlotte's tallest, in 1924. William Lee Stoddart, a New York architect who specialized in large urban hotels and found plenty of work in the Carolinas, designed the 15-story building. An additional two stories came along later in the 1920s.

9. **Latta Arcade** 320 South Tryon Street

Edward Dilworth Latta came to Charlotte from South Carolina in his twenties and set up a retail clothing store under the name, E.D. Latta and Brothers in 1876. In the 1880s, when cotton mills began springing up across Charlotte Latta began manufacturing pants. In 1890 he formed the Charlotte Consolidated Construction Company (the Four Cs) that was soon to have its fingers in many pies - there was an electric trolley, a generating plant for electricity, a water works and, most significantly, real estate development. There were some 10,000 people in Charlotte when the Four Cs organized; twenty years later the population topped 30,000 and Latta was a prime player in the modernization of Charlotte.

Latta built this two-story commercial arcade in 1914. He hired go-to Charlotte architect William H. Peeps to design the indoor shopping space, then the rage in downtown retailing. The London-born Peeps sailed to America to design furniture in Michigan and came to Charlotte at the age of 37 in 1905. He spent the last 45 years of his life in town as an architect. Although the arcade has seen some sprucing up over the years, many interior details have been restored to their original appearance and the Latta Arcade is the rare downtown Charlotte building on pace to celebrate its centennial.

10. 400 South Tryon

This skyscraper was raised in the 1970s with ambitions to be the state's tallest building but topped out at 32 stories and 394 feet.

**11. Bechtler Museum of Modern Art
420 South Tryon Street**

Hansard Bessie Bechtler of Zurich, Switzerland spent the better part of 70 years collecting modern art, sustained by a fortune that flowed from his heating and air conditioning company. In 1979 son Andreas came to Charlotte to work in one of the family's manufacturing plants and decided to make the city his permanent residence. After inheriting half of his parents' collection he donated the works to the City. The dynamic building constructed to house the Bechtler collection was designed by Swiss master architect Mario Botta, one of only two commissions he has accepted in the United States.

**12. Mint Museum
500 South Tryon Street**

The Mint Museum opened in 1936 in the original branch of the United States Mint as the first art museum in North Carolina. The discovery of gold on the Reed farm northeast of town triggered the establishment of the first branch of the United States Mint from 1837 to 1861. For the Mint Museum Uptown, Machado and Silveti Associates of Boston created a dramatic five-story space to house the internationally-renowned Mint Museum of Craft and Design.

**13. St. Peter's Catholic Church
507 South Tryon Street**

This Victorian Gothic church with its pointed arch windows is the second Catholic church on this site. The original church was constructed in 1851 but a munitions explosion near the end of the Civil War damaged the foundation and it limped on until 1893 when it was replaced with the current sanctuary. For 90 years St. Peter's was the only Catholic church in the city.

**14. Duke Energy Center
550 South Tryon Street**

At 786 feet, this is Charlotte's second highest building and its largest in square footage. To blast a 100-foot foundation hole required 600,000 pounds of explosives. It took more than 60,000 dump truck trips to remove the rubble, some of which was used in the construction of a runway at Charlotte-Douglas International Airport. Sheathed in blue-green glass on top of a granite base, the building was completed in 2010.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE DUKE ENERGY TOWER WALK THROUGH THE PARKING LOT AND TURN LEFT ON COLLEGE STREET.

**15. The Green
between College Street and
South Tryon Street**

This little greenspace was preserved in the latest splurge of building. It is marked by whimsical fountains and walkways; the entrance on the College Street side is framed by bronze stacks of books.

**16. Charlotte Convention Center
501 South College Street**

The Charlotte Convention Center opened in 1995 with 280,000 square feet of exhibit space. The LYNX and the Charlotte Trolley lines pass straight through the convention center.

**17. One Wells Fargo Center
301 South College Street**

This 42-story building enjoyed a brief reign as North Carolina's tallest building for four years after it was completed in 1988. Culminating in an arch at the top that has been likened to an old-time radio, the building is considered Charlotte's first post-modern high-rise.

TURN RIGHT ON MARTIN LUTHER KING BOULEVARD.

18. NASCAR Hall of Fame
400 E. Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard

The NASCAR Hall of Fame opened in 2010 with five members in the Charter Class including founder Bill France, Sr. and his son Bill France, Jr. and legendary drivers Junior Johnson, Dale Earnhardt and Richard Petty. The first artifact at the Hall of Fame was a Plymouth Belvedere that Petty drove to 27 wins in 1967.

TURN LEFT ON BREVARD STREET.
TURN LEFT ON 3RD STREET TO
RETURN TO COLLEGE STREET.
TURN RIGHT.

19. Charlotte Plaza
201 South College Street

This 27-story skyscraper sheathed in black glass appeared on the Charlotte streetscape in 1982. In the years since ten Charlotte buildings have soared past its 387 feet.

20. BB&T Center
200 South College Street

This black-and-white commercial tower came online in 1975. It stands 300 feet high.

TURN RIGHT ON TRADE STREET.

21. Time Warner Cable Arena
333 East Trade Street

The Arena was planned for the NBA Charlotte Hornets in 2001 - it would replace the Charlotte Coliseum that was scarcely 13 years old at the time. The Hornets would depart for New Orleans and the Arena would eventually be built by the city for the new Charlotte Bobcats. It opened on October 21, 2005 with a concert by the Rolling Stones.

TURN LEFT AND WALK BETWEEN
THE RAILROAD TRACKS AND THE
ARENA TO 5TH STREET AND TURN
LEFT. WALK TWO BLOCKS TO
TRYON STREET.

22. Bank of America Corporate Center
100 North Tryon Street

This is not only the tallest building in Charlotte and the Carolinas but the tallest building between Philadelphia and Atlanta. The World Headquarters of the Bank of America was originally planned as a 50-story skyscraper but stretched to 60 as a nod to the city's namesake, Queen Charlotte, who ruled England for 60 years. The top of the building is highlighted by 384 aluminum rods that vary in length from 12 to 62 feet and call to mind a royal tiara when they are illuminated at night. At one time the ornate 1891 Charlotte City Hall stood here; ground-breaking for the 871-foot building took place in 1989. The 1,062-foot tower crane utilized during its construction, at the time, was the tallest external crane ever to be used on the North American continent.

ACROSS THE STREET IS...

23. Ivey's Department Store
127 North Tryon Street

Joseph Benjamin Ivey opened his first store in Charlotte on February 18, 1900. By 1924 he was ready to open this grand emporium, designed by William Peeps. Although it now does duty as a residential facility, it stands as the only large department store building from Charlotte's early days as a major retail district.

TURN RIGHT ON TRYON STREET.

24. Hearst Tower
214 North Tryon Street

The flared appearance of this 2002 skyscraper is not an optical illusion - the upper floors average 24,000 square feet and the lower ones 20,000. This is the fourth tallest building in Charlotte with 47 floors although inside you will find 48 since there is no 13th floor to placate possible tenants spooked by the fear of the number 13. During business hours you can see priceless works of art in the lobby at the Bank of America Gallery.

25. Dunhill Hotel
237 North Tryon Street

The Dunhill Hotel opened as the Mayfair Manor in the toughest of times in 1929 and has managed to navigate its way through aggressive urban renewal projects to stand as one of Charlotte's few remaining landmarks from the 1920s. Even during the Great Depression the luxury hotel thrived with half of its rooms rented by permanent tenants. Its timeless Beaux Arts appearance in light brown brick was provided by architect Louis Asbury.

TURN LEFT ON 7TH STREET.

26. St. Peter's Episcopal Church
115 West Seventh Street

This is the second church on this site for the congregation that was founded in 1834 as the first Episcopalian Mission in Charlotte. The first sanctuary was raised in 1857 and replaced with the current building in 1892.

TURN RIGHT ON POPLAR STREET
INTO THE HEART OF THE FOURTH
WARD, STUDED WITH RESTORED
VICTORIAN HOMES.

27. John W. Sheppard House
601 North Poplar Street

Armed with one of the first degrees in pharmacy granted in the United States, from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, John W. Sheppard scouted Southern towns for a suitable base of operations. He became enchanted with Charlotte and opened a drug store in 1896 with his friend J.P. Woodall. The new venture was a quick success, perhaps because it was the first drug store in town to make and sell ice cream year-round. In 1899 Sheppard returned to his native New Jersey to marry his childhood sweetheart and brought her back to this newly constructed house. It remained in the Sheppard family until 1961 and is one of the few houses in Fourth Ward original to its site on the street grid. Beside the house is a small pocket park created when the city closed several streets to reduce cut-through traffic.

WALK THROUGH THE POCKET
PARK ONTO 9TH STREET.

28. Berryhill House
324 West 9th Street

Brothers John and George Newcomb came from White Plains, New York to Charlotte in 1879 to establish a bellows factory. The enterprise prospered and soon they were making windows and sashes as well. The brothers purchased these two adjoining vacant lots on 9th street in 1884 for \$1,400. This elaborately milled Italianate house was occupied that year. It became known as the Berryhill House when Earnest Wiley Berryhill married into the Newcomb family. It was purchased by the Junior League in 1975 and its renovation kickstarted the preservation of the Fourth Ward.

29. Berryhill Store
401 West 9th Street at Pine Street

Earnest Wiley Berryhill bought this grocery store in 1898 and operated it until his death on February 7, 1931. His delivery wagon was a familiar sight on Charlotte streets.

TURN LEFT ON PINE STREET.

30. Overcarsh House
326 West 8th Street at Pine Street

Although lacking some of the extreme decoration sometimes associated with the Queen Anne architecture style this house from 1879 is one of the few surviving examples of the style in Charlotte. It features asymmetric massing, a wrap-around front porch and corner turret sheathed in fish-scale wood shingles. The house was constructed by Elias Overcarsh, a grocer who became a licensed minister in 1870 who helped shape the religious development of Mecklenburg County.

TURN LEFT ON 8TH STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON POPLAR STREET.

31. St. Peter's Hospital
229 North Poplar Street at 6th Street

The core of this building, a single story with four rooms, opened in 1878 as the St. Peter's Hospital, created by the congregation to provide medical services for the underprivileged. It may have been the first non-military hospital in North Carolina. A major three-story addition was constructed in front of the original building in 1898, bringing 20 more rooms online for patients. The hospital operated until October 8, 1940 when St. Peter's patients were transferred to the new Memorial Hospital. After that the building morphed into the Kenmore Hotel and today carries on as condominium units.

TURN LEFT ON 6TH STREET.

32. North Carolina Medical College
229 North Church Street

Incorporated in 1893, the North Carolina Medical College was the first chartered medical school in North Carolina, spawned from Davidson College's pre-medical program. The school moved into this red-brick building designed by Charlotte architect James McMichael in 1907. The college prospered for only a few more years however, after a report by the Carnegie Foundation criticized its facilities. The college shuttered in 1914 and transferred the students to Richmond. The building was sold and converted into luxury apartments.

TURN RIGHT ON CHURCH
STREET TO RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT IN SETTLERS
CEMETERY.

Look Up,

Durham



A Walking Tour of Durham...

In the early 1850s the steam locomotives of the newly formed North Carolina Railroad could not make the haul between Raleigh and Hillsborough without stopping for more wood and water. Another depot was needed. Established plantation owners in the target area between the two towns were hard sells, however, to get land for a new depot. Finally Dr. Bartlett Durham donated four acres of land that got the village that sprung up around the tracks named for him.

Not that it was much of an honor at the time - there were fewer than 100 residents in Durham's Station in 1865 when the two largest intact armies remaining from the Civil War stared down each other from Raleigh (William T. Sherman's Union troops) and Greensboro (Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate forces). No fighting would take place, however, as the largest troop surrender of the war was negotiated three miles west of Durham's Station at James and Nancy Bennett's farm. While there wasn't any official fighting there was more than a little looting by the soldiers and one of their favorite booties was a mild flavor of tobacco discovered around Durham. After the veterans returned home many wrote letters to Durham trying to get more of that tobacco. John Ruffin Green was one of the first to fill those orders.

The Duke family home outside Durham was one of those farms stripped bare by marauding Union soldiers as they marched through North Carolina. Family legend has it that a small quantity of bright leaf tobacco was overlooked, providing a tiny lifeline. The family, including 9-year old James Buchanan, gathered the tobacco and sorted it into small packages labeled "Pro Boro Publico." They hitched their blind mules to a wagon and drove to the southern part of North Carolina where tobacco was scarce. Their small supply sold easily and the money was reinvested into more tobacco. By 1872 the Dukes had sold 125,000 pounds of bright leaf, one of the leading producers in the area. The tobacco was processed in a log house factory in what is now the heart of Duke University.

In 1878, at the age of 22, James Duke took charge of W. Duke & Sons and in 1883 he traveled to New York to introduce his firm to the national tobacco business. Tobacco wars broke out and older companies offered to buy Duke's company. He had other ideas and consolidated all his competitors under the banner of American Tobacco, with Duke as its president. He was 34 years old. The Department of Justice broke up the Duke tobacco trust in 1910 and Duke turned to generation of electricity and providing cheap power to the South. Although he himself had little use for education, in 1924 Duke endowed tiny Trinity College with as much as \$135,000,000, mostly from his holdings in Southern Power. The school was named after him and became one of the world's great private universities, forever linking the Duke name with Durham, even after his tobacco factories have long since been converted into condominiums.

Our tour to see how this tobacco town was built will start at the city center at the life-sized, one-ton bronze statue of the city's emblem, the Durham Bull...

**1. Hill Building
111 Corcoran Street**

John Sprunt Hill was born on a North Carolina farm in 1869 and made his way into New York law circles via the University of North Carolina, the Spanish-American War and Columbia University. In 1899 Hill married Annie Louise Watts, daughter of George Washington Watts, co-founder of the American Tobacco Company, and in 1903 relocated to Durham to go into business with his new father-in-law. The duo formed two banks, both helmed by Hill - Durham Loan & Trust Company and Home Savings Bank. Hill would go on to pioneer rural credit unions and become the prime shaper of Durham and the University of North Carolina in the 1920s and 1930s. In addition to the buildings he erected in Durham he donated land for parks, golf courses and the Durham Athletic Park.

Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon, the architectural firm best known for the 1931 Empire State Building, came to Durham for this iconic tower in 1935 and brought the same Art Deco flair to this project. Completed in 1937, the 17-story tower's main tenant was John Sprunt Hill's Durham Loan and Trust Company. The bank would later morph into Central Carolina Bank, which remained until 2005 when SunTrust took up residency. Top-shelf retailer Ellis-Stone, then celebrating its 50th anniversary, was the main retail tenant on the first floor.

LEAVE THE PLAZA ON THE
SOUTHEAST CORNER AND
WALK DOWN PARRISH STREET.

**2. North Carolina Mutual National
Historic Landmark/Manufacturers
and Farmers Bank
116 West Parrish Street**

In 1898 former slave and owner of a string of barbershops, John Merrick, and Aaron McDuffie Moore, the first African American to practice law in Durham, founded a life insurance company to cater to the black community that was virtually shut out from obtaining affordable life insurance at the time. One of their first employees was Charles Clinton Spaulding who began as a part-time agent and would become general manager in

less than a year. The three men would be president successively for the next 54 years as North Carolina Mutual Life evolved into the largest black-owned business in the United States.

In 1906 the firm established a presence in downtown Durham on Parrish Street, rather than in Hayti, the established black commercial area southeast of town. They gobbled up additional lots and when North Carolina Mutual Life constructed this Neoclassical low-rise tower in 1921 for its financial arm, Mechanics and Farmers Bank, it anchored an area known nationally as "Black Wall Street." Local architects Rose & Rose designed the building which served as the home office until 1965 and today is a National Historic Landmark.

TURN LEFT ON MANGUM STREET.

**3. Durham Station #1
212 North Mangum Street**

Originally this was the home of the Golden Belt Hose Company, designed by S.L. Leary, and put into service in 1890. Although the station featured a tower with an 829-pound bell it was also connected by a new electric-telegraph to eight alarm boxes across the city. In the 1920s the firehouse was torn down and built up with more of a Craftsman-style feel and terra-cotta trim. The tower was also downscaled and moved from the back to the front. The station was decommissioned in the 1960s.

TURN RIGHT ON
CITY HALL PLAZA.

**4. City Hall
101 City Hall Plaza**

Construction for this City Hall began in 1976 on plans drawn by local architects John D. Latimer and Associates. The design reflects the architecture of the 1970s which rejected symmetry and put the value on interior functions more so than exterior appearances.

TURN RIGHT ON CHURCH STREET.

5. Trinity United Methodist Church
215 North Church Street

This congregation formed in the 1830s with 30 members. In 1861 the Orange Grove Church moved to the little village of Durham and purchased its present site. A small frame church was raised and the name changed to Durham Methodist Church. The pine meetinghouse was replaced with a brick church in 1881 and again was followed by a name change - this time to Trinity. The brick church was consumed by fire on January 21, 1923 and the current Gothic stone sanctuary opened on September 20, 1925. This time a new building was not followed by a new name.

TURN LEFT ON PARRISH STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON ROXBORO
STREET AND WALK A FEW MORE
STEPS TO MAIN STREET. TURN
LEFT.

6. First Presbyterian Church
305 East Main Street

This is the third meetinghouse for the congregation that organized on New Year's Eve 1871. By 1876 the new church was flush enough to move into its own building, a frame house at the corner of Roxboro and Main streets. Things progressed well enough that a brick church highlighted by a 70-foot steeple was completed in 1890. After only a quarter-century of service the church hired Washington architects Frank Milburn and Michael Heister to design a new sanctuary and they delivered a Gothic Revival confection of bricks and bands of stone. It has been of service since 1916.

7. Public Library
311 East Main Street

Classically trained architects Edward Lippincott Tilton and William A. Boring kick-started their careers by winning a design competition for the buildings on Ellis Island in 1897 for the United States Immigration Service. Tilton went on to become a library architect of sorts with over 100 libraries to his credit,

many coming from funds provided by Andrew Carnegie. This classical interpretation, loaded with Ionic columns, is one of his latest libraries, from 1921. The Durham public library is the oldest tax-supported library in North Carolina, lending its first books in 1898.

8. Durham Sun Building
310 East Main Street

The first newspaper in Durham hit the streets in 1872 as *The Tobacco Plant*. The first editions of the Durham Sun appeared in 1889 with James R. Robinson as publisher. This Renaissance Revival five-bay building was constructed for *The Sun* in 1926 but was only used as a newspaper plant for a few years. In 1929, the *Durham Morning Herald* acquired the *Durham Sun* and shuffled operations over to its place. The *Herald-Sun* remains the paper of record in Durham today.

9. Johnson Motor Company
326 East Main Street

This was once a block of elegant residences in the late 1800s. James Eric Johnson got into the automobile business the way many car enthusiasts did in the early days - he rode the train to a large town (in this case, Greensboro), picked up a car and returned to re-sell it. By 1924 he had won a Buick dealership and built this ornate showroom. Next door was the Alexander Ford dealership. It was an age when car dealers hired important architects to design their showrooms and although both buildings have been greatly altered you can still see details from the nascent days of car-selling.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS
ON MAIN STREET, CROSSING OVER
ROXBORO STREET.

10. Durham County Courthouse
201 East Main Street

Frank Milburn and Michael Heister, who had designed business buildings, cultural buildings and church buildings for the Durham streetscape, here created a government building, the second courthouse for the county since its formation in 1881. The architects gave their Neoclassical symmetrical building such features as Corinthian pilasters, balustraded window porches and a dentilled cornice. The county jail was on the top floor and apparently gave the prisoners a forum from which to shout at passersby on the street.

11. Citizens National Bank
102 East Main Street

Eugene Morehead, a former governor's son, came to Durham as a stamp agent for the Internal Revenue Service and wound up starting Durham's first bank in 1878. The Morehead Bank morphed into Citizens National Bank in 1907 and moved into this Neoclassical vault a few years later.

12. Kress Building
101-103 West Main Street

Even though Samuel H. Kress ran a nickel-and-dime business he kept a stable of architects to insure the consistency of his more than 200 stores in 30 states. In the 1930s that meant Art Deco and the Durham Kress building, completed in 1933, was one of the largest and liveliest Art Deco buildings in North Carolina. Once they were through admiring the exterior, shoppers could step inside and enjoy the first air conditioning in a commercial building in Durham.

13. Baldwin Building
107 West Main Street

R.L. Baldwin began Durham's toniest department store in 1911, the third location in a chain that stretched across Virginia and North Carolina. The original store across the street perished, along with much of the block, in a fire in the 1920s. The rebuilt store with a Classical visage was half the size it would later become. Baldwin's would remain in downtown Durham until 1986.

14. First National Bank Building
123 West Main Street

This is one of Durham's earliest steel-frame structures and for many years the tallest building in the city. Faced in limestone, the composition of the building is meant to reflect a classic Greek column, as most early American skyscrapers would also appear. The tripartite style featured an ornate base (the ground floors) a plain shaft (the unadorned central floors) and a decorative capital (the elaborate cornice). Frank Milburn and Michael Heister, who maintained a busy practice across the southeast with many Durham commissions, drew up the plans for the building that was completed in 1915. Julian Carr started the bank back in 1887.

TURN LEFT ON BLACKWELL STREET AND WALK TO THE RAILROAD TRACKS. ACROSS THE TRACKS TO YOUR RIGHT IS...

15. Old Bull Building
201 West Pettigrew Street

That tobacco would lead Durham out of the ravages of the Civil War became apparent as soon as hostilities ended. As troops waited for Joseph E. Johnston to surrender his Confederate Army to Union commander William T. Sherman, they were becoming acquainted with an aromatic Bright Leaf tobacco peddled by John Ruffin Green. In 1866 Green registered the name "Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco" and adorned his factory with a sign featuring his new advertising symbol - a bull.

Green unfortunately would die at the age of 37 in 1869 and one of his customers, William T. Blackwell, led a partnership that purchased an interest in the factory and that trademark. Blackwell was ready to bet big on Durham and the tobacco. In 1874 he built a massive four-story brick warehouse, executed in the bold Italianate style with corner quoins and decorative window hoods, that dwarfed everything then standing in the little railroad town. Before the decade was out business was so good the factory was expanded and others would follow. The American Tobacco Company continued operations at Old

Bull until 1987; it has since been redeveloped as condominiums.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO MAIN STREET AND TURN LEFT.

16. Durham Loan and Trust Building 212 West Main Street

High-rises came slowly to North Carolina and when this six-story “skyscraper” was built in 1905 it was considered the tallest building in the state. Money for the project came from lawyer John Sprunt Hill, president of the bank. Hill tapped architect Carter Linthicum, who had a 20-year resume of buildings in Durham before he located in the town in 1904, for the job. Linthicum delivered a Beaux Arts confection in brick and terra cotta that is most memorable for its rounded southeast corner.

17. Temple Building 302 West Main Street

This building was created for another of John Sprunt Hill’s business interests - the Home Security Life Company; it came to be called “The Temple Building” when the fraternal Elks occupied the second floor and the Odd Fellows used the third. It was constructed in 1909 using material left over from the construction of the Watts Hospital to fashion this Spanish Colonial Revival three-story building. The building received a complete makeover in 2003 and still retains the form and tile roof of the original but the classical brick ground floor is completely different.

18. Old Hill Building 307 West Main Street

Arthur Nash came to North Carolina from New York City to be the site architect for the University of North Carolina in the 1920s. While there he teamed with New England engineer Thomas C. Atwood, whose specialty was bringing in large projects. In 1925, John Sprunt Hill, a major financial benefactor of UNC, brought the team over to his hometown for this speculative venture. Atwood and Nash introduced the Georgian Revival style to

Durham with their elegantly proportioned four-story building highlighted by large, brass-framed recessed windows. Tilley’s Department Store was a long time tenant.

19. Snow Building 331 West Main Street

Ohio-born Horace North Snow was a telegraph operator during the Civil War. After the war he came to Durham to work for Julian Carr in the tobacco trade. Snow married Anna Exum in 1884 and his new bride’s family gave the couple family land as a wedding gift, land that turned out to be a chunk of downtown Durham. Snow eventually struck out on his own, operating several businesses in downtown Durham. Anna Snow had this office building constructed on her family land in 1933 and dedicated to her late husband who had passed a decade earlier. It is one of North Carolina’s finest Art Deco efforts, with its vertically emphasized pilasters leading to a spiky roof. Inside is North Carolina’s last operator-driven elevators.

TURN RIGHT ON CHAPEL HILL STREET. TURN LEFT ON MORRIS STREET AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO MORGAN STREET.

20. Imperial Building 215 Morris Street

The Imperial Tobacco Company of the British Isles arrived on these shores to challenge the American Tobacco Company in 1916. Architect C.C. Davis of Richmond drew up plans for this mammoth brick leaf-handling and redrying factory using the Romanesque style. The plant operated until the 1960s when it was re-adapted for other uses. The Imperial Building has taken a star turn in a couple of Hollywood productions including the Gregory Peck-Lauren Bacall starrer, *The Portrait*, and as the setting for locker room scenes in *Bull Durham*.

TURN RIGHT ON MORGAN STREET.

21. Carolina Theatre
309 West Morgan Street

Durham once boasted 13 theaters - this is the only one left. Frank Milburn and Michael Heister won the commission for the Durham Auditorium in 1923 and created a grand classical stage. The building debuted on February 2, 1926 with a presentation of the Kiwanis Jollies. Tabbed the Carolina Theater from an early age, the theater presented both live performances and motion pictures. The Carolina was the first theater in Durham to admit African Americans, although it remained segregated until 1963.

22. Durham Centre
300 West Morgan Street

The tallest building in the downtown area is the 15-story Durham Centre that sits atop a three-story parking complex. The pyramid-roofed tower combines deep blue reflective glass and distinctive red granite imported from Finland; it came on board in 1988 as the People's Security Insurance Building.

TO SEE HISTORIC DURHAM ATHLETIC PARK, TURN LEFT ON FOSTER STREET AND TURN LEFT ON CORPORATION STREET. IF YOU CHOOSE NOT TO VISIT THE DETOUR STOP, TURN RIGHT ON FOSTER STREET.

Detour:

Historic Durham Athletic Park
500 West Corporation Street

Baseball fans and movie buffs will want to take a four-block detour to visit the Durham Athletic Park. The stadium was built in 1926 and was popular for the snorting bull over the right field wall - if a player hit a home run that struck the bull, he won a steak. The park became internationally famous when it was the setting for the 1988 Kevin Costner-Susan Sarandon baseball soaper, *Bull Durham*. The minor league Durham Bulls relocated a mile south in the tobacco warehouse district in 1994 and their old home was preserved and used by the community

including the North Carolina Central University Eagles baseball team.

IF YOU HAVE TAKEN THE DETOUR RETURN TO THE CORNER OF FOSTER STREET AND MORGAN STREET AND CONTINUE ON FOSTER STREET.

23. Durham Armory
220 Foster Street

Yet another Depression-era project this one converted what had been a City Market since 1910 into an armory for the Durham National Guard. The roof tiles here were the ones on the market and the arches are said to be a design element carried over from the destroyed building. The golden-bricked structure was only used as an armory for a couple of decades and has been re-adapted for convention and event duty.

TURN LEFT ON CHAPEL HILL STREET.

24. Home Mutual Savings & Loan Building
301 East Chapel Hill Street

Forty years ago when this building was constructed it sought a futuristic appearance with its unconventional use of colors and materials, looking like a place where George Jetson would do his banking. Today we know this was not the future of American architecture.

25. United States Post Office
323 East Chapel Hill Street

The architectural firm of Atwood and Weeks turned to the Neoclassical style for this Depression-era project that was completed in 1934. The symmetrical building sports round Doric columns and square Doric pilasters that march around the facades and a modillion cornice and balustrade at the roofline.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON EAST CHAPEL STREET TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN CCB PLAZA.

Look Up,

Edenton



A Walking Tour of Edenton...

For much of the 1700s Edenton stood in the first rank of towns, not just in North Carolina but in America as well. The town site was one of the first in the colony and in 1722 the village was incorporated and named for Royal Governor Charles Eden. For the next twenty years the royal governor lived here, establishing Edenton as the colonial capital.

Edenton flourished with artisans setting up shop on its streets while goods from across the British empire crossed its docks. While two busy shipyards were turning out considerable ships the town was giving America - and its growing desire for independence - citizens of importance. In 1774, fifty-one women in Edenton signed a protest petition agreeing to boycott English tea and other products. The Edenton Tea Party was the first political action by women in the American colonies and its impact indeed resonated in London.

Other prominent Edentonians included Joseph Hewes, a merchant prince and one of the wealthiest men in the colonies, whose contribution to the cause for independence led to his reputation as the “Father of the American Navy.” James Iredell, an Edenton native, was the youngest member appointed to the first United States Supreme Court by George Washington. A fellow justice, James Wilson, a signer of both the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution, was a regular visitor to Edenton and died here in 1798. Samuel Johnston was a local planter and the first United States Senator from North Carolina.

Ultimately, Edenton’s prominence faded rapidly. A hurricane silted the Roanoke Inlet in 1795 and closed the port’s easy access to the sea. When the new-fangled railroad came on the scene a few decades later townsfolk wanted no part of it. The world literally and figuratively passed Edenton by. There would eventually be a cotton mill and the state’s busiest peanut plant but for the most part the tiny town on a peninsula formed by Pembroke and Queen Anne’s creeks went about its business in anonymity.

With the recent emergence of heritage tourism, Edenton’s rich 18th century history suddenly became fashionable. The entire town has been declared an historic district and our hunt for landmarks will begin with a buffeting by the breezes from the Edenton Bay...

**1. Edenton Harbor and Colonial Park
South Broad Street**

Today a placid waterside park, this was an altogether different place during the Civil War. Bells were donated by various town insittutions to be melted down into bronze cannon. One, the *St. Paul*, came from St. Paul's Episcopal Church and another, the *Edenton*, came from Choctaw County Court House.

Also located in the park is the Roanoke River Lighthouse, constructed in 1887 with each piling screwed directly into the river bed to keep it secure in heavy storms. Believed to be the last extant example in the United States of a rectangular frame building built for a screw-pile base, the lighthouse was in commission until 1941. A private owner moved the structure to his property in Edenton and in 2007 the Edenton Historical Commission bought the Lighthouse for \$225,000 and paid \$75,000 to move it to Colonial Park.

**WALK OVER TO THE FOOT OF
BROAD STREET AT EDENTON BAY.**

**2. Barker-Moore House
509 South Broad Street**

Penelope Barker was the reputed leader of the Edenton Tea Party in 1774; her husband Thomas Barker, planter and lawyer, built this house on a spacious five-lot plot three blocks further up Broad Street in 1782. At the time it consisted of four rooms and no entry hall. The house was expanded to its current size in the 1820s. After spending over 120 years in the family of Augustus Moore and his descendants the house was moved to its primo waterfront location in 1952 and renovated to serve as the town visitor center.

**WITH YOUR BACK TO THE
WATER AND THE BARKER HOUSE
ON YOUR RIGHT, WALK UP BROAD
STREET TO WATER STREET AND
TURN RIGHT.**

**3. French Cannons on Edenton Bay
East Water Street at Courthouse Green**

In the early days of the Revolutionary War Benjamin Franklin and two emissaries from Edenton arranged for the shipment of 23 cannon from France aboard *The Holy Heart of Jesus*. When ship captain William Boritz arrived at Edenton he demanded a transportation fee of 150 pounds for every 100 pounds of cannon. The ransom was non-negotiable and Boritz dumped his cargo in the bay when money was not forthcoming. Six were hauled up for use during the Civil War although they would be put out of commission when it was observed that the cannon were a greater danger to the men behind them than to the enemy in front. Three cannon were mounted on this site in 1928.

**WITH YOUR BACK TO THE WATER,
WALK INTO COURTHOUSE GREEN.**

**4. Courthouse Green
between Water Street and King Street**

This has been a public open space since the town was laid out in 1712. The green was terraced in 1961 and given a more formal appearance. The marble monument was sited here in 1932 and honors Joseph Hewes who came to Edenton in 1763 at the age of 33 and built a mercantile empire with a large fleet of ships - all of which he risked when he affixed his name to the Declaration of Independence as a delegate to the Continental Congress from North Carolina. In 1779 Hewes collapsed in Congress and eventually died in Philadelphia at the age of 49 - the second signer of the Declaration to die.

ON YOUR LEFT IS...

**5. The Homestead
East Water Street at Courthouse Green**

The core of this house dates to the 1770s when it was constructed by merchant Robert Smith. At one time the double porches that look out on Edenton Bay extended on all four sides, a common feature of Colonial homes in the West Indies.

6. Edenton Tea Pot
west side of Courthouse Green

After British Parliament passed the Tea Act in 1773 protests and boycotts percolated throughout the American colonies, most famously in Boston harbor. The Edenton Tea Party became a landmark because it was organized by women. Penelope Barker led 51 women in signing a statement of protest vowing to give up tea and boycott other British products “until such time that all acts which tend to enslave our Native country shall be repealed.” Their actions inspired other women to take up boycotts as well.

AT THE HEAD OF THE GREEN IS...

7. Chowan County Courthouse
East King Street at Court Street

After tiring of holding political and social meetings in private homes the Edenton Assembly mandated that a courthouse be built in 1712. A wooden structure was ready by 1718 but a more satisfactory building replaced it in 1724. This cupola-topped courthouse, magnificently sited at the head of a broad lawn facing Edenton Bay, was ready in 1767 and hosted patriots Joseph Hewes, Samuel Johnston and James Iredell in the incendiary days leading up to the American Revolution.

Architecturally, with its beautiful proportions and exquisite Flemish bond brickwork it doesn't get any better for Georgian public buildings in the South. Although Edenton constructed a more modern courthouse in 1979, the historic Chowan County Courthouse remains in use and is the oldest government building in North Carolina.

BEHIND THE COURTHOUSE IS...

8. Chowan County Jail
East King Street

Behind the courthouse was the jail complex. This is the fifth county jail to stand here and operated from 1825 until 1979. The jailer lived right here as well; the residence seen today dates to the early 1900s.

WALK BACK OUT TO THE FRONT OF THE COURTHOUSE. FACING THE WATER, TURN RIGHT ON EAST KING STREET.

9. Hotel Hinton
109 East King Street

This was the Bay View Hotel when it was constructed in 1885. In 1926 it received a workman-like make-over by contractor Lord Byron Perry from Elizabeth City and re-emerged as the Hotel Hinton. Perry gave the brick hotel a modest central entrance with a colonnade of Doric columns. The Hotel Hinton offered 82 rooms and nearly every one boasted its own bathroom with hot and cold water - just like its big-city cousins. In 1960 Chowan County purchased the property and converted it into office space.

CROSS BROAD STREET.

10. James Iredell, Jr. Law Office
104 West King Street

The core of this building is Edenton's oldest commercial structure, erected as a store in 1802 by Edmund Hoskins. It was enlarged when it became the law offices for James Iredell, Jr., in the years before he became North Carolina governor and then United States senator.

11. Beverly Hall
114 West King Street

This imposing Federal-style began life in 1810 as a house and private bank for John Blount. In 1816 the Bank of North Carolina purchased the property and operated it as a branch into the 1830s. William Badham acquired the property in 1855 and converted the structure back into a residence while greatly expanding it - the brick vault remains, however.

12. Pembroke Hall
121 West King Street

This North Carolina landmark Greek Revival home, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was constructed in 1850. It sports two-story porticos with Doric and Corinthian columns and boasts eight Italian marble fireplaces inside. The house wound through the same family for almost 160 years until it had to be rescued by Edenton preservationists.

13. Wessington
120 West King Street

This 1850 villa, probably adapted from popular architectural pattern books of the day, is often cited as the most opulent house ever built in Edenton. Wessington was built for Thomas D. Warren, a doctor and plantation owner. One of his paddlewheel steamboats used for passenger and cargo transportation in the Albemarle Sound was taken into the Confederate Navy in 1861. During the Battle for Roanoke Island on February 8, 1862 the *CSS Curlew* was run aground and burned. The wreck was discovered in 1988. The house, meanwhile passed to Pauline Carrington and Cameron Shephard. It would remain in that family, descendants of George Washington, for 122 years and in the 1940s it was named Wessington after the General's ancestral English home.

TURN RIGHT ON
GRANVILLE STREET.

14. Dixon-Powell House
304 Granville Street

George Franklin Barber, working out of Knoxville, Tennessee and busy in the Alamance region, became one of America's most successful residential architects in the late 1800s, primarily through his plans published in catalogues and his own magazine. It is estimated that Barber sold some 20,000 sets of house plans, most for the then-popular Queen Anne style. This is considered one of his designs, from 1895. Although the house does not display the asymmetrical massing seen in Queen Anne homes it does boast the turned post-wrap-around porch, fish-scale shingles and attached turreted porch emblematic of the style.

15. Edenton Baptist Church
200 South Granville Street

This is the third meetinghouse for the congregation that organized in 1817. The brick Colonial Revival structure topped by a large copper dome was constructed between 1916 and 1920.

16. Granville Queen Inn
108 South Granville Street

This Neoclassical house from 1907 with its overpowering full-length Tuscan portico is sometimes referred to as a Southern Colonial mansion. It has since been turned into an upscale inn.

TURN RIGHT ON CHURCH STREET.

17. St. Paul's Episcopal Church
100 West Church Street

This is the second oldest church standing in North Carolina and the oldest in regular use. The original St. Paul's, a small wooden affair, was raised in 1702 as the first church in North Carolina. The first Flemish bond brick courses were laid on this building in 1736 but services were not held until 1760. The finishing touches on the interior woodwork would not take place until 1774. The entrance is through the base of the broad steeple, considered an ideal proportion from a village church. In the churchyard are buried the proprietary Governors Henderson Walker, Thomas Pollock, and Charles Eden.

18. Edenton Post Office
100 North Broad Street at Church Street

This Depression-era project brought Edenton its first dedicated post office. The symmetrically proportioned Colonial Revival brick post office was built in 1931 on plans drawn up in the office of James Wetmore, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury.

CROSS BROAD STREET.

19. James Iredell, Sr. House
105 East Church Street

James Iredell arrived in Edenton in 1768 at the age of 17 to assume the position of comptroller of customs for Port Roanoke. Two years later he was admitted to the North Carolina bar and by the age of 26 he was a superior court judge and before he was 40 James Iredell was sitting on the first United States Supreme Court in 1790. He moved into this house in 1778, purchasing it from Joseph Whedbee, a silversmith. The earliest part of the house has been pegged at 1759, built by John Wilkins.

20. Edenton Academy
109 and 111 East Church Street

The first legislative enactment for the promotion of schools in North Carolina was a bill to erect a schoolhouse in Edenton, adopted by the assembly in 1745. The first classes in the private Edenton Academy took place in 1770 but it did not become a going concern until 1800. Girls were admitted ten years later. The Academy was absorbed into the Edenton public school system in the early 1900s. The original 1800 school building had been replaced by a rambling Victorian structure in 1895 and in 1906 it was cut in half, moved across the street to this location and turned into residences.

TURN RIGHT ON COURT STREET.

21. Edenton Graded School
101 Court Street

This was the town site for education for almost two hundred years until the 1980s. This Neoclassical school building was the third to stand here, constructed in 1916. When a new high school was built in the 1950s this was converted to an elementary school and re-named for former principal Ernest A. Swain. Today the brick building is serving as apartments and a gallery for the Chowan Arts Council.

TURN RIGHT ON QUEEN STREET.
TURN LEFT ON BROAD STREET.

22. Taylor Theater
208 South Broad Street

This small-town movie palace opened in 1925 by Samuel Taylor. It features a wide, single-story entrance swathed in white terra-cotta with a full-width balustrade decorated with urns and a swag motif. To the rear is the two-story brick theater. Charles Collins Benton, a prolific Wilson architect, who occasionally dabbled in theater design, is credited with building the Taylor Theater. Despite financial rough patches through the years and alterations to the theater, the Taylor is still screening movies.

23. Citizens Bank Building
216 South Broad Street

Wilson architect Charles Benton delivered this Neoclassical presence to the Edenton streetscape in 1924 for the Citizens Bank. It features fluted Doric pilasters around the first of three floors.

24. A.T. Bush Building
315 South Broad Street

This two-story, three-bay commercial building from 1889 is typical of the type found in small-town North Carolina during the Victorian era with a recessed entrance and newly popular display windows. The facade boasts decorative pressed metal.

25. Leary Building
322 South Broad Street

William J. Leary, a physician and druggist, constructed this brick store building in 1872, in his 50th year. It remained in the family until 1920 and done duty mostly as a bank ever since.

26. Edenton Town Hall
400 South Broad Street

This Neoclassical building with its quartet of full-height Corinthian columns began its journey to Town Hall one hundred years ago as the Second Bank of Edenton. A post office was attached in 1920. It has been the home of the town government since the 1980s.

27. J.N. Leary Building
421 South Broad Street

The town's standout commercial downtown building in the 21st century was built by J.N. Leary in 1894. This was one of several rental properties developed by Leary around Edenton - a common tale until you realize that J.N. Leary was Josephine Napoleon Leary - both female and African-American. She sold these properties in 1922 before she died the following year at age 67.

28. Cupola House
408 South Broad Street

This is one of the most loved and most scrutinized houses in North Carolina. After decades and decades of obfuscating local legend and lore an extensive dendrochronology procedure was conducted in 1991 to definitively date the yellow pine timbers inside the Cupola House. The conclusion? The house was constructed in 1758 making it the oldest in town. The original owner was Francis Corbin, land agent for the last of the English Lords Proprietors, Robert Carteret, Earl of Granville.

In 1918, in dire financial straits, the first floor was stripped of its elaborate Georgian woodwork which was sold to the Brooklyn Museum. Horrified townsfolk quickly assembled one of North Carolina's first preservation groups, purchased the property and eventually reconstructed that lost first floor in the 1960s.

CONTINUE WALKING A FEW MORE
STEPS DOWN BROAD STREET TO
THE WATERFRONT AND THE
TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Fayetteville



A Walking Tour of Fayetteville...

Money was the reason for the founding of Fayetteville. As the interior of the Carolinas was being settled in the 1700s merchants on the coast in Wilmington were concerned that the new trade would take place on the Pee Dee River and wind up down in Charleston. They wanted a settlement at the head of navigation on the Cape Fear River, the only navigable waterway entirely in the colony of North Carolina. Scotsmen did the job and the small village of Campbelltown emerged on the banks of the Cape Fear River in 1739. A decade later more Scots established a gristmill and village at Cross Creek, a mile north-west of Campbelltown where, in fact, two streams crossed.

The area became a Tory stronghold as the American colonies moved towards revolution and more than 50 dissenting Whigs gathered in town at Liberty Point on June 20, 1775 and signed resolutions pledging themselves to “resist force by force” and to go forth and be ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes to secure freedom and safety.” Robert Rowan, an officer in the French and Indian War who settled in Cross Creek as a merchant, became a leader of the Patriot cause and distributed the statement as the “Liberty Point Resolves.”

Following the Revolution in 1783 the settlements of Cross Creek and Campbelltown united and were incorporated. Still flush with the fervor of patriotism the citizens named the new town Fayetteville, the first to honor the Marquis de Lafayette, major general and top aide to George Washington in the battle for independence. From 1789 until 1793 the General Assembly met in Fayetteville as it served as state capital. The United States Constitution was ratified here and the University of North Carolina chartered. In a vote to create a new state capital, Fayetteville lost out by one vote to legislators who preferred to build a capital from scratch rather than anoint an existing town.

Still, the town prospered into the 1800s, second only to Wilmington in population. Then, on May 29, 1831, sometime around noon a fire started in a kitchen of a house on the northwest corner of Market Square in the center of town. It was a windy day and embers blew from roof to roof of light pine buildings, outpacing the efforts of volunteer firefighters. Four hours later more than 600 homes and 105 stores and businesses had burned. Every church in town, save one, was destroyed. Luckily the fire had started in the middle of the day and everyone was able to escape with their lives. America had never seen anything like it. The entire town was gone. But in an age before federal assistance more than \$100,000 in private donations from all over the country was raised and distributed to the Fayetteville people to rebuild. The river continued to fuel Fayetteville’s economy and the railroads began arriving after 1870 to handle the region’s trade in lumber and textiles. In 1918 Camp Bragg was established as an artillery training ground and following World War I it became a permanent Army post and Fort Bragg, home to several U.S. Army airborne units, has cast its influence on the town ever since. In September 2008, Fayetteville annexed 85% of Fort Bragg, bringing the official population of the city to 206,000.

Our walking tour will begin in the shadow of the likeness of Gilbert du Motier, for whom the town is named...

**1. Cross Creek Park
between Green Street and Ann Street**

This land was once the home of Flora Macdonald, a Scottish lass turned heroine for her part in helping Bonnie Prince Charlie, last of the Stuart pretenders to the British throne, escape after his defeat in the Battle of Culloden in 1746. Flora was arrested for her scheming and spent time in the Tower of London before charming her way to release. She married Allan Macdonald in 1750 when she was 28 and in 1774 the couple emigrated to North Carolina. They lived here along Cross Creek but it was a short stay. When Americans declared their independence from the throne the Macdonalds cast their lot with the Loyalists and were soon back in Scotland.

The landscaped greenspace features a statue of the Marquis de Lafayette. Fayetteville was the first of many American towns to adopt the name of the Revolutionary War hero - in 1783 - and it is the only city that the Frenchman actually visited. During his 50th Jubilee tour of the United States Lafayette stayed at the home of Duncan McRae two blocks south of here.

**WALK PAST THE STATUE OF
GENERAL LAFAYETTE THROUGH
THE PARK TO ANN STREET.**

**2. First Presbyterian Church
Bow and Ann streets**

Presbyterians came with the settling of the area but a church was not organized until 1800 and the first meetinghouse was completed in 1816. Like much of the town, it perished in the Great Fire of 1831. This classic Southern Colonial church with its soaring steeple rose on the walls of the original building. The church was dedicated in 1832 and has spawned a handful of area congregations ever since.

**FROM THE CORNER OF ANN AND
BOW STREETS TURN LEFT ON BOW
STREET AND WALK TO ITS
CONCLUSION AT PERSON STREET.**

**3. Liberty Point Store
145 Person Street at Bow Street**

This is the oldest building in the downtown district, a 1790s era relic that is a rare survivor of the 1831 Fayetteville fire. The brick building sports stone keystone lintels and parapet gables soaring above the roofline at each end. Near this site on June 20, 1775, a group of fifty-five patriots signed a document of freedom one year before the Declaration of Independence was signed, popularly known as the Liberty Point Resolves. A granite boulder commemorates their pledge to their country and lists the names of the fifty-five signers.

TURN LEFT ON PERSON STREET.

**4. Sedberry-Holmes House
232 Person Street**

When Bond Sedberry, who owned a drug store in town, constructed this Queen Anne residence in 1891 it was just one of many such Victorian homes up and down Person Street. Now its neighbors are mostly parking lots and the house stands as a curiosity from a distant age. The Queen Anne form as represented here is most evident in the wrap-around porch with elaborate woodwork and a corner turret.

**WALK BACK A FEW STEPS TO
THE INTERSECTION. TURN
LEFT ON FRANKLIN STREET.
WHEN FRANKLIN STREET BENDS
TO THE RIGHT IN FRONT OF THE
NEW COURTHOUSE BEAR LEFT.
THE ROAD IN FRONT OF THE
COURTHOUSE IS DICK STREET.
STAY ON DICK STREET AND CROSS
RUSSELL STREET.**

**5. Heritage Square
225 Dick Street**

This complex includes a trio of white frame buildings from 200 years ago: the two-story Sandford House, a free-standing octagonal Oval Ballroom and the New England-style Baker-Haigh-Nimocks House. The symmetrical Geor-

gian-style Sandford House with a double portico was constructed in 1797 and was supposedly a barracks for William Sherman's Union troops during the Civil War. "Sandford" was not the builder but an owner after 1823 when, as a cashier for the Fayetteville Bank, he purchased the house. The Baker-Haigh-Nimocks House was constructed in 1804 and stands as a splendid example of a low country house found throughout the coastal Carolinas. In between stands a ballroom that was moved here in the 1950s when the property was owned by the Woman's Club of Fayetteville.

**WALK DOWN THE SHORT STREET
IN FRONT OF HERITAGE SQUARE,
HALLIDAY STREET. AT GILLESPIE
STREET TURN RIGHT AND CROSS
BACK OVER RUSSELL STREET.**

**6. Cumberland County Courthouse
130 Gillespie Street**

Harry Barton, a Philadelphia architect who moved to Greensboro in mid-career, designed many classically-inspired courthouses and municipal buildings across central North Carolina. The gray stone building was constructed in 1924 by William P. Rose, a Johnston County native who began as a carpenter and built one of the largest contracting businesses in eastern and central North Carolina. The substantial three-story building sports a wealth of carved stone decorations, including engaged Ionic columns.

**7. Lawyers Building
101 Gillespie Street**

This property was developed by brothers Jacob and Kalman Stein in 1916-1917. Its five stories marked it as Fayetteville's first skyscraper, outfitted with a resplendent Spanish Revival tile roof.

**WALK OVER TO THE
CENTER OF THE INTERSECTION.**

**8. Market House
Market Square at the intersection
of Green and Gillespie, Person
and Hay streets**

On this site in the center of town once stood the old State House where the Constitution of the United States was ratified, the University of North Carolina chartered and where, on March 4, 1825 the Marquis de Lafayette addressed the townsfolk and offered thanks for naming the town in his honor. The State House burned six years later. It was replaced by the three-bay brick Market House surrounded by arched passageways. Following the English town hall-market model the second floor was used as the town hall while meats and produce were hawked by farmers in the lower arcades. In recent years the Market House has done duty as an art museum, library and office space.

**WALK OVER TO THE HEAD
OF HAY STREET TO BEGIN
TOURING FAYETTEVILLE'S
MAIN COMMERCIAL ARTERY.**

**9. Cumberland National Bank
100 Hay Street**

Charles Conrad Hartmann was a classically-trained New York City architect who was recruited to Greensboro in 1921 to design the landmark Jefferson Standard Building. He stayed in North Carolina and built a busy practice, building many of the first true skyscrapers in communities around the state. Such was the case with the Cumberland National Bank that stood as Fayetteville's tallest building for forty years after being finished in 1926. The 10-story, granite faced tower was one of Hartmann's favorite structures - he gave the building a classical shaft above a colonnade of Ionic columns to blend with the Market House across the street.

10. Capitol Department Store
126 Hay Street

Jacob and Kalman Stein grew up in South Africa, the sons of a Lithuanian tailor who migrated there in the last decades of the 1800s. Jacob Stein made his way to Baltimore and began a career as a traveling salesman of mens' and boys' furnishings. One place he particularly liked on his route was Fayetteville. He sent for his brother and together they opened a store on Market Square. In 1912 the brothers opened the Capitol Department Store, making regular buying trips up north to select clothing as the Capitol became the most sophisticated emporium in town - a place where ladies would put on their white gloves to shop. The current Modernist facade of marble and mosaic dates to the mid-1900s. The Capitol would fight off the rise of suburban shopping malls until 1990 when it finally closed.

11. Fayetteville Arts Center
301 Hay Street

This Neoclassical structure of light-colored brick and stone trim topped by a roof balustrade was constructed in 1911 as the town post office. After a half-century of service the building did duty as a library and is moving into its second century as the home of the county Arts Council.

12. Fayetteville Mutual Insurance
Company Building
320 Hay Street

This small brick building pre-dates the Civil War. It has been much altered through the decades, including some sixty years as the home of *Point News*. Now under a coat of stucco, the building is on the National Register of Historic Places.

13. Hay Street United Methodist Church
Hay Street at Ray Avenue and Old Street

Methodists began a presence in Fayetteville in the early 1800s, attending meetings conducted by fabled circuit riding preacher Francis Asbury; the congregation officially organized in 1808. This Gothic Revival church came along 100 years later, retaining a section of the original church in its foundation. The bell in the corner tower dates to 1868.

14. Huske Hardware House
405 Hay Street

Benjamin R. Huske opened his hardware store in 1903 in a handsome classically-inspired masonry building two stories high with large display windows on the street level. Huske offered just about anything a new homeowner at the turn of the 20th century could need and his enterprise grew rapidly. You can see the essence of the original Huske store in the lower left side of the building - notice how the third floor and western extensions are architecturally undistinguished; utilitarian additions necessary to handle Huske's growing business. That business lasted until 1970 and since then the building has served many tenants, most recently a restaurant and brewery.

15. Hotel Prince Charles
450 Hay Street

The seven-story Hotel Prince Charles, dressed in Italian Renaissance details, opened in April 1925 with grand dreams of capturing the new wave of Florida-bound travelers. Backed by local investors, the hotel failed to gain traction in the market and less than four years after it opened it was sold at auction for \$225,000. Over the years such luminaries as Mickey Rooney and Amelia Earhart signed the guest register but the Prince Charles has never found its glory days. Spending years neglected or being completely vacant. Yet the building landed on the National Register of Historic Places.

16. Scotch Spring
North side of Hay Street at Pittman Street

Located one block to the north, on the north side of Maiden Lane, Scotch Spring was owned by two prominent citizens, Robert Cochran and John Hay, and was a major water source for Fayetteville in the late eighteenth century. Throughout the nineteenth century, it continued to operate as a primary water source, eventually to be abandoned during the early 1900s.

17. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad
Passenger Depot
472 Hay Street

This is the third passenger depot serving Fayetteville from this location, constructed in 1911 by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The building was constructed by the line's official architect, Joseph F. Leitner, who was working out of Wilmington. In Fayetteville Leitner employed an eclectic style with shaped gables and classical detailing such as corner quoins. The station was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 and, with a recent exterior renovation, is still handling passengers after 100 years.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON HAY STREET BACK TO OLD STREET AND TURN LEFT, IN FRONT OF THE HAY STREET UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

18. First Baptist Church
200 Old Street at Anderson Street

The congregation organized on November 25, 1837 with 28 members. In 1906 the long-serving original church building was outgrown and demolished. This handsome Romanesque brick church was holding services by 1910; stained glass windows remember some of the founding families of the church.

CONTINUE TO THE END OF OLD STREET AT GREEN STREET. ACROSS THE STREET TO YOUR RIGHT IS...

19. Town Hall
116 Green Street

This Colonial Revival brick building was a Depression-era project, completed in 1941. Since the city government relocated to Hay Street it has done duty as a children's museum.

TURN LEFT ON GREEN STREET.

20. Systel Building
225 Green Street

This International-style 11-story tower has been the tallest building in Fayetteville since it was constructed for Wachovia Bank in the early 1970s.

21. Kyle House
234 Green Street

This elegant Greek Revival townhouse was built in the 1830s by Scottish merchant James Kyle. Kyle spared no expense in building his home. With memories of the Great Fire of 1831 - the Fayetteville Academy had previously stood here - still fresh, Kyle had the exterior walls built 18 inches thick and filled with sand for fireproofing and insulation. After standing in its shadow for 150 years the Kyle House was purchased by St. John's Church in 1990.

22. Saint John's Episcopal Church
302 Green Street

For many years Fayetteville's Episcopalians made do at Presbyterian services until formally organizing Saint John's on April 7, 1817. The original church building was completed in 1819 with a single spire which housed the town clock. It went up in flames in 1831 and an aid-seeking trip North returned \$7,600 and a bell (later given to the confederate cause) from St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Troy, New York. The bell would later be sacrificed for Confederate armaments. The new church, the current building, was ready by 1832.

TURN AND WALK BACK DOWN GREEN STREET A FEW STEPS TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Greensboro



A Walking Tour of Greensboro...

This area was settled by Quakers, Germans and Scotch-Irish who migrated down from Pennsylvania in the mid-18th century. Independent by nature, these small farmers would prove an asset in the coming Revolution. In 1770 Guilford County was carved from Orange and Rowan counties, taking its name from the Prime Minister of England, the Earl of Guilford. In 1774 a courthouse of hewn logs was raised about five miles northwest of present-day Greensboro.

On March 15, 1781 American forces clashed with the British Army of Lord Cornwallis at the Battle of Guilford Court House. The British carried the day but the cost was so steep Cornwallis pulled his battered army from North Carolina, leading to the eventual surrender at Yorktown. When the General Assembly authorized the creation of a centrally located Guilford County seat in 1808 the new town was named in honor of General Nathanael Greene, commander of the Colonial forces at Guilford Courthouse.

The settlement grew slowly but in the 1840s it had the good fortune to be the home of John Motley Morehead when he was the 29th Governor of North Carolina in the early 1840s. Morehead worked tirelessly to build the North Carolina Railroad and made sure the route for the new line passed through his Greensboro. Still, the population of the town would not break out of the hundreds until the 1870s.

By the 20th century, Greensboro was humming. Seeking to take advantage of the town's growing reputation as a transportation center, brothers Ceasar and Moses Cone established their Proximity (next to the railroad tracks) cotton mill here and soon Greensboro was turning out more denim than anywhere else. The Cone mills were followed by other mills and factories until more than 100 manufacturing concerns were churning out products across Greensboro.

Within about a decade Greensboro exploded from village to city. Virtually nothing remains of that pre-industrial Greensboro in the downtown district but several buildings remain from the hey-day of industrialized Greensboro 100 years ago. But before we find them, our walking tour will start in a very modern urban park, a place no one would have associated with green space just ten years before...

1. Center City Park
bounded by North Elm Street,
North Davie Street, West Friendly Avenue
and Renaissance Tower

Landscaping on this 1.9-acre greenspace began in 2003. Three years and more than 200 trees and 2,000 flowering bulbs later, Center City Park was open for community events or quiet contemplation. Lead designer was the Halverson Design Partnership of Boston.

EXIT CENTER CITY PARK ONTO
ELM STREET AND TURN LEFT.

2. Piedmont Building
114 North Elm Street

Harry Barton created this Beaux Arts office building in 1927. He outfitted the lower floors in decorative terra cotta and used multi-colored brick on the upper four floors.

3. Jefferson Building
101 North Elm Street

Charles Conrad Hartmann began apprenticing in some of New York's most famous architectural firms at the age of 16 in 1905. While in North Carolina to shepherd major hotel projects to completion he came to the attention of Julian Price of Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company who tabbed Hartmann to design a new \$2.5 million headquarters in 1921. The only proviso was that Hartmann relocate to Greensboro, which he did and established a busy practice until his retirement in the 1960s. Hartmann blended elements of Neo-Gothic, Neoclassical and Art Deco stylings to create the Jefferson Standard Building. Sheathed in terra cotta and granite, the 17-story U-shaped tower, a feature that promoted air circulation, enjoyed a brief run as North Carolina's tallest building.

4. Southeastern Building
102 North Elm Street

This was the tallest building on the Greensboro skyline when the American Exchange Bank built it in 1920. The skyscraper adhered to the Chicago style of making high-rises in the fashion of a classic Greek column with a distinctive base (the ornate lower floors), shaft (the unadorned middle floors) and a capital (the elaborate cornice, in this case studded with dentils). The American Exchange Bank did not survive the Great Depression but the tower emerged, albeit as the Southeastern Building. Look up to see a terra cotta string course between the third and fourth floors.

5. F.W. Woolworth's
134 South Elm Street

Leading Greensboro architect Charles Hartmann designed this Art Deco-style corner building in 1929, then known as the Whelan Building for its largest tenant, the Whelan Drug Company. In 1939 Woolworth's, America's leading five-and-dime chain store, moved in. The space became immortalized on February 1, 1960 when it was selected by four North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University freshmen as the place for their peaceful protests against segregation. Although all other parts of the store were open to black and white alike the Woolworth's lunch counter was "Whites only."

Joseph McNeil, Franklin McCain, Ezell Blair, Jr., and David Richmond challenged that policy by simply sitting at the counter. When they were refused service, they went on sitting, until the store closed. They promised to return the next day and again were refused service. After media coverage and word of the protest spread the four students were joined by hundreds of supporters. "Sit-in" protests began at other restaurants and in other cities. The "sit-in" at the Greensboro Woolworth's lasted until July 25 when the entire Woolworth's chain was desegregated. Woolworth's closed the store in 1993 and announced plans to tear down the building. Within three days there was an agreement to save the building and in 2010, after much financial wrangling, the International Civil Rights Center and Museum opened here on the 50th anniversary of the original sit-in.

6. Dixie Building
125 South Elm Street

After honing his craft in Denver for the better part of 30 years, architect Frank A. Weston came to Greensboro about 1904 and this was his first major commission, for the City National Bank. His Dixie Building is marked by bold granite entrance arches.

7. Meyer's Department Store
200 South Elm Street

Merchant prince William D. Meyer opened his first department store in 1905 and by 1924 he was in need of a new building. Prolific Greensboro architect Harry Barton crafted this five-story emporium of granite and pressed gray brick and terra-cotta. To lure shoppers inside he created large windows to allow sunlight to pierce the interior of his building. Meyer's closed in the 1970s.

8. Kress Building
212 South Elm Street

Architect Edward F. Sibbert unified the S.H. Kress & Co. store street appearances across America with the Art Deco style in the 1930s. This is North Carolina's finest surviving example of a downtown Kress store. The facade is richly decorated in terra cotta with orange, gold and green decorations. Look up to see rams' heads with tobacco leaves flowing from their ears.

9. Schiffman's Jewelry
225 South Elm Street

In 1893 Simon Schiffman was making his way to Asheville to look into a jewelry business for sale. Waiting to change trains in Greensboro, he went for a walk down Elm Street, saw a jewelry business for sale and bought it on the spot. Four generations later Schiffman's is the oldest family-run business in Greensboro. This is the third location for the store and the second on this site. The first store, a four-story wooden building burned in 1935.

10. Triad Stage
232 South Elm Street

This brick building from 1936 was once the showroom for the Montgomery Ward mail order firm but it spent many more years vacant than it did displaying merchandise. Renovations and conversion to a world class stage commenced in 2001.

11. Guilford Building
301 South Elm Street

This is Charles Hartmann's second skyscraper in Greensboro, constructed in 1927. Hartmann used a Renaissance Revival style here, wrapping the base of the brick tower in bands of terra cotta scored to look like ashlar blocks of granite. This building was the long-time home of the Greensboro Bank and Trust Company.

TURN LEFT ON EAST
WASHINGTON STREET.

12. J. Douglas Galyon Depot
303 East Washington Street

When the Southern Railway constructed this Georgian Revival passenger depot in 1927 it was the largest, most elaborate train station ever built in North Carolina. The New York architectural firm of Fellheimer and Wagner drew up the design. In short order the station was serving 40 trains every day - the concourse had enough benches to seat 1,000 passengers. Fifty years later only one train a day, the Amtrak Crescent, was rolling into Greensboro and in 1979 the depot closed. After a restoration in 2003 the depot is again servicing the transportation industry - this time for buses.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO
ELM STREET AND TURN LEFT.

13. Norfolk Southern Offices
400 South Elm Street

This red brick building was the first passenger depot the Southern Railway constructed in Greensboro, back in 1899. Passengers from that time and campaigning politicians like Teddy Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson would not recognize the platform today since the building was reconfigured into offices when the new station you just visited was built on East Washington Street in 1927.

WALK BACK A FEW STEPS TO
MCGEE STREET AND TURN LEFT.
WALK ONE BLOCK TO GREENE
STREET.

14. Nathanael Greene Statue
Elm Street and McGee Street intersection

Nathanael Greene was a Quaker farmer who ran a family forge in Rhode Island. He was self-taught and the extent of his military adventures before the Revolutionary War erupted was to help organize a local militia. He was with General Washington in all the early engagements of the Continental Army and on August 9, 1776 Greene was promoted to be one of the four new major generals under Washington.

Greene was given command of the War in the South in 1780 and on March 15, 1781 he engaged Lord Cornwallis at the Battle of Guilford Court House. Greene's troops were driven from the field but inflicted such heavy losses that the British left for the coast. Greene then swept through the interior Carolinas, penning the remaining British ineffectively in Charleston as the war came to an end.

Greene became one of the most honored figures in American history. North and South Carolina and Georgia voted Greene liberal grants of lands and money, towns and ships were named after him, monuments erected. This is one of the newest, unveiled as part of the Greensboro bicentennial celebration in 2008. Local sculptor Jim Branhill crafted the eleven-and-a-half foot bronze likeness of General Greene.

TURN RIGHT ON GREENE STREET.

15. Cone Export and Commission Building
330 South Greene Street

Moses and Ceasar Cone were emissaries of their family wholesale grocery business in Baltimore, Maryland, combing the South in the late 1800s to find new customers for their goods. Along the way the brothers began acting as sales agents for the new southern textile mills that were coming online. In 1890 they established the Cone Export and Commission Company and five years later built their own cotton mill in Greensboro. Cone Mills quickly became known for its "heavy duty - deep tone blue denim." Corduroy and flannel soon followed from the more than 30 Cone manufacturing plants but at the time of his death at the age of 51 in 1908 Moses Cone was known simply as the "Denim King."

This Tudor Revival brick structure was constructed in 1925, executed on plans drawn by Harry Barton, to serve as a commodity exchange for the Cone mills. The *Greensboro Daily Record* did not temper its praise for the new structure, calling it "the most beautifully appointed office building in the country." With its walnut walls and black and white checkerboard marble floor, it was easy to come to that conclusion. The Southern Life Insurance Company purchased the building for its headquarters in 1945 and stayed four decades, keeping up the elegant origins of the space.

16. The Carolina Theatre
310 South Greene Street

The Carolina Theatre opened as a grand vaudeville theater - "The Showplace of the Carolinas" - in the dying days of live vaudeville on Halloween night 1927. The owners were quick to adapt their monumental Greek temple for movies with Vitaphone speakers and the first commercial air conditioning in North Carolina. The movie palace painted in bright greens and reds and golds hosted full houses until the late 1960s. After that the historic theater dodged the wrecking ball for several years until a multi-million dollar restoration came to the rescue.

TURN LEFT ON MARKET STREET,
STAY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE
STREET.

17. Guilford Court House
301 West Market Street, between
Eugene and Greene streets

Few counties have worn out more courthouses than Guilford County. This is the seventh hall of justice to serve the county, and the fifth constructed in downtown Greensboro since it became the county seat in 1809. It was the first major commission in town for architect Harry Barton after he moved from his native Philadelphia to Greensboro in 1912. Barton would go on to become the city's leading architect until his death in 1937 at the age of 61.

Barton had a long resume of creating important civic buildings, having spent a decade designing Federal buildings for the United States Department of Treasury. For this courthouse, constructed between 1918 and 1920, Barton tapped the Neoclassical style, giving his symmetrical confection a projecting pediment enhanced by fluted Ionic columns and pilasters.

CONTINUE TO THE CORNER AND
TURN RIGHT TO CROSS TO THE
OTHER SIDE OF MARKET STREET.
TURN RIGHT AND HEAD BACK
TOWARDS GREENE STREET.

18. United States Post Office and Courthouse
324 West Market Street

This is regarded as one of North Carolina's finest Depression-era buildings as it exemplifies the stripped-down classicism of the Art Deco style then in vogue. Indiana limestone and granite quarried in Mount Airy were used to fashion the new post office, with splashes of marble, bronze and aluminum accents. Look up to see the ornamentation of carved limestone including shields, eagle heads and floral designs. Completed in 1933, this is officially the L. Richardson Preyer, Jr. Federal Building. Preyer was a superior court judge and six-time United States Congressman; his grandfather Lunsford invented Vick's Vapo-Rub.

WALK ONE MORE BLOCK AND
TURN LEFT ON MORGAN STREET.

**19. West Market Street United
Methodist Church**
302 West Market Street

This is the third church for the congregation that formed in the 1820s. When a two-story brick meetinghouse for the flock of 64 was completed on South Elm Street in 1831, it was the first church built inside town limits. For this building, in 1893, church leaders turned to the newly popular Richardsonian Romanesque style based on work by America's leading post-Civil War architect, Henry Hobson Richardson. Architect S.W. Foulk of New Castle, Pennsylvania adapted the brawny style highlighted by multiple materials, corner tower, turrets and broad, powerful entry arches. Construction cost for the project was \$52,000 with room for 2,000 worshippers at a time when the town population was roughly 3,500. The 75 stained-glass windows were donated by church members who had bought them at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair.

CONTINUE WALKING TO THE
CORNER OF GREENE STREET.
ACROSS THE ROAD, IN FRONT
OF YOU, IS...

20. Lincoln Financial Building
100 North Greene Street

This 20-story building, Greensboro's tallest, came along in 1990 as an addition to the Jefferson Standard Building, mimicking its architectural style. The building switched presidents when Jefferson was swallowed by the Lincoln Financial Group.

TURN LEFT ON GREENE STREET.

21. Wachovia Tower
300 North Greene Street

This 21-story post-modern tower was built for First Union Bank in 1989. The property has since changed hands, most recently in 2010 when it was sold for \$45 million.

22. Central Fire Station
318 North Greene Street

This building was constructed in 1926 to house Greensboro's first four fully-paid fire companies. Charles C. Hartmann designed the ornate station with six stone arched engine bays in the Italian Renaissance style. The Central Station sported such innovations as a Gamewell alarm and recording system that linked the city's alarm boxes and did away with the fire bell previously employed. The station was decommissioned in 1980 and the building now rests on the National Register of Historic Places.

TURN AND WALK A FEW PACES
BACK TO BELLEMEADE STREET.
TURN LEFT AND WALK ONE
BLOCK TO NORTH ELM STREET.

23. O. Henry Statue
301 North Elm Street

William Sydney Porter was born on September 11, 1862, in Greensboro. As a teenager Porter worked in his uncle's drugstore and he became a licensed pharmacist. At 19 he left for Texas hoping to tame a chronic cough. There he found work as a pharmacist, draftsman, bank teller and journalist. He was beginning to get some of his short stories published when he was convicted of embezzlement for sloppy bookkeeping. He published fourteen stories in prison under various pseudonyms but the one that stuck was "O. Henry." After being released from prison in 1901 Henry made his way to New York City where his tales became popular with readers for their surprise twist endings. He wrote 381 short stories in the next decade before he died of liver complications. Porter is honored in his hometown with this three-piece sculpture group that includes his likeness, his dog Lovey and an open book of his short stories.

TURN RIGHT ON NORTH ELM
STREET AND WALK A SHORT WAY
DOWN TO THE TOUR STARTING
POINT IN CENTER CITY PARK.

Look Up,

High Point



A Walking Tour of High Point...

This area was settled by Pennsylvania Quakers as early as 1750 but there was nothing that looked like a town here until 100 years later when the North Carolina & Midland Railroad came through. The town was located at the highest point on the line between Greensboro and Charlotte and became High Point. In 1854 a 130-mile plank road following an old Indian trail and pioneer wagon road was finished between Salem and Fayetteville and crossed here, insuring High Point would develop as a trading center.

High Point was incorporated in 1859. There was early industry in tobacco but neighboring North Carolina towns were more aggressive in its promotion and the importance of High Point's two tobacco factories faded away. By 1889 word had spread among woodworkers of the abundant hardwoods available nearby and the town's first furniture factories opened. High Point was on its way to becoming the "Home Furnishings Capital of the World."

Today the region is home to more than 125 furniture manufacturers, including 15 of the nation's largest. More than 60% of all the furniture crafted in America comes from within 200 miles of High Point. Twice a year furniture designers, buyers and sellers from more than 100 countries around the world descend on the city for the International Home Furnishings Market, the largest event of its kind on the planet.

There won't be many steps on our walking tour when High Point's furniture heritage is not on display but first we will begin by the railroad where the town earned its name...

1. Southern Railway Depot
100 West High Avenue at Main Street

This Arts and Crafts passenger station with its distinctive red tile roof was erected in 1907 by the Southern Railway Company, created in 1894 from the bones of some 150 railroad predecessors. With the rise of automobiles the tracks were sunk into a 35-foot deep trench in the 1930s. If you look at the retaining walls in the cut you can see Art Moderne detailing in the concrete. In the 1970s the Southern Railway leased the station to a restaurant and passengers boarded trains from a small makeshift metal building. By 1990 the restaurant had shuttered and the station faced a wrecking ball. Instead a multi-million dollar renovation resulted in an award-winning restoration of the once-again active depot.

ON MAIN STREET, WITH YOUR
BACK TO THE DEPOT, TURN LEFT
AND CROSS THE TRACKS AND
WALK A SHORT WAYS UP NORTH
MAIN STREET.

2. North Carolina Savings Bank and Trust
134 North Main Street

The North Carolina Savings Bank and Trust Company took its first deposits on February 3, 1908 in this five-story Beaux Arts-inspired building, the first office building with high-rise aspirations to be constructed in High Point. Those first depositors were paid four percent interest. By 1912 the bank was reorganized as the Bank of Commerce under president Oscar E. Kearns. With his brother Gurney, Kearns had established the Kearns Furniture Company in 1900.

TURN AND WALK BACK ACROSS
THE RAILROAD TRACKS AND
BEGIN EXPLORING SOUTH MAIN
STREET.

3. High Point Veterans Memorial
East High Avenue and Main Street

Although scarcely a town at the time, the area played a role in the War Between the States. Across the railroad tracks from this spot was the gun factory of L.M. Gillam and James Miller who manufactured rifles and gun stocks for the Confederate government. Less than a mile away was Camp Fisher where North Carolina troops trained in the early years of the war. The High Point Veterans Memorial honors men and women who served in America's wars since 1900.

4. First Factors Building
101 South Main Street

In 1902 banker J. Elwood Cox built one of North Carolina's fanciest hotels hard by the railroad tracks. The rambling Renaissance Revival-flavored stone hotel featured rooms furnished with handsome brass and iron beds and imported rugs. Some even boasted their own private bathrooms, an amenity travelers typically enjoyed only in the big city. In 1966 the aging guest house was acquired and demolished for redevelopment. The nine-story white modernist building that stands here now was developed by First Factors Bank in 1972 and has done recent duty as a furniture showroom.

5. Center Theater
152 South Main Street

This movie palace from the Golden Age of Hollywood got its name because the Wilby-Kincey theater chain located it at "a point which represents almost the center of High Point." Of course that coveted spot was already occupied in 1939 so architect Erie Stillwell of Hendersonville incorporated his 1,300-seat theater into an existing five-story commercial building that contained storefronts and the diminutive Orpheum Theater. Stillwell infused the new movie house with Art Moderne themes including aluminum handrails, curved walls, an Art Deco terrazzo box office floor and the distinctive script on the outside facade. The eagerly awaited Center Theater opened on January 1, 1939 and the mid-winter opening did not allow patrons to enjoy High Point's first air-conditioned theater. Its days as a

movie palace are over; the space is today another furniture building.

6. Radio Building
164 South Main Street

Classically trained architect Charles Conrad Hartmann moved from New York to Greensboro in 1921 to build the landmark Jefferson Standard Building, the tallest building in the South at the time. While in North Carolina he picked up other major commissions and built an important practice in the state. Many of his buildings were the first skyscrapers to appear in their communities and such was the case for this nine-story Renaissance Revival tower that was completed for the Commercial National Bank in 1924. Bank President J. Elwood Cox gushed at the ceremonial opening that his new bank building was “the finest in North Carolina” as he distributed souvenir letter openers for men and notebooks to the women in the crowd of more than 2,000 people. In 1935 radio station WMFR moved into the top floor and began broadcasting via its transmission tower anchored on the roof. The last bank moved out in 1992 but the station remains here still and lends the building its name.

7. National Furniture Mart
200 South Main Street

With nine floors and 259,000 square feet of permanent showroom space, the National Furniture Mart has anchored High Point Market Square since 1964.

8. American Furniture Walk of Fame
Furniture Plaza

The American Furniture Hall of Fame Foundation was founded to research, collect and preserve the history of the industry and honor those individuals whose outstanding achievements have contributed to the continued growth and development of the United States furniture industry. Established in 2001, the Walk of Fame salutes each new member with a bronze plaque.

9. Guilford County Courthouse
258 South Main Street

Louis Francis Voorhees was settling into a career as a design professor at the University of Virginia when he met his future wife, a High Point native. The couple moved to High Point in 1924 and Voorhees launched one of the town’s busiest architecture practices. In the 1930s he embraced the popular stripped down classicism of the Art Deco style which was used for this county courthouse in 1938. The facade, highlighted by the stylized metal entranceway, boasts three figures on the frieze, each portraying one of three major industries of the city: furniture, textiles, and agriculture. It was a measure of High Point’s importance that the courthouse was built here to complement the facility in Greensboro and it was the first courthouse in North Carolina in which sessions of the Superior Court were held outside a county seat. The building has since been converted to private use.

10. High Point Convention & Visitors Bureau
300 South Main Street

The corner of this Art Deco-dominated intersection features the Professional Building with its richly decorated stone entrances. Among its current tenants are the High Point Convention and Visitor Bureau and the Doll & Miniature Museum, home to more than 2,500 dolls.

11. United States Post Office
100 East Green Street at Main Street

This building was one of the thousands of Depression-era projects funded by the Federal government. Louis Voorhees provided the Art Deco design and ground was broken in 1932. Dedication took place on Independence Day, 1933. The building is sheathed in high-quality Indiana limestone, decorated with classical carvings. The government has since moved on from this stylish building.

TURN AND WALK ONE BLOCK
BACK TO COMMERCE STREET
AND TURN RIGHT.

12. International Home Furnishings Center
210 East Commerce Street

The first official Southern Furniture Market was held in High Point in March, 1909. Attendance was sparse, and manufacturers doubted they could ever compete with similar exhibitions in New York, Chicago and Grand Rapids, Michigan. Twelve years later, after 19 months of construction, the town's first permanent Southern Furniture Exposition Building opened for its first show with 249,000 square feet of exhibition space. The High Point Market has been held regularly ever since and today is the largest home furnishings industry trade show in the world.

The Exposition Building received its first expansion in 1950 with the construction of the Wrenn Wing. Glass walkways were constructed over Wrenn Street to link the exhibition spaces. The Southern Furniture Market was renamed the International Home Furnishings Market in 1989. In 2001 a 12th floor opened, giving the world's pre-eminent furniture showroom building 3,500,000 square feet of display space.

13. High Point Theatre
220 East Commerce Avenue

Owned and operated by the City, this entertainment complex was constructed in 1975. The 965-theater can accommodate all types of the performing arts and the facility also includes three large exhibition galleries.

14. John Coltrane Statue
East Commerce Avenue at
South Hamilton Street

John Coltrane was born in Hamlet, North Carolina, on September 23, 1926 and his family moved to his grandparents' house in High Point when he was only 3 months old. Coltrane spent the first 17 years of his life in High Point at 118 Underhill Street. Coltrane played the clarinet and the alto horn in a community band before taking up the alto saxophone during high school. In 1947, after departing for Philadelphia, Coltrane switched to tenor saxophone, the instrument with which he became a legend playing in the upper register. Coltrane was just reaching the heights of his artistic powers when he died of liver cancer at the age of 40 in 1967. Thomas Jay Warren of Oregon sculpted this eight foot bronze likeness of John Coltrane for his home town.

TURN LEFT ON HAMILTON STREET
AND WALK UP TO...

15. Showplace
211 East Commerce Avenue

The architectural firm of Hyndman & Hyndman of San Diego put this 450,000 feet of convention space under a dynamic curved roof. Buyers enter through a massive portico into a Cathedral-like 108-foot atrium and can relax on balconies on the third, fourth and fifth floors. The building opened in 2000.

WALK OVER TO WRENN STREET
AND TURN RIGHT. TURN LEFT
ON HIGH AVENUE AND WALK
ONE BLOCK BACK TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT AT HIGH POINT
STATION.

Look Up,

Lexington



A Walking Tour of Lexington...

There were settlers to this area by 1750 but the small cluster of buildings that passed for a village was so inconsequential no one got around to naming it. When the residents heard tell of the heroic acts taking place in Lexington, Massachusetts they adopted the name Lexington.

The town's history is a familiar tale in the Piedmont. Some furniture making and some textile manufacturing fueled the economy. But even after the North Carolina General Assembly sliced away a chunk of Rowan County in 1822 and named it after Revolutionary War General William Lee Davidson who fell in the Battle of Cowan's Ford and selected Lexington as its county seat, great spurts of growth did not follow.

Lexington fancies itself the "Barbecue Capital of the World" and boasts its own style of smoked meat using a vinegar-based red sauce infused with ketchup, pepper and other spices. The sauce also serves as the seasoning base for "red slaw," which is coleslaw made by using Lexington-style barbecue sauce in place of mayonnaise. Each October the town plays host to the Lexington Barbecue Festival. The event was the brainchild of Joe Sink, Jr., publisher of Lexington's daily newspaper, *The Dispatch*, back in 1984. The first festival was a success with 30,000 people feasting on 3,000 pounds of barbecued pork shoulder and has grown five-fold since.

Main Street in Lexington was built mostly between 1880 and 1920. Few buildings from that time have been destroyed, few buildings have been added since. Most have been modernized and altered to suit new tenants so look up to capture the flavor of Lexington a century ago on our walking tour that will begin in the square where the town's main streets come together..

1. Davidson County Courthouse
2 South Main Street

The first courthouse, a brick structure designed by William Nichols, was constructed in the center of the square after Lexington was named the seat of the newly formed Davidson County in 1822. It was demolished in 1858 and this courthouse, set outside the main intersection replaced it. Architect William Asher gave the building a classical Greek temple form, distinguished by Corinthian columns and pilasters, and Italianate details. Constructed at the cost of \$20,000, the stucco-covered courthouse was originally painted a fashionable rose color. The building served the Davidson courts for 100 years until 1958 and stands today as one of North Carolina's transcendent antebellum public buildings.

FACING THE COURTHOUSE,
WALK AROUND TO RIGHT,
DOWN WEST CENTER STREET.

2. Raper Building
southwest corner of West Center Street
and Court Square

George Franklin Barber began designing houses in DeKalb, Illinois before setting up shop in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1888 at the age of 34. Barber quickly became one of the best-known "mail-order" architects who sold designs and floor plans via catalogs. Barber set himself apart from the other purveyors of architecture through the mail by his willingness to personalize his designs for individual clients at a moderate cost. Barber's plans were used for houses in all 50 U.S. states, and in nations as far away as Japan and the Philippines. Most of his early designs were of the Victorian Queen Anne style but he later transitioned to Colonial Revival plans. This two-story brick building, with its hipped roof and symmetrical facade, is one of his Colonial Revival designs, executed in 1907 for attorney Emery E. Raper.

NEXT TO THE RAPER BUILDING
BEHIND THE COURTHOUSE IS...

3. Lawyers Row
8-12 Court Square

While Emery Raper was ensconced in the stylish corner building, this long two-story building of pale patterned brick was developed as offices by a trio of attorneys in the 1920s.

ACROSS CENTER STREET IS...

4. City Hall
28 West Center Street

At Lexington City Hall and the adjacent Mayor's building there are no signs honoring the great politicians that shaped the town but there is a plaque remembering that this was the place where barbecue was first sold in town. The slow-cooked meat was prepared on open pits for folks on court business and farmers peddling their wares on Saturdays and sold under tents.

FACING CITY HALL, WALK
DOWN THE ALLEY TO THE RIGHT.
BESIDE THE PARKING LOT ON
YOUR RIGHT IS...

5. Former City Barbecue
South Greensboro Alley

Sid Weaver started cooking shoulders using hardwood and put up the first barbecue stand in Lexington across from the courthouse in 1919. Jess Swicegood put up a barbecue tent directly across the street from Weaver. The two men went head-to-head and later upgraded from BBQ tents to small buildings. This brick building from the 1930s was Swicegood's.

RETURN TO CENTER STREET
AND TURN RIGHT. WALK DOWN
TO THE CORNER.

6. Grimes Brothers Mill
West Center Street at State Street

John D. and Thomas J. Grimes constructed a four-story, frame, steam-powered flour mill in Lexington in 1879, which they expanded in 1885 with a four-story brick addition. The mill closed in 1860 and the original frame portion of the mill and later frame additions were demolished in 1961 when West Center Street was widened. The buff brick Italianate addition is all that survives of the Grimes Brothers Mill complex. It stands today as the first roller-process flour mill in North Carolina and the only such surviving mill in Davidson County. The property has been redeveloped as office space.

RETURN TO COURTHOUSE
SQUARE AND TURN RIGHT TO
BEGIN TOURING SOUTH MAIN
STREET. STAY ON THE RIGHT
(WEST) SIDE OF THE STREET.

7. Black Dog Emporium
22 South Main Street

Look up at this corner brick commercial building from the 1880s to see an unusual wide arched window, segmented by tiny Ionic columns. The window is highlighted by geometric blocks of rough-faced granite. The storefront is wrapped by similar pieces of granite. Look further up to see patterned brickwork typical of late 1800s commercial buildings. Step around the corner to see more granite trim on the window lintels and decorative arched brickwork.

8. March Hotel
102 South Main Street

James Edward March built his first hotel on this site in the 1880s, a two-story frame guest house with a wide wrap-around porch. The building was replaced with a brick structure at the turn of the century which evolved into this grand Neoclassical hostelry on a rusticated base with broad Ionic pilasters, keystoned windows and a modillioned cornice crowned by a decorative parapet. In its original incarnation a multi-columned stone entrance stretched out to the street to greet

guest arriving in horse-drawn carriages. The entire street level has been compromised to service recent storefronts so look up to capture the essence of one of Lexington's most distinctive buildings.

9. Princess Theatre
120 South Main Street

This non-descript brick building began life in 1914 as the ornate Princess Theatre where a six-piece orchestra accompanied the top entertainment acts of the day. The glory days of the Princess were short-lived and the space was put to diverse commercial purpose, most notably on the second floor where the photography studio of H. Lee Waters operated for more than 70 years.

10. Buchanan-Siceloff Building
200-202 South Main Street

At first glance this two-story building with the decorative golden brick facade appears to be one harmonious composition constructed at the same time but look up for clues as to its evolution. The circular ariel balcony with iron railing in the center does not have a decorative counterpart at the far end. And its three-pane wide window matches only the end window. That middle bay, in fact, was the end of the building when it was first constructed in the early 1920s. The building was doubled in size a few years later. The first floor has been totally altered. The Siceloffs were a pioneering family in Davidson County and E.J. Buchanan was a physician whose office stood on the site of this building's addition. The developers built the property for a department store, on the site of a former long-time shopper's destination - Pickett's Groceries.

11. United States Post Office
220 South Main Street

A post office was first established in the village of Lexington in 1800 when the population was still less than 100. A little over a century later the town merited this monumental Neoclassical post office, rendered in stone and fronted by a colossal Tuscan portico. It was completed in 1912 and handled Lexington mail until 1967. After that it did duty as the town library and is currently occupied by Arts United of Davidson County.

CROSS THE STREET AND TURN LEFT, WALKING BACK TOWARDS COURTHOUSE SQUARE.

**12. Edward C. Smith Civic Center
of Lexington
217 South Main Street**

Jones Tilden Hedrick was an energetic entrepreneur whose interests ran from groceries to orange groves in Florida. In 1935 he built the Carolina Theater, the town's largest, that showed movies and hosted liver performances. Jones died in 1938 at the age of 61 and the Carolina, then owned by the Wilby-Kincey chain, was partially destroyed by fire in 1945. Erle Stillwell, a Hendersonville architect, helmed the reconstruction of the theater. He created a narrow street entrance and long entryway that opened into a space for 779 movie-goers that spread out behind the storefronts. The modern amenities of the Carolina were hailed at its re-opening presentation of the Bob Hope comedy, *The Paleface*, in December of 1948. The Carolina closed in the late 1970s, but reopened a few years later as the Edward C. Smith Civic Center. Behind the modern facade the interior retains some of its original ornate Art Deco wall designs.

**13. Varner Building
103-107 South Main Street**

T.B. Eldridge put out the first edition of the *Davidson Dispatch* on May 6, 1882. Eldridge would eventually depart for Raleigh, where he became mayor, and the paper would land in the hands of Henry Branson Varner, who gave up selling fruit trees for journalism. He changed the name to simply *The Dispatch* and aggressively promoted his paper to the point where he boasted that it had the largest circulation of any local weekly paper in the United States. He moved the paper into his own building here in the 1910s just as the paper was going semi-weekly. Varner was an early motion picture enthusiast and part of the building housed a movie theater. The newspaper pressroom was in the basement which extended under the sidewalk and Varner installed translucent blocks for the sidewalk that allowed light to penetrate to the presses.

**14. Moffitt Building
101 South Main Street**

This dark red brick building from the 1920s displays its classical aspirations through its contrasting white terra cotta decorations in the cornice and its urn-embellished panels.

**15. Smith-Thompson Block
23 South Main Street**

Long a drug store, this two-story corner commercial building from 1900 distinguishes itself with fancy corbelled brickwork on the upper floor, an ironwork ariel balcony and a granite-outlined arched window sporting decorative leaded glass.

**16. Confederate Monument
southeast quadrant of the square**

This Confederate infantryman was erected by the Robert E. Lee Chapter for the Daughters of the Confederacy in 1905. For many years it stood bravely in the center of Main Street and Center before it was finally moved over to this less exciting location, once the site of the town well. You can still see the battle scars from its days in the middle of the road around its granite base.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN COURTHOUSE SQUARE.

Look Up,

New Bern



A Walking Tour of New Bern...

Englishman John Lawson, Surveyor General of North Carolina, was the driving force behind the founding of New Bern. On March 8, 1705, Bath became the first town incorporated in what was to become North Carolina. Part of the incorporated land was owned by Lawson. He became one of the first town commissioners. In 1709 he published a book about his adventures entitled *A Voyage to Carolina*.

While back in London to publicize a second book, *A New Voyage to Carolina*, Lawson sweettalked a Swiss town official, Christoph von Graffenried, into founding a new colony on the Carolina lands. Lawson knew just the spot - a bluff above where the Neuse and Trent rivers flowed together. Lured by the promise of cheap land and the dream of silver mines, von Graffenried organized a group of 650 displaced German Palantines hoping for religious freedom to sail to the New World. In January 1710 he sent two ships of settlers ahead. Disease ravaged the expedition and what wasn't claimed by illness was plundered by a French vessel in the Chesapeake Bay.

Lawson laid out the town with the principal streets in the form of a crucifix, one running northwest from the rivers' junction and a traverse road, which was fortified with ramparts, running from river to river. When de Graffenried arrived in September 1710 he named the town for his country's capital, Bern. The settlement was under constant threat by Tuscarora Indians and in 1711 Lawson and de Graffenried were captured while on a canoe trip up the Neuse River. Lawson was tortured to death and de Graffenried freed presumably because he was so well dressed the Tuscarora mistook him for someone who could keep peace (de Graffenried's being the only account of the incident to survive.)

It was enough for de Graffenried who sold his holdings in the enterprise to Thomas Pollock and by 1714 he had left these shores forever. The Tuscarora too had been dispatched by this time - defeated and off to New York where they joined the famous Five Nations as the Chautauqua. By the time the town was incorporated as the second in North Carolina in 1723 there wasn't much Swiss left to it besides the name.

Lawson and de Graffenried's vision of a prosperous, well-situated town did come to pass however. It developed into the largest town in the colony and the royal government set up shop here. Busy trade routes between New Bern and Boston and Salem brought an air of New England sophistication to the outpost. Tobacco, molasses, lumber and naval stores kept the docks humming in New Bern through the 19th century.

From an early time New Bern has never been shy about moving buildings around town in lieu of just tearing them down. Although the waterfront has lost its industrial heritage the wrecking ball has been slow to swing on the streets behind where many landmarks remain from the 18th and 19th century. Our walking tour will seek them out but first we will start at the point that John Lawson picked out 300 years ago...

1. Union Point Park
210 East Front Street

This scenic spot at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers was occupied by Chattawka Indians, a band of the Tuscaroras and this is where the Baron de Graffenried started the town in 1710. For two centuries the point was occupied by oyster plants, wharves, turpentine stills and even a trash dump. It was converted into a public park in the 1930s.

LEAVE THE PARK AND CROSS THE STREET. BEGIN WALKING ALONG SOUTH FRONT STREET (THE TRENT RIVER AND CONVENTION CENTER WILL BE ON YOUR LEFT.)

2. Harvey Mansion
221 Front Street

Most of the buildings from New Bern's days as a bustling seaport have been swept from the waterfront but this one, a grand 9,000-foot brick structure built by English shipping merchant John Harvey in 1797, survives. Harvey used the Federal-style structure as home, office, storeroom and warehouse. Like its 18th century cousins the Harvey house, vacant and dilapidating, faced the wrecking ball in the 1970s but the city's plans were scuttled by the Keeper of the National Register. The Harvey Mansion has re-emerged as a restaurant.

TURN RIGHT ON CRAVEN STREET.

3. Isaac Taylor House
228 Craven Street

Scottish-born Isaac Taylor made his fortune as a shipping merchant and came to America as a gentleman planter. He named his plantation three miles north of New Bern after his hometown of Glenburnie. In town in 1792 he constructed a fine side-hall, four-story Federal brick home with the first floor serving as a counting house for his business interests. During the Civil War the house was occupied by two of Isaac's granddaughters, Phoebe and Catherine. The two sisters refused to leave when ordered out by Union troops and

spent the war on the third and fourth floors, ferrying food and supplies to the top floors via a pulley system rather than deal with the Union troops below. Isaac Taylor is the great, great, great grandfather of songsters James and Livingston Taylor.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO FRONT STREET AND TURN RIGHT. TURN RIGHT AT MIDDLE STREET AT THE NEXT CORNER.

4. First Baptist Church
239 Middle Street

The church was organized on May 11, 1809 in the home of Elijah Clark at the junction of Middle and Craven streets. This is the second sanctuary for the congregation, erected in 1848 after Clark sailed to New York City to bring back plans. The red brick Gothic Revival church with its landmark turrets was constructed at a cost of \$12,000.

5. The Birthplace of Pepsi-Cola
256 Middle Street

Caleb Davis Bradham's medical career was derailed by his father's failing business and he returned to New Bern and eventually opened the Bradham Drug Company store at this location in 1893. Soon he was offering a new concoction, "Brad's Drink," at his soda fountain which he believed helped ease digestion. By 1898 he was calling his blend of "carbonated water, sugar, pepsin, kola nut extract, vanilla and 'rare oils'" Pepsi-Cola. As the name was being officially registered in 1903 Bradham was still mixing the syrup by hand in the back of his pharmacy.

After selling 7,968 gallons of syrup that first year Bradham began peddling Pepsi-Cola in six ounce bottles. By 1910 there were 250 Pepsi franchises in 24 states. Bradham's success continued until World War I when he purchased stockpiles of sugar, betting the price would rise after hostilities ended. Instead the price fell dramatically and his over-valued sugar inventory forced the Pepsi-Cola company into bankruptcy and the 56-year old Bradham lost his final assets for \$30,000 in 1923. After declaring insolvency, Bradham returned to

operating his drug store. It would not be the last bankruptcy for Pepsi which would endure other owners and formulations before emerging as the world's second most popular soft drink.

ACROSS THE INTERSECTION TO YOUR RIGHT IS...

6. **Christ Episcopal Church** **320 Pollock Street**

The parish was organized in 1715 and has been a presence on this ground since 1750 when a church was erected in the corner of the current churchyard. The building was demolished in 1824 in favor of a new church with a three-stage tower supporting a soaring steeple. That meetinghouse burned in 1871, with only the walls left standing. Those walls were incorporated in the current sanctuary which was completed in 1875 and retains the form of its predecessor. The Gothic Revival bell tower rises 150 feet above the tree-studded grounds. The fanciful wooden entrances are created in the Victorian Stick Style.

The church is the repository for important Revolutionary relics. In the churchyard, with its muzzle imbedded in the ground, is the Lady Blessington cannon seized by a New Bern privateer from the British ship Lady Blessington. The church also retains a silver communion service in a walnut case that was a gift to the parish from King George III in 1752.

ACROSS THE INTERSECTION TO YOUR LEFT IS...

7. **Elks Temple** **400 Pollock Street**

New Bern's tallest downtown building was erected by the Elks fraternal organization in 1908. The five-story Beaux Arts corner building was executed with yellow brick and terra-cotta decorations. The Elks used the top floor for their lodge activities while the lower floors housed stores, offices and a public library for a time.

TURN LEFT ON POLLOCK STREET.

8. **Attmore-Oliver House** **512 Pollock Street**

The Attmore family house was built in 1790 and enlarged around 1834. The New Bern Historical Society purchased the house in 1954 for \$30,000 and operates it as a museum and special events venue.

9. **Tryon Palace** **600 Pollock Street at George Street**

Royal Governor William Tryon constructed this government house and residence between 1767 and 1770. Royal Governor Josiah Martin abandoned the palace in 1775 and after Americans won their independence from Great Britain the building became North Carolina's first official capitol. While attending a ball in the palace in 1792 President George Washington was moved to remark, "It is a good brick building hastening to ruin." That ruin came quicker than anyone could foresee. The capitol was moved inland to Raleigh in 1794 and the main building and kitchen wing of the palace burned in 1798. In the 1950s, using the original architect's drawing and meticulous on-site archaeological surveys, the palace was reconstructed.

WALK PAST THE PALACE AND TURN LEFT ON EDEN STREET.

10. **Robert Hay House** **227 Eden Street**

This two-story-with-attic wood frame townhouse displays an unusual sidehall, one room deep original configuration. This was probably a spec house constructed around 1810 and purchased in 1816 by Robert Hay, a 62-year-old Scotsman who made wagons, riding chairs, gigs and other vehicles. Hay purchased the house for his new wife Nancy Harney and lived here until his death at the age of 96 in 1850. Today the house is used as a living history museum by the Tryon Palace complex.

11. Jones House
231 Eden Street

This two-story frame house was constructed around 1809 for John Jones who operated a turpentine distillery in town. In the Civil War the building served as a federal jail after Union troops drove the Confederates from New Bern. Confederate sympathizers, including spy Emeline Pigott, were retained here.

WALK BACK TO POLLOCK STREET
AND TURN RIGHT. TURN LEFT
AND WALK UP GEORGE STREET
ACROSS FROM THE PALACE
ENTRANCE.

12. John Wright Stanly House
307 George Street

John Wright Stanly arrived in town in 1772 and quickly became a leading ship owner and molasses distiller. By the time of the American Revolution, Stanly may have been the wealthiest man in North Carolina. He poured money into the patriots' cause and lost 14 ships harassing the British fleet. In 1779 he spent \$30,000 to build this Georgian-style house, probably designed by John Hawks, who had crafted plans for Tryon Palace. John Wright and Ann Stanly both died during a yellow fever epidemic in 1789, leaving nine young children, none of whom was of age to occupy the house. It would not be until 1798 that Stanlys would again live here.

The house departed the Stanly family in the 1830s, launching it on a peripatetic existence around New Bern. Originally constructed at Middle and New streets, it has been moved twice and served a number of masters including Major General Ambrose Burnside who used it as his New Bern headquarters during the Civil War. The building did duty as the New Bern Library for thirty years and as apartments. Part of the Tryon Palace Complex since 1965, the Stanly House is constructed of hand-hewn longleaf pine and stands as one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture in North Carolina.

13. Major John Daves House
313 George Street

John Daves was a town carpenter who distinguished himself on the field during the American Revolution and became a major in the North Carolina cavalry. After the war, Daves was named the Caretaker of the Palace. His house, an amalgamation of three cottages, dates to 1770.

CROSS BROAD STREET AND WALK
ONE BLOCK TO NEW STREET.
TURN RIGHT.

14. Palmer-Tisdale House
520 New Street

Palmer and Tisdale have their names attached to this handsome 1760s house but a string of interesting characters have lived here. The house was constructed for Robert Palmer, a customs agent in Bath who had come to town to accept an appointment as a Justice. Palmer was a staunch loyalist with no taste for rebellion and sold the house in 1776 and sailed out of the country. William Tisdale, a metallurgist, bought the house. Tisdale was a delegate to the North Carolina Provincial Congress and also a justice in Craven County. In 1780 he was tabbed to design and engrave the first North Carolina state seal. In 1796 French-born Francis Xavier Martin became the owner. Martin was a printer and editor to the successor of the North Carolina Gazette, North Carolina's first newspaper. He later migrated to Louisiana where he became a Supreme Court Justice. After Martin the resident here was John Louis Taylor who was destined to move to Raleigh and become the North Carolina Supreme Court. When Taylor departed he sold the house to Asa Jones, a wealthy planter and shipper. The house then remained in the Jones family until the 1950s.

15. Hawks House
517 New Street

This was the home of Francis Hawks, son of Tryon Palace architect John Hawks, but neither had a hand in the original construction. The three-bay Georgian house with a gambrel-roof (one of two surviving in New Bern) was built around 1760. Hawks, a customs collector, bought the property in 1807. He made the additions that can be seen on the end of the building. The house was moved here from Hancock Street in 1975.

16. New Bern Academy
514 New Street

This was the first school authorized by the North Carolina Assembly and a special tax on liquor funneled funds for its support. Students still paid tuition so it was not technically the state's first true public school. The current building dates to 1810; it did duty as a hospital during the Civil War. The Academy ended in 1899 when the school was folded into the New Bern city school system but the building served educational purposes until 1972.

17. First Presbyterian Church
412 New Street

New Bern's Presbyterians organized in 1817 and by 1819 local builder and architect Uriah Sandy was leading the construction of this splendid, Federal-style church. The highlights of the building, completed in 1822, are its tall Ionic portico and square tower that diminishes in four stages to the cupola. The church has retained much of its interior and exterior integrity for almost 200 years.

**WALK BACK A FEW STEPS
TO HANCOCK STREET
AND TURN RIGHT.**

18. St. John's Masonic Lodge and Theater
516 Hancock Street

St. John's was chartered in 1772 as the third Masonic lodge in North Carolina. After meeting for years in the Tryon Palace, work was begun on the lodge and theater in 1801 under the direction of Master builder John Dewey. Both the lodge and theater have remained in continuous use since 1809 - it is the oldest running theater in America. The Federal-style brick lodge sports a Palladian facade and exemplary interior woodwork.

**TURN RIGHT ON
JOHNSON STREET.**

19. William B. Blades
602 Middle Street at Johnson Street

New Bern-born architect Herbert Woodley Simpson was the go-to town architect in the early decades of the 20th century when new lumber barons vied with each other via their houses. Simpson received virtually every important commission for the better part of 30 years. This rambling corner house was created for lumber magnate and banker William B. Blades. Simpson used Queen Anne massing and his favored Neoclassical details to create the house in 1903.

20. John D. Flanner House
305 Johnson Street

Erected in 1855 this house introduced the Italianate style to New Bern, most noticeable here in the roof bracketing. Over the following three decades the Italianate style would be far and away the architectural style of choice in town.

21. Jerkins-Richardson House
520 Craven Street at Johnson Street

Although this 1848 house has been modernized you can still look up and see a "Widow's Walk" between the fully enclosed interior end chimneys. And, in fact, the Jerkins-Richardson House is indeed said to be haunted but not by a sailor lost at sea or a grieving widow but by a blue-uniformed Union soldier.

22. Charles Slover House
201 Johnson Street

This is considered New Bern's finest Greek Revival residence, constructed in 1849 probably by Hardy B. Lane who assembled many similarly styled buildings around town. The imposing three-story, five bay house sports especially fine Flemish bond brickwork, trimmed out in brownstone window lintels. In 1908 the house was purchased by Caleb D. Bradham, brewer of Brad's Drink, now known as Pepsi-Cola.

TURN RIGHT ON
EAST FRONT STREET.

23. Eli Smallwood House
524 East Front Street

Asa King was doing the best housesmithing in New Bern in the early Federal period and this side-hall brick building from 1810 may have been his finest work. The delicately crafted Palladian portico in certainly one of the best Federal entranceways in North Carolina.

24. Larry I. Moore House
511 East Front Street

This is a Southern Colonial mansion as imagined by Herbert Woodley Simpson. The Colonial Revival house is dominated by a Corinthian portico looking over a series of Ionic-columned porches. It was constructed in 1908 for lawyer and future state senator Larry Ichabod Moore.

25. Coor-Bishop House
501 Front Street

This was one of New Bern's staterier Georgian homes, with a pedigree into the 1770s. Timber magnate Edward K. Bishop engaged Herbert Woodley Simpson in 1907 to provide a Neoclassical make-over. While he was remodeling Simpson turned the house towards the water.

TURN RIGHT ON NEW STREET.

26. Centenary Methodist Church
309 New Street

The Methodist church dates its founding in New Bern to Christmas Day, 1772. For the remainder of the century the Methodists would be serviced by circuit riding preachers, including church founder Francis Asbury, who ministered in town 14 times. A church, the second to be erected in New Bern, was ready by 1802. This Romanesque-flavored sanctuary with towers flanking a circular entrance is the third for the congregation, completed in 1904.

TURN LEFT ON MIDDLE STREET.

27. United States Post Office
413 Middle Street

New Bern got its first post office, a Romanesque Revival structure, in 1897. Rather than expand that building in the 1930s, the federal government convinced the city to buy the old building for its city hall, paid for the relocation of the John Wright Stanley House and dropped another \$325,000 on this Georgian Revival brick structure, one of the largest and costliest on the Carolina coast. Local architect Robert F. Smallwood provided the design which was amplified by twinned limestone columns and a cupola on the roof. Inside, a ceremonial courtroom dominated the second floor, awash with bronze chandeliers and decorated by murals from New Deal artists. The building handled mail until 1992.

TURN LEFT ON BROAD STREET
AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO
CRAVEN STREET.

28. Craven County Courthouse
300 Broad Street

In 1861 the Craven County Courthouse burned but because of the outbreak of the Civil War it would be twenty years before commissioners got around to replacing it. Plans for the new courthouse came out of the Philadelphia shop of Samuel Sloan. Sloan was a nationally influential architect but the war had diminished his practice and he increasingly turned to North Carolina for work later in his life. The French Empire courthouse in 1883 would be one of his last projects before dying of sunstroke a year later at the age of 69. Local builder John Lane was responsible for putting together the bricks, multi-hued slate roof and dramatic central tower.

TURN RIGHT ON CRAVEN STREET.

29. City Hall
300 Pollock Street at Craven Street

With a nod to its mother city, Bern, Switzerland the town's city hall is dominated by an imposing clock tower. This yellow brick and terra-cotta Romanesque structure was built in 1897 by the federal government as a post office. As part of the deal for a new 1930s facility it became the New Bern City Hall. A mechanical Seth Thomas Clock operated in the tower from 1911 until 1999 when it was replaced by an electronic system. Look up over the arched corner entrances to see black bears, the symbol of the city - and of Bern, Switzerland as well.

TURN LEFT ON POLLOCK STREET,
A BLOCK OF VICTORIAN-ERA
HOMES. AT FRONT STREET TURN
RIGHT AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT
UNION POINT PARK.

Look Up,

Raleigh



A Walking Tour of Raleigh...

Raleigh is a member of a very exclusive club: American cities that were founded and planned specifically to serve as a state capital. At the State Convention in 1788 the legislators dismissed the pleas of established towns and instead set out to find a central location for an “unalterable seat of government.” The commissioners headed out to find that perfect location with only one directive - make sure the site is within 16 kilometers of Isaac Hunter’s Tavern, a popular stopping point for the state politicians. Hunter’s land was among 17 tracts inspected but in the end it was 1,000 acres of Joel Lane’s land that was purchased. Tradition holds that Lane’s excellent punch played a part in the transaction.

The new town picked up its name from Sir Walter Raleigh, sponsor of the ill-fated “Lost Colony” on Roanoke Island 200 years before. At the same time Raleigh was made the county seat of the newly formed Wake County so there was going to be a lot of governing going on here. In 1792 William Christmas laid out the town grid with a central square that would contain the statehouse and four quadrants anchored by squares named for the first three North Carolina governors and Attorney General Alfred Moore. By 1794 the brick statehouse was ready and the new government town was off and running. For most of its early existence there was not much more to Raleigh than government. The population in 1840 was actually less than in 1820. That year the railroad arrived which provided a small bump to the economy but there was no boom. The Civil War had little impact on the town and Reconstruction kept industry stagnant another decade. It would not be until 1890 that the population of Raleigh would reach 10,000.

By that time another industry had taken hold in Raleigh: education. The Raleigh Academy had been founded back in 1801 on Burke Square and the first college, Peace Institute had been founded in 1857 but both institutions sputtered. Peace Institute, for instance, would not open until 1872. Three years later, Shaw University, the South’s first African-American college which began classes in 1865, was chartered. In 1887 the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, now known as North Carolina State University, was founded as a land-grant college. And in 1891 the Baptist Women’s College, now known as Meredith College, opened its doors. By the turn of the 20th century, the students were out-populating the legislators.

One hundred years further on, the government for which Raleigh was founded is almost incidental. Raleigh is one of the fastest growing cities in the country with a population over 400,000; it is the tenth largest state capital in America. Its economic base includes banking/financial services; electrical, medical, electronic and telecommunications equipment; clothing and apparel; food processing; paper products; and pharmaceuticals. The city is a major retail shipping point for eastern North Carolina and a wholesale distributing point for the grocery industry.

On our walking tour we’ll see a handful of government buildings early but after that you will probably forget that you are exploring a city whose only reason for being was to be a capital...

1. State Capitol Building Union Square

After the original state house was damaged by fire in 1831 the General Assembly ordered up a new Capitol building with the proviso that it retain the cross-shaped form of the original and feature a central, domed rotunda. New York architect Ithiel Towne, a champion of the emerging Greek Revival architectural style, was hired to provide a design. Scottish native David Paton was retained to oversee construction and he imported fellow countrymen to lay the stone. The cornerstone was laid in 1833 and seven years later work was completed with a price tag of \$532,682.34 - more than three times the yearly general income of the state at that time. The Capitol stands today as one America's finest civic buildings rendered in the Greek Revival style.

2. Capitol Grounds Union Square

There are 14 monuments scattered around the Capitol Building. The first was a bronze of George Washington, unveiled on July 4, 1857. Prominently placed is a statue of the three native-born North Carolinians who became President - Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson. Ironically all were elected while residents of Tennessee. There are several remembrances to war sacrifices and the Confederate States of America - almost one in four Confederate deaths during the Civil War were from North Carolina. The two governors memorialized are Zebulon Baird Vance of Buncombe County and Charles Brantley Aycock who began the public school system in North Carolina during his term from 1901 to 1905.

WALK OVER TO THE NORTH SIDE OF UNION SQUARE (THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT IS ON YOUR LEFT AND THE THREE PRESIDENTS ARE ON YOUR RIGHT. ACROSS EDENTON STREET, ON THE LEFT CORNER IS...

3. Labor Building 4 West Edenton Street

Other than the Capitol, this is the only state government building remaining with a toe in the 19th century. A.G. Bauer designed the four-story corner building as a repository for the State and Supreme Court libraries. Convicts made the bricks by hand and executed the decorative brick work for the building that was completed in 1888. Look up to see a remnant of that Victorian age in the form of a French Second Empire belvedere.

WALK OVER TO THE CORNER ON YOUR RIGHT, EDENTON AND WILMINGTON STREETS.

4. Agriculture Building 2 West Edenton Street

Raleigh architects Murray Nelson and Thomas W. Cooper tapped the then-popular Neoclassical style for the new home of the State Department of Agriculture in 1923. The nicely balanced facades are highlighted by a colonnade of fluted Ionic columns. Look up to see the roof that is marked by a stone balustrade.

5. Christ Episcopal Church 120 East Edenton Street

Richard Upjohn, the leading cheerleader for the Gothic Revival style in ecclesiastical architecture and designer of New York's fabled Trinity Church, was recruited in 1843 by Bishop Levi S. Ives to design "a neat Gothic church" for his parish. Christ Church Parish had formed in 1821 and worshiped in a large frame church building. New England-born Bishop Ives came to North Carolina in 1831 and set his mind to bringing a new style of English parish-styled church architecture to the South, which is why he reached out to Upjohn. He laid the cornerstone on December 28, 1848 and the building, constructed of granite carted from a nearby quarry, was completed in 1852. The bell tower came along in 1861. The new church won raves and indeed influenced the spread of the English Gothic style going forward.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK
DOWN EDENTON STREET.

6. Richard B. Haywood House
127 East Edenton Street

This is one of the few antebellum houses remaining in Raleigh, standing steadfastly on its corner amidst open parking lots. It stands not because it was special architecturally, although the Greek Revival brick house does feature an outstanding portico of fluted Doric columns. It stands not because it is special historically, although its 1854 builder Richard B. Haywood was a friend and classmate at the University of North Carolina of General Francis P. Blair who used the house as Union headquarters during the Civil War. It stands because the house still remains in the Haywood family after more than 150 years and the family refused to buckle to the state's plans to remove the house like all of its neighbors. And so it stands.

TURN LEFT ON
NORTH BLOUNT STREET.

7. Executive Mansion
200 North Blount Street

This rambling Queen Anne mansion awash in pointed gables, patterned roofs, and lathe-turned porches has served North Carolina governors since 1891. Before that chief executives were making do in private homes or even hotels since the original Governor's Residence was damaged during the Civil War. Philadelphia architect Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia and his assistant Adolphus Bauer drew up plans for the house that was constructed largely with prison labor.

8. Hawkins-Hartness House
310 North Blount Street

While visiting from Florida in 1881 Alexander Hawkins purchased this lot with an aging frame house that his wife had taken a fancy to. According to family lore, the Hawkinses then returned to Florida, asking Alexander's brother William to look after the property until they could return permanently. Instead, William shipped the house across town and designed an imposing Italianate-

flavored brick house for his brother and sister-in-law. Surprise! Apparently Mrs. Hawkins was not thrilled and had the dramatic 92-foot Eastlake-style verandah installed to downplay the stark brick facade. In 1969 the house was purchased by the State and now serves as the offices of the Lieutenant Governor.

9. Heck-Andrews House
309 North Blount Street

Jonathan McGee Heck was a Confederate officer who was captured early in the Civil War. He was paroled and began manufacturing arms for the Confederacy, an enterprise that springboarded him to a successful career in real estate after the war. This grand French Second Empire mansion, designed by G.S.H. Appleget, appeared on the Raleigh streetscape in 1869 and set the standard for the coming development of North Blount Street as the residential street of choice in Raleigh. Its mansard roof and dramatic central tower mark it as one of Raleigh's most distinctive Victorian houses.

10. Capehart House
424 North Blount Street

Ohio-born Adolphus G. Bauer came to Raleigh as the apprentice to Philadelphia architect Samuel Sloan to work on the Executive Mansion. When Sloan died suddenly of a sunstroke, Bauer finished the job and set up a busy practice in Raleigh. He fell in love with an Indian woman and used his newly-earned clout in the government to change North Carolina law banning marriage between whites and Indians. The couple's bliss was short-lived, unfortunately. Rachel Bauer fell ill and died and Bauer was crippled when a carriage he was riding in was struck by a train. He eventually shot himself in the head in the Park Hotel in 1898.

This Queen Anne was one of his final projects, drawn for Lucy Catherine Capehart and her second husband, B. A. "Baldy" Capehart. Lucy had amassed a fortune as daughter of State Attorney General Bartholomew Moore and the widow of Peyton Henry. The house of pressed tan brick was constructed one block over on Wilmington Street but when that neighborhood was razed in the 1970s to make way for the new Government Mall it was hauled to this location.

11. Lewis-Smith House
515 North Blount Street

Major Augustus M. Lewis, a legislator from Louisburg, constructed this grand Greek Revival mansion over on Wilmington Street in 1855. The house was moved here in 1974 after being in the Smith family for the previous 62 years. It stands today as one of the few antebellum houses in Raleigh and its grand double portico with Ionic columns on the second floor and Doric columns on the first is a rare capital sight indeed.

12. Leonidas L. Polk House
537 North Blount Street

Leonidas LaFayette Polk was orphaned in 1851 at the age of 14 and inherited a 350-acre share of his father's estate. Polk evolved into a politically aware farmer and in 1877 was appointed the first commissioner of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture by Governor Zebulon B. Vance. He resigned after three years and in 1886 launched the influential weekly paper for farmers, *The Progressive Farmer*. Polk used the paper to promote the creation of a "practical" state university, separate from the University of North Carolina which led to the founding of North Carolina College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts in 1889 (now North Carolina State University). He also helped found Meredith College. Polk constructed this three-story Victorian Gothic home in 1881. It originally stood on North Person Street and this is its second stop on North Blount Street.

13. Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood House
634 North Blount Street

This brick house from 1916 interprets the Prairie style of architecture developed by Frank Lloyd Wright, characterized by horizontal lines, minimal detailing, low-pitched roofs, wide overhangs, large porches, and earth-toned building materials. This is one of only two examples of the Prairie style found in Raleigh. Hubert Benbury Haywood practiced medicine in Raleigh for nearly fifty years.

WALK ACROSS THE STREET ONTO THE CAMPUS OF PEACE COLLEGE AND WALK STRAIGHT TO THE GREEN.

14. Peace College Main Building
15 East Peace Street

William Peace, a prosperous local merchant, donated eight acres of land and \$10,000 to set up a Presbyterian school for girls. Peace Institute was chartered in 1858 and the next year construction commenced on a four-story brick building behind a massive central portico supported by four masonry Doric columns. When the Civil War erupted the hull of the massive unfinished building was converted into a hospital. When the war ended the district headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau, the government agency established to help newly freed slaves find education and employment, set up shop here. By 1872 a stock corporation was created to reclaim the land for use as a girls' school and in 1914 Peace became the first accredited junior college in the South. Today it offers four-year baccalaureate degrees.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE MAIN BUILDING WALK OUT TO EAST PEACE STREET AND TURN RIGHT. AT THE LIGHT, TURN LEFT TO RETURN TO THE GOVERNMENT COMPLEX. BEAR RIGHT ON SALISBURY STREET.

15. Raleigh and Gaston/Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Building
413 North Salisbury Street

The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was North Carolina's second railroad, going to service in 1840 only a month after the pioneering Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad. It ran between Raleigh and the town of Gaston, North Carolina on the Roanoke River. The arrival of the railroad was met with a three-day celebration complete with parades and lengthy orations. The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad merged with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in 1900, eventually becoming part of CSX Transportation. This red brick Italianate-

style building was the road's headquarters for over 100 years beginning in the early 1860s. One of the city's earliest surviving office buildings, it was moved by the State from North Halifax Street to its present location in 1977.

16. First Baptist Church
99 North Salisbury Street
at Wilmington Street

The Baptist church in Raleigh was organized in 1812 on the second floor of the original state Capitol building with 23 charter members—9 white and 14 black. This meetinghouse, created in the Gothic Revival style by English architect William Percival, dates to 1859. Nine years later the congregation would split amicably along racial lines. The brick church is stuccoed and scored to resemble more expensive ashlar stone.

TURN RIGHT ON EDENTON STREET. AFTER ONE BLOCK TURN LEFT ON MCDOWELL STREET. WALK ONE BLOCK TO THE CORNER OF HILLSBOROUGH STREET WHERE YOU WILL FIND TWO CHURCHES...

17. Sacred Heart Cathedral
200 Hillsborough Street

The first Roman Catholics in Raleigh were ministered to only by a circuit-riding priest until 1839. After that, the small band of Catholics found meeting places in abandoned churches and for a time atop the Briggs Hardware store. In 1879 there was enough money to purchase the Pulaski-Cowper mansion and it was reconfigured to serve the church; masses were held in the former ballroom. By the 1920s North Carolina was still the only state in the Union without a Catholic diocese. After investigating possible candidates Vatican officials tabbed Raleigh as headquarters for the Catholic church in December, 1924 and the small granite Gothic Revival church recently completed became one of the country's smallest cathedrals.

18. Free Church of the Good Shepherd
125 Hillsborough Street

A disagreement over the selling of pews caused a rift in Raleigh's only Episcopal church and in 1874 the break-away group landed here. All Saints Chapel began as a one-story board-and-batten Carpenter Gothic building in 1875; it was moved from the complex in 2006. The current gray stone sanctuary appeared in the late 1890s.

WALK ONE MORE BLOCK AND TURN LEFT ON MORGAN STREET.

19. Raleigh Water Tower
115 West Morgan Street

The octagonal brick and stone structure was erected in 1887 to initiate municipal water service in Raleigh. The 85-foot tower supported a 100,000 gallon water tank that provided the city pressure-pumped water until 1924. The structure dodged the wrecking ball until 1938 when the property was purchased by Raleigh architect William Henley Deitrick. Deitrick converted the tower into his offices, creating four interior floors. It was Raleigh's first adaptive use of a historic property. In 1963, Deitrick deeded the water tower to the North Carolina chapter of the American Institute of Architects which still uses it as its headquarters.

20. First Presbyterian Church
112 South Salisbury Street

Raleigh Presbyterians have been meeting here for nearly 200 years since two score congregants worshiped behind Reverend William McPheeters on January 21, 1816. A proper meetinghouse was raised on this spot by 1818 and it served the congregation for the next 80 years. The current brick church is a rare surviving example of the Romanesque Revival style in Raleigh.

CROSS SALISBURY STREET AND TURN RIGHT ON FAYETTEVILLE STREET, OPPOSITE THE SOUTH SITE OF THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

21. Wachovia Capitol Center
150 Fayetteville Street

This is Raleigh's third highest building, completed for First Union Bank in 1991. When it was sold in 2007, the price tag for the 400-foot skyscraper was \$153.4 million - the biggest tab in the history of Raleigh real estate.

CONTINUE TO THE CORNER OF
HARGETT STREET. TO YOUR LEFT
IS...

22. Masonic Temple
133 Fayetteville Street Mall

This low-rise building was the first skyscraper in North Carolina to be erected with reinforced concrete, built between 1907 and 1909 for the Masons. South Carolina architect Charles McMillan followed the convention of the day in designing towers in the form of a classic Greek column with a decorative base (Indiana limestone-sheathed lower floors), shaft (unadorned middle floors) and capital (ornamental cornice).

ACROSS HARGETT STREET,
TO YOUR RIGHT IS...

**23. Raleigh Banking and
Trust Company Building**
5 West Hargett Street

The first three floors of this building, now on the National Register of Historic Places, were constructed in a Neoclassical style in 1913. Eight more floors were added in 1928-1929 in the stripped down classicism of the Art Deco style. Six years later the architects were back at work transforming the original three floors into an Art Deco style as well.

AND NEXT TO IT IS...

24. Odd Fellows Building
19 West Hargett Street

This eleven-story high-rise was built in 1923-24 by the Grand Lodge of the International Order of Odd Fellows. Although restrained, again the building typifies the Chicago style of designing high-rises to resemble a classical Greek column.

CONTINUE WALKING DOWN
FAYETTEVILLE STREET MALL.

**25. Briggs Hardware Building/
Raleigh City Museum**
220 Fayetteville Street Mall

This is the only building on Fayetteville Street Mall that 19th century shoppers would recognize were they to be strolling downtown Raleigh today. The highly decorative Italianate four-story building was completed in 1874, replacing the first store built by Thomas H. Briggs and James Dodd nine years earlier. Legend maintains that Briggs was able to pay for his share of the enterprise with gold and silver coins he had buried during the Civil War. Briggs family members sold hardware here until 1995 and the first floor today houses the Raleigh City Museum.

26. RBC Plaza
**301 Fayetteville Street and
East Martin Street**

Raleigh's tallest building - and the tallest building in the state outside Charlotte - came on line in 2008 for the American banking arm of the Royal Bank of Canada. A spire added to the crown brings the total height of 538 feet.

27. Federal Building
314 Fayetteville Street Mall

When the cornerstone for this building was laid in 1874 it marked the first monies the Federal government had spent on a building project in the South since the Civil War. When it was finished in 1878 the building housed all federal agencies including the post office and various courthouses. The building you see today is twice the size of the original with the doubling in 1913 with care taken to remain true to the

original French Second Empire design of Alfred Mullet, supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury Department.

28. Wake County Courthouse
316 Fayetteville Street

The latest in a string of courthouses to serve Wake County from this site, this modern building rose in 1970.

29. Wake County Office Building
336 Fayetteville Street

The craze for the stripped down classicism of the Art Deco style in the 1930s failed to invade Raleigh but this Deco skyscraper showed up in 1942 for the Durham Life Insurance Building. With its emphasis on verticality and featuring setbacks at the top of its 15 stories, this tower reigned over the Raleigh skyline until 1965 when it was dethroned as Raleigh's tallest building. It has since been purchased by the county for office space.

30. Sir Walter Hotel
400 Fayetteville Street Mall

In the 1920s business leaders in every small city in America hankered for a "big city" hotel. In Raleigh, it was the Sir Walter Raleigh in 1924. Its Colonial Revival appearance would have been familiar to business travelers. Almost immediately after it opened the hotel became the unofficial headquarters of the Democratic party, the dominant force in North Carolina politics at the time. Over 80% of the legislators had rooms in the "Second State House." The Sir Walter's owners were forced into bankruptcy by the Great Depression in 1934 but rather than disappear the hotel was renovated by new owners with an additional 50 rooms to make it the largest in the state. The hotel did close in the 1970s and was redeveloped into housing for seniors.

TURN LEFT ON DAVIE STREET.
CROSS WILMINGTON AND
BLOUNT STREETS AND TURN
LEFT ON BLAKE STREET, ONE-HALF
BLOCK PAST BLOUNT.

31. City Market
200 Block East Martin

By 1914 it had become necessary to replace the current city market due to sanitation concerns and Jesse G. Abrams won the contract to build a new market with a bid of \$23,386.06. James Matthew Kennedy contributed a Spanish mission style design to the low-slung building which thrived into the 1940s when suburbanization and supermarkets drained the customers for the farmers and their produce and baked goods. The City Market survived the downcycle, got listed on the National Register of Historic Places and today anchors a new wave of retailers.

CROSS MARTIN STREET
INTO MOORE SQUARE.

32. Moore Square
**bounded by Martin, Hargett, Person
and Blount streets**

Moore Square is one of two surviving four-acre parks that city planner Senator William Christmas designated for each quadrant of the city, equidistant from the Capitol. That the square indeed has lasted over 200 years is attributable in part to its odd history of ownership by the government. After occupying Federal troops damaged the square during the Civil War the state authorized the city to beautify the state-owned parcel. Years later when the state wanted to build a new Executive Mansion here the city cited that former authorization to block the development. A bill finally passed to make this a city property. At the southern edge of the park is the permanent home of the giant copper acorn that serves as a symbol of the city.

WALK THROUGH THE SQUARE
TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER AT
HARGETT AND PERSON STREETS
(TO YOUR RIGHT).

33. Tabernacle Baptist Church
219 East Hargett Street

The church organized on November 15, 1874 when ten congregants of the the First Baptist Church established a new church. By 1881 the Second Baptist Church was ready to move into a new meetinghouse on this site. The building went through six remodelings over the next 30 years with its current Gothic appearance being mostly the work of Raleigh architect James Matthew Kennedy in 1909. At that time the church changed its name to “Tabernacle” on its way to becoming the largest Baptist church in North Carolina. The building sustained the congregation until 2001.

TURN LEFT AND WALK TO THE
NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE
SQUARE AT HARGETT AND
BLOUNT STREETS.

34. Montague Building
128 East Hargett Street

The Italian Renaissance-styled Montague Building, was the first structure of import to be erected on Moore Square. Attorney B.F. Montague constructed the building in 1912 and quickly found a renter in the United States government that used the space as a temporary post office. The feds departed three years later and the building seemed to be in prime location for success as Hargett Street in front of it evolved into Raleigh’s “Black Main Street.” But word was that Montague refused to rent space to black professionals and the building spent most of its life largely vacant. By the 1970s it had been condemned by the city and had an appointment with the wrecking ball. It managed to slither off the death list and picked up a renovation and is now on the verge of celebrating its centennial anniversary.

TURN RIGHT ON BLOUNT STREET.

35. Horton-Beckham-Bretsch House
11 South Blount Street

If this picturesque one-story wood-frame building looks abit adrift in the Raleigh streetscape it is because it was hauled here and restored for office use by the Historic Preservation Fund of North Carolina, Inc. The elaborate Eastlake-style wood trim was all the rage in 1890 when this house was constructed.

TURN RIGHT ON
NEW BERN PLACE.

36. Haywood Hall
211 New Bern Avenue

This is Raleigh’s oldest house in its original location, built in 1799 for John Haywood. Haywood returned from service in the Revolutionary War and served as a clerk for several North Carolina sessions of congress. In 1787 he was appointed State Treasurer, a post he held for 40 years until his death in 1827 at the age of 72. It never occupied all his time; Haywood served as the first Mayor of Raleigh and helped found the University of North Carolina. The house remained in the Haywood family until 1977 and operates today as a house museum.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR
STEPS ON NEW BERN PLACE AND
CONTINUE ACROSS BLOUNT
STREET.

37. State Bank of North Carolina
123 New Bern Avenue

This is the oldest commercial building in Raleigh, built in 1813 to house the State Bank that had been chartered three years earlier. The brick building is a mash-up of the Federal style and the emerging Greek Revival style. It hasn’t always served as a bank, nor always been in this location. The building was purchased by neighboring Christ Church in 1873 which used it for nearly 100 years. In 1968 it was acquired by North Carolina National Bank, moved 100 feet southeast to its present location and put back into service as a bank.

CONTINUE A FEW MORE STEPS TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT
THE CAPITOL IN UNION SQUARE.

Look Up,

Salisbury



A Walking Tour of Salisbury...

With the influx of settlers into the frontier of North Carolina in the 1750s the Colonial Assembly authorized the creation of a courthouse and jail to provide for their justice needs. The location of this new county seat was at the junction of the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road that brought migrants south and the Trading Path that ran east-west. The new town began in February 1755 with James Carter platting the streets in four equal squares. Within a decade there would be about 40 houses and the town, thought to be named for the English cathedral village of Salisbury, would become the biggest and most important town of western Carolina well into the 19th century.

The railroad arrived in 1855 and during the Civil War Salisbury was a Confederate stronghold, staging troops and storing critical supplies. In 1861 an abandoned cotton mill was converted into a prison, first for Confederate deserters and then, notoriously, as a detention center for captured Union troops. The Salisbury Prison became infamous for its deplorable conditions and a target for General George Stoneman who raided the town on April 12, 1865 and burned the prison.

Stoneman, however, issued direct orders not to destroy any private residences or non-military structures and Salisbury emerged from the war in better shape than its Southern neighbors, with the railroad leading the way to recovery. In 1870 the Western North Carolina Railroad had established its shops in Salisbury and had become the largest single employer. In 1896, thanks to clandestine maneuverings by John Steele Henderson the Southern Railway established its largest steam locomotive facility on the outskirts of Salisbury, spawning a new town named for the first president of the line, Samuel Spencer. The Spencer Shops would employ some 3000 people until the mid 20th century.

Many of the buildings in Salisbury's Historic District were constructed during this 1900 to 1930 period, the last time Salisbury ranked among the top ten largest cities in North Carolina. But antebellum buildings remain as well, including some that dip into the earliest decades of the 1800s. But our walking tour will begin with the railroad and a building constructed in the years of its greatest influence, when two score trains a day rolled into town...

1. Salisbury Station
215 Depot

Kentucky-born Franklin Pierce Milburn moved to Washington in 1902 to become the architect for the Southern Railway. Milburn designed 19 railroad stations and the Spanish Mission style Salisbury station, rendered in brick and ceramic tile, was one of his best. Opened on September 1, 1908 the *Charlotte Observer* gushed that Salisbury now boasted “the handsomest main line structure between Washington and Atlanta.” And it was busy - as many as 44 passenger trains per day passed through the town. A \$3 million facelift revitalized the dark red brick base and tan brick body on the building that stretches the better part of two blocks. Look up to the red Spanish tile roof and the gargoyles protecting the square central tower. Over 100 years later the station is still serving passengers on the Amtrak line.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE STATION, TURN LEFT AND WALK TO THE CORNER OF COUNCIL STREET. TURN RIGHT.

2. Yadkin Hotel
201 North Lee Street at Council Street

From the time it opened in 1912 until it closed in 1973, the five-story Yadkin Hotel was Salisbury’s most elegant guest house. Louis Asbury, considered the South’s first professional architect, gave the brick building a Spanish Revival flavor to complement the train station next door from which the hotel garnered most of its business. One of the most famous of the Yadkin’s early guests was circus impresario Charles Sparks. Sparks selected Salisbury as the winter home for his Sparks World-Famous Shows throughout the 1910s for its convenient location and where the nearby Spencer Shops could service his 50-car railroad train.

WALK ONE MORE BLOCK TO MAIN STREET. AT THE INTERSECTION, ACROSS THE STREET TO THE RIGHT IS...

3. Old Rowan County Courthouse
202 North Main Street

Built in 1855 as Rowan County’s third courthouse, the two-story, temple-fronted structure is considered one of North Carolina’s finest and most important Greek Revival buildings. The building was erected by John W. Conrad and John Wilson Williams who may have provided the design as well. When Union General George Stoneman raided Salisbury on April 12, 1865 he burned and destroyed the Confederate States Military Prison and turned 200 tons of food and military supplies including 10,000 weapons and a million rounds of ammunition into a giant bonfire seen 30 miles away. But he did not torch the majestic Doric-columned courthouse. At the time it sported an octagonal clock tower but after being battered by the weather over the years it was removed.

NEXT DOOR IS...

4. Rowan County Courthouse
210 North Main Street

This is the fourth courthouse for Rowan County, completed in 1914. Atlanta architect A. Ten Eyck Brown, who peppered Georgia with courthouses in the early decades of the 20th century, snuck over the line to deliver this Neoclassical ashlar and white brick structure fronted by a massive quartet of fluted Ionic columns.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON NORTH MAIN STREET AND CROSS COUNCIL STREET.

5. City of Salisbury Administration Building
132 North Main Street

Now an office building for the city, this Neoclassical building fronted by stout, engaged Doric columns, was originally the home of Wachovia Bank in Salisbury. When Wachovia opened its operation in 1903 it was the first venture for the bank outside of its Winston-Salem headquarters.

6. Horace Beard House
131 North Main Street

John Lewis Beard was born in Germany and came to the New World to Pennsylvania but stayed only briefly, just long enough to acquire a wife. In 1753 the Beards settled on a farm on Crane Creek, becoming the first homesteaders in Salisbury. Horace Beard was his grandson and built this five-bay Federal-style house in the late 1830s atop a rough granite foundation. One of the town's earliest structures, it features a soaring parapet gable on the side end. Horace Beard passed away in 1858 and after the house passed out of the Beard family it has done extensive commercial duty.

7. Washington Building
118-120 North Main Street

Lee Slater Overman was born in Salisbury on January 3, 1854 and at age 23 was appointed private secretary to Governor Zebulon Vance. Working with Vance, Overman got a law degree and was shortly in the political arena himself. Overman became a state representative in 1883, the first of many terms in the North Carolina legislature. Outside of politics he was appointed president of the North Carolina Railroad and the Salisbury Savings Bank. He hired Charles Christian Hook, one of the state's first professional architects, to construct this commercial building in 1902. Hook created a picturesque three-story confection heavily influenced by the work of Henry Hobson Richardson, America's most famous architect of the late 19th century - broad, powerful arches, rough-faced stone bartizans, a checkerboard facade and groupings of windows in sets of three. He gave the roof a Spanish Mission feel. The ground floor has been compromised by a Neoclassical entrance so look up to see Hook's work. Overman didn't own the building long; in 1903 he became the first United States senator from North Carolina to be elected by popular vote and sold the property in 1906. He was noted for his support of America's entry into World War I and died in office in 1930 at the age of 76. The Washington building takes its name from its historic location: George Washington stayed in the Yarborough House on this site during his tour of the Southern states in 1791.

8. Spanky's Ice Cream
101 North Main Street

This three-story brick building was considered the tallest commercial building in North Carolina when it was constructed in 1858. Look up to see the exceptionally fine brickwork in the windowhoods and at the cornice. The cast iron storefront is a later Victorian affectation. For many years this was the home of Purcell's Drug Store and for many years Klutz's Drug Store.

9. The Plaza
101 West Innes Street at Main Street

When this light brown brick tower was completed in 1913 it was tallest steel frame building in North Carolina and it has been the tallest building in Salisbury for almost 100 years. If you look up over the entrance you can see the initials of the man who "built a seven-story building in a three-story town" carved inside the scallop ornament. Henry Clay Grubb was either a criminal or just a "colorful character." Ostensibly a farmer, most of Grubb's money came from distilling liquor. Known far and wide for his volcanic temper, in 1905 Grubb shot and killed his brother-in-law but was acquitted of murder. Afterwards he turned his business attentions more towards real estate development. He hired one of the South's pre-eminent architects, Frank Milburn, to design his statement building. Milburn delivered an ornate Beaux Arts confection but Grubb never saw its completion. On August 9, 1913 Henry Clay Grubb returned to house drunk and irritated and ultimately began attacking his wife with a knife. Emma Grubb was able to grab her husband's gun and shot him dead. With his reputation preceding him, Emma Grubb was cleared completely in Henry Grubb's death the next day.

TURN RIGHT ON INNES STREET.

10. Holmes Place
121 West Innes Street

This two-story, three-bay building of well-crafted handmade brick was erected in 1883 for the First National Bank. First National was a financial pillar of the community until it merged with Scottish Bank in 1951. The building underwent a pain-staking restoration in 1990.

11. United States Post Office and Courthouse
130 West Innes Street

Salisbury was granted a U.S. Post Office on June 12, 1792; this federal facility came along in 1909. The monumental Beaux Arts building crafted in fine white Italian marble far outshines most similar mail-handling facilities in towns the size of Salisbury. That is the handiwork of native son Senator Lee Slater Overman who introduced a bill in Congress for the construction of the building that included a federal court. When Overman died in 1930 the building was expanded even more as a tribute to the Senator. The post office was converted to county offices in 1996. Look up to see aluminum letters finished in bronze declaring "In God We Trust" - it was one of many public buildings around the county to have the motto added in 2007.

12. Confederate Monument
center of Innes Street at Church Street

This memorial to Rowan County's Confederate dead was dedicated on May 10, 1909 before a crowd that included Mrs. Stonewall Jackson. The 14-foot bronze rests on a pedestal of pink granite.

13. St. John's Lutheran Church
200 West Innes Street

This congregation was founded in the homes of German immigrants in 1747 and 200 years later it was the largest Lutheran congregation between Washington and Atlanta. The first meetinghouse was a log structure in 1768 and this sprawling Gothic Revival church, rendered in light tan brick, held its first service on January 2, 1927. It boasts flanking towers of differing sizes decorated with corner bartizans.

14. First Presbyterian Church Bell Tower
225 West Innes Street

The congregation organized on August 1, 1821 with 13 members. A church on the corner of Jackson and Innes streets rose in 1826. Working from plans drawn by Charles W. Bolton of Philadelphia, one of the country's leading ecclesiastical architects, materials from the original church were incorporated into a new Romanesque building in 1892. When that church was torn down in 1971 its soaring bell tower was saved. The red brick, arched windows trimmed in rough stone, stone belt courses, conical bartizans, and patterned slate roof provide a glimpse of what this much-admired church looked like. Access is through a bracketed wooden entrance. The current Neoclassical Presbyterian church stands on the square.

15. Maxwell Chambers House
West Innes Street at Jackson Street

Maxwell Chambers was born in Salisbury in 1780 and early on departed for Charleston, South Carolina. When he returned to Salisbury at the age of 45 he was a very rich man but there is no paper trail as to where that money came from. No Maxwell Chambers can be found in Charleston business records. There is speculation the money came from the illegal slave trade; one of his brothers operated a slave business in Alexandria, Virginia. Once in Salisbury Chambers used his money as a one-man bank, expanding his interests across the town. A believer in education, Chambers funneled \$250,000 to Davidson College, turning it into one of the leading schools in the South. Although not a member of any church, Chambers willed all the property here to the First Presbyterian Church and after Maxwell Chambers died in 1855 this brick Greek Revival Session House was constructed over the graves of the Chambers and Nesbit families, as specified in his will. Chambers' final document stipulated that should these graves ever be disturbed the land would become the property of Davidson College.

TURN LEFT ON JACKSON STREET.

16. Salisbury Female Academy
115 South Jackson Street

The first classes were held in Salisbury in 1784 when a school from Charlotte re-located here and named the Salisbury Academy. This Federal-style brick building, laid in elegant Flemish bond, was constructed in 1839 to house the Salisbury Female Academy; it sports dramatic stepped gable ends. The historic academy building now operates as a restaurant.

17. Utzman-Chambers House
116 South Jackson Street

Jacob Stirewelt, Salisbury's master builder of the time, constructed this Federal-style townhouse in 1819. It stands as one of the few surviving such houses in North Carolina's Piedmont region. It was later owned by Maxwell Chambers and now is ministered to by the Rowan Museum.

18. Josephus Hall House
226 South Jackson Street

This building was constructed as one of a group of classrooms for the Salisbury Academy in 1820. It doesn't look like a typical early-19th century plain schoolhouse and that is the handiwork of Josephus Wells Hall, a physician who owned extensive farmland around Salisbury, who took possession of the property in 1859 and added the double veranda with delicate cast iron detailing. After the Civil War began in 1861, Hall served as hospital surgeon at the Confederate States Military Prison at Salisbury. The house remained in the Hall family until 1972 and more additions came along, including a steep hip roof.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO FISHER STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

19. Rowan Public Library
201 West Fisher Street

The first books were lent in Salisbury in 1911. This brick library, entered through a pair of Corinthian columns, dates to 1951. Money for its construction came from Burton Craig. On the grounds is the old town well that is said to date back to 1760. It provided drinking water for the town for well over 100 years until Salisbury constructed a municipal water system.

20. Henderson Law Office
northwest corner of South Church and West Fisher streets

This small frame building was the law office for Archibald Henderson (1768-1822), a distinguished lawyer, a member of the United States Congress, and a three-term member of the North Carolina General Assembly. The building that rests on a Flemish bond brick foundation was constructed sometime between 1795 and 1818 and may be the oldest surviving structure in Salisbury.

21. Salisbury Mural
north side of West Fisher Street
between Church Street and Main Street

It took three years for Cynvia Arthur Rankin to complete "Crossroads: Past Into Present," which was dedicated in 1980. Over the past thirty years the artist has returned periodically to renew the 140 portraits and make the mural more historically accurate. The mural is painted in latex and sealed with a plastic sealant to delay weathering. Look for Ginger the dog, a fixture on Salisbury streets, roaming in and out of stores in her day.

AT MAIN STREET TURN RIGHT.

22. Empire Hotel
212-226 South Main Street

Nathaniel Boyden started building a guest house here in 1855 and his Boyden House opened in 1859. The hotel catered to traveling salesmen who could display their goods in a large 80-foot by 30-foot room. While architect Frank Milburn was in town building the Salisbury Depot in 1907 he gave the 50-year old hotel a Beaux Arts facelift. It also picked up a new name, the Central Hotel and eventually the Empire Hotel. There also was a tunnel under Main Street from the hotel to the Meroney Theatre across the street so the actors could go back and forth without the hassle of crowds. The Empire shuttered in 1963 and although the building has lost some of its splendid architectural details it still stands with an uncertain future.

23. Meroney Theatre
213 South Main Street

This is the second Meroney Theatre in town. In 1873 brothers T.J. and P.P. Meroney purchased a dilapidated building in 1873 and converted it into a “place of amusement” called the Meroney Opera House. This better model, with seating for 1,200, opened in 1905. The most famous performers of the day - Sarah Bernhardt, Lillian Russell and John Phillip Sousa among them - all graced the Meroney stage. In 1907 the Bijou screened the town’s first motion pictures in rented space on the first floor. Over the years the building has gone through many name changes, been the home to the Masons and a gentleman’s social club known as Old Hickory but after a 1995 refurbishment is the Meroney once more.

24. City Hall
217 South Main Street

The Salisbury government operates out of this Neoclassical box that is wrapped in corner quoins and boasts fluted Ionic pilasters between its five bays. It began life as a Security Bank and Trust building.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS
ON MAIN STREET, CROSSING
FISHER STREET.

25. First Union National Bank
117 South Main Street

Alfred Charles Bossom was an English architect who began his architectural practice in America in 1903 at the age of 22. He came to specialize in banks, mostly in the Italian Renaissance style, from the Northeast to Texas. Bossom was known for his high-rise structures but here he contributed a smallish Beaux Arts vault with a monumental Roman arch for the First Union National Bank in 1920. Bossom abandoned his American architectural career in 1926 and returned to England where he became a member of Parliament in 1931.

TURN RIGHT ON INNES STREET
AND LEFT ON DEPOT STREET TO
RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING
POINT AT SALISBURY STATION.

Look Up,

Tarboro



A Walking Tour of Tarboro...

Tar may have been an important product to the settlers who began building here around 1730. Or the newcomers may have taken the name for their river from the Tuscarora word “Tau,” meaning “river of good health.” At any rate when the tiny assemblage of houses tucked into a bend of the Tar River was created in 1760 and designated the county seat of Edgecombe County it was established as Tarborough. Joseph Howell sold 150 acres off his plantation to establish the town. The land was divided into building lots of a half-acre, a small graveyard and a large chunk of fifty acres for public use. The town at the head of navigation on the Tar River prospered enough in the coming years to merit a stop on George Washington’s Southern Tour in 1791.

For much of its early history Tarboro was a small town populated with one-man trades and small businesses. The main line of the new North Carolina railroads ran elsewhere but when spur lines began reaching Tarboro in the latter half of the 1800s, industries were established. There was a cotton mill and a bright leaf tobacco market began in 1891. Tarboro factories manufactured wood products and corn meal and processed peanuts.

In 1977 the Tarboro Historic District was created - a 45-block area peppered with beautifully preserved colonial, antebellum and Victorian homes and original 19th century storefronts. Our walking tour will pass many of the 300 qualifying structures and we will begin with the 15 acres remaining of that original Town Common...

**1. Town Common
between Park Avenue and Wilson Street**

Town commons used to be just that in America - common. But today they are a rare sight. In the act establishing "Tarborough" in 1760 was a provision that 50 acres of land be designated as a town common. It was a place to graze cattle, for folks to gather and the militia to practice drills. Oak trees you see today were planted back then. Memorials around the common include the Wyatt Fountain, remembering Henry Lawson Wyatt, a young carpenter's apprentice, who was the first North Carolina casualty of the Civil War.

EXIT TOWN COMMON ON
MAIN STREET. TOWN COMMON
DIVIDES THE TOWN BUSINESS
DISTRICT TO THE SOUTH FROM
THE RESIDENTIAL AREA TO THE
NORTH. WALK SOUTH, TOWARDS
THE CHURCH STEEPLE.

**2. First Baptist Church
605 Main Street**

This congregation traces its roots to February 6, 1803 on the banks of the Tar River. This is the fourth meetinghouse for the Baptists and the second at this location. The Colonial Revival church was dedicated in June 1928.

**3. George H. White Post Office
525 Main Street**

Tarboro got its first post office in 1914, a monumental Neoclassical structure fronted by a parade of fluted Doric columns. It is still handling mail almost 100 years later. In 2003 the United States House of Representatives voted to name the post office for George H. White, a lawyer and orator, who served as the sole African American United States Congressman from 1896-1901. After White left Congress, it was twenty-seven years until the next African American, Oscar DePriest of Illinois, in 1928. In 1894, White moved to Tarboro, which was in the predominantly African American Second District, in order to run for a Congressional seat. Although he lost a contentious primary battle to his brother-in-law that

year, he secured the nomination two years later and successfully captured the seat.

**4. Colonial Theater
514 Main Street**

The Colonial Theater was built in 1919 and by 1927 when talkies arrived from Hollywood it was operating exclusively as a movie house. Its business drained by suburban multi-plexes, it closed in 1982. After an extended period of disuse the historic theater is inching its way back to operation.

**5. Bridgers Building
435 Main Street**

The Bridgers family were railroad builders of the first magnitude in eastern North Carolina. Robert R. Bridgers was president of the following three lines: the Wilmington and Weldon, the Albemarle and Raleigh, and the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta which became the foundation of the Atlantic Coast Line system. His nephew Henry Clark Bridgers organized the short line East Carolina Railroad in 1898 and was the first president and general manager of the railroad at age twenty-two. The railroad was acquired by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1935, but continued to be locally managed by Henry Clark Bridgers under the East Carolina Railway name until his death in 1951. The last run made on the railroad was on November 16, 1965. Operations were conducted from the Neoclassical red brick building beginning in 1907. Look up to see brick pilasters stretching to Corinthian capitals.

**6. George Howard, Jr. Building
404 Main Street**

In the 1820s George Howard moved to Tarboro from Halifax and established a weekly newspaper, the *Free Press*. In 1829 his son George, Jr. was born. Howard the Younger became a lawyer, a Superior Court judge, publisher of the *Tarboro Southerner*, president of the Pamlico Banking & Insurance Company, president of the Tarboro Land & Trust Company, and a cotton mill director, among other things. He also commissioned this highly ornamental brick commercial building. This block contains many commercial build-

ings from the go-go 1880s that still stand but, save for a compromised street level, this one retains more of its original appearance than most. The Howard Building is typical of the downtown buildings of the era that featured shop space on the ground floor and living quarters above.

7. Redmond-Shackelford House
300 Main Street

This is considered the standard-bearer for the French Second Empire style in Tarboro, even though it has lost some of its elegant detailing since its construction in 1885. The house is constructed of brick but stuccoed over and scored to look like more expensive stone. Owner John F. Shackelford erected the River View Knitting Mills on the Tar River which prospered mightily until being destroyed by fire in the 1890s; he was also president of the Bank of Tarboro.

CROSS THE STREET AND WALK
THROUGH COURTHOUSE PLAZA
TO ST. ANDREW STREET.

8. Edgecombe County Courthouse
301 St. Andrew Street

The first Edgecombe County courthouse was constructed in 1758 in what is known today as Cokey Swamp. After a single court session a petition was sent to the Colonial Assembly requesting the Edgecombe County courthouse be moved to Tarboro, which was accomplished in 1764. The current courthouse was constructed 200 years later, an interpretation of a Colonial Williamsburg hospital. It replaced a courthouse that had stood since the 1830s.

TURN LEFT ON
ST. ANDREW STREET.

9. St. James United Methodist Church
211 East St. James Street at
St. Andrew Street

This dark red brick building with copious amounts of white stone trim was constructed in 1916 to replace the congregation's 1855 church. It reflects Norman influences in its square corner

tower, Gothic pointed arched doors and Romanesque-flavored broad round arches.

10. Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company Building
122 East St. James Street at
St. Andrew Street

Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company (CT&T) got its start in the autumn of 1894 when a traveling salesman named G. A. Holderness united a group of businessmen to establish a telephone exchange in Tarboro. A year later the exchange was operational with a capacity of about 50 lines. Its switchboard was located on the second floor of a building on Tarboro's main street. The new service quickly proved to be a success, and Holderness and his partners soon expanded operations to the nearby towns of Washington and Kinston and eventually CT&T made it all the way to the New York Stock Exchange in 1964. Four years later ground was broken on this six-story, International Style headquarters. Shortly thereafter CT&T became a wholly owned subsidiary of United Telecommunications which became Sprint in the early 1970s. Sprint has since left the building which has spent time vacant in its search for new tenants.

TURN RIGHT ON ST. JAMES STREET.

11. Howard Memorial Presbyterian Church
303 East James Street at St. Patrick Street

This was the Tarboro Presbyterian Church when it was founded in 1874. In 1905 the Howard family announced their intentions to build the congregation a new church. The original building was disassembled and carted over to the corner of Wagner and Church streets. In its stead rose a symmetrical brick edifice with stone trim fashioned in the Greek Revival style. The new sanctuary was dedicated on May 23, 1909, newly renamed to reflect the church's benefactor.

12. Old Town Cemetery
Saint James Street and St. David Street

Old Town Cemetery was established as a public burying ground in 1790. Confederate soldiers who died in hospitals set up on the Town Com-

mon are interred here, many in unmarked graves. The cemetery also served as a temporary resting place for Union soldiers who were killed at the Daniel's School engagement in 1863 until their families claimed their remains after the Civil War.

TURN LEFT ON ST. DAVID STREET.
ON YOUR RIGHT, WALK INTO THE
CHURCHYARD.

13. Calvary Episcopal Church
411 East Church Street

William Percival was a Richmond architect and engineer who came to Raleigh in 1857 to build the First Baptist Church. He would remain in North Carolina only until 1860, a brief time that produced a flurry of acclaimed buildings, including this church that he planned in the Gothic style with two unequal towers. Percival planned for the brick church to have a coating of scored stucco but the Civil War exploded and the building would not be consecrated until 1868 with the brick walls left exposed.

TURN LEFT ON CHURCH STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON ST. ANDREW
STREET.

14. Dancy House
511 St. Andrew Street

Like his father before him William Francis Dancy became an attorney and wealthy planter. In 1850, at the age of 32, Dancy married 20-year old Martha Caroline Moye in Mississippi. Within two years, unhappily, Martha was dead and Dancy was back in Tarboro. He set about building this fine Greek Revival home which was completed in 1855. He took a new wife in 1858 but once again the Dancy marriage would tragically be scuttled after two years, this time with William's sudden death while on a trip to Philadelphia in 1860.

CONTINUE ON ST. ANDREW
STREET AND WALK THROUGH
THE COMMON. SOME OF THE
TOWN'S FINEST HOMES WERE
BUILT ALONG THE COMMON.

15. James Pender House
**110 East Park Avenue at northwest
corner of St. Andrew Street**

John Pender and Nancy White were Virginians who came down to Edgecombe County in the 1770s where they had at least eight children, four sons and four daughters. Penders have been influential around Tarboro ever since. James Pender was born in 1858 and became a lawyer and mayor of the town from 1901 until 1907. He had this house overlooking the Common constructed in 1900.

CONTINUE ON ST. ANDREW
STREET ONE AND ONE-HALF
BLOCK TO BRIDGERS STREET
AND THE HOUSE ON THE HILL,
OR AT LEAST RISE.

16. Blount-Bridgers House
130 Bridgers Street

James Blount sailed down from Virginia around 1665 and became one of the North Carolina colony's most successful planters with thousands of acres around the Albemarle Sound in cultivation. Thomas Blount was born in 1759 and became involved in running the family's extensive mercantile operation, one of America's largest. He was also active in politics, graduating from the North Carolina legislature into the United States Congress in 1793. Blount purchased the land here in 1796, a year after he married Jackey Sullivan Sumner from another of the state's wealthiest families. By 1808 he had built a manor house he called "The Grove" that was described as "a very good house, the best in the county." John L. Bridgers occupied the property in the mid-1800s and added the Italianate porch and sold off the better part of The Grove's 300 acres. Beyond that the Federal-style house maintains its form with minimal alteration after more than 200 years. It has been owned by the Town of Tarboro since 1932 and currently is open to the public as a house museum.

WALK AROUND THE
BLOUNT-BRIDGERS HOUSE.

17. Silas Everett House
St. Andrews Street at Philips Street

This small frame house is thought to have been built in the early 1800s and perhaps maybe in the late 1700s. It began life on the farm of Silas Everett and was moved to the Blount-Bridgers historic complex in 1968. It stands as an example of the fine craftsmanship that was often found in even the simple farm buildings of the 19th century. Its generous porch harkens back to a day when such an amenity was not for rocking chairs but as an outdoor work room for preparing food or sewing clothes.

RETURN TO BRIDGERS STREET
AND TURN RIGHT. AT MAIN
STREET TURN LEFT, WALKING
BACK TOWARDS THE COMMON.

18. Main Street Inn
912 Main Street

This rambling structure began as a three-story Italianate house for Henry Morris in 1885. English-born Morris was raised in New York before migrating south. He arrived in Tarboro in 1869 and opened a dry goods store. His brothers William and Joseph lived with him and worked in the store as H. Morris & Bros. became the biggest merchants in town. Henry Morris served several years as mayor of Tarboro in the 1880s. The house was purchased and expanded, including the classical Ionic-columned porch, by W. H. Powell, the first president of the Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company. Since 2006 it has operated as a guest house.

19. David Pender House
807 Main Street

Edmund George Lind was an English born and trained architect who emigrated to the United States in 1855 at the age of 26. He settled in Baltimore and became one of America's most admired architects working south of Philadelphia. Lind was lured to North Carolina by Joseph J.W. Powell, a wealthy physician and planter, in 1858 to design a manor house at his Coolmore Plantation outside Tarboro. That Italian villa would

turn out to be a seminal work, one of 38 properties in North Carolina designated a National Historic Landmark. While in town Lind cranked out a schoolhouse, a pair of stores and this Greek Revival cottage embellished with a sawnwork decorated porch for David Pender, brother of Confederate General William Dorsey Pender. Pender was promoted to major general and division commander at the age of 29, one of the youngest commanders in the Confederate States of America. He was wounded in many battles and finally died in 1863 from wounds received at Gettysburg.

TURN RIGHT AND TAKE PORTER
STREET ACROSS FROM THE
PENDER HOUSE. PASS TRADE
STREET ON THE RIGHT. WALK
ONTO THE TOWN COMMON ON
YOUR LEFT BEFORE REACHING
ALBEMARLE STREET.

20. Edgecombe County Cotton Press
**Town Common at Porter Street and
Albemarle Avenue**

This yellow pine press was constructed in the 1700s on Isaac Norfleet's plantation southwest of town, originally to make wine and cider. As cotton became a popular cash crop in the mid-1800s it was used to compress cotton into bales with its large screw. Mules and oxen were hitched to the booms to rotate the screw. In 1938, the press was moved to Tarboro's Town Common but its shed was demolished. A new pavilion has since been constructed to help shield the wooden press from the elements. You can see an old wooden cotton press in South Carolina and one in Louisiana but this is the only one you will see in North Carolina.

YOU ARE NOW BACK ON THE
TOWN COMMON. WITH YOUR
BACK TO THE PRESS WALK
STRAIGHT AND FOLLOW THE
COMMON AS IT BENDS LEFT TO
RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING
POINT.

Look Up,

Wilmington



A Walking Tour of Wilmington...

Wilmington was the largest city in North Carolina until 1910 and even though the population was only 20,000 its position as the state's leading port brought a sophisticated mix of buildings to its streetscape. That street grid was laid out in 1733 on a bluff overlooking the Cape Fear River, some thirty miles before it flows into the Atlantic Ocean. That bluff made possible an innovation seldom seen in coastal towns - houses with deep foundations and basements.

But the coastal location also meant little stone for building and the reliance on cedar planks meant a town vulnerable to fire and little remains of Wilmington before about 1840. That was the year the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad opened which unleashed a burst of economic energy that would power the town for the next century. During the Civil War, Wilmington was the chief port of entry for Confederate blockade runners and it was the last port in use by the Confederacy.

The waterfront was stuffed cheek to jowl with piers and warehouses. The wealth that poured across the docks built fine homes only blocks from the river, some that may be recognized by film buffs and television fans. When Italian film director Dino DeLaurentis set up shop in the United States in the 1980s he chose Wilmington as his base and today the city is home to the largest television and movie production facility in America outside California.

Our walking tour will begin in the heart of Wilmington's historic waterfront, at the spot where Governor William Tryon built his house 250 years ago just steps from the Cape Fear River...

**1. Horse Trough
Market Street and Water Street**

The city was once studded with fountains like this with similar scallop-shaped troughs from which horses could drink. Smaller receptacles below served dogs. This cast-iron fountain dates to 1915 and was called the “Anti-Germ Individual Cup Fountain” because it offered just such a service - small paper cups that could be filled from the spigot. This fountain, whose operating days are long in its past, originally stood in a median at Market and North 14th streets before being moved here. Surrounding the fountain are stones typical of the type found in Wilmington streets before bricks became the pavers of choice at the turn of the 20th century.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE HORSE TROUGH WALK OVER TO THE CAFE FEAR RIVER. ON THE OTHER SIDE IS...

**2. USS North Carolina
Eagles Island**

Launched in 1940 the *USS North Carolina* was awarded 15 Battles Stars for service during World War II. The battleship was decommissioned in 1947 and stricken from the Naval Vessel Register on June 1, 1960. The \$76,885,750 ship was purchased for \$330,000 largely raised on the spare change and lunch money from North Carolina school kids participating in the “Save Our Ship” campaign. It was maneuvered into its position island in 1962 and has served as a living memorial ever since.

TURN AROUND. THE BLOCK LONG BUILDING LOOMING OVER THE WATERFRONT IS...

**3. Alton Lennon Federal Building
and Courthouse
2 Princess Street**

This block-filling Neoclassical sandstone building was constructed between 1914 and 1916 as the United States Courthouse and Customs House. Supervising architect for the United States Treasury James A. Wetmore designed the bookends of the building to match the original customs house from the 1840s. Customs departed the site in 1966. The building was renamed the Alton Lennon Federal Office Building in 1976 after a hometown United States Congressman.

WALK BACK OVER TO THE HORSE TROUGH. WALK UP MARKET STREET, AWAY FROM THE RIVER, ONE BLOCK TO FRONT STREET.

**4. Atlantic Trust and Banking Building
2 North Front Street**

This was Wilmington’s first true skyscraper, constructed in 1911. The designer was Joseph F. Leitner who came to Wilmington in 1906 with his partner William J. Wilkins and became the official architect of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1909. For the town’s first building over five stories Leitner followed the convention of the day to make the nine-story Atlantic Trust and Banking Building resemble a classical Greek tripartite column with a decorative carved stone base, plain brick central stories and an elaborate upper floor with stone stringcourses, more stone carvings and a modillion block cornice.

TURN LEFT OVER FRONT STREET.

5. Masonic Temple
21 North Front Street

This five-story stone headquarters for the town's Masons was constructed in 1898 and features a spectacular Richardsonian Romanesque corner entrance, marked by a powerful arch and stout, polished columns. In 1995 Hollywood icon and modern art enthusiast Dennis Hopper bought the temple and restored the 61,000 square-foot building while living here.

6. MacRae-Otterbourg Building
25 North Front Street

This Italianate-flavored commercial building was constructed in 1878 by merchants Donald MacRae and Louis Otterbourg. As MacRae faded from the scene it became best known as Otterbourg's Iron Front Men's Wear Depot, offering Wilmington's most extensive line of men's and boy's furnishings. The "Iron Front" was just that - the columns were crafted from cast iron, a cheaper and easier alternative to stone and masonry that was popular in the 1870s.

In 1910 the building was purchased by dry goods merchant J.M. Solky but not to continue as a local emporium. Solky renovated and outfitted the first floor as a movie house. The Grand Theatre operated until 1923 when it was converted back into a McClellan dime store.

7. Orton Hotel/Billiards Room
131 North Front Street

Kenneth Muchison left a New York City business career to become a company commander in the 54th North Carolina Infantry Regiment. He rose to colonel just before his unit was captured in a nighttime encirclement on the Rappahannock River in Virginia on November 7, 1864. After being released from prison camp after the war Muchison embarked on a wide-ranging business career in New York and Wilmington that included interests in banks, insurance and real estate. At one time he owned the summit of Mount Mitchell, North Carolina's highest peak and in 1880 he purchased the fabled Orton Plantation across the Cape Fear River from Wilmington.

In 1886 he had the Orton Hotel built here and the venerable guest house was a Wilmington fix-

ture until it burned in 1949. The pool room that was located in the basement survived, however, and continued to operate. On November 13, 1953, pocket billiards champion Willie Mosconi set a new world record by pocketing 365 balls. Legend has it that all the guests got out alive the night of the fire, save for a 25-year old tug boat hand named William Stevens, whose body was discovered in the rubble. Willie's ghost is still said to be seen in the billiard hall, shooting nine-ball and enjoying his time with the patrons.

8. United States Post Office
152 North Front Street

In the early days of mail delivery the postmaster was the post office. He would set up shop in stores or even his home and receive a wage based on the amount of mail processed. The post office in Wilmington moved into the federal Custom House when it was constructed in 1846. The first dedicated post office in town arrived in 1874 in the form of a two-story brick building on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets. A stately Romanesque-styled post office crafted of Wadesboro brown granite followed in 1891. Its entrance was marked by carvings of two faces, one elated and the other dejected - said to be one receiving a letter and the other face meeting an empty box. The current Colonial Revival style post office was a Depression-era project completed in 1937. It provided employment not just to builders but to artists. The mural inside the lobby was created by William F. Pfohl and Thomas Lo Medico contributed eight bas relief figures in the northern stairwell.

**STOP AT THE CORNER
OF CHESTNUT STREET.**

9. The Murchison Building
201 North Front Street

The 11-story Murchison Building stood as Wilmington's tallest building from 1914 until 2007. Developed by Murchison National Bank, the skyscraper followed traditional design practices by resembling a classical Greek column with a defined base (the ornate lower floors), a shaft (the unadorned central floors) and a capital (the decorative cornice.)

10. Murchison National Bank
200 North Front Street

Irish-born Charles McMillen became a leading architect in Duluth, Minnesota in the 1880s. His best-known building was the city's Masonic Lodge. When the Wilmington Masons began casting around for a new temple, McMillen submitted a design and won the competition. He re-located to Wilmington and stayed ten years, winning many commissions for his facility with "big-city" architectural styles. Here he adapted the Beaux Arts style with a rusticated stone facade for the Murchison National Bank in 1902. The bank left this three-story home for the tower across the street in 1914. It spent most of its life known as the Acme Building.

TURN RIGHT ON
CHESTNUT STREET.

11. Cape Fear Hotel
121 Chestnut Street

Geoffrey Lloyd Preacher, a major figure in southeastern architectural history, best known for his large-scale hotel and apartment work in Georgia, designed the Hotel Cape Fear that opened on January 10, 1925. It was not an altogether happy experience for the architect - he lost his American Institute of Architects membership in 1927 following unsubstantiated charges of mishandling construction funds in the building of the hotel. Once the city's premier hotel, the ten-story Neoclassical Cape Fear Hotel survives as an apartment building.

12. Cape Fear Club
206 Chestnut Street

Founded in 1866 and officially incorporated by the General Assembly in 1872, the Cape Fear Club lays claim to being the oldest continuously meeting social club in North Carolina. For nearly a century those meetings, many lubricated by its celebrated "Cape Fear punch," have taken place in this temple-fronted brick structure.

TURN RIGHT ON 3RD STREET.

13. City/Thalian Hall
310 Chestnut Street

John Montague Trimble, who rose from an acclaimed stage carpenter to renowned theater builder, designed Thalian Hall, which was constructed between 1855 and 1858. Of the more than 30 theaters created by Trimble in antebellum America, this is the only one that still stands. The new building housed the town government, the library, and an opera house. Tom Thumb, Buffalo Bill Cody, Oscar Wilde, and John Phillip Sousa all performed or spoke in the building. The Greek Revival structure has faced the wrecking ball more than once over the years but has enjoyed a series of renovations, the most recent being a \$5 million sprucing up in 1988.

14. New Hanover County Courthouse
southeast corner of North 3rd Street
at Princess Street

Alfred S. Eichberg, perhaps the first Jewish architect practicing in the Deep South, made his mark in Savannah but designed two buildings in North Carolina. The first was for the Rheinstein family, leading Jewish merchants in Wilmington, in 1891. While in town Eichberg submitted a proposal for the new county courthouse and won that commission. His symmetrical red brick building trimmed in rough stone grabbed several popular styles of the day, including Romanesque arched windows and festive Chateausque roofline. The courthouse opened in 1893 to great acclaim; it was restored in 1988 with a price tag of more than \$2 million. The Neoclassical Courthouse Annex to the rear is a 1926 addition.

TURN LEFT ON PRINCESS STREET
AND WALK TO 5TH STREET. TURN
RIGHT AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO
MARKET STREET. IN THE INTER-
SECTION IS...

15. Kenan Fountain
Market Street & 5th Avenue

William Rand Kenan, Jr. left Wilmington for the University of North Carolina where he earned a degree in chemistry in 1894. He became an internationally known chemical and engineering adviser who participated in the discovery of calcium carbide and its use in the production of acetylene gas. In 1921 he contracted the internationally renowned architecture firm of Carrere & Hastings of New York to create this fountain as a memorial to his parents. The monument was crafted in New York and shipped to Wilmington in pieces. The total cost was \$43,000.

ON YOUR LEFT IS...

16. Bellamy Mansion
503 Market Street

New Jersey-born James Francis Post was making his way south through his twenties, picking up a wife in Petersburg, Virginia and settling in Wilmington at the age of 31 in 1849. Post would become the leading builder-architect in North Carolina's largest city for the remainder of the century. He took on the commission for Wilmington's most imposing antebellum house in 1859 for John D. Bellamy, a physician. The completed house is a mix of Italianate and Greek Revival styles with the mansion's most prominent feature - a three-sided Corinthian portico - said to be the suggestion of a Bellamy daughter. The 10,000 square-foot house remained in the Bellamy family until 1946.

TURN RIGHT ON MARKET STREET
AND WALK TOWARDS THE CAPE
FEAR RIVER.

17. First Baptist Church
411 Market Street

The First Baptist congregation organized in 1808; the current red-brick church with its 197-foot steeple, was begun in 1859 and completed in 1870. The steeple, which swayed visibly in an average wind, was toppled by Hurricane Fran in 1996 and was rebuilt.

18. Temple of Israel
1 South 4th Street

There had been a small Jewish presence in Wilmington since its founding in 1739 but it would not be until 1872 that a congregation was organized by forty families. Begun in 1875 and dedicated in 1876, the Temple of Israel was the first synagogue constructed in North Carolina. Philadelphia architect Samuel Sloan is credited with the Moorish Revival design, a style then in vogue for synagogues. James Walker, a Scots-born contractor and brickmason who came to Wilmington in 1857 and became the town's leading builder over the next 40 years, served as supervising architect on the project. Today the Temple is one of fewer than thirty congregations to endure in its original nineteenth century structure.

19. George Davis Monument
Market and Third streets

The idea for a monument to George Davis, Attorney General of the Confederate States of America, took root in 1901, five years after the Wilmingtonian's passing at the age of 75. The idea, however, did not sprout easily. After seven years the United Daughters of the Confederacy had raised only \$190.76. Cotton magnate James Sprunt then ponied up \$5,000 to cover the price tag for the 8-foot bronze sculpted by German artist Francis Herman Packer. The statue itself was unveiled on April 20, 1911. The base features gilded seals of North Carolina and the Confederacy.

20. Burgwin-Wright House
224 Market Street

In 1781 Lord Cornwallis used "the most considerable house in town" as his headquarters while in Wilmington, shortly before he would surrender his British army in Yorktown to end the military part of the American Revolution. John Burgwin, a merchant and lawyer, had constructed the Georgian-style house atop the foundation of the former county jail. The "Wright" was Joshua Grainger Wright who purchased the house in 1799. Among his list of accomplishments were Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives and first president of the Bank of Cape

Fear. The house was altered and enlarged while in the Wright family until 1867. The house was preserved by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America and restored as their North Carolina headquarters in 1937.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS BACK TO 3RD STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

21. St. James Episcopal Church **25 South 3rd Street**

St. James Parish was established by order of the General Assembly in 1729 with the first church building coming along in 1751. It would be used by the British as a hospital during the Revolutionary War. In 1839 it was torn down and the bricks used to rebuild a new Gothic-flavored church on plans drawn by Thomas U. Walter, who would later design the new dome on the United States Capitol. During the Civil War St. James would again be pressed into service as a hospital. The graveyard dates back to the original church and includes the graves of Cornelius Harnett, signer of the Articles of Confederation and author of the clause for religious freedom in the constitution of North Carolina, and Thomas Godfrey, author of the *Prince of Parthia*, the first drama written by a native-born American produced on a professional stage. Philadelphia-born Godfrey died in 1763, never seeing his play published or performed, which occurred several years later.

22. Bridgers Mansion **100 South 3rd Street**

The Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad was the first railroad company in North Carolina. It was chartered in 1834 and laying track by 1836. The first train chugged down the tracks in 1840 but by then the line extended from Wilmington to Weldon in Halifax County, the longest railroad in the world at 161 1/2 miles. The road would officially be renamed the Wilmington & Weldon railroad in 1854. After the Civil War two-time Confederate Congressman from Wilmington, Robert Rufus Bridgers, became the line's longest-serving president. Bridgers died in 1888 and the Wilmington & Weldon merged into the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1900.

Elizabeth Eagles Haywood Bridgers was a Robert Rufus daughter-in-law, widowed by Preston, a town merchant. She spearheaded the construction of the mansion in 1905 and brought in big-project architect Charles MacMillen who delivered a grand Neoclassical palace behind a towering circular Corinthian portico. MacMillen used white Italian Carrara marble for the entrance walls and Indiana limestone, dressed on site, elsewhere. It was one of the few Wilmington houses to be built of stone and is today operated as the opulent Graystone Inn.

23. First Presbyterian Church **125 South 3rd Street**

The Presbyterians have had a presence in Wilmington since a resident minister arrived in 1760. Plagued by fires through the decades its current meetinghouse only dates to the 1920s, however. It is the work of Hobart Brown Upjohn, whose grandfather introduced the Gothic Revival style to America with his Trinity Church in New York City. Hobart Upjohn was a prolific church architect in North Carolina, responsible for some 50 designs. Here he blended Norman, English Gothic and Elizabethan influences in stone for the Presbyterians. Dr. Joseph R. Wilson was pastor from 1874 until 1885; his son Woodrow, who would become the 28th President of the United States, was a student at the time and spent a year and his vacations in the church Manse.

24. Zebulon Latimer House **126 South Third Street**

Zebulon Latimer, a merchant from Glastonbury, Connecticut, built this house in 1852 when the Italianate style was all the rage. Wilmington caught the fever and had many such houses built, and this is one of the best. Brothers Robert B. and John Wood were the builders with carpentry provided by James Post. The house boasts fine architectural details such as window cornices and wreaths in the frieze openings, all made of cast iron, and a piazza with intricate, wrought-iron tracery. The Latimers lived here until 1963 when the Historical Society of the Lower Cape Fear took possession and shows the house as a Victorian showcase.

THIS STRETCH OF 3RD STREET CONTINUING TO CASTLE STREET CONTAINED SOME OF WILMINGTON'S FINEST LATE 19TH CENTURY AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY HOMES. EXPLORE AS FAR AS YOU'D LIKE AND TURN AND RETURN TO THE BRIDGERS MANSION. AT DOCK STREET, TURN LEFT.

25. St. Thomas Preservation Hall
208 Dock Street

When the cornerstone for this building was laid in 1846 the total number of Catholics in Wilmington was 79, none with money or influence. Yet they were able to pull together \$797.00 to purchase this lot and an energetic Father Thomas Murphy went fund-raising in New York and Philadelphia to hire the town's leading builders, J.C. and R.B. Wood. The builders constructed a massive central gable and lancet arched windows of three lancet units in place of a tower. The Roman Catholic Church served until 1979 when it was officially deconsecrated and has since served the needs of the citizens of Wilmington as a unique rental event space.

CONTINUE TO THE RIVER
AT WATER STREET.

26. Cape Fear Riverboats- *Henrietta III*
101 South Water Street

The first *Henrietta* was a pioneer steamboat on the Cape Fear River built by James Seawell in 1818. She would ply the river between Wilmington and Fayetteville for forty years, running one and one-half million miles on the Cape Fear. When Cape Fear Riverboats began operation in 1987 its flagship was the *Henrietta II*, North Carolina's only true sternwheel riverboat. She has since relocated to Maryland and *Henrietta III*, a three-level, 600-guest riverboat carries on the tradition.

TURN RIGHT ON WATER STREET
(THE CAPE FEAR RIVER WILL BE ON
YOUR LEFT AS YOU WALK).

27. Brooks Building
18 South Water Street

The Brooks Building was constructed between 1910 and 1920 as a warehouse for J.W. Brooks Grocery. The three-story brick building looks like most of its waterfront neighbors with working class roots but it is actually constructed over the water - to maintain excessive weight, the walls are triple brick thick in some places, with massive wooden beams.

CONTINUE ON WATER STREET TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT
MARKET STREET.

Look Up,

Wilson



A Walking Tour of Wilson...

Late in 1802 the Baptist Society purchased an acre of land on which they erected a small church. The tiny community that grew up nearby came to be known as Hickory Grove. In 1839 as the new railroad pushed out from Wilmington towards Weldon a station was built where the rails passed here that was named Toisnot. Gradually the road between Toisnot and Hickory Grove acquired residences and businesses. In the 1848-49 session of the North Carolina General Assembly a bill was introduced to “incorporate Toisnot Depot and Hickory Grove in the County of Edgecombe into a town by the name of Wilson.” The name came from Colonel Louis Dicken Wilson, an area politician who two years prior had taken leave of the North Carolina Senate to command troops in the War with Mexico, contracted yellow fever and died at the age of 58. In 1855 Wilson County was hacked out of Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston and Wayne counties.

Wilson was an agricultural county, tar and turpentine at first and then cotton mostly. There was some tobacco grown - about 2,000 pounds in 1870 passing through town and almost 9,000 pounds in 1880. After that the first tobacco market opened in town and the total passed 1.5 million pounds in 1890. The tobacco boom was on and by 1919 Wilson surpassed Danville, Virginia as the world’s largest market for flue-cured tobacco. By the 1930s the town’s commodious one-story warehouses were handling close to 100,000,000 pounds of bright leaf tobacco in a season.

The tobacco money made its way to Wilson’s streets in the form of civic and commercial and residential buildings. The town has been active in historic preservation and many of the properties from those go-go days remain. Our walking tour will begin at the historic train depot and we’ll keep an eye out for leafy oaks as Wilson has been designated a “Tree City, USA” for more than two decades and earned the nickname, “City of Beautiful Trees...”

**1. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad
401 East Nash Street**

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad constructed this trackside complex in 1924. The railroad sent architect A.M. Griffin to California to study the old Spanish missions along the Pacific Coast to incorporate the style into its stations and in Wilson he gave the brick station distinctive curved parapets and red Spanish terra-cotta roof tiles. The station and its complementary buildings were completely rebuilt and modernized in 1998 while preserving the original architecture.

**WALK OVER TO NASH STREET
AND TURN RIGHT, WALKING
AWAY FROM THE TRACKS -
DO NOT CROSS THE TRACKS.**

**2. Cherry Hotel
333 East Nash Street**

Classically trained architect Charles Conrad Hartmann was recruited from New York in 1921 to Greensboro to build the state's tallest building, the Jefferson Building. Hartmann stayed in North Carolina and fostered a busy practice and here he finished off this six-story Renaissance Revival hotel in 1923. The hotel, the town's most opulent, was developed by Rufus A. Cherry a few steps from the train station to cash in on the exploding tourist trade to Florida in the 1920s. Like most of its urban cousins the Cherry wore down through the years and was converted for residential use. Now boarded up the brick building retains traces of its former grandeur including a piece of cornice still remaining on the front and carved lion masks on the rusticated stone entrance that once held wires supporting a metal canopy.

**3. U.S. Post Office and Courthouse
224 East Nash Street**

This symmetrical, stone-faced Beaux Arts building came out of Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury James Wetmore's office in 1927. Look up over the door to see carved swag festooned with rosettes. The first floor is dominated by large arched windows and door in each of the five bays. Mail was handled here until 1981

and now the stylish government building hosts a science museum.

**4. Planter's Bank
201 East Nash Street**

This Neoclassical vault with its parade of smooth, soaring Ionic columns was constructed in 1920. There is scarcely an inch of this limestone-sheathed building that is left undecorated. The carved stone modillioned cornice runs around the roofline and crowning the entrance facade is a squat post balustrade. In the doorway is a pediment formed by laurel wreaths that boast the city seal. The bank formed in 1919 and this impressive building was a symbol of its lofty expectations but it would fail during the Depression and never re-open.

**5. Branch Banking Company
124 East Nash Street**

Local merchant Alpheus Branch and Thomas Jefferson Hadley founded the "Branch and Hadley" bank in 1872 to serve their farming neighbors. Branch bought out Hadley's shares in 1887 and renamed the company to "Branch and Company, Bankers" but two years later Hadley was back with four other men who secured a charter from the North Carolina General Assembly to operate the "Wilson Banking and Trust Company." Most of the profits were poured into new stationery as numerous name changes followed but the business was thriving as Branch Banking and Company when Alpheus Branch died in 1893.

This two-story Beaux Arts banking house was the third for the firm, constructed in 1903. The blond brick corner structure boasts a rusticated first floor, Ionic portico, expressive Tuscan windows and an elaborate cornice. The bank made its final name change in 1913 to "Branch Banking and Trust," or BB&T - now one of the South's dominant banks and the oldest continually operating bank in North Carolina. Operations continued here until 1985 when the building was donated to the City of Wilson.

**TURN RIGHT ON
GOLDSBORO STREET.**

6. Wilson Municipal Building
112 North Goldsboro Street

Local architect Frank Benton gave the Wilson streetscape a splash of Art Deco styling in 1938 with the creation of this Municipal Building. The federally funded Depression-era structure replaced an earlier Spanish Mission-styled municipal complex from 1906 that had gone up in flames in the winter of 1925. A small surviving portion of that building was incorporated into this building that still serves the city government.

**WALK A FEW STEPS BACK TO
NASH STREET AND TURN RIGHT
TO CONTINUE TOURING NASH
STREET.**

7. Wilson County Courthouse
**northeast corner of Nash Street
and Goldsboro Street**

Look up to see a classically decorated clock under which remembers the original 1855 courthouse that once stood here. Plans for its Neoclassical replacement came from the pen of Fred A. Bishop. Bishop's hallmark was clean lines and simplistic classic repetition which he exercised here with a platoon of fluted Corinthian columns. William P. Rose, a self-taught carpenter who built one of the state's largest contracting businesses, constructed the three-story limestone building in 1924. It continues to serve as the county seat of justice.

**8. Wilson County-Nash Street
Office Building**
113 East Nash Street

After completing the state's tallest building in Greensboro, the Jefferson Building, architect Charles Hartmann was in great demand in the 1920s to build skyscrapers in smaller North Carolina towns. He planned many of the first tall buildings in such communities and that was the case with this nine-story Colonial Revival masonry tower for the First National Bank in 1927. Hartmann followed the Chicago Style tradition of making high rise buildings in the

image of a classical tower with a distinctive base (the finely fenestrated two lower floors), a shaft (the unadorned middle floors) and a capital (the top floor decorated with molded concrete). The building stands on a base of Mount Airy granite and the blond bricks are used to form corner quoins.

9. Edna Boykin Cultural Center
108 West Nash Street

This two-story Georgian Revival theater followed a typical small-town American arc. Opened in 1919 as a vaudeville theater it shortly made the transition to movies and, after enduring withering competition from television and suburban flight, screened adult films in its final days before closing, and became reinvented as a community center for the performing arts. The theater was created by local architect Solon B. Moore, who used part of the second floor as his design studio.

10. James Rountree House
206 West Nash Street

This Queen Anne residence from 1888 is notable for the richness and variety of its woodwork. Among the affectations of this picturesque house are the splendidly braced front gable and spire, intricate Eastlake trimmed porches, and scalloped and square shingles. Moses Rountree was the town's first prominent merchant; the house was built for his son and remains in the family today.

11. Wilson County Public Library
249 West Nash Street

The first books were lent in Wilson in 1899, on a subscription basis by the doomed to be defunct Wilson Library Association. In 1921 the Woman's Club of Wilson assumed the book inventory and lent books without an annual subscription, first in rented rooms and then from the courthouse. Funds for the town's first dedicated library arrived in the form of a Depression-era Works Progress Administration project in 1937. Frank W. Benton delivered a stately Georgian Revival design for its hilltop location, set back from the street. The projecting central entrance portico, approached by a curving double stair,

is flanked by rows of fan-shaped windows. The 14,000-square foot library opened in 1939 and is still checking out material today.

12. Boykin-Edmundson House
304 West Nash Street

This late 1890s house marked one of the first appearances of the Colonial Revival style on Wilson streets while still retaining traces of the Queen Anne style then going out of fashion. It was constructed for J.R. Boykin and inherited by prominent farmer and pioneering tobacco entrepreneur Haywood Edmundson, Jr.

13. First Baptist Church
Nash and Park streets

This is the third location for Wilson's Baptists, who organized on May 6, 1860. This building was formally dedicated on December 21, 1952.

TURN RIGHT ON BRAGG STREET.

14. Sisters of Providence of
St. Mary's Convent
107 Bragg Street

This brick building was built in 1940 but faithfully harkens back to 150 years earlier with its broken pediment main entrance, brick belt course between the two floors and small keystones over the windows. It was built as St. Therese's Catholic Church's home for the nuns who had come to Wilson in 1931 to operate a parish school.

TURN RIGHT ON GREEN STREET.

15. William S. Anderson House
316 West Green Street

This Maplehood neighborhood is the oldest in Wilson and this 2 1/2-story Colonial Revival house is one of the finest homes to have been built here. It was constructed in 1905 for William Anderson, a prominent physician. It sports a slate-covered hip roof and Palladian windows. The house entrances have been altered for its recent life as rental property.

16. A.P. Simpson House
310 West Green Street

This Victorian cottage from the early 1880s boasts some of the finest sawnwork remaining in Wilson in the intricately detailed porch.

17. Wilson Primitive Baptist Church
301 West Green Street

This was the third sanctuary for Wilson's oldest congregation, founded in 1756. Busy local architect Solon B. Moore provided the Gothic Revival design with corbelled brick and stone-capped octagonal towers in 1920; it is the only church on his long resume. As the church moves towards its centennial it remains little altered and is currently the home of the Christ Church of Praise.

18. Wilson Male Academy
200 West Green Street

At the core of this frame house is an 1850s Greek Revival structure that is believed to have been constructed for the Wilson Male Academy, one of the community's earliest schools. It later passed into the hands of Silas Lucas, Jr., maker of the famous Lucas brick, and J.T. Barnes of the Boykin Grocery Company, each of whom made alterations to the building.

19. First United Methodist Church
100 Green Street at Tarboro Street

The first Methodist sermon in Wilson took place in 1850 when the community was serviced by circuit-riding preachers. In 1853 the First Methodist Society was organized with 17 members and a year later the first church was erected on the current church property on Green Street. After a crippling fire on New Year's Day, 1984 this sanctuary, the congregation's fourth, was constructed.

20. St. Timothy's Episcopal Church
202 North Goldsboro Street
at Green Street

The Episcopalians organized in Wilson in 1856 and St. Timothy's was admitted to the diocese in 1859. The following year, with a congregation of ten, land was acquired and work was begun on a frame church. The current Gothic style church was executed in smooth red brick with a cruciform floor plan and an entrance through a large square belltower. The first service here took place on January 19, 1908.

TURN LEFT ON DOUGLAS STREET.

21. Fire Station Number One
209 North Douglas Street

Fire fighting in Wilson was a bucket brigade affair until 1887 when the town was able to purchase a horse-drawn Silsby steam pumper. Water was drawn from cisterns located around town. The first fire station was constructed on Goldsboro Street, next to where the present-day Municipal Building stands. In 1913 the town purchased a motorized American-LaFrance pumper and hired L.F. Murray of Goldsboro to pilot and maintain the prized vehicle. Captain Murray was Wilson's first paid fireman, a compensated department would not be organized until 1938. Fire destroyed the Wilson fire station in 1924 and this two-story brick fire house was completed in 1926. Architect Solon B. Moore indeed gave the station the look of a residence with oversized Arts and Crafts roof brackets. The station did duty for almost 60 years until 1985 when a new headquarters was constructed on Hines Street.

ACROSS THE STREET IS...

22. Wiggins-Hadley House
208 North Douglas Street

This is a rarely seen example of decorative Italianate woodwork applied to a cottage-scale residence. It dates to the early 1870s and was constructed for James T. Wiggins, considered to be the first commercial tobacco planter in Wilson County. He sold the house in 1887 to Civil War veteran J.C. Hadley. In 1901 the house was

moved here from Goldsboro Street. At that time, without indoor plumbing and electrical wiring to contend with, moving houses about town was a familiar practice. All you needed were enough strong-backed oxen.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO GREEN STREET AND TURN LEFT. AFTER ONE MORE BLOCK TURN RIGHT AT THE RAILROAD TRACKS TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Winston-Salem



A Walking Tour of Winston-Salem...

In 1741 a small band of Moravian missionaries representing the Unitas Fratrum, founded in 1457 by followers of John Hus and now recognized as the oldest organized Protestant denomination in the world, walked into the wilderness of Pennsylvania and began a settlement on the banks of the Lehigh River near the Monocacy Creek. From the start it was to be a planned community in which property, privacy and personal relationships were to be subordinated to a common effort to achieve a spiritual ideal. On Christmas Eve of that first year the Moravians' patron, Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf of Saxony, Germany, visited the new settlement. Over dinner, the Count christened the community "Bethlehem" to commemorate his visit.

The Moravians were industrious and eager to expand. In 1753 a small party set out from Bethlehem in search of desirable land for a new settlement. After hundreds of miles they came here to "the three forks of Muddy Creek." The Moravians purchased 98,985 acres for about 35 cents an acre and called their land "der Wachau," which was the ancestral home of benefactor Count Zinzendorf. It translated into English into the now familiar "Wachovia." A town was planned at the center of the new lands and tradition holds that the Count again had a hand in the naming, this time picking the name "Salem," meaning "peace," just before he died in 1760. Work was begun on the town six years later.

Forsyth County was formed in 1849 and Salem was the obvious choice for a courthouse site. Church elders countered by agreeing to sell land north of town for a new county seat, provided that the streets of the new town be continuous with the streets of Salem. The new community took the name of Major Joseph Winston who won fame on Kings Mountain during the Revolutionary War. Winston grew up as an industrial town, churning out tobacco and furniture and textiles.

The two towns merged in 1913, a political union that left the essential fabric of each town intact. Winston was off on a high-rise building spree befitting its position as the state's biggest financial center. Salem continued its residential feel along shaded streets. Our walking tour will begin on Salem Square in the heart of Salem where we will see some of the more than 100 buildings from 1766 to 1850 that have been restored or reconstructed on their original sites...

WALK OVER TO THE NORTHWEST
CORNER OF THE SQUARE.

1. **Salem College Main Hall**
northwest corner of Salem College
at Academy and Church streets

In a time when education for girls was a rarity, the school for girls started by the Moravians in 1772 was a beacon for well-to-do families across the South. In 1802, it became a boarding school for girls and young women with an initial class of 30; in 1866, it was renamed Salem Female Academy. Today Salem College is recognized as the oldest women's college in America. Main Hall dates to 1855, looking onto Salem Square through a face of stately Doric columns.

WITH YOUR BACK TO MAIN HALL
AND FACING SALEM SQUARE,
TURN RIGHT ON CHURCH STREET.

2. **Home Moravian Church**
529 Church Street

Church services were held in a community Gemeinhaus that was located where Main Hall stands until 1800 when this sanctuary of simple design and beautiful brick masonry was constructed. The church was originally slated for a spot of honor in the center of Salem Square but the Single Sisters were using that space for their laundry so it slid over here. Services are still conducted today and are open to visitors.

3. **Vierling House**
463 Church Street

This was the largest house in Salem in 1802 when it was constructed for Dr. Samuel Benjamin Vierling. Vierling received his doctoring training in Berlin and was recruited to the Moravian community in 1790. The house also contained the town apothecary.

4. **God's Acre**
Church Street

In the Moravian church all folks are equal in death as they were in life so all the marble headstones are laid flat. The cemetery contains more than 4,000 graves dating from 1771.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO SALEM
SQUARE AND TURN RIGHT ON
ACADEMY STREET.

5. **Inspector's House**
northeast corner of Salem Square
at Church Street

This handsome one-and-one-half story building was constructed in 1811 for the head of the school. Additions in the 1830s and 1850s doubled its size. The main block is laid in Flemish bond brick with glazed headers. The entranceway boasts a wide, arched transom over a double flight of stone steps.

6. **Boys School**
3 Academy Street

This was the first educational building constructed in Salem, in 1794, for the Boys' School that had operated since 1771. It would continue into the 1900s and now serves to display exhibits on Moravian life.

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

7. **Single Brothers House**
600 South Main Street

Moravians lived in groups based on life circumstances (age or gender, married or single), known as choirs. This half-timbered brick structure dates to 1769 and served as a home and workplace for the community's single men and older boys. Across Salem Square was a similar arrangement for the Single Sisters' Choir.

ACROSS THE STREET IS...

8. Market-Fire Engine House
west side of Salem Square

This building is a 1955 reconstruction but the original utilitarian structure was raised on the Square in 1803. Half of the building was used as a marketplace for fresh meat and produce and the other half was used to store the community's fire fighting equipment. On display are two of the earliest fire engines used in North Carolina.

WITH YOUR BACK TO SALEM SQUARE, TURN RIGHT AND WALK UP MAIN STREET.

9. Miksch House
532 South Main Street

When Matthew and Henrietta Miksch moved into this log house covered with clapboards in 1771 it marked the first time a Moravian family lived outside a communal house. The family sold home-made baked goods, candles and tobacco products from the house.

10. Winkler Bakery
521 South Main Street

This brick building was constructed in 1800 for the newly appointed town baker, Thomas Butner. Butner never took to the craft and in 1807 church elders imported Swiss-born Christian Winkler from Pennsylvania to be the new town baker. Winklers would man the wood-fired brick dome oven for the community until 1926.

11. Vorsteher's House
501 South Main Street

This brick structure was erected in 1797 as the office and home of the church warden who administered all town affairs, including the sale of land. It has served the community in many official capacities through the years including Office of the Salem Treasurer, Land Office and Residence of Ministers. Since 1942 it has housed the archives for the Moravians who kept detailed records of life in the community from the day of founding. Like most Moravian residences, it was

built flush to the sidewalk and stands as a beacon of Moravian architecture. The first floor walls are of stone - some of the blocks being more than eight feet long - and the second floor is of hand-made brick.

AT CEMETERY STREET TURN LEFT AND WALK DOWNHILL TO LIBERTY STREET.

12. Salem Town Hall
50 Cemetery Street

This was Salem's last municipal building before the town's consolidation with Winston in 1913. The red brick Town Hall had just been completed a year earlier and continued on for the next fifty years as a Winston-Salem fire station. Leading local architect Willard C. Northup designed the building with a distinctive bonnet hood at the entrance as a nod to the local Moravian architectural influences.

TURN RIGHT ON LIBERTY STREET AND WALK UNDER THE HIGHWAY INTO WINSTON.

13. Corpening Plaza
1st Street West at Liberty Street

The Brown & Williamson Company warehouse once occupied this space. The public park is named for Wayne A. Corpening who was mayor for 12 years through the 1980s. The glass tower looming over the space is a 1987 creation.

TURN RIGHT ON 1ST STREET. TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

14. Wachovia Center
100 North Main Street

At 460 feet, this is Winston-Salem's tallest building. It was constructed as the world headquarters for Wachovia Bank in 1995. Cesar Pelli, an Argentine-American architect with many of the world's tallest buildings on his resume, drew up the plans for this tower with an eye for the town's Moravian traditions. He used the Moravian star to decorate the lobby and crowned the

building with the world's only granite dome, inspired by the Moravian arch. The Olympia white granite comes from a single quarry on the island of Sardinia. Wachovia merged with First Union in 2001 and sold the building in a package of bank properties.

15. City Hall
101 North Main Street

This plot of land was purchased in the original auction of town lots by Judge H.D. Starbuck who picked up three for \$503.00. The land was still in the Starbuck family in 1920 when it was sold to the City for \$82,500 as the site for the new City Hall. Go-to local architects Northrup and O'Brien provided the plans for the monumental Renaissance Revival structure, which was financed by \$550,000 of bonds. It was the largest municipal building in North Carolina at the time. The first Board of Aldermen Meeting was held in the new City Hall on November 19, 1926. With renovations, it remains the seat of city government.

16. Wachovia Bank and Trust
Company Building
8 West 3rd Street

In the 1870s William A. Lemly looked over from his bank in the staid Moravian community of Salem into the newly vibrant town of Winston and began to yearn to be where the economic action was. To move the few blocks required a new charter and new name, both of which became effective on June 16, 1879 and Lemly began taking deposits in his new Wachovia National Bank. In 1893 textile and railroad entrepreneur Francis H. Fries opened a small two-man bank in Winston that he called the Wachovia Loan and Trust Company.

In 1911, the two Wachovias merged to form Wachovia Bank and Trust Company and, flush with R.J. Reynolds Tobacco money, the bank built this new headquarters, Winston-Salem's first metal-framed skyscraper and the tallest building in town. Frank Pierce Milburn, one of the busiest architects in North Carolina and the first to establish a truly regional practice across the South, designed the light brown Neoclassical headquarters. After the nearby O'Hanlon Building was erected in 1914, rising a few feet above

their bank, restless directors brought Milburn back to add another story. Wachovia Bank would ultimately lose the early "race to the sky" but after staying in these quarters until 1966 the bank would not surrender that battle again in creating its next two Winston-Salem homes.

17. Forsyth County Courthouse
Courthouse Square bounded by Main,
Liberty, 3rd and 4th streets

Frank Pierce Milburn designed a picturesque Romanesque Revival courthouse in 1896, resplendent with turrets and a soaring bell tower. In 1926 the courthouse was drastically renovated and expanded. The building was not demolished but gone were the turrets and the bell tower and the Victorian-era accoutrements. The walls instead supported a new, more staid, limestone Beaux Arts house of justice. It has since been expanded and modified again.

18. Winston Tower
301 North Main Street

This was called the Wachovia Building when it became Wachovia Bank's first high-rise headquarters in 1966. At 410 feet it was the tallest building in North Carolina until 1971. The glass and steel tower was a stand-out example of the International Style but after the bank moved on in the 1990s the building remained vacated for several years. It reopened in 2003 after an extensive make-over that included the replacement of all 6,033 windows with energy-saving tinted glass and was re-christened the Winston Tower.

19. Reynolds Building
401 North Main Street

Richard Joshua Reynolds grew up in a tobacco family. His father grew tobacco and sold it in plugs from his Rock Spring Plantation in southwestern Virginia. Richard was nearsighted and read so slowly his family at first didn't think he was bright. He was schooled in Baltimore and returned to manage the family factory.

Reynolds became convinced his future in tobacco lay elsewhere. He left and settled in Winston, North Carolina in 1874 at the age of 24. Winston was a dusty town of 1,400 but it did

have two things to recommend it: it was in the center of the new flue-cured leaf country that made the best chewing tobacco and a newly built railroad line split the town.

Reynolds bought a tiny spec of land by the railroad tracks and built a two-story factory that couldn't hold a tennis court. He lived on the second floor of "The Little Red Factory" and turned out 150,000 pounds of tobacco the first year in the plant down below.

By 1900 Reynolds had 25% of the nation's plug market but was looking for a new product. He blended a tobacco using Kentucky burley and packaged it in nickel cloths and 2-ounce tins. Prince Albert tobacco became wildly popular. Production in the first four years increased from 250,000 pounds to 14,000,000 pounds. Next came Camel cigarettes, introduced at a time when most smokers rolled their own. Quickly 1/2 of all cigarettes smoked in the United States were Camels. RJ Reynolds died in 1918 at the age of 68 as his plants were turning out 18 billion Camels a year.

The company moved into this Art Deco skyscraper in 1929. The New York architectural firm of Shreve & Lamb, who were to build the Empire State Building two years later used this 21-story tower - the tallest building south of Baltimore at the time - as a prototype with setbacks from the street as the building rises. The 395-foot, Indiana-limestone-clad office tower remained the company headquarters for 80 years.

TURN LEFT ON 4TH STREET.

20. One West Fourth Street
1 West 4th Street

This twin tower from 2002 was limited to 250 feet so it would not disturb the view of the Reynolds Building next door.

21. Pepper Building
104 West 4th Street

Michigan-born Willard Close Northup spent time in Asheville, where his father owned a hardware store, before embarking on an education in architecture. In 1906 he gravitated to Winston and opened his own practice at the age of 24. By the next year he was able to hire a local

draftsman, Leet Alexander O'Brien, and the shop became one of the busiest and most respected in North Carolina. Northup and O'Brien worked in various styles and tackled residential and commercial commissions. Here they pioneered the Art Deco style in town for a new office building in 1928 for Thomas Pepper, who owned tobacco warehouses around town. Pepper tore down the Phoenix Hotel to make way for the seven-story building with rich terra-cotta tiles. Over the years the Pepper Building housed offices, eateries and a department store but in its current dilapidated state has been dodging a date with the wrecking ball in recent years.

22. O'Hanlon Building
105 West 4th Street at Liberty Street

After his apothecary business burned in 1913, pharmacist Edward O'Hanlon retained Willard C. Northup to design his new building. In the convention of the day, Northup created a Colonial Revival tower to resemble a three-part classical Greek column with ornate ground and top stories and relatively unadorned central floors. The building lasted as Winston-Salem's tallest building for only a few years but you could still buy sundries at O'Hanlon's Drug Store on the first floor until 1962.

23. Patten Building
216 West 4th Street

Although the ground floor of this 1922 masonry low-rise has been compromised, look up to see the Colonial Revival detailing such as varying keystones above the end windows, the stone beltcourse between the fourth and fifth stories, the finely detailed cornice and stone urns on the roofline.

24. Nissen Building
310 West 4th Street

Tycho Nissen was born in Denmark in 1732 and came to North Carolina in the 1770s where he crafted wagons. His son left the trade for farming but his grandson John Phillip Nissen began building wagons on his own and by 1834 the Nissen Wagon Works had formed. During the Civil War Nissen gun carts and supply wagons were in

high demand in the confederacy and after the war the next generation of George and William continued constructing the nation's finest wagons.

William Nissen sold the venerable company in 1925 and he used the money to construct North Carolina's tallest building. He hired architect William Lee Stoddart of New York City, known for his many grand-scale hotels across the South, to design his building. Stoddart delivered a Neo-classical twin tower of buff brick and limestone trim. Although it included retail and office space, it was primarily a residential affair and it was the first air-conditioned building in the Southeast. Miniature golf, or "Tom Thumb Golf," as it was called was all the rage at the time and a course was available in the basement. William Nissen and his wife Ida lived on the top floor of the 18-story building until 1954.

25. Stevens Center
405 West 4th Street at Marshall Street

This building began life in 1929 as the Carolina Theater with an opulent movie palace on the ground floor and apartments and hotel rooms above. Lynchburg architect Stanhope Johnson contributed the Renaissance Revival design with an ornate terra-cotta crown on the floors above dark brick. In the 1980s the building received a multi-million dollar transformation into the Roger L. Stevens Center, operated by the University of North Carolina School of the Arts.

WALK BACK A FEW STEPS TO
CHERRY STREET AND TURN
RIGHT. AT 1ST STREET TURN LEFT.
LOOK FOR THE ENTRANCE TO
THE STROLLWAY ON THE RIGHT,
ACROSS FROM CORPENING PLAZA.

26. Strollway
1st Street

Completed in 1988, the popular rail-trail links Winston-Salem's modern business district with historic Old Salem.

TURN RIGHT ON THE STROLL-
WAY AND FOLLOW THE PATH TO
ACADEMY STREET IN OLD SALEM.
TURN LEFT AND WALK UP TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT IN SALEM
SQUARE.

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Recognizing Early American Architecture (1600-1840):

POST-MEDIEVAL ENGLISH COLONIAL (1600-1700)

- * steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- * small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- * massive chimney
- * vertical board (batten) door
- * little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- * one room deep

DUTCH COLONIAL (1625-1840)

- * side-gambrel roof
- * usually one story
- * batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- * little or no eave overhang

FRENCH COLONIAL (1700-1830)

- * steeply pitched roof, either hipped (four-sided) or side-gabled (two-sided)
- * one story
- * tall, narrow door and window openings
- * doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- * walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

SPANISH COLONIAL (1660-1850)

- * low-pitched or flat roof
- * normally one story
- * few small windows
- * multiple external doors
- * walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- * long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

GEORGIAN (1700-1780)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- * row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

ADAMESQUE (FEDERAL) (1780-1820)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- * while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

GREEK REVIVAL (1825-1860)

- * gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- * entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
 - *Doric*: plain capitals
 - *Ionic*: capitals with scroll-like spirals
 - *Corinthian*: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- * narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- * cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

Recognizing Victorian Architecture (1840-1910)

- * roof ornaments
- * bay (protruding) windows
- * three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- * gingerbread porch trim

GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE (1835-1875)

- * high-pitched center gables
- * pointed arch windows and doors
- * pendants and finials extending from roof

ITALIANATE STYLE (1840-1885)

- * brackets under roof cornices
- * cupolas on the roof
- * narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- * tall, slender windows

SECOND EMPIRE STYLE (1855-1885)

- * mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- * molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- * eaves normally with decorative brackets below

STICK STYLE (1860-1890)

- * stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- * stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- * Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- * pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- * decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- * wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

QUEEN ANNE (EASTLAKE) STYLE (1880-1910)

- * asymmetrical facade
- * patterned shingles
- * turned porch posts and trim
- * corner towers and turrets
- * wraparound porch
- * steeply pitched, irregular roofline

SHINGLE STYLE (1880-1900)

- * shingled walls without interruption at corners
- * multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- * extensive porches
- * walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE (1880-1900)

- * based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- * round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- * most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- * always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- * facade usually asymmetrical

Recognizing 20th century Architecture:

COLONIAL REVIVAL (1885 AND BEYOND)

- * accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- * symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- * windows with double-hung sashes
- * large dormers
- * round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

NEOCLASSICAL (1895-1950)

- * facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- * facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- * revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- * often very large

TUDOR (1890 -1940)

- * massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- * facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply perched
- * decorative half-timbering often present
- * steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- * tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- * walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

FRENCH CHATEAUESQUE (1890-1930)

- * busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- * steeply pitched hipped roof
- * multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- * walls of masonry, usually stone

BEAUX ARTS (1890-1930)

- * wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- * masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- * facade with corner quoins and columns, often paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- * first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- * facade symmetrical

SPANISH MISSION STYLE (1890-1930)

- * shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- * porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- * commonly with red tile roof covering
- * widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- * wall surface usually smooth stucco

PUEBLO REVIVAL (1910-PRESENT)

- * flat roof with parapeted wall above
- * stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- * projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- * wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- * unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- * tile or brick floors

PRAIRIE STYLE (1900-1920)

- * low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- * two stories with one-story porches or wings
- * massive square porch supports
- * detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- * hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- * one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

CRAFTSMAN (1905-1930)

- * low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- * roof rafters usually exposed
- * porches supported by square columns
- * decorative braces or false beams under gables
- * columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- * generally one or one-and-a-half stories

ART DECO (1920-1940)

- * zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- * towers and other vertical projections
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

ART MODERNE (1920-1940)

- * streamline, curved corners
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- * horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- * windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- * glass-block windows or sections of the wall

INTERNATIONAL (1925-PRESENT)

- * no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- * smooth, unornamental wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- * windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls