1971

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: North Carolina	
COUNTY: Orange	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Chapel Hill Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: see continuation sheet for 2.

CITY OR TOWN: Chapel Hill (Fourth Congressional District, the Hon. Nick Galifianakis)

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
North Carolina	37	Orange	135

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
[X] District [ ] Building [ ] Site [ ] Structure [ ] Object	[ ] Public [ ] Private [X] Both	Public Acquisition: [ ] In Process [ ] Being Considered	[X] Occupied [ ] Unoccupied [ ] Preservation work in progress	Yes: [X] Restricted [X] Unrestricted [X] No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

[ ] Agricultural	[ ] Government	[X] Park	[ ] Transportation	[ ] Comments
[X] Commercial	[ ] Industrial	[X] Private Residence	[ ] Other *(Specify)*	
[X] Educational	[ ] Military	[X] Religious		
[ ] Entertainment	[ ] Museum	[X] Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Orange County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Hillsborough	North Carolina	37

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: [ ] Federal [ ] State [ ] County [ ] Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE

STATE: North Carolina

COUNTY: Orange

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	[X] Excellent	[X] Good	[X] Fair	[ ] Deteriorated	[ ] Ruins	[ ] Unexposed
varies	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	[X] Altered	[X] Unaltered		[ ] Moved	[X] Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

When in 1792 "New-Hope Chappel hill in Orange county" was selected as the site of the University of North Carolina, lawyer William R. Davie, later known as the Father of the University," gave an enthusiastic description of the spot:

> The seat of the University is on the summit of a very high ridge [and the village]. . . is situated on a handsome plain . . . so greatly elevated above the neighboring country, as to furnish an extensive and beautiful landscape. . . . [It is] excelled by few places in the world, either for beauty or situation or salubrity of air [and] promises, with all moral certainty, to be a place of growing and permanent importance.

On this well-chosen site the university grew beyond Davie's wildest dreams, but it, together with the village that grew with it, retained--and even enhanced--the natural beauty of the setting, developing with the years a special charm and character that have endeared the place to those who have lived or studied there. By the early twentieth century, Chapel Hill was flourishing, and as one of its most famous alumni, Thomas Wolfe, described it (thinly disguised as "Pulpit Hill") in Look Homeward, Angel,

> . . . the university was a charming, an unforgettable place. . . . One burst suddenly, at the hill-top, on the end of a straggling village street, flanked by faculty houses and winding a mile in to the town centre and the university. The central campus sloped back and up over a broad area of rich turf, groved with magnificient ancient trees. A quadrangle of post-Revolutionary buildings of weathered brick bounded the upper end: other newer buildings, in the modern bad manner (the Pedagogic Neo-Greeky), were scattered around beyond the central design: beyond, there was a thickly forested wilderness. . . .

In the half-century since Thomas Wolfe studied at the university, Chapel Hill has grown rapidly. Much of the forest beyond the campus now holds high-rise dormitories and a vast medical center. The straggling village has grown to a small, rather cosmopolitan town. But the central campus he described with its great trees is still much as he saw it. Further, parts of the town itself still retain an intimate, leisurely atmosphere, derived to a great extent from the narrow streets with names like Friendly Lane and Rosemary Street; walkways often of brick or dirt instead of concrete; old houses with wide lawns bordered, like much of the campus, by low stone walls; and, perhaps most important, the trees. William Meade Prince said in his memoir of Chapel Hill, The Southern Part of Heaven, "The trees and flowers of Chapel Hill are unforgettable. The great, protective trees are everywhere--pine, hardwood, evergreen--and make the village seem still a part of the forest which once covered this whole section."

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Perhaps nowhere is the adage, "The whole is more than the sum of its parts," more applicable than in Chapel Hill. The significance of its many fine individual structures is considerable; excellent examples of collegiate, domestic, and ecclesiastical architecture stand on the campus and nearby. The following descriptions of the more noteworthy of these represent but a part of the unique appeal of Chapel Hill. Each is numbered with reference to the accompanying maps. (For a description of the boundaries of the district, see continuation sheet of Item 2, "Location.")

Although considered as one district, for convenience the Chapel Hill Historic District may be divided into three areas:

I. University campus area (the older, central part of the campus, including academic buildings and university landmarks);
II. East Franklin Street and East Rosemary Street area (the primarily residential area that grew up with the university);
III. Battle Park area (Battle Park, adjoining the campus; Senlac, home of former university president, Kemp Battle, for whom the park is named; Gimghoul Castle, a landmark of the park).

The university campus area, consisting of the northern quadrangle centering on a tree-lined open space (named McCorkle Place in the early 1930s), includes the oldest buildings of the campus as well as a number of somewhat later ones. Reflecting the various architectural styles popular for college campus buildings, these structures provide an interesting overview of the development of collegiate architecture from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century. Prominent among them are examples of Classic Revival, Jacobethan Revival, and various eclectic Neo-Classic Revival styles, each viewed at the time of its popularity as particularly suitable for use on a college campus because of its derivation from and evocation of a time and place--be it ancient Athens and Rome or medieval Oxford--where learning was at its height.

The small group of buildings and landmarks that made up the university before the Civil War will be described first, for it provides the nucleus of the campus. This will be followed by descriptions of the later nineteenth century and early and middle twentieth century buildings that grew up around the older group.

1. Davie Poplar. The giant listing tree centrally located in McCorkle Place is sometimes called a yellow poplar because of its soft yellow wood, but in fact is a member of the magnolia family. Fortunately this venerable ivy-entwined tree with its "umbrageous limbs" has not been sacrificed to the spirit of progress but stands accompanied by Davie Poplar, Jr. The smaller tree was grafted from a shoot of its parent tree and planted east of it on March 16, 1918, by the class of 1918.

2. Old East. Completed in 1795, Old East stands not far from the Davie Poplar. Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, it was originally a two-story structure ten bays long, measuring 96 feet, 7 inches by 40 feet, 1½ inches. There were doors in the third bay from either end of the first floor. In 1822 a third story was added, and in 1844 the noted architect, A. J. Davis, made a five-bay addition at the northern end. It was probably at this time that the building received its simple bracket cornice typical of Davis's Italianate style. Both of the later additions were done in common bond. All the present windows have six-over-six sash.

3. Old West. Old West, directly across the quadrangle from Old East, was built in 1822 to match the older structure, which was remodeled in that year. Except for the bond of the brick (Old East is Flemish; Old West is common), the buildings were at completion virtually identical three-story, ten-bay structures. In 1844, again like Old East, Old West was given a five-bay extension and bracket cornice by A. J. Davis.

4. South Building. Begun in 1798 to close that end of the original quadrangle of the university, South Building dominates the old section of the campus by virtue of its size and design. The building is three stories high, measuring 120 by 50 feet, with a pedimented roof. A three-bay pedimented pavilion projects from the center of the north facade. The walls on either side are four bays wide. All windows contain six-over-six sash and have plastered splayed lintels. At the center of the roof is an octagonal louvered cupola with an ogee-shaped roof. On the south facade is a heroic Ionic tetrastyle portico added in 1927, as was the elaborate stone cornice. The door on the south side, a copy of that at Westover, Virginia, derived from Plate XXVI of Palladio Londinensis, may have been added at the same time, but it appears more likely that it was installed as early as 1897. A 1923 letter from President Alderman indicates the Westover door was added during his 1897 beautification of the campus. The 1927 additions, together with a complete renovation of the building were done by Arthur C. Nash and the consulting architects' firm of McKim, Mead, and White.

5. Old Well. The Old Well stands in the middle of the open-ended quadrangle described by Old East, Old West, and South Building. The tholos temple-form cover consists of a circular stylobate bearing eight fluted Doric columns supporting a low dome. Like many similar landscape ornaments, which were popular in America in the nineteenth century, it may derive from the "Temple of Love" at Petit Trianon at Versailles. President Alderman, who initiated the replacement of the earlier well-cover, wrote, "our little well is . . . a sort of sixth cousin of a Greek shrine, or third cousin of the Temple Vesta [Tivoli], or second cousin of the Temple at Versailles."

6. Person Hall. The east wing of the present H-shaped building was completed in 1797 to serve as the University Chapel. This original wing, 36 by 54 feet, is of brick laid in Flemish bond with two arched windows on either end and five windows on the sides. The center section and the west wing, constructed later, are built of brick laid in common bond. The central section, 70 feet by 30 feet, has been remodeled with the walls on both sides being rebuilt above the water table and containing six blind round-headed arches. On the north and south walls are statues that are nearly engulfed by luxuriant ivy. On the north wall is a cast metal statue of a young man restraining a wild horse. On the south wall, standing on a granite base is a sandstone statue of Stephen Langton (died 1228), the English cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury who played a central role in the framing of the Magna Carta. It is flanked by gargoyles.

7. Gerrard Hall. Gerrard Hall, begun in 1822, was designed by William Nichols, the architect of Old West and renovator of Old East. It is a simple rectangular building of brick laid in common bond. The east facade features two double doors with simple flat arches. The south side, which appears originally to have been the front of the building, now has seven bays which feature in each story a large window with twelve-over-twelve sash surmounted by a fine flat arch. This front had a full-height portico added by A. J. Davis in 1844 and removed about 1900. Traces of the portico may be seen in the brick projections that flank the three central bays; these were the pilasters that complemented the pillars of the portico.

8. Playmakers Theatre. Playmakers Theatre, subject of a previous nomination (April 13, 1971), is certainly one of the finest temple-form buildings in North Carolina and one of the most interesting in the country. Completed in 1851, its design by Alexander Jackson Davis is one of the most inventive and subtle of its type. The building features a prostyle tetra-style portico which is particularly remarkable for its Corinthian-like capitals in which the usual acanthus leaves are replaced by wheat, corn, and tobacco, representing crops grown in the state.

9. New East. New East was built immediately before the Civil War by William Percival. He designed New East and its companion structure New West in his personal version of the Renaissance Revival style, combining aspects of both the Romano-Tuscan and North Italian modes. The main facades of New East are four stories in height with the upper two floors expressed as a piano nobile. This horizontality is counteracted by vertical pilasters delineating the five central bays of the eleven-bay facades, as well as by decorative recessed panels above and below the top windows, which add height to the center sections. By such subtle use of architectural elements, Percival created an interesting composition out of what would otherwise have been a simple rectangular mass. The refined use of proportion and scale and the lack of any elaborate ornament, save the simple Italianate bracket cornice, make New East one of the most architectonic buildings on the campus.

10. New West. New West is virtually identical to New East with the exception that New West is three instead of four stories; New East being on a lower ground level requires an extra story. The variation makes the two buildings quite different in outline and in feeling. Percival was a master of proportion and massing, and his juxtaposition of the two buildings is, in effect, a tour de force in the uses of these most important design principles.

11. The Joseph Caldwell Monument. The Joseph Caldwell Monument, dedicated June 2, 1858, is an obelisk of white marble over twenty feet in height standing halfway between the South Building and Franklin Street. On the obelisk is a tablet on which is a railroad wheel, an engineer's transit, and the Bible, emblems of Dr. Caldwell's service to the state and to religion. Inscriptions on the monument memorialize Dr. Caldwell, his wife, and her son, as well as Dr. Caldwell's contributions to the development of the university.

The buildings and landmarks described above (with the exceptions of the well-cover, which replaced an earlier one, and the later additions to and remodelings of various buildings) are all that remain of the University of North Carolina as it was before the coming of the Civil War. After the war, many years passed before new buildings were added to the campus, but in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, a great many new structures were needed to keep pace with the growth of the university. A number of these were designed by Frank Milburn, an architect whose work was "typical of nineteenth century eclectics," and who designed numerous public and private structures in the South. Also important in the twentieth century development of the campus was the New York firm of McKim, Mead, and White, who served as consulting architects on several buildings.

12. Memorial Hall. Memorial Hall's main section is three stories high and seven bays wide with a two-story five-bay hexastyle portico that features Tuscan columns. The heavy dentil cornice at the top of the portico continues across the facade. The seven-bay sides feature doors with elaborate classical detail. To the rear is a large windowless section, flanked by plain two-story sections that accomodate the stage and backstage areas.

13. The Y.W.C.A.--Y.M.C.A. Building. This structure is typical of the Jacobethan Revival style that was popular for collegiate building in the first decades of this century. This simple stucco building designed by Frank Milburn is one of the more restrained examples of the style. The basis of the design lies in the relationship of geometric masses rather than in elaborate ornamentation and varying textures. A projecting central pavilion topped by a steep gable is flanked by single bays, and the whole terminates in a solid parapet. Each corner of the building is emphasized by simple quoins, which are the only rustication. Above the parapet rises the high hip roof--in contrast to the low hidden roof or elaborately ornamented roof more typical of the style. It is the simplicity of design and

and the subtle play of projected and recessed masses that make this building an unusual and outstanding example of its style.

14. Carr Building. This three-story gray brick and stone structure in the eclectic Neo-Classical style consists of a central pavilion with wings. The main (west) entrance is distinguished by eight small Ionic columns supporting an intersecting arcade; the north entrance employs a smaller version of the same scheme. Atop the west and south pediments are a horse's head and a stone winged creature, respectively.

15. Bynum Hall; 16. Davie Hall; 17. Howell Hall; 18. Alumni Building. All of these buildings were designed around the turn of the twentieth century by Frank Milburn in the eclectic "Beaux Arts" style then popular. They are of different sizes and vary in detail, but all are of gray pressed brick and feature a raised piano nobile. These buildings exhibit a wealth of classically-derived ornament, including several different kinds of porticos, modillion and dentil cornices, pediments, and elaborate window treatments.

19. The Morehead Planetarium. Completed in 1949, the planetarium is a red brick building in the eclectic classical style, one of the last of the major campus structures built in such a style. It features a monumental hexastyle Ionic portico and a low semispherical dome. The planetarium's design was inspired by the Pantheon in Rome and by another version of that antique model, Jefferson's Rotunda at the University of Virginia. This adaptation of a Roman temple to house a major scientific center is a rather ironic use.

20. Spencer Hall. Designed by the local architectural firm of Atwood and Nash with McKim, Mead, and White as consulting architects, and built in 1924, Spencer Hall is an example of the "Georgian" Revival style popular in the early and middle twentieth century for campus buildings. It is built of red brick laid in Flemish bond and features porches supported by Doric columns, gable dormers, and windows containing eight-over-eight sash and accented by dark green shutters.

21. The Coker Aboretum. Covering an area of about five acres of which the southern part was originally a swamp and the northern part pasture, the arboretum contains a collection of native and ornamental trees and shrubs that has been described as "one of the lovliest small naturalistic gardens in the United States." It is noted for its pergola covered by three species of wisterias in addition to yellow jessamine and Lady Banksia roses. Outstanding among the native trees are Walter's pine, Magnolia cordata, and Marshall's thorn (a red haw), and among the shrubs, different species of spice bush, shrubby buckeyes, and the compact evergreen (Thea sinensis). Ground covers such as the trailing Euonymus and bulbs like the spider lily are found throughout the arboretum.

22. Graham Memorial. Also designed by Atwood and Nash, this structure was built in the "Georgian" Revival style made popular by the designs of the firm of McKim, Mead, and White, who were consulting architects for the building. Their use of brick with white stone or painted classical trim made this idiom one of the most popular modes of twentieth century institutional building, and the campus at Chapel Hill includes a number of buildings in the mode, which might well be called "W.P.A. classicism." The building features a full-height octastyle Tuscan portico on the main (west) front. The portico is not pedimented but is surmounted by an open balustrade that is treated as a solid brick parapet on the rest of the building. On the sides are pedimented pavilions and on the rear a seven-bay pavilion marked by pilasters and an open balustrade.

23. Battle-Vance-Pettigrew Dormitory. This complex, built in 1913 from designs by Milburn's firm is a perfect example of the Jacobethan Revival style with its complex roof lines, gargoyles, and diamond-paned oriels. The Pettigrew and Vance sections have large steep gables with subsidiary steps and feature three-story projections with diamond-paned bay windows above portals on the first floor. The Battle section is somewhat different, for the whole of its eastern facade is covered by one large gable of a design similar to those of the other two buildings and it lacks the bay-window entrance motif. Instead, the entrance is through an archway.

24. Hill Hall. Yet another early twentieth century design in Milburn's eclectic style, this building features the raised piano nobile and elaborate classically derived ornamental details, including a monumental concrete medallion at the roof line depicting a book, cornucopia, and torch of learning. To the south side is a 1930 red brick Neo-Georgian addition.

25. Smith Building. Smith Building, a 1901 Milburn design in the Jacobethan Revival style, is of red brick and features a five-bay projection flanked by two more bays set back the width of a room. An ornamental extension of the facade continues above the roofline in the front, while the back of the building features a steep-pitched roof broken by small ornamental gables.

26. The Monument of the Confederate Soldier. A statue of a Confederate soldier with his rifle poised for action stands atop a granite pedestal in the green that slopes gently down to Franklin Street.

As the university grew, so did the village that adjoined and for the most part centered its life upon the university. Along the streets near the campus are a number of interesting structures including churches and residences. These exist in greatest concentration along both sides of East Franklin Street for several blocks east of the campus (those on the south side will be described first, running east from the campus, then those on the north, returning east to west) and along the north side of Rosemary

Street, which runs north of and parallel to Franklin. Several styles of architecture are represented--typical nineteenth century gable-roof houses, Greek and Gothic Revival, and the "Colonial Revival" and shingle-style popular in the early twentieth century--but most of the houses are frame and feature wide verandahs, and all blend pleasantly into a harmonious whole

27. The Chapel of the Cross. This small Episcopal chapel, which will be nominated separately, is one of the best examples of the Early Gothic Revival in North Carolina. The main front, facing Franklin Street, features a central crenellated tower entered through a four-centered arch beneath a wooden crocketed ogee molding. The tower is flanked by large windows with two trefoil-headed panels united by a quatrefoil in the point of the arch. The four-bay sides are marked by buttresses between windows like those of the front. The large addition and a parish house were constructed in harmonizing styles. The buildings have an idyllic setting among the magnolia and crepe myrtle trees.

28. The President's House. The President's House at the southeast corner of Franklin and Raleigh streets is closely related to the buildings of the Georgian and Neo-Classic Revivals, but it was probably considered to be "Colonial Revival" at the time of its erection about the turn of the last century. The two-story house with hip roof features a well-executed Corinthian portico with pairs of columns on either side. Beneath the portico runs a one-story verandah supported by Ionic columns which carries around three sides of the house.

29. The Spencer House. The Spencer House east of the President's House is a rambling one-story frame structure with a verandah along the front and part of one side. The picturesque quality of the verandah is heightened by the coupling of the columns and the use of pedimented projections at each of two entrances. These pediments, together with several decorative gables, have given the house the name, "The House of the Seven Gables."

30. Dr. Caldwell's Meridian. To the rear of the Spencer House is a lane leading to what is known as "Dr. Caldwell's Meridian," situated to the rear of the president's house. Here is a bower sheltering two square brick pillars about seven feet high, fourteen inches square, and four feet apart. A nearby tablet bears the inscription, "Meridian pillars built by Joseph Caldwell, President of the University of North Carolina, 1804-1812, 1816-1835, shortly after his return from a trip to England in 1824-1825 for the procurement of Astronomical Instruments and Books."

31. The Phillips Law Office. On the northeast corner of Franklin and Raleigh streets is a delightful architectural folly built of stuccoed brick. It is T-shaped in plan with the foot of the T formed by a curious entrance porch featuring a semicircular arch resting on piers with molded caps. The whole is surmounted by a stepped gable. Beneath the porch are two Greek Revival doors composed of two vertical panels each. The ceiling is in the form of a barrel vault. On either side of the porch are single bays containing windows with six-over-six sash. The ends of the building are pedimented and have single windows like those of the front. Two similar windows appear on the rear. A paneled chimney rises in the center of the roof, and double buttresses occur at each corner of the building. All the walls have scored and painted rustication of a disproportionately large scale which, together with the rather small windows, makes the structure appear smaller than it actually is.

32. The Phillips House. Just east of Franklin Street from the law office is a two-story building covered with plain clapboards. It was built in 1856. The gable roof is trimmed with a typical Greek Revival cornice. The windows, framed by molded architraves with simple corner blocks, are unusual in that they have shallow segmental heads and are divided by thick wooden mullions, a treatment rarely found in vernacular Greek Revival buildings. All windows are fixed with green louvered blinds. A one-story verandah, added near the end of the nineteenth century and of a typical Queen Anne style, runs along the front and one side of the house, breaking out at the corner in a circular projection.

33. The Widow Puckett House. Farther east on Franklin Street is one of the earliest houses in Chapel Hill. It has a side-hall plan three bays wide, typical of the Federal period town houses found in New Bern. The house is built of heavy weatherboards finished with an unusually broad ovolo molding and features simple beaded verge boards, a box cornice, and a one-story porch across the front with trellis supports. On the left side are two tall straight-sided chimneys of brick laid in common bond. A rear two-story addition and several one-story additions have enlarged the house. On the interior are several flat-paneled Federal mantels and doors with raised panels and H-L hinges.

34. The Presbyterian Manse. The Presbyterian Manse is a three-bay, two-story frame house featuring the hip roof, large windows, and plain cornice with wide overhang typical of the Greek Revival. The one-story front porch is probably original.

35. The Cobb House. The Cobb House, east of the Presbyterian Manse, is an unusual frame structure built about the turn of the twentieth century. It is impossible to attribute any particular architectural style to the house. Its moldings, lunettes, and Palladian window would indicate the Classical Revival; its sash design with intersecting geometric muntins,

the Gothic Revival; and its roof form, the Bungaloid. It might best be described as Campus-Psuedo-Eclectic.

36. The Horace Williams House. Northeast of the Cobb House, set well back from Franklin Street, is an irregular dwelling resulting from a number of one-story additions to an original nucleus said to have been hexagonal in shape. Among the features of the various sections, which intersect at various angles, are a curious circular chimney, a small flat-roof Eastlake-style porch above which is a gable containing a large lunette surmounted by a tiny arched louvered vent, and several different roof forms.

37. The Umstead House. Screened from Franklin Street by a pleasantly landscaped wooded lot, this two-story frame house has a full-length one-story shed porch. At the first level, each of the six bays is marked by a pair of French doors opening onto the porch.

38. The Howe House. This two-story frame house, like many of the early twentieth-century houses in Chapel Hill, is covered with weatherboards and features a wide, full-length one-story porch overlooking a wooded lot.

39. The Lawson House. Near the southeast corner of Franklin Street and Boundary Street is an interesting example of the Bungaloid style. This is the Lawson House which features a four-bay verandah with solid, shingle-covered balustrade and posts. The high steeply pitched roof has a large central pedimented dormer. Among the interesting features of the house are the shingle patterns under the eaves, the unusual, slightly curved window projections, and the two-story wing, a blatant exception from the Bungaloid style, which was based generally on the principle of making all houses appear to be either one or one-and-a-half stories in height.

40. The Kennette House. Near the southwest corner of Franklin and Boundary streets is one of the most interesting and unusual structures in Chapel Hill. A long, rectangular structure perpendicular to the street, the street facade of the Kennette House is treated as one-and-a-half stories, though most of the building is two stories in height. More in the Shingle style than in any other, the Kennette House features varying roof forms, irregularly shaped porches, a profusion of dormers, and shingle siding.

41. The Hooper-Kyser House. The Hooper-Kyser House stands at the southeast corner of Franklin Street and Battle Lane. The original section of the house, constructed about 1820, consisted of a two-story structure of a hall-and-parlor plan. Later the house was enlarged by a two-story addition along the rear. The whole is covered with beaded weatherboards, and there is brick nogging within the walls of the earliest portion. At either end are straight-sided single-shoulder exterior chimneys, unusual in that the sides are laid in Flemish bond, while the backs are in English bond. The three-bay street facade originally featured a small pedimented porch, the roof of which forms the central feature of the one-story verandah that runs the length of the front and part of the left side.

42. Dey House. This simple two-story frame structure, covered with plain weatherboards, is three bays wide with a central doorway flanked by sidelights. The entrance is sheltered by a small one-bay porch with a broken pediment. At either end of the house are straight-sided single-shouldered chimneys covered with stucco.

43. Mangum-Smith House. This frame house was originally a typical mid-nineteenth century two-story, three-bay structure with various one-story additions to the rear. In the 1940s it was enlarged and remodeled by Betty Smith.

44. The Huskey House. The oldest part of this one-story frame house is three bays wide with a central doorway, and two bays deep with small windows flanking a step-shouldered chimney of brick laid in common bond. The fireplace opening inside this part of the house is large and arched. Apparently a hip-roof porch once extended across the front. The house has been extended two more bays to the west, and several additions have been made to the rear, a box cornice installed and a full-width shed porch added on the front.

45. Old Methodist Church. Built in the early 1850s, this Greek Revival church, of rusticated stucco over brick, has a three-bay pedimented main facade. Large windows flank a central entrance which is framed by a crossetted architrave and has a paneled soffit and reveals. The well-proportioned pediment is formed by a most interesting cornice, resembling that employed by A. J. Davis in the Playmakers Theatre.

Southwest of the campus is a large wooded area, Battle Park, which contains the Forest Theatre and Gimghoul Castle. Next to the park is Senlac, home of Kemp Battle, for whom the park is named.

46. Senlac. Senlac was built about 1843 and considerably enlarged in 1876 by Dr. Kemp Battle, who purchased it from his father, the builder. The additions included a long front porch and two one-story wings, as well as the southeast porch. As it stands today, following further extensive remodeling done in the 1920s, it consists of a five-bay, two-story, gable-roof main block flanked by projecting one-bay wings with low hip roofs. Between the wings is a full-length one-story porch featuring Doric columns. Before the 1920s changes it was an Italianate house with an elaborate cornice, bracketed posts, and turned balustrade with a large bay window on each wing. The center section was three rather than five bays wide. Little of the original interior remains.

47. Battle Park is the last vestige in Chapel Hill of the vast forest that originally covered the entire area. The park consists of two contiguous areas, totalling approximately 60 acres. Within the park are the Forest Theatre (an amphitheater) and Gimghoul Castle. To William Meade Prince, when he played there as a boy, the park seemed "a perfect and well-balanced combination of the Garden of Eden, the Forest Primeval, and the Happy Hunting Ground." He later described the park as

> a great and beautiful tract of rolling woodland lying to the east and south of the village. . . , bisected and crisscrossed by paths and trails through the trees. . . . The trees in Battle's Park are for the most part oaks, of great variety, and of all sizes and ages and shapes. But hickory and maple and ash and poplar and birch and beech abound, and dogwood and sweet gum and cottonwood and sycamore, . . . and mighty pines here and there. . . . The pine-needle covered earth may be milky with bluets, or gold with yellow primroses, or blue with periwinkle flowers.

48. Forest Theatre. Situated in a natural depression near the edge of Battle Park, the Forest Theatre, constructed of local stone, is very much at one with its wooded surroundings. A series of stepped seats lead down to the stone stage and wings. A handsome stand of trees provides a background for the stage.

49. Gimghoul Castle. This delightful architectural conceit is the result of the happy combination of two most diverse elements--the collegiate exuberance of the 1920s and the skill of Waldensian stonemasons from the area of Valdese, North Carolina. As such, it represents the fantasy and exhibitionism typical of that ebullient era and at the same time portrays the traditions of medieval craftsmanship perpetuated by the Waldensian settlers in North Carolina.

The castle has two main components, the tower complex and the great hall. The former consists of three elements: the main circular crenellated three-story tower, a smaller stair turret with conical roof, and a porte-

cochere. The stair turret features small windows, while the main tower has a series of long narrow ones of differing lengths. The porte-cochere is so overgrown with ivy that its specific form in unintelligible.

The whole of the exterior is constructed of uncoursed random fieldstone. This stone was literally gathered from the fields of Orange County and brought to this site. The masons made no attempt to produce decorative dressed blocks for the openings or the parapet. As a result the building--most of it covered with ivy--has a most organic quality and appears almost to have grown naturally from the rocky precipice on which it sits.

The interior walls of the whole building are a superb example of the stonemasons' art. They are not finished in the same manner as the exterior, but have little or no visible mortar in imitation of dry stone construction. The great hall has a flat timber roof with a simple but interesting pattern of major and minor beams. So large an expanse of unsupported roof is an engineering feat in itself. At intervals along the edges are ornamental plaster brackets featuring grotesques. In the end wall opposite the minstrels' gallery is a large stone fireplace.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- [ ] Pre-Columbian
- [ ] 15th Century
- [ ] 16th Century
- [ ] 17th Century
- [x] 18th Century
- [x] 19th Century
- [x] 20th Century

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

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- [ ] Aboriginal
- [ ] Prehistoric
- [ ] Historic
- [ ] Agriculture
- [x] Architecture
- [ ] Art
- [ ] Commerce
- [ ] Communications
- [ ] Conservation
- [x] Education
- [ ] Engineering
- [ ] Industry
- [ ] Invention
- [x] Landscape Architecture
- [ ] Literature
- [ ] Military
- [ ] Music
- [ ] Political
- [ ] Religion/Philosophy
- [x] Science
- [ ] Sculpture
- [ ] Social/Humanitarian
- [x] Theater
- [ ] Transportation
- [ ] Urban Planning
- [ ] Other *(Specify)*

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

From the earliest days of North Carolina's history as a state, its leaders planned to establish a state university. Article 41 of the Constitution of North Carolina, ratified December 18, 1776, provided for a school or schools, with the instructors' salaries financed by the public, and provided further that "all useful learning shall be encouraged and promoted in one or more universities." Not until 1789, when the legislature passed bills presented by William R. Davie of Halifax County for establishing and chartering a state university, and suitable financial arrangements were made, did the establishment of the university begin to become a reality. A committee was chosen by the board of trustees to select an appropriate site, to be near the center of the state. The committee investigated several locations. New Hope Chapel Hill, named after nearby Anglican New Hope Chapel, was chosen partly as a result of the efforts of Hillsborough's James Hogg, who favored that location and urged friends in the Orange County area to make generous offers of land and money. On December 3, 1792, the committee unanimously recommended Chapel Hill as the seat of the university.

The trustees laid out the campus carefully, developing a comprehensive plan that included the campus, broad expanses for parks, and the town area. The central plan involved two wide strips of land at right angles to each other, to be used as park areas, one going east toward Point Prospect and the other establishing the primary axis for the campus. It was a time when the builders of the new country sought to lay out plans on an ambitious scale appropriate to the great democracy of their ideals. The trustees of the new university "with vision and insight," fortunately "conceived in comprehensive design and massive proportion" a plan that would be appropriate not only for the time they could forsee but also for the much wider needs of the twentieth century.

Despite the large scale of their plans, the physical beginnings of the university were quite modest. On January 15, 1795, the University of North Carolina became the first state university to open its doors. It consisted of Old East, an unpainted president's house, and a pile of lumber. The faculty (Dr. David Ker, a graduate of Trinity College Dublin) waited until February 12 for the arrival of the student body (Hinton James of then New Hanover County). By the end of the first term, July 15, forty-one

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

students were enrolled. The growth of the university, run for a time by the trustees and a "presiding professor," was slow. Finances were often uncertain, for the university's original endowment consisted of old claims on sheriffs and other officers, and escheats, including unclaimed land warrants granted to Continental soldiers," collection of which was often difficult. But "by constant struggle and periodic appeals for private benefactions, the institution grew despite general poverty, opposition to taxation, denominational hostility, and sectional controversies." Throughout the early part of the nineteenth century, the university remained very small, but under the presidency of Joseph Caldwell (1804-1812, 1817-1835), the institution grew "from a small classical school into a creditable college." In 1826, when Professor James Phillips arrived to teach mathematics, the faculty consisted, in addition to Caldwell, of Elisha Mitchell (Chemistry and Minerology), Nicholas M. Hentz (Modern Languages), and William Hooper (Classics). The village of Chapel Hill which depended upon the university was correspondingly tiny, with a population consisting of these faculty families, a few tutors, and a small number of people who ran boardinghouses, a blacksmith shop, and a store.

The second third of the century, under the presidency of former governor David L. Swain, saw considerable growth. Swain "did much to popularize the University over the whole State and to build up its endowment." Increasing wealth in the state led to a rising number of men being sent to college. In 1836 the student body numbered 89; in 1839, 169, and in the next decades, the Gold Rush and the wider cultivation of cotton stimulated the economy further, with the result that in 1849 there were 191 students; in 1854, 324; and in 1857, 461.

During the period before the Civil War, President Swain took a growing interest in the appearance of the campus. Distinguished architects were employed to design buildings and improve the landscaping, notably Alexander Jackson Davis of New York, who had designed the North Carolina Capitol (1832-1844), and William Percival, who had designed a number of structures in the region. Professor Elisha Mitchell (an indefatigably curious and enegetic scientist who measured Mt. Mitchell, establishing it as the highest point in the eastern United States) suggested that the innumerable stones that dotted the land might be gathered up to make low stone walls (like those of his native New England) to beautify the campus and keep out wandering livestock. This project, with Swain's support, went on for many years and inspired the townspeople to build similar walls around their lots. The low stone walls that are today a part of Chapel Hill's charm derive from Mitchell's project.

Paralleling the growth of the campus, the village of Chapel Hill also grew during Swain's administration. When Swain arrived in 1836, the village had "but one store; . . . one physician. . . ; no schools; no churches; no pastor; no lawyer. [By the end of his presidency there were] eight or ten flourishing stores; four handsome churches; . . . half a dozen schools; . . . and handsome residences had sprung up all over the town. . . ."

The coming of the Civil War, however, had a drastic effect on university and village alike. By the 1864-1865 academic year the student body was reduced to about fifty, but Swain refused to close the university, and it remained open throughout the war. In April, 1865, Chapel Hill was occupied first by Confederate cavalry and then by Federal troops under General Smith B. Atkins (who, to the horror of most of the village, fell in love with and married President Swain's daughter, Ellie, which led to hard feelings against Swain and the university in the bitter post-war days). Little damage was done to Chapel Hill; Swain had previously talked with Sherman about sparing the village and campus from destruction. After the war the university was denounced by Unionists and former Confederates alike, each of whom saw it as harboring reprehensible ideas. Conditions went from bad to worse. The university was closed; Republican Governor W. W. Holden ousted Swain and replaced him with Solomon Pool. The university was reopened and operated for a short time under Reconstructionist control. The campus was ill-used, the quality of instruction was low, the student body decreased, and the village population rapidly dwindled. Finally in 1871 the university closed again. Only a few people living in poverty remained in Chapel Hill, which was aptly called "the Deserted Village."

Friends and alumni of the antebellum university were determined to reopen it. After a "heroic fight," led by long-time Chapel Hill resident, Cornelia Spencer, and future president, Kemp Battle, who struggled against heavy debts and considerable ill will, the university was at last reopened, March 20, 1875, by an act of the legislature providing financial support from the interest on Land Scrip Funds. The story is told that when the good new was sent to Chapel Hill from Raleigh,

> Dr. Battle and Mrs. Spencer . . . went up to the dilapidated, shuttered college, where grass grew in the paths and cobwebs hung in the empty classrooms, and the two of them pulled the tattered rope and rang the bell in the Old South Building. For a solid hour they rang it, laughing and crying, and the whole town heard the joyous peals and knew that the good days had come again.

The growth of the reopened university was "leisurely but steady." Under the leadership of President Kemp Battle (1876-1891) and other presidents who followed him, the campus, student body, and activities of the university expanded, although money was still hard to come by. It was not until 1881 that the General Assembly appropriated public funds for the maintenance of the university. In the early twentieth century, the university's finances became more secure, and its reputation for "scholarship and freedom in research and teaching" grew. In 1932 the Chapel Hill campus became part of the Consolidated University of North Carolina, which included campuses at other cities as well. Many times during its history, the university has been charged with being "a 'hotbed' of some 'ism' detested by the majority or masses or both: a hotbed of infidelism at various periods, a hotbed of Federalism, a hotbed of secessionism before and after the Civil War, a hotbed of Unionism afterward, a hotbed of Communism in recent years." At these times, one writer observes, "the self-assured dignity of the dowager village. . . stares down the yappers." For the most part, however, the university has remained a much-loved and respected center of education in the state. It has become as well a large and diversified university ranking among the foremost universities regionally and nationally.

Chapel Hill has always grown with the university. (Town planning officials estimate, year in and year out, roughly a 50-50 ratio between student body and townspeople.) It is today a small, busy, rather sophisticated town where, despite the rapid development of the campus, residential, and commercial areas, a vestige of its old intimacy remains, "its sociability interwoven with intellectual liberality." It is a town characterized by diversity, where the crustiest of the "old guard" may live just around the corner from the most flamboyant representatives of modern life styles. Yet common to nearly every element that makes up Chapel Hill's population is a strong awareness that it is indeed a special place of unique--and easily destroyed--charm. The citizens have worked hard, with a measure of success, to ensure that the "village atmosphere" is not destroyed by "progress." Despite the rapid growth of the university and the town, there are still many reminders, most of them appreciatively preserved, of the small, struggling village with its campus dotted by a few buildings, that stood in the midst of the forest over 150 years ago.

Dependent upon a university frequently plagued by financial hardship, Chapel Hill has never been a wealthy town. Most of its buildings are relatively modest; its landmarks are not grand or spectacular. Perhaps the most essential element of its heritage is an intangible one as important as any physical monument: From the earliest days to the present, Chapel Hill has inspired in those who have known it as students, residents, or visitors, a special fondness for it as a good place to be. The early residents of the village "always considered [it] a most satisfactory place to live. All the older folk who began their lives there unite in this testimony. When

they left its shady groves they felt that they had left Arcadia behind them." Today, this feeling still exists:

> None of us will go so far as to say that it possesses the tranquility and serenity of the Twenties, when Thomas Wolfe [and others] found adventure, melancholy, and beauty in their diverse pursuits on the old campus and the unexplored lands beyond. . . . It is not as small, and not quite as nice, but almost, and there is a whole new world of knowledge to be discovered here with the resources of mind and matter in abundance.

1. Davie Poplar. The commission chosen by the board of trustees of the new university investigated a variety of sites during the fall of 1792, including the hill near New Hope Chapel. According to a tradtion (apparently first related by Cornelia Spencer and currently viewed as probably apocryphal), the committee, headed by General William R. Davie, picnicked and then napped in the shade of a large tree. Afterwards, Davie "convinced them that no more beautiful spot could be found elsewhere," and thus was the location of the university decided. Other accounts claim that Davie took a switch from the shading tree and thrust it into the earth to mark the spot; the switch grew into the great tree now there. The committee did meet here on November 5, 1792 (and certainly in Chapel Hill November picnics are not uncommon), but there is no evidence to support the story of the tree. Whatever the degree of truth in its legend, the great tree has long been a beloved landmark of the campus, surviving many years and a near-disastrous bolt of lightning.

2. Old East. The oldest standing state university building in the country, Old East was completed in 1795 at a cost of $5,000. The cornerstone was laid October 12, 1793, by William R. Davie; the oration was delivered by Samuel E. McCorkle, who had aided Davie in his vigorous efforts to secure the university charter from the General Assembly in 1789. The building was designed by James Patterson and built by Samuel Hopkins. Old East was intended as the north wing of a large structure to face east along a mile-long avenue, but when Joseph Caldwell became president in 1804, the shift was made to a quadrangle form. In 1822 William Nichols, the state architect, added a third story, and in 1844, noted New York architect A. J. Davis, whose firm had recently finished the North Carolina State Capitol, made further changes. It was his work on this contract that led to Davis's being employed by the university on several other projects, so that the "brilliant craftsman gave of his best talents, intermittently, for a decade to the creation of harmonized style in the principal buildings of the campus," as well as to the supervising of landscape gardening. The happy results of Davis's work are still very much a part of the campus. In 1924 the firm of Atwood and Nash strengthened the building and restored its east porches. Since 1966 it has been designated by the National Park Service as a National Historic Landmark.

3. Old West. This companion building to Old East was built in 1822 by William Nichols, and it has since had additions and rebuilding corresponding to those of Old East.

4. South Building. Originally called "Main Building," or "Old Main," South Building is said to have been planned by Richard Dobbs Spaight, a trustee of the university who signed the Constitution of the United States in 1789 and was governor of North Carolina from 1792 until 1795. No professional architect was employed. The cornerstone was laid in 1798, and work began in 1800. The building soon reached about half its height, but because of financial difficulties the building was not completed for fourteen years. During this time the students erected cabins inside the walls as study retreats. Finally, after lengthy fund-raising journeys over the state in 1809 and 1811, President Joseph Caldwell raised $8,220 from donations. The sale of western lands added to the fund, so that by 1814 the building was completed. Dr. Caldwell maintained a study on the second floor and, it is said, initiated in 1827 "the first systematic observations of the heavens in the United States," using instruments he had purchased in Europe (some of which are now displayed in the Morehead Planetarium).

In the southwest corner of the third floor of the building is the room occupied by James K. Polk while he was a student at the university. Polk, who graduated in 1818, later became the eleventh president of the United States.

5. Old Well. The Old Well, dug in 1797, for many years was covered by a "squalid and ramshackle" cover until 1897 when President Alderman, "determined to tear it down and put something there having beauty," gave the well a new cover similar to the ornamental structures he had seen in English gardens. As university funds for such projects were "utterly lacking," Alderman had a sketch drawn for something like the Temple at Versailles and had it reproduced "fairly decently at very trifling cost, in wood," by a local lumber company. In the early 1900s, use of the well was stopped when waterworks were installed throughout the campus, but in 1954 the well was renewed and now contains a drinking fountain.

6. Person Hall. The east wing of Person Hall is the second oldest building on the campus and was the first chapel erected by a state university in the United States. The foundation was laid in 1795, and the building was completed in 1797 to serve as the university chapel. It was built by Philemon Hodges under the supervision of Samuel Hopkins and named after General Thomas Person, a charter trustee of the university who gave nearly half the money for its construction. The first university commencement was held here in 1798, as were succeeding commencements until 1837. The building was used for religious services and all types of public meetings and lectures. After Gerrard Hall was completed in 1838 to serve as the new chapel, Person Hall was used for a variety of purposes. Additions were constructed over the

years to serve different needs. Today the building, with extensive additions is the site of an archaeological laboratory and museum.

7. Gerrard Hall. Gerrard Hall, begun in 1822 according to the design of William Nichols, was completed in 1838 to replace Person Hall as the university chapel. The building was named for Major Charles Gerrard, who bequeathed 11,364 acres of his Tennessee land to the university in 1797. The sale of this land made the building of Gerrard Hall possible. In 1900 a south portico was removed, and in 1938 the building was remodeled by Atwood and Nash. During its history, Gerrard Hall has been the scene of many public celebrations, at which occasions speeches were made by such notables as presidents of the United States James K. Polk (Class of 1818), James Buchanan, and Woodrow Wilson.

8. Playmakers Theatre. The subject of a previous nomination, Playmakers Theatre was originally called Smith Hall after Governor Benjamin Smith. It was completed in 1851 by Hillsborough builder, John Berry, after the designs of New York architect, A. J. Davis. It has served a variety of purposes, and since the 1920s has housed the nationally-renowned Playmakers Theatre.

9. New East; and 10. New West. A large increase in the number of students during the 1850s made new buildings necessary. On June 2, 1858, the building committee was directed to construct two buildings upon the plan submitted by William Percival. Percival was an architect whose work in the central North Carolina area in the late 1850s included two fine Gothic Revival churches and a number of impressive dwellings. The contractor for New East and New West was Thomas Coates, and the final cost for completing the buildings (September, 1861) was $45,702.

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The halls of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies ("Di" and "Phi") were located in the upper stories of New East and New West, respectively. These societies, dedicated to debating and literary pursuits, founded the first libraries on campus, which later led to the establishment of the university library in South Building. Their halls, said to have been the most elegant rooms on the campus, were especially noted for their collections of portraits. The construction of shelves and alcoves in the libraries of the society halls was entrusted to Thomas Day of Milton, North Carolina, a free Negro reputedly from the West Indies, who gained considerable fame for his excellent work as a cabinetmaker.

11. The Joseph Caldwell Monument. The Joseph Caldwell Monument came from the works of Struther and Company of Philadelphia and was dedicated on June 2, 1858. It marks the graves of Joseph Caldwell (1773-1835), the first president of the university; his second wife, Helen Hogg Hooper of Hillsborough; and her son, William Hooper, professor of ancient languages at the university. As early as 1835, the trustees had decided to build a memorial to be called Caldwell Hall to honor the university's first president; it was to be a building containing a laboratory, library, and lecture hall. But because of the trustees' dissatisfaction with the work of the superintendent of building, the plan was shelved temporarily and abandoned when funds were raised for the memorial marble monument in 1847. It was not until 1912 that a building named Caldwell Hall was erected.

12. Memorial Hall. After the Civil War, it was many years before the university was able to construct new buildings. The first was begun in 1822 but because of insufficient funds was not completed until 1885. It was called Memorial Hall in memory of former president David Swain and of the university's "heroic sons who fell in the service of the Confederate States." By 1925, however, the building was declared unsafe; in the next year it was torn down; and in midsummer of the following year, the new Memorial Hall (built by Atwood and Nash) was dedicated. The new building should be, according to the report of President Chase, "a shrine of University history, a visible symbol of what it has meant to the state and the nation." The original memorial plaques were re-installed in the new building.

13. The Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A. Building. The Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A. Building was begun in 1904 after the design of architect Frank Milburn and dedicated June 2, 1907. The Y.M.C.A. had been active at the university since 1860, meeting in South Building and later in Gerrard Hall before the construction of the present "Y" building.

14. Carr Building. This building was constructed by Zachary and Zachary in 1899 from plans by architects Pearson and Ashe. The funds for the building, originally used as a dormitory, now as the International Student Center, were given by General Julian S. Carr of Durham. It has been renovated many times.

15. Bynum Hall. Bynum Hall, also designed by Milburn, was erected in 1904 in honor of William Preston Bynum with funds given by his uncle of the same name. The younger Bynum, a member of the university football team, class of 1895, had died of typhoid fever at the close of his sophomore year, "universally lamented." The elder Bynum was a distinguished jurist who served on the state supreme court. The building he donated in the memory of his namesake was designed for use as a gymnasium, a facility much needed and heartily welcomed by the faculty and students.

16. Davie Hall. In "belated recognition" of the university's founder, William R. Davie, this building was completed in 1908 by contractor N. Underwood of Durham after architectural plans by Milburn.

17. Howell Hall. Built in 1906 according to Milburn's designs, the structure was known simply as the Chemistry Building until 1925, when the chemistry department moved to new quarters and the Department of Pharmacy moved in. The building was then named after Edward Vernon Howell, the first dean of the School of Pharmacy.

18. Alumni Building. Said to be "readily recognizable as a scaled-down version of the New York Public Library," this building was also designed by Frank Milburn and constructed by Zachary and Zachary. In the cornerstone laid June 1, 1898, were sketches of presidents Caldwell, Swain, Battle, and Winston, as well as other memorabilia.

19. The Morehead Planetarium. The planetarium, designed by Eggers and Higgins of New York, was presented as a gift to the university from John Motley Morehead, class of 1891. The cornerstone was laid November 29, 1947, and the building was completed in 1949. It is the first planetarium to be placed on an American university campus. The original planetarium instrument was made by Carl Zeiss in Germany and bought by Morehead in Gotenburg, Sweden. A second, larger Zeiss instrument was purchased in 1969. From the first flight of John Glenn in 1961 to the latest manned space trips, all the astronauts have trained at the planetarium.

20. Spencer Hall. On the site of the first university infirmary was built the first women's dormitory, Spencer Hall, designed by Atwood and Nash and built by T. C. Thompson in 1924. The dormitory was appropriately named in honor of Cornelia Phillips Spencer. Mrs. Spencer, who had come to Chapel Hill as a small child in 1826, was an extremely intelligent, articulate, and determined woman who was deeply devoted to the university. Despite an early loss of hearing, she launched after the Civil War a "well-reasoned and profoundly emotional" campaign to rally the alumni and friends of the university. By means of signed and unsigned articles in the newspapers and an extended private correspondence, she played a decisive role in the final success of the efforts to reopen the university. Among her friends was Governor Zebulon Vance who said, "when he heard her called 'the brightest woman in North Carolina,' 'Don't forget that she's the smartest man, too!'"

21. The Coker Arboretum. The Arboretum was founded in 1903 by William Chambers Coker, professor of botany, "for the enjoyment and education of all generations of university students." In 1942 the General Education Board gave a greenhouse to the arboretum.

22. Graham Memorial. Graham Memorial was built as a student union in 1931 by Atwood and Nash, architects. It was named for Edward Kidder Graham, president of the university from 1915 to 1918. With the completion of a new student union in 1969, Graham Memorial was turned over to the Carolina Playmakers.

23. Battle-Vance-Pettigrew Dormitory. This complex was built by I. G. Lawrence, contractor, from designs of Milburn's firm. Located on land purchased by the university for the purpose, the three connecting buildings were completed in 1913. The sections were named after Kemp P. Battle, class of 1849 and university president from 1876 to 1891; Zebulon B. Vance, class of 1855 and governor of North Carolina 1862-1865; and James Johnston Pettigrew, class of 1847 and noted Confederate general.

24. Hill Hall. Originally called Carnegie Library, this building was completed in 1907 through a grant of $55,000 made by Andrew Carnegie, matched by a like amount from subscriptions for endowments for books. The building was designed by Frank Milburn. The name was changed in 1930 when an auditorium was added by a gift of John Sprunt Hill and the use changed to that of a music hall. The foundations of the North Carolina Collection and the Southern Historical Collection were laid in the Carnegie Library.

25. Smith Building. This classroom building was erected in 1901 by Zachary and Zachary from designs by architect Frank Milburn. It was named for Governor Benjamin Smith, donor of vast properties in Tennessee to the university.

26. The Monument of the Confederate Soldier. This monument was erected "under the auspices of the N. C. Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy aided by the Alumni of the University," to honor the university students who took part in the Civil War. The bronze figure is by Canadian sculptor, John Wilson.

27. The Chapel of the Cross. On May 23, 1842, twenty-eight persons under the leadership of the Reverend William Mercer Green, rector of St. Matthew's Church in Hillsborough and professor of belles-lettres at the university, organized a parish. It was to be known as the Church of the Atonement of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North America. The building of a sanctuary was begun a year later. Delayed by the depression, construction was not completed until 1848. The church was consecrated in that year and named the Chapel of the Cross. The newer church building that now stands nearby were designed by Hobart Upjohn and built in 1924-1925.

28. The President's House. This spacious house was erected in 1907 to serve as residence for the university president. It stands on the same lot where an earlier president's house stood until it burned on Christmas Day, 1886. The first occupant of the present building was Francis P. Venable president from 1900 to 1914.

29. The Spencer House. Built in 1885 by Professor James Lee Love after his marriage to June Spencer, Cornelia Spencer's only daughter, this house was the home of Mrs. Spencer as well for many years, while the Loves lived there and after the Loves moved to Cambridge, where Professor Love was appointed to the Harvard University faculty. It was here that Mrs. Spencer wrote a School History of North Carolina as well as a number of newspaper articles and sketches of the old university. After Mrs. Spencer left Chapel Hill in the 1890s, the house was purchased by the university and used to house faculty members.

30. Dr. Caldwell's Meridian. Joseph Caldwell, first president of the university, "deserves to rank high as a pioneer in astronomical science in America" He persuaded the board of trustees to allot money for the purchase of scientific books and instruments, including various telescopes, an astronomical clock, a sextant, and a quadrant for the university. He went to Europe to purchase the equipment which was used to establish the first observatory on a state college campus in America. On the roof of his house, which stood east of the present president's house and on the same lot, Caldwell built a platform from which he observed the heavens and pointed out astronomical features to students. Still standing in the rear of the lot where his house stood are the two brick pillars he built in his garden, "the east and west faces carefully ground into the same plane, marking the true meridian." A tablet nearby identifies the pillars.

31. The Phillips Law Office. This small building was erected in the 1840s by Samuel Phillips to serve as a law office. In 1847 Phillips used the structure as a preparatory school for boys. It also was used by William Horn Battle for classes of the first law school of the university. It was the first law office in Chapel Hill and is particularly notable for having been shared by two of the town's most distinguished early residents, Samuel Phillips and William Battle. In recent years it has been much sought after as a residence by students and faculty alike.

32. The Phillips House. The house was built in 1856 by Samuel Phillips, brother of Cornelia Phillips Spencer. Samuel Phillips graduated from the university at the head of his class in 1841 and soon became a well-known lawyer. He was a firm Unionist, opposing secession. After the Civil War he became identified with the Reconstructionist arm of the Whig party and finally became a leader in the Republican Party. Under Republican Governor Holden, Phillips served in several influential government positions. His politics caused considerable dismay among his Chapel Hill friends and relatives, but he was regarded as being sincere in his beliefs and honest in his dealings, unlike many of the more opportunistic Reconstructionists. Despite political disagreements, the family ties remained close. After Samuel moved to Raleigh in 1868, his sister, Cornelia, occupied his house for a time. Samuel later moved to Washington, D.C., where he continued his law career, but at his own wish he was buried in Chapel Hill, which he always considered home. The house passed through several hands and is now in the possession of the Coennen family.

33. The Widow Puckett House. The building date of this house is uncertain. The lot on which it stands was bought by a Mr. Puckett from John Craig in 1817. (A Mr. Puckett had had students as boarders in town as early as 1795.) In 1820 Professor Denison Olmsted, a scientist who came from Yale, purchased the lot and probably a house that had been erected on it. When in 1826 Dr. James Phillips came with his family to Chapel Hill from Harlem, New York, to serve as mathematics professor for the university, he moved into this house. The family that grew up in the house was to become one of the most influential in the village and to gain considerable prominence in the state as well. His daughter was Cornelia Phillips Spencer and his two sons were Samuel Phillips (see above) and Charles Phillips, who served as professor of applied mathematics at the university.

34. The Presbyterian Manse. This house was the home of Dr. Charles Phillips, chairman of the faculty when the university reopened in 1875. He was professor of mathematics like his father before him. It is said that when in April, 1865, Chapel Hill was approached by a force of Federal calvary under Brigadier General Smith Atkins, Phillips rode his horse out the Raleigh road and, obtaining an interview with Atkins, persuaded him to protect the university and the village. Atkins reported that Sherman had already given orders to this effect. From the early twentieth century until 1960 the house served as manse for the minister of the Presbyterian Church and recently has been a private residence.

35. The Cobb House. The property where the Cobb House stands was owned from 1848 to 1893 by Charles Phillips and later his widow, Laura. In 1893 Laura Phillips sold the property to Collier Cobb, who is thought to have built the house and who owned it until 1934, since which time it has been owned by his heirs. Collier Cobb, for many years head of the Department of Geology, was one of five faculty members who founded the now widely respected University of North Carolina Press in 1893. He is also said to have suggested the use of the "Westover Door" on South Building.

36. The Horace Williams House. The Horace Williams House, also known as the "Hexagon House," was built before the Civil War by Professor B. S. Hendrick; it is said that Hendrick, a mathematician, built the house as a hexagon because he had learned that the hexagonal bee-hive cell is one of the strongest structures in nature. The house was later owned by Horace Williams, professor of philosophy, who held seminars there and welcomed his students to come and talk over their problems. Williams was well-known for his independence of mind. The story is told that when Williams first came to the university in 1891, he was summoned by Cornelia Spencer; she told him he should teach "Christian philosophy." He retorted that he would, provided she tell her son-in-law, Professor Love, to entitle his course "Christian mathematics." Mrs. Spencer pressed the issue no further, and the two became good friends.

37. The Umstead House. This house was built in 1922 by James Finch Royster, who was dean of the graduate school at the university from 1925 until 1930. Royster's nephew, Vermont Royster, served for many years as editor of the Wall Street Journal. In 1933 the house was purchased by John Umstead, state senator and brother of Governor William B. Umstead.

38. The Howe House. The land on which this house stands was purchased from the university by George Howe in 1905, and the house was apparently built shortly thereafter. It has had several owners since then and is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Fitch.

39. The Lawson House. The house was built in 1880 by F. K. Ball, given to the university in 1896, and leased back to him for fifty years. When Ball left in 1907, the house was leased April 1, 1907, to Dr. R. B. Lawson, who purchased it in June of that year.

40. The Kennette House. This house was built in 1905 by Charles Baskerville, who purchased the lot early in that year for $500 and sold it in July to Charles Herty for $4,500. Miss Ella Kennette purchased the house in 1920 and has lived there ever since.

41. The Hooper-Kyser House. Shortly after the turn of the nineteenth century Helen Hogg Hooper moved to Chapel Hill. She was daughter of the James Hogg who had been influential in locating the university at Chapel Hill and widow of William Hooper, son of the prominent North Carolina lawyer who had been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is said that she came to Chapel Hill from Hillsborough so that her two sons could attend the university. Some years later Mrs. Hooper married Joseph Caldwell, a widower who was president of the university. Her son, William Hooper, became the first professor of ancient languages there. Upon William's graduation from the university in 1814, his stepfather, President Caldwell, bequeathed him the property at the southeast corner of Franklin Street and Battle Lane, where Hooper soon began to build the house that still stands there. This house and the president's house (now gone) were until after the Civil War the only houses on the south side of East Franklin Street. Hooper moved away to South Carolina and later became president of Wake Forest College (1846). He is buried on the university campus near the Caldwell Monument. The house has had several owners, and it is currently owned by Kay Kyser, popular band leader.

42. Dey House. No definite building date is known, but it seems likely that this house was probably built between 1875 and 1885, by Joseph B. Martin, who purchased the property where it stands, along with two other lots in 1871 and left it to his wife in 1898. Since then it has been held by several owners, including W. M. Dey, whose heirs now own the house.

43. Mangum-Smith House. The house seems to have been built between 1853 and 1858, probably by Isaac Collier, who is thought to have been one of the supervisors of the additions to Old East and Old West, and may have been given the land as part payment. In 1858 Andrew Mickle was given the land, but he seems to have resided there the year before. An 1866 conveyance of the property definitely mentions a house there. From 1885 to 1890 it was owned by Dr. Adolphus Mangum, a professor, and in 1944 it was purchased from his heirs by Betty Smith Jones, a novelist best known for A Tree Grows in Brooklyn.

44. The Huskey House. Apparently the earliest part of this house was built in the first third of the nineteenth century. It was later owned by John Huskey, who served as the village blacksmith in the mid-nineteenth century.

45. Old Methodist Church. This building was constructed in 1853. The first pastor was the Reverend J. Milton Frost. Originally the church had a small belfry, now stored in the attic. In 1922 the building was purchased by I. M. Tull, who used it as a garage, and it continued this use under a Mr. Pickles for many years. Since 1963 it has been used for offices.

46. Senlac. Built in 1843 by William Horn Battle, founder of the University of North Carolina law school, the house was the childhood home of William Battle's son, Kemp, who was later to become president of the university. Kemp Battle returned to Chapel Hill to assume the office of president after living in Raleigh for several years where he had been a lawyer prominent in political affairs. He decided to purchase the house he had grown up in, to which he was "greatly attached," rather than live in the university-owned residence that usually served as the president's home. He named the house, which he had considerably enlarged and remodeled, after the hill where Harold surrendered to William the Conqueror. In the 1920s the house was further remodeled by Dr. John Booker, husband of Kemp Battle's granddaughter. It is now used as a Baptist Student Center.

47. Battle Park. Most, if not all, of the land included in Battle Park is part of the land donated by Hardy Morgan to the university in 1796. Through a complicated chain of transfers, part of the land now within the park was held by other parties, being known as the Cameron property, but in 1909 it returned to the university possession. At several points the forested area has been threatened. In 1832 President Caldwell, "outraged by the depredations of the villagers in the woodlands of the University . . . recommended, but without avail, the employment of a forest ranger to put a stop to the abuse." In 1880 a sale of university lands was held to satisfy claims of Mildred Cameron and D. L. Swain (loans that had been made to enable the completion of New East and New West in the 1850s). After an appeal by Cornelia Spencer, Paul Cameron of Hillsborough took over the lands, much of which lay in the present Battle Park area, saving the woodlands from possible destruction. Some of this acreage was acquired by the Junior Order of Gimghouls to afford a site for Gimghoul Castle. During his presidency (1876-1891) and afterward, Dr. Kemp Battle loved these woods and spent long hours there, clearing paths with his hatchet, "making bridges and seats and introducing his friends and students to his favorite spots" to which he gave names like "Vale of Ione," "Dogwood Dingle," and "Anemone Spring." On a stone seat near Gimghoul Castle, a tablet recalls Dr. Battle's memory, declaring that he "knew and loved these woods as no one else." The seat is built of stones brought by students to build up a cairn, a pet project of Dr. Battle's, known as the Freshman Rock Pile.

48. Forest Theatre. The first performance given in the amphitheater in Battle Park was The Taming of the Shrew, presented in 1919. The theater was remodeled in 1940 at a cost of $20,000, the funds being supplied by the Works Projects Administration. The theater is used for various outdoor functions, including annual plays performed by the Carolina Playmakers.

49. Gimghoul Castle. This medieval-looking structure "owes its existence to the romantic fancies of a law student, Edward Wray Martin," who, when a law student at the university, spent much time in the forest. From Piney Prospect, a prominent lookout point, he named the forest Glandon Forest and imagined a great gloomy pile standing at the edge of the cliff, which he named Hippol Castle. Martin, a devoted reader of Arthurian and other medieval legends, died in Arkansas in 1896. But in 1915, Perrin Busbee and George Stephens led the secret order called the Gimghouls who had a lodge on Rosemary Street, to buy 94 acres of land at Piney Prospect. In 1922 two other members were named on a committee directed to see about a building for the organization to be "medieval and mysterious looking," and in 1924, N. C. Curtis, a graduate of the university and professional architect, was engaged to design such a building. The next year Waldensian masons from Valdese, North Carolina, came to build the structure Curtis had designed. The castle, which cost something over $50,000, was completed and occupied by the Gimghouls in 1926, thirty years after the death of the young dreamer who had first visualized a medieval castle on the wooded cliff.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	35	55	04"	79	03	18"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	35	55	07"	79	02	27"							
SE	35	54	44"	79	02	24"							
SW	35	54	41"	79	03	15"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 328 Acres

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

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Survey Unit, John B. Wells, III, Supervisor

ORGANIZATION: State Department of Archives and History

DATE: October 15, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER: 109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh

STATE: North Carolina

CODE: 37

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☒ State ☐ Local ☐

Name H. G. Jones

Title Director, State Department of Archives and History

Date October 15, 1971

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

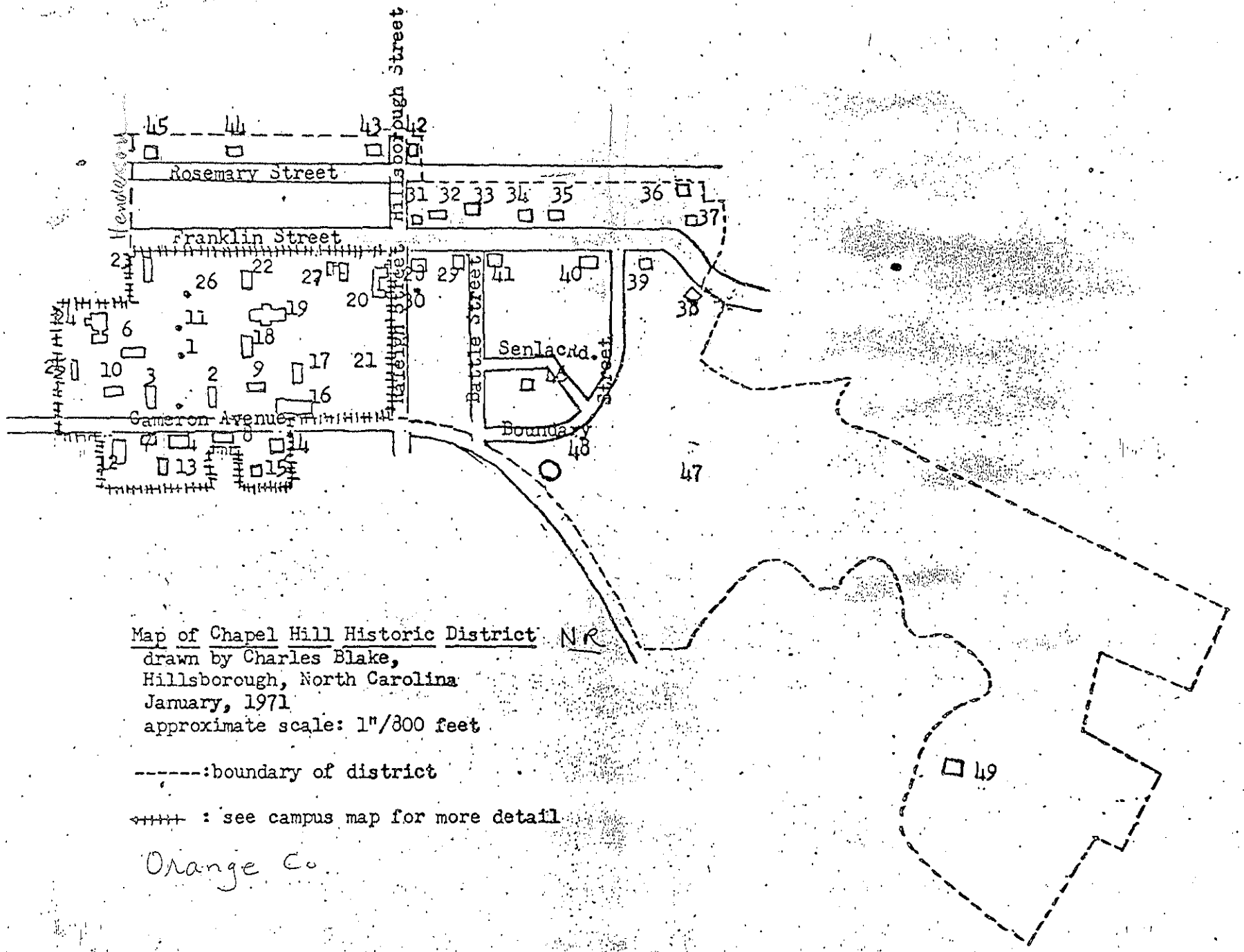
STATE	
North Carolina	
COUNTY	
Orange	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

2.

Begin on the east side of Henderson Street 100 feet north of its junction with East Rosemary Street. Continue south along Henderson Street, across Franklin Street, and then west along Franklin Street about 100 feet to a walkway about 60 feet west of Battle-Vance Pettigrew Building (about 710 feet east of Columbia Street) with the walkway southward parallel to Columbia Street to the walkway next northward of Hill Hall, thence westward parallel to Franklin Street to a driveway running southward just eastward of Evergreen House, West House, and Swain Hall to the north side of Cameron Avenue, thence eastward along Cameron Avenue about 162 feet, thence southward parallel to Columbia Street along a line just east of Phillips Hall, thence eastward parallel to Cameron Avenue mostly along the walkway just north of Hanes Hall to a driveway next west of Steele Building, thence northward parallel to Columbia Street about 155 feet, thence eastward parallel to Cameron Avenue along a line halfway between Steele Building and Playmakers Theatre, thence easterly just north of the same building to the pathway immediately east of Playmakers there southerly with the line of this pathway to the roadway just south of Bynum Hall, thence easterly along this roadway about 230 feet, thence northward so as to pass halfway between Carr Building on the west and Caldwell Hall on the east, thence to the north side of Cameron Avenue, thence with Cameron Avenue eastward to Raleigh Street, where Cameron Avenue becomes Country Club Road, thence southeast along Country Club Road, thence along the various boundary lines of Battle Park until the line intersects East Franklin Street just east of the Howe House at the junction of East Franklin Street and Park Place, thence west on East Franklin Street to a point just east of the Umstead House property, thence northwardly to the south side of East Rosemary Street, thence west along the south side of East Rosemary Street, to a point just east of the Dey House property, thence north to the back line of said property, thence west along a line 100 feet north of a parallel to East Rosemary Street to the beginning.

This was superseded —
see 2/22/72 letter



Map of Chapel Hill Historic District NR
drawn by Charles Blake,
Hillsborough, North Carolina
January, 1971
approximate scale: 1"/800 feet

------:boundary of district

+++++ : see campus map for more detail

Orange Co.

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
North Carolina	
COUNTY	
Orange	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Key to Map Numbers

Campus

1. Davie Poplar
2. Old East
3. Old West
4. South Building
5. Old Well
6. Person Hall
7. Gerrard Hall
8. Playmakers Theatre
9. New East
10. New West
11. Caldwell Monument
12. Memorial Hall
13. Y.M.C.A.--Y.W.C.A. Building
14. Carr Building
15. Bynum Hall
16. Davie Hall
17. Howell Hall
18. Alumni Building
19. Morehead Planetarium
20. Spencer Hall
21. Coker Aboretum
22. Graham Memorial
23. Battle-Vance-Pettigrew Dormitory
24. Hill Hall
25. Smith Building
26. The Monument of the Confederate Soldier

Franklin and Rosemary streets

27. Chapel of the Cross
28. President's House
29. Spencer House
30. Caldwell's Meridian
31. Phillips Law Office
32. Phillips House
33. Widow Puckett House
34. Presbyterian Manse
35. Cobb House
36. Horace Williams House
37. Umstead House
38. Howe House
39. Lawson House
40. Kennette House
41. Hooper-Kyser House
42. Dey House
43. Mangum-Smith House
44. Huskey House
45. Methodist Church

Battle Park Area

46. Senlac
47. Battle Park
48. Forest Theatre
49. Gimghoul Castle