

Look Up, Research Triangle

**Walking Tours of 3 Towns
in the Tarheel State**

A Walking Tour of Durham, North Carolina **from walkthetown.com**

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 for that new station and 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, 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 and forever linking the Duke name with Durham, even after the 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 for 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 oldest and 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.

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 AN 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 into 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 unifying style was elaborately decorated Art Deco facades 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 was located cross the street but it perished, along with much of the block, in a fire in the 1920s. His rebuilt store with a Classical visage opened in 1927 and 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 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 Hill Carter Linthicum for the job. Linthicum had a 20-year resume of buildings in Durham before he located in the town in 1904. 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 town 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 building 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.**

A Walking Tour of Fayetteville, North Carolina from **walkthetown.com**

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 northwest 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 “Libert Point Resolves.”

Following the Revolution in 1783 the settlements of Cross Creek and Campbelltown united and were incorporated. Still flush with 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 as well 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 Georgian-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 began the most sophisticated emporium in town with a grand second-story convex window - a place where ladies would put on their white gloves to shop. The current Modernist facade of marble and mosaic dates to the mid-1930s. 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 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 IN CROSS CREEK PARK.

A Walking Tour of Raleigh, North Carolina from **walkthetown.com**

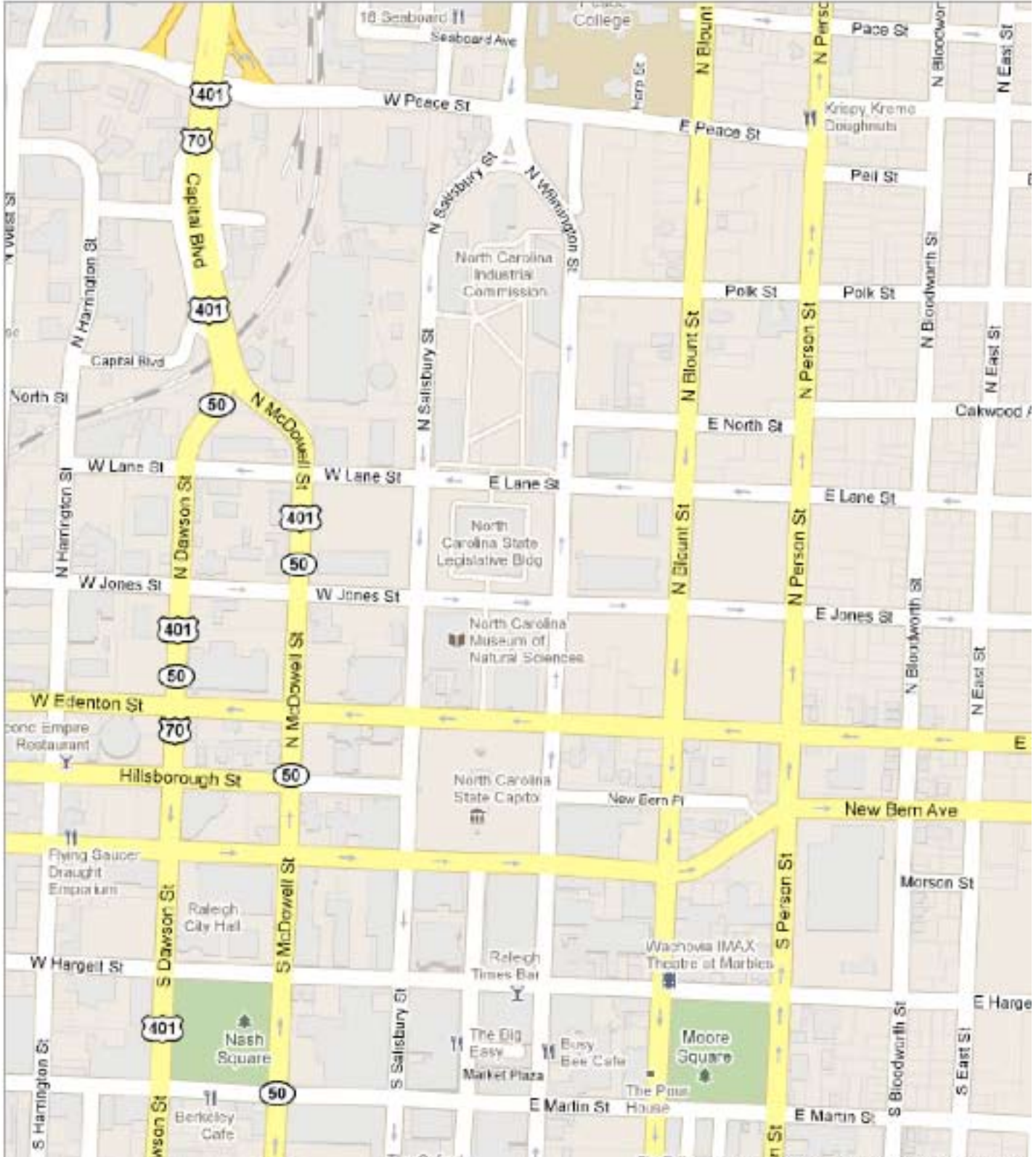
Raleigh is a member of a very exclusive club: American cities that were founded and planned specifically to serve as a state capital. At the State Convention in 1788 the legislators dismissed the pleas of established towns and instead set out to find a central location for an “unalterable seat of government.” 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 for £1,378. 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 industrial 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 if 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 famed 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 headquarters during Federal occupation 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 Raleigh 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 have the frame house renovated and look after the property until they could return permanently. Instead, William shipped the original house across town and designed an imposing Italianate-flavored brick house for his brother and sister-in-law. Surprise! Apparently Mrs. Hawkins was not completely 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 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 splendid Queen Anne was one of his final projects, drawn up for Lucy Catherine Capehart and her second husband, B. A. "Baldy" Capehart. Lucy had amassed a fortune as the 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 in 1979.

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 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, the building 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 SIDE 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 the building typifies the original Chicago style of designing high-rises to resemble classical Greek columns with a ornate base (the limestone-sheathed lower floors), a plain shaft (the unadorned brick-faced middle floors) and a capital (the decorative cornice).

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 stepbacks 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 church on this site in 1881. 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 building of import to be constructed 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 a bit 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.**

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Recognizing Early American Architecture:

Postmedieval 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 or side-gabled
- * 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:

General Victorian Features (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 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
- * elements grouped in sets of three

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 pitched
- * 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 Chateausque (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