

WAKE COUNTY, NC 55
LAURA M RIDDICK
REGISTER OF DEEDS
PRESENTED & RECORDED ON
11/21/2008 AT 09:49:43

BOOK:013306 PAGE:01196 - 01201

Instrument prepared by: Raleigh City Attorney's Office
Brief description for Index: Lumsden-Boone Bldg.
Parcel Identifier: 1703688048
Mail after recording to: City Planning Department
PO Box 590, Raleigh NC 27602
Attn: Martha Hobbs

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF WAKE

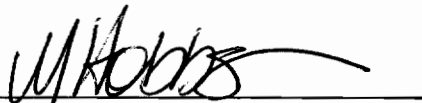
**AFFIDAVIT OF CORRECTION OF TYPOGRAPHICAL OR OTHER MINOR
ERROR**
[N.C.G.S. 47-36.1]

The undersigned Affiant, being first duly sworn, hereby swears or affirms that the Raleigh City Council Ordinance (1990) 562 adopted on 5/1/1990 and recorded in Deed Book 4708, Pages 0914-916, Wake County Registry, contained the following minor error:

The ordinance did not include a statement of the owner(s) of record of the subject property on the date of adoption of the ordinance. Affiant makes this Affidavit for the purpose of correcting the above-described instrument by noting the said property owners of record, to wit: **Broad Reach Investments and Grace Ramsey Stroud**.

Affiant is knowledgeable of the agreement and the intention of the parties in this regard. Affiant is employed as Planner II for the City of Raleigh Planning Department.

A copy of the original instrument is attached as Exhibit 1.



Affiant
Martha Daniel Hobbs

State of North Carolina County of
Wake

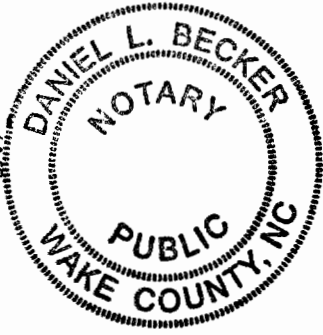
Signed and sworn to (or affirmed)
before me, this the 4 day
of November,
2008

My Commission Expires 7-6-2010.

My Commission Expires:

Daniel L. Becker
Notary Public
Daniel L. Becker

Official/No
tarial Seal)



BK4708PG0914



000029

City Of Raleigh
North Carolina

PRESENTED
FOR
REGISTRATION

90 MAY 23 AM 9:39

KENNETH B. 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) 562 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

Gail G. Smith

City Clerk & Treasurer

EXHIBIT 1

BK 708 PG 0915

ORDINANCE NO. (1990) 562

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING Lumsden-Boone Building, 226 Fayetteville Street Mall 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 Lumsden-Boone Building, 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:

Lumsden-Boone Building, 226 Fayetteville Street Mall, the property, approximately 0.06 acre, is Parcel 17 on Tax Map A-49 (Zone A, Map No. 22), and is in Plat Book 412, page 32.

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

The three-story commercial Lumsden-Boone Building, constructed between 1896 and 1903 for hardware dealer J. C. S. Lumsden, including the exterior third story metal facade and entablature and all early roof arrangements and configurations and other early exterior building fabric occurring on the parcel 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

BK 4708 PG 0916

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 may be 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



BOOK:013306 PAGE:01196 - 01201

**Yellow probate sheet is a vital part of your recorded document.
Please retain with original document and submit for rerecording.**



**Wake County Register of Deeds
Laura M. Riddick**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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received
date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Lumsden-Boone Building

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 226 Fayetteville Street Mall not for publication

city, town Raleigh vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Wake code 183

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	future <input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input 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 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
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: work in progress

4. Owner of Property

name James W. Green

street & number P.O. Box 208

city, town Roxboro vicinity of state North Carolina 27573

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wake County Register of Deeds

street & number Wake County Courthouse
Fayetteville Street Mall

city, town Raleigh state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" 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
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lumsden-Boone Building is a three-story over basement commercial building erected in five-to-one common bond brick between 1896 and 1903. With a width of 22.67 feet and a depth of 110 feet (half a block), the building is covered by a shed roof over the front (east) third of the building (the three story portion) and a low hip roof, pierced by a twelve foot long, four foot wide, and three foot tall clearstory sky light over the rear two-thirds of the building, which is two stories in height. The rear roof slopes gently to the east.

The three-bay front on the Fayetteville Street Mall features a handsome metal facade on the third floor. This distinctive Neo-Classical style facade is representative of many such buildings erected at the turn of the century with embossed metal fronts, including the Cole Building (ca 1896) in Smithfield, North Carolina, the C.R. Johnson Building (ca 1900) in Benson, North Carolina, and the Bethune-Powell Building (ca 1902) in Clinton, North Carolina.

The embossed metal facade is dominated by the predominant horizontality created by numerous frieze bands. Crowning the building is the cornice, which is composed of bands of molding, dentils, and anthemions and is flanked at its ends by shallow projecting blocks which repeat the anthemion detail. Below the cornice, separated by bands of simple moldings (covering the joints of the various sections of the facade) are courses of garland swags, fleur-de-lis in square frames, and a series of three, half-circular Adamesque arches embellished with foliate motifs. These arches, encased by rectangular frames of egg-and-dart molding, form an arcade effect over the three, one-over-one sash windows which occupy the central portion of the third floor facade. The windows are flanked by engaged unfluted columns with composite capitals resting on raised pedestals that are decorated with rosettes. The continuous window sill is embellished with a frieze band decorated with a circular medallion motif.

Both the first and second floor facades have been altered. It is assumed that the second floor treatment was a continuation of the third floor's embossed metal facade; there are indications of three windows, corresponding to those above, which have been filled in. The second floor front now consists of simple wood panels. Continuing across the front of the building above the first floor display windows and connecting the Woodward Building to the north is a single frontspiece, added when the two buildings (along with the two buildings behind them that front onto South Salisbury Street) contained the F.W. Woolworth Store from 1926 until 1972. The present first floor facade is a ca 1957 one of large plate glass display windows and an aluminum and glass door at the north corner.

The greatly deteriorated interior consists of one large room on the first floor with an enclosed wooden stairs rising along the south wall to storage rooms on the second floor, an office on the third floor, and descending to bathrooms and more storage in the basement. The main floor space has an embossed metal ceiling with a grape motif and a simple, reeded cornice. Many of these tiles have rusted and fallen; perhaps less than one-half are salvageable. A molded wooden frieze, under which display cabinets once stood, extends along the south wall and across the west (rear) wall; it is detailed with a delicate egg-and-dart molding. Above this frieze, on the plastered walls, is a series of alternating large and small panels formed by applied wood moldings. The larger panels enclose an insignia (now removed) of the F.W. Woolworth Company. The bulk of the north wall was removed sometime after 1926 when Woolworths expanded from the Woodward Building to the north into the Lumsden-Boone Building. It has been filled in with cement blocks within the last ten years.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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The second floor, shorter in height than either the first or third floors, is even more deteriorated than the first, with all of its dividing walls and much of its flooring having been removed. Since the facade's three windows have been boarded up, the only light is supplied by the rear skylight. There is a metal door leading to the second floor of the adjacent Woodard Building. The stair to the third floor, rising along the front of the south wall, has been enclosed.

The only access to the third floor office is through the third floor of the adjacent Woodard Building to the north and down a makeshift flight of stairs. The office, twenty-two feet wide and thirty feet deep, is in the best condition of all three floors. It has plastered walls, a wainscot of beaded tongue-and-groove boards, and molded surrounds at the doors and windows. A hall, seven feet wide, runs along the west of the third floor. Similarly finished, this hall has two windows opening onto the rear roof of the building. This top floor room, despite the remains and droppings of its pigeon inhabitants, is a very pleasant space and affords an excellent view onto the Fayetteville Street Mall and toward South Salisbury Street.

The full-size basement contains one large storage room under the main body of the building and several smaller rooms and two bathrooms in the front of the building. Regularly spaced brick piers support the main floor.

The building is presently in the design phase of an extensive renovation for use as a jewelry store. The architect is Norma D. Burns of Workspace, Inc. in Raleigh.

FOOTNOTE

1 The fronts of all three of these buildings, like that of the Lumsden-Boone Building, are characterized by the strong horizontality created by the frieze bands. All four have very similar details, especially in the rosettes of the column pedestals, the end blocks of the cornice, and the repeating foliate courses. The Cole facade was furnished by the Dewey Brothers, steel dealers in Goldsboro, North Carolina (An Inventory of Historic Architecture, Smithfield, N.C., 1977, Mary McCahon Shoemaker, (Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1977), p.29.). Perhaps the Deweys also supplied the fronts for the other three stores. Unfortunately all the early records of the Dewey firm, which began operations in the mid 1880s, were destroyed by Hurricane Hazel in 1954. Their molds were given to Mount Olive College in the late 1970s and sold for scrap.

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 type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation				
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)				

Specific dates between 1896 & 1903 Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lumsden-Boone Building, a modest three-story commercial building with a decorative facade of embossed metal, was erected at the turn of the century and occupies an important position in the historic streetscape of Raleigh's main commercial street, which since 1977 has been a pedestrian mall. Its fanciful third story facade, embellished with broadly interpreted classical details, is the only surviving metal store front on the Fayetteville Street Mall and is representative of a commercial facade treatment that was widespread at the turn of the century. Built for tin and hardware dealer J.C.S. Lumsden (1832-1901) and later occupied by the men's furnishing store of C.R. Boone (1879-1968), the building later housed the F.W. Woolworth Company from 1926 until 1972. It has stood vacant since. The recent purchasers of the building are in the design phase for a thorough renovation into a jewelry store.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

A The Lumsden-Boone Building is an important component of the historic streetscape of Fayetteville Street, Raleigh's main commercial street since the nineteenth century (now a pedestrian mall), and is associated with the development of commerce in Raleigh during the twentieth century. Businesses located here were the Lumsden hardware store from its erection until about 1907, the Kirby Five and Dime Store from about 1907 until 1911, C.R. Boone-DeLuxe Clothier from 1911 until 1926, and the F.W. Woolworth Company from 1926 until 1972, when the building was vacated.

C The building's metal clad storefront is an important survivor of the facades of embossed metal, usually presenting a classical motif, that were popular at the turn of the century; it is the only such survivor on Raleigh's main street.

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SIGNIFICANCE

Sanborn Insurance Maps indicate that the Lumsden-Boone Building, a three-story with basement brick building with a metal clad (embossed tin) facade¹, was built between January 1896 and July 1903.² It is one of several modest three-story brick buildings in the 200 block of Fayetteville Street that were erected in the late nineteenth century along Raleigh's chief commercial street. Fayetteville Street, which begins at the State Capitol and extends southward, has since the nineteenth century been the location of the capital city's major mercantile, banking, and professional concerns. In 1977 Fayetteville Street was converted into a pedestrian mall which continues as the main gathering place in downtown Raleigh.

The Lumsden-Boone Building was erected for J.C.S. Lumsden (1832-1901), an early hardware dealer in Raleigh. It replaced the two-story, frame store already on the site when Lumsden bought the property in 1884.³ The lot stretched the depth of the block from Fayetteville Street west to South Salisbury Street. This frame store was the last of the surviving frame buildings in the 100 and 200 blocks of Fayetteville Street.⁴ Lumsden had established his hardware business in 1859,⁵ and moved to this location in 1884 from his previous location also on Fayetteville Street. His sons were operating the hardware business by 1899 when they advertised as "Lumsden Brothers, Successors to J.C.S Lumsden" and specialized in tin, stoves, sheet iron and copper work; tin roofing, guttering, and piping; and hall heating and furnace work; in addition to having a large stock of hardware, crockery, granite, tinware, guns, sporting goods, scissors, and razors.⁶ It was only logical that the Lumsdens, who specialized in metal work, should erect a building sheathed with embossed tin. It was one of only four metal storefronts ever erected on Fayetteville Street and the only one that survives.⁷

The senior Lumsden died in 1901 and is buried in Raleigh's Oakwood Cemetery. His sons continued operation of the hardware store here until about 1907, after which Kirby's Five and Dime Stores occupied the building for several years.⁸ The Lumsden heirs sold the property in 1910 to A.R.D. Johnson, who the next year sold the eastern half of the lot (upon which the Lumsden-Boone Building stands) to Charles R. Boone (1859-1968).¹⁰ "C.R. Boone, DeLuxe Clothier" opened for business in September of 1911 and on the twenty-third of that month the store's first ad appeared in The Raleigh Daily Times.

Charles Robert Boone was born on a farm near Clayton, North Carolina and had moved to nearby Raleigh by 1900. He received his business training from J. Rosengarten, who operated a men's furnishings store on Fayetteville Street, beginning as a salesman in 1901, serving as a bookkeeper, and rising to vice-president in 1909-1910. After operating his own clothing store from 1911 to 1926, Boone actively entered the real estate business. He built Boone Lake in the early 1920s and later developed the Budleigh Sub-division (named for Sir Walter Raleigh's country estate) around the lake in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.¹² A prominent Raleigh realtor and developer, Boone died in 1968 and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

In 1926 Boone negotiated a twenty-five year lease with the F.W. Woolworth Company.¹³ The Woolworth Company in 1913-1914 had moved into the Woodard Building at 224 Fayetteville

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Street, displacing the Kirby's Five and Dime Store¹⁴ (which Boone had displaced in 1911 when he bought the Lumsden-Boone Building.) In 1926 Woolworths also expanded into the two buildings at 223 and 225 South Salisbury Street which were behind the Woodard and Lumsden-Boone Buildings; they remained in all four buildings until 1972. Boone sold his building in 1938 to William Trueheart.¹⁵ In 1957 Woolworths amended a 1951 lease with Trueheart to deal with provisions for repairs and the installation of a new store front¹⁶ (at which time it is believed the present glass and tile front was added).

With the growth of the suburbs and suburban shopping centers in the 1950s and 1960s, Fayetteville Street began to lose some of its importance as Raleigh's main shopping district. Traffic congestion, a shortage of parking, the replacement of owners who occupied their buildings with absentee landlords, and the transition of nearby upper and middle class neighborhoods to housing for lower income Blacks furthered the decline of downtown Raleigh. In 1972 Woolworths joined the suburban movement and vacated the Lumsden-Boone Building along with its three adjacent buildings. The Lumsden-Boone was then allowed to fall into such decay, that the city threatened demolition in 1976 after the building was ruled to be unsafe.¹⁷ In 1977 the Fayetteville Street Mall was completed, converting a section of the street into a four-block long pedestrian mall. This mall has encouraged the renovation of several major downtown buildings, including the elegant 1907 Masonic Temple Building at 135 Fayetteville Street Mall. However, few of the more modest commercial buildings, such as the Lumsden-Boone, have benefited from renovations.

In 1982 the Lumsden-Boone Building was purchased by J.W. and Lucille Green of Roxboro, North Carolina,¹⁸ who plan to thoroughly renovate the building, erect a contemporary yet compatible first and second floor facade, and operate Green's Jewelers here. Norma D. Burns of Workspace, Inc. of Raleigh is the renovation architect. By the donation of a preservation easement on the building to The Historic Preservation Fund of North Carolina, it is hoped that the preservation and eventual restoration of this block will be enhanced. Especially important is the Briggs Hardware Building (1874)(NR) at 220 Fayetteville Street Mall, the only essentially unaltered nineteenth century commercial building that survives on Raleigh's main street.

FOOTNOTES

1 The third floor, the only one with its metal facade intact, is only thirty-seven feet deep, while the second floor extends to the full depth of the building. The Sanborn Insurance Maps indicate that the rear elevation of the third floor is also metal clad--its plain, sheet metal covering survives.

2 A more precise date cannot be determined without an unnecessary and exhausting search of six years of daily newspapers. The only tax record to survive in Wake County during this period is for 1900, which does not supply enough information to determine whether this metal clad building, or the previous frame one, was standing on this lot.

3 Wake County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 65, Page 328. Also Sanborn Insurance Maps of Raleigh, 1884, (Pelham, New York: The Sanborn Insurance Company.)

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4 Sanborn Insurance Maps of Raleigh, 1896.

5 The Raleigh News and Observer, October 3, 1899, p.8. This was six years prior to the founding of the Briggs and Dodd hardware business (Briggs since ca 1875), whose impressive four-story, brick building (1874)(NR) still stands at 220 Fayetteville Street Mall, two doors north of the Lumsden-Boone Buisling. The Briggs Building, the only essentially unaltered nineteenth century commercial building on Fayetteville Street Mall, is a Raleigh landmark. See The Raleigh Historical Inventory, Linda L. Harris, (Raleigh: The City of Raleigh Planning Department, 1978), p.59.

6 The Raleigh News and Observer, December 17, 1899, p.8.

7 In 1903, according to the Sanborn Insurance Map, there were two other "metal clad" buildings on Fayetteville Street, and both of these had storefronts of cast iron and not embossed tin. The Stronach Building at 219 Fayetteville Street (on the corner with Exchange Place, almost directly across from the Lumsden-Boone Building) was a four-story building with a metal front only on its Fayetteville Street facade. It was built prior to 1884 (Sanborn Map, 1884). Among its various occupants were W.C. and A.B. Stronach, Grocers (1886) and until 1909-1910, the City Hall, City Offices, City Market, and Police Headquarters on the Second Floor (Hill's Directories of Raleigh; 1905-1906, p. 46., and 1909-1910, p.16.). Tucker Hall at 123-125 Fayetteville Street had a three-story cast iron facade and was built in 1867, according to an advertisement and illustration in the Raleigh Directory, 1880-1881 of the Charles Emerson Company, (Raleigh: Edwards, Broughton and Company, Printers and Binders, 1879), p.27. On the first floor was the dry good store of W.H. and R.S. Tucker. (In 1858 R.S. Tucker built an impressive Italiante mansion on Hillsborough Street; only the extraordinary Queen Anne style carriage house survives. (NR) See The Raleigh Historical Inventory, op.cit., p.101.) The second and third floors of the Tucker Hall housed an auditorium with 800-1000 seats. Between 1909 and 1914 (according to the Sanborn maps) the two-story Pullen Building was built at 326-334 Fayetteville Street, at the northwest corner of West Davie Street; it had a metal facade on both street elevations. In it were a variety of businesses, including the King's Business College on the second floor. While "metal clad" fronts were not numerous along Fayetteville Street, six modest ones were built in the downtown area between 1896 and 1903; they were presumably of the embossed tin type, or perhaps just corrugated sheeting. From information gathered from the 1903 Sanborn Insurance map and the 1905-1906 Hill's Raleigh Directory, they were: a shop at 105 South Salisbury Street located behind the Edwards and Broughton Building at the corner of South Salisbury Street and West Morgan Street, a bicycle/gun shop at 123-125 South Wilmington Street, the shop of John T. Jones (sheet metal, cornices, and roofing) at 117 South Salisbury Street, the shop of Michael Bowes (plumbing and heating) at 121 South Salisbury Street, the W.A Smith Lunchroom at 17 North Exchange Place, and the Raleigh Dispensary at 15 North Exchange Place. The Lumsdens also built a two-story metal clad tin shop at the rear of their lot fronting onto South Salisbury Street. None of these buildings remain.

8 Hill's Raleigh Directory, 1907-1908, (Richmond: Hill Directory Company, 1908), p. 54.

9 Wake County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 248, Page 306.

10 Wake County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 250, Page 367.

11 op.cit., Hill's Directories, 1902, p.114; 1907-1908, p.119; 1909-1910, p.136.

12 Obituary in The Raleigh Times, April 26, 1968, p. 21.

13 Wake County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 509, Page 338.

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14 op.cit., Hill's Directory, 1911-1912, p. 64. See also announcement in The Raleigh Daily Times, July 1, 1911, of Kirby's re-opening.

15 Wake County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 792, Page 362.

16 Wake County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 1582, Page 763.

17 Wake County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 2415, Page 116. For repeal see Deed Book 2436, Page 219.

18 Wake County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 3076, Page 0872

9. Major Bibliographical References

Sanborn Insurance Maps for Raleigh; 1884, 1896, 1903, 1914.
Wake County Register of Deeds Office, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh.
Hill's Directory of Raleigh, (Richmond: Hill Directory Company), years 1886, 1902,
1905-1906, 1907-1908, 1909-1910, 1925, 1926, 1972, 1973.
The News and Observer, (Raleigh), Oct. 3, 1899; Dec. 17, 1899.

10. Geographical Data

The Raleigh Times, July 1, 1911; Ap 26, 1968.
Graves stones at Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh.

Acreeage of nominated property 0.06

Quadrangle name Raleigh West, NC

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

117	7113340	319616110
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

Zone	Easting	Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tom Butchko, Preservation Consultant

organization

date June 12, 1983

street & number P.O. Box 2193

telephone (919) 934-4092

city or town Smithfield

state North Carolina 27577

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

William J. Fair

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date July 14, 1983

For NPS 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
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

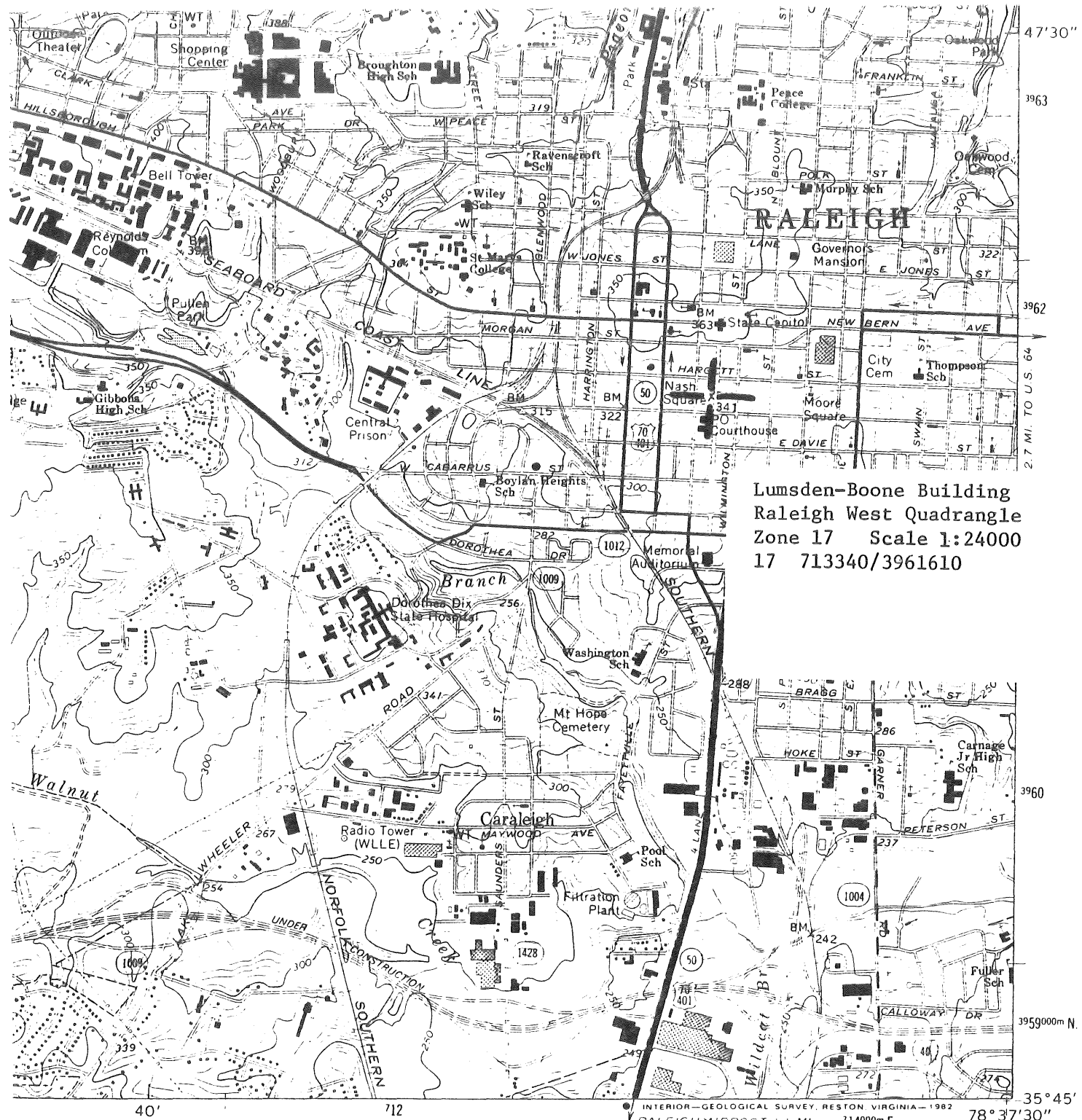
Continuation sheet

Item number 10

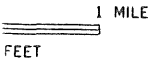
Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The property to be nominated is the building lot at 226 Fayetteville Street Mall in Raleigh, North Carolina. It is bounded on the east by the Fayetteville Street Mall, on the north by the Woodard Building (now vacant), on the south by the Mahler Building (now McCrory's Department Store), and on the west by a parking lot. It is listed as Parcel 17 on Tax Map A49 on Wake County. A survey map of the property, dated December 12, 1982, is filed in the Wake County Register of Deeds Office, Plat Book 412, Page 32. A copy of the survey map is attached.



Lumsden-Boone Building
 Raleigh West Quadrangle
 Zone 17 Scale 1:24000
 17 713340/3961610



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

Interstate Route
 U. S. Route
 State Route



RALEIGH WEST, N. C.
 SW/4 RALEIGH 15' QUADRANGLE
 N3545 — W7837.5/7.5

1968
 PHOTOREVISED 1981
 DMA 5255 I SW—SERIES V842

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of North Carolina agencies from aerial photographs taken 1980 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

(GARNER)
 5255 I NE

