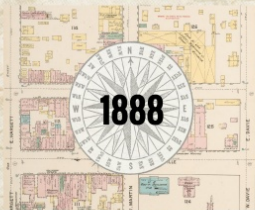


Capital Cartography

A History of Raleigh in Maps





Maps are snapshots of a time and place. Using symbols and images, map makers integrate the physical landscape with the human experience. The information that maps contain, or do not contain, is shaped by the culture and society of their makers.



The following maps represent over 200 years of cartographers' documentation of the changing city of Raleigh. They are historical documents that offer a look into Raleigh's past, present, and future.

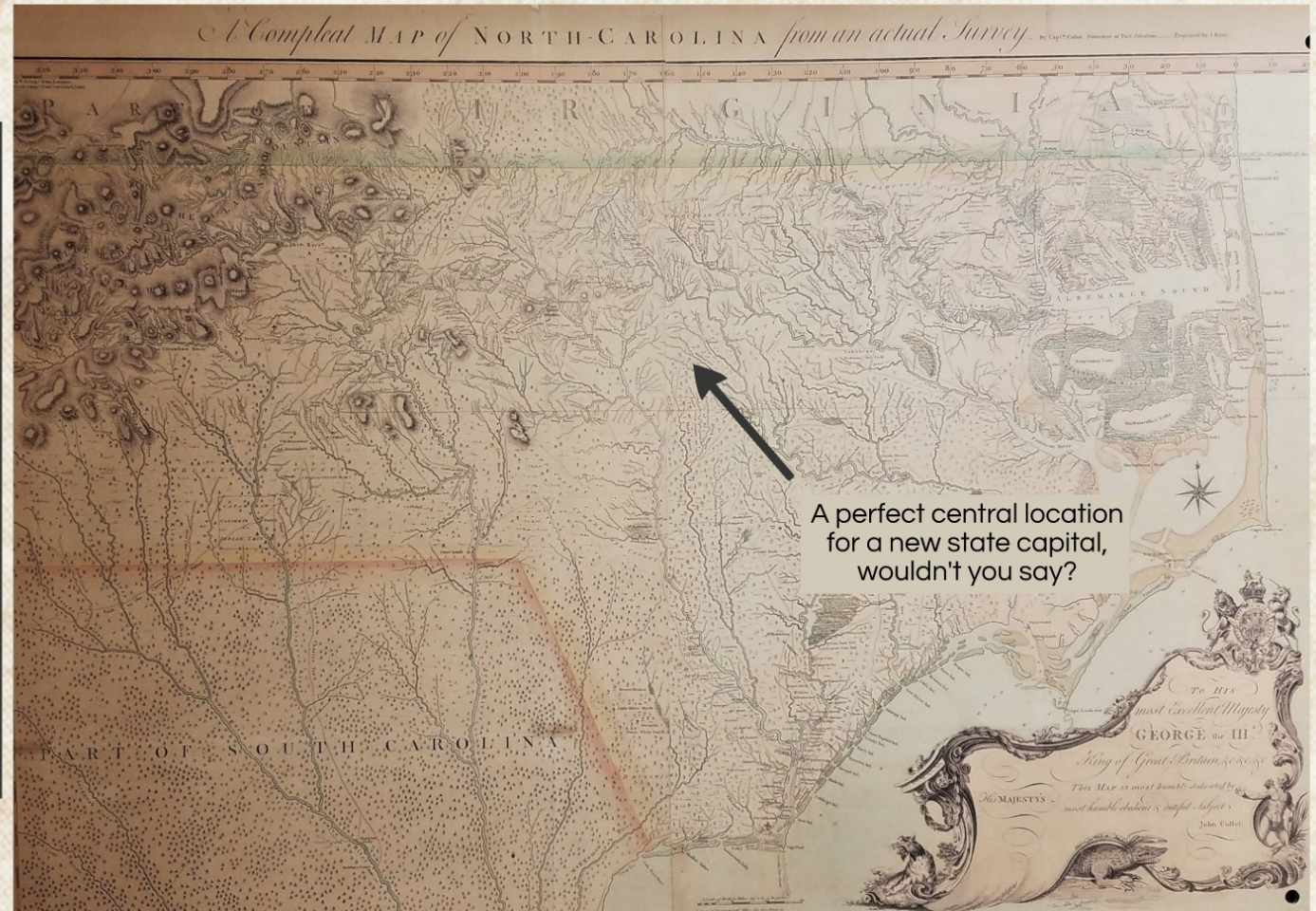
1770

A Compleat Map of North Carolina

For two decades, William Churton mapped out North Carolina. Churton died in 1767 and his work was handed off to John Collett, who completed the survey and published it in 1770.

While the location of present day Raleigh was once ordinary farm land, this map shows why Joel Lane's property was not just a random choice for the new state capital in 1792.

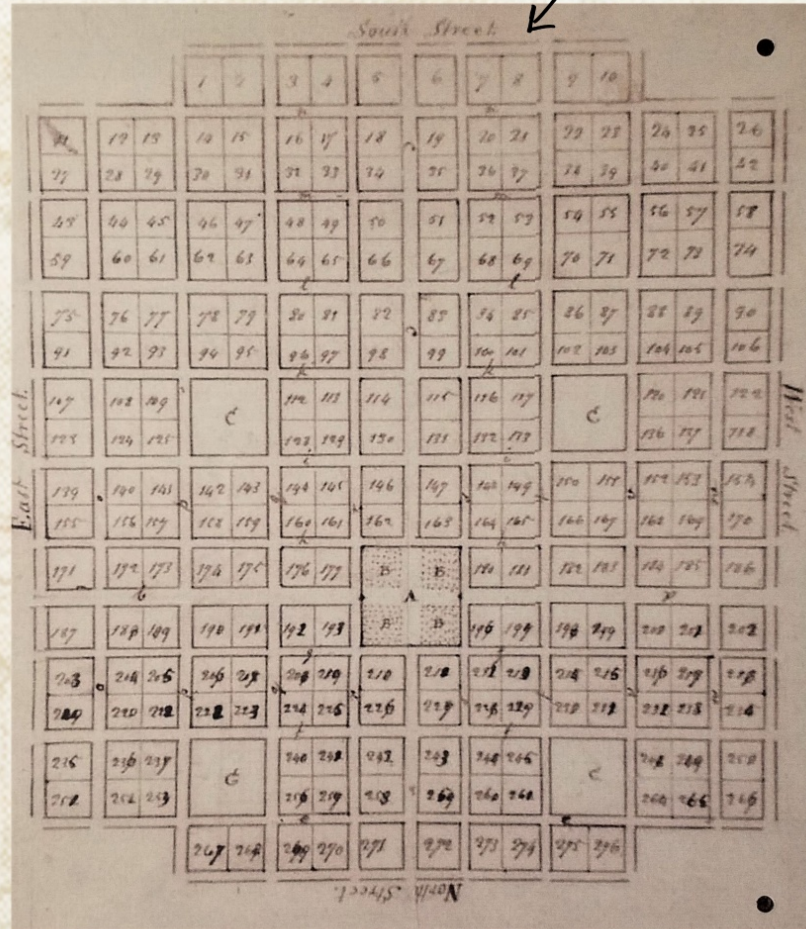
Explore this map more:
<https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/467>





The choice of this location as the future site of Raleigh had not been easy. It would take thirteen years and several heated legislative debates before the final location was chosen. Still, protests to move the capital would be heard for the next forty years.

Notice how this map is upside down...



1792

In April 1792, surveyor William Christmas divided up the 1,000 acre tract purchased for the new state capital. He based the city on a grid pattern comprised of 254 one acre lots and five large squares.

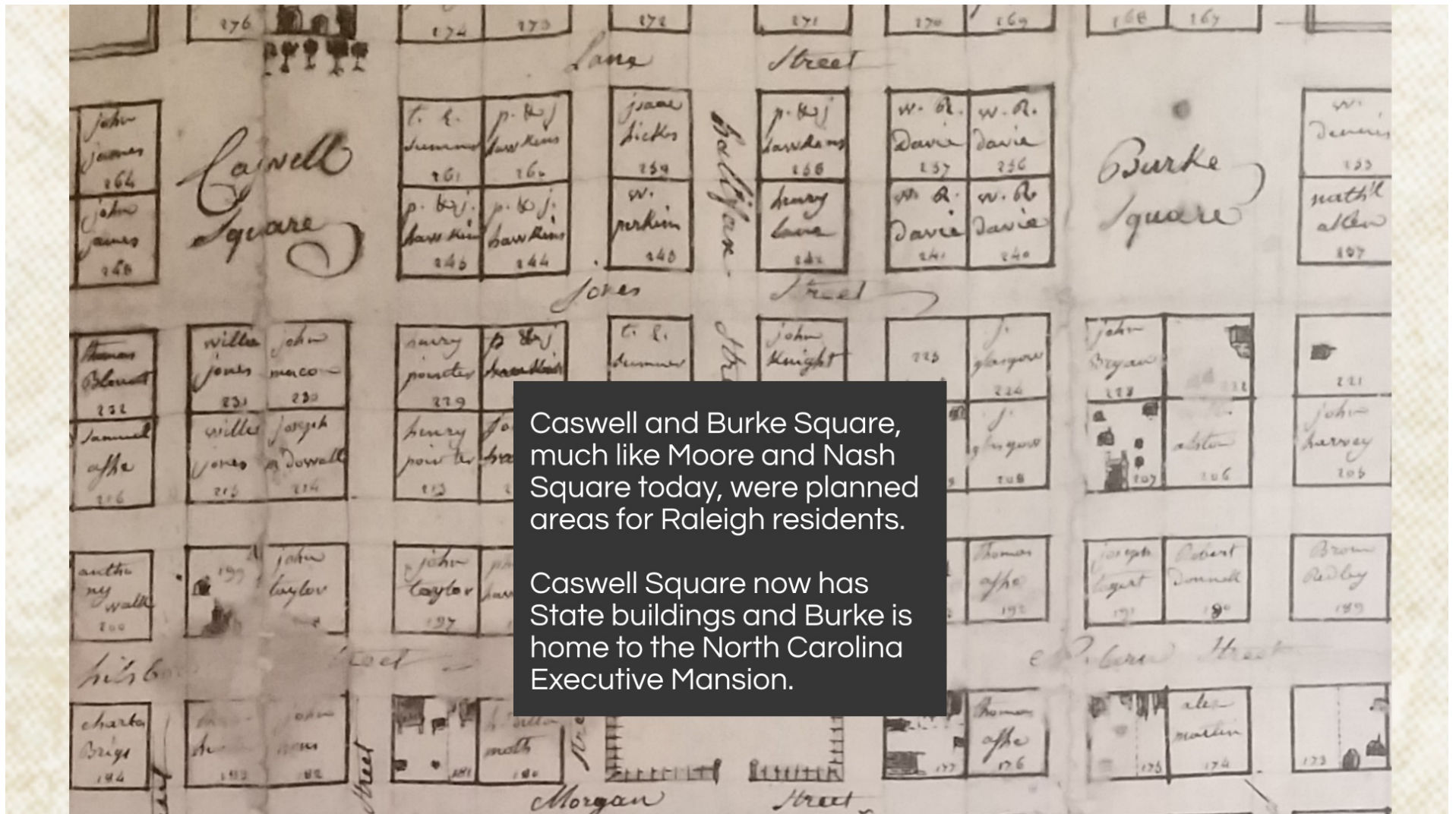
1797

This map shows the city's rapid development in its first five years. Once Raleigh's lots were sold, building appeared almost immediately. The first were "houses of entertainment," which served as a restaurant, tavern, and hotel.

Explore this map more:
<https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/3442>



Do you recognize these Squares?





Fire ravaged Raleigh in the early 19th century. Several city blocks along Fayetteville Street were destroyed along with the Capitol in the 1831 fire.

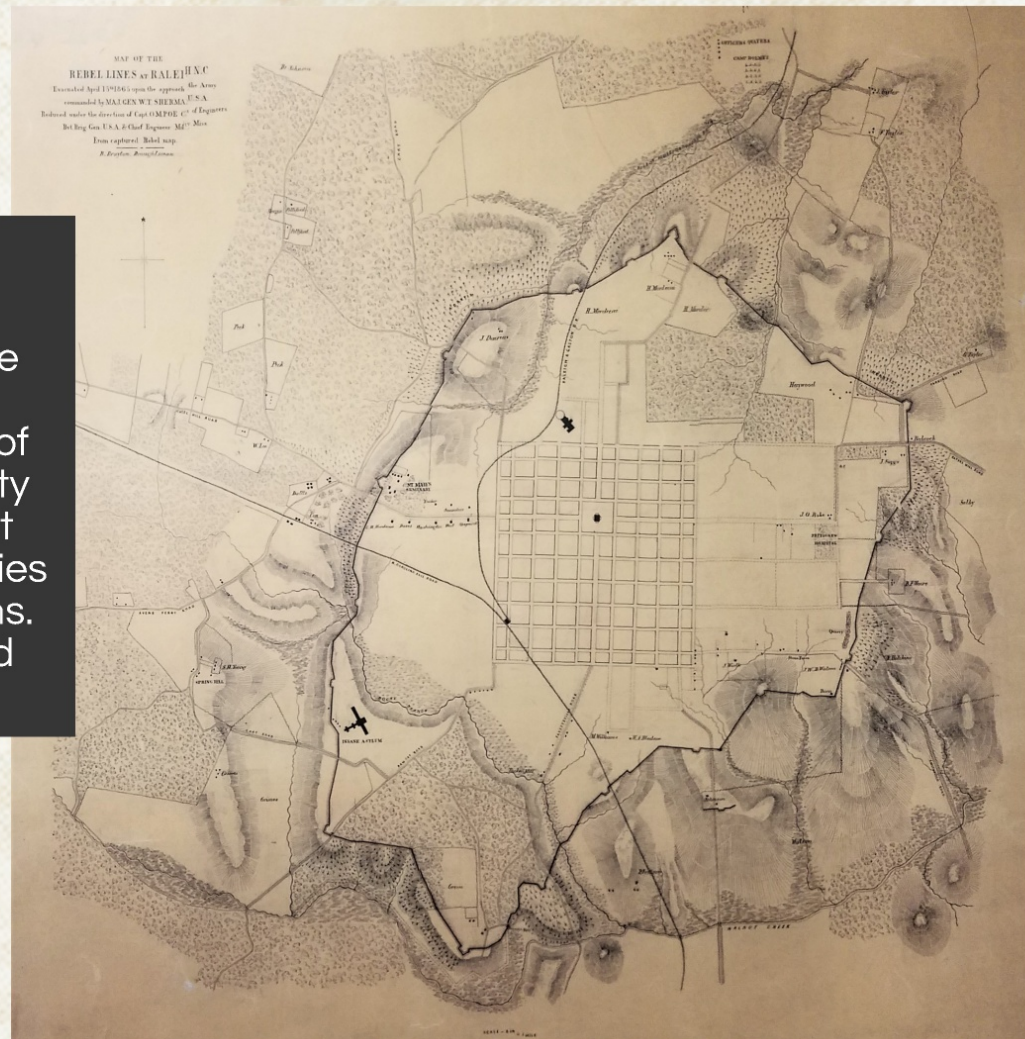
EDENTON		STREET.	
197 J. Beck- with & A. Lawrence.	196 H. H. Cooke.	195 UNION SQUARE.	194
193 See Note. Episcopal Church.	192 State bank	NEWBERNE	
180 James Coman.	179 516 feet square.	178	177 Wm Peck, Ann Peck, J Stedman
176 Wm. Peck and J. C. Stedman.	STREET.		161 H Gormat, W Jones M Wayne.
164 Rob't Can- non and Pres. Ch.	163 See Note.	162 See Note.	160 Christian Hosca.
148 Eliza Taylor.	147 See Note.	146 See Note.	145 See Note A J
144 H H Cooke R Smith & A J	STREET.		133 Joseph & Wm Peace
132 Ed. Smith and Mary Wheaton.	131 See Note.	130 See Note.	129 See Note.
117 Joseph & Wm Peace	116 Richard Smith.	115 B Daniel D Lindeman & C Manly	114 See Note.
113 B. S. King & Priscilla Shaw.	112 B. S. King & Priscilla Shaw.	111 B. S. King & Priscilla Shaw.	110 B. S. King & Priscilla Shaw.
MARTIN		STREET.	
101 B & S De- melt, Has- san's heirs.	100 E Rigsbee, and W. Whitaker.	99 Edward Rigsbee.	98 J Buffaloe and David Carter.
85 B. and S. Demelt.	84 Rd. Smith and John Buffaloe.	83 Co'rthouse Jail and Jos. Gales.	82 Theo. Hun- ter and J Buffalow
81 J. J. Chris- tophers & Pris. Shaw	80 J. J. Chris- tophers & Pris. Shaw	79 J. J. Chris- tophers & Pris. Shaw	78 J. J. Chris- tophers & Pris. Shaw
DAVIE		STREET.	
69	68	67	66
65	64	63	62

After the fire, Raleigh's future as the capital was uncertain. Only with the General Assembly's decision to rebuild the statehouse did investment return to Raleigh.

1865

Map of the Rebel Lines

Fearing a Union attack during the Civil War, NC Governor Zebulon Vance ordered the construction of earthworks around the capital city in 1863. They were about five feet high, with around a dozen batteries made for large 32 pound cannons. Much of the labor was completed by slaves.



The contemporary neighborhood of Battery Heights gets its name from the city's fortifications pictured in this map.





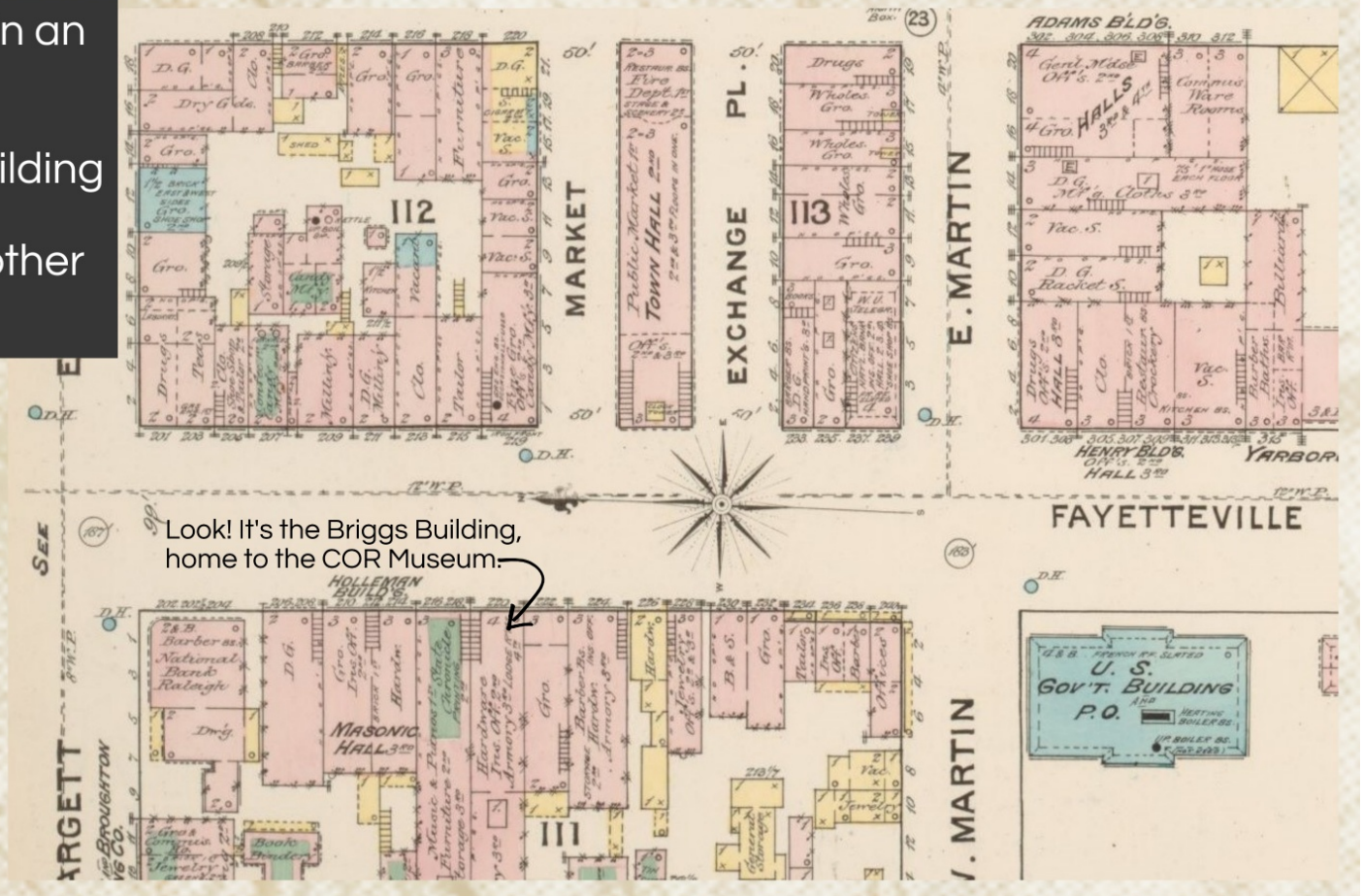
1888

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

The Sanborn Map Company created maps for assessing fire insurance liability in urbanized areas in the U.S. Mapping for insurance, and specifically fire insurance, had begun in London in the late 18th century. In the decades following the end of the Civil War, fire insurance mapping grew rapidly, mirroring the flourish of growth in the country, the rebuilding of the South and massive westward expansion.

Explore this map and others like it:
<http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/8735>

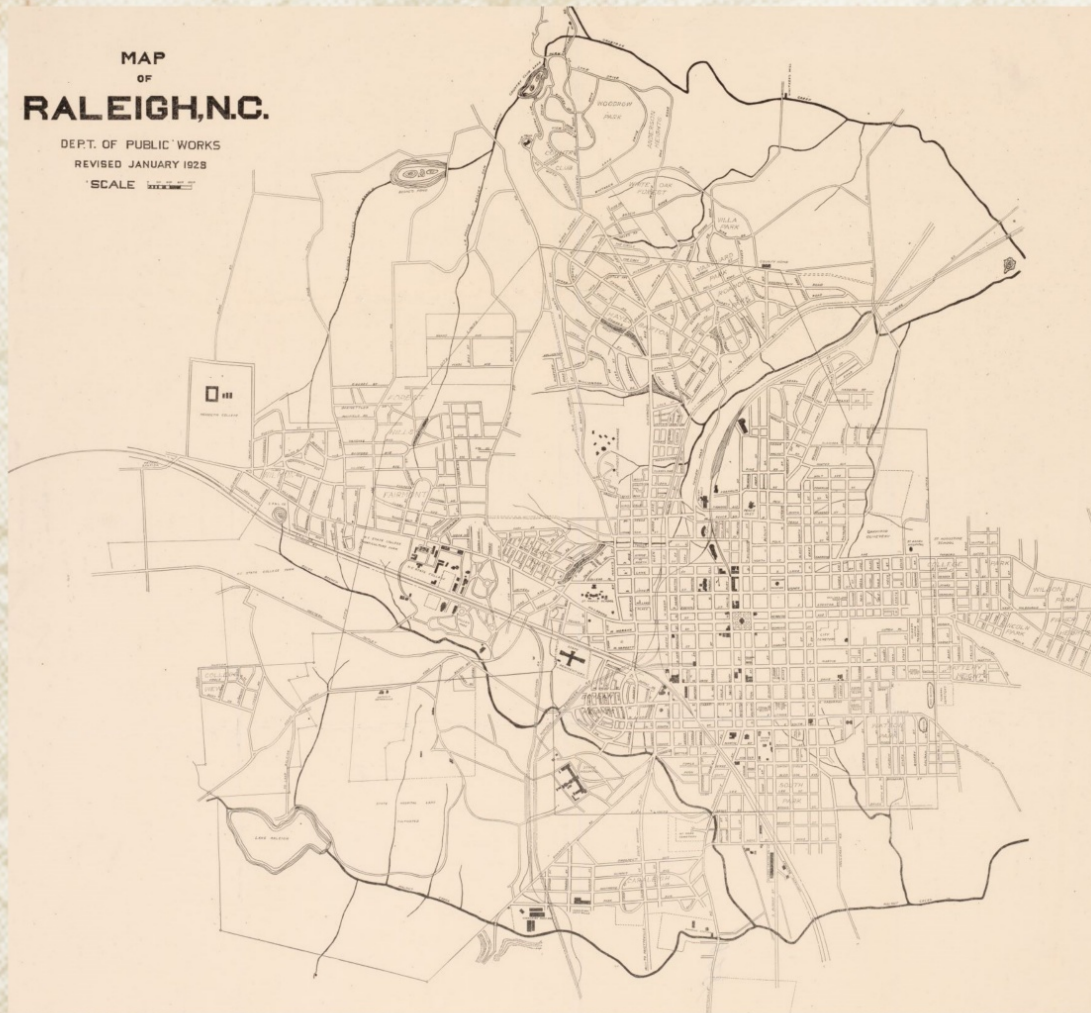
Sanborn maps contain an incredible amount of information about structures such as building materials, skylights, measurements, and other detailed information!



MAP
OF
RALEIGH, N.C.

DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS
REVISED JANUARY 1928

SCALE 1:25,000



1928

Following World War I, Raleigh grew at an unprecedented rate, changing city limits. This map created by the Public Works Department records Raleigh's growth.

This expansion slowed with the crash of the stock market and start of the Great Depression in 1929.

Across North Carolina there was an effort to improve infrastructure in what came to be known as the "Good Roads Movement." The Movement built or improved roads, highways and bridges and greatly improved North Carolina's national reputation.



1954-1955

Residences of Junior High Pupils Air Survey Corporation

Although, it is not specifically noted, this map shows the distribution of only African American Junior High pupils. This map was created as a reaction by the Raleigh City School system to the landmark civil rights ruling by the US Supreme Court, *Brown vs. Board of Education*.



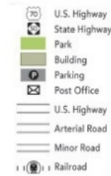
Present

Map of Downtown

The city of Raleigh has gone through major changes in its 228 year history. This is a current map of the downtown area showing the intricate overlay of transportation systems, businesses, and attractions.

DOWNTOWN RALEIGH

NORTH CAROLINA



POINTS OF INTEREST

- 1 Antspace (F4)
- 2 Burning Coal Theatre (C3)
- 3 CAM Raleigh (F2)
- 4 City Cemetery (E4)
- 5 City Market (F4)
- 6 City of Raleigh Municipal Building (E3)
- 7 City of Raleigh Museum (COR Museum) (E3)
- 8 City Plaza (F4)
- 9 Downtown Raleigh Alliance (F4)
- 10 Duke Energy Center for the Performing Arts (G3)
- 11 Greater Raleigh Chamber of Commerce (H3)
- 12 Haywood Hall House and Gardens (D4)
- 13 Historic Oakwood Cemetery (C8)
- 14 John Chavis Memorial Park (H6)
- 15 L.L. Polk House (B4)
- 16 LGBT Center of Raleigh (E4)

- 17 Marbles Kids Museum/Marbles IMAX (E4)
- 18 Morgan Street Food Hall (B2)
- 19 North Carolina Executive Mansion (D4)
- 20 North Carolina Museum of History (D4)
- 21 North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences (D3)
- 22 North Carolina State Archives (D4)
- 23 North Carolina State Capitol (E3)
- 24 North Carolina State Legislative Building (D3)
- 25 Pope House Museum (G4)
- 26 Raleigh Convention Center (G3)
- 27 Raleigh, N.C., Visitor Information Center (G3)
- 28 Red Hat Amphitheater (G3)
- 29 Shops at Seafood Station (B3)
- 30 Terry Sanford Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse (E3)
- 31 Transfer Co. Food Hall (F5)
- 32 VAE (F2)
- 33 Wake County Courthouse (F3)

PLACES TO STAY

- 34 Guest House Raleigh (F5)
- 35 Hampton Inn & Suites Raleigh Downtown/Glenwood South (B1)
- 36 Holiday Inn Raleigh Downtown (D2)
- 37 Origin Raleigh (E1)
- 38 Raleigh Marriott City Center (G3)
- 39 Residence Inn Raleigh Downtown (G3)
- 40 Revlon (B1)
- 41 Sheraton Raleigh Hotel (F3)
- 42 The Longleaf Hotel (C3)

TRANSPORTATION

- 43 GoRaleigh Transit Station (E4)
- 44 Raleigh Union Station (F1)

Q LINE Red line = downtown Raleigh's FREE bus service; circulates approximately every 15 minutes. Hours: Mon.-Wed., 7am-6pm; Thurs.-Sat., 7am-2:15pm; Sun., 1-6pm. = stops



City of Raleigh Museum
220 Fayetteville Street
Raleigh, NC

9am-4pm Tuesday-Saturday
1pm-4pm Sunday

cityofraleighmuseum.org
919-996-2220

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