



Raleigh

MEMO

TO: Marchell Adams-David, City Manager

FROM: Tania Georgiou Tully, Senior Preservation Planner

CC: City Clerk

DEPARTMENT: Planning and Development

DATE: December 15, 2020

SUBJECT: Raleigh Historic Landmark Designation Public Hearing

Introduction

The Raleigh Historic Development Commission (RHDC) has received one request to rename an existing Raleigh Historic Landmark:

- Hubert & Marguerite Haywood House, 634 N Blount Street

and an application to remove Raleigh Historic Landmark designation:

- Josephus Daniels House, 1520 Caswell Street

The RHDC reviewed the applications on October 20, 2020. The Commission voted to recommend approval of the Haywood House name change and to defer a recommendation on the Daniels House until after the public hearing.

At its meeting on November 17, 2020 the City Council authorized this joint public hearing with the RHDC and referred the applications to the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, Office of Archives and History, as provided under the provisions of G.S. 160A-400.6 and Unified Development Ordinance section 10.2.16.C.2. A copy of the state's analysis and recommendations for each of the properties will be provided at the hearing.

Recommendation

Refer the applications back to the RHDC to consider the state's recommendations and any additional information received during the public hearing.

If referred, the RHDC will return to the February 2 City Council meeting to make final recommendations on the proposed designation changes. Draft ordinances consistent with their recommendations will be presented at that time. In the past, the Council has voted immediately thereafter to take action on the ordinances.

Municipal Building
222 West Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

One Exchange Plaza
1 Exchange Plaza,
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

City of Raleigh
Post Office Box 590 • Raleigh
North Carolina 27602-0590
(Mailing Address)

Raleigh Department of City Planning
One Exchange Plaza
3rd floor
Raleigh, NC 27602
919-516-2626

www.raleighnc.gov/planning

Fee	_____
Amt Paid	_____
Check #	_____
Rec'd Date:	_____
Rec'd By:	_____
Completion Date:	_____

(Processing Fee: \$266.00 - valid until June 30, 2011 - Checks payable to the City of Raleigh.)

RALEIGH HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION

This application initiates consideration of a property for designation as a Raleigh Historic Landmark by the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (RHDC) and the Raleigh City Council. It enables evaluation of the resource to determine if it qualifies for designation. The evaluation is made by the Research Committee of the RHDC, which makes its recommendation to the full commission which in turn makes its recommendation to the City Council. Procedures for administration by the RHDC are outlined in the Raleigh City Code, Section 10-1053.

Please type if possible. Use 8-1/2" x 11" paper for supporting documentation and if additional space is needed. All materials submitted become the property of the RHDC and cannot be returned. Return completed application to the RHDC office at One Exchange Plaza, Suite 300, Raleigh or mail to:

Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
PO Box 829 Century Station
Raleigh, NC 27602

1. Name of Property (if historic name is unknown, give current name or street address):

Historic Name: Josephus Daniels House
Current Name: Masonic Temple of Raleigh

2. Location:

Street Address: 1520 Caswell Street
NC PIN No.: 1704466069
(Can be obtained from <http://imaps.co.wake.nc.us/imaps/>)

3. Legal Owner of Property (If more than one, list primary contact):

Name: Masonic Temple of Raleigh
Address: 1520 Caswell Street
City: Raleigh State: NC Zip: 27608-2310
Telephone No: (n/a) ()-() Fax No. (n/a) ()-()
E-Mail: n/a

4. Applicant/Contact Person (If other than owner):

Name: Scott Murray Land Planning, Inc. - Scott Murray
Address: P.O. Box 6474
City: Raleigh State: NC Zip: 27628
Telephone No: (252) (213)-(9501) Fax No. (n/a) ()-()
E-Mail: smurray@stmlandplan.com

5. General Data/Site Information:

Date of Construction and major additions/alterations: 1921-23 Main House constructed; 1956-58 large auditorium on Glenwood Ave.

Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings: 1 garage carriage house – stone & wood; 1 brick shed constructed 1986

Approximate lot size or acreage: 3.92 ac

Architect, builder, carpenter, and/or mason: Lincoln Rogers – Possible Consulting Architect; Howard E. Satterfield, builder

Original Use: residence

Present Use: club

6. Classification:

A. Category (check all that apply):

Building(s) ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒

B. Ownership

Private ☒

Public ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ Federal ☐

C. Number of contributing and non-contributing resources on the property:

	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	2	
Structures		
Objects		

D. Previous field documentation (when and by whom):

"Report on the Josephus Daniels House and Grounds 1920 – Present", Circa, Inc. July 2005
 "Josephus Daniels House - Additional Information Regarding the Site" Edwards-Pittman July 29, 2005
 "Wakestone Report on the Josephus House and Grounds – 1920 – Present", Circa, Inc. July 2005
 "Wakestone (The masonic Tempe of Raleigh) Alternative Analysis of Site Integrity", Longleaf Historic Resources, August 1, 2005

E. National Register of Historic Places Status:

Check One: Listed as National Historic Landmark

Entered ☒ X Date: 1976 Nominated ☐

Determined Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> Date:	Determined Not Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> Date:
Nomination Not Requested <input type="checkbox"/>	Removed <input type="checkbox"/> Date:
Significant changes in integrity since listing should be noted in section 10.C. below.	

7. Reason for Request: **Delisting as a Raleigh Historic Landmark. Original Listing 1990**

8. Is the property income producing? Yes ☐ No **X**

9. Are any interior spaces being included for designation? Yes ☐ No **N/A**

10. Supporting Documentation (Attach to application on separate sheets. Please type or print):

A. Photographs/Slides: **N/A ON RECORD**

At least *two sets of current exterior archival-grade photographic prints* (minimum print size 5"x7") of all facades of the building and at least one photo of all other contributing and non-contributing resources. If interior spaces of the property are being considered for designation, please include two sets of photos for these features. Prints may be created by using archival-grade black and white film photography and processing or digital photography. The minimum standard for a digital print is 5x7 at a resolution of 300 pixels per inch (ppi). This translates into a pixel dimension of 1950 x 1350. Digital images must be printed with an acceptable ink and paper combination as determined by the National Park Service Go to: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/photopolicy/index.htm>. All photographs must be labeled with the name of the structure, address and date the photograph was taken with pencil or archival-approved photo pen. In addition to prints, all digital images should be submitted on a CD-R in TIF format. Any additional exterior or interior views and views of other structures on the property (color, black and white, or slides) will be helpful.

B. Boundary Map: **ATTACHED**

Please include a map showing the location of the property. A sketch map is acceptable, but please note street names and number. Any other structures on the property should also be shown. Please include a "North" arrow. Map should be no larger than 11" x 17". A tax map with boundaries marked is preferred, which can be found at: <http://imaps.co.wake.nc.us/imaps/>.

C. Architectural Significance: **N/A ON RECORD**

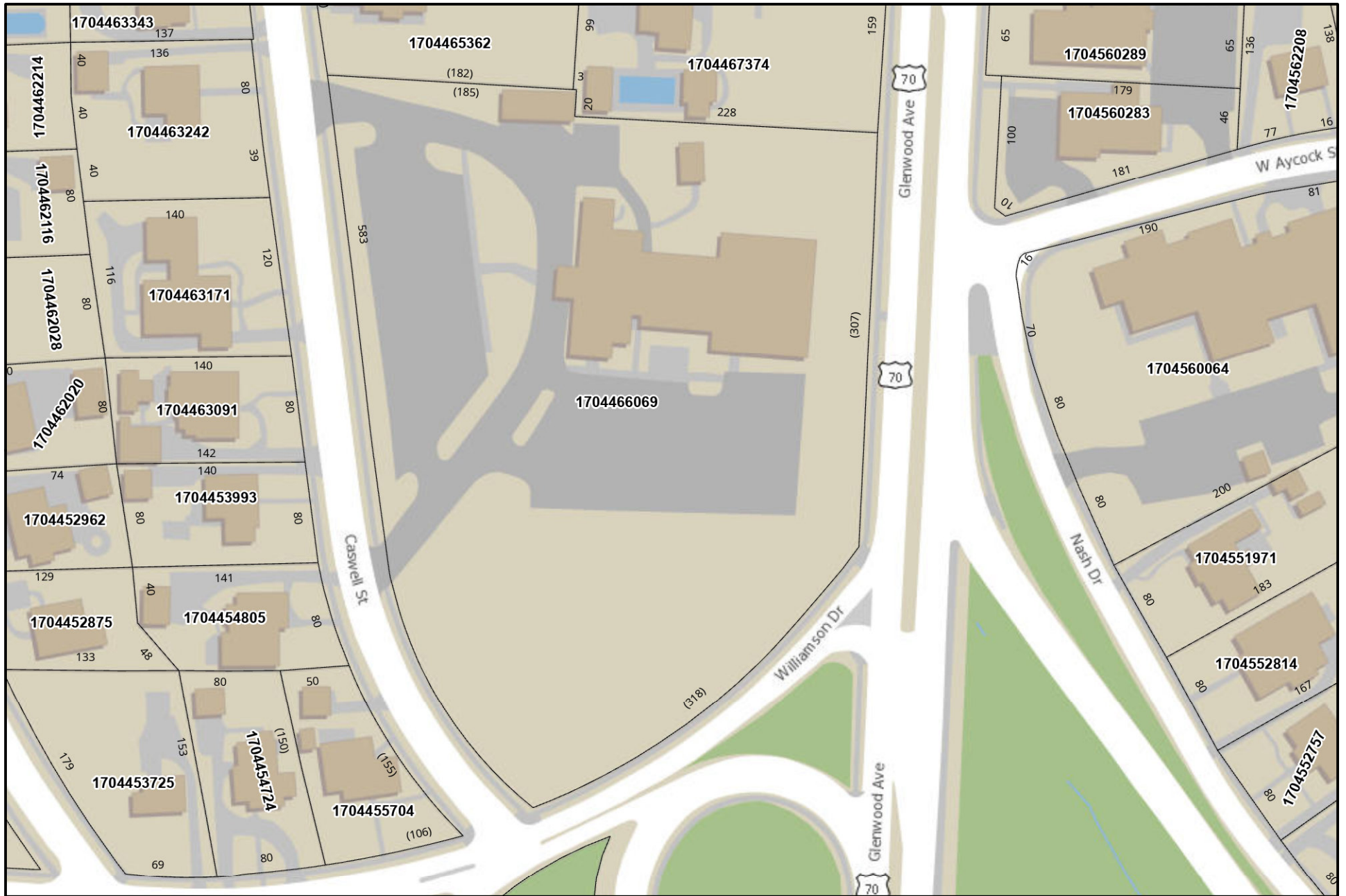
Describe the property, including exterior architectural features, additions, remodelings, and alterations. Also describe significant outbuildings and landscape features. If the owner is including interior features in the nomination for the purpose of design review protection; describe them in detail and note their locations. Include a statement regarding the architectural significance of the property.

D. Historic Significance: **N/A ON RECORD**

Note any significant events, people, and/or families associated with the property. Include all major owners. Note if the property has ever been recorded during a historic building survey by the City of Raleigh or by the NC State Historic Preservation Office. If so, who and when? (See application item 6.D.) Please include a bibliography of sources. Information regarding prior designations can be found by contacting the Survey and Planning Branch of the NC State Historic Preservation Office (NCSHPO) at 919-807-6570, 919-807-6573 or at: <http://www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us/spbranch.htm>.

E. Special Significance Summary: **ATTACHED**

Include a one to two paragraph summary of those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological, and/or cultural importance.



0 50 100 200 ft
1 inch = 100 feet

Disclaimer

iMaps makes every effort to produce and publish the most current and accurate information possible. However, the maps are produced for information purposes, and are **NOT** surveys. No warranties, expressed or implied, are provided for the data therein, its use, or its interpretation.

November 2, 2020

The Honorable Mary Ann Baldwin, Mayor
Members of the Raleigh City Council
PO Box 590
Raleigh, NC 27602

Mr. Nick Fountain, Chair
Members of the Raleigh Historic Development Commission
PO Box 829
Raleigh, NC 27602

Re: Masonic Temple of Raleigh – Request for Delisting as a Raleigh Historic Landmark | Responses to Comments and Concerns Voiced During the RHDC Meeting – October 20, 2020

We would like to thank the Commission for the time and thought given to our request and to offer some additional information on some of the concerns raised during the meeting.

1. History has occurred everywhere. Designation is where we intentionally choose to recognize and honor specific places of history. Designation is a value statement. Recent events have illuminated a broader understanding of systemic racism's effects. We are questioning: with this new understanding would we so honor this site today? Do the RHDC and the Raleigh City Council want to go on record as maintaining the honorific of the landmark designation, awarded not for architecture but because of the property's association with the personage of Josephus Daniels – a designation that celebrates his accomplishments won in large measure through his fomenting of white supremacy? We designate hallowed ground where tragedies occurred as vessels of memory. Daniels' legacy in white supremacy is certainly now having its reckoning as a tragic episode. But this site, and this designation, does not stand in the same way as a memorial of hallowed ground, to teach us lessons. It is a celebration of accomplishment. Is white supremacy the kind of accomplishment upon which the City of Raleigh wishes to officially confer recognition? What lesson does that convey?
2. We fully disclose the fact that the Masonic Temple of Raleigh has explored options for sale and for repurposing the property in the past and are continuing to do so. More recently it has become increasingly evident during this period of cultural reckoning that the racist legacy of Josephus Daniels has further burdened the property. Simply stated, ties to the Josephus Daniels' legacy presents a dark cloud over the Freemasons/Masonic Temple of Raleigh organization. This change in conditions was not precipitated by any action on the part of the Masons and the continued Historic Landmark Designation on this privately owned property diminishes the property's viability for future use under any scenario regardless of ownership.

3. The Historic Designation honoring Josephus Daniels presents a liability to the property owners and neighbors as civil protests and unrest continue to look for opportunities or venues where the voice of social injustice can attract attention.
4. The Masons are very sensitive to the Commission's mission to preserve Raleigh's historic resources and would like to explore alternative means to help do so while removing the honorific cloud of Josephus Daniel's legacy by delisting.
5. The SHPO Report and other documentation on file clearly states:

"The principal issue in making a determination of the level of significance concerns the integrity of the property and its present capacity, all or in part, to convey its historical associations with Josephus Daniels. The areas of significance claimed in the 1976 National Historic Landmark nomination for the Josephus Daniels House are military, politics/government, and communications, all of which are based on Daniels' life in public service and newspaper publishing. Significance was not claimed for architecture or landscape architecture."
[text underline added for emphasis]
6. Other documentation highlights the fact that constructing the home on its large parcel was a pinnacle statement by Josephus Daniels to emphasize his power and standing in Raleigh Society, achieved in part during the time he was extraordinarily vocal and effective in his efforts to suppress the rights of African-Americans.
7. We believe that any attempts to refocus the attention on the backstory leading up to this situation will only bring further attention to the property as a monument to this dark past and we ask that any such actions not be pursued.

We would like to amend our application by forwarding these responses to the Commission and appreciate your help in this request.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Scott T. Murray". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a prominent underline for the last name.

Scott T. Murray - ASLA

Cc Bill Price - Chairman Freemasons/Masonic Temple of Raleigh

Josephus Daniels House – 1520 Caswell St. Raleigh, NC

Local Historical Landmark Delisting

August 10, 2020

What we know.....

Historical Context

- A. Josephus Daniels Sr., Secretary of Navy 1913-1921 and a prominent business leader in Raleigh, commissioned to build the house which the family later moved into in 1923 [two years after his commission expired]. [1]:1
- B. Daniels did not reside at the Caswell St. property while he served as Secretary of the Navy.
- C. Daniels was a vehement white supremacist and segregationist and, along with Charles Aycock and Furnifold Simmons, was a leading perpetrator of the 1898 Wilmington insurrection. Daniels believed that *"the greatest folly and crime"* in U.S. history was giving Negroes the vote. [2]:37 He and his newspaper *"championed the white supremacy cause in frequent news reports, vigorously worded editorials, provocative letters, and vicious front page cartoons that called attention to what the newspaper called the horrors of 'negro rule.'"*[2]:38 Daniels argued that as long as African Americans had any political power, they would block progressive reforms. [3]:[incomplete short citation][page needed]



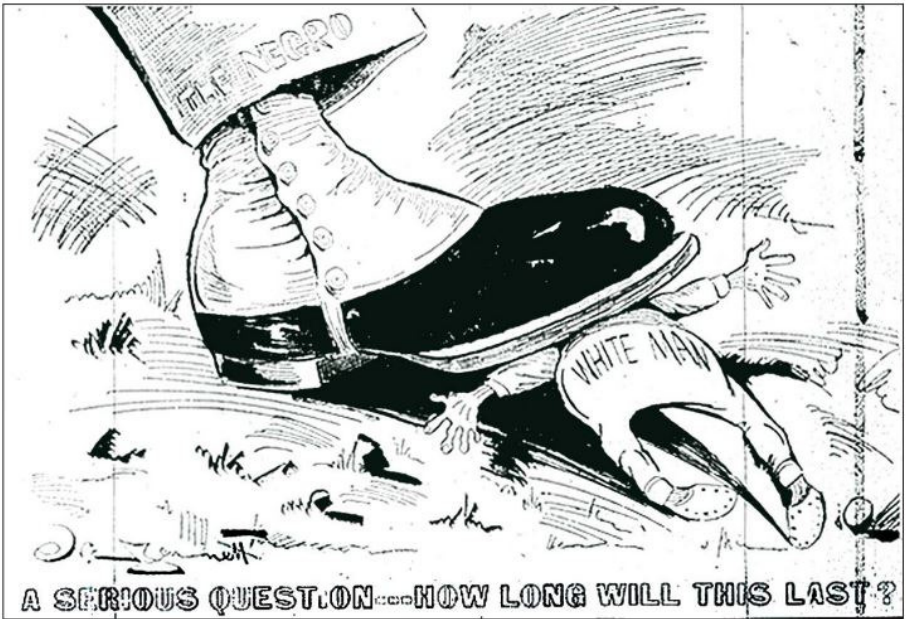
N&O cartoonist Norman Jennett penned caricatures of blacks.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER

Aware that a picture could be worth a thousand votes, Josephus Daniels engaged the services of cartoonist Norman Jennett to pen front-page caricatures of blacks. Jennett's masterpiece was a depiction of a huge vampire bat with "Negro rule" inscribed on its wings, and white women beneath its claws, with the caption "The Vampire That Hovers Over North Carolina." Other images included a large Negro foot with a white man pinned under it. The caption: "How Long Will This Last?"

Sensational headlines and accounts of supposed Negro crimes were Daniels' stock in trade: "Negro Control in Wilmington," "A Negro Insulted the Postmistress Because He Did Not Get A Letter," "Negroes Have Social Equality" and "Negro On A Train With Big Feet Behind White" were typical.

The News and Observer was one of many newspapers spreading anti-black propaganda. "The Anglo Saxon/A Great White Man's Rally," read a headline in the state's leading conservative paper, the Charlotte Daily Observer. It offered readers a



[4]:7 (News & Observer 1898 reprint)

He was highly influential in the state legislature's passage in 1900 of a suffrage amendment that effectively disenfranchised most blacks in the state, excluding them from the political system for decades until the late 20th century. They were also excluded from juries and subject to legal racial segregation. – [5]:1

D. Raleigh News and Observer

- In 1894, with the financial assistance of industrialist Julian S. Carr,[6] also a white supremacist, Daniels acquired a controlling interest in the Raleigh News & Observer, and left his federal position. Under his leadership, the paper was a strong advocate for the Democratic Party, which at the time was struggling to maintain its power in the state against a fusion of the Republicans and Populists.[7]
- According to Daniels in his autobiography, "*The News and Observer was relied upon to carry the Democratic message and to be the militant voice of White Supremacy, and it did not fail in what was expected.*" [8]:295 In the Findings of the Wilmington Race Riot Commission, Daniels is the only name mentioned as a cause of the Wilmington insurrection of 1898 [9]:1 According to historian Helen Edmonds, the paper "*led in a campaign of prejudice, bitterness, vilification, misrepresentation, and exaggeration to influence the emotions of the whites against the Negro.*" [9]:61 The result was the only successful coup d'état in American history, the overthrow of an elected government by force.[5]:1
- The Democratic "white supremacy" campaign led to Democratic victories in 1898 and 1900. Having regained control of the state legislature, the Democrats passed a suffrage amendment raising barriers to voter registration, which affected most African Americans in the state. The political exclusion was maintained into the late 1960s. [5]:1

Raleigh Historic Property Designation & National Register Nomination

- A. In 1976 the property was nominated as a National Historic Landmark, registered December 8, 1976.
- B. May 1, 1990 the Raleigh City Council approved an Ordinance designating Josephus Daniels House, 1520 Caswell St. a Historic Property.
- C. *"The contributions of Josephus Daniels to state and national history are thoroughly documented and are not in dispute [10]:1 He was arguably the most nationally prominent Raleigh citizen in the city's history. The size and spaciousness of his suburban estate befits his prominence. It is the very fact that the parcel is large, larger than any other in the most socially elite neighborhood in the city (E-P report, p.10), that conveys Daniels' historical presence as a prominent citizen." [11]:10*
- D. *"The principal issue in making a determination of the level of significance concerns the integrity of the property and its present capacity, all or in part, to convey its historical associations with Josephus Daniels." [10]:1 ... "Significance was not claimed for architecture or landscape architecture." [10]:2*

Today – A Long Overdue Change in Public Sentiment

- A. We submit that the recent change in public sentiment, one that is long overdue, reflects a change in values as expressed in the excerpts include below.
- B. **WECT News 6 Article June 17, 2020** - *"Every individual is remembered in the ways that's interpreted by your context. Our context of Josephus is colored by how well we knew him. We all have feet of clay. We all have things that we've done that are regrettable. The thing that we regret about his past is something that becomes increasingly indefensible as we look at what is happening in America and across the world. So we don't want to have a symbol of that as a part of our legacy in our service to North Carolina."* - **Frank Daniels III [12]**
- C. **Raleigh News & Observer Article by Kate Murphy dated July 29, 2020, UPDATED July 29, 2020** - *UNC-Chapel Hill is removing the names from three campus buildings that honor individuals who are tied to white supremacy and racism. A fourth building will keep its name, but signs will clarify which members of a family it honors. [13]*

The campus Board of Trustees voted Wednesday to remove the names of Charles B. Aycock, Julian S. Carr and Josephus Daniels from their respective buildings. The name of Thomas Ruffin Sr. will be stripped from that residence hall, but it will still honor his son, Thomas Ruffin Jr. [13]

These men "occupied high positions of influence and public trust" and used that power against Black people - according to the university's Commission on History, Race & A Way Forward, which made the recommendation to remove the names. [13]

“Together, they fought to disenfranchise Black men and to establish the regime of Jim Crow, which for more than half a century denied Black North Carolinians equal justice and the fundamental rights of citizenship,” the commission said in its resolution. [13]

“Aycock, Carr, Daniels and the elder Ruffin were not simply men of their times,” the commission’s resolution says. “Instead, they wielded power, wealth, and influence to define the historical moments in which they lived.”[13]

- D. **Karen Greene Braithwaite**, in her petition to Board Chairman Wake County Board of Education to rename Daniels Middle School, summarized *“As our nation reaches this tipping point in our history with race, we cannot allow the ghosts of white supremacy continue to be celebrated, and have the truth buried in misplaced nostalgia and denial.”* [14] The name was officially changed to Oberlin Middle School June 17, 2020.

Request of the Raleigh City Council and the Raleigh Historic Development Commission

We respectfully request that the Raleigh City Council and Historic Development Commission ‘delist’ the Josephus Daniels House as a Raleigh Historic Property.

Credits

- [1] "Josephus Daniels House," North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary, Copyright & Digital Scholarship Center, North Carolina State University Libraries, Raleigh, NC
- [2] Campbell, W. Joseph (1999). "'One of the Fine Figures of American Journalism': A Closer Look at Josephus Daniels of the Raleigh 'News and Observer'". *American Journalism*. **16** (4): 37–55
- [3] Craig, 1913
- [4]: Timothy B. Tyson, "The Ghosts of 1898 – *Wilmington's Race Riot and the Rise of White Supremacy* The News & Observer, (2006) Section H p. 7
- [5] Wikipedia, "Josephus Daniels", p.1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josephus_Daniels access on August 10, 2020.
- [6] Craig, Lee A. (2013). *Josephus Daniels: His Life and Times*. University of North Carolina Press. pp. 134–139.
- [7] Zogry, "Josephus Daniels," p. 303.
- [8] Josephus Daniels, *Josephus Daniels, Editor in Politics*, p. 295
- [9] 1898 Wilmington Race Riot Commission (2006). "[1898 Wilmington race riot report](#)". Research Branch, Office of Archives and History, [North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources](#). P. 1
- [10] Jeffery J. Crow-SHPO in a Letter to John N. Fountain, Chair Raleigh Historic Districts Commission p. 1-2
- [11] APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS – CERTIFIED RECORD 142-05-CA *Staff Comments, 9.31. (Reference to E-P-10 report unconfirmed)*
- [12] WECT 6 News June 17, 2020 at 10:17 AM EDT - Updated June 17 at 10:17 AM, <https://www.wect.com/2020/06/17/board-votes-rename-raleigh-middle-school-named-after-white-supremacist-with-ties-wilmington-massacre/> (no page given) accessed on August 10, 2020.
- [13] Kate Murphy, *These UNC dorms and academic buildings are no longer named after white supremacists*, The News and Observer, JULY 29, 2020 10:13 AM, UPDATED JULY 29, 2020 01:08 PM, <https://www.newsobserver.com/news/local/education/article244542652.html> accessed on August 10, 2020.
- [14] Karen Greene Braithwaite, in her petition to Board Chairman Wake County Board of Education to rename Daniels Middle School, <https://www.change.org/p/wake-county-public-schools-remove-josephus-daniels-name-from-daniels-middle-school> accessed on August 10, 2020.

RALEIGH MASONIC TEMPLE CORPORATION

704-650-0360 (c)
1520 Caswell Street
Raleigh, NC 27608

August 10, 2020

The Honorable Mary Ann Baldwin, Mayor
Members of the Raleigh City Council
PO Box 590
Raleigh, NC 27602

Mr. Nick Fountain, Chairman
Members of the Raleigh Historic Development Commission
PO Box 829
Raleigh, NC 27602

Re: Raleigh Masonic Temple—Request for De-listing as a Raleigh
Historic Landmark

To the Honorable Mayor of Raleigh and City Councilors and Members of
the Raleigh Historic Development Commission:

As owners of the Josephus Daniels House, we would like to underscore our support of the request to delist the Masonic Temple of Raleigh as a Raleigh Historic Landmark. We feel that as the facts are brought to light surrounding Mr. Daniels' role in promoting racial segregation and inequality during the Jim Crow Era, our Raleigh community will find solace in knowing the property will no longer be celebrated as a reminder of those darker times in our history.

We appreciate your consideration of this request.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "W. J. Price, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

William J. Price, Jr.
Vice President, Raleigh Masonic Temple Corporation
(Acting President)

This request is of the delisting of an existing historic landmark. Information listed below that is currently on file with RHDC is not attached however documentation supporting this request is attached.

Landmark Report on file with City of Raleigh RHDC

Pictures of Property on file with City of Raleigh RHDC



00024

City Of Raleigh
North Carolina

PRESENTED
FOR
REGISTRATION

90 MAY 23 AM 9:39

KENNETH J. WILKINS
REGISTER OF DEEDS
WAKE COUNTY

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF WAKE)

I, Gail G. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and exact copy of Ordinance (1990) 557 adopted by the Raleigh City Council in their meeting held May 1, 1990, to be effective May 15, 1990.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the Seal of the City of Raleigh to be affixed this 18th day of May, 1990.

SEAL

Gail G. Smith

City Clerk & Treasurer

ORDINANCE NO. (1990) 557

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING Josephus Daniels House, 1520 Caswell Street IN THE PLANNING JURISDICTION OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, A HISTORIC PROPERTY.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina authorized the creation of a Historic Properties Commission for the City of Raleigh and otherwise provided for the preservation of certain historic sites and buildings by the passage of Part 3C, Chapter 160A, Article 19 of the North Carolina General Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission has made an investigation and recommended the following property be designated a historic property; and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources has made an analysis and recommendation that the following property be designated a historic property; and

WHEREAS, on the 1st day of May, 1990 a joint public hearing was held in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Building, Raleigh, by the City Council of the City of Raleigh and the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission to determine whether the hereinafter described property should be designated a historic property; and

WHEREAS, all requirements of Part 3C, Chapter 160A, Article 19 of the North Carolina General Statutes, preceding the adoption of this ordinance, have been complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA THAT:

Section 1. The property designated as Josephus Daniels House, in the planning jurisdiction of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, be and is declared a Raleigh Historic Property. Said property being more particularly described as follows:

Josephus Daniels House, 1520 Caswell Street, including the parcel which contains approximately three (3) acres and has its boundary coincident with the legal boundary of the lot known as 1520 Caswell Street. It is bounded by Caswell Street, Glenwood Avenue, and Williamson Drive.

Section 2. Those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, architectural, archaeological significance, or any combination thereof are as follows:

The 1920 randomly laid stone Georgian Revival-style original section of the house with its wings and all pre-1950 additions and dependencies (including the garage), which excludes the massive 1956-58 rear wing, but includes all grounds and landscape features and all appurtenant features on the designated portion of the building and grounds as described in Section 1.

Section 3. No building, site, structure or object that is designated in this ordinance located on the hereinbefore described site may be altered, restored, moved, remodeled, or reconstructed so that a change in design, material or outer appearance occurs unless and until a certificate of appropriateness is obtained from the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission or its successors.

Section 4. No building, site, structure or object that is designated in this ordinance located on the hereinbefore described site may be demolished unless and until either approval of demolition is obtained from the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission or a period of one hundred eighty (180) days has elapsed following final review by the Commission of a request for demolition (or any longer period of time required by N.C.G.S. 160A-400.14 as it maybe amended hereafter).

Section 5. All owners and occupants of the property hereinabove described, whose identity and addresses can be ascertained by the exercise of due diligence shall be sent by certified mail a copy of this ordinance.

Section 6. This ordinance shall be indexed after the property owner's name in the grantor and grantee indexes in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County.

Section 7. City administration and the Historic Properties Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have erected an appropriate sign on the site hereinabove described setting forth the fact that said site has been designated a historic property by action of the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission and the City Council of the City of Raleigh provided, should the owners of the hereinabove described property not consent to the erection of said sign on the described premises, City administration and the Historic Properties Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have said sign located on the public right-of-way adjacent to said property.

Section 8. In the event any building, site, structure, or object is demolished in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Raleigh, this ordinance shall automatically be null and void.

Section 9. Any violation of this ordinance shall be unlawful as by law provided.

Adopted: May 1, 1990

Effective: May 15, 1990

Distribution: City Council
City Manager
City Attorney
Planning Department (2)
Inspections Department (3)
Raleigh Historic Properties Commission
Wake County Tax Supervisor
Property Owner and/or Occupant
Registrar of Deeds

NHL Nomination

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Josephus Daniels House; Wakestone

AND/OR COMMON

Masonic Temple of Raleigh

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 1520 Caswell Street

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

4

STATE

North Carolina

VICINITY OF

CODE

37

COUNTY

Wake

CODE

183

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ OTHER: fraternal**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Masonic Temple of Raleigh

STREET & NUMBER

1520 Caswell Street

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

VICINITY OF

STATE

North Carolina

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Wake County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Martin and Fayetteville Streets

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

STATE

North Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

National Register of Historic Places

DATE

1975

☒ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

National Register of Historic Places

CITY, TOWN

1100 L Street, NW, Washington, District of Columbia

STATE

213

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input 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 type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

From 1920 until his death in 1948, Josephus Daniels' Raleigh home was this expansive, 2 1/2-story, porticoed, gable-roofed, Georgian Revival structure of randomly laid, gray-and-tan, Wake County quarry stone. Named "Wakestone" by Daniels' wife, the house was begun while Daniels was still in Washington as Secretary of the Navy. According to biographer Joseph Morrison, Wakestone's "reputed cost of more than \$100,000 made Daniels scramble for enough lecture and Chataqua dates to pay for the home place," which he dearly loved.¹⁶ It remained Daniels' home throughout the remainder of his career as editor of the Raleigh News and Observer (1894-1948 except while holding Government posts) and as minister to Mexico (1933-41).

In 1950 Raleigh Masons purchased Wakestone from Daniels' sons and turned it into headquarters for the Masonic Temple of Raleigh. Although they did not change the front facade of Wakestone, the Masons made several external and internal alterations, including the addition of a massive rear wing in 1956-58. The appendage extends downhill from the original structure which stands atop a gently sloping hill and therefore does not significantly detract from the house when the latter is viewed from the front. Like the house the wing is constructed of Wake County stone. On the south facade of the original portion, the Masons replaced a side porch with a small, one-story, flat-roofed brick office wing. Inside, the first floor of the residence is little changed. On the second floor, however, several bedrooms have been converted into two meeting rooms.

The grounds of the nominated property include approximately 3 acres bounded on the west by Caswell Street, on the east by Glenwood Avenue, on the south and southeast by Williamson Drive, and on the north by a row of hedges. The house faces westward, toward Caswell Street, from which a semicircular gravel driveway curves past the entrance portico. To the northwest of the house and adjacent to the driveway is the original, one-story, gable-roofed, tan-and-gray stone, three-car garage. It has a storage room at each end. In a prominent position on the front lawn, a naval gun that Daniels procured from a German battleship after World War I is mounted on a low, 6-foot-square stone block. A sprawling, paved parking lot now lies to the south of the house, in an area once covered by Daniels' gardens. The Masons are considering constructing a second parking lot on the front lawn.

Excluding the 1950's rear wing, Wakestone consists of a seven-bay-wide, rectangular, 2 1/2-story main block and two 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed, stone ells that project eastward at right angles from each end of the lengthy rear facade. An original, one-story, gable-

¹⁶ Morrison, Josephus Daniels, 146.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Daniels House ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE ONE

roofed, stone kitchen wing extends from the northern end of the main block. On the southern end is the recently added, one-story, flat-roofed, brick office wing. Lodged between the two ells and attached to the main block's rear facade is the large 1950's addition. This gable-and hip-roofed, T-shaped eastern extension follows the grade of the downhill slope almost to Glenwood Avenue. A box cornice and returns ornament the eaves of the blue-green-slate-covered, gabled roof that tops the original portion of the house, and two tall stone interior chimneys rise from the front roof slope of the main block. One stands near the northern end, the other near the southern end. A smaller, stone, outside end chimney graces the north side of the main block.

A two-story, pedimented portico with entablature shelters the front entrance to Wakestone. Four white-painted, stone-based, wooden columns and two similarly constructed, squared pilasters, all bearing Egyptian style capitals, support the pediment. At the northern end of the structure a small, one-story, flat-roofed, white-painted, latticed, wooden side porch provides entry into the kitchen wing. All windows and doors of Wakestone display white-painted wood frames, and most windows are six-over-six sash with stone sills. Four gabled, 12-light dormers adorn the front slope of the main block's roof. An interesting feature of the house is the one-story, semicircular, bow window that protrudes from the rear wall of the southernmost rear ell. This window consists of three 20-light mullion windows set in a curving, stone base. Two attic windows, quarter-round in shape, flank the stone exterior chimney located at the northern end of the main block. A half-round, attic window graces the gable end of each ell.

Front entrance to Wakestone is a single, white-painted, paneled, wooden door flanked by rectangular sidelights and set within a white-painted wooden architrave that features two wooden pilasters bearing an entablature topped by a black iron balustrade that forms a balcony for a large, second-floor, 16-light, double window flanked by sidelights and capped by a 6-light transom. Wakestone also has two side doors, both single; one provides entry to the kitchen wing and the other gives access to the office wing. A door in the front facade of the kitchen wing leads to the basement. There are three exterior entrances to the large 1956-58 extension.

Immediately inside Wakestone's front door is a small, wood-paneled, original-tile-floored vestibule. A door on the left opens into a bathroom, and French double doors lead forward into the T-shaped hall. The hall has its original hardwood floor, 18-inch-thick plaster walls, wood baseboards, and white-painted plaster ceiling with molded wooden cornice.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Daniels House ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE two

On the right wall, an open-well, two-flight, open-string staircase with landing displays a curving mahogany rail and white-painted wooden balusters. An original, black iron chandelier hangs from the hall ceiling. To the right of the hall is a room now used as a ladies' lounge. From the left of the hall, a short corridor leads to Daniels' study. There a brick fireplace flanked by wooden pilasters bearing a wooden mantel stands in the northwest corner, and shelves line two of the green-painted walls. In the study's rear wall, a transom-topped doorway leads into a small hallway. Here are a second staircase, an elevator installed by Daniels in 1941 for his invalid wife, and a cloakroom that the Masons converted from a closet by adding a window opening in its wall.

At the end of the right wing of the hall, a pair of French double doors opens into the little-altered, green-painted living room, which occupies the south end and ell of the house. Recently glassed-in bookshelves line the room's southern wall, and a brick fireplace with wooden mantel stands against the front wall. Directly opposite the fireplace, the rear wall curves out to form the bow window. In the living room's south wall, a door which at one time opened onto a small side porch now provides access to the one-room office wing.

At the end of the left wing of the hall, a second pair of French double doors opens into the dining room, which occupies the north end and north ell of the house. Walls in this room are also green-painted plaster. Daniels' original dining room table still furnishes the dining room, but the Masons have built a dumbwaiter into the rear wall. At the west end of the dining room, a door opens into the butler's pantry, the walls of which are lined with glassed-in cupboards. Just outside a door in the pantry's south wall, a flight of steps descends to a full basement. A door in the pantry's north wall leads into the kitchen wing, which retains its original plaster walls and white, ceramic tile wainscoting.

At the eastern or rear end of the front hall, a portion of the original wall has been demolished to provide access to the large rear wing. Here, three linoleum-covered steps lead down to a foyer, at the end of which is a set of modern double doors. The addition has linoleum flooring and cinder-block walls throughout. The downstairs portion is monopolized by an immense auditorium and stage. Upstairs are a kitchen and a large room that serves a dual purpose as both banquet hall and chapter room.

Wakestone's second floor has witnessed considerably more alteration than the first floor. Two bedrooms in the northernmost ell--above the

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dining room---have been converted into a single meeting room. In the southernmost ell--above the living room--four more bedrooms have been converted into another lodge meeting room. A large bathroom and a janitor's room have also been installed on the second floor. During Daniels' residency, the attic contained servants' quarters, but now it is vacant.

There are two other extant structures associated with Daniels, but neither has as strong nor as lengthy an identification with him as does Wakestone. From 1913 to 1915, Daniels lived in Single Oak, a 2 1/2-story, pink stucco, gable-roofed dwelling at 2920 Cathedral Avenue, NW., in Washington, D.C., and for a brief time in 1915, he lived in a three-story, white stucco residence at 3000 Woodley Road, also in Washington. A third Washington house, which Daniels occupied from 1916 to 1921, has been demolished. It stood at 1851 Wyoming Avenue.

Josephus
CONTINUATION SHEET Daniels House ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE one

Kilpatrick, Carroll, Roosevelt and Daniels: A Friendship in Politics (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1952).

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Link, Arthur S., Wilson: The New Freedom (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1956).

Morrison, Joseph L., Josephus Daniels: The Small-d Democrat (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1966).

Urofsky, Melvin I., "Josephus Daniels and the Armor Trust," North Carolina Historical Review, XLV (Summer, 1968), 237-263.

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 type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1920-1948

BUILDER/ARCHITECT unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Josephus Daniels, according to his biographer Joseph L. Morrison, "was one of the great Secretaries of the Navy" in American history.¹ Serving in this post from 1913 to 1921--a tenure equaled only by Gideon Welles during the administration of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson--Daniels not only successfully put his department on a war footing in 1917-1918 but made a number of significant changes in naval policies, particularly toward enlisted men. Determined, says historian Arthur S. Link, "to make the navy a training school for democracy," he introduced compulsory schooling for illiterate or poorly educated sailors, provided vocational training, opened the Naval Academy to enlisted men, and reformed the naval prison system.² Other Daniels innovations included requiring sea service for promotion; enlisting of women; banning alcoholic beverages from the officers' mess; creating the civilian-staffed Naval Consulting Board to advise the Navy on technological developments; and strengthening the Naval War College. A vigorous foe of monopoly and special privilege, Daniels fought collusive bidding for Government contracts, obtained appropriations for the construction of a Government armor plant, and battled for 8 years to protect the Navy's oil reserves. These policies alienated many naval officers, advocates of naval expansion, and businessmen, and made Daniels, according to scholar E. David Cronon, "probably the most controversial member of Wilson's cabinet."³

In 1933 President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Daniels, appointed him Ambassador to Mexico. During his 8 years in Mexico City, Daniels won the favor of the Mexican people and did much to advance the Good Neighbor Policy. Much of his popularity, says historian William E. Leuchtenburg, was based on his sympathy for the Mexican Government's "land and oil reforms" and his refusal "to serve as the agent to American oil interests."⁴

¹

Joseph L. Morrison, Josephus Daniels: The Small-d Democrat (Chapel Hill, 1966), 140.

²

Arthur S. Link, Wilson: The New Freedom (Princeton, 1956), 123.

³

E. David Cronon, "Josephus Daniels," Dictionary of American Biography, Supplement 4, (New York, 1974), 216.

⁴William E. Leuchtenburg, Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1932-1940 (New York, 1963), 209.

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Josephus
CONTINUATION SHEET Daniels House ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE one

Because of his closeness to Roosevelt, Daniels ignored the hard-line policy dictated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and according to Cronon, "ultimately paved the way for the settlement" of major differences in November 1941 and "assured a friendly neighbor to the South in World War II."⁵

Daniels was also one of the leading journalists of his era. As editor of the Raleigh News and Observer after 1894, he became, says Cronon, the "leading voice of reform in North Carolina and the upper South and a fervent partisan of the progressive wing of the Democratic party."⁶ Until his death in 1948, Daniels continued to speak out for world peace, improved economic opportunity, better education, and a whole plethora of reforms.

Daniels' Raleigh residence was this spacious, 2 1/2-story, porticoed, gable-roofed stone structure in the Georgian Revival style. Known as Wakestone, the house was begun for Daniels in 1920, while he was still in Washington as Secretary of the Navy, and he occupied it until his death in 1948. Wakestone is in good condition, and, although the structure has been altered to accommodate the Masonic Temple of Raleigh, this is not readily apparent from the front. Three Washington, D.C., structures, two of them extant and one now demolished also served as Daniels' residences, but Wakestone is more closely identified with him.

Biography

Josephus Daniels was born May 18, 1862, in Washington, N.C., to Josephus and Mary S. Daniels. In 1865 his father, who was a shipwright building vessels for the Confederate Navy, was killed by Union troops in an ambush. Almost destitute, Mary S. Daniels and her three sons moved to Wilson, N.C., where she supported them by working as a seamstress and serving as postmistress. Although educational opportunities in Wilson were somewhat limited, young Josephus took full advantage of them and acquired an education which was to stand him in good stead in the years to come.

⁵

E. David Cronon, "Josephus Daniels," Dictionary of American Biography, Supplement 4, 217.

⁶

Ibid., 216.

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By age 16, Josephus had developed his lifelong interest in journalism, and he and one of his brothers began to publish an amateur newspaper. Soon Josephus became Wilson correspondent and subscription agent for two Raleigh newspapers, and in 1880 he became local news editor of the Wilson Advocate, a weekly country newspaper. Two years later with borrowed money he purchased the Advocate and within 3 years had acquired a substantial interest in two other rural papers. Strongly Democratic in his political leanings, he became a leading exponent of improved educational facilities, diversified agriculture, and prohibition. And he created something of a stir by refusing to accept advertising for the Louisiana lottery. In recognition of his accomplishments, the State Press Association elected him as its president shortly before his 23rd birthday in 1885.

In the summer of 1885, Daniels received his only taste of higher education when he attended the summer session of the University of North Carolina Law School. Although he passed the State bar exam in October 1885, he never practiced law. With the financial backing of Julian S. Carr, a wealthy Durham tobacco manufacturer, Daniels purchased the bankrupt Raleigh State Chronicle, which he then made one of the leading voices for better public schools and railroad regulation. By 1887 he had become influential enough in Democratic circles to win the contract for State printing from the legislature. Two years later, he attempted to make the State Chronicle a daily paper, but heavy financial reverses forced him to sell it in 1892.

In 1893 Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith appointed Daniels chief of the appointment division, later raising him to the position of chief clerk. Late in 1894, Daniels, again with financial assistance from patron Carr purchased the Raleigh News and Observer. Returning to Raleigh in 1895, he breathed new life into the paper and made it one of the leading instruments in the overthrow of the State's Republican-Populist fusion government. Although one of the major spokesmen for Negro disfranchisement in a 1898 white supremacy campaign, Daniels, according to his biographer Joseph L. Morrison, worked to improve the educational and economic lot of Negroes and "helped create that Tar Heel climate of opinion in which a Blease or a Bilbo could not flourish."⁷ Within a few years, Daniels, says biographer E. David Cronon, had become the "leading voice of reform in North Carolina and the upper South and

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Josephus
CONTINUATION SHEET Daniels House ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE three

a fervent partisan of the progressive wing of the Democratic party," advocating measures like woman suffrage, antitrust laws, and greater regulation of railroads.⁸

Daniels also became influential in the inner councils of the National Democratic Party. A member of the Democratic National Committee for many years, he was a close friend of William Jennings Bryan and handled the publicity effort for his 1908 Presidential campaign. In 1912 Daniels favored Woodrow Wilson for the party's nomination and served as one of his floor leaders at the Baltimore convention. In the Presidential campaign, Daniels again headed the Democratic Publicity Bureau and contributed materially to the party's victory.

In 1913 Wilson named Daniels as Secretary of the Navy. Serving in this position for the next 8 years--a tenure equaled only by Gideon Welles under the administrations of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson--Daniels, according to Morrison, "was one of the great Secretaries of the Navy" in American history.⁹ Determined, says historian Arthur S. Link, "to make the navy a training school for democracy," he introduced compulsory schooling for illiterate or poorly educated sailors, provided vocational training, opened the Naval Academy to enlisted men, and reformed the naval prison system.¹⁰ Other Daniels innovations included requiring sea service for promotion; enlisting women; banning alcoholic beverages from the officers' mess; creating the civilian-staffed Naval Consulting Board to advise the Navy on technological developments; and strengthening the Naval War College. A vigorous foe of monopoly and special privilege, he fought collusive bidding for government contracts; obtained appropriations for the construction of a Government armor plant (because says historian Melvin I. Urofsky, he wanted a "yardstick against which to measure the price and quality of private manufacture"), and battled for 8 years to protect the Navy's oil reserves.¹¹ These

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Cronon, "Josephus Daniels," Dictionary of American Biography, Supplement 4, 217.

⁹Morrison, Josephus Daniels, 140.

¹⁰
Link, The New Freedom, 123.

¹¹
Melvin I. Urofsky, "Josephus Daniels and the Armor Trust," North Carolina Historical Review, XLV (Summer, 1968), 262.

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Josephus
CONTINUATION SHEET Daniels House ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE four

policies alienated many naval officers, advocates of naval expansion, and businessmen, and made Daniels, according to Cronon, "probably the most controversial member of Wilson's cabinet."¹² Despite the criticism he received, Daniels had the Navy in a reasonable state of preparedness when the United States entered World War I, and it performed creditably.

After leaving office in 1921, Daniels returned to the News and Observer and continued to play an important role in State and national politics. His efforts to protect the oil reserves while Secretary of the Navy increased his popularity in the aftermath of the Teapot Dome Scandal, causing a brief Daniels for President boom in 1924 which he quashed. During this period of his life, Daniels remained on close terms with Franklin D. Roosevelt, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and their relationship, says historian Carroll Kilpatrick, increasingly took on the "aspects of a father-son relationship."¹³

In 1933, shortly after Roosevelt became President he named Daniels Ambassador to Mexico. During his 8 years in Mexico City, Daniels won the favor of the Mexican people and did much to advance the Good Neighbor Policy. He strongly sympathized with the Mexican Government's land and oil reform program, much to the chagrin of American oil interests. Because of his closeness to Roosevelt, Daniels ignored the hard-line policy dictated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and according to Cronon, "ultimately paved the way for the settlement" of major differences in November 1941 and "assured a friendly neighbor to the South in World War II."¹⁴

In 1941 Daniels resigned his post because of his wife's poor health and returned once again to Raleigh and his newspaper. Unlike many of the older progressives, Daniels wholeheartedly supported Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal, exhibiting, says historian Otis L. Graham, Jr., an "almost instinctive dislike of those in established political or social positions."¹⁵ On January 15, 1948, Daniels died of pneumonia in Raleigh at the age of 85.

¹²

Cronon, "Josephus Daniels," Dictionary of American Biography, Supplement 4, 216.

¹³

Carroll Kilpatrick (ed.), Roosevelt and Daniels: A Friendship in Politics (Chapel Hill, 1952), vii.

¹⁴Cronon, "Josephus Daniels," Dictionary of American Biography, Supplement 4, 217.

¹⁵Otis L. Graham, Jr., An Encore for Reform: The Old Progressives and the New Deal (New York, 1967), 114.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cronon, E. David, "Josephus Daniels," Dictionary of American Biography, Supplement 4 (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1974), 215-218.

Graham, Otis L., Jr., An Encore for Reform: The Old Progressives and the New Deal (New York: Oxford University Press, 1967).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY circa 3 acres.

UTM REFERENCES

A 17 71 2 60 0 3 9 64 02 0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C
D
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated property includes both the Daniels' garage and the main house and coincides with the boundary of the legal lot known as 1520 Caswell Street, Raleigh, North Carolina.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Mary Jane Gregory and Ralph Christian, Assistant Editors; and George R. Adams, Managing Editor

ORGANIZATION

American Association for State and Local History

DATE

January 1976

STREET & NUMBER

1400 Eighth Avenue South

TELEPHONE

615-242-5583

CITY OR TOWN

Nashville

STATE

Tennessee

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

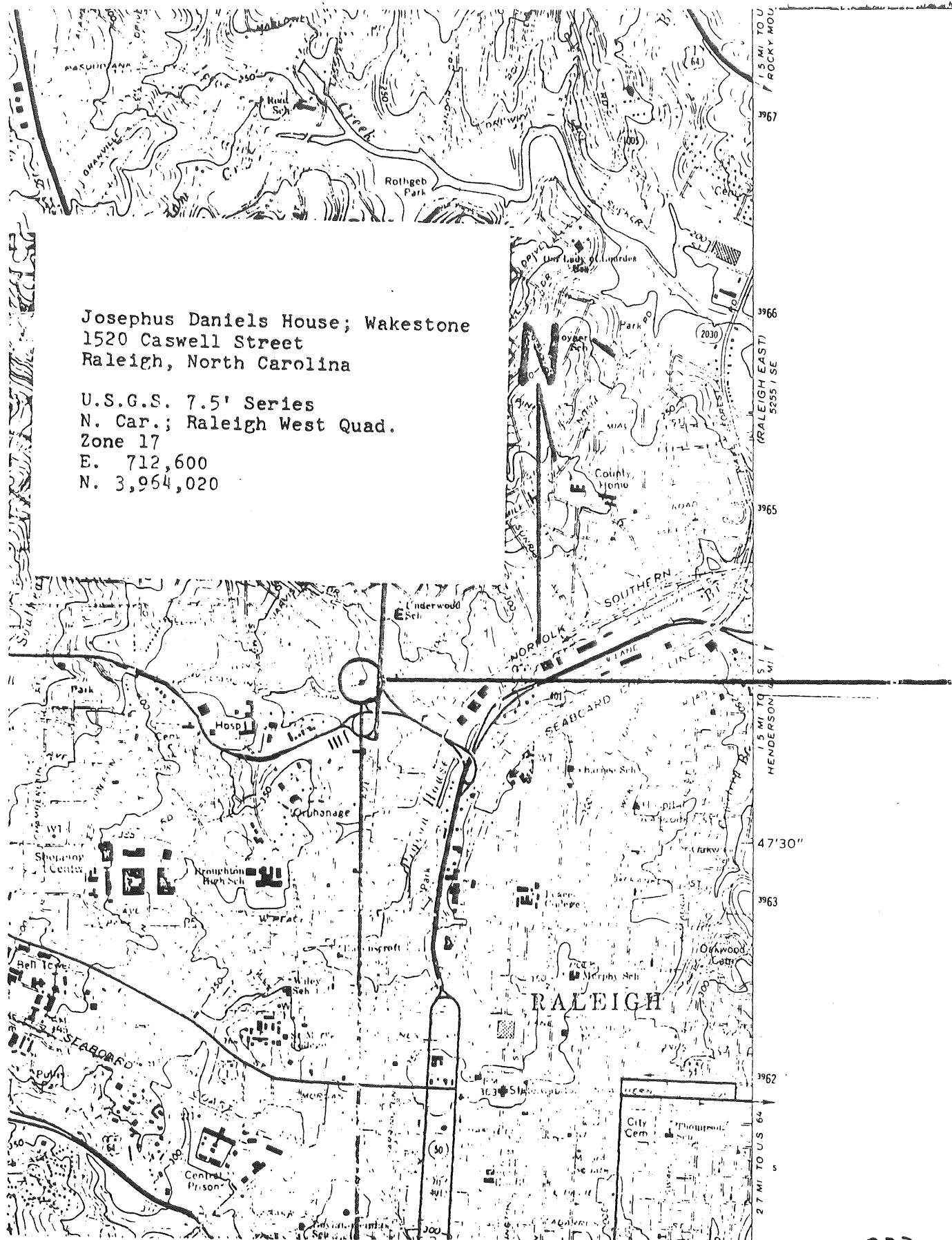
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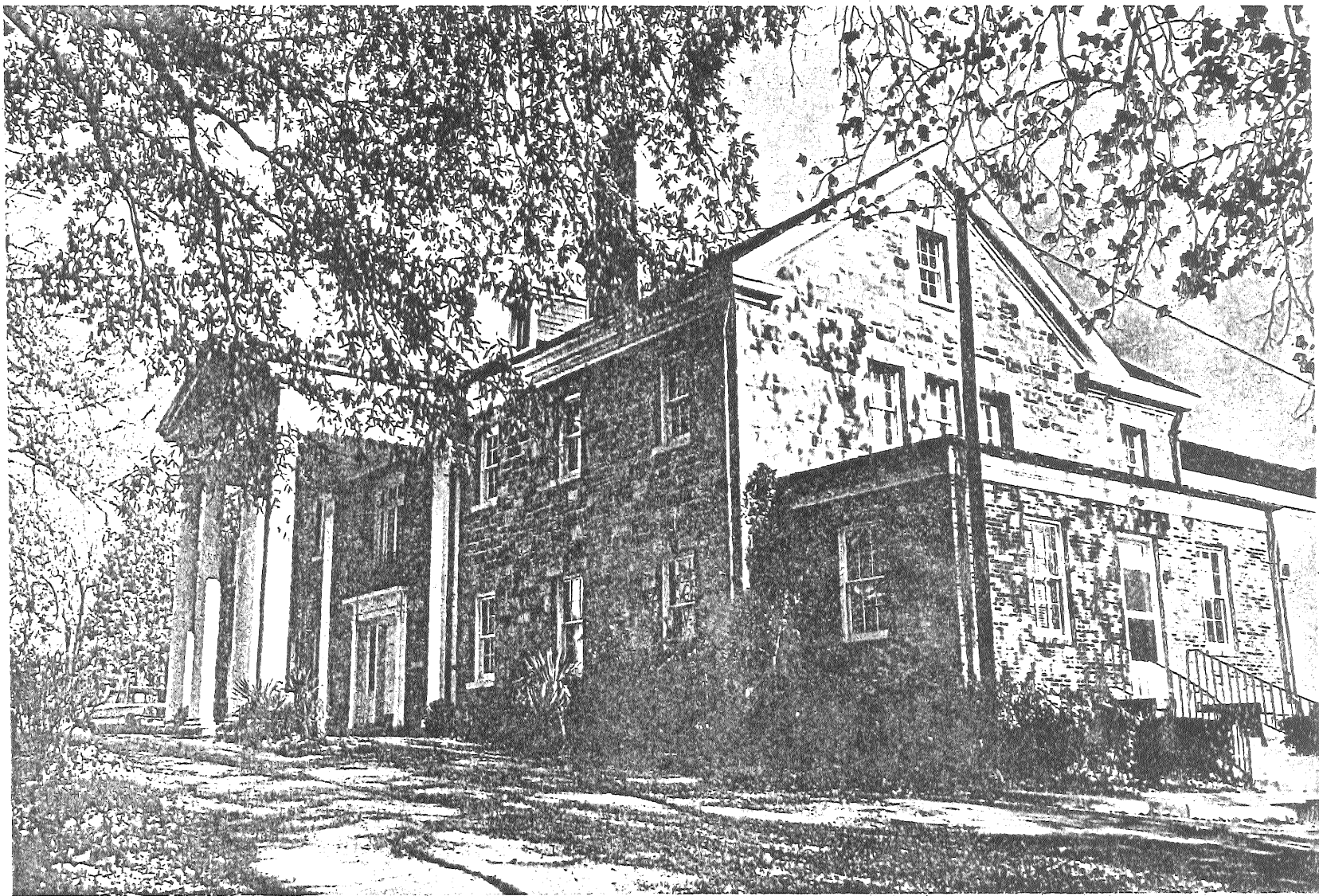
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Josephus Daniels House; Wakestone
1520 Caswell Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Series
N. Car.; Raleigh West Quad.
Zone 17
E. 712,600
N. 3,954,020

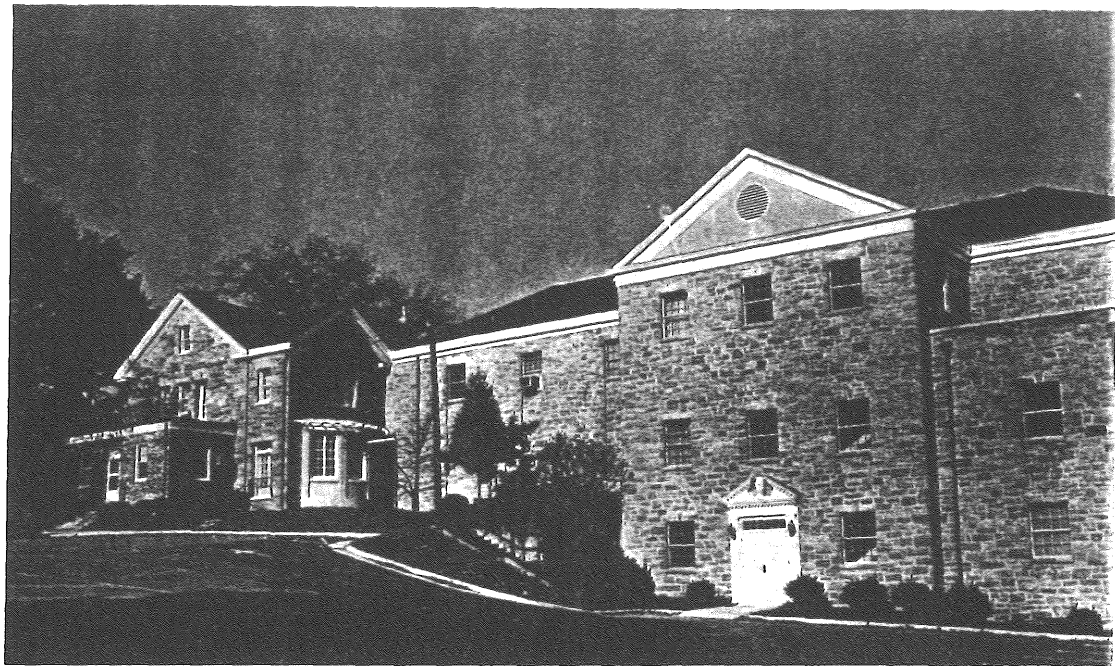




Josephus Daniels House, Wakestone
Raleigh, North Carolina

December 1975

Photo: AASLH

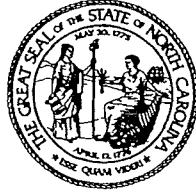


Josephus Daniels House; Wakestone

Raleigh, North Carolina

December 1975

Photo: AASLH



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

September 16, 2005

Mr. John N. Fountain, Chair
Josephus Daniels Report Ad-hoc Committee
Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
P.O. Box 829 Century Station
Raleigh, NC 27602-0829

RE: Josephus Daniels House, 1520 Caswell Street, Raleigh, Wake County
Request for Determination of Statewide Significance

Dear Mr. Fountain:

I am in receipt of the application of the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission requesting a determination of the level of significance of the Josephus Daniels House, 1520 Caswell Street, Raleigh, pursuant to G.S. 160A-400.14(c). I have completed my review of the application and of additional materials concerning the property and its significance submitted to me by representatives of Hayes Barton Ventures LLC and the Masonic Temple of Raleigh. I personally visited the property on September 13, 2005.

Pursuant to G.S. 160A-400.14(c), I have determined that the house with its entire associated parcel at 1520 Caswell Street as described in the 1976 National Historic Landmark nomination is significant historically at a statewide level of significance. As the law requires, my determination is based on my professional interpretation of National Register criteria in respect to this property.

The contributions of Josephus Daniels to state and national history are thoroughly documented and are not in dispute. The property was the principal residence of Daniels and his family for almost three decades, and it is the place most closely associated with his productive life. The principal issue in making a determination of the level of significance concerns the integrity of the property and its present capacity, all or in part, to convey its historical associations with Josephus Daniels.

MAILING ADDRESS
4610 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4610

Telephone 919-807-7280
Fax 919-733-8807

LOCATION
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27601

The areas of significance claimed in the 1976 National Historic Landmark nomination for the Josephus Daniels House are military, politics/government, and communications, all of which are based on Daniels' life in public service and newspaper publishing. Significance was not claimed for architecture or landscape architecture. In such a case, under National Register criteria a property must nevertheless retain sufficient "integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association" to convey its historical identity.

National Register guidelines direct that boundaries include both historic and modern additions to a historic structure and the surrounding land historically associated with the structure that retains integrity and contributes to the property's significance. For urban and suburban properties, that usually means the associated legal parcel and its lot lines. Unless significance is claimed for historic landscape design, modifications to landscape features, changes in plant materials, and even construction of secondary buildings are expected and accepted unless they significantly detract from the historic character of the property and its setting. A parking lot, utility building, or other ground level or small scale feature need not be excluded from the boundaries of a nomination when the essential character of the historic setting is its very spaciousness or openness in relation to the historic structure.

The 1976 National Historic Landmark nomination of the Daniels House described the modifications made to the house and its associated parcel following its purchase by the Masonic Temple of Raleigh from the Daniels family in 1950. These changes included the construction in 1956-1958 of the large auditorium addition on the east slope of the property toward Glenwood Avenue, the construction of a paved parking lot on the south side of the house, the proposed paving of a parking lot on the west side of the house, the enclosure of a porch on the south side of the house, and the remodeling of the second floor. As was the case with most National Register and National Historic Landmark nominations prepared before 1980, the nomination of the Daniels House does not explicitly state, but it does imply, that in spite of the modifications the property retains sufficient integrity to convey the historical presence of Josephus Daniels and the character of his private suburban estate in Raleigh. The National Park Service concurred with that assessment and it became a registered National Historic Landmark on December 8, 1976. I believe the designation was made professionally and appropriately.

Modifications made to the property since the 1976 National Historic Landmark nomination include the paving of the parking lot on the west side of the house, the paving of the semicircular gravel driveway in front of the house, the construction of a small brick utility building to the southeast of the garage, and some contemporary plantings. These changes have not substantially altered the character of the property since its designation as a National Historic Landmark. I do not believe that any modification or reduction of its boundaries is necessary or warranted.

Under the law, my role is to provide a determination of the level of significance of a property when requested to do so by a local historic preservation commission. It is the responsibility of the local preservation commission to determine whether and in what manner this determination may be taken into consideration in regard to denial or approval of an application for a certificate of appropriateness related to the property.

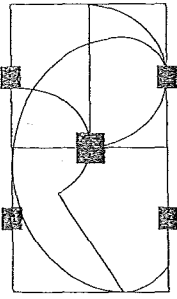
Thank you for the work of the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission on behalf of historic preservation in the Capital City.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeffrey J. Crow". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Jeffrey J. Crow
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Mr. Bob Anderson, Chairman, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
Mr. Dan Becker, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
Mr. David G. Cronk, President, The Masonic Temple of Raleigh
Mr. Bill Jackson, Hayes Barton Ventures, LLC
Mr. Larry McBennett, Herring McBennett Mills & Finkelstein PLLC
Ms. Cynthia de Miranda, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
Dr. M. Ruth Little, Longleaf Historic Resources



RALEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICTS COMMISSION

July 29, 2005

Dr. Jeffrey Crow
State Historic Preservation Officer
4610 Mail Service Center
Raleigh NC 27699-4610

Dear Dr. Crow:

222 W. Hargett Street

Room 400

Enclosed is an application for a determination of statewide significance for the Josephus Daniels House at 1520 Caswell Street, Raleigh, Wake County. The Josephus Daniels House, or Wakestone, was designated a National Historic Landmark in December 1976, and is therefore listed at the national level of significance. The verbal boundary description in the nomination form reads: "The boundary of the nominated property includes both the Daniels' garage and the main house and coincides with the boundary of the legal lot known as 1520 Caswell Street, Raleigh, North Carolina." The period of significance is 1920 through 1948, which includes the date of construction and the entire period of Josephus Daniels's ownership and residence.

PO Box 829

Century Station

Raleigh, NC 27602

Changes to the property since listing include the paving of the circular driveway, the addition of pavement to what had already become a parking area in front of the house, construction of a small storage building downhill and in the woods to the southeast of the garage, and some planting in the southeast corner of the parcel along Williamson Drive and along Glenwood Avenue. The nomination mentions that the owners were contemplating paving the second parking lot at the time of the nomination. The boundaries of the legal parcel have not changed since listing.

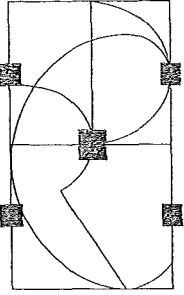
The Raleigh Historic Districts Commission hired Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., to prepare a research report describing the history and significance of the land associated with the Josephus Daniels House, which is also a locally designated landmark. Upon receiving a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) application contemplating additional construction on the parcel, the COA Committee desired more research and analysis describing and evaluating the significance of the site during Josephus Daniels' tenancy in order to assess changes to the site based upon the development standards that the committee must use to review the proposal.

The resulting report includes historical information about the site during Daniels's ownership and residence there and assesses the current appearance of the parcel to determine if it retains historic integrity. We are enclosing a copy of the report as supplemental information for our application for a determination of statewide significance.

Tel 919 832 7238

Fax 919 890 3690

www.rhdc.org



RALEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICTS COMMISSION

Page 2

Dr. Jeffrey Crow

July 29, 2005

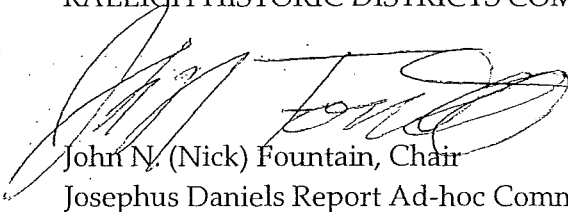
222 W. Hargett Street

Room 400

We understand from a review of your office's document "Determining Statewide Significance: Authority, Guidelines, Policies, and Procedures for Determining 'Statewide Significance' of Historic Properties Under G.S. 160a-400.14 (revised July 2003)" that, as a designated National Historic Landmark, the property already has been demonstrated to possess statewide significance and that your office will be evaluating the appropriateness of the use of the legal parcel at 1520 Caswell Street as a boundary for the National Register-listed property.

Sincerely,

RALEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICTS COMMISSION, INC.



John N. (Nick) Fountain, Chair
Josephus Daniels Report Ad-hoc Committee

PO Box 829

Century Station

Raleigh, NC 27602

Tel 919 832 7238

Fax 919 890 3690

www.rhdc.org

**APPLICATION FOR A DETERMINATION FOR STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE
PURSUANT TO G.S. 160A-400.14(c)**

Applications must be submitted through a local preservation commission. Commissions are obligated to submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer all applications which they receive.

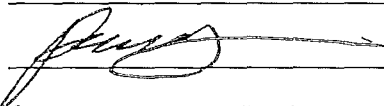
Applicant Information:

Name of Applicant John N. (Nick) Fountain
Mailing Address Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
PO Box 829 Century Station
City Raleigh State NC Zip 27602-0829

The Applicant is (Check one).

- ☐ Chairman, ☒ member, or ☐ staff of local historic preservation commission.
☐ Owner.
☐ Agent for owner. In what capacity? _____
☐ Interested third party.

Commission Information:

Commission name: Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
Chairman: Bob Anderson
Chairman Signature: 
Commission staff or other contact: Dan Becker
Telephone: 919/832-7238

Property Information

Name of Property Josephus Daniels House
Street Address 1520 Caswell St.
City Raleigh State NC Zip 27608

Property Owner Information (provide additional sheets if there are multiple owners):

Name Masonic Temple of Raleigh
Mailing Address 1530 Caswell St.

City Raleigh State NC Zip 27608

Local Historic Landmark or District Status

The property is (Check all that apply):

☒ Designated as a historic property or landmark pursuant to G.S. 160A-399.5 (before October 1, 1989) or G.S. 160A-400.6 (on or after October 1, 1989).

☐ A contributing building, structure or site in a local historic district designated pursuant to G.S. 160A-395 (before October 1, 1989) or G.S. 160A-400.4 (on or after October 1, 1989). Name of district: _____.

☐ A property recommended for local historic property or landmark designation by the commission that is currently being considered for designation by the local governing board.

☐ A contributing building, structure or site in a local historic district recommended for designation by the commission that is currently being considered for designation by the local governing board. Name of district: _____.

☐ Not locally designated or in a locally designated historic district.

National Register Status

The property is (check all that apply):

☒ Individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It is listed at the (check one)
☐ local, ☐ state, ☒ national level of significance.

☒ Listed as a contributing building in a National Register Historic District.
 Name of district: Hayes Barton Historic District

☐ Not listed in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as a contributing structure within a historic district.

Send applications for a determination of statewide significance to:

Jeffrey J. Crow
 State Historic Preservation Officer
 4610 Mail Service Center
 Raleigh, NC 27699-4610

Application materials, including reports, photographs, and slides, will not be returned and will become the property of the State of North Carolina.

For further information, please contact:

Supervisor
 Survey and Planning Branch
 State Historic Preservation Office
 4618 Mail Service Center
 Raleigh, NC 27699-4618
 919/733-6545

The following information is available from the Survey and Planning Branch and should be used in the preparation of an application:

"Determining Statewide Significance: Authority, Guidelines, Policies, and Procedures for Determining 'Statewide Significance' of Historic Properties under G.S. 160A-400.14(c)."

A "tips" handout entitled, "Preparing an Application for a Determination of Statewide Significance." This handout identifies other resources of the State Historic Preservation Office available to you.

Additional application forms.

4/15/2005

REQUIRED INFORMATION FOR AN APPLICATION OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE

An application for a determination of statewide significance made be made for either (1) an individually designated local historic property or landmark or (2) a contributing property located within a locally designed historic districts.

One application for a landmark and one application for a contributing property in a district are attached. Please prepare and submit the application appropriate to the property in question.

INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNIATED LOCAL HISTORIC PROPERTY OR LANDMARK

Properties individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the Statewide or National Level of Significance:

If the property is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the statewide or national level of significance, prepare a cover letter to the State Historic Preservation Officer stating that the property is listed in the National Register at the statewide or national level of significance. Describe any changes that have happened to the property since the date of listing. Attach recent photographs of the structure showing its current condition.

Properties not individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance.

On separate sheets of paper, present the following information:

1. Attach a copy of the designation report.
2. Attach recent photographs of the building, structure or site, including photographs of the interior, the setting, and outbuildings if significant.
3. State the property's context of statewide significance in no more than two sentences
4. Support the above statement of the property's statewide significance by developing and documenting the state context for this property's significance and the property's significance within that context.

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY WITHIN DISTRICT

Properties individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the Statewide or National Level of Significance:

If the property within the locally designated historic district is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the statewide or national level of significance, prepare a cover letter to the State Historic Preservation Officer stating that the property is listed in the National Register at the statewide or national level of significance. Describe any changes that have happened to the property since the date of listing. Attach recent photographs of the structure showing its current condition.

Properties not individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance:

On separate sheets of paper, please present the following required information:

1. Describe the physical character of the building or structure, including:

- * type of construction (for example, frame or brick);
- * number of stories;
- * description and date of any alterations;
- * roof type (shape and material);
- * number, placement, material and design of chimneys;
- * door and window details;
- * porches and porch details;
- * decorative features;
- * any other relative information which contributes to a complete physical description.

For archaeological sites include a description of known or suspected archaeological features (for example, buried foundations, cisterns, ells, privies, landscaping elements) and their probable associations with building phases, construction methods, engineering details, and historical events or persons.

2. Relate the history of the building or structure, including date of construction; known architects or builders; original owner and any significance of the person or family; subsequent owners and any significance of the families; major historical and architectural themes which the building or structure represents in local, state or national history; and other examples of the building type in the community.

For archaeological history, include dates and significance of events that involved the property. This also may include cultural and historic events (such as prehistoric Indian occupations) that are significant for reasons other than their direct association with historic period site use.

3. Attach recent photographs showing an overall view of the exterior of the building or structure and shots of each side, photographs of details (including interiors if applicable), and surroundings.

For archaeological sites show general views of the property surroundings (including front, back and side yards), plus detailed photographs of any suspected archaeological feature or areas.

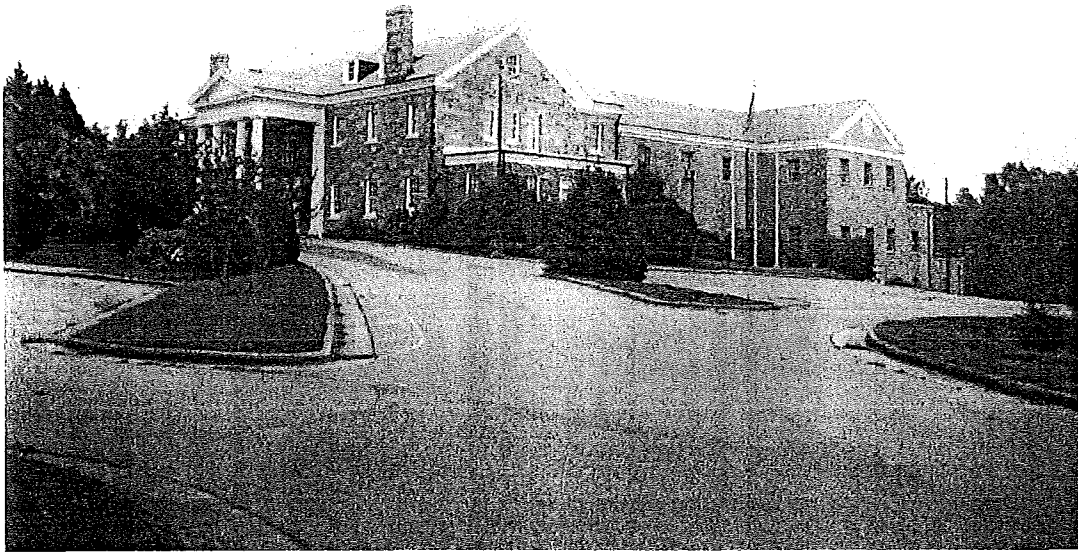
4. State the property's context of statewide significance in no more than two sentences:

5. Support the above statement of the property's context of statewide significance by developing and documenting the context and the property's statewide significance within that context.



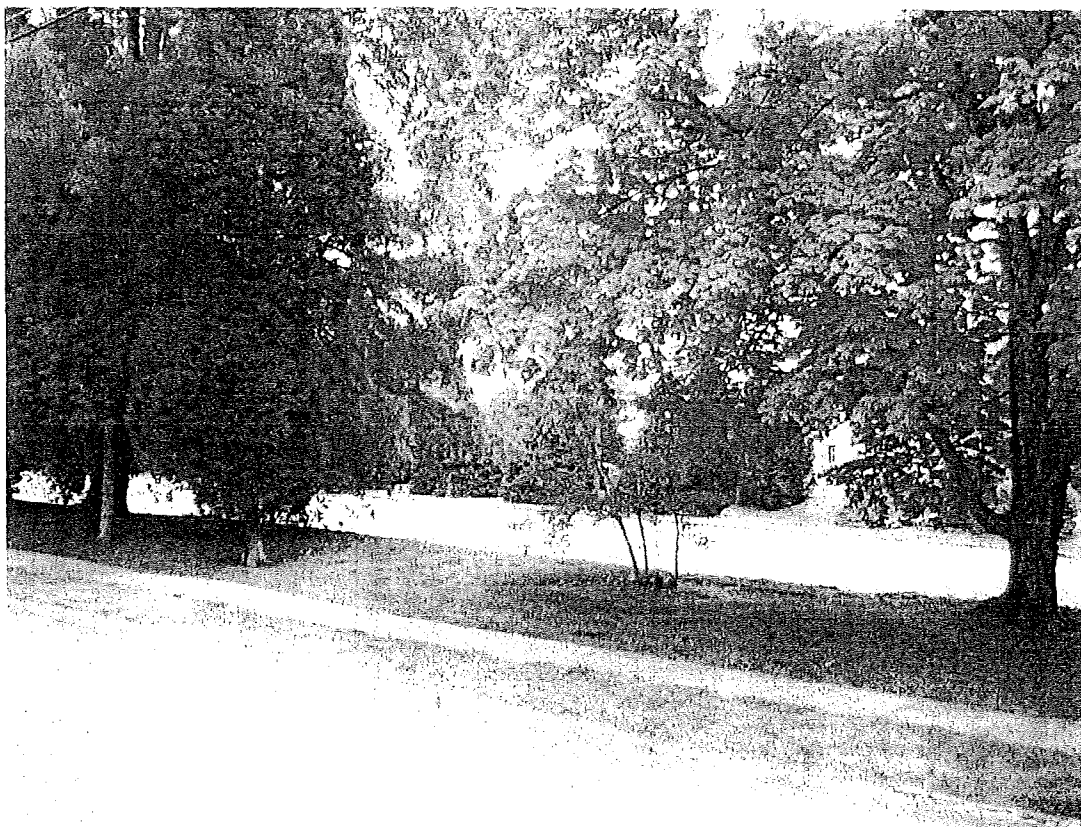
Looking northeast toward house from Caswell Street at Williamson Drive

Photo by Dan Becker
April 26, 2005



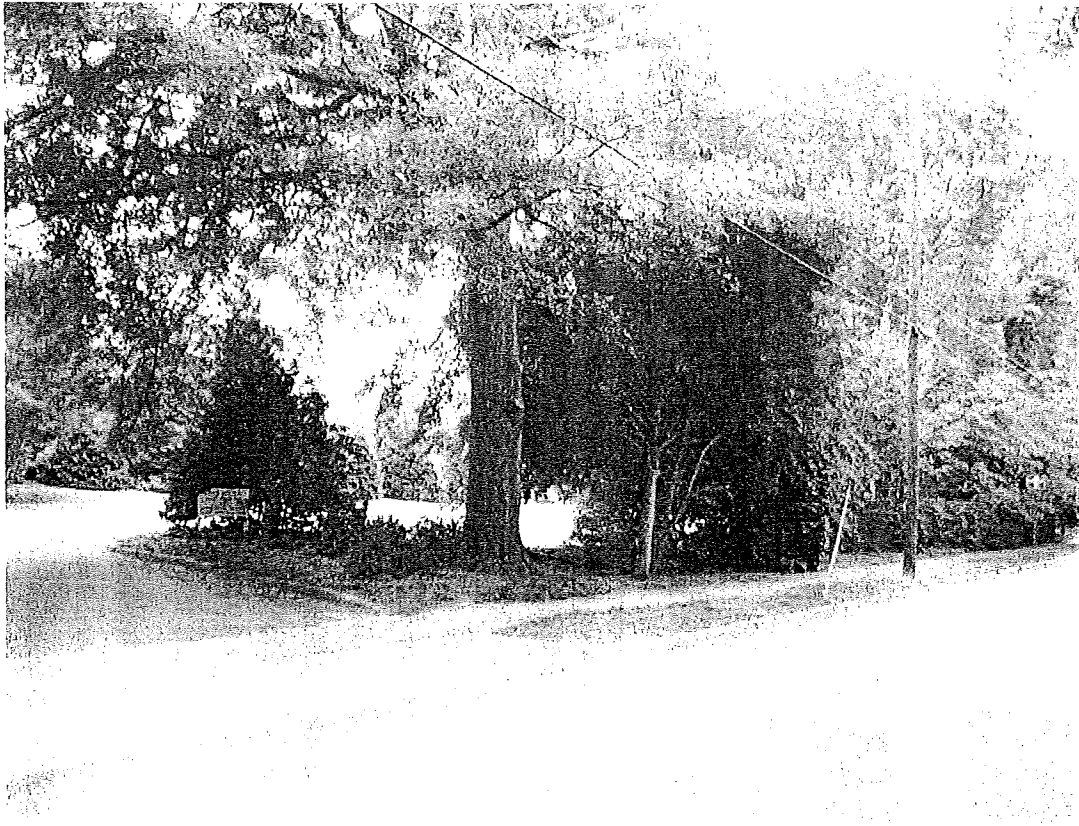
Looking northeast from circular drive

Photo by Dan Becker
April 26, 2005



Looking east-northeast from Caswell Street

Photo by Dan Becker
April 26, 2005



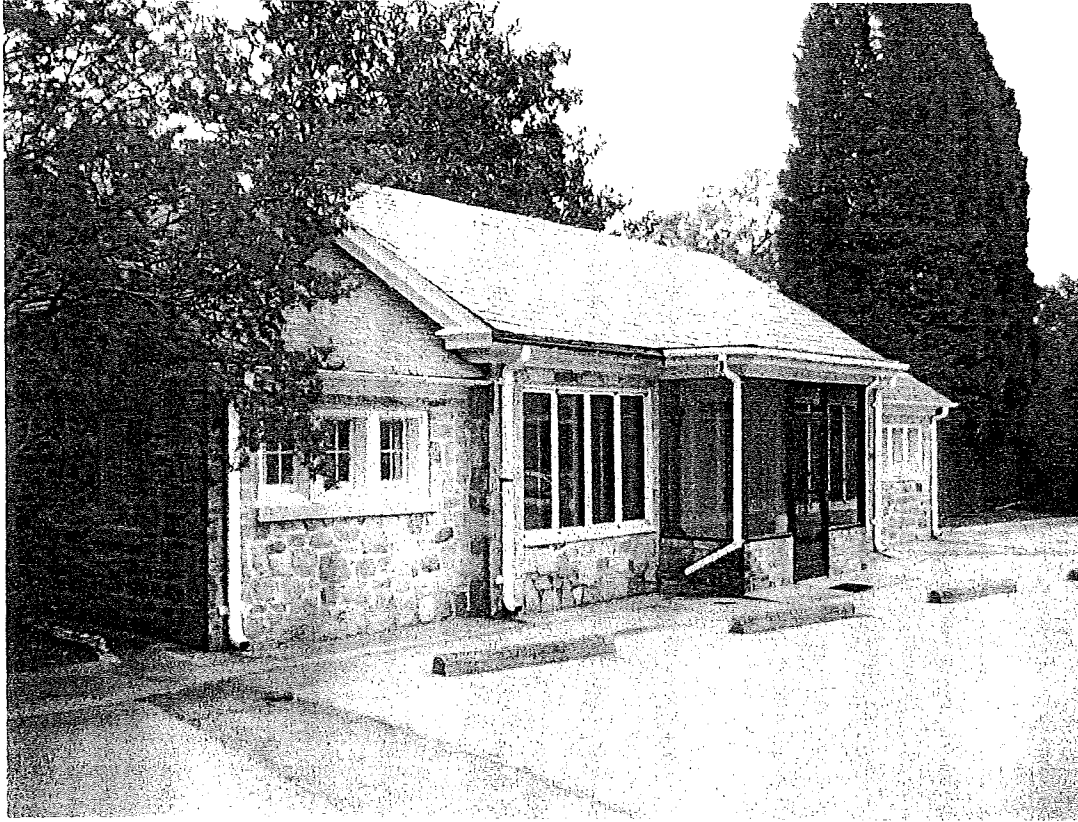
Looking southeast from Caswell Street

Photo by Dan Becker
April 26, 2005



Looking southeast from circular drive

Photo by Dan Becker
April 26, 2005



Looking northeast at garage building

Photo by Dan Becker
April 26, 2005



Looking northwest from near Williamson Drive

Photo by Dan Becker
April 26, 2005



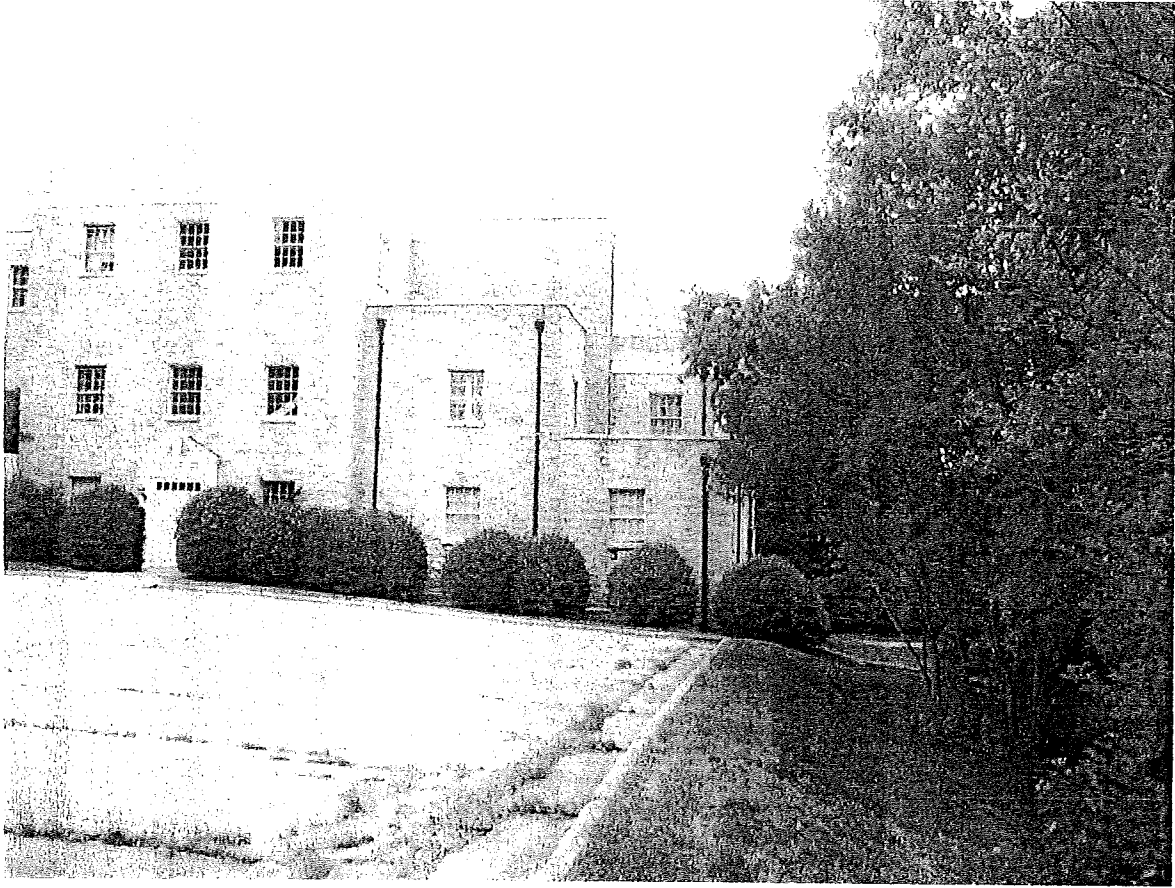
Looking northwest from southeast corner of south parking lot

Photo by Dan Becker
April 26, 2005



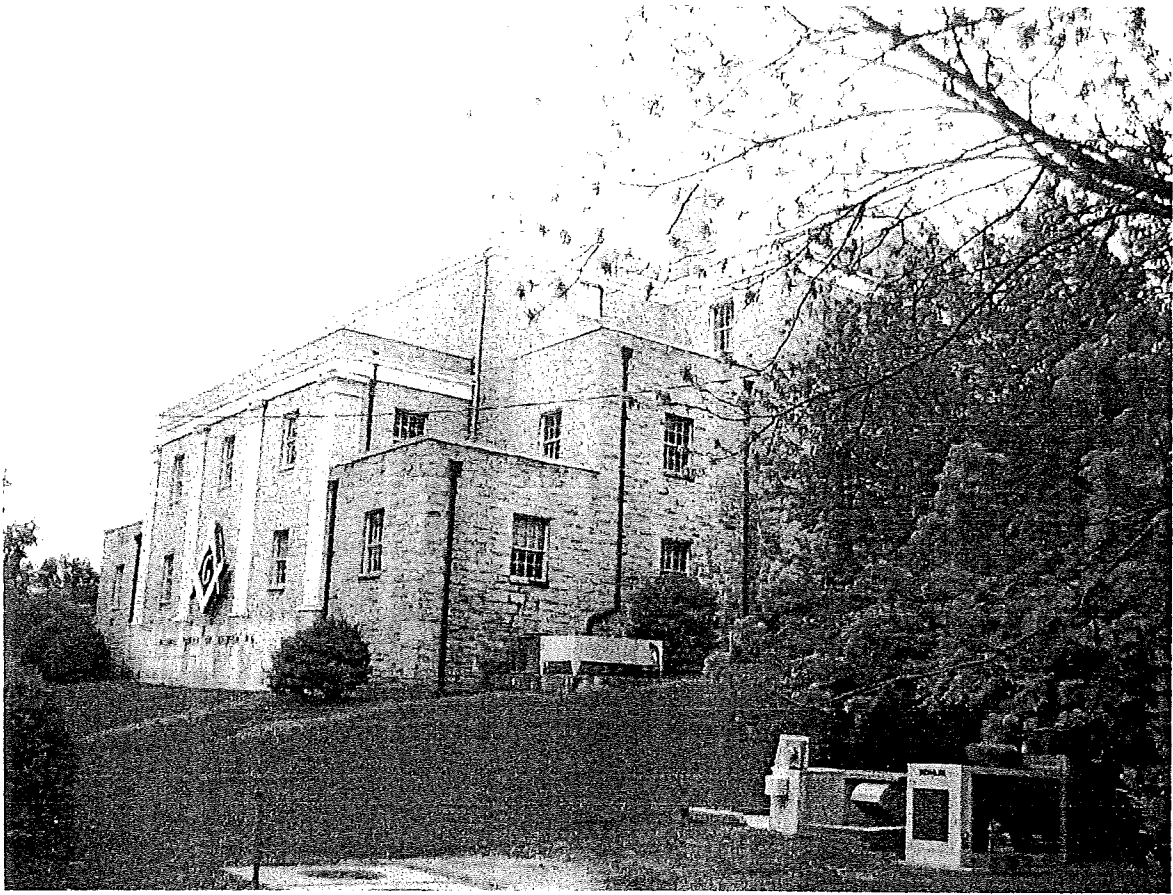
Looking northwest toward juncture between addition and house

Photo by Dan Becker
April 26, 2005



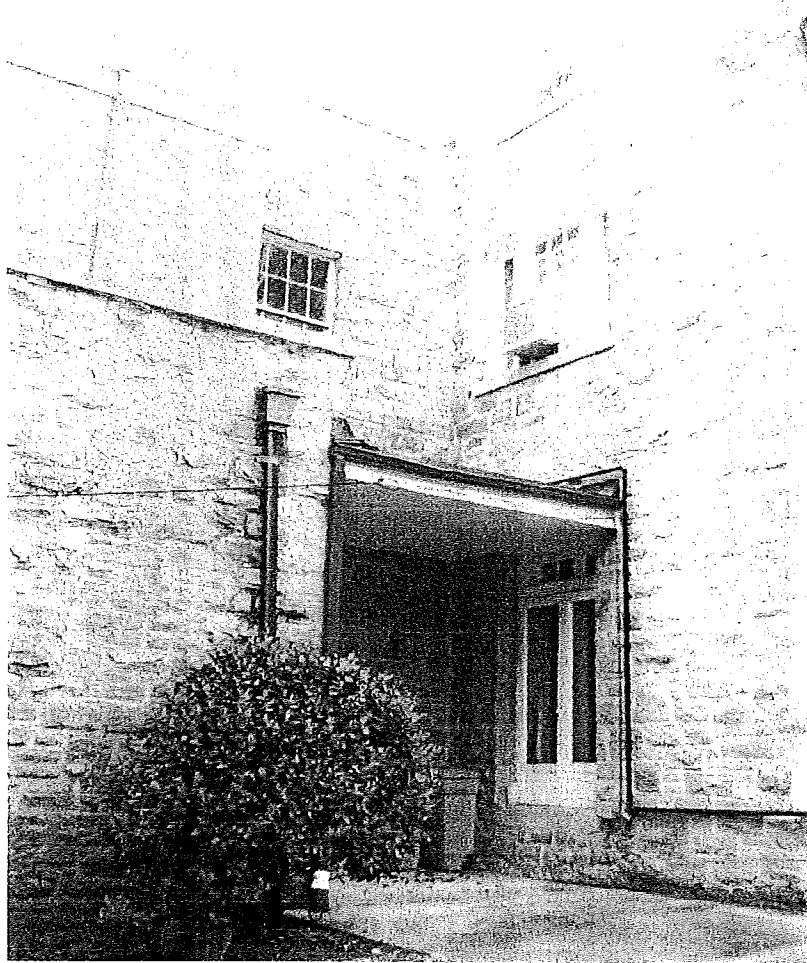
Looking north from southeast corner of south parking lot

Photo by Dan Becker
April 26, 2005



Looking south-southwest from Glenwood Avenue sidewalk

Photo by Dan Becker
April 26, 2005



Looking southwest at juncture between addition and house

Photo by Dan Becker
April 26, 2005



Looking south-southwest from circular drive toward
Williamson Drive and Caswell Street intersection

Additional photos taken by Cynthia de Miranda on July 22, 2005 are contained in the
supplemental report attached to this application

Photo by Dan Becker
April 26, 2005