

A PROPOSAL FOR

A CAPITOL SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

A BLOUNT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

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RALEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION

RALEIGH HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMMISSION

CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Mr. A. C. Hall, Jr.  
PLANNING DIRECTOR

MR. JOHN VOORHEES  
SENIOR PLANNER

Ms. Linda Harris  
RESEARCH

MS. MELISSA CATON  
TYPIST

## SECTION I INTRODUCTION AND CONCLUSIONS

### LEGISLATION

The Raleigh City Code allows the City Council to establish areas to be known as "Historic Districts" by zoning ordinances. The procedures involved in the establishment of historic districts is described in City Ordinance 484 and these procedures are based, in turn, on the North Carolina State Enabling Legislation, Chapter 160A, Article 19, which allows municipalities to establish historic districts. The establishment of the Oakwood Historic District by zoning ordinance on June 3, 1975 is the first instance of Ordinance 484 being applied in Raleigh.

### TYPES OF HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Ordinance 484 provides for the establishment of two distinct types of historic districts, these being Separate Use Districts and Overlay Districts. The separate use district allows only those land uses found to be historically correct in the designated historic district and would result in a museum-village type of district, arrested in time. The overlay historic district maintains existing or possible future land-uses while providing for the protection of historically and architecturally significant buildings in the designated area.

### REASONS FOR PROPOSING THE CAPITOL SQUARE AND BLOUNT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The City of Raleigh's urban identity is based on the fact that this City was established to be the State Capital of North Carolina. Throughout its history it has been the background for political, cultural and social events that have affected the history of the entire state. The urban landscape contains many outstanding examples of public and residential architecture from different periods of the City's development. These two proposed historic districts contain some of the City's earliest architectural expressions through development of the early part of this century. This architecture reflects and has been the background for community development, governmental and cultural expansion, wartime experiences, military occupation, times of economic growth and the depression years. More recently, these proposed districts and their significant buildings have been subject to the modern pressures of urban decay, the proliferation of automobile traffic and the expanded needs of the State Government. The recognition of the need for a plan of historic preservation by State and local governmental agencies has resulted in these proposals for a Capitol Square Historic District and a Blount Street Historic District.

### VALUES IN HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The most obvious value in the establishment of historic districts is providing a means for the retaining of outstanding examples of architecture that provide visual evidence of our historical heritage. This heritage, once it is destroyed, can never be replaced, and in allowing its destruction, we deny future generations the chance to experience nearly two centuries of growth and development in the City of Raleigh.



Aside from accepting the responsibility of protecting our architectural and cultural patrimony by establishing these proposed historic districts, the City of Raleigh can derive some concrete, contemporary benefits from them. The recognition and use of these historic districts will provide a solid base and a sense of urban identity in the ongoing creation of the contemporary environment and will help to retain the traditional urban core. As overlay historic districts, they will allow, through standard land-use zoning ordinances and architectural guidelines, the introduction of contemporary aesthetic values into the areas and recognize the fact that old and new architectural expressions can peacefully coexist with benefit to both.

Maintaining examples of earlier architecture in groupings or districts gives contrast to and complements contemporary architecture and neutralizes the idea that it is necessary to destroy all vestiges of the past in order to build a contemporary complex. Along with providing visual excitement and variety to Raleigh's urban landscape, these historic districts should be accessible to all citizens, and should be lived in, used and enjoyed as ongoing links between the past and the future.

The proposal for the establishment of the Capitol Square and Blount Street Historic Districts is not a new or radical idea in Raleigh. The recognition of the value of past architectural expression and the value of retaining society's cultural patrimony has deep historical roots in Western civilization. In Rome in 458 A.D., the Emperor Majorian decreed:

"The abuse, whereby men are at liberty to desecrate the image of the venerable City (Rome), must be done away with... and so we command that any buildings erected by the ancients for public use or embellishment, be they temples or other monuments, must not be destroyed or touched by anyone."

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The recognition of the value of Raleigh's historical, architectural and cultural legacy can be expressed by using existing legislation to establish a Capitol Square Historic District and a Blount Street Historic District by zoning ordinance. The overlay type of historic district will allow maximum use of these two areas and would be of greatest benefit to all parties involved in these two proposed historic districts.

With this in mind, the Planning Staff recommends the following:

1. That the Capitol Square area and the Blount Street area be designated by zoning ordinance as historic districts as delineated in this report.
2. That the architectural standards be approved as decision-making guidelines for the Historic District Commission.
3. That provision for the membership of one resident from each of the proposed districts on the Historic District Commission be made.

4. That the appropriate staff for the administration of Raleigh's Historic Districts be appointed by the City of Raleigh. The specific duties of the staff people are:
  - a. Administering the Certificate of Appropriateness applications
  - b. Professional support to the Historic Commissions and to applicants
  - c. On-site inspections of ongoing projects in the historic districts
  - d. Ongoing studies of sites of historic interest



SECTION II

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CAPITOL SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOUNDARIES (attached map)

The boundaries delineated on the attached map of the proposed Capitol Square Historic District surround and compliment Union Square (more commonly known as Capitol Square). These boundaries embrace some of the earliest existing development in Raleigh as well as sites of cultural and governmental interest and importance. There is one National Historic Landmark (The State Capitol Building), six National Register/Raleigh Historic Sites, two Raleigh Historic Sites, and several buildings of significant value to the proposed district. The following outline describes the location of these various buildings. This outline is keyed to the attached map of the proposed Capitol Square Historic District.

TO THE EAST OF UNION SQUARE

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Haywood Hall (c. 1799)<br>211 New Bern Avenue                 | National Register/Raleigh Historic Site |
| 2. | White-Holman House (c. 1798)<br>209 East Morgan Street        | National Register/Raleigh Historic Site |
| 3. | State Bank (1813)<br>11 New Bern Avenue                       | National Register/Raleigh Historic Site |
| 4. | Christ Church (1854)<br>120 East Edenton Street               | National Register/Raleigh Historic Site |
| 5. | Richard B. Haywood House<br>(1854)<br>127 East Edenton Street | National Register/Raleigh Historic Site |
| 6. | Montgomery House (c. 1906)<br>124 East Edenton Street         | Significant                             |
| 7. | The Highway Building (1951)<br>10 South Wilmington Street     | Supportive                              |

TO THE WEST OF UNION SQUARE

- |     |  |                       |
|-----|--|-----------------------|
| 8.  | First Baptist Church (1859)<br>99 North Salisbury Street               | Raleigh Historic Site |
| 9.  | Church of the Good Shepherd<br>(1875-1914)<br>21 South McDowell Street | Significant           |
| 10. | Sacred Heart Cathedral<br>(1922-1924)<br>15 North McDowell Street      | Significant           |
| 11. | The Goodwin House (1903)<br>220 Hillsborough Street                    | Significant           |
| 12. | The Revenue Building (1927)<br>100 West Morgan Street                  | Supportive            |

TO THE SOUTH OF UNION SQUARE

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 13. A.I.A. Water Tower (1887)<br>115 West Morgan Street               | National Register/Raleigh Historic Site |
| 14. First Presbyterian Church<br>(1900)<br>112 South Salisbury Street | Raleigh Historic Site                   |
| 15. The Ruffin Building (1913)<br>10 East Morgan Street               | Significant                             |
| 16. The Justice Building (1940)<br>10 East Morgan Street              | Supportive                              |
| 17. First Baptist Church (1904)<br>101 South Wilmington Street        | Significant                             |

TO THE NORTH OF UNION SQUARE

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 18. The Education Building (1938)<br>100 West Edenton Street  | Supportive  |
| 19. The Labor Building (1888)<br>10 West Edenton Street   | Significant |
| 20. The Agriculture Building<br>(1924)<br>16 West Edenton Street  | Significant |
| 21. The Bicentennial Mall to be located on Halifax Street will add<br>aesthetic interest and pedestrian access to the proposed boundary |             |

THE HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS AREA

RALEIGH'S BEGINNINGS

The proposed Capitol Square Historic District embraces a portion of what was the original planned city of Raleigh. The new city was laid out and surveyed by William Christmas, a senator from Franklin County, in the Spring of 1792. This surveying was accomplished after many years of proposals, debates and legislative agonizing as to where to establish the permanent capital city of North Carolina. For nearly fifty years the members of the General Assembly traveled, along with their records, to various established towns throughout the State, each of which was vying for the honor of becoming the Capital. During the session of 1788 which met in Hillsborough, the representatives decided that a permanent seat of government must be decided upon. So finally, during the 1791 session, meeting in New Bern, a resolution was ratified to locate the Capital in the newly formed county of Wake. They did not, however, specify exactly where in Wake County this city was to be placed, saying only that it was to be within ten miles of Issac Hunter's plantation.



Acting upon these directions, eight commissioners, one from each of the State's eight judicial districts and Willie Jones, a member-at-large, removed to Issac Hunter's tavern to view various parcels of land for sale in the designated area. Apparently they had difficulty getting down to business there and moved on to the home of Colonel Joel Lane where they stayed for two weeks. Using the Colonel's house "Wakefield" as a headquarters, the Commissioners rode through the available tracts, traveling for eight days. Upon returning to Wakefield, there was much discussion and two ballotings before they settled on the 1,000 acres offered by Colonel Lane.

#### THE ORIGINAL PLAN

Senator Christmas surveyed the thousand acre tract into sections divided onto a grid pattern as envisioned by the Commissioners. In the center of this, he placed a six-acre tract designated as "Union Square", to be the site of the future State House. Extending from Union Square at the four points of the compass were four major streets. To the north was Halifax Street, to the east, New Bern Street, south, Fayetteville Street and to the west, Hillsborough Street. Within these axes the acres were further subdivided into grids resulting in 276 one acre lots and the entire tract was bounded by North, South, East and West Streets.

The major exceptions to these one-acre lots were four squares set aside for public use, to be owned by the State. These squares are Caswell to the northwest of Union Square, Burke to the northeast, Moore to the southeast and Nash to the southwest. Caswell Square was developed in 1848 as a school for deaf-mutes and Burke Square became the site of the Governor's Mansion which was completed in 1891. Moore Square and Nash Square are public parks.

#### THE PRESENT PLAN

The physical configuration of William Christmas' plan for Raleigh is still evident although there have been some major changes made to the original pattern. The major north, south, east and west streets were intended to be boulevards leading toward the Capitol Building, creating a vista dominated by the building. Halifax Street, to the north has been closed off to facilitate the development of the State Government Mall. A remaining one block section between Edenton Street and Jones Street is going to be developed as a landscaped pedestrian mall to commemorate the Bicentennial. To the east of Union Square, New Bern Avenue has been made into a cul-de-sac ending at Person Street. Immediately to the south of this, Morgan Street has been altered into a connector curve which ties into the rest of New Bern Avenue and continues east as a major traffic artery. The two block New Bern Avenue cul-de-sac is the site of four National Register/Raleigh Historic Sites and they are some of the earliest existing development in Raleigh. Among these is the White-Holman House (c. 1798) which is owned by the City of Raleigh and now faces the Morgan Street Connector. Plans are to move this house north to the cul-de-sac and turn it around so that it faces onto New Bern Avenue and Haywood Hall (c. 1799) directly across the street.



Fayetteville Street, the southern axis of Union Square is now the downtown commercial street of Raleigh. In the early years of Raleigh's history, the street was mixed commercial and residential buildings ending with a Governor's "Palace" on the site where Memorial Auditorium now stands. The plans for the proposed landscaped downtown mall are in the process of being implemented now and this project will complement the proposed Capitol Square Historic District as well as the various Raleigh Historic Sites along Fayetteville Street.

Once the Fayetteville Street Mall plan is completed, Hillsborough Street, the western axis off of Union Square, will be the only one of the original four main streets that will act as a traffic artery. Although the traffic is presently directed in a one way pattern to the west away from Union Square, this could be changed in the future and revert to the original intent of the Commissioner planners.

#### THE BUILDINGS AROUND UNION SQUARE

One of the most obvious features of the Union Square area is that the four corners around the Square have traditionally been the sites of church buildings. On the northwest corner at Edenton and Salisbury Streets is the First Baptist Church (1859), the north east corner at Edenton and Wilmington Streets, Christ Church (1854). At Wilmington and Morgan Streets on the southeast corner is the First Baptist Church (1904), and on the southwest corner at Morgan and Salisbury Streets stands the First Presbyterian Church (1900). These church buildings feature eclectic adaptations of the Gothic and Romanesque Revival styles and everyone of them has replaced earlier church buildings that stood on the same sites.

The government buildings surrounding Union Square have all been built as particular architectural expressions of their time. But they are unified in that each is of a scale and material that does not overpower the Capitol Building. These buildings (further described in Section III - Descriptions of Significant Buildings in the Proposed Capitol Square Historic District) form an important architectural frame for Union Square and, with the added visual interest of the four churches form the physical core of Raleigh as well as the traditional governmental center of North Carolina.

SECTION III  
DESCRIPTIONS OF SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS IN THE PROPOSED CAPITOL SQUARE  
HISTORIC DISTRICT

THE DOCTOR ANDREW W. GODWIN HOUSE - 1903  
220 HILLSBOROUGH STREET - SIGNIFICANT

This elegant, Neoclassical Revival style mansion was designed by Raleigh architect William P. Rose, and is one of the few surviving mansions that used to line Hillsborough Street. The symmetrically balanced front facade is dominated by four Ionic columns supporting a two story pedimented front porch. The classical treatment of the windows on the first story differs from that on the second story, suggesting Renaissance influence in the Neoclassical Revival style. The carved woodwork around the main entrance and in the frieze and gable of the porch add grace and beauty to this fine weatherboarded mansion.

Dr. Godwin was a native of Wake County and graduated from medical school in 1887. He settled in Raleigh and was elected to the Chair of Anatomy in Leonard Medical School of Raleigh. This school was established at Shaw University in 1880 to provide educated physicians for the black community. He was also chief physician of St. Agnes Hospital. The mansion is now being used adaptively by King's Business College.

THE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART - CONERSTONE LAID 1922  
15 NORTH McDOWELL STREET - SIGNIFICANT

The congregational history of the Church of the Sacred Heart began in 1821 when the Rt. Reverend John England of Charleston, South Carolina, came to Raleigh to organize the Catholics living here. Their first church building was on South Wilmington Street and it occupied the lot where the First Baptist Church (1904) now stands. The membership of the church grew and during the pastorate of Reverend James White the present church property was purchased in 1879. At this time a two story frame rectory stood on the Edenton Street side of the property and this became a Convent for the Dominican Sisters. In 1917 during the pastorate of Father Griffin the granite rectory facing McDowell Street was built. In 1922 the cornerstone of the Cathedral was laid and the present Convent for the Dominican Sisters was built in 1927. The present school building was added to the complex in 1938.

Reverend Father Michael, S. B., a monk of Belmont Abbey, near Charlotte, designed the Sacred Heart Cathedral in the Gothic Revival style. He also designed many of the buildings for Catholic churches throughout the State. The granite building is the traditional cruciform shape and its main entrance faces south onto Hillsborough Street. The steeply gabled roof and stone tower with its concave pointed roof on the southeast corner of the building add to the vertical thrust typical of Gothic architecture. There is a rose window over the main entrance and the other windows are stained glass set in pointed-arch frames. The interior of the church was refurbished in 1938 with new stained glass windows, a terrazo floor and statues of Carrara marble imported from Italy.



This church complex gives a quiet, ecclesiastical atmosphere to the 200 block of Hillsborough Street. Its granite buildings set in the tree shaded yards give grace and serenity to this block that leads on east to the Capitol Building.

THE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD - CHAPEL - 1875, CHURCH - 1914  
21 SOUTH McDOWELL STREET - SIGNIFICANT

What is now referred to as All Saints Chapel of the Church of the Good Shepherd is an example of the Carpenter Gothic style of architecture. It is constructed of wooden members and the wood siding applied to the exterior facades features a vertical thrust, emphasizing the pointed arch windows and the pointed gable roofs. The formation of this church congregation began in December of 1873 when Colonel Alexander B. Andrews and his wife, the former Julia Johnson moved to Raleigh and attended Christ Church. Christ Church had a system of selling pews, and the Colonel, not liking this, began a movement for the establishment of a second Episcopal Church. Colonel Andrews, a successful railroad executive and a Confederate veteran was used to realizing his goals in business and applied this same energy to the establishment of this church. He and a Raleigh lawyer, Richard H. Battle, organized a congregation of 29 chapter members of the Church of the Good Shepherd. Plans for the Carpenter Gothic Church were drawn by a Reverend Mr. Oertel of Sewanne, North Carolina, and the building was completed by Easter Sunday (March 28), 1875.

In 1897 a resolution and plans were adopted for the construction of a new, Gothic inspired, stone church building on the corner of Hillsborough and McDowell Streets. The pastor at that time, Dr. Pittinger, had visited Palestine and brought back a block of marble that was laid as the cornerstone of the new building in 1899. Architect C. E. Hartge designed a granite, red tile gabled-roofed cathedral in the traditional cruciform shape of Gothic churches. Hartge, a native of Hamburg, Germany, came to the United States when he was eighteen. He had an architect's office in Raleigh and his main efforts were directed toward the design of churches and public buildings. In 1916 he was elected president of the American Institute of Architects and was instrumental in regulating architectural taste in North Carolina.

The northwest corner of the building features a square tower that does not rise above the steep gable roof. The windows are pointed and vertical and filled with stained glass. The building of this church took from 1897 until it was finished in May of 1914.

A.I.A. WATER TOWER - 1887  
115 WEST MORGAN STREET - NATIONAL REGISTER/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

This eighty-six foot high octagonal tower supplied the City of Raleigh with water from 1887 to 1913. The first thirty feet are made of locally quarried blocks of granite and the remaining fifty-six feet are of handmade brick. To the rear of the tower across a landscaped courtyard, lies a row of buildings which housed original shops and offices.



In 1938 the tower was converted to an architect's office by Raleigh architect William Henley Deitrick who left the original walls and openings intact. The row of shops and offices were converted to office use and decorative Georgian detailing was added. In 1963 the tower was conveyed to the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and an agreement was made through the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission that the property would be held as an Historic Site without substantial change.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - 1900

112 SOUTH SALISBURY STREET - RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

The Romanesque Revival style of architecture is evident in this turn-of-the century church building. This style borrows the features of the Romanesque style common in Europe between the Ninth and Twelfth Centuries, A.D., and is characterized by a solid, massive feeling, rounded arches in the fenestration pattern and stubby columns with heavy capitals. The northeast corner of the building is a towered belfry surrounded by four narrow, rounded brick towers. This red brick church features outstanding stained glass windows manufactured by Willet Studios of Philadelphia who made the designs of each window in sheet lead which was then flown with gold leaf and figures superimposed with colored glass.

This church building stands on the site of an earlier brick building "of colonial design". This first building was built in 1818 and financed by the custom of selling pews. It was removed about 1897 and the cornerstone for the present church was laid in 1898.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH - 1859

99 NORTH SALISBURY STREET - RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

This Gothic Revival church was designed by architect William Percival who designed many other Raleigh buildings of this time. The pointed, soaring, central spire dominates the front facade of the building and features a rose window above the main entrance. The fenestration pattern contains pointed-arch openings filled with stained glass windows, some of which were imported from Europe. The original basic shape of the church was typically medieval with the central nave and a transept crossing at right angles. The building is brick with cream colored stucco applied later. When an addition was needed the Raleigh firm of Haskins and Rice designed a contemporary addition which is sympathetic to the original church.

The plans for the construction of this church building were drawn up during the pastorate of Reverend Thomas Skinner who was the son of Charles W. Skinner, one of the original founders of the Baptist State Convention. The lot on the corner of Salisbury and Edenton Streets was purchased from Jim Atkins, a black member of the congregation, and in 1856 the construction of the building began. Services began in 1859 and the pews were rented under the direction of auctioneer J. J. Litchford. This church had a bi-racial congregation until 1867 when the black members formed another First Baptist Church whose present building stands on the corner of Morgan and Wilmington Streets.

THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING - 1840  
UNION SQUARE - NATIONAL LANDMARK

After the first State House burned in 1831, the cornerstone for the new granite building was laid on July 4, 1833. The classical design of this building was inspired by, but not copied from the Parthenon and other monuments of Athens and features successful adaptations of various classical forms. The east and west facades are dominated by central pedemented porticos resting on massive piers of rusticated stone. The porticos are tetrastyle, that is they have four columns in the front. These columns are granite and of the Doric order of the Hellenic period of ancient Greek history. The roof is surmounted by a central dome sheathed in copper, which is a highly visible Raleigh landmark. This dome rests on three stone plinths of graduated heights, the first and largest one being octagonal, and the next two circular. The building survives in a relatively unchanged and original state serving as a monumental masterpiece of its architects, Ithiel Town and Alexander Jackson Davis of New York, and David Paton, supervising architect, of Scotland.

The General Assembly originally appropriated \$50,000 for the construction of a new State House. These funds were entirely used up by the time the foundation of the building was laid and as the finances of the State were at a very low level at this time, the Commissioners, W. S. Gurmond and Thomas Bragg, who were in charge of construction were charged with extravagance and removed from the job. This is when David Paton was called in to take charge of the construction, using Scottish and American stone masons. By the time the building was finished in 1840, the funds expended on it amounted to \$530,684.15 or six times the 1840 revenue of the entire State. The Capitol Building was dedicated on May 1, 1840, in gala ceremonies that also celebrated the completion of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

CHRIST CHURCH - 1854  
120 EAST EDENTON STREET - NATIONAL REGISTER/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

Architect Richard Upjohn of New York, founder of the American Institute of Architects, designed this Gothic Revival style granite church. The original building features gabled, tile roofs intersecting at right angles to form the cruciform shape typical of Gothic architecture. The vertical and pointed arched windows have stained glass. In 1861 the stone steeple tower was added and in 1921 the parish house and chapel were designed by Hobart B. Upjohn, the grandson of Richard. The new (1921) additions to the church were built of granite quarried at the same place as that of the original building, and the old and new sections were joined together with an arched, stone cloister. The entire church complex is set in beautifully landscaped grounds and adds grace and serenity to this block of downtown Raleigh.



The first building to stand on this site was a small frame structure given to the congregation by Mary Summer Blount in 1829. The land had been purchased from William Boylan in 1826 and the frame building served from 1829 until 1848 when the cornerstone for the present church building was laid. This church was designed to fill the needs of the expanding congregation and the growing city, and the financing of the construction was made possible by the sale of pews. This was the mother church of the Church of the Good Shepherd which was established in 1874.

STATE BANK BUILDING - CORNERSTONE LAID IN 1813  
11 NEW BERN AVENUE - NATIONAL REGISTER/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

The building is the earliest surviving commercial building in Raleigh. Its style represents a transition between the Federal and Greek Revival style of architecture, exhibiting elements of both styles. The building is built of hand made brick. The pedimented portico on the west side of the building is supported by unusual columns, four on the first story and four directly above. Detailing is characterized by restrained classical dignity and the entire building embodies well conceived and well executed design. The financing of this building was made possible during the War of 1812 when specie money from banks in towns along the coast of North Carolina was transferred to Raleigh and Tarboro. In 1832 a second banking concern took over the building and was successful there until the Civil War drove it into bankruptcy. In 1873 the building was bought by the adjacent Christ Church and was used by the church for various purposes.

In the 1960's the building was in danger of demolition by church expansion needs. Consequently the structure was sold to the North Carolina National Bank which relocated it 100 feet east and restored it to its original purpose, that of a bank. It is currently owned by North Carolina National Bank and leased to the State, and is the headquarters of the North Carolina Bicentennial Commission.

MONTGOMERY HOUSE - (c. 1906)  
124 EAST EDENTON STREET - SIGNIFICANT

Typical of the residential architecture in turn-of-the century Raleigh, this Queen Anne style house is one of the few remaining residences in the proposed Capitol Square Historic District. The clapboard house features an asymmetrical composition, a small pedimented front porch to the left of the center of the front facade, and restrained Neoclassical detailing. Lying between the Christ Church complex, the State Bank and the Richard B. Haywood House across Edenton Street, this building helps to link together these important National Register/Raleigh Historic Sites.

"Judge Walter A. Montgomery was born in Warrenton in February, 1845. He served in the Twelfth North Carolina Regiment, 1861 to 1865, being promoted to second lieutenant in 1864, and was paroled at Appomattox. He wrote an account of his return home.



He was admitted to practice in 1867. In 1873 he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, but returned to this State in 1876. In 1894 he was elected to the Supreme Court to fill an unexpired term for two years, and in 1896 he was elected for the full term of eight years. On its expiration he returned to the practice, January 1, 1905."

In 1900 Judge Montgomery purchased 60 acres in West Raleigh, just to the east of Meredith College. He called his farm Wilmont - the "Wil" coming from his wife's maiden name of Wilson and the "Mont" from his own name. In 1906 he sold his land to a Mr. Farrior who later developed it with Mr. Dan Allen, a realtor. That section of Raleigh today (1975) is still known as Wilmot.

In 1906 when Judge Montgomery sold those 60 acres, he built a home at 124 East Edenton Street. It stands today and is lived in by his daughter, Miss Betsy Montgomery, age 94.

RICHARD B. HAYWOOD HOUSE - 1854

127 EAST EDENTON STREET - NATIONAL REGISTER/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

The basic shape of this house is a simple rectangle of handmade brick with bay windows at the east and west ends. The composition of the front facade is balanced and symmetrical with a hipped roof and two evenly spaced chimneys rising from the interior of the house. The front porch runs the full length of the front facade and is supported by four fluted Doric columns topped by a triglyph and restrained dentil molding.

Dr. Richard B. Haywood, a noted North Carolina physician, designed and built the house, incorporating ideas of his wife, Julia Odgen Hicks of New York. Dr. Haywood served as a Major in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and his house was the headquarters of Union Major General Francis P. Blair during the Union occupation of Raleigh. Major General Blair must have appreciated the use of this house because as he, Dr. Haywood and General Sherman were drinking a toast to the end of the war, he warned Dr. Haywood to remove the family silver hidden in the well, as this was the first place investigated by the troops searching for valuables. Dr. Haywood did so, and buried the silver in the garden. He and his wife had ten children and this house remains to date in the family of its builder.

HAYWOOD HALL - (c. 1799)

211 NEW BERN AVENUE - NATIONAL REGISTER/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

This classically elegant Federal style house has undergone little substantial change since it was built by John Haywood. Constructed with local materials, the beaded weatherboard facade is symmetrically divided by a two story front porch supported by eight fluted Doric columns, four on the first story and four on the second. The hand-carved wooden detailing is simple and typical of the classically inspired Federal style of architectural of the period. The house stands on its original foundations of locally quarried stone and is owned and occupied by a direct descendant of the original builder, John Haywood.

He was State Treasurer of North Carolina for forty years, beginning in 1789, a founder and vestryman of Christ Church, and Raleigh's first Intendent of Police (Mayor).

WHITE-HOLMAN HOUSE - 1798

209 EAST MORGAN STREET - NATIONAL REGISTER/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

William White, Secretary of State for North Carolina between 1798 and 1810, built the house with necessary features for townhouse living at the end of the Eighteenth Century. The style of the house shows the transition between the Georgian and Federal styles of architecture and reflects this movement that was occurring in the young Republic. The beaded weatherboard building originally had one story wings on either side of a two story central section. One wing was later removed and moved next door for use on a residence. The central section is three bays wide with a one story pedimented porch supported by carved columns in the left bay. The gable of the porch is embellished with hand-carved wooden detailing and the raised panel double front door is surmounted by a glass transom featuring decorative arched tracery. The house is currently owned by the City of Raleigh and plans are to turn the house around and move it to a lot facing the New Bern Avenue cul-de-sac.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH - 1904

101 SOUTH WILMINGTON STREET - SIGNIFICANT

The history of this church begins in 1812 when a bi-racial Baptist Church was organized in Raleigh. There were 23 original members of the church, nine white and fourteen black members. During the pastorate of Reverend Thomas E. Skinner (1856-1868) the lot on the corner of Salisbury and Edenton Streets was purchased from Jim Atkins, a black member of the congregation. The present First Baptist Church and mother church of this one, still stands on that corner. In 1867 the black members of that particular congregation purchased another lot on Salisbury Street and built a church that they used until 1904. Under the leadership of Reverend Dr. W. T. Coleman the congregation built a church building at its present site on the corner of Wilmington and Morgan Streets.

This red brick church was designed and built in the Gothic Revival style that was popular in church buildings around the turn of the century. It features a steeply gabled roof over the main (east) entrance and two gables one on the north and south sides, intersecting the main roof at right angles. These roofs were covered with copper sheathing at a later date. The window designs are the typical Gothic arches filled with leaded art stained glass.



## THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ON UNION SQUARE

In addition to the four churches on the four corners of Capitol Square, there are seven North Carolina State Government buildings. These buildings were constructed and added to during various periods of the City's history, but they all exhibit qualities in scale and materials that enhance and complement the Capitol Building. According to the State Department of Administration, this was not a conscience criteria in choosing architectural designs for buildings, but an awareness of the Capitol Building as the focal point of State Government must have been in the minds of the various architects who worked on the designs over the years. Each of the buildings is an expression of the style of its time and Union Square reads as an architectural catalog of the styles beginning in the 1880's and extending to the present time.

The oldest government building standing on the Square is the Labor Building at 10 West Edenton Street. It was completed in 1888 and was designed by Colonel William J. Hicks, the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary. Colonel Hicks assisted Samuel Sloan and Adolphus G. Bauer in the design and construction of the Governor's Mansion at the time this building was being constructed, and it is thought that Bauer strongly influenced the design of the Labor Building. The four story building is foursquare and massive and features a symmetrical composition with a flat roof. There is a small mansard cupola with dormers over the arched front entrance and the front facade of the building is divided into five sections which are defined by vertical rows of rusticated blocks extending to the roof. There are masonry brackets under the eaves and the facade of the building exhibits a strong, repetitive pattern of vertical elements. This building, like the Governor's Mansion, was built with convict labor.

To the east of the Labor Building on West Edenton Street is the Agriculture Building which was completed in 1924. This is a Neoclassical Revival building which was designed by Nelson and Cooper, a Raleigh architectural firm. The front facade is dominated by four engaged Ionic columns and the entire building presents a feeling of governmental dignity that was the hallmark of the Neoclassical Revival style in public architecture. An annex was added to the rear (northwest of the building) in 1950 and was designed by Allen J. Maxwell of Goldsboro, North Carolina.

This building stands on the site of the old National Hotel which was built in 1810. When the plans for the new Agriculture Building were presented in 1922, there was much public discussion about the destruction of this brick building which had been a hotel, a gathering place for legislators and Confederate headquarters and hospital. In 1879 the State bought the hotel and used it as an office of the Department of Agriculture for 43 years. The building had been condemned by the Insurance Department for ten years before the "modern" facility replaced the old hotel.

To the east of Union Square at 10 South Wilmington Street, is the Highway Building which was designed by Allen J. Maxwell from Goldsboro, North Carolina. This was completed in 1951 and is a four story, flat-roofed building which takes the same vertical quality of the Labor Building and simplifies it into a more contemporary, functional quality.



The building exhibits a strong repetition of the architectural elements across the symmetrical facade and while it cannot be considered a historic building at this time, it is a vital element in the urban landscape of the proposed historic district.

The Justice Building at 10 East Morgan Street is an example of the public architecture that was being built as the country was recovering from the Great Depression. It was designed by the firm of Northrup and O'Brian of Winston-Salem and is a foursquare symmetrical building that is enlivened by simple carving around the cornice. There is a stone statue representing "Justice" on the roofline over the central entrance.

The Ruffin Building at 10 West Morgan Street was completed in 1913 and was designed by architect Thornton Mayre of Raleigh. Mr. Mayre must have been inspired by the buildings of the Renaissance as the Ruffin Building exhibits the quality and elements of this period. It is based on Roman classical forms with added embellishments and carvings which make a beautiful, symmetrical composition. One of the major qualities of Renaissance architecture that is exhibited in this building is the use of different window treatments on each story of the building. The central arched entryways are filled with wrought-iron gates which lead into an enclosed porch featuring pieces of sculpture.

The Revenue Building on the corner of Salisbury and Morgan Streets was completed in 1927. This building exhibits a simplified version of the Renaissance inspired public architecture with slight overtones of contemporary functionalism. Two wings were added to the rear (west) of the 1927 building in 1947 by the Winston-Salem firm of Northrup and O'Brian. In 1970 a further addition was made to the north of the 1927 building by Haskins and Rice of Raleigh. This 1970 addition faces Union Square and although the building is a completely contemporary statement in architecture, it uses elements that blend with and complement the 1927 building, creating a unified and interesting building on this corner.

The seventh government building is the Education Building on the corner of Edenton and Salisbury Streets. The building is basically a hollow square, but when the first section was completed in 1938 the building was in the form of two wings on the corners facing Edenton and Salisbury Streets connected by a diagonal entryway placed directly at the corner of the Streets. This building was also designed by Northrup and O'Brian of Winston-Salem and was financed through W.P.A., a program designed by the Federal Government in an effort to help create jobs during the Depression and fulfill the needs of State government. When more space was needed by the department, the two rear wings were added following World War II in 1947 by the same architects. These additional wings completed the hollow square.

These government buildings form an interesting architectural frame for the historic State Capitol building and the beautifully landscaped Union Square. They are a viable part of the center of Raleigh and the care and concern exhibited on their design and building in the past should be carried over into the future.

SECTION IV

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BLOUNT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOUNDARIES (attached map)

The boundaries delineated on the attached map of the proposed Blount Street Historic District surround an area of Raleigh that developed during the second half of the Nineteenth Century and the early part of the Twentieth Century. Blount Street became one of the most desirable addresses in the city, and many people important to the political, cultural and commercial life of Raleigh resided in the mansions that lined the street. The proposed historic district contains six National Register Properties, five of which are also Raleigh Historic Sites, four other Raleigh Historic Sites, and about four blocks of buildings that give flavor and character to the area. Although many of the fine mansions have been destroyed, there are still enough on the street to justify the establishment of a Raleigh Historic District, not only to protect the buildings that remain, but to encourage the continuing use of those buildings, and the eventual filling in of the empty lots along the street with endangered historic buildings from other areas of the city and the construction of new buildings that will be compatible with the historic buildings.

The following outline describes the location of the historic and architecturally significant buildings in the proposed historic district. The attached map is keyed to the outline.

200 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET

1. The Executive Mansion (1891) National Register Site

300 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - EAST SIDE

2. Bailey-Bunn House (c. 1920) Raleigh Historic Site  
302 North Blount Street
3. Hawkins-Hartness House (1885) National Register/Raleigh Historic Site  
310 North Blount Street

300 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - WEST SIDE

4. Andrews-London House (1924) Raleigh Historic Site  
301 North Blount Street
5. Heck-Andrews House (c. 1870) National Register/Raleigh Historic Site  
309 North Blount Street

200 BLOCK OF LANE STREET - NORTH SIDE

6. William Bailey, Jr. House (1917) Significant  
213 East Lane Street
7. Mrs. F. L. Bush House (c. 1908) Supportive  
Built by Walter Montgomery as rental property  
215-217 East Lane Street
8. Bryan Grimes Williams House (1928) Significant  
221 East Lane Street



200 BLOCK OF NORTH STREET - SOUTH SIDE

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 9. G. F. Syme House (1920)<br>226 East North Street                             | Supportive  |
| 10. S. B. Shepherd House (labeled Ashley House) (1903)<br>219 East North Street | Significant |
| 11. White Apartments (c. 1925)<br>217 East North Street                         | Supportive  |

400 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - EAST SIDE

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 12. Lee House (1901)<br>422 North Blount Street | Raleigh Historic Site |
|---|-----------------------|

400 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - WEST SIDE

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 13. Andrews-Duncan House (1873)<br>407 North Blount Street    | National Register/Raleigh Historic Site |
| 14. McGee House (1948)<br>411 North Blount Street             | Supportive                              |
| 15. Higgs-Coble-Helms House (1882)<br>417 North Blount Street | Raleigh Historic Site                   |
| 16. Norris-Heartt House (1879)<br>421 North Blount Street     | Significant                             |

500 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - EAST SIDE

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 17. McKimmon-Taylor-Butler-West House (1881)<br>512 North Blount Street | Supportive  |
| 18. Brogdon-Dorminy-Brooks House<br>516 North Blount Street             | Significant |
| 19. Gray-Fish-Richardson House (1881)<br>530 North Blount Street        | Significant |
| 20. Russ-Edwards House (1901)<br>540 North Blount Street                | Significant |

500 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - WEST SIDE

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 21. Cowper-Keeble House (1880)<br>501 North Blount Street  | Significant                             |
| 22. Bailey-Gallant House (1898)<br>507 North Blount Street | Significant                             |
| 23. Lewis-Smith House (1855)<br>519 North Blount Street    | National Register/Raleigh Historic Site |

PEACE STREET - NORTH SIDE

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 24. Peace College, Main Building (1861)<br>Peace Street       | National Register/Raleigh Historic Site |
| 25. Harp-McClegnaghan House (before 1900)<br>111 Peace Street | Significant                             |

200 BLOCK OF PEACE STREET - NORTH AND SOUTH SIDES

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 26. Group of four houses built around 1900-1920 which act as an eastern buffer between Blount Street and the commercial area of Person Street directly |  |
|--|--|

to the east, leading into the western boundary of the Oakwood Historic District - Supportive.

600 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - EAST SIDE

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 27. King-Durham-Herring House (c. 1898)<br>604 North Blount Street  | Significant |
| 28. Sprague-Smith House (c. 1911)<br>606 North Blount Street  | Significant |
| 29. Miller-Barbee-Winbourne House (1901)<br>612 North Blount Street<br>(To the rear of 612 North Blount Street is the Leonidas Polk House which was moved from its site on North Person Street and was attached by a breezeway to 612 North Blount Street)- | Significant |
| 30. Strong-Young House (c. 1898)<br>630 North Blount Street   | Significant |
| 31. Haywood-Holland House (c. 1910)<br>634 North Blount Street  | Supportive  |

600 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - WEST SIDE

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 32. Yancey House (1900)<br>603 North Blount Street                    | Significant |
| 33. Royster-Dewar-Mitchell House (c. 1905)<br>605 North Blount Street | Significant |
| 34. Marshall-Richardson House (1900)<br>607 North Blount Street       | Significant |
| 35. Burton House (1912)<br>615 North Blount Street                    | Significant |
| 36. Joyner House (1925)<br>621 North Blount Street                    | Supportive  |

200 BLOCK OF PACE STREET - NORTH AND SOUTH SIDES

37. Group of six houses (three on the north side and three on the south side of the street) built around 1920 which act as an eastern buffer between Blount Street and the commercial area of Person Street - Supportive.

700 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - EAST SIDE

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 38. Thurmond-Robertson House (c. 1911)<br>702 North Blount Street        | Significant |
| 39. Simpkins-Glen House (c. 1890)<br>724 North Blount Street             | Significant |
| 40. King-London House (c. 1898)<br>726 North Blount Street               | Significant |
| 41. Castleberry-Hunter-Connor House (c. 1900)<br>728 North Blount Street | Significant |
| 42. General John B. Metts House (c. 1900)<br>730 North Blount Street     | Significant |



700 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - WEST SIDE

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 43. Summers-Atkins House (c. 1900)<br>707 North Blount Street  | Supportive |
| 44. Godwin-Dewar House (c. 1913)<br>711 North Blount Street    | Supportive |
| 45. Judge Manning House (c. 1913)<br>715 North Blount Street   | Supportive |
| 46. Drake-Burr-Lane House (c. 1900)<br>717 North Blount Street | Supportive |

200 BLOCK OF FRANKLIN STREET - SOUTH SIDE

47. Group of four houses built 1900-1920 which form the northern boundary of the proposed Blount Street Historic District and act as a buffer between Blount Street and the Person Street commercial area - Supportive.

NOTE: The designations "significant" and "supportive" are terms used by the Planning Staff in surveying the proposed historic district. "Significant" buildings are those which exhibit architectural or historic characteristics which are worthy of careful preservation, either individually or as a part of a grouping. "Supportive" buildings are those whose characteristics complement the other buildings and give continuity to the historic district. National Register and Raleigh Historic Sites are labeled accordingly.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BLOUNT STREET AND THE RALEIGH FAMILIES WHO LIVED THERE  
BY  
MRS. BAILEY P. (SARAH) WILLIAMSON

As you know, the original City Limits of the City of Raleigh were North, East, South, and West Streets and were not changed until 1857. Blount Street dead-ended there at North Street. In fact the William Polk House sat astride this area until the latter part of 1872 when it was moved to make way for the extension of Blount Street. It was placed in the middle of the east side of what was to be the 400 block of North Blount and remained there until the turn of the century when it was moved again. It was Richard Stanhope Pullen who had purchased the house and effected its first move. And so it was in the 1870's that Blount Street began to grow and flourish.

The Heck-Andrews House built @ 1870 is one of the oldest houses still standing on North Blount and one of the most unusual. It's builder, Jonathan McGee Heck, was Chief Marshall for Raleigh's 1892 Centennial celebration. The architect for this house was G. S. H. Appalet and the specifications in his own handwriting are in the North Carolina Archives. Mr. Heck also built at least three houses in the Oakwood district. The Hecks had a large, very interesting family. One of his daughters, Fannie E. S. Heck was the organizer and long time president of the Woman's Missionary Union, a state-wide organization for Baptist women. One son, Charles Heck was a historian and professor at State College.

Across North Street at 407 North Blount is the Colonel A. B. Andrews House. It is believed that G. S. H. Appalet was also the architect for this house. Colonel Andrews had four sons and one daughter. The daughter, Janey, married and moved to Montgomery, Alabama. The boys were William J. John, Graham, and Alex - all lived in this Blount Street area. William lived in a house back behind his father's: John lived at 604 North Blount and later in the 500 block (the house demolished) before moving out to Wake Forest Road. It was Alex who bought Colonel Heck's house which at one time had stables, a carriage house and the like. In fact, one of the dependencies of the Heck-Andrews House has been moved over into the Oakwood area and is a charming and unique home. In the mid 1920's Colonel Andrews other son Graham, who was a Raleigh Mayor, built a Georgian style house in what had been the side yard of his brother's home.

Diagonally across the street from the Colonel Andrews House is the Hawkins-Hartness House built around 1885. Now Dr. A. B. Hawkins was the uncle of Colonel A. B. Andrews. Mrs. Hawkins was formally Martha Lydia Bailey from Florida. The Hawkins lived part-time in Raleigh and part-time in Florida. When here Mrs. Hawkins' niece Miss Mattie Hawkins Bailey lived with them, also a great niece and a great nephew from Florida, their parents having died. These children were Mattie Bailey and William Bailey. When the Hawkins died they left the house to Mrs. Hawkins' niece, Miss Mattie Hawkins Bailey. The house was too big so she sold it and built the smaller one in the side yard in the early 1920's. The children, having grown up, married.



Mattie Bailey married Marshall De Lancey Haywood, son of Richard B. Haywood, builder of the Haywood House at 127 East Edenton Street. William married Hattie Alston and their son and daughter still live on Blount Street at 730, the former home of General Metts. The house at 213 East Lane Street, directly behind the Bailey-Bunn House was built by William Bailey, Jr., a descendant of Mrs. A. B. Hawkins.

You have only to move into the 500 block to additional family groups. Still standing is the Bailey-Gallant House at 507 North Blount. It was built by C. T. Bailey, Jr. (no relation to the Bailey's in the 300 block) whose father lived next door at 515 (now demolished). This house is still in family ownership. It was C. T. Jr.'s brother, Josiah William, who married Edith Pou who lived on the southeast corner of Polk and Blount and who became a United States Senator. C. T. Sr. was a Baptist minister and founder of the Biblical Recorder a Baptist magazine. Josiah William Bailey's son is a Superior Court judge and resides in Raleigh. Both homeplaces, 515 North Blount and 430 North Blount have been demolished.

The other houses as you go down Blount do not necessarily reflect generation of the same families, but they do reflect outstanding citizens-doctors, lawyers, college presidents, judges, businessmen, educators, and the backbone of Raleigh.

One more item - the Harp House on Peace Street - that entire block was the Harp's Garden and Mrs. Yancey at 603 North Blount was Mr. and Mrs. Harp's daughter. The house at 605 North Blount was built by Mrs. Yancey for rental purposes. Dr. Hubert Royster and his wife lived there while their home on West Morgan Street was being completed. Then it was rented to W. E. Dewar and his family for \$25.00 per month with the Dewars making all the repairs.

The houses on the east side of North Blount in the 700 block were at first small houses and their occupants worked mainly at Pilot Mills. Then as they were sold, new owners added to them and remodeled them.

Some of the names that have vanished from Blount Street because the houses are gone are those of E. C. Brooks, president of State College; Judge R. W. Winston, Mrs. James H. Pou, lawyer and civic leader; Mrs. Frank Ward, daughter of Governor W. W. Holding; the Ben Lacy family - Mr. Lacy was State Treasurer and his daughter Frances was an educator for whom Frances Lacy School was named. These are only a few of those gone but who played an important part in Raleigh's history.

SECTION V  
DESCRIPTIONS OF SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS IN THE PROPOSED BLOUNT  
STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION - 1891  
210 NORTH BLOUNT STREET (BURKE SQUARE) NATIONAL REGISTER SITE

The construction of the present Executive Mansion for the Governors of North Carolina was completed in 1891. The second home for North Carolina Governors and the first "Governor's Palace" of North Carolina was at the south end of Fayetteville Street and was used as the official residence from 1814 until 1865, when it was decided that this mansion was unsuitable for use as a residence. From 1865 until January 5, 1891, when Governor Daniel G. Fowle moved into this Queen Anne style mansion, the governors and first ladies lived in the dispensed hospitality from private homes, hired houses or hotels. During the administration of Governor Thomas J. Jarvis (1879-1885), Mrs. Jarvis and her husband pushed the General Assembly for the appropriation of funds to build an official residence. This brick, stone trimmed mansion is typical of the Queen Anne style of architecture that was popular in the late nineteenth century. It is massive and irregular in shape and features a multi-gabled slate roof patterned with bands of colored slate and a rectangular cupola at the summit of the roofs. The medieval arrangement of the roofs, gables, chimneys and bays, and the elaborate, decorative Eastlake porches and balconies all reflect the romantic eclecticism of this period.

The original financing of the building was made possible by the sale of State-owned property, and when this and subsequent appropriations fell short of the needed funds, Superintendent of Prisons, William J. Hicks (who was also an architect and engineer) expanded the budget by using native North Carolina products in the building and by employing prison labor in the manufacturing of the brick used in the mansion and the surrounding sidewalk. The plans for the building were drawn up by architect Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia and his assistant, Gustavus A. Bauer. Together they designed many other significant buildings in North Carolina, as well as the Executive Mansion.



BAILEY-BUNN HOUSE - (c. 1920)  
302 NORTH BLOUNT STREET/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

The Georgian Revival influence in vogue throughout the 1920's is evident in this two story red brick townhouse. The symmetrical front (west) facade features a small, one story front porch with an arched roof supported by two wooden Doric columns. The paneled front door is surmounted by a leaded glass fanlight, and on either side of the door there are sidelights that end with decorative wooden panels at the porch level. The two first story windows, one on either side of the front entrance, are divided into three sections by decorative Georgian-style wooden trim. The center sections of these windows feature an arched, horizontal pane division with four-over-four pane divisions above. The narrower sections on the right and left sides feature a single large pane on the bottom with two-over-two pane divisions above. The entire composition is surmounted by a wooden cornice painted beige to match the trim on the rest of the house. There is a one story porch on the south side of the house supported by eight wooden Doric columns placed in four pairs and topped by a balustrade with plain wooden uprights.

This house is on a lot that was subdivided out of the Hawkins/Hartness property (310 North Blount Street) next door. Miss Mattie Bailey, heir to Dr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Hawkins, decided that the Hawkins mansion was too large for her needs and sold it to Mr. Will Erwin of Erwin Cotton Mills in Durham, building this house for herself. It has been purchased by the United Daughters of the Confederacy for use as their State Headquarters.

WILLIAM BAILEY, JR. HOUSE - 1917  
213 EAST LANE STREET/SIGNIFICANT

Another Georgian Revival style house, this red brick rectangular house features a symmetrical front facade with a Georgian style front entrance flanked by heavy wooden Doric style pilasters. The front door is surmounted by a fanlight with wooden tracery and surrounded by sidelights extending to the porch floor. The shingled, gabled roof is relieved by three dormers placed at regular intervals. The window treatment of the front facade is simple, balanced and symmetrical. There is a one story porch on the west side of the house that is supported by ten Doric columns placed at regular intervals and topped by a balustrade of plain wooden uprights. The lot that this house stands on was part of the original grounds of the Hawkins Mansion (310 North Blount Street) and it is assumed that William Bailey, Jr., who built it was heir to Miss Mattie Bailey who was heir to the Hawkins estate. It is currently owned by the State of North Carolina and is being used as an office.

MRS. F. L. BUSH HOUSE - (c. 1908)  
(BUILT BY WALTER MONTGOMERY AS RENTAL PROPERTY  
215-217 EAST LANE STREET/SUPPORTIVE

The front facade of this white clapboard house is dominated by a two story verandah extending the full length of the facade. The first story is supported by four Doric columns (the two on the ends are fluted) and the second story is supported by four fluted Doric columns, evenly spaced throughout. Both porch stories are surrounded by balustrades with plain wooden uprights. A gabled, shingled roof and two story bays at the east and west ends add to what was probably a symmetrical composition before what appears to be a second front door was added to the left of the central front door. Mrs. F. L. Bush, a widow is listed as having lived in the house in 1899, and Mr. J. B. Grimes, was Secretary of State for North Carolina lived there in 1909. The house is currently owned by the State of North Carolina and is being used as an office by the State Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, Energy Division.



BRYAN GRIMES WILLIAMS HOUSE - 1928  
221 EAST LANE STREET/SIGNIFICANT

This elegant, well kept Georgian Revival style mansion seems to be a culmination of this style of architecture in the Blount Street area. The symmetrical front facade is dominated by a two story front porch that is supported by four massive, wooden, fluted Doric columns. The carving around the tops of the columns is especially fine and appears to be a flat, classical acanthus leaf pattern with a band of carved rosettes around the tops of the columns. The second story porch is surrounded by a wrought iron balustrade. The centrally located front entrance is flanked by two fluted, wooded pilasters and is surmounted by a lintel of classical simplicity with a Georgian style decorative separated pediment. The roof is a very shallow gable covered with shingles and makes the pedimented front porch appear to be more massive than it actually is. The house is currently owned by the State of North Carolina and is used as an apartment.

A WORD ABOUT THE 200 BLOCK OF LANE STREET

The 200 block of Lane Street is important to the proposed Blount Street Historic District as it presents a streetscape that faces south onto the Executive Mansion and leads east into the Oakwood Historic District. By maintaining the residential look of this block, although the buildings are being used adaptively, architectural continuity is maintained for a view from the Executive Mansion, and buffer to the residential Oakwood District.

HAWKINS-HARTNESS HOUSE - 1885

310 NORTH BLOUNT STREET/NATIONAL REGISTER/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

This house was built by mistake by Dr. William J. Hawkins for his brother, Dr. Alexander B. Hawkins and his wife, Martha Bailey Hawkins while the couple was vacationing in Florida. Mrs. Hawkins had fallen in love with and purchased the Bryan house that had been located on the same lot and had asked William to restore the house during their absence. He, rather than restoring the house, had it moved to the corner of Tarboro Road and Hawkins Street and built this flamboyant Victorian brick mansion that he designed himself. He spared no effort to create a mansion of solid durability and comfort so fancied by Victorians and went so far as to send for a cabinet maker from Philadelphia who made solid wood trim for the interiors from mahogany, walnut and pine, as well as solid walnut casings for the bathtubs and lavatories, all polished and rubbed with olive oil. To the rear of the house was a 6,000 gallon cistern with a windmill which pumped water to a storage tank on the attic and supplied this, as well as the Governor's Mansion to the south, with water. The front facade of the mansion features a flared gabled roof tower in the center bay and a projecting five-sided right bay with three dormers in its roof. Pressed brick was used through the facade and all the elements are related into an exciting composition of roofs, chimneys, dormers, gables and the tower. Mrs. Hawkins was probably a little irritated upon returning from Florida and finding this house in the place of her beloved Bryan House, but she made the best of things and "softened" the brick facade's severity by adding a 92 foot Eastlake porch around the front of the house which is somewhat out of scale with the rest of the house, but certainly adds livability in Southern climates. Upon the death of Dr. Hawkins, the house was sold to Mr. Will Erwin of Durham and in 1928 was the home of James A. Hartness, Secretary of State between 1929 and 1931. This mansion is currently being used as office space by the State of North Carolina.



ANDREWS-LONDON HOUSE - 1924  
302 NORTH BLOUNT STREET/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

This house was built for Graham Andrews in the Georgian Revival style that was popular in the 300 block of Blount Street and the 200 block of Lane Street. This red brick mansion features a symmetrical front facade with a central front entryway that is flanked by two fluted Doric columns and four fluted Doric pilasters. These members are supporting a heavily carved classically inspired pedimented roof over the entry door that is surmounted by an arched fanlight and flanked by sidelights. The fanlight is divided by wooden tracery into a decorative arched pattern and the sidelights are divided into square panes. Directly above the front entryway on the second story is an arched decorative window that appears to be inspired by the Palladian style of architecture, and is flanked on either side by three windows with dark green louvered shutters. The first story entryway is flanked by two windows on either side with solid wooden shutters also painted dark green. All of the windows in the front facade of the house have stone sills and stone keystones. The porch on the south side of the house is supported by four Doric columns surmounted by a carved triglyph that matches a carved cornice board under the eaves of the gabled roof. Two rectangular paned French doors open onto the south porch. This house is currently being renovated by the State of North Carolina for use as a North Carolina Visitors Center.

HECK-ANDREWS HOUSE - 1870

309 NORTH BLOUNT STREET/NATIONAL REGISTER/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

One of the finest surviving Victorian mansions in Raleigh, this Second Empire style mansion was one of the first big houses to be built in Raleigh following the Civil War. It was designed by architect G. S. Appleget for Mrs. Mattie Heck, wife of Lt. Col. Jonathan McGee Heck. Appleget designed the house in the Second Empire style with a central tower capped with a convex mansard roof surmounted by a balustrade. The main section of the house is covered with a concave slate mansard roof with pedimented dormers placed at regular intervals. The slate of the mansard roofs is patterned with pieces cut in half round shapes and rectangular shapes. The symmetrical facade features windows and doors surrounded by elegantly carved woodwork that is repeated throughout the entire house. One story bays on the north and south sides of the house feature woodwork that is repeated in the front porch that extends the full length of the first story. The roof of the front porch is supported by heavily carved columns placed in a complex but symmetrical arrangement across the length of the porch.

Jonathan Heck had been a Lt. Col. in the Confederate Army, and after apparently being captured and paroled, he and his wife came to Raleigh where he had an interest in the North State Ironworks. He also engaged in various other business ventures and the War's end found him wealthy enough to build this mansion. In 1916 Mattie Heck Boushall sold the mansion to Mr. A. B. Andrews, a Raleigh lawyer and a son of Mr. Andrews of the Southern Railroad who built the Andrews/Duncan House next door at 407 North Blount Street. In 1948 the house was purchased by Julia Russell and is now owned by her daughter, Gladys R. Perry.



ANDREW-DUNCAN HOUSE - 1873

407 NORTH BLOUNT STREET/NATIONAL REGISTER/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

This white, two story Italianate mansion was built by Mr. Alexander B. Andrews, the first Vice-President of the Southern Railroad. He came to Raleigh after serving in the Confederate Army as a Captain in the calvary and built this mansion soon after he arrived.\*

The front of the house is symmetrical and is topped by a shingled, gabled roof. Under the eaves of the roof all the way around the house are especially fine carved brackets, rounded in shape, and placed at regular intervals. The windows and doors throughout the house have carved wooden surrounds that echo the carving in the posts supporting the hipped-roofed front porch. The porch columns are placed in pairs at regular intervals, and the front entrance is a double door of decorated panels and etched glass, surmounted by an arched fanlight.

In 1919, Mrs. Laura Duncan Pearson bought the house from the Andrews Estate. It is currently owned and maintained by the North Carolina State Government. In the yard on the south side of the house stands the "Henry Clay Oak", estimated to be 500 years old. When Henry Clay was visiting Raleigh as a Whig candidate for President in April of 1844, it is said that he sat under this tree and wrote his famous "Texas Question" letter that is thought to have lost him the Presidency to James K. Polk. It was during the debate on this issue that Clay was reported to have said "I would rather be right than President."

\*Mr. Andrews was a career railroad man, having started at the age of 18 in South Carolina. He was elected superintendent of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad in 1869 and later became president of several smaller railroads. He became first vice president of the Southern Railroad in 1895 and held this position until his death in 1915. He was a solid and influential citizen in Raleigh and when he died Raleigh stores closed during the funeral hours.

HIGGS-COBLE-HELMS HOUSE - 1882  
417 NORTH BLOUNT STREET/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

This two story white clapboard house features an asymmetrical composition typical to the Queen Anne style of Victorian architecture. It also features the only tin roof on any house on Blount Street. The roof of the left bay of the house is gabled at right angles to the rest of the house and features a carved, decorative bargeboards and a pointed finial. The second story windows of the bay are capped by pedimented surrounds which are supported by carved brackets that are echoed throughout the rest of the house. There is a three-sided bay on the first story to the left of the entrance that is somewhat Italianate in character and is decorated with hanging brackets. There is what appears to be a later one story addition to the left of this bay. The center bay of the house features a one story front porch decorated with flat, open sawnwork trim and supported by square chamfered wooden posts. The porch is surrounded by a carved balustrade on the first story and a balustrade of plain wooden uprights on the second story. The double front door is arched with a carved arched surround and has etched glass windows in the upper halves. To the right of the front porch on the side of the house is a one story, three sided bay that repeats the bay on the front of the house.

The Higgs family is mentioned in the reminiscences of Mrs. Marshall Delancey Haywood as being a "very interesting family." Miss Mattie Higgs taught music in a little servants house in the back yard of this house, which she had turned into a music studio. One of the sons of the family married Lucy Hawkins, the daughter of William Hawkins who built the Hawkins-Hartness mansion across the street. The house, recently purchased by the State of North Carolina, is vacant.



NORRIS-HEARTT HOUSE - 1879  
421 NORTH BLOUNT STREET/SIGNIFICANT

This two story white clapboard house is reminiscent of the Southern Colonial style of architecture with its two story front porch extending the full length of the front facade. The porch is supported by six square wooden pillars arranged in pairs on either end of the porch and two flanking the front entry. The front porch is surmounted by a balustrade of plain wooden uprights and a gable placed front-on to the facade of the house which is set back evenly with the house wall. The main section of the house is covered with a gabled, shingled roof. The centrally placed front door is surrounded by decorative carving and set with double front doors that are heavily carved on the lower half and filled with etched glass in the upper half. Above the doors is a glass fanlight with two carved brackets on either side of it. One story bays on either side (north and south) of the front facade echo the carving and brackets on the facade of the house. The north bay is a screened-in porch and the south bay has been filled in with clapboard siding. The six-over-six windows have green shutters on the front facade.

This large house was built by Mr. M. T. "Tice" Norris to house his large family. Mr. Norris owned a retail store on Wilmington Street and Mrs. Marshall Delancey Haywood remembers the girls as being "very graceful dancers, very popular with the boys". The house is currently owned by the State and is used as an office for the State Bureau of Investigation.

LEE HOUSE - 1901

422 NORTH BLOUNT STREET/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

This rambling white clapboard mansion was built for Mr. Paul Lee and exhibits many details and characteristics of the Neo-classical Revival movement. The hipped, shingled roof slopes away from the front of the house and is intersected at right angles by gabled, two story bays on the north and south sides of the house. The wrap-around front verandah is supported by Ionic columns set on brick posts and surrounded by a cornice decorated with dentil moulding that is repeated in the eaves. The front door is a carved panel on the lower half and an etched glass window in the upper half and is surrounded by carved Doric pilasters that separate the sidelights from the door. The entrance is surmounted by a fanlight with wooden tracery and above this is more classically inspired carving ending a pedimented top. To the left of the front door on the first story is a three sided bay with a large window in each side, and to the right of the front door is a decorative leaded glass window set high in the wall. The second story features square decoratively carved corner posts and five windows placed at regular intervals. There is a centrally placed dormer with a three section window in the roof. The center section of this window is arched and filled with wooden decorative tracery, and is flanked by two smaller, rectangular windows. The house is currently owned by the State of North Carolina and is being used as an office.



COWPER-KEEBLE HOUSE - 1880  
501 NORTH BLOUNT STREET/SIGNIFICANT

This two story Queen Anne style house was originally built as the Second Presbyterian Church and was remodeled into a residence by Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Cowper who wanted to move into town from their farm out at Five points. The house is the typical asymmetrical composition of the Queen Anne style, and its most noticeable feature is a pointed round tower on the south side of the front entrance. There is a wrap-around front porch on either side of the front entrance that is decorated with especially fine openwork trim and sawnwork carving. The front porch posts are carved and turned and the plain upright balustrade is capped by a rail with circular openwork all the way around the porch. The windows on the first and second stories are set with green louvered shutters and the house is constructed with white painted clapboard. It is currently privately owned and is divided into apartments.

BAILEY-GALLANT HOUSE - 1898  
507 NORTH BLOUNT STREET/SIGNIFICANT

This one story clapboard house was apparently remodeled in the Federal or Georgian style that was beginning to become popular in the early 1900's. The front facade of the house is symmetrical in composition and features a central front door surrounded by fluted pilasters which are supporting a classically decorative lintel. Directly above the front door is a transom light that is filled with decorative arches. The front door and the transom light are surmounted by classically inspired carved wood that separates them from the pilasters and the lintel. The gabled roof is covered with half round slates and has three dormers placed at regular intervals and two brick chimneys on the inside of the house at either end. The house was occupied by a Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Bailey, Jr. of the larger family of Baileys along Blount Street. His father was Editor of the Biblical Recorder and his brother was the U. S. Senator, Josiah W. Bailey who also lived on Blount Street. It is privately owned and being restored by Mrs. Sallie Gallant who is C. T. Bailey's niece.



LEWIS-SMITH HOUSE - 1855

517 NORTH BLOUNT STREET/NATIONAL REGISTER/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

The elegant Greek Revival style mansion is one of the few of its style remaining in Raleigh. It was built by Dr. Augustus Lewis shortly after he bought the property in 1853. At that time the house was centered in extensive grounds to the north of the State Capitol building, on Wilmington Street. Dr. Lewis, who was the Wake County delegate to the General Assembly 1854 to 1856, built this mansion in the mode of his time and was faithful to the classical Greek orders in the front entryway of the mansion. The two story front porch is supported by Doric columns on the first story and these are topped by an entablature frieze of triglyphs, an undecorated metope, and a cornice. The second story is supported by Ionic columns holding up a cornice with plain brackets. The front porch is pedimented and covered with a tin and wood roof, and the main part of the house is covered with a slate hipped roof. The facade of the house is symmetrical in composition, and the central double front door is surrounded by simple classical woodwork that is repeated around the windows of the house. Around 1900 one story five-sided bays were added to the north and south ends of the house.

In 1912 the house became the home of Dr. Charles Lee Smith who was an important educator and publisher throughout the State. He collected rare books and works of art and donated a large part of his collection to Wake Forest University. When the mansion was threatened with demolition by the construction of the State Government Mall, it was moved from its site at 515 North Wilmington Street to its present location on Blount Street. The mansion is owned by the State and occupied by the widow of Dr. Smith who has life tenancy.

PEACE COLLEGE - MAIN BUILDING - 1861

PEACE COLLEGE CAMPUS/NATIONAL REGISTER/RALEIGH HISTORIC SITE

The original financing for the construction of this massive Greek Revival style building to house a Presbyterian Seminary for young ladies was made possible by an elderly batchelor and Raleigh merchant, William Peace. He donated \$10,000 and eight acres of land to a subscription fund conducted by the Reverend Joseph M. Atkinson, Minister to the Presbyterian Church of Raleigh. Other donations brought the fund up to \$20,000, and construction of this building began in 1858.

The four story brick building features a front (south) facade that is dominated by four massive masonry Doric columns resting on brick piers that are one story high and supporting a pedimented porch roof. A flat, sawn work balustrade runs around a porch on each of the three stories above the ground level, creating a light accent against the massive facade. The main building is covered with a gabled roof, and there are four windows on either side of the porch on all four stories, each with a six-over-six pane divisions.

The building was almost ready for classes in 1861, but the Civil War intervned and the school was not opened. In May of 1862, Dr. Thomas Hill was sent to Raleigh to establish a military hospital and eventually chose this building for his purpose. Thomas Briggs, the contractor, was employed to complete the building which needed floors and windows. There was no glass available, so the window frames were covered with white, painted domestic (fabric).

Following the Union occupation of Raleigh and the end of the war, the building was used as the headquarters of the Freedman's Bureau. This operation was dissolved in 1869, and in 1872 the building was opened as a private school under the direction of Reverend Robert Burwell. Reverend Burwell ran the school until 1890 and from 1890 until 1907 James Dinwiddie directed the school and developed a more modern curriculum. In 1907 the school was purchased by the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh and continued to grow gradually. During the 1950's the school faced financial difficulties and eventually came under the directorship of the Board of Trustees of Peace College of Raleigh, Inc.



## 500 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - EAST SIDE

This block of Blount Street developed from 1880 through 1900. The remaining houses exhibit characteristics typical to this Victorian period. The McKimmon-Taylor-Butler-West House (512 North Blount Street), built 1881, is a white clapboard Queen Anne style house with a gabled roof. Mrs. Charlie McKimmon helped establish the Home Demonstration Program in North Carolina and worked with it until her death. It is two stories and features an asymmetrical composition with a right-hand two story gabled bay intersecting the main roof at right angles, and a one story porch to the left of the bay that is supported by two Doric columns. The front facade window arrangement is asymmetrical and each window has a carved surround with a pedimented top. The Brogden-Dorminy-Brooks House (516 North Blount Street), built 1893, is a symmetrical Neoclassical Revival house that was originally faced with clapboard over which a brick facade was placed. The roof is a simple gable and the front facade has a centrally placed, mounted by a glass transom and flanked by sidelights divided into rectangular panes with wooden tracery. This house and the McKimmon-Taylor-Butler-West House to the south are privately owned and are being used as apartments. To the north of the Dorminy-Brooks House at 530 North Blount Street is the Gray-Fish-Richardson House, built in 1881. Frances Patton, the author is a granddaughter of the Gray's and she lived here. It features an Italinat influence with its especially interesting bracket work on a one story bay window to the right of the front entrance and an identical bay on the south side of the house. The composition of the front facade is asymmetrical with a gable roof on the main part of the house and a gable intersecting it at right angles at the second story above the right front bay. This front gable is accented with a carved bargeboard. This house was recently purchased by the State of North Carolina and although it is in need of repair, it is a very fine example of Victorian architecture. The last house in this block is the Russ-Edwards House at 540 North Blount Street, on the corner of Blount and Peace Streets. Built in 1901, this large, rambling Queen Anne style two story house features a wrap-around one story front verandah supported by Doric columns and surrounded by a balustrade with plain wooden uprights. The front door is surmounted by a leaded glass transom with matching sidelights. It is currently privately owned and is operated as a rooming house.

Related to the 500 block of Blount Street on the east side are the first four houses on the 200 block of Peace Street. These are 209 and 211 on the north side and 210 and 214 on the south side. They appear to have been built around the turn-of-the century and should be included in the proposed Historic District as a buffer between Blount Street and the commercial area of Person Street. Although Peace Street is the only major east-west street in this area, these four houses could be useful and attractive assets to the Historic District in spite of the heavy traffic volumns they face.



## 600 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - WEST SIDE

Some of the residents of this block of Blount Street refer to it as the "new" part of Blount Street. Most of the houses were built in the early years of the Twentieth Century before World War I. The first four houses on the west side of the street form a nice grouping of Victorian or Queen Anne style houses, beginning at the corner of Blount and Peace Streets and moving north on Blount Street. Related to these four, in style and character is 111 Peace Street which is on the left side of Blount Street, listed as the Harp-McClenegan House, well before 1900. The garden of this house once included the entire 600 block of Blount Street. It is the bracketed Victorian style, and features especially fine brackets on the one story front porch that are repeated under the eaves of the second story gabled roof. 603, 605, 607 and 615 North Blount Street are a well-related group of Queen Anne style houses featuring many individual and interesting characteristics of Victorian architecture. The Yancey House, built in 1900, by or for the Harps' daughter, Mrs. Yancey; is a asymmetrical white clapboard building two stories high, with a hipped roof and a gable intersecting it in right angles to the left of the front entrance. There is a one story wrap-around verandah across the front facade. This house is owned by Peace College and is used as a boarding house for Railroad employees stopping in Raleigh. The Royster-Dewar-Mitchell House at 605 North Blount Street was built circa 1905 by Mrs. Yancey for rental, in a more complicated asymmetrical arrangement of roof gables and a square, pointed tower. The one story front verandah is supported by carved wooden uprights and decorated with flat sawnwork carving. It may have been inspired by the two story Marshall-Richardson House next door at 607 North Blount Street. Built in 1900, the asymmetrical composition is elivened with an overhanging gabled bay intersecting into a hipped roof to the left of the main entrance. There is an exceptionally interesting wooden texture pattern applied to the siding of this gable. To the right of the main entrance is a second story oriel window with another gabled roof. The one story verandah extends the full length of the front facade and is supported by chamfered porch posts. The entire facade is decorated with sawnwork carving and trim, making it one of the most interesting examples of the mature Queen Anne style houses in this section of Blount Street. The Burton House at 615 North Blount Street completes this grouping. It is a two story Queen Anne style house whose dominate feature is a Gothic inspired two story shingled tower to the right of the front entrance. Built in 1912, it is probably one of the last examples of Gothic inspiration in Victorian architecture. The main part of the house has a gabled roof and the tower is balanced on the left of the front entrance with a two story gabled bay intersecting the main roof at right angles. It has been rehabilitated by Peace College and is being used as a dormitory. The Burton daughter, Mary, taught for years at Murphy School, giving these children on Blount Street their basic A,B,C's.

The Joyner House at 621 North Blount Street is one of the last houses built in this area, dating from 1925. It is a red brick one story cottage with a very steep shingled, gabled roof. The front facade is dominated by a large brick chimney to the right of the front porch which ends in a double chimney. The deep wrap-around porch is supported by brick pillars and the entire feeling of the house is that it was lifted out of a pattern book of English country cottages.



## 600 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - EAST SIDE

This side of the 600 block of Blount Street is lined with substantial turn-of-the century houses that present a unified streetscape. The King-Durham-Herring House on the east corner of Blount and Peace Streets is a typical Queen Anne style two story house built in 1898. It features a symmetrical composition with a one story front porch supported by Doric columns. The Sprague-Smith House built in 1911 at 606 Blount Street has a symmetrical front facade that has been shingled. Paul Smith was a City Judge. The one story front verandah is supported by four Doric columns. The earlier Barbee-Miller House built in 1901 next door at 612 North Blount Street exhibits more Queen Anne characteristics with its asymmetrical composition accented by a sloping front verandah roof covered with red tiles. The verandah is supported by Ionic columns set on brick posts and surrounded by a balustrade of carved uprights. The clapboarded house is covered by a gabled roof with a gabled bay to the right of the front entrance intersecting it at right angles. To the rear of the house is the Leonidas Polk House (c. 1873) which was moved here when it was threatened with demolition on its original site on Person Street. Mrs. Miller, it is interesting to note, worked for Colonel Andrews and the Southern Railroad.

The Strong House at 630 North Blount Street was built in 1898 and is a classic example of the Neoclassical Revival style popular around the turn-of-the century. The white clapboard two story facade is dominated by a central two story pedimented front porch supported by four wooden Ionic columns. This frames a front entrance that is surmounted with a fanlight and flanked by sidelights and Ionic pilasters. On either side of this two story porch are one story verandahs extending the full length of the front facade and supported by alternating Doric and Ionic columns. The main section of the house is topped by a shallow hipped roof and flanked by side bays on the north and south ends of the house. R. C. Strong was for many years Court Reporter for the North Carolina Supreme Court as was his son, John Moor Strong. Mrs. Strong ran a boarding house where one could get three good meals a day.

The last house in this group is the Haywood-Holland House (1910) at 634 North Blount Street is an asymmetrical red brick two story house with a green tiled hipped roof. The one story front verandah is supported by four heavy brick piers. The front door is placed to the right of the center of the front facade and is surmounted with a transom divided into rectangular panes and flanked by matching sidelights. Dr. Hubert Haywood who built this house was an outstanding physician and was a descendent of the John Haywood family of Haywood Hall on New Bern Avenue.

The first six houses on Pace Street (three on north and three on south sides) should be included in the proposed Historic District for the same reasons as those in the 200 block of Peace Street.

## 700 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - WEST SIDE

The 700 block of Blount Street completes the proposed Blount Street Historic District and is a part of the "new" section of the street. This block developed around the turn-of-the century through the 1920's and complements the Blount Street development to the south. The Summers-Atkins House (c. 1900) is a typical two story Queen Anne style house that originally was faced with clapboard but has been covered with aesbestos siding. It is very similar in composition to the Godwin-Dewar House (c. 1913) at 711 North Blount Street. This house was built by the Pullens as the parsonage for the original Pullen Memorial Church at the corner of Fayetteville and South Streets, (the church having been built for the poor people of Raleigh). The W. E. Dewars purchased this house in 1919 from the Pullens and members of the Dewar family lived here until the 1960's. This house has a hipped roof over the main part of the house with a gable roofed bay to the left of the front entrance that intersects with another gable on the north side of the house. A one story verandah extends from the left front bay around to the south side of the house and is supported by slender Doric columns, surrounded by a plain wooden upright balustrade. The front door of the house is to the right of the center of the front facade and is paneled in the lower half with a window in the upper half. It is surmounted by a plain glass transom and flanked by sidelights of wood and glass in the same proportions as the door. The Manning House (c. 1913) is a large red brick symmetrical two story house with a gabled roof. There are three dormers placed at regular intervals across the front facade of the roof. A verandah extends across the front facade and around to the south side, supported by square, fluted pilliars. The north and south sides of the house are extended by large two story bays and the front door is accented by a transom and sidelights. Judge Manning served on the North Carolina Supreme Court and also as the State's Attorney General.

The last house of this grouping, the Drake-Burr-Lane House (c. 1900) at 717 North Blount Street has undergone extensive alteration. It is a two story house with a hipped roof and a one story verandah supported by four large Doric columns painted black. There is evidence that the house was originally covered with narrow clapboard, but this has been covered with wide composition siding painted yellow. The original windows have been replaced with small, horizontally divided, aluminum sashed windows.



## 700 BLOCK OF BLOUNT STREET - EAST SIDE

The Thurmond-Robertson House at 702 Blount Street (c. 1911) is a comfortable white clapboard two story Queen Anne style house. According to the City Directory 1911 a Mr. Stone lived here, but it was the Thurmonds who bought the house and added to it making it the substantial house it is. The one story verandah extends around to the south side of the house and is enlivened by sawnwork trim on plain wooden uprights. The front entrance is placed to the right of the center of the front facade and features a double front door with patterned wooden panels placed under glass windows. All of the windows are set with green louvered wooden shutters. Next door at 724 North Blount Street is the Simpkins-Glen House built around 1890. Here again, the Simpkins added to what was a smaller house. This is a one story Victorian cottage with an asymmetrical composition covered with flush siding. It has a gabled roof over the main part of the house with a gabled bay to the right of the front entrance. The front verandah begins at this bay and continues around the south side of the house. The double front door is wooden panels with glass windows and is surmounted by a glass transom. The house is privately owned and run-down, but there are plans to restore it.

The King-London House (c. 1898) at 726 North Blount Street is a restored one story clapboard Victorian cottage painted blue with white trim. It is an asymmetrical composition. There is a gabled bay to the right of the front entrance which intersects the main gabled roof at right angles. The double front doors are wooden panels with glass windows; surmounted by a small gabled stoop, and to the left of this is a large multi-paned window. The City Directory of 1899/1900 lists J. L. King as the occupant. However it was Bob Winston, son of Judge Winston who bought the house, remodeled it and sold it to Mrs. John London.

The Castleberry-Hunter-Connor House at 728 North Blount Street is thought to have been built around 1900. It is a one story cottage faced with clapboard and covered with a gabled roof. The symmetrical composition is emphasized by a dormer placed in the front of the roof over the front entrance. The deep front porch is supported by two large stuccoed rectangular pillars that were probably added to the house at a later date.

At the corner of North Blount and Franklin Streets is the General John B. Metts House built around 1900. It is a two story red brick Georgian Revival house that faces Franklin Street with a one story porch supported by four Doric columns facing Blount Street. The front facade is symmetrical with a front door flanked by fluted Doric columns supporting an arched roof with carved dentils. Semi-circular steps flare out on either side of the front entry and are punctuated by a wrought-iron balustrade.

Related to this block of Blount Street are four 1920's style bungalows in the 200 block of Franklin Street. They form a logical northern boundary to the proposed Blount Street Historic District and buffer it from the Person Street commercial area.

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The Planning Staff obtained histories of the Church of the Good Shepherd, The First Baptist Church at 101 South Wilmington Street and Sacred Heart Cathedral from Mrs. Godfry Chessrie, Reverend Dr. Charles W. Ward and Father Hadden, respectively.

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