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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Capitol Area Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER see boundary description

---NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

4th

STATE

North Carolina

VICINITY OF

CODE

37

COUNTY

Wake

CODE

183

3 CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | PRESENT USE | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT | <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S) | <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE | <input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARK |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH | <input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SITE | PUBLIC ACQUISITION | ACCESSIBLE | <input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT | <input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED | <input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO | <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: |

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Jyles Coggins, Mayor

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 590

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

VICINITY OF

STATE

North Carolina 27602

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Wake County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Fayetteville Street

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

STATE

North Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Raleigh Inventory, 1976 (local)
HABS (Christ Church, 1934, 1965; Capitol, 1937; State Bank, 1956)

DATE National Register (eight buildings listed individually)
 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Capitol Area Historic District is a remarkable blend of architecture, open space, landscape design, and civic art from nearly two hundred years of urban history. Within the central core of North Carolina's capital city are a modest but significant number of structures that have survived, from the days when Raleigh was very little more than an idea. These persistent relics, redolent of Raleigh's salad days, exist a short distance from the square itself. They form a silhouette of the city's past and provide a graphic illustration of the changing landscape of government. The ephemera of the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, of which little is known, were prologue to the weighty masses that were needed to house accumulating bureaucracies and the increasing complexities of public administration in later years. Though the symbols, images, and scale of North Carolina's antebellum past are still palpable, the dominant elements are the large, present day government operations discharging their multifarious and complex duties behind the tall, solemn classical facades of the early twentieth century.

Though the growth of the city and state is reflected in the architecture found in the historic district, a strong association with Raleigh's earliest days is maintained through another persistence, its late eighteenth century street pattern. Laid out in 1792 by William Christmas, surveyor and at the time senator from Franklin County, the one-mile-square area features a grid pattern interrupted by a quincunx of parks, or squares. The center square, containing six acres, dominates the others, of only four acres each. (Only two of these latter survive as open green spaces.) Radiating from the center square are axial avenues interrupting the regularity of the grid -- Hillsborough Street to the west, Fayetteville Street to the south, New Bern Avenue to the east, and Halifax Street to the north, each named for the major towns reached in that direction. Their vistas terminate at the Capitol. There have been recent changes in the plan. New Bern Avenue has been made into a cul-de-sac. Fayetteville Street has been turned into a mall. Halifax Street has been removed and replaced with a Bicentennial mall and state government office complex. Yet, ichnographically Raleigh's capitol square district is substantially the same as it was in 1792.

The Capitol Area Historic District includes this central square, the surrounding structures--churches on each corner and government offices facing the capitol--and streets extending to the east and west. These streets include a number of distinguished and representative domestic buildings and churches. No commercial buildings are represented. Though the buildings represent a plethora of styles and periods, there is a persistent, identifiable continuity with few intrusions (except for gap sites created by large parking areas). The boundaries of the district roughly correspond to the locally designated historic district.

BEGINNINGS

The District's early remaining buildings survive as a group on the east portion of the area in the East Edenton Street, New Bern Avenue, and East Morgan Street vicinity.

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Haywood Hall (NR), the earliest of these, was begun about 1792. The transitional Georgian-Federal style house stands only two blocks from the Capitol in a green oasis that recalls its original semi-rural setting, including heavy foliage, gardens, and even three dependencies. The five-bay, two-story house is a vernacular design as one might expect, because demographically late eighteenth-century Raleigh was little different from the rest of the eastern Piedmont countryside. Among the typical period features of the house are molded weatherboards, simple modillion block cornice, double tier entrance porch, and heavy double shoulder brick chimneys.

Only a few yards from Haywood Hall and built less than a decade later is the White-Holman House (NR). Slightly more modern, this house features a tripartite form, ashlar foundation, and some Federal details, yet there is much of the vigorous retarditaire Georgian interior detail. Especially notable is the fine wainscot and imaginative mantel treatment.

Of the public and semi-public buildings constructed during the waning years of the eighteenth century and the first decades of the nineteenth only one survives. The State Bank (NR), now located about one hundred feet from its original location, is a two-story gable roof building of brick laid in Flemish bond with granite lintels and sills, ashlar foundation, and handsome modillion block cornice. The south gable end faces the street. To the east and west are double galleries, tetrastyle pedimented porches supported by extremely unacademic vernacular Doric columns.

TOWARD MID-CENTURY

The first statehouse, built in 1784 by Rhody Atkins and later remodeled by architect William Nichols, burned in 1831. It was a small, relatively unpretentious structure but its replacement was a new capitol (NHL) of dramatic architectural significance, a monumental, academically sophisticated, and scandalously expensive Greek Revival style building designed by the firm of Town and Davis and constructed under the watchful eye of David Paton. Like the old building, the new dressed granite ashlar structure was sited close to the center of Union Square, the axes of its slightly irregular cruciform plan (evidently developed by Nichols or his son for the new capitol) radiating in conformance to the four streets terminating in the Square.

The structure rests on a heavy basement treated expressively with striated courses. Above are a piano nobile and diminutive attic. The shallow dome, with its band of spiky anthemion, rests on a low polygonal drum. To the east and west are weighty tetrastyle Doric porticos; to the north and south bays are framed by antae. The stonework on the exterior is superb.

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The only other Greek Revival structure surviving in the capital area, the Richard B. Haywood House (NR), was built in the early 1850s. Dr. Haywood, a distinguished physician and leading Raleigh citizen, is said to have designed the two-story brick house himself. The dominant feature of this unpretentious but important dwelling is a handsome one-story Doric porch with fluted columns and full entablature.

The same generation that participated in the revivals of ancient classical styles was also involved with the medieval styles. Two major Gothic Revival buildings were erected in Raleigh in the two decades preceding the Civil War. Between 1848 and 1852 Christ Church, a superb Gothic structure designed by the highly important architect Richard Upjohn for the Episcopal congregation, rose just across Union Square on the corner of Edenton and Wilmington Streets. Only a few years later, in 1859, William Percival, a Virginian who established a practice and reputation in Raleigh, designed another Gothic Revival church for the Baptists on the opposite side of the Square.

Christ Church (NR), an architectural landmark of national significance, is a small but highly expressive granite structure, an artful combination of mural power and rugged sensuality. A freestanding tower, not completed until 1861, rises to the north of the west end of the Latin Cross plan church, connecting with the church by a covered, arcaded passage. The blocky tower with its fine stone broach spire gives the entrance front an asymmetry and punctuates the street corner. Like the church, it is of massive, irregular, rough granite ashlar pierced by lancet windows with splayed reveals. The surrounds are severe but framed by irregular stones of half-tones and browns.

Like Christ Church, the First Baptist (1859) is Gothic in style but is otherwise dissimilar. Though they contrast in materials, siting, proportions, plan, decoration, and profile, they are complementary and together with the First Presbyterian Church and the black congregation's First Baptist Church, located in the other corners of the square, form a stylistic symmetry around the Capitol. Several obvious differences occur between Christ Church and the First Baptist: the latter has stuccoed walls rather than stone, is raised on a high podium close to the street rather than nestled into a shady churchyard, and incorporates the tower in the mass of the building rather than leaving it freestanding.

Set into the symmetrical gable end facade is a tower capped by a spire on a metal base. The tower, pierced by the main entrance and decorated with mock buttresses, a rose window, hood molds, lancet windows, and pinnacles, rises from a projecting podium reached by a flight of stairs. The upper portion of the tower is of metal and the high spire is of slate. Wide transepts, each pierced by a large lancet window flanked by smaller windows, extend to the north and south. The interior has been

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considerably altered. Documentary photographs show a space of charming simplicity. The general plan of the original church exists today but is considerably enriched with late nineteenth century ornament. In recent years vast modern additions have been made to the rear containing classroom and office space and room for church social activity, so that the complex fills an entire city block. The architects, Haskins and Rice of Raleigh, designed the extensions in a contemporary Gothic-influenced mode, and allowed the original building to retain its integrity.

CAPITOL SQUARE: LATE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES

The third church, the brick Romanesque type Presbyterian Church, marking the southwest corner of the square, was not built until 1900. The straightforward rectangular mass, with gable end roof and gable projections on the Morgan Street side, features typical stylistic motifs such as a stone beltcourse, round arched windows, and small round windows. The short tower with its short polygonal spire, rising at an angle to the street grid, dramatizes the corner location of the church. The round arched entrance, framed by brick voussoirs, pierces the tower's square base, above which rises a tower from a beveled beltcourse. On each side are a trinity of arched openings, on each corner a three-quarter round projection.

The interior is somewhat altered but retains much of the original fabric. The most unusual feature of the rectangular auditorium space is the elaborate roof truss system. Supporting the hipped, flat roof interior is an open, floating grid, molded to suggest a web of cornices, on which rest turned posts forming trusses. The dado and apse were completely remodeled in the 1950s.

The brick First Baptist Church (not to be confused with Percival's church of the same name diagonally across the square) was completed for its black congregation in 1904. Located in the fourth corner of the square, it is an unpretentious gable end church typical of the period with typical late Gothic features, among them lancet windows, tracery, brick voussoirs, mock buttresses, and asymmetrically placed polygonal spire. Raleigh architect J. Bradford Wiggins made a number of substantive interior changes in the 1974-1975 remodeling. The very handsome stained glass windows, tongue and groove wainscot with molded chair rail, and parts of the podium, however, are original.

Surrounding the square are six large government office buildings dating from the 1880s to the 1960s. Each is different, yet each imitates, suggests, or relates in some way to the character of the capitol they face. Most of these feature a striated ground floor, classical detail, granite facades, and consistent scale and proportion, that in a strong and perceptible way frame the square and pay homage to this great building.

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The earliest of these is the Supreme Court and State Library Building (now the Labor Department Building), which had risen on the northwest corner of the square by 1888. Credited to Col. William Hicks, architect and Superintendent of Central Prison, and architect Gustavus Adolphus Bauer, the four-story brick building features a traditional symmetrical composition, yet the eclectic flavor of the building prevails through the use of brackets at the roofline, corbeled cornices and beltcourses, bracketed sills, arched entrance with keystone, and heavy quoins. Skulking at the cornice level is a bashful mansard type cupola complete with skylights, gable dormers, and cornice but lacking its tower, a quirky protrusion that is a vestigial relic of the Second Empire style that had been fashionable in Raleigh, as elsewhere, a decade earlier. The arched entrance bay was repeated on the flanking bays in the original design, a scheme that survived until the early twentieth century when the state remodeled the structure. Though the exterior is only somewhat altered, inside little remains of the original structure. Scattered fragments survive, such as a few molded door surrounds, six-panel doors with paneled reveals, and a series of splendid, classically ornamented, cast-iron vaults.

The Ruffin Building (1913), the earliest of the square's twentieth century government buildings, suggests a Renaissance palazzo. It is the work of Atlanta architect Thornton Mayre. The straightforward facade features a seven-bay center section with Doric style pilasters on molded bases rising from the second-story level to support a heavy entablature and parapet. The ground floor contains round arched openings. From the center three openings, emphasized by balconies above, opens a recessed loggia through iron grill gates. The suggestion of an interior courtyard accessible through the gates, a possibility that never materializes, gives the building an added European flavor. Flanking the center section are single bays which extend slightly toward the street. These build out in three progressive planes which give considerable complexity to the entablature and provide a frame for the center part. Elaborate and academic classical ornament adorns the fenestration. The water table of the building is particularly notable. It features heavy folds of molding which give it a rich, expressive profile. The flanks of the building, relatively shallow, repeat the ornamental scheme of the facade's end bays.

Simple classical ornament, coved and vaulted ceilings, and marble floors decorate the interior. The loggia contains a slightly oversized statue by sculptor F. H. Packer, cast in 1914, of Thomas Ruffin, an early chief justice of North Carolina for whom the building is named.

The Agriculture Building (NR), designed by the Raleigh firm of Nelson and Cooper and erected in 1921-1923, is sited opposite the Ruffin Building. It, too, is a Beaux Arts exercise, here in pale yellow stone. Of special significance is the subtle composition of the building. It was conceived as a symmetrical facade, with a blind octastyle loggia separated from similar tetrastyle loggias by intervening bays.

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This scheme turned the corners so that the faces of the building are each symmetrical, but when viewed obliquely form a symmetrical composition. Above the striated courses of ashlar of the ground floor are three-quarter fluted Ionic columns in antis supporting a heavy entablature. Decorative detail on the capitals, entablature, fenestration, entrances, balustrades, and attic story is well executed and academically detailed. Much of the interior has been altered; however, in the lobby, much of the original fabric remains, including simple plaster capitals, pilasters, consoles, and other decorative trim, wainscots, and marble floor.

The Revenue Building rose around the corner about five years later. Its main facade, a standard, four-story stone-faced composition, contains Doric pilasters rising from the second floor level to the heavy entablature. Windows are large, leaving little wall surface. The spandrels between the windows are sections of entablature resting on small corner pilasters. Uniting the facade is a ground level of striated ashlar. The six-bay Morgan Street facade is a continuation of the entrance front design. At the corner the building breaks forward to anchor the composition. Each side contains one bay framed by heavy Doric pilasters which flank the windows of the second, third, and fourth floors. Secondary pilasters and entablature frame the windows of the second and third floors. Extensive remodeling has obscured the original interiors.

Little building occurred in the district in the early years of the Depression. By 1938, however, the government office building program continued with the Education Building, a massive, blocky, five-story building on the corner of Edenton and Salisbury Streets. The entrance corner, seven bays wide, faces the four square intersection at an angle and joins the wings at an obtuse angle. These stretch twelve bays each forming a sort of U shaped plan. Later, in 1947, rear wings were added by Northrup and O'Brien, the firm which designed the original building, forming an irregular hexagon with an interior court. The entrance front, with its deemphasized ground floor, features a stylized hectastyle portico of rectilinear fluted pilasters which support a stylized entablature. The flanks of the building consist of tiers of windows in strip frames. The most notable aspects of the building are the steel details of the entrance doors and the art-deco flavor of the interior lobby.

The Justice Building followed the Education Building in 1939-1940. Another work of Northrup and O'Brien, Winston-Salem architects, it is a five-story, stone-faced structure nineteen bays wide. The center five bays feature fluted pilasters which form a mock portico. It rests on a lower floor which repeats the favorite striated pattern. Above the portico is an oversized statute of Solon, the Athenian legislator, the work of Charles Bradley Warren. Distinguishing the building are the art-deco light fixtures and detail around the entrance and in the lobby. On the exterior, unusual metal light fixtures decorate the front doors. The doors themselves feature flowing patterns executed in steel. The lobby is low and plain but sheathed in

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marble with stylized fluted pilasters of unorthodox proportions.

The Highway Building, a gargantuan five-story twenty-nine bay structure erected in 1950 by Allen J. Maxwell, architect, of Goldsboro, North Carolina, was the last gasp of the literal classical style architecture among the government buildings. The classical elements of the Highway Building are stylized and symbolic, as one might expect from this late date, yet the form, mass, and compositional details are traditionally Beaux-Arts. Like the Education Building the most notable elements of the structure are the details around doors and windows, patterned grillwork which suggests the art deco. The interior lobby is simple and severe but rich in marble and stylized detail.

The square itself became a landscape of commemoration for noble deeds, sacrifices, achievements, sayings, and official sentiments of the state. A third of the memorials pay tribute to individuals and events of the Civil War. The largest and earliest of these, a Confederate monument erected in 1894, features a tall stone shaft on an elaborate base, with two statues, decorations, and inscriptions, and cannon placed at Fort Caswell during the War. Other Civil War monuments include Gutzon Borglum's statue of Henry Lawson Wyatt of Bethel, North Carolina, said to have been the first soldier to die in battle; sculptor Augustus Lukeman's sentimental tribute to the women of the Confederacy (1914); a plaque honoring Samuel A'Court Ashe (1840-1938), last surviving commissioned officer of the Confederate States Army and noted editor.

The non-Civil War monuments include a mid-nineteenth century copy of Houdon's statue of Washington; F. H. Packer's statue of Worth Bagley, first American killed in action in the Spanish-American War; statues of Zebulon B. Vance (by H. J. Ellicott) and Charles Aycock, each flanked by tablets of bas reliefs by Borglum and quotable quotations; statue of noted educator Charles Duncan McIver (1806-1906) by Ruchstuhl; and a large tableau (1948) of the three presidents of the United States claimed by North Carolina: James K. Polk, Andrew Jackson, and Andrew Johnson. Also located on the square are a group of geodetic survey stones erected in 1853 on the point at which the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey calculated Raleigh's latitude and longitude.

ARCHITECTURE WEST OF THE SQUARE

To the west of the square are a small number of residential buildings, four churches, and other structures, vestiges of the time when Hillsborough Street was a gracious avenue. The most unusual of these is the Raleigh Water Tower (NR), built in 1887 and, redundant as a standpipe since 1924, when the 100,000 gallon water tank was removed, now the headquarters of the North Carolina Chapter, American Institute of Architects. The picturesque two-story four bay gable roof office building and the attached eighty-five foot octagonal tower of brick laid in common bond face the

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street. (The lower 30 feet, the tower's base, is constructed of rough hewn granite.) Behind is a small courtyard and an additional two-story office building. Though simply detailed, the tower features Gothic type windows which contrast with the Georgian Revival detail added to the office section by architect William Deitrick in 1938.

All Saints Chapel, completed in time for Easter, ¹⁸⁷³1914, is a simple but charming board and batten Gothic style church. The gable end facade, rose window, lancet windows, and shed roofed side aisles are intact, save for the extension of an enclosed entrance porch. The interior has been remodeled, but retains much of its original character. Partition walls enclose the side aisles, forming piles of classrooms and secondary spaces, leaving only the center space as the chapel. The five-bay major space of the chapel features plaster walls, chamfered supports, exposed diagonal roof truss system with kingposts and tie beams, pointed arch detail, and vertical tongue and groove wainscot.

Adjoining All Saints Chapel is the Church of the Good Shepherd, completed in 1914 by Raleigh architect C. E. Hartge. The Gothic Revival church has a subdued rough hewn ashlar exterior but is richly ornate inside. The facade is asymmetrical with a gable end combined with a stubby tower and an arcaded single story porch. The transepts containing small porches and secondary portals, roof, and walls are visible from the street and form a part of the facade's richly complex tableau of angles, materials, varied fenestration, sheltered spaces, and boxy forms. An important architectural detail is the cornice, a simple molded band of stone supported by stone blocks suggestive of dentils or brackets.

The interior, a splendid Edwardian cruciform space, testament to the tastes and prosperity of the Episcopal establishment, contains a number of luxurious details. These include highly polished marble columns with massive bases and Romanesque capitals supporting pointed arches and forming side aisles, wood floors, handsome stained glass windows, paneled wainscots, molded chair rails, and similar period detail. The apse, focal point of the church, contains elaborate marble floors and fixtures including a reredos framed in a frothy cascade of carved marble detail. The cross gable roof, sheathed in tongue and groove, rests on an intensely expressive hammerbeam truss system, with curvilinear braces, diagonal criss-cross beams, tie beams, and king posts forming a highly complex system of outlines and patterns.

The Cathedral of the Sacred Heart rose on a site diagonally across Hillsborough Street from Good Shepherd in 1922. Its exterior, revealing its simple cruciform plan, is of rough hewn irregular ashlar, strongly relating it to the larger Episcopal church. The cathedral is uncomplicated and features typical Gothic style detail, such as pointed arches, lancet windows, mock buttresses, and asymmetrically placed tower with graceful spire. The interior of the cathedral is remarkably simple. The clean, white walls and smooth surfaces have an almost Mediterranean flavor. The light-filled space is accented by polychrome terrazzo floors, diaphragm arches, and stained glass.

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Furnishings and applied decoration, such as a limited number of statues and carved angels, plaster stations of the cross, marble altar and reredos, hanging lanterns, and other objects provide the principal ornament.

There are several other structures on the cathedral grounds, including the stone rectory (1917), H-shaped convent for the Dominican sisters (1927), the T-shaped school building (1938), and a small garage. Each is different, but irregular rough hewn ashlar with raised mortar joints, rusty red paint of the wood trim, and restrained Gothic detail maintain continuity.

TWENTIETH CENTURY DOMESTIC BUILDING IN THE CAPITOL AREA

Four once-private domestic buildings from the post-Civil War era remain in the historic district from a large and impressive collection which once surrounded the capitol area. The earliest of these, the Dr. Andrew Watson Goodwin House at 220 Hillsborough Street, is an eccentrically vernacular Neo-Classical Revival style frame house. The rectangular mass of the two-story structure with its fluted tetrastyle Ionic portico is a typical theme but the architect, William P. Rose of Raleigh, added a number of unusual and idiosyncratic details, among them small triangular shaped extensions flanking the house, heavily stylized entrance with sidelights, transom, and flat, carved, foliated swan's neck pediment, and unorthodox window surrounds with highly inflated classical details. There are fewer surprises inside than out. Simple decorative features of the center hall plan are crossetted shoulders of window and door surrounds, high paneled wainscots, relatively plain mantels, and delicate ceiling ornament in the hall.

The Montgomery House on Edenton Street to the rear of Christ Church, a two-story weatherboarded structure, was built about 1906 on the opposite side of the district for Supreme Court Justice Walter A. Montgomery. The irregular mass of the house recalls the Queen Anne style of domestic architecture, but the details, including the Doric type porch posts, porch pilasters, Palladian window in the front gable, and other restrained classical elements are Colonial Revival. The house is unpretentious and serves as a buffer between important neighboring buildings.

The nearby John A. Williams House, on the corner of New Bern Avenue and Blount Street, is a Colonial Revival House, originally frame, that was later brick veneered. More formal in character than the Montgomery House, the two-story building features a hipped roof of slate, entrance with sidelights and fanlight, molded cornice, and single story porch supported by pairs of fluted Doric columns. It is crucial in maintaining the domestic scale and feeling of the immediate area.

A fourth dwelling of interest is located west of the Goodwin House of Hillsborough Street. Built probably about 1940, this small two-story brick Georgian style house is notable for its academic details, particularly striking when compared with Dr. Goodwin's whimsical details.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

| PERIOD | AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| —PREHISTORIC | —ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION |
| —1400-1499 | —ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | —CONSERVATION | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW | —SCIENCE |
| —1500-1599 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE | —ECONOMICS | —LITERATURE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE |
| —1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION | —MILITARY | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART | —ENGINEERING | —MUSIC | —THEATER |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | —COMMERCE | —EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | —PHILOSOPHY | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- | —COMMUNICATIONS | —INDUSTRY | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | —OTHER (SPECIFY) |
| | | —INVENTION | | |

SPECIFIC DATES 1792-present

BUILDER/ARCHITECT various

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Capitol Square Historic District, located at Raleigh's geographical and historic focal point, is composed of the State Capitol and the governmental buildings, churches, and dwellings of various periods that surround it, vivid reminders of the changes in architectural fashion, in the nature of state government, and in the character of the capital city since its founding in 1792. Located at the core of a city drastically altered in recent years, the capitol square area retains much of the scale and ambiance of its past; especially important are the four churches anchoring the four corners of the square and the continuity in scale and materials of the governmental buildings that surround the capitol. Here too are located most of the oldest buildings in Raleigh, the few surviving dwellings, churches, and bank from Raleigh's long-gone days as a tree-shaded small town that happened to be the capital of the state.

Between 1665, when North Carolina's first lawmaking body met, and 1792, when a permanent capital was established, the government of North Carolina was a vagabond institution. It moved from place to place, sometimes meeting in New Bern, sometimes in Hillsborough, Wilmington, or some other town. In fact, for two decades prior to 1788, the North Carolina General Assembly met in six different towns.

In 1788 the state legislature, meeting in a convention in Hillsborough, decided that the state should have a permanent place to serve as the capital of North Carolina and after lengthy debate resolved to establish the new capital in centrally-located Wake County. The following year a legislative committee met at Isaac Hunter's tavern near Wake Court House, the county seat of Wake County. It then purchased a thousand acres of land in that area from Colonel Joel Lane which was to be laid out as the new capital.

In the summer of 1792 the commissioners, following a mandate of the General Assembly as to the size of lots and streets and inclusion of squares, began laying out the capital city on 400 of the 1,000 acres purchased. They selected William Christmas, senator from Franklin County, as surveyor. When the legislature met in New Bern in 1792 it confirmed the action of the commissioners and named the new capital Raleigh after Sir Walter Raleigh, founder of the first English Colony in 1585 on Roanoke Island.

Laborers began work on the capitol on Union Square in the center of the new town in 1792, and the architect for the building was Rhody Atkins, a Massachusetts builder. When the structure was finished in 1794 it was described as "a huge misshapen pile." The General Assembly first met in the new state house in that year, and many government officials moved to Raleigh then.

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Three tall apartment buildings, similar in design, stand in the district and date from the first third of this century. They constitute the bulk of residential units in the government office area and insure that the office district is not completely deserted in the evenings and on weekends. Two of these three to five story brick buildings, the Vance Apartments (corner of Edenton and Wilmington Streets) and Capital Apartments (corner of New Bern and Blount Streets) are U-shaped to maximize the number of windows. The third, at 200 E. Edenton Street, is dominated by porches which rise to each level of the building. The Capital Apartments are the most elaborate. The entrance court leads to a large portal framed by a heavy molded architrave, cornice, and consoles. Pairs of stylized brackets support the wide, overhanging cornice. The Vance Apartments have a forecourt, but the details are simpler. At cornice level is a concrete trim, with panels dripping down at the corners. These have applied polychrome tiles. Prominent in this design are American shields featuring the stars and stripes.

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Among the officials who were required by the legislature to maintain their offices and residences in Raleigh were the state treasurer and the Secretary of state. John Haywood had been state treasurer since 1789, and when his official position dictated that he live in Raleigh, he chose to build a residence on New Bern Avenue not far from his office on Union Square. The house, known as Haywood Hall, was erected on a foundation of locally quarried stone and today still stands at the same location.³

The creation of the new state capitol also drew Secretary of State William White to Raleigh in 1798, the year he erected his house on Morgan Street only a short distance from Haywood Hall. White, son-in-law of Governor Richard Caswell, was secretary of state from 1798 to 1810. (In 1885 William Calvin Holman of Lancaster, Massachusetts, came to Raleigh and purchased the residence from the White descendents. The City of Raleigh now owns the White-Holman House.)⁴

Financial matters were a significant concern of the new state government. During the War of 1812 there was fear that the British would attack North Carolina's coast. As a result, in 1813, the State Bank of North Carolina moved all its specie to the inland State Banks at Raleigh and Tarboro and constructed the central bank on New Bern Avenue in the capital city, less than a block from Union Square. (In 1832 the Bank of the State of North Carolina took over the building and continued to use it until the bank went bankrupt during the Civil War. Following the war Christ Church purchased the structure to serve as a rectory. In 1968 the North Carolina National Bank bought the building to use it as a downtown branch after moving it 100 feet southeast and placing it upon a new foundation.)⁵

In 1819 the legislature authorized a committee to sell the remaining Raleigh lots and to use the proceeds to remodel the state house. William Nichols, state architect, supervised the renovations which consisted of adding porticos, raising the elevation, and coating the brick with stucco, creating a much more impressive and stylish building. When the renovations were completed in 1822 the celebrated statue of George Washington by the Italian sculpter Antonia Canova was placed in the rotunda. The newly-renovated capitol was more than just a seat of government. As a part of the growing community of Raleigh it also served as a "town hall, theater, lecture room, and meeting house;" the council chamber was used as a ball room.⁶ A number of churches used the building to organize and hold services and meetings.

In June, 1831, the capitol burned. Upon hearing of the fire Raleighites "hastened to the fatal spot with a hope of extinguishing the flame." When their efforts proved in vain, they, realizing the vital importance of the records of state government, then set about "saving the papers in the different offices and defending the other public buildings in the square." They managed to save the papers in the offices of the comptroller, the clerk of the Supreme Court, and the offices of the two houses of the legislature, but all the "furniture with every thing else was consumed by the flames," and the entire state library was destroyed. Probably the most valued item lost in

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the blaze was the Canova statue of Washington in the rotunda. Efforts to save it were fruitless and the sculpture "was abandoned in despair to share the fate of the superstructure which it had so long graced." A Raleigh newspaper lamented the statue's destruction:

After the house was filled with flames, the statue presented an awful aspect, being alternately enveloped in dark volumes of smoke and curling sheets of reddening blaze; and when the dome fell in, the head and arms were broken off, and a great portion of the figure reduced to a state of calcination; and it now stands amidst the general ruins, a melancholy witness of the inconsistency of earthly things.

Following the fire the North Carolina Star reported that "the books and papers were removed from all the public offices," but "the state of derrangement into which they have been thus precipitated, will impose a task upon the heads of the departments which will require months of the most assiduous labor to accomplish."

When the state house burned state government was dealt a severe blow, and it was once again without a permanent home. But Raleigh inhabitants responded with valuable aid in an effort to assist the institution which had given birth to their community in 1792. On the same day as the fire, for example, the members of the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh met and adopted a resolution offering the use of the church for the meeting legislature and its adjacent "Sessions House" to the Supreme Court. The court accepted the offer. But the legislature on the recommendation of the governor met in the Government House at the south end of Fayetteville Street where it held its sessions until 1840 when the new state house was completed.

After the state house was destroyed by fire, some North Carolinians began to agitate to establish Fayetteville as the seat of state government. They urged the calling of a convention to amend the constitution to reapportion representation, "hoping incidentally to change the seat of government." Raleigh advocates, however, won the privilege of keeping the capital where it was, and in December, 1832, the legislature passed an appropriation bill to construct a new state house.¹⁰ William Nichols, Jr., son of the former state architect, who had renovated the old state house, took an initial role in the design of the new building, which was to be larger than its predecessor built of stone from a quarry near Raleigh. Not until August, 1833, after construction had begun, did the state employ the noted firm of Town and Davis of New York, as architects; Town's plan had to accommodate the cruciform already established.¹¹

On July 4, 1833, Governor David Lowry Swain had laid the corner stone for the new capitol and work began. But because of dissension, charges of extravagance, and

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a lack of state funds, the original commissioners in charge of construction withdrew from supervising the building of the new structure. As a result Ithiel Town dispatched David Paton, a young architect from Edinburg, to take charge of construction; he arrived in September, 1834. Paton's chief job was to supervise the "stone cutting, mason and brick work," but he also kept "all books and prepared the working drawings." There were 229 of these drawings; and another Edinburg architect, Archibald Scott, who saw them in 1843, described them as "drawn with greatest detail and accuracy so as to render their execution easy, and they cannot be exceeded by any architect."¹² Paton also frequently consulted other architects by mail concerning decisions in the design of the capitol. He followed, for example, the advice of architect William Strickland of Philadelphia to omit a stairway originally planned for the rotunda and to add columns in the House and Senate and a dome to the Senate chamber. At times Paton and his sponsor, Town, disagreed on details of the building. The building was completed in 1840 and David Paton departed for Scotland, embittered by a disagreement with the legislature over the amount of his salary. Shortly after Paton left Raleigh Governor Edward B. Dudley wrote to James K. Polk, Governor of Tennessee describing the architect's qualifications and the result of his work in Raleigh:

I possess too small a share of the knowledge of architecture to state to Your Excellency my knowledge of his qualifications except from the result of his efforts here, namely, that I believe our capitol will proudly bear a comparison for beauty, symmetry, and strength, with any building within my knowledge, and it is generally admitted by most travellers to be a very superior structure.

The new seat of the government of North Carolina was, indeed, "a very superior structure" of granite, embodying several classical adaptations and featuring massive Doric columns, and pedimented porticos and surmounted with an impressive dome, covered with copper.¹³

At about the time the new state house was being built the people of North Carolina began experiencing an improvement in economic and cultural conditions in the state. This progressive trend which marked the period 1835-1860, was the result in part of constitutional reform and new emphasis on internal improvements--measures long advocated by Archibald D. Murphey, a Hillsborough lawyer who represented Orange County in the State Senate from 1812-1818. But it was not until 1835 when, with the development of the Whig Party in the state and the creation of a new state constitution, that economic conditions began to show signs of significant improvement.¹⁴

In Raleigh specifically the new emphasis on internal improvements resulted in the completion of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad in March, 1840. In June of that year a great celebration was held in Raleigh to commemorate the completion of the

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new railroad as well as the construction of the new state house. The gala event lasted three days and began with a procession of 1,000 persons. A dinner attended by 700 people was held in the railroad warehouse, and many toasts were made to the city of Raleigh. The following day bands played and the new railroad gave excursions. On the third evening a ball was held in the new capitol lighted by a 100-candle chandelier and marked by "a constellation of grace and beauty." Concerts were held in the commons halls for those who did not dance. The building of plank roads also brought new prosperity to the capital city. Commercial activity in the town improved, and from 1840 to 1850 the population of Raleigh, which had been declining, more than doubled.

The improved conditions in the capital city were reflected in new construction in the capitol square area. A new courthouse appeared and many new hotels and boarding houses were erected. And it was during this period that the present Christ Episcopal Church was built on the corner of Wilmington and Edenton streets. The first church had been built in 1829 according to plans prepared by William Nichols, but it was deemed too small. In 1848 the congregation commissioned Richard Upjohn, architect of Trinity Church in New York, to design a new building which was completed in 1852. Three Raleigh stonemasons, James Puttick, Robert Findletter, and James Martindale performed the construction using granite from a nearby quarry.

Not long after the completion of Christ Church the congregation of the First Baptist Church, then located on the corner of Wilmington and Morgan streets, elected to build a new sanctuary. When the congregation was formed in 1812 in the capitol it had consisted of 23 members both white and black. As the membership grew it became obvious that a new building was needed to accommodate the enlarged number of worshippers, and in 1856 construction was begun on the First Baptist Church on the corner of Salisbury and Edenton streets. Officials of the church purchased the lot from Jim Atkins, a black member of the congregation. Architect William Percival, who designed many other Raleigh buildings of the period, planned the Gothic Revival building; it was constructed by contractor Thomas Coats, who worked with Percival in Tarboro as well. Services were first held in the sanctuary in 1859 when pews were rented to members.

Some private homes also appeared in the Union Square area at this time. For example, Richard B. Haywood, a prominent Raleigh physician who studied at the University of North Carolina and in Europe and a friend of United States Secretary of State Daniel Webster, built a home at 127 East Edenton Street in the early 1850s. He supposedly served as his own architect in building the house. Dr. Haywood served as a Confederate surgeon in the Civil War, and in April, 1865, he was a member of the committee that surrendered Raleigh to General Sherman. During the war the Federal occupation forces in Raleigh were under the command of Major General Frank Blair, who had also been a college friend of Dr. Haywood. Blair chose the residence of his

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friend as his headquarters. Along with Haywood he is said to have entertained General Sherman there. (The house remains in the Haywood family, the only antebellum house in Raleigh, continuously lived in by direct descendants of the original owner.)¹⁸

The Civil War had a significant impact on the development of Raleigh. North Carolina seceded from the Union in a convention held in the capital city on May 20, 1861. When the announcement of secession was made "100 guns were fired in Union Square, the town bells were rung, and the people gave a wild demonstration." For the next four years the town would be geared for war. During the hostilities "camps of instruction were conducted, Raleigh was made a supply depot, and many outsiders came to make their homes there." The capitol was even used for storing saltpeter. Because of wartime demands few private homes, churches, or government buildings were constructed. In the last year of the war laborers and soldiers constructed fortifications around the town, but the defenses were never used because Raleigh surrendered peacefully to General Sherman in April, 1865. The general established his headquarters in the governor's palace at the foot of Fayetteville Street and he imposed temporary military order as well as provided relief for some destitute citizens who had suffered the deprivations of the war.¹⁹

Hard times continued for Raleigh during Reconstruction, and it was not until the 1870s that new construction began to appear in the capitol square district, partly because the recent war had injured credit and inflicted financial stringency in the piedmont town. According to the 1870 census, the town's population had increased by 63 percent in the past decade. It was at this time that new stores, warehouses, and residences were being erected in Raleigh, and new developments were soon to occur in the capital and state government as a result of the changes brought about by the Civil War.²⁰

The increase in population in Raleigh after the war led to many new problems for the town. One of these problems was the water supply. In response to many capital city residents the state legislature in the 1880s chartered the Raleigh Water Company to build a water tower to serve the citizens. The 85-foot-high tower, built in 1887, was located on Morgan Street not far from capitol square. (The operation lasted until 1913. William Deitrick, a Raleigh architect, bought the tower from the city in 1938, converted the building into offices and used it as a training laboratory for young architects. In 1963 the owner conveyed the structure to the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects to be used as their state headquarters with the assurance that it would remain as it was without substantial change.)²¹

During the antebellum period in North Carolina state government operated on a small scale, and most of its business could be conducted within the office space of the capitol and its outbuildings on Union Square. But following the Reconstruction Period changing economic conditions made new demands on the institution; expanding government reflected growing needs in a variety of areas. State departments were

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established and with time buildings constructed to house the growing bureaucracy.

The first new government building to appear in the capitol district was the Supreme Court Building which was built in 1887 to house the State Library, the Supreme Court and its library, and to serve as a meeting place for legislative committees. It was located on West Edenton Street, designed by A. G. Bauer, and erected with convict labor under the supervision of Colonel W. J. Hicks, the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary.

Almost from the day it was completed the structure was obsolete. In 1889 Chief Justice Walter Clark noted that the top floor was beginning to sink under the weight of the books of the State and Supreme Court libraries. The following year that floor was raised, "getting it somewhat back in position." But at about that time, the first floor also fell six inches from the weight of books and had to be raised. Ten years later the top floor once again fell under the weight of books, this time several inches, and was braced up a second time.

Chief Justice Clark recalled one unfortunate incident: "While a legislative committee was holding a session in the room just above the Supreme Court room, the floor sunk [sic] four inches precipitating the committee this distance and [2] of course, causing great consternation." At the same time the plastering overhead in the Supreme Court room fell and, according to the chief justice, "would undoubtedly have killed any person who might have been struck by it." Fortunately no one was in the room.²²

Such incidents were clear indications that the building's construction was not strong enough to support the growing demands of state government and the large number of materials which had accumulated since it was erected. Nearly 1500 books, not including pamphlets and unofficial reports, were being added to each of the libraries each year and their weight amounted to between two and three tons per year.

The structure served until after the turn of the century when Chief Justice Clark employed the Governor of North Carolina, William W. Kitchin, to lend his aid in having a new building erected for the Supreme Court and State Library. He wrote the Governor that

The dangerous condition of this building has been known for many years, and the Legislature at one time appointed a committee to consider new quarters for the Court, but nothing finally came of it. It is my judgement that the members of the bar, and others, sit in daily jeopardy when in this building. If the building collapses which it must undoubtedly do some day, unless a change is shortly made while the legislature is in session and large numbers of people are frequenting the building, there will be a great loss of life. The State

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has never provided committee rooms for the legislature, and to this day committees of the legislature meet almost daily in the Supreme Court and in its library²³, and in the state library at distinct risk of their safety.

Obviously there was a crucial need for an administration building to handle the increasing work load of state government and in 1914 such a building was erected on Morgan Street across from the capitol square. This new State Administration Building (now the Ruffin Building) housed, in addition to the Supreme Court and State Library, the North Carolina Historical Commission, and the offices of the Attorney General. The Beaux-Arts structure was designed by architect Thornton Marye of Atlanta. (The building currently houses the Utilities Commission²⁴ of the Department of Commerce and the Court of Appeals, Department of Corrections.)

When the Supreme Court moved into the new Administrative Building, the structure it had abandoned became the office of the relatively new Labor Department. That department was formed in 1887 when, following the Civil War, an increase in industrialization, especially in textiles, led to problems in labor relations. In the pre-Civil War years North Carolina and other Southern states were not strongly concerned with the rights and conditions of labor "for the obvious reason that a goodly portion of Southern labor was under bondage, directly or indirectly, to the institution of slavery." But with emancipation and a speed-up in the growth of industry resulting from the war, the industrial labor force, although still small, grew significantly and it made some attempts to improve working conditions and wages by organizing. The first labor organization which had any profound influence upon state government was the Knights of Labor which appeared in the state in 1884. It was primarily through the efforts of that organization that the North Carolina Bureau of Labor²⁵ Statistics was founded in 1887 despite the strong opposition of the employer class.

But little labor activity took place in North Carolina until around 1898 when the American Federation of Labor led by Samuel Gompers began to place labor organizers in the South. In that year the labor movement in North Carolina "unquestionably served to focus public attention on labor conditions, and the way was thus prepared for the beginnings of protective legislation, especially with regard to the labor of women and children." By that time it was apparent to most North Carolina workers that the paternalism of profit-seeking entrepreneurs was not going to guarantee proper working conditions. State government would have to take a hand in labor²⁶ affairs, and an adequate headquarters to handle the growing paper work was essential.

Along with new office buildings, two churches were also constructed in the capitol district during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1898 the First Presbyterian Church, which had been organized in 1816, built a new Romanesque Revival-styled church on the corner of Salisbury and Morgan streets. Throughout Raleigh's history this congregation had been especially close to the comings and goings of

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state government, and had permitted the Constitutional Convention of 1835 to meet in their old church since the old capitol had burned. According to one source, "some of the ablest speeches ever made in the state were delivered in that edifice on that occasion." A new First Baptist Church also appeared on the corner of Wilmington and Morgan streets in 1904. This structure was erected by the black members of the original First Baptist Church in Raleigh who in 1868 broke away from the parent church and formed their own congregation.

At around the same time that new government buildings and churches began to appear in the Capitol Square District, Raleigh's residential area shifted outward from the hub of the state house. Around the turn of the century the capital city began to grow commercially, and it took on a bustling metropolitan air of commerce and government. Street car lines were extended to suburban areas and new neighborhoods like Glenwood Avenue, Cameron Park, and Boylan Heights were developed. But some citizens still built homes near the commercial and government district in downtown Raleigh, with Hillsborough Street a fashionable avenue as well as a main artery west. It was lined with fine houses, most gleaming new in the 1890-1915 era.

Typical was Dr. Andrew Watson Goodwin. Dr. Goodwin was a locally prominent physician who in 1902 was elected to the chair of anatomy in Raleigh's Leonard Medical School and became the chief physician at St. Agnes Hospital. In that same year he purchased the Hillsborough Street lot on which he built a house the following year. At that time his home was one of many elegant houses that stood in the district on Hillsborough Street extending from the capital to A & M College. Now it is nearly the only survivor. The architect of the boldly inventive Neo-Classical Revival house was William P. Rose who, the Raleigh Illustrated claimed in 1904, was "one of the best known men in his profession in the Southern Country." (In 1954 the Goodwin House was occupied by King's Business College which no longer holds classes there.)²⁸

The area north and east of the capitol also saw new residential development near the turn of the century. The W. W. Vass house, a splendid Second Empire house, the Parker House, and many others survived to the mid-twentieth century only to be lost; the relatively unpretentious home of Walter Montgomery is among the rare survivors. Judge Walter A. Montgomery was a Warrenton native who served in the Civil War and began to practice law in Raleigh in 1867. After living in Tennessee, 1873-1876, he returned to North Carolina and was elected to the State Supreme Court in 1894 and served for ten years. In 1906 he designed and built the Queen Anne style house at 124 East Edenton Street. His wife, Elizabeth, was well known as the author of Sketches of Old Warrenton. (Their daughter, Miss Betsey Montgomery, currently lives in the house.)²⁹

During World War I downtown Raleigh saw little construction, but the years of the 1920s were marked by a surge of new construction in the Capitol Square District. During the prosperous twenties three new churches were built on Hillsborough Street.

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The first of these was the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd which was formed in the 1870s when dissension among the members of Christ Church led many of them to "establish a new congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the beautiful capital of the state." Its first meeting was held in a back room of the Citizen's National Bank in Raleigh, and the first church erected on the corner of McDowell and Hillsborough streets in 1875, a small Gothic structure that still stands. The members of Saint John's Guild, a benevolent organization of the church, founded the first Raleigh hospital in 1882 known as St. John's Hospital. In 1893 they sold the facilities of their hospital to the newly-created Rex Hospital. The congregation began the construction of a new church in 1899 when the church's pastor, the Reverend Isaac McKendree Pettinger, visited Palestine and shipped back a marble block that was laid as a cornerstone. Architect C. E. Hartge, a native of Hamburg with an office in Raleigh, designed the building in the traditional cruciform shape of Gothic architecture. Apparently it was not until the indebtedness on the sanctuary was paid in 1921 that the new structure was completed and replaced the old chapel as the main church. The original chapel then became the parish house and is still in use today as All Saints Chapel and classrooms. ³⁰

In 1922 the Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart constructed a cathedral on the corner of Hillsborough and McDowell streets, across from the Church of the Good Shepherd. The Sacred Heart congregation was formed in 1821 when the Rt. Reverend John England of Charleston, South Carolina, came to Raleigh to organize the town's Roman Catholics. They subsequently built a church on the corner of Wilmington and Salisbury streets where services were held for several years. In 1879 Reverend James White purchased the Hillsborough Street site where workmen completed a granite rectory in 1917. Reverend Father Michael, S. B., a monk of Belmont Abbey near Charlotte, designed the 1922 cathedral in the Gothic Revival style. (A convent for the Dominican Sisters was built in 1927 and a school building in 1938.) ³¹

In 1923 the United Church was completed on the corner of Hillsborough and Dawson streets. The congregation was organized as the First Christian Church in 1882, the year the cornerstone was laid. Members formed the church with the intention of opening it to many diverse types of people, and the congregation generally expounded a liberal, tolerant view regarding social and religious thought. Four years after the new Romanesque-styled chapel was completed the church merged with the Congregationalists and the Society of Friends under the name of the United Church. (The building recently has been razed.) ³²

State government grew significantly in the 1920s. The first government building to be erected in the Capitol Square District during that period was the Agricultural Building which was constructed on East Edenton Street in 1923. Since North Carolina's chief industry was farming, its completion was a boom to the efficiency of the department and the farmers of the state.

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The history of the Agricultural Department began shortly after the Civil War. In the Tar Heel State following the war agricultural production grew remarkably especially in tobacco and cotton, but many problems also arose for farmers. They were besieged by farm disrepair, inadequate transportation facilities, and a lack of capital. Labor was also a problem immediately after the war with the liberation of 350,000 slaves. The complications of the new sharecropping tenant system, the financial hardships inflicted by agricultural depression, high taxes, and exorbitant credit costs all created problems for the state's farmers.

In an effort to alleviate many of these problems the farmers organized the Patrons of Husbandry in 1873. Also known as the Grange, the organization was initially concerned with the social objectives of its members, and North Carolina agriculturalists soon began to look to state government for the redress of their grievances.³³

In response to the growing needs of a farming society the General Assembly created the Department of Agriculture in 1877. In that year the Board of Agriculture met and elected Leonidas L. Polk Commissioner of Agriculture for the state. The department's first office was in the Briggs Building (NR) on Fayetteville Street. Then in 1881 the State of North Carolina purchased the long-celebrated antebellum National Hotel in Raleigh to serve as the headquarters of the Department.³⁴

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries agricultural production grew despite the depression of 1894 which had a devastating effect on farmers throughout the South. World War I stimulated farm production to meet war needs. From 1908 to 1920 the total value of North Carolina's crops rose from twenty-third to fifth in the United States. Such growth increased the demands made on the Department of Agriculture whose office building was sadly inadequate by the turn of the century. In fact, the Insurance Department condemned the building in 1913. Nevertheless the old National Hotel served as the department's headquarters until the present structure replaced it in 1923.³⁵

The new building was built in the Neo-Classical style and it embodied the official architecture popular in government office buildings of the period. The architects were G. Murray Nelson and Thomas Wright Cooper of Raleigh. (A wing was added to the building in the 1950s but it is in keeping with the style of the first structure.)³⁶

Like other aspects of state government, taxation became more complex, and in the 1920s the Revenue building was erected in the capitol district to house the administration of the state's tax program.

For most of its history North Carolina had followed the plan of tax collection used by a majority of the states. Taxes were usually collected by county officials, who sent the state's portion of the taxes to the State Treasurer. As North Carolina

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developed industrially after the Civil War a more efficient method of collection was needed in order to regulate the rates and practices of corporation, especially the railroads. In 1891 the Railroad Commission was formed to achieve this end but was soon superseded by the Corporation Commission. In 1901 the General Assembly created the Board of State Tax Commissioners to assume tax collecting duties, but even with the creation of this agency county officials still collected taxes under the supervision of the county commissioners. Following World War I, notes historian Hugh T. Lefler, "monetary expenditures, inflation and recurring state deficits compelled drastic changes in the North Carolina tax structure." In order to make these "changes," establish a more centralized system of tax administration, and supervise the collection of the newly-established state income tax, the legislature in 1921 created the State Department of Revenue, the first of its kind in the United States. To carry out its new responsibilities the new department required adequate office facilities, and in 1927 the State of North Carolina built the Revenue Building on the corner of Salisbury and Morgan streets. The structure was designed by architects Northrup and O'Brien of Winston-Salem (an addition planned by architects Haskins and Rice was made in 1970.)³⁷

At around the same time the Revenue Building was completed, three apartment buildings were constructed in the capitol district. This was at a time when private homes were being built in outlying areas rather than near the downtown district. The three apartment complexes were the Vance Apartments on the corner of Edenton and Wilmington streets, the Capital Apartments on the corner of Blount Street and New Bern Avenue, and a third apartment building at 200 East Edenton Street. Their location made them convenient housing for some government employees who worked in nearby state buildings.

Like most states North Carolina was hit hard by the Great Depression which limited construction in the capital city during the 1930s. The Works Projects Administration, however, aided many areas in the state in the construction of much needed government buildings, including several on capitol square. The Education Building in Raleigh was one of these structures.

Since the founding of the state many North Carolinians had been opposed to public education primarily because "they considered taxation for its support incompatible with their theory of a free government."³⁸ Although in 1817 state senator Archibald D. Murphey had introduced legislation for establishing a progressive system of public education, his measures were turned down. In fact, the legislature rejected every proposal to establish public schools before 1825. In that year it created a literary fund for the establishment of common schools which obtained its revenue from various interest, dividends, and tax sources. But the fund suffered from many difficulties and the decade 1825-1835, was known as the "ten unfruitful years" of North Carolina's educational history.

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In 1839 a statewide publicly supported system of free common schools for all white children was adopted. Although there was much left to be desired in public education in the 1840s, the first State Superintendent of Common Schools, 1853-1865, Calvin H. Wiley, greatly improved the system, and by 1860 it was one of the best in the South.³⁹

As a result of the Civil War the permanent school fund was virtually destroyed and the public schools were closed. The State Constitution of 1868, however, provided for the establishment of tax supported free public schools and the creation of the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction under the State Board of Education. The public schools reopened in 1870⁴⁰ and schools were established for both white and black students for the first time.

The period 1900 to 1920 witnessed progressive changes in education which resulted in the growth of the duties of the Board of Education. In 1938 the Works Progress Administration financed the construction of the Education Building on the corner of Edenton and Salisbury Streets, and it was completed in that year. The architectural firm of Northrup and O'Brian of Winston-Salem designed the building which consisted of two wings when it was constructed. (Two rear wings were added in 1947 by the same architects giving the building the appearance of a hollow square. Today the building houses the Department of Public Education which includes under its organization the State Board of Education, the Department of Community Colleges, the Department of Public Instruction, and the Comptrollers Office.)⁴¹

A year after the Education Building was erected the legislature created a Department of Justice in North Carolina. Prior to 1937 the department had been known as the Office of the Attorney General, but in that year the General Assembly passed an act to amend the constitution to allow the Assembly to create a Department of Justice. The amendment was ratified, and in 1939 the department was established under the supervision of the Attorney General. A year later the Justice Building was constructed on Morgan Street. The firm of Northrup and O'Brian of Winston-Salem designed the building which features a stone statue of "Justice" on the roofline over the front entrance.⁴²

During World War II Raleigh was caught up in the war effort and no significant construction occurred in the capitol area. But the war stimulated the economy and brought the state out of the Depression, and postwar society experienced many social and economic changes. One such change was the increase in the number of motor vehicles in North Carolina and the growth of the state's highway system--which led to the construction of a new building in the capitol district to house the growing Highway Commission.

At its inception in 1901 the North Carolina Highway Commission was composed of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the State Geologist. Their duties were to advise

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local officials engaged in road building and give assistance in the construction and repair of roads. Although the General Assembly of 1921 provided for the construction and maintenance of a state system of hard-surfaced roads connecting county seats and principal towns, the commission remained primarily an advisory and service agency for 20 years. In 1933 the Highway and Public Works Commission was created, by consolidating the State Prison Department and State Highway Commission, to maintain public roads using prison labor. Following World War II, as the number of needed roads increased along with the number of vehicles using the state roads, the commission's duties and functions increased, and it took on such new roles as research in highway engineering. To help meet the new demands on the commission the state built the Highway Building to the east of Union Square on Wilmington Street in 1951. Allen J. Maxwell of Goldsboro designed the structure. By 1963 eighty-eight per cent of all the streets and highways in the state were within the state highway system, giving North Carolina the largest state operated and managed highway system in the United States, covering over 72,250 miles of roads.⁴³

During the 1960s and 1970s the state of North Carolina has built many modern office buildings near the Capitol Historic District in order to meet the growing demands of the state bureaucracy. The old buildings in the district, however, still continue to serve and fulfill their functions as part of the people's government. The churches and other buildings that appeared as that institution grew have become part of the district which blends government and community in an alliance that is rare. As one North Carolina historian has written, "Raleigh is state government and state government is Raleigh. Both are more, but neither would be the same without the other."⁴⁴ The Capitol Square Historic District is a constant reminder of that alliance.

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FOOTNOTES

¹ Elizabeth Davis Reid, "In the Beginning," Raleigh, Volume III, (1971), p. 8.

² Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of North Carolina, Raleigh: Capital of North Carolina (Raleigh: Sesquicentennial Commission, 1942) p. 19, hereinafter cited as W. P. A., Raleigh.

³ Samuel A. Ashe, and others, Biographical History of North Carolina (Greensboro: Charles L. Ban Noppen, 1907) VI, p. 283.

⁴ Elizabeth Culbertson Waugh, North Carolina's Capital: Raleigh (Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1967) p. 29.

⁵ Jack Zehmer and Sherry Ingram, North Carolina State Bank, an unpublished statement of significance, Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

⁶ W. P. A., Raleigh, pp. 19-20.

⁷ North Carolina Star (Raleigh) June 23, 1831.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ History of the First Presbyterian Church, Raleigh, 1816-1963, Church Records, Microfilm, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, pp. 24-25.

¹⁰ W. P. A., Raleigh, p. 24.

¹¹ John Sanders, "The North Carolina State House and Capitol, 1792-1972." Unpublished manuscript, at Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

¹² North Carolina Department of Public Works, a report on David Paton and the building of the state Capitol, North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, pp. 4, 8.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Hugh T. Lefler and Albert R. Newsome, The History of a Southern State: North Carolina, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973) pp. 328, 359.

¹⁵ W. P. A., Raleigh, pp. 27, 29.

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¹⁶ Jack Zehmer and Sherry Ingram, Christ Church Parish, an unpublished statement of significance, Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

¹⁷ The Struggles and Fruits of Faith: Historical Sketch of the First Baptist Church: Raleigh, N. C., (Raleigh: First Baptist Church, 1962) pp. 21-22.

¹⁸ Jack Zehmer and Sherry Ingram, Richard B. Haywood House, an unpublished statement of significance, Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

¹⁹ W. P. A., Raleigh, pp. 31-36.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Jack Zehmer and Sherry Ingram, AIA Tower (Raleigh Water Tower), an unpublished statement of significance, Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

²² Chief Justice Walter Clark to Governor William W. Kitchen, January 24, 1911, Walter Clark Papers, Archives, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Harris, Raleigh Historic Districts, pp. 32-33.

²⁵ Harley E. Jolley, "The Labor Movement in North Carolina, 1880-1922," North Carolina Historical Review, XXX (July, 1953), pp. 354, 360.

²⁶ H. M. Douty, "Early Labor Organization in North Carolina, 1880-1900," South Atlantic Quarterly, XXXIV (July, 1935), pp. 265, 268.

²⁷ History of the First Presbyterian Church, Raleigh, p. 25; Harris, Raleigh Historic Districts, p. 29.

²⁸ Waugh, North Carolina's Capital, p. 29.

²⁹ Harris, Raleigh Historic Districts, pp. 19-20.

³⁰ The Church Messenger (Durham), May 25, 1882; Sarah Locke Hoch, A Brief History of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Raleigh, North Carolina (Raleigh: Church of the Good Shepherd, 1967), pp. 1-3.

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- ³¹ Harris, Raleigh Historic Districts, p. 24.
- ³² W. P. A., Raleigh, p. 67.
- ³³ Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, pp. 520-529.
- ³⁴ Stuart Noblin, Leonidas LaFayette Polk: Agrarian Crusader, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1949), pp. 109, 131-132.
- ³⁵ News and Observer (Raleigh), July 28, 1935; J. G. DeRouhlac Hamilton and Max R. Williams, eds., The Papers of William Alexander Graham, 1857-1865, (Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1973), V, p. 86-87.
- ³⁶ Harris, Raleigh Historic Districts, pp. 31-32.
- ³⁷ Public Laws of North Carolina, 1891, c. 320; 1899, c. 164; 1911, c. 50, s 1; 1921 c. 40; John L. Cheney, Jr., ed., North Carolina Government, 1585-1974: A Narrative and Statistical History (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, 1975) pp. 904-905; Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, p. 574.
- ³⁸ Guion Griffis Johnson, Ante-Bellum North Carolina: A Social History (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1937) pp. 261-262.
- ³⁹ Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, pp. 315-333, 384-385.
- ⁴⁰ K. Charles Lee Smith, The History of Education in North Carolina (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1888) pp. 170-171.
- ⁴¹ Edgar W. Knight, Public School Education in North Carolina (Boston: Houghton Mifflin /c. 1916/) p. 63; Harris, Raleigh Historic Districts, pp. 33-34; General Statutes of North Carolina, 1974, c. 143a, s. 39-48.
- ⁴² Public Laws of North Carolina, 1937, c. 447.
- ⁴³ Public Laws of North Carolina, 1901, c. 50; 1921, c. 2; 1933, c. 172; Twenty-Fifth Biennial Report of the State Highway Commission of North Carolina, 1962-1963, 1963-1964, (Raleigh: State Highway Commission, 1964) p. 8.
- ⁴⁴ H. G. Jones, "What Would Wake County be Without State Government," Raleigh (1971) p. 48-49.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

E--17/713000/3962000
F--17/713100/3962110

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 40 acres
UTM REFERENCES

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|---|------|---------|-------|----------|-----|-------|---|------|---------|-------|----------|-----|-------|
| A | 1,7 | 7,1,3 | 6,0,0 | 3,9 | 6,2 | 1,2,0 | B | 1,7 | 7,1,3 | 7,8,0 | 3,9 | 6,1 | 9,2,0 |
| | ZONE | EASTING | | NORTHING | | | | ZONE | EASTING | | NORTHING | | |
| C | 1,7 | 7,1,3 | 5,4,0 | 3,9 | 6,1 | 8,2,0 | D | 1,7 | 7,1,3 | 2,3,0 | 3,9 | 6,1 | 7,7,0 |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet

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

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Description prepared by H. McKelden Smith, Architectural Historian
Significance prepared by Joe Mobley, Research Historian

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| ORGANIZATION | DATE |
| Division of Archives and History | |
| STREET & NUMBER | TELEPHONE |
| 109 East Jones Street | 733-4763 |
| CITY OR TOWN | STATE |
| Raleigh | North Carolina 27611 |

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer DATE July 14, 1977

| | |
|--|------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER | |
| | DATE |
| DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION | DATE |
| ATTEST: | DATE |
| KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER | |

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Verbal Boundary Description

Begin at the northeast corner of the intersection of Edenton Street and Blount Street. Then north approximately 300 feet along the east side of Blount Street. Then west approximately 1800 feet to a point approximately midway between McDowell and Dawson Streets. Then south approximately 300 feet to the north side of Edenton Street. Then west along the north side of Edenton Street approximately 300 feet. Then south to a point on the south side of Hillsborough Street. Then east along the south side of Hillsborough Street approximately 300 feet. Then south approximately 150 feet. Then east approximately 150 feet to a point on the west side of McDowell Street. Then south to the southwest corner of Morgan and McDowell Streets along the west side of McDowell Street. Then east approximately 200 feet along the south side of Morgan Street. Then south approximately 300 feet. Then east approximately 300 feet to a point on the east side of Salisbury Street. Then north approximately 200 feet. Then east approximately 800 feet. Then north approximately 100 feet to a point on the south side of Morgan Street. Then east and north along the southeast side of Morgan Street in a curve to a point parallel with the north side of New Bern Avenue. Then west approximately 200 feet to a point on the north side of New Bern Avenue. Then north to a point on the north side of Edenton Street. Then west along the north side of Edenton Street to the point of origin.

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Capitol Area Historic District Inventory

Key: A-Positive
B-Fill
C-Intrusion

S SIDE EDENTON STREET, East to West

- B 1. ___ E. Edenton St. 1-story brick 2 car garage. Mid-20th century.
- A 2. 200 E. Edenton St. 3-story early 20th century brick apartment building. Porches and typical period detail.
(Blount Street)
3. Parking lot.
- A 4. 124 E. Edenton St. Montgomery House. Early 20th century 2-story frame dwelling with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival details.
- A 5. Christ Church Parish House. 2-story stone building with simple Gothic style details. Erected in 1921 after designs by Hobart Upjohn, grandson of Richard Upjohn, architect of the original church. NR.
(Wilmington Street)
- A 6. Union Square and the State Capitol. Beautifully landscaped city park with highly important Greek Revival style capitol. National Historic Landmark. Built 1833-1840.
(Salisbury Street)
- A 7. Annex, First Baptist Church. Contemporary structure, c. 1970.
8. Parking lot.
(McDowell Street)
- A 9. Rectory, Cathedral of the Sacred Heart. 2½-story irregular ashlar dwelling with eclectic details. Early to mid 20th century.
- A 10. ___ W. Edenton St. 1-story stone garage, Cathedral of the Sacred Heart. Early to mid 20th century.
- A 11. ___ W. Edenton St. 2-story irregular ashlar structure with slate roof and simple Gothic style detail. Cathedral of the Sacred Heart. Built 1920s.

N SIDE EDENTON STREET, West to East

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12. 118 Edenton St. Department of Community Colleges Annex. Simple, mid-20th century 2-story brick structure.
- A 13. Education Building. 5-story brick and stone structure built in 1937 by Northrup and O'Brien, architects.

(Salisbury Street)
14. ___ Edenton St. Department of Labor. Interesting late 19th-century brick structure with Italianate details.
15. ___ Edenton St. Agriculture Building. Handsome early 20th century classical style building with elaborate classical details. NR.

(Bicentennial Plaza--formerly Halifax Street)
16. Parking lot. (Site of Vass House).

(Wilmington Street)
17. 105 E. Edenton St. Vance Apartments. 3-story brick apartment building with art deco type detail, early 20th century.
18. Parking lot.
19. 127 E. Edenton St. Richard B. Haywood House. 2-story, brick, mid-19th century Greek Revival style dwelling erected for Richard B. Haywood, a prominent physician and founder of the North Carolina Medical Society. NR.

(Blount Street)
- E SIDE BLOUNT STREET, North to South

(Edenton Street)
20. Parking lot.

(New Bern Avenue)
21. Texaco Service Station.

(Morgan Street)

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W SIDE BLOUNT STREET, South to North

(Morgan Street)

22. Parking lot.

(New Bern Avenue)

(Edenton Street)

S SIDE NEW BERN AVENUE, East to West

23. Pocket park. -----

24. Parking lot.

25. Parking lot.

A 26. New Bern Avenue. John Williams House. 2-story, early 20th century brick Colonial Revival style dwelling.

(Blount Street)

22. Parking lot.

A 27. Highway Department Annex. Contemporary office building and garage. c. 1970.

(Wilmington Street)

N SIDE NEW BERN AVENUE, West to East

(Wilmington Street)

A 28. 11 New Bern Avenue. State Bank of North Carolina; Christ Church Rectory. 2-story brick structure built in 1813 with Federal and Greek Revival details. Originally constructed for the State Bank of North Carolina, it was later the rectory of Christ Church. NR.

A 29. 127 New Bern Avenue. Capital Apartments. 5-story early 20th century brick apartment building with handsome cornice, featuring brackets, moldings, and dentils.

(Blount Street)

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- C 30. 201 New Bern Avenue. American Legion State Headquarters. 2-story mid-20th century brick office building.
- A 31. 211 New Bern Avenue. Haywood Hall. Handsome, late 18th century frame Federal style dwelling on a large, wooded lot. 3 outbuildings, a kitchen and stables, survive. The house was built by John Haywood, treasurer of the state for forty years, and has been the home of his descendents. NR.
- S SIDE MORGAN STREET, East to West
- (Wilmington Street)
- A 32. Department of Justice. 5-story stone veneer structure with stylized classical ornament. Built 1939, Northrup and O'Brien, architects, Winston-Salem.
- (Fayetteville Street Mall)
- A 33. Ruffin Building. Handsome 4-story classical style office building, erected in 1913 after designs by Thornton Marye, Raleigh.
- (Salisbury Street)
- A 34. First Presbyterian Church. Handsome, late 19th century church with Romanesque details.
- B 35. 111 W. Morgan St. North Carolina Association of Educators Headquarters. Mid-20th century office building. (Site of building by Bauer.)
- (Alley)
- A 36. 115 W. Morgan St. Raleigh Water Tower (AIA Tower). 2-story gable roof office building and attached octagonal brick tower erected in 1886. The 85' tower served as a water tower until 1924. After 1938 it was remodeled by a local architect for his offices. NR.

N SIDE MORGAN STREET, West to East

(McDowell Street)

- A 37. Parish House, Church of the Good Shepherd. 2-story contemporary structure, erected in 1954.
- A 55. Rear of All Saints Chapel, Church of the Good Shepherd. Hillsborough Street.

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38. Parking lot.
- C 39. ___ W. Morgan St. Simple, 1-story concrete block structure with false facade.
40. 111 W. Morgan St. (entrance) Small forecourt.
- C 41. 111 W. Morgan St. Jay's Luncheonette. 1-story brick and stucco commercial building. Mid 20th century.
- A 42. Revenue Building Annex. 6-story office building with granite veneer facade. Erected 1947 by Northrup and O'Brien, Winston-Salem.
(Wilmington Street)
- A 43. 107 E. Morgan St. North Carolina Museum of Art. 4-story brick structure formerly the State Highway Building. Simple classical details and elaborate Doric frontispiece. Mid 20th century.
(Blount Street)
- A 44. 209 E. Morgan St. White-Holman House. 2-story frame dwelling erected in the last years of the 18th century by William White, Secretary of State. Late 19th century section replaces part of the early house which had been destroyed. NR.
(Person Street)
- E SIDE WILMINGTON STREET, North to South
(Edenton Street)
45. 120 E. Edenton St. Christ Church and churchyard. Handsome stone church designed by nationally prominent architect Richard Upjohn in 1848-52. NR.
(New Bern Avenue)
46. Highway Building. 5-story granite faced structure with stylized classical details. Erected 1950 by Allen J. Maxwell, architect and Frank F. Clarke, associate architect.
(Morgan Street)
47. 101 S. Wilmington St. First Baptist Church. Late Gothic Revival style church with typical period details. Erected 1904.

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56. Church of the Good Shepherd. Simple, Gothic church built of stone between 1897 and 1914 after designs by C. E. Hartge, architect, Raleigh.

(McDowell Street)

57. Hillsborough St. 2½-story late 19, early 20th century brick veneered Queen Anne style dwelling, heavily altered.

N SIDE HILLSBOROUGH STREET, West to East

(Dawson Street)

59. Hillsborough St. Mid-20th century Georgian style dwelling.

60. Hillsborough St. Andrew Watson Goodwin House (Kings College Classroom Annex). Extraordinary Neo-Classical Revival style dwelling with elaborately decorated porch, door and window surrounds, and cornice. Built 1903.

61. School Building, Cathedral of the Sacred Heart. Handsome, simple 2-story irregular ashlar building. Built 1920s.

62. Cathedral of the Sacred Heart. Gothic style stone cathedral designed in 1922-27 by Rev. Father Michael, S. B., a monk of Belmont Abbey.

(McDowell Street)

W SIDE McDOWELL STREET

63. Parking lot.

64. McDowell St. Bretsch House. 1-story, late 19th century dwelling with notable Victorian detail, the last house of its type left near downtown.

(Edenton Street)

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 15

W SIDE SALISBURY STREET, South to North

- 48. 112 Salisbury St. First Presbyterian Church Educational and Office Building. 2-story brick structure with Gothic style details and stone trim. Early to mid-20th cen.

(Morgan Street)
- 49. Revenue Building. 4-story granite faced office building with classical details, built in 1927.
- 50. Revenue Building Annex. Handsome contemporary addition erected in 1970 by Haskins and Rice, architects, Raleigh.

(Hillsborough Street)
- 51. Parking lot.
- 52. First Baptist Church. Elegant Gothic style church completed in 1859 by architect William Percival. Brick church with stucco walls, metal spire.

(Edenton Street)

E SIDE SALISBURY, North to South

- 53. Agriculture Building Annex and State Museum. 6-story mid-20th century granite faced office building with classical and art deco type details.

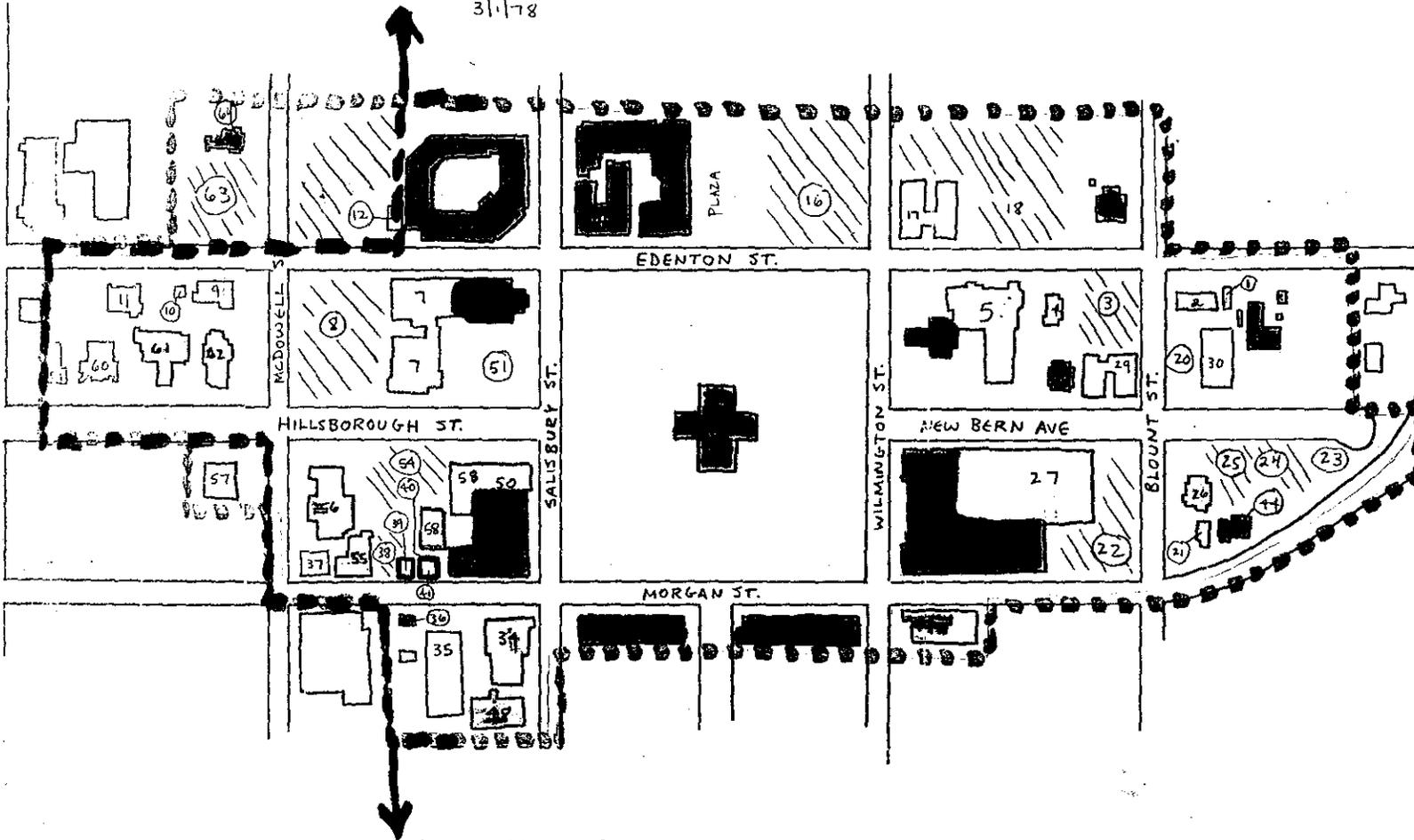
(Edenton Street)

(Morgan Street)

S SIDE HILLSBOROUGH STREET, East to West

- (Salisbury Street)
- 58. Wing of Revenue Building. 6-story early to mid-20th century office building with simple, stylized classical detail.
- 54. Parking lot.
- 55. All Saints Chapel, Church of the Good Shepherd. Charming board and batten Gothic style church completed in 1875, after designs by a Rev. Mr. Oertel.

Boundaries revised
3/1/78



Boundaries Revised
3/1/78

North Carolina
Wake County
Raleigh

Capitol Area Historic District

NAT. REG.

Key:

-  Federal
-  Greek Revival
-  Gothic Revival



1" = 200'

1009 744