

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Julius I. Foust Building

and/or common Main (UNC-G)

2. Location

street & number 1000 W. Spring Garden St. at Campus Drive — not for publication

city, town Greensboro — vicinity of congressional district Sixth

state North Carolina code 37 county Guilford code 081

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Chancellor William E. Moran
State of North Carolina, Univ. of North Carolina - Greensboro

street & number Spring Garden Street

city, town Greensboro — vicinity of state North Carolina

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds

street & number 201 South Eugene Street (P. O. Box 3427)

city, town Greensboro state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

An Inventory of Historic Architecture,
title Greensboro, NC, Ruth Little-Stokes, et al. this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records Survey & Planning Branch, NC Division of Archives & History

city, town Raleigh state North Carolina

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 type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Julius I. Foust Building on the campus of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro is a four story, red brick and granite building with a heavy white cornice and hip roof. Facing Spring Garden Street across a small, old park, it is an arresting, if not beautiful example of collegiate Romanesque Revival. Built in pursuance of the Legislative Act of February 18, 1891, which created the institution now known as UNCG, the Foust Building has outlasted the other original building, Brick Dormitory, which burned in 1904. First known as Main, then the Administration Building, it was renamed in honor of the University's second president in 1960.

The architects, Epps and Hackett of Greensboro, originally designed a cubical block on a high basement with a hip roof, gables and dormers to light the rooms of the top floor which nestled there. In 1895, as the new building was finished, the main block was augmented by the addition of wings to the east and west. This provided a strong horizontal contrast to the vertical mass of the building which was emphasized by the main entry on the south side. Given focus and ceremonial importance by paired, polygonal towers with pyramidal caps which rise above the elaborate roof line, the entry is dramatic. Granite steps approach three arched openings, the central one higher and wider than those on each side. The arches, piers and voussoirs are rusticated granite. The spandrels are filled with a diapered pattern of brick and granite. Above is a five-bay loggia whose arches are brick on granite piers with granite keystones and capitals. Above the loggia is a blank recessed panel, then a deep molded white painted cornice. Between the open third story stages of the towers are small white conical roofed dormers which flank a Palladian windowed gable.

The tower fenestration sets the pattern for the rest of the building: paired double hung, single light sashes alternate with single windows of the same kind. On the first floor the windows have flat granite lintels and sills which are continued to form a decorative beltcourse. On the second floor the arched windows have granite imposts and keystones. The open third stage of the towers has paired arched openings in the center and single ones on its sides, again using granite as decoration.

This grand entry sets the tone of the entire building; the window treatment on the original cube and the wings conform to the pattern established in the fenestration of the towers--flat headed windows on the first floor, arches on the second.

The granite, red brick and white trim is used to create a rugged, monumental, powerful mass which is nevertheless humane and pleasant. In particular, brick details are used to enliven the walls and emphasize the division into two principle stories. A decorative belt course of brick dentils links the window heads of the first floor while a sawtooth course of brick connects the window heads of the second. This also serves to unify the central massive block with its wings.

The other notable exterior feature of Foust is the rich proliferation of roof forms. The simple hip roofs of the central block and wings are enlivened by a variety of dormers and gables filled with palladian windows which not only supply light but also evoke associations with the Colonial and Queen Anne Revivals. Sculpted brick chimneys complete the eclectic ensemble so characteristic of this period of collegiate building.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCARS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 1

Foust has had major interior alterations which attest to its long life as a much used building. The original program required "a president's office, with six large recitation rooms and retiring rooms for teachers and pupils". In the second story there were to be "four large recitation rooms, a chapel, 55 x 60, (and) . . .two handsome library rooms. . ." Essentially nothing remains of this program and the interior of Foust was undergoing yet another renovation at the time of this study. The only area that remains something of the original detail is the entrance hall where panels, pilasters and a decorative frieze accented by plaques of female figures in low relief remind one of the freedom with which the architects combined elements from the Romanesque with those of the classical.

The significance of Foust lies equally in its importance as the only architectural reminder of the late 19th century origins of this institution and as an example of the rich eclecticism of campus design in this state prior to the wholehearted revival of pseudo-Georgian forms which has characterized the architecture of the state's campuses since the early 20th century, except in instances of a devotion to pure utility.

FOOTNOTE:

¹Richard C. Bardolph. "A Historic Site." Alumni Quarterly (University of North Carolina at Greensboro), Spring, 1979, inside front cover. This is the source for all subsequent information in the description.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1891-92 **Builder/Architect** Epps and Hackett

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Julius I. Foust Building on the campus of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro is one of the two original buildings that stood when the first state supported school for white women, The Normal and Industrial School for Women, opened its doors in 1892. Like the Brick Dormitory which stood beside it (burned 1904) Foust is a bold example of eclectic campus design in the late 19th century in North Carolina. The architects, Epps and Hackett, combined Richardsonian Romanesque with Colonial Revival elements to provide an administration and classroom building. It was then and still is a visual symbol of the school as well as being an architectural artifact of significance for the history of campus building in this state.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. The Julius I. Foust Building is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is the only surviving building of the original Normal and Industrial College for Women, founded in 1891 and the first institution of higher education for white women supported by the State of North Carolina.
- B. The first president of the Normal was Charles Duncan McIver who not only was responsible in part for the establishment of the school but who contributed to the development of public education in North Carolina. The building and the school are associated with the life of Charles Duncan McIver who is significant in the past of North Carolina.
- C. Foust Building embodies the distinctive characteristics of Romanesque Revival collegiate design of the late 19th century of which there are few examples of equal quality in North Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS, use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

Page 1

In 1891 the General Assembly of North Carolina passed legislation that provided for the creation of ". . . a normal and industrial school for white girls."¹ This was not the first normal established in North Carolina. Two normals for colored males and females preceded the creation of this school and their very existence provided a strong argument for the creation of a normal for white women. Those who supported this idea--McIver, Alderman, Aycock--argued that if the state could support education for colored males and females it had an equal duty to provide an educational opportunity for white women.² Thus the normal for white women is symbolic of at least two kinds of segregation: that by race and by sex. It is also symbolic of the struggle by responsible citizens of the state to raise North Carolina from the quagmire of depression and ignorance that followed the Civil War. As Virginia T. Lathrop writes in her book, Educate a Woman:

The establishment of the college in 1891-92 was not the result of one man's effort and ambition, but was the culmination of the visions and work of several men; it was the outgrowth of existent conditions not only in North Carolina, but in the South and the nation. The woman's movement of the nineteenth century; the spread of public education; the social, economic and political upheaval in the United States resulting from the Civil War; the reconstruction in the South, and North Carolina's determination to bury its tragedy and to rebuild on a firm foundation of education--all of these contributed to the establishment of North Carolina's first state institution for the higher education of (white) women.³

Among the several men who led this struggle were Charles Duncan McIver, Edwin A. Alderman and Charles B. Aycock. Their desire to enhance, increase and promote good education for all North Carolinians began in the 1880's. McIver and Alderman traveled the state teaching in Summer Institutes for teachers and promoting their ideas. Supported by the Teachers' Assembly and the Farmers' Alliance they had to combat the ideas that women should not be educated, that if educated it was the responsibility of the church and that taxpayer's money should not be used for education generally and the education of white women specifically. The "Normal" was among their first successes; the power of their reforming spirit was reflected in the 1900 election of Charles B. Aycock, the "Educational Governor".⁴

The "Normal" was also the specific goal of Charles Duncan McIver who believed that well-educated and trained women would remove the stain of ignorance that spread across the state. For those who attended the school, the statement attributed to McIver: "Educate a man and you educate an individual; educate a woman and you educate a family," clearly stated the purposeful thinking that inaugurated the school and guided its development into an institution of higher learning that has always embraced more than simply the training of teachers.⁵ As Walter H. Page said at McIver's death:

But the building and development of a great college for the training of women (and by the training of women, lifting up of the whole people) was dearer to him than all other aims in life; and he never hesitated.⁶

According to the law creating the school, it was to be located ". . . at some suitable

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Significance

Item number 8

Page 2

place where the citizens thereof shall furnish the necessary buildings or money sufficient to erect them." Greensboro offered \$30,000.00 and ten acres of land inside the corporate city limits. In October, 1892, Charles D. McIver, its first president, welcomed the first students to the State Normal and Industrial. The present Foust Building and the Brick Dormitory (destroyed by fire in 1904) constituted the physical plant of the institution.⁷

Foust Building served as the seat of administration, contained lecture halls and classrooms, library and auditorium of the school. As the campus grew more and more activities were removed from "Main", as it was called, until it housed only the administration of the campus. It still serves that purpose today only there is another administration building as well.⁸

McIver died in 1906. Julius I. Foust, for whom the building was renamed in 1960, followed McIver as president and served until 1934. Under his tenure, as under that of McIver, the campus increased in physical plant as the enrollment grew.⁹

In 1919 the Normal became North Carolina College for Women. Following the Brookings Report of 1930 which led to the creation of the Consolidated University in 1931 the school was renamed Woman's College of the University of North Carolina in 1932. In 1963, with the reorganization of the Consolidated University Woman's College opened its doors to men and the school became the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. According to figures published by the University in 1979 it had over 50,000 living alumni.¹⁰ By then segregation by race was over but many women graduates would argue that only then did discrimination by sex begin to be overcome in the treatment of the institution.

As the premier institution of higher learning for white women in North Carolina the school has historical significance which has yet to be adequately studied and measured in terms of its impact on the development of education and the women's movement in this state.¹¹ As a symbol of the historic struggle by leaders of the state for the education of women it is of significance equal to that of other branches of the University.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Hugh T. Lefler, History of North Carolina, 4 vols. New York: 1956 vol. II, p. 655.
2. Holder, Rose, McIver of North Carolina, Chapel Hill: 1957, pp. 72-109.
3. Virginia T. Lathrop, Educate a Woman: Fifty Years at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill: 1942, p. vii.
4. Lathrop, Educate a Woman, see also Lefler, vol. II, p. 655, pp. 719-20, and Holder, McIver, pp. 72-109.
5. Holder, McIver, p. 195.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8 Page 3

6. S. A. Ashe, S. B. Weeks, C. L. Van Noppen, eds. Biographical History of North Carolina, 10 vols., Greensboro: 1906. vol. V, p. 229.
7. Richard C. Bardolph, "A Historic Site", Alumni Quarterly (University of North Carolina at Greensboro) Spring, 1979. Inside front cover.
8. Bardolph, "Site".
9. Bardolph, "Site".
10. "The University of North Carolina at Greensboro", pamphlet distributed by the University. Greensboro, 1979. No page numbers.
11. Interview with Dr. Richard Bardolph, former Chairman of the Department of History, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, September, 1979. No systematic, thorough, scholarly study exists concerning the college, its graduates and their impact on North Carolina.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Ashe, S. A., S. B. Weeks, C. L. Van Noppen. Biographical History of North Carolina.
10 vols. Greensboro: 1906.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Greensboro, N.C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	7	6	0	7	3	4	0	3	9	9	1	8	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

The building and the ground on which it stands which forms a parallelogram of less than one acre bounded on the south by the drive which parallels the facade of Foust, on the west by Campus Drive, on the east by a parking lot and on the north by the sidewalk that runs parallel to the north face of the building.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charlotte V. Brown, Architectural Cousultant

Survey and Planning Branch

organization Archelogy & Historic Preservation Section date June, 1980

N.C. Division of Archives & History

street & number 109 E. Jones Street telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state NC 27611

12. 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date July 10, 1980

For HCRS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Bibliographical References Item number 9

Page 1

Bardolph, Richard, "A Historic Site", Alumni Quarterly (University of North Carolina at Greensboro), Spring, 1979.

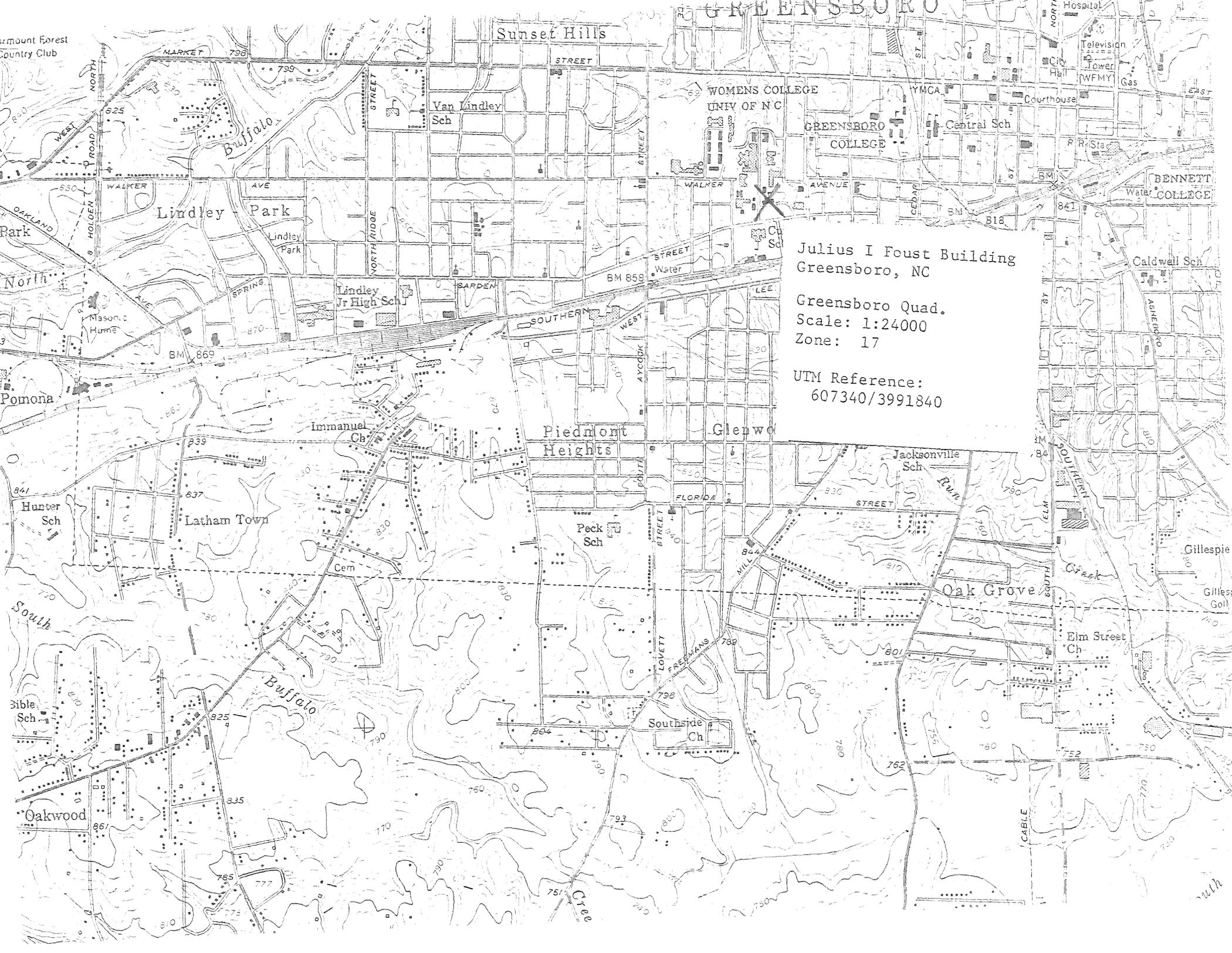
Holder, Rose Howell. McIver of North Carolina. Chapel Hill: 1957.

Lathrop, Virginia Terrell. Educate a Woman: Fifty Years at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Chapel Hill: 1942.

Lefler, Hugh T. History of North Carolina. 4 vols. New York: 1956.

Smith, William C., Viola Boddie, Mary S. Sharpe, eds. Charles Duncan McIver, Memorial Volume. Greensboro: 1906(?).

"University of North Carolina at Greensboro". Pamphlet. Greensboro, nd.



Sunset Hills

WOMENS COLLEGE
UNIV OF N C

GREENSBORO
COLLEGE

Lindley Park

Piedmont
Heights

Glenwo

Julius I Foust Building
Greensboro, NC

Greensboro Quad.
Scale: 1:24000
Zone: 17

UTM Reference:
607340/3991840

Mount Forest
Country Club

City Hall
Hospital
Gas

Park

North

Pomona

South

Bible Sch

Oakwood

BENNETT
COLLEGE

Caldwell Sch

Gillespie

Gillespie
Golf

Elm Street
Ch

Cree

with

