

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Haywood, Dr. Hubert Benbury, House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 634 N. Blount Street N/A  not for publication

city or town Raleigh N/A  vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27604

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jasper A. Cross Acting SHPO 10/23/95  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

~~Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood House~~  
Name of Property

~~Wake - North Carolina~~  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Prairie School  
Colonial Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK  
walls BRICK  
  
roof CERAMIC TILE  
other CONCRETE

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1916

1928

Significant Dates

1916

1928

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

SATTERFIELD, HOWARD K., BUILDER

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood House  
Name of Property

Wake - North Carolina  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .29 acres

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	7
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7	1	3	6	4	10
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3	9	6	2	8	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
Zone Easting Northing

3 

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Zone Easting Northing

4 

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 See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

#### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beth P. Thomas, Consultant

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date July 1, 1995

street & number 3628 Lubbock Drive telephone 919-881-0362

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27612

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

#### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name James E. Thiem and Thyra L. Rauch

street & number 634 N. Blount Street telephone 919-832-1948

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27604

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Wake County, NC

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**Physical Description**

The 1916 Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood House occupies a tree-shaded lot on the southeast corner of Pace and North Blount streets near downtown Raleigh. The North Blount Street neighborhood is a locally-designated historic district comprised of homes dating from the mid-nineteenth through early-twentieth centuries. The 600 block where the house is located is a transition area between the downtown's state government complex/business center and surrounding urban residential neighborhoods. The Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood House is a distinctive and well-detailed, Prairie style-influenced structure. It is one of only two such houses in Raleigh. The other is the Dr. Z.M. Caviness House, located in the west Raleigh Cameron Park neighborhood. A low brick wall separates the yard of the Dr. Haywood House from the sidewalks on North Blount and Pace streets. The house is set close to the street, with a deep side garden; this arrangement enhances the urban nature of the property. The lot features a few remnants of early plantings and an original patio outside the sunporch. The current owners have added landscape features such as decorative fencing and a goldfish pond. A concrete driveway leads from Pace Street to a non-contributing (post-1945), gable-end garage constructed of sheet metal at the rear of the property.

The Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood House was constructed in 1916 as a double-pile, hipped roof residence with a two-bay wide, one-bay deep, one-story brick sun porch on the south elevation. The house was substantially enlarged and remodeled in 1928 with the addition of a two-story rear ell housing an upstairs bedroom and bathroom, a sleeping porch over the original sun porch, and a downstairs kitchen, pantry and half-bath. Renovations to the interior in 1928 included the conversion of the original dining room and kitchen into a library and dining room, respectively.

The hipped roof, covered in green tile and exhibiting ridge ornamentation, is pierced by shed dormers on the north, south, and west elevations and by two broad, flat interior chimneys. On the rear (east) elevation the original hip configuration of the roof was modified into a shingled gable end in 1928, when the rear ell was added.

The exterior of the house features dark red brick in a running bond, accentuated by recessed mortar joints. Concrete sills appear on all windows. The west (front) facade is dominated by a full-facade, one-story porch. Brick steps flanked by low brick piers with concrete caps lead onto

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the porch, where substantial brick columns, also with concrete caps, support the porch's shed roof. The roof is clad in standing seam metal. An arcaded brick balustrade with a cement cap encircles the porch and pergola-style exposed rafter tails decorate its eaves. A slightly different version of this detail decorates the deeply overhanging eaves of the house.

The two-bay, first-story facade features a well-detailed, off-centered entrance in the north bay. It is composed of a recessed-panel, single leaf door set in a molded architrave with corner blocks. Geometrically-patterned, multi-paned sidelights and a matching transom complete the composition. A triple window composed of one-over-one sash set in a plain surround with a concrete sill flanks the entrance to the south. The second story of this main elevation consists of four symmetrically-placed, one-over-one sash windows. A three-part window in the front shed dormer features narrow vertical lights.

The north elevation is asymmetrical, with one-over-one sash windows, one set of four coupled windows and a concrete water table at ground level. The rear (east) elevation features a small latticed porch enclosing the rear entry into the 1928 addition. The original rear wall of the main block of the house has a triple window sheltered by a shallow shed overhang with decorative rafters. The south facade is dominated by an enclosed, two-story, hipped-roof sun porch. The lower level is brick, with a band of four sets of paired multi-paned casement windows set in a wooden surround with a continuous concrete sill. A French door leads to a side patio in the alcove created by the porch and the south wall of the house. The upper level of the porch was enclosed with weatherboard and matching casements in 1928 to form a sleeping porch. The hip roof of the porch is clad in tile and is pierced by a frame box housing the mechanics for an interior "elevette" (elevator). The boxing is incorporated into the south shed dormer.

The main entrance of the Dr. Haywood House opens into a large, room-size foyer. This space is the focal point of the house. Here, a handsome stair rises along the north wall from a lower landing up to an intermediate landing, then turns upward to the second floor along the rear foyer wall. A door on the intermediate landing leads to a rear servants' staircase. Turned balusters, a molded handrail and simple, tapered round newel posts with caps characterize this wide, open-string stair. The wall beneath the stair is paneled and grained. Traditional Colonial Revival trim characterizes this space as well as the rest of the house, including deep, molded baseboards, simple molded door and window surrounds, stained and paneled doors, and wainscoting. Throughout the house, original and period light fixtures remain.

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Haywood, Dr. Hubert Benbury, House  
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A pair of handsome, paneled pocket doors open into the parlor, south of the foyer. A Colonial Revival mantel, featuring a flat entablature with reeding and beading and two half columns, is the focal point of the south parlor wall. Applied molding is used to create various vertical and horizontal "panels" on the plaster walls. A set of French doors to the left of the fireplace lead out onto the original sun porch. Casement windows, scored concrete block floors, brick walls, and a narrow-board ceiling characterize this simple room. An interesting feature is the one-person elevette. This was installed sometime after 1928.

Another set of original pocket doors open from the east wall of the parlor into the library, which was originally the dining room. A large, one-over-one sash window flanked by two smaller ones is set in a deep ledge with a paneled recess in the east wall. Wall moldings create a slightly different paneled effect than that in the parlor. Built-in bookcases and shelves on the east and south dining room walls were added later, perhaps in 1928. Two single doors are found on the north wall; one opens to the very short and narrow "hall" behind the foyer. This hall contains a 1928 half-bath, a closet and access to rear stairs. The other library door opens into the current dining room that was formerly the kitchen. This is the most elaborately finished room in the house and dates to the 1928 renovation. It exhibits the popular traditional Colonial features of the period, including an arched, built-in china cupboard with divided light glass doors; recessed-paneled wainscoting below a molded chairrail; an arched doorway with paneled recesses and a keystone, and a deep molded cornice.

The rear ell, constructed in 1928, contains a modern breakfast nook (formerly the butler's pantry) with original built-in overhead cabinets. The adjoining kitchen was remodeled in 1990, but retains some original cabinetry as well. Access to the exterior porch and to the full basement is through a single door in the south kitchen wall.

The second floor features four bedrooms and three baths arranged around a center hall, all retaining simple original finishes. The master bedroom features a fireplace with a vernacular Colonial Revival mantel. Its closet and bath, formerly an infant's room, were remodeled in 1990. This change is the only significant alteration to the interior of the second floor. A frame sleeping porch, above the original sunroom, was added in 1928 and is accessed from the south side bedrooms. A set of stairs from the upstairs hall leads to a large, finished attic. This space formerly served as servants' quarters.

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Haywood, Dr. Hubert Benbury, House  
Wake County, NC

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## Statement of Significance

### Summary

The Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood House is significant as a substantial, well-detailed early-twentieth century brick house illustrating exterior characteristics of Prairie style architecture. It is one of only two houses surviving in Raleigh which are identified with this style, the other being the Dr. Z.M. Caviness House, located on Hillsborough Street in the Cameron Park neighborhood. The Haywood residence was built in 1916 by prominent local builder Howard K. Satterfield for Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood, a Raleigh physician. The Haywood family was well-known throughout North Carolina during the nineteenth and into the twentieth century as esteemed medical practitioners. Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood practiced medicine in Raleigh for nearly fifty years in various public and private capacities. The house, occupying a corner lot on Raleigh's premiere mid-nineteenth through early-twentieth century residential boulevard, was significantly expanded by the Haywoods in 1928 and today retains its historic integrity.

### Architectural Context

The Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood House is an impressive early -twentieth century brick residence exhibiting exterior characteristics of the Prairie style of architecture. The Prairie style was developed just after the turn of the twentieth century by a creative group of Chicago architects led by Frank Lloyd Wright. The "Chicago School," as the group became known, sought a way to distinguish the basic boxy house form popular in the early twentieth century (McAlester, p. 440). The Prairie style is noted for its emphasis on horizontality, the minimal use of detailing, low-pitched roofs with wide overhangs, massive porch piers on spacious porches, earth-toned materials, and contrasting trim.

The finest examples of the style are concentrated in the midwest, though vernacular versions became widespread through patternbooks and magazines. The style was popular nationally, though short-lived. It had faded from fashion soon after World War I (McAlester, p. 440). In Raleigh, however, the style was extremely rare. Only a few houses were built exhibiting characteristics of the style; all but two are gone. The Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood House (1916) and the Dr. Z.M. Caviness House (1916), at 1804 Hillsborough Street, are the only

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survivors. Of the two, the Dr. Caviness House embodies a more full-blown interpretation of the style, though only on its exterior. There, orange brick with red mortar, wide eaves, a spacious open porch, contrasting concrete trim, and a feeling of solidity clearly bespeak the Prairie style. Its interior, however, does not carry the style; it is fully executed in traditional Colonial Revival finishes. The Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood House shares common exterior characteristics with the Caviness House. Its low-pitched hip roof, massive brick porch supports and restrained concrete trim are identifiable Prairie style traits. However, like the Dr. Caviness House, the interior of the Haywood House is fully Colonial Revival.

The builder of the Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood House was Howard K. Satterfield (1877-1944). Satterfield graduated from Purdue University with a B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1904. In 1908 he came to Raleigh to chair the Department of Mechanical Engineering at North Carolina State College. While in that position he solicited private construction commissions on a part-time basis. It was during this period as a college professor that Satterfield undertook the Haywood's project, making their house one of Satterfield's early endeavors in Raleigh. Satterfield resigned from his teaching position in 1920 after local builders protested and requested that professors be prohibited from accepting outside contracts. He established his own building practice and, over the course of eleven years, was involved in over 175 construction and remodeling jobs in Raleigh and eastern North Carolina (Brown notes, n.p.).

Satterfield specialized in custom residential work and utilized patternbooks and sketches, especially early in his building career. He later also worked from architectural drawings (Brown notes, n.p.). The Haywood family maintains that Dr. Haywood's house was copied from a house in Mrs. Haywood's hometown of Harrisonburg, Virginia (Thiem interview, 1991). However, as a mechanical engineer Mr. Satterfield would certainly have been familiar with popular architectural styles, thus producing the apparently unique Prairie-influenced house he built for the Haywood family. Satterfield primarily built picturesque bungalows and Georgian Revival houses in Raleigh, such as the Nell Battle Lewis House (St. Mary's Street) and the Josephus Daniels House (Caswell Street).

Howard Satterfield returned to teaching at North Carolina State when the Depression began and also worked for federal relief programs. He died in 1944 (Bishir, et al., p. 313).

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### Historical Background

Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood (30 Dec. 1883 - 20 Aug. 1961) was the son of Hubert and Emily Benbury Haywood and a member of a distinguished family of medical practitioners in North Carolina. His great uncle, Fabius Julius Haywood, his grandfather Edmund Burke Haywood, his father Hubert Haywood, and his son Hubert B. Haywood, Jr., were all eminent physicians in Raleigh (Powell, Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, p. 86). Hubert Benbury Haywood received his early education in Raleigh and graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1905. He received his M.D. Degree in 1909 from the University of Pennsylvania and continued with post-graduate work at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland in 1914. While there, World War I broke out and Dr. Haywood returned to Raleigh to begin his medical practice.

Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood's illustrious medical career would span nearly fifty years, beginning in 1915 with his post as Physician for North Carolina State College; he held this position until 1920. He also served as College Physician for the State School for the Blind from 1922-1952; for Peace College between 1921 and 1957; and Saint Mary's College from 1924 until 1952. Dr. Haywood was Medical Director of State Capital Life Insurance Company from 1938 until 1956 and Medical Consultant to Dix Hill Insane Asylum, 1921-1952. He served in various capacities with the North Carolina State Board of Health between 1933 and 1956 and taught at Wake Forest College Medical School. In 1918 much of the population of North Carolina was affected by a critical Spanish influenza epidemic; Dr. Haywood diagnosed the first case in Raleigh and was later placed in charge of caring for hundreds of sick soldiers from Camp Polk., located outside Raleigh. Dr. Haywood's service during World War II as Chairman of the Procurement and Assignment Services for Physicians of the State of North Carolina earned him a citation from President Harry Truman. He was active in state and local Medical Societies and served as Chief of Staff of Rex Hospital (Haywood, p. 46 and p. 76).

Hubert Benbury Haywood married Marguerite Lynn Manor of Harrisonburg, Virginia in October, 1915. The newlyweds lived at the Greystone Apartments, located on the northwest corner of Blount and Pace streets in Raleigh. In February, 1916, Marguerite purchased a lot on the southeast corner of North Blount and Pace streets from G.M. Harden for \$1,000 (Wake County Deeds, Book 305, p. 42). It was upon this lot that the couple began construction of their house in early 1916. Howard K. Satterfield, a professor of Mechanical Engineering at North Carolina State, was employed as builder.

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The Haywood's house was more than likely completed in late 1916 or very early in 1917. An inscription found during renovations in 1990 on the back of a mantel read, "Fit for a king, December 1916" (Thiem interview, 1991). The family soon moved in with their first child, Hubert Benbury Haywood, Jr., born on September 9, 1916). Two years later their daughter, Shirley Benbury Haywood, was born. In March of 1918, the Haywoods expanded their property by purchasing the lot next door from Mary Stronach and J.O. Jones for \$100.00 (Wake County Deeds, Book 324, Page 380).

On September 12, 1928 Dr. Haywood was issued a building permit to enlarge his Blount Street home (Raleigh Times, n.p.). A substantial two-story rear addition was built, which housed an upstairs bedroom and bath and, downstairs, a kitchen and pantry. Also included in the project were a second floor sleeping porch over the original south-side sunroom, a half-bath downstairs beneath the stairs, and the conversion of the original kitchen and dining room into a dining room and library, respectively. The family tells the story of how Dr. Haywood's patients would sometimes come to the house at mealtime and sit in the parlor while the family ate. Mrs. Haywood grew tired of being watched this way and decided to move the dining room to the other side of the house (Thiem interview, 1991).

Dr. Haywood retired from active practice in 1953 but continued his civic and charitable work and professional associations. His love of genealogy led him in 1956 to publish his Sketch of the Haywood Family in North Carolina (Powell, Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, p. 86). Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood died on August 20, 1961. An editorial in the local newspaper hailed him as a revered physician who "brought modern medicine to North Carolina," an outstanding citizen and a beloved gentleman (News and Observer, n.p.). The family continued to occupy the house until around 1968, when it was acquired by Charles Holland. He sold it in 1990 to the current owners, James E. Thiem, III and Thyra Lynne Rauch. Marguerite Haywood passed away in 1974; her son, Hubert Benbury Haywood, Jr., also a Raleigh physician, died in 1994. Shirley Haywood Alexander continues to reside in Raleigh.

Thiem and Rauch undertook an extensive but sympathetic renovation of the then-neglected house in 1990. As a result of the project, the house is once again an imposing and important part of the historic landscape of North Blount Street.

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Haywood, Hubert Benbury. Sketch of the Haywood Family of North Carolina. 1956.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988.

News and Observer. "Dr. Hubert Haywood." August 22, 1961.

Powell, William S. North Carolina Lives; The Tar Heel Who's Who, 1962. Hopkinsville, Kentucky: Historical Records Association, 1962.

Powell, William S. Dictionary of North Carolina Bibliography, Vol III. Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1988.

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Wake County Deeds, Books 305 and 324.

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Wake County, NC

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### Geographical Data

#### Boundary Description

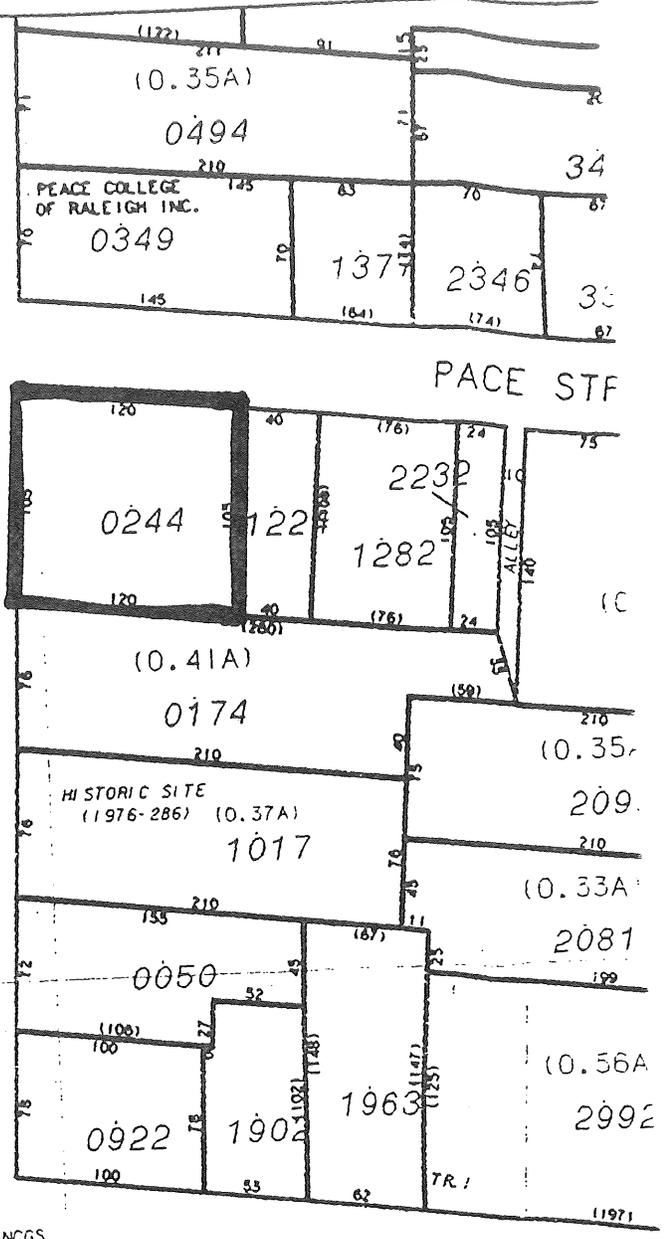
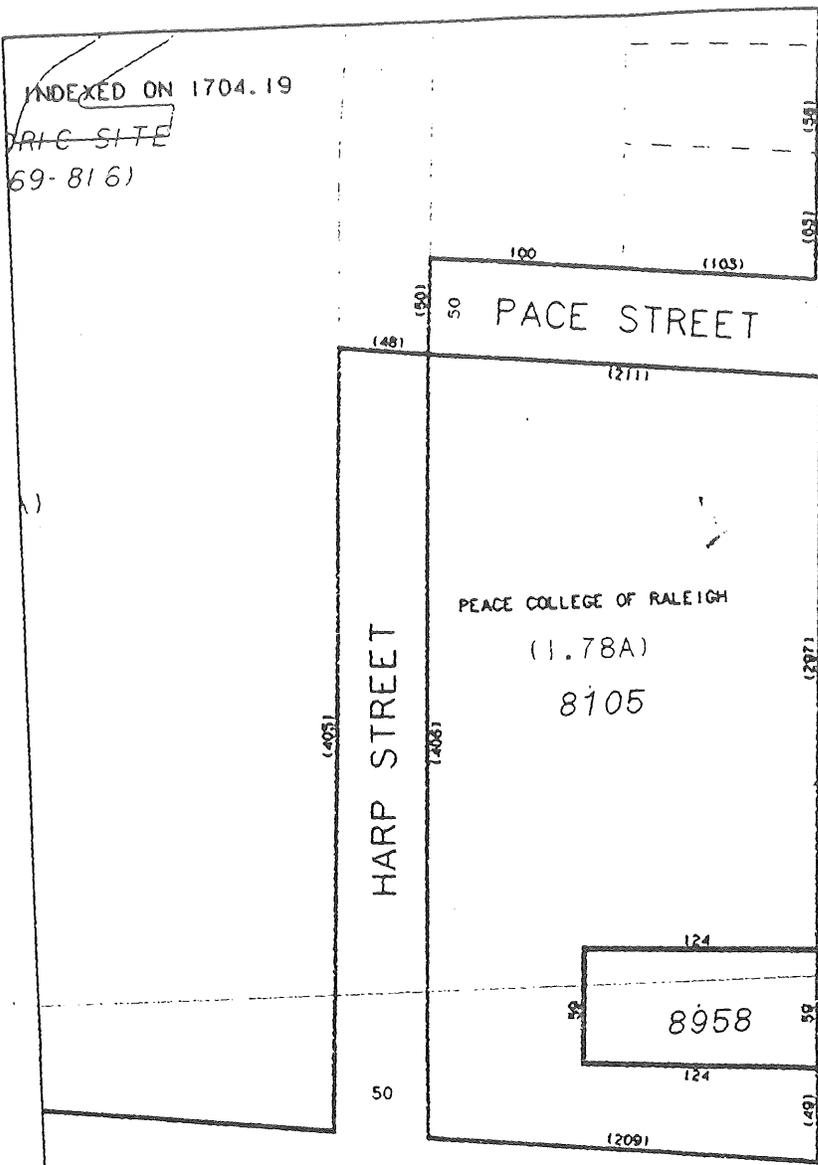
The boundary of the nominated .29 acre parcel is shown on the attached tax map (Map #1704.20) as Lot # 0244, outlined in solid black.

#### Boundary Justification

The nominated parcel contains the property historically associated with the Dr. Hubert Benbury Haywood House.

INDEXED ON 1704.19

TRIC SITE  
69-816)



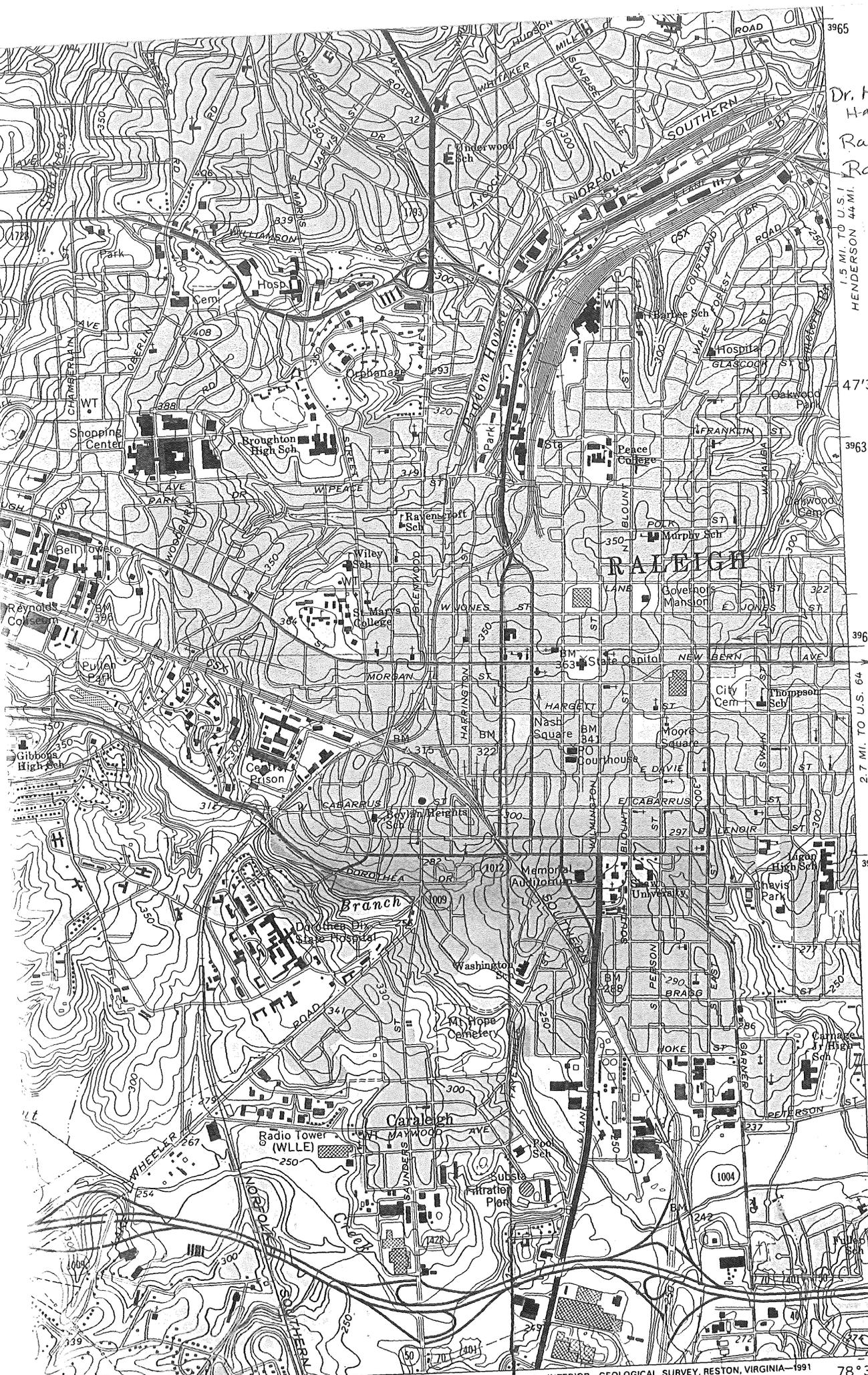
DR. HUBERT BENBURY HAYWOOD HOUSE  
WAKE COUNTY, NC

scale 1" = 100'



THE STATE OF  
NORTH CAROLINA  
(4.71A)

SR 2299



Dr. Hubert Benbury  
 Haywood House  
 Raleigh, Wake Co, NC  
 Raleigh West Quad  
 Zone 17  
 N 3962880  
 E 713640

1.5 MI. TO U.S. HENDERSON 44 MI.

47'30"

3963

3962

2.7 MI. TO U.S. 64

3961

3960

3959000m.N.

78° 35' 45"  
 78° 37' 30"

● INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1991  
 RALEIGH AIRPORT 1.1 MI. 714000m.E.  
 FAYETTEVILLE 57 MI.

40'

1712

