

Beginnings

Square Roots

History of Moore Square

Exhibit
Contributors

Baptist
Grove

Landmarks

Education

Military
and
Politics

City
Market

Community

Beginnings

Moore Square is one of Raleigh's most significant historic sites and has been at the center of Raleigh's history – both figuratively and literally – for over 200 years. Through an exploration of themes, ranging from entertainment and art to commerce and religion, this exhibit will introduce you to the history of Moore Square and the people who lived and worked in the surrounding area.

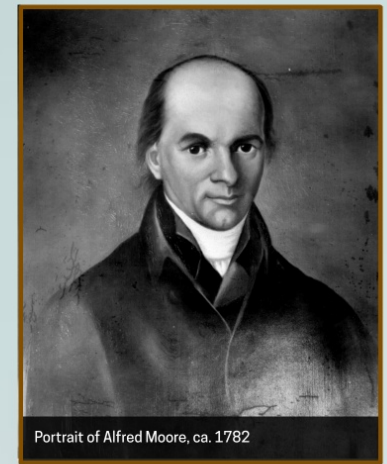
Beginnings

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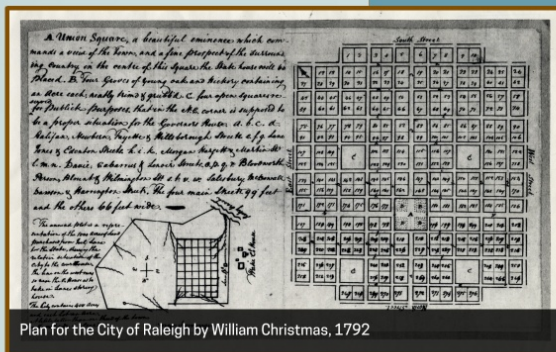
Plan of the City of Raleigh, 1834.

Moore Square dates to the original Plan for Raleigh drafted in 1792 by surveyor and state senator William Christmas. The “Christmas Plan,” as it is often called, established the layout for the new capital city, an area of about one square mile. The city plan defined the street grid and other landmarks, many of which are still recognized in downtown Raleigh today. The layout proposed Union Square in the very center of the city, where the State Capitol now sits, surrounded by four additional “publick” squares. State officials later named these Burke Square, Caswell Square, Nash Square, and, of course, Moore Square!



Portrait of Alfred Moore, ca. 1782

Moore Square is named after Alfred E. Moore (1755-1810). His accolades include Captain in the Continental Army, North Carolina State Attorney General, and United States Supreme Court Associate Justice. The surrounding streets are South Blount, East Hargett, South Person, and East Martin which are also named for early North Carolina leaders.

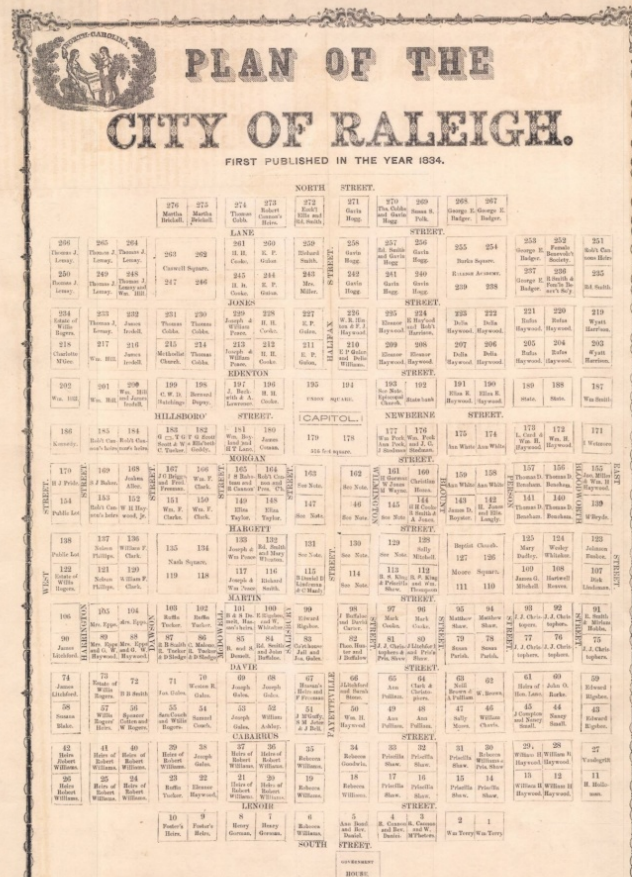


Plan for the City of Raleigh by William Christmas, 1792



"Birds Eye view of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, 1872"

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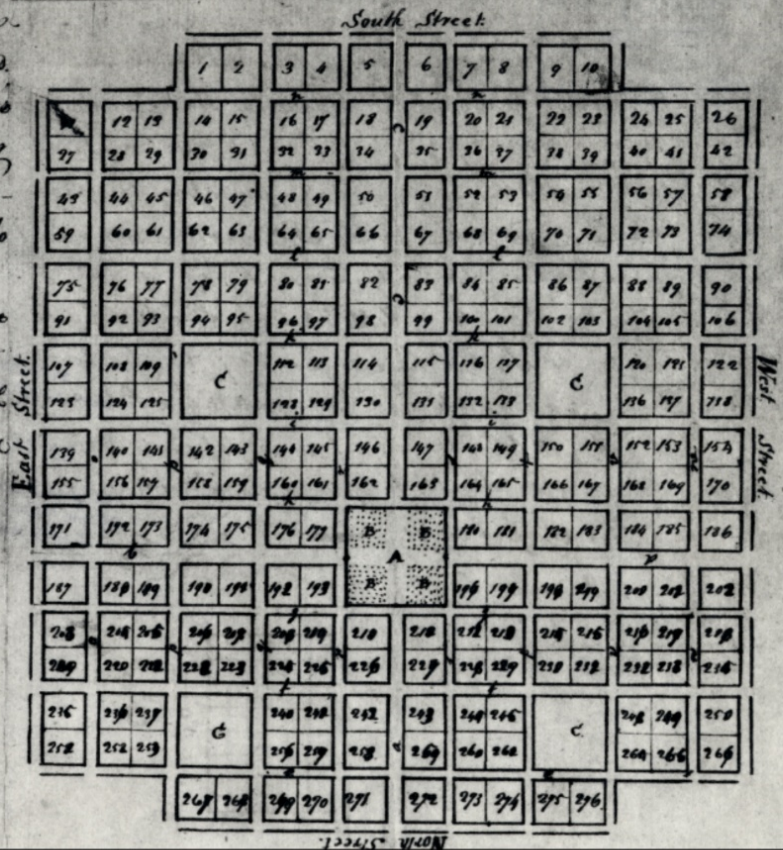
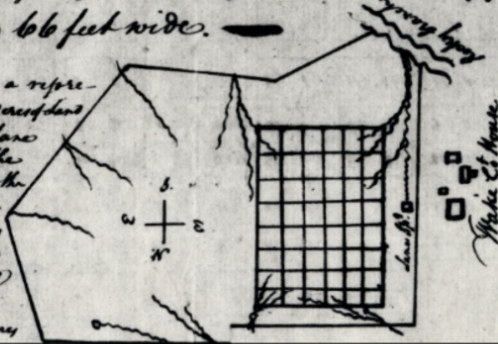
Plan of the City of Raleigh, 1834.

A Union Square, a beautiful eminence which commands a view of the Town, and a fine prospect of the surrounding Country, in the centre of this Square the State house will be placed. B. Four Groves of young oak and hickory containing an Acre each, neatly trimmed & grubbed. C. four open squares reserved for Publick purposes, that in the N.E. corner is supposed to be a proper situation for the Governors House. a. b. c. d. Halifax, Newbern, Fayette & Millsborough Streets. e. f. g. Lane Jones & Edenton Streets. h. i. k. Morgan Hargett & Martin Streets. l. m. n. Davie, Cabarrus & Lenoir Streets. o. p. q. r. Blountworth Person, Blount & Wilmington Streets. s. t. u. v. w. Salisbury, McConall Dawson & Harrington Streets. The four main Streets 99 feet and the others 66 feet wide.

The annexed plot is a representation of the 1000 Acres of land purchased from Ind. Indians for the State, showing the relative situation of the City to the Court House. The line on the west runs so near the C. House as to be in the same story house.

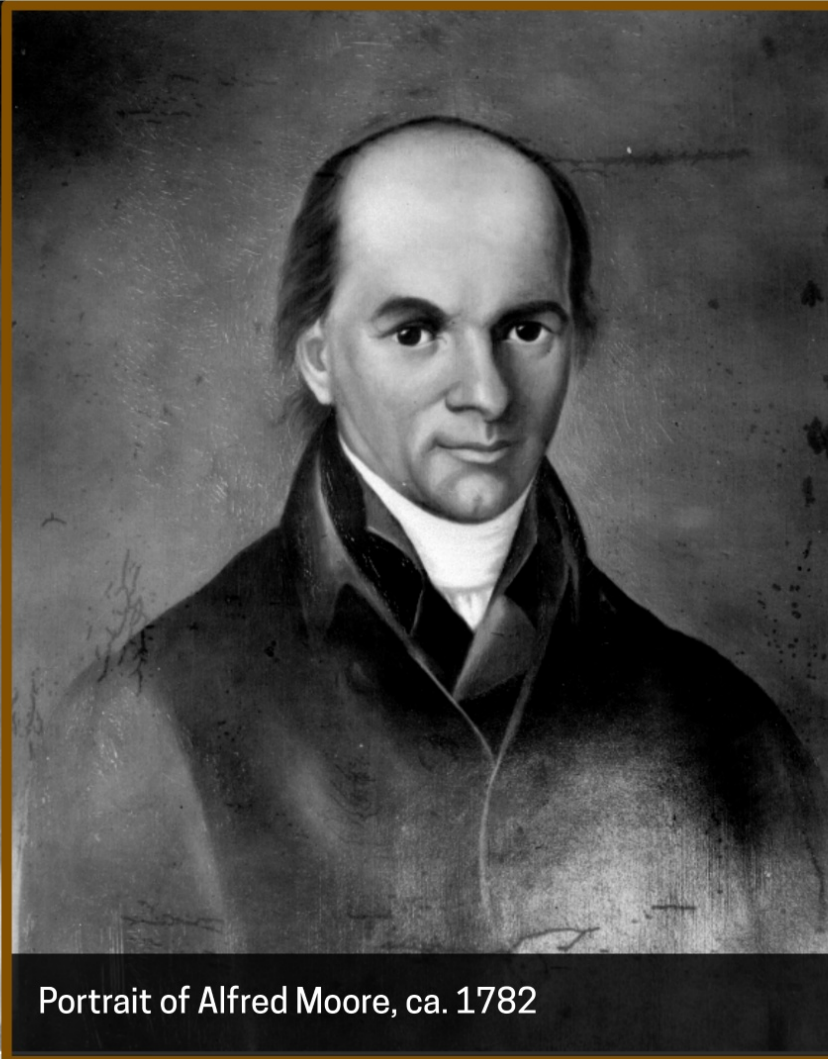
The City contains 400 Acres

and each lot is 100 Acres. It is better than one third of the town.



Plan for the City of Raleigh by William Christmas, 1792

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"Birds Eye view of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, 1872"

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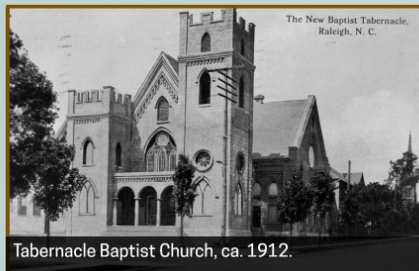
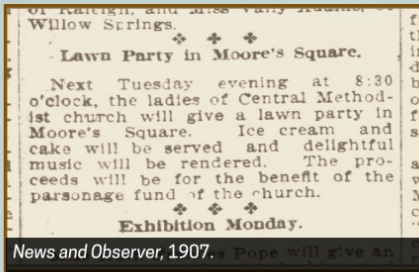
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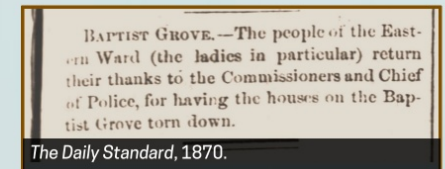
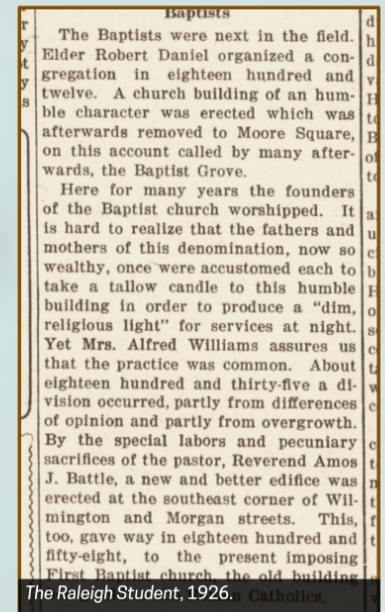
City
Market

Community



During the 19th century, Moore Square acquired the name Baptist Grove. Around 1812, a Baptist congregation built a small wooden chapel on the square. An integrated congregation worshiped in the chapel together for nearly 50 years. The congregation disbanded and built separate churches following the abolition of slavery in 1865.

In 1879, the Second Baptist Church built a new structure adjacent to Moore Square at the corner of Hargett and Person Streets. The church changed its name to Tabernacle Baptist Church in 1910. The congregation has since relocated, but the original building still stands today.



of Raleigh, and Miss Vany Adams, of
Willow Springs.



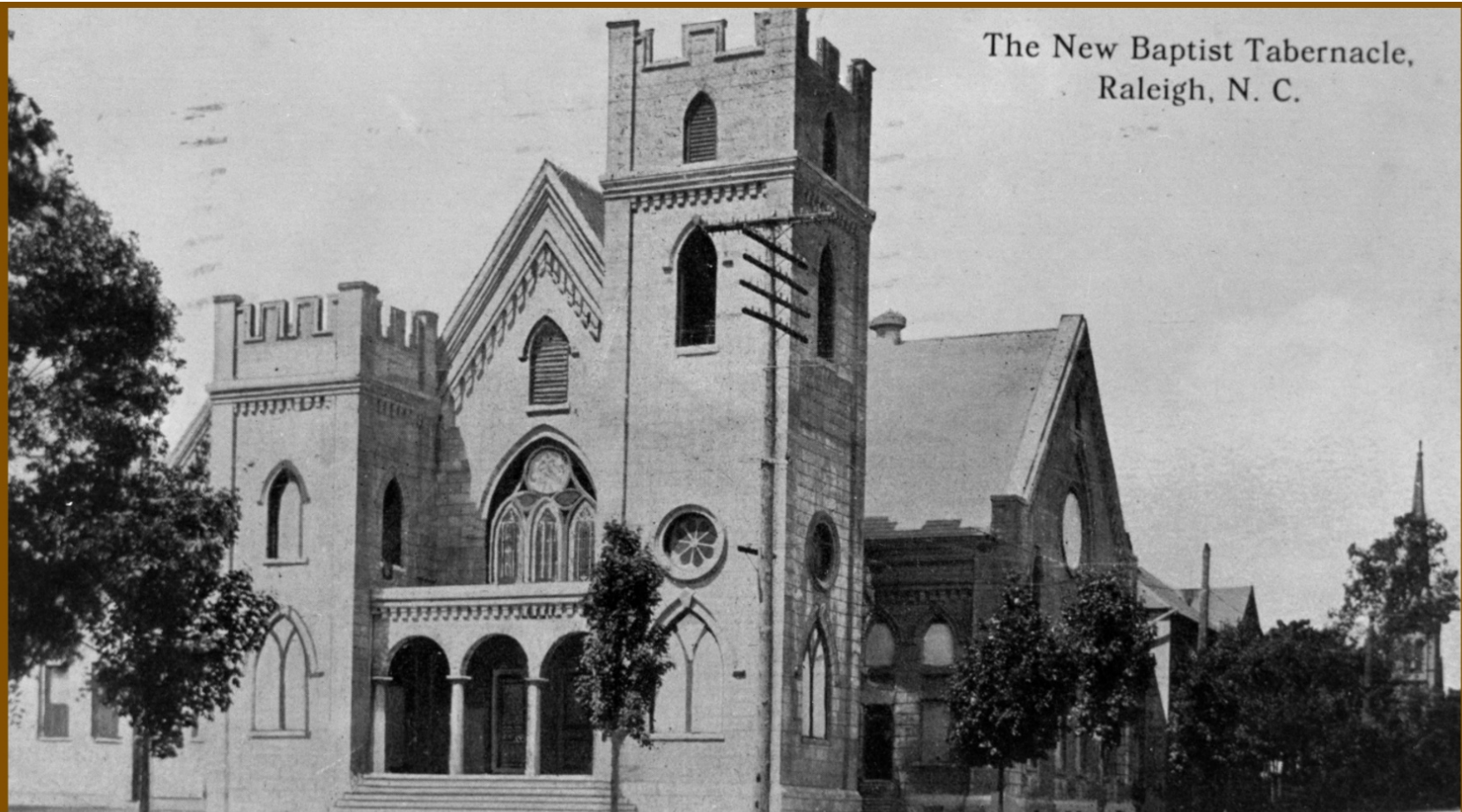
Lawn Party in Moore's Square.

Next Tuesday evening at 8:30
o'clock, the ladies of Central Method-
ist church will give a lawn party in
Moore's Square. Ice cream and
cake will be served and delightful
music will be rendered. The pro-
ceeds will be for the benefit of the
parsonage fund of the church.



Exhibition Monday.

News and Observer, 1907.



The New Baptist Tabernacle,
Raleigh, N. C.

Tabernacle Baptist Church, ca. 1912.

Baptists

The Baptists were next in the field. Elder Robert Daniel organized a congregation in eighteen hundred and twelve. A church building of an humble character was erected which was afterwards removed to Moore Square, on this account called by many afterwards, the Baptist Grove.

Here for many years the founders of the Baptist church worshipped. It is hard to realize that the fathers and mothers of this denomination, now so wealthy, once were accustomed each to take a tallow candle to this humble building in order to produce a "dim, religious light" for services at night. Yet Mrs. Alfred Williams assures us that the practice was common. About eighteen hundred and thirty-five a division occurred, partly from differences of opinion and partly from overgrowth. By the special labors and pecuniary sacrifices of the pastor, Reverend Amos J. Battle, a new and better edifice was erected at the southeast corner of Wilmington and Morgan streets. This, too, gave way in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to the present imposing First Baptist church, the old building

The Raleigh Student, 1926. Catholics.

BAPTIST GROVE.—The people of the Eastern Ward (the ladies in particular) return their thanks to the Commissioners and Chief of Police, for having the houses on the Baptist Grove torn down.

The Daily Standard, 1870.

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In 1839, Wake County residents voted in favor of taxes to fund public schools, known at the time as “free” schools. In the following decade, local leaders established schools across Raleigh. One such school was the Eastern Ward school—perhaps better known as the Baptist Grove School House—built in Moore Square around 1841. The building would have been rustic by today’s standards.

In a 1908 *News and Observer* article, former student A. B. Stronach recalled that, “The Baptist Grove School House, [was] a weather boarded, frame structure 25 or 30 by 50 or 60 feet, running lengthwise north and south, sat exactly in the center of the square. There were two or three windows in the east and west sides and a door in the north and south ends. . . The seats were long wooden benches, without any backs. . . The school house was raised about three feet off the ground and the steps . . . disappeared in my day. You entered by stepping . . . on the plank that was nailed around the house to keep the pigs from underneath, caught hold of the side of the door, and swung yourself in.”

The Eastern Ward school operated on the square until the Civil War began in 1861. Hugh Morson High School was built at the corner of Person and Hargett Streets in 1925. The school operated until 1965 and was demolished soon after. Today, a Federal building occupies the space.



Hugh Morson High School, ca. 1930.

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ATTENTION! 35th REGIMENT!!—The commissioned officers of the Eastern Regiment of Wake County Militia, are hereby commanded to parade at 11 o'clock on Friday the 14th of May next, at the Baptist Grove in Raleigh, armed and equipped according to law, for drill and the election of Lieut. Colonel; you are also required to have the companies under your respective commands, formel on Hillsboro' Street by 10 o'clock on Saturday the 15th of May for Regimental parade and review.

GASTON H. WILDER Adjt.
April 21, 1841. 358 #.

Register 4 times.

ATTENTION MILITIA—The Militia of the Forestville and Raleigh Districts are hereby commanded to parade at the Baptist Grove in Raleigh by 11 o'clock on Saturday the 1st of May, armed and equipped, for drill and the election of officers.

By order of Col. Commandant
GASTON H. WILDER Adjt.
April 21, 1841. 358 #.

Militia mustering ground. *The Weekly Standard*, 1841.

Grand Republican Rally in Raleigh on Monday, April 20.

A grand Republican Rally will take place in the Baptist Grove in Raleigh, on Monday, April 20th. Come, one and all! Gov. HOLDEN, COL. DEWEESSE, and others will address the people.

The people are invited to come in from all parts of the County, to make ready for the election on the three days following.

A Free Barbecue will be given on the occasion. The Raleigh Brass Band will be out for the first time, with Music and Flags.

All the Republican Candidates in Wake County are invited to attend at Republican Headquarters, in Raleigh, on Saturday night the 18th.

Article Advertising the Republican Party Rally on Moore Square. *The Daily Standard*, 1868.

By the early 19th century, Moore Square had become Raleigh's primary gathering spot for militia musters and political events. During the Civil War, Moore Square served as a staging area for local companies preparing to march to the battlefield, as well as other North Carolina troops passing through Raleigh.

Federal troops arrived in Raleigh near the close of the Civil War in 1865. In a 1908 *News and Observer* article, one citizen recalled that, "Baptist Grove during the Federal occupation of the city of Raleigh was used as a corral for the army wagon train and the mules and horses gnawed the bark from the trees, causing their death." Federal troops continued to occupy Raleigh during the Reconstruction era (1865-1877) which followed the Civil War. In 1870, five years after the Confederate surrender, a unit of African American troops were stationed and encamped at Moore Square.

Throughout the years, Moore Square has also served as a location for political rallies. In 1852, for example, the *Raleigh Register* reported that the Whig Party, a political party active in the United States in the mid-19th century, held "an old-fashioned Whig rally" at Moore Square.

BARBECUE!

A SCOTT, GRAHAM AND KERR Barbecue, complimentary to our Delegates to the Whig National Convention, will be given in the Baptist Grove, in this City, on to-day, (Saturday.)

The gathering will be addressed by Messrs. MILLER, HAYWOOD and other gentlemen. The speaking will commence at 12 o'clock, M.

Come up, friends of the City and County, and let us have an old-fashioned Whig rally!

Whig Party rally with barbeque at Moore Square. *Raleigh Register*, 1852.

[For the Progress.]

APOSTROPHE TO RALEIGH.

Bright, beauteous, smiling Raleigh
Basking yonder in the sun,
Gladly hail thou lovely City,
The morn of peace begun.

How softly now the breezes blow,
How glisten thy green fields;
The very air 'em seems to show
The joy a nation feels.

Fair mistress of "the Old North State"
Happy is thy lot to day;
For kindly love shall banish hate,
And strife shall pass away.

Above thy green and shaded streets,
The silver banner floats,
Which Freedom's Sons shall ever greet,
With world-wide thrilling notes.

Rise! Raleigh, now with joy arise!!
Sheds thy dead thrall's o'er,
Thank thy God above the skies,
And trust have men no more.

E. R. F. H., 22d WISCONSIN INFANTRY
Sunday, April 10, 1865.

"Apostrophe to Raleigh" by Edwin R. F. Hart. *The Daily Progress*, 1865.

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Thank thy God above the skies,
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E. R. F. H., 22^D WISCONSIN INFANTRY
Sunday, April 16, 1865.

"Apostrophe to Raleigh" by Edwin R. F. Hart. *The Daily Progress*, 1865.

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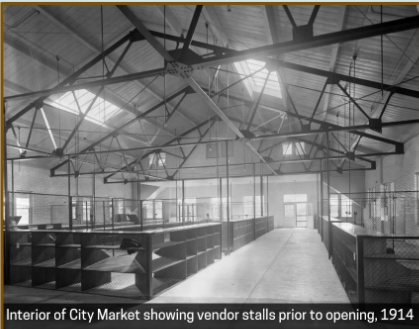
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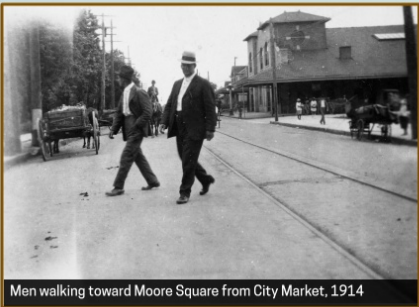
Community



Interior of City Market showing vendor stalls prior to opening, 1914



City Market on E. Martin Street, 1914



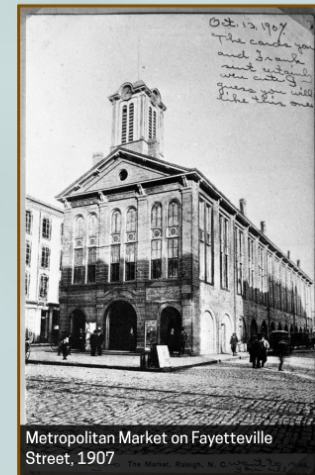
Men walking toward Moore Square from City Market, 1914

The transition of Moore Square from residential to commercial began, in part, when City Market opened.

An 1868 fire destroyed the original “Market House” which stood at the corner of Fayetteville Street and Exchange Plaza. In 1870, the market house was rebuilt in the same location and renamed Metropolitan Market. On October 1, 1914, the new City Market, still in use today, opened across from Moore Square on Martin Street.

Designed in Spanish Mission style architecture, the new City Market featured fireproof construction, steel roof trusses, solid brick walls, and a red clay tile roof. The covered exterior walkway had tables where vendors displayed a variety of goods, including fruits, vegetables, chicken, rabbits, pecans, and fresh baked goods. The original Belgian block pavement still surrounds the market to this day.

Farm to Table



Metropolitan Market on Fayetteville Street, 1907



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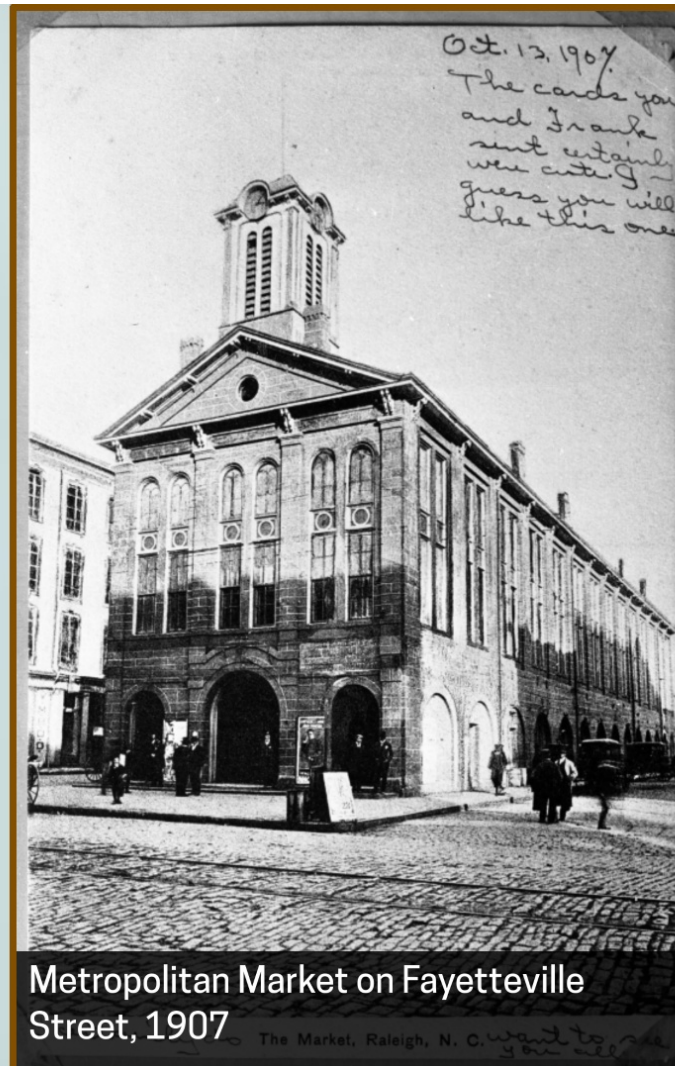


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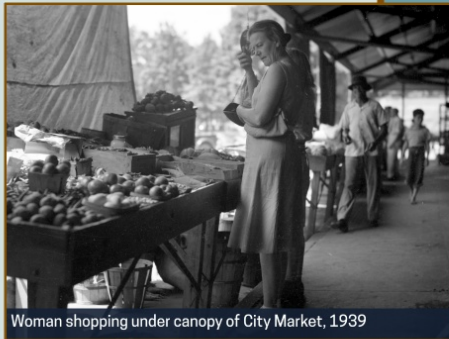
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Farm to Table



Woman shopping under canopy of City Market, 1939

City Market flourished as a farmers market for more than forty years and was utilized and shared by the community.

Along with neighborhood supermarkets and the State Farmers Market opening, the suburbanization of Raleigh's population in the 1940s and 1950s brought the closing of City Market in 1957. After being sold to a private owner in 1959, it became a furniture store, while produce was sold under the market's outside canopy.



Selling watermelons outside City Market, 1939



Farmer selling produce through car window at City Market, 1939

City Market was rehabilitated and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in the 1980s. Since the 1990s, City Market has been a downtown destination, offering a unique collection of local shops and restaurants.



Shopper and farmer at City Market, 1939



Woman shopping under canopy of City Market, 1939



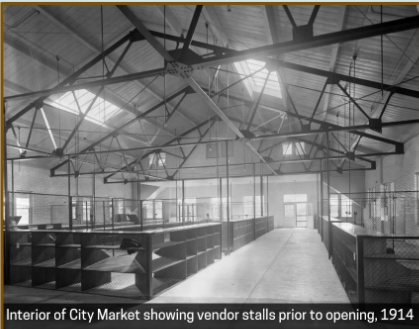
Farmer selling produce through car window at City Market, 1939



Selling watermelons outside City Market, 1939



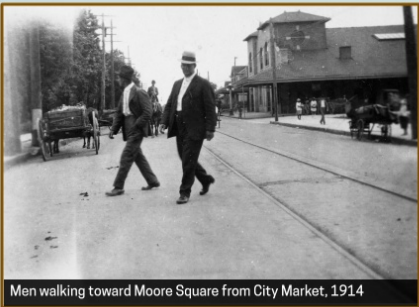
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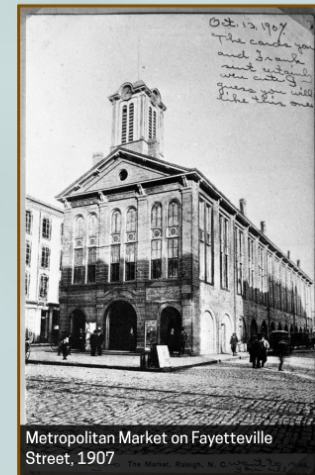
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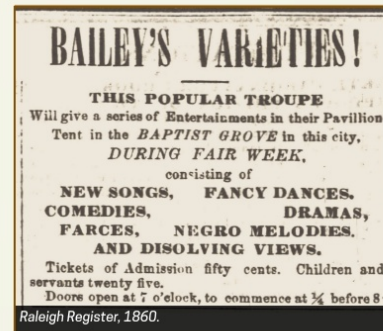
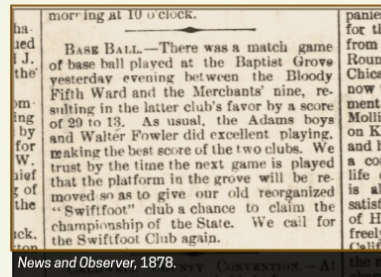
The landscape of Moore Square has changed over time. What was once an open field developed into a park with planted trees, walkways, and park benches. Around 1900 the City of Raleigh planted high branching oaks to create a combination of shade and sun. The trees were planted in rows, parallel to the streets.



Landscaping on Moore Square, 1953.



Christmas Greenery Vendors on Moore Square
(Hugh Morson High School behind them), 1938.



Activities

African
American
Community

Jewish
Community



Landscaping on Moore Square, 1953.



Christmas Greenery Vendors on Moore Square
(Hugh Morson High School behind them), 1938.

morning at 10 o'clock.

BASE BALL.—There was a match game of base ball played at the Baptist Grove yesterday evening between the Bloody Fifth Ward and the Merchants' nine, resulting in the latter club's favor by a score of 29 to 13. As usual, the Adams boys and Walter Fowler did excellent playing, making the best score of the two clubs. We trust by the time the next game is played that the platform in the grove will be removed so as to give our old reorganized "Swiftfoot" club a chance to claim the championship of the State. We call for the Swiftfoot Club again.

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News and Observer, 1878.

CALDWELL COUNTY CONVENTION.—At

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BAILEY'S VARIETIES!

THIS POPULAR TROUPE

Will give a series of Entertainments in their Pavillion
Tent in the *BAPTIST GROVE* in this city,
DURING FAIR WEEK,

consisting of

NEW SONGS, FANCY DANCES.
COMEDIES, DRAMAS,
FARCES, NEGRO MELODIES.
AND DISOLVING VIEWS.

Tickets of Admission fifty cents. Children and
servants twenty five.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 8.

Raleigh Register, 1860.



Activities



View from the center of Moore Square, 1953.

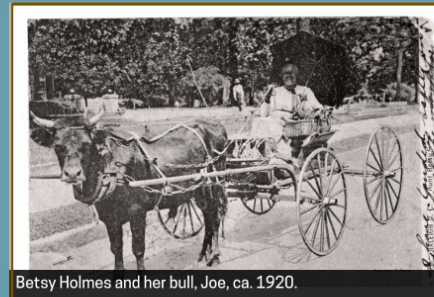


One of two early fountains in Moore Square, ca. 1960.

Moore Square became a place for community activities which included festivals, picnics, and sports. Area children often played games such as marbles, jacks, and hop scotch, in the square. Similarly, vendors and farmers sold goods around the square. For example, farmer Betsy Holmes sold herbs and produce from her bull-drawn buggy in the area around Moore Square. Betsy and her bull, Joe, became so familiar around town, that they were featured on a series of Raleigh postcards at the turn of the 20th century.



Raleigh Baseball Team, ca. 1910.



Betsy Holmes and her bull, Joe, ca. 1920.

Cycle Field Day

Sat., April 23rd

— at —

MOORE SQUARE
(Opposite City Market)

10 to 12 O'Clock

Stunt Bicycle Riding
Sprint Bike Riding
Scooter, Cyclette and Skate Races

**BOYS and GIRLS, Get in Good Trim—
BRING YOUR VEHICLE WITH YOU !**

20 BIG PRIZES To Be Awarded

20¢ SOUVENIRS FOR EVERYBODY

Register Now At

LEWIS

Sporting Goods Store

The Raleigh Student, 1927.



View from the center of Moore Square, 1953.



One of two early fountains in Moore Square, ca. 1960.

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Raleigh Baseball Team, ca. 1910.

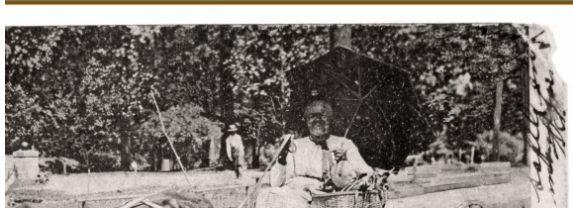


Betsy Holmes and her bull, Joe, ca. 1920.

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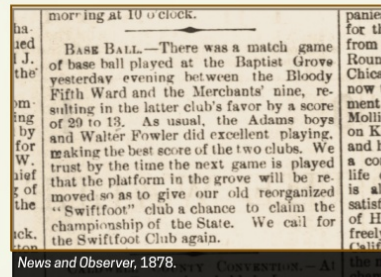
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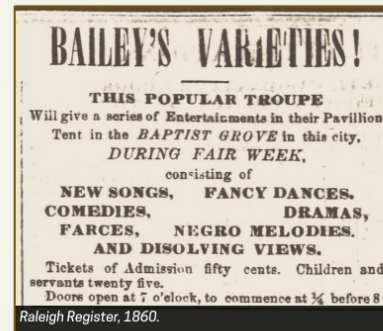
Landscaping on Moore Square, 1953.



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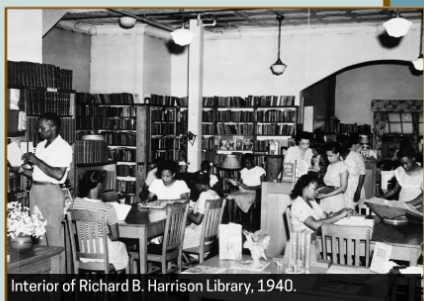


Raleigh Register, 1860.

Activities

African
American
Community

Jewish
Community



Interior of Richard B. Harrison Library, 1940.



Pope family on their front porch, 1915



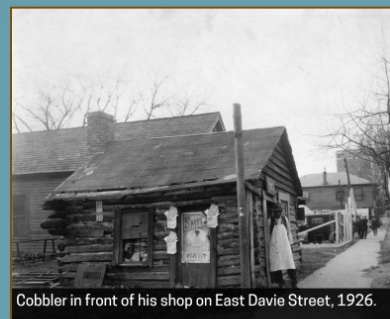
Postcard of Shaw University, ca. 1920

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Children on front porch, 1955.



Cobbler in front of his shop on East Davie Street, 1926.

Businesses

Dr.
Manassa
Pope



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A 1220 Administration Bldg., Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Postcard of Shaw University, ca. 1920



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Businesses

In the early 20th century, African American owned businesses flourished on East Hargett Street, a section of Raleigh once known as “Black Main Street.” The growth of the district coincided with the rise of Jim Crow laws which legalized racial segregation across the South.

In a 1982 interview by The News and Observer, William Johnson, owner of Baker’s Shoe Store said, “Hargett Street looked just like Fifth Avenue, New York. All up and down the sidewalk, the people were going in and out of Hamlin Drug Store, Mechanics & Farmers Bank, the barbershop [Capital Barbershop]. And on a Saturday night, there was always a dance in the Arcade Hotel [Lightner Building] and a line across the street for a movie at the Royal Theater.



East Hargett Street, 1946.

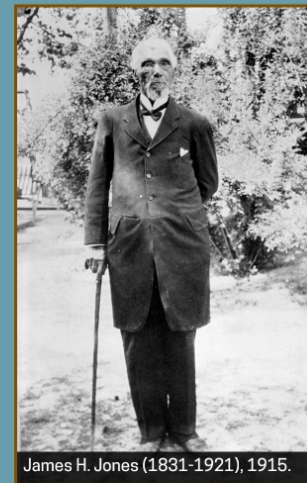
Black Main Street began to change following the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which outlawed racial discrimination in public accommodations, such as stores, restaurants, and hotels.

Victor
Fire
Company

Lightner
Building &
Hamlin Drug
Company

Mechanics
and Farmers
Bank &
Delany-Evans
Building

In 1869, James H. Jones helped organize Victor Fire Company, Raleigh's first African American volunteer fire company. Between 1898 and 1912, the company operated out of an engine house adjacent to Moore Square on the corner of Hargett and Blount Streets. The image to the left shows an all-white fire company at the Victor Fire House sometime after 1912. The building was demolished in 1951.





Victor Fire Company, ca. 1912.



James H. Jones (1831-1921), 1915.

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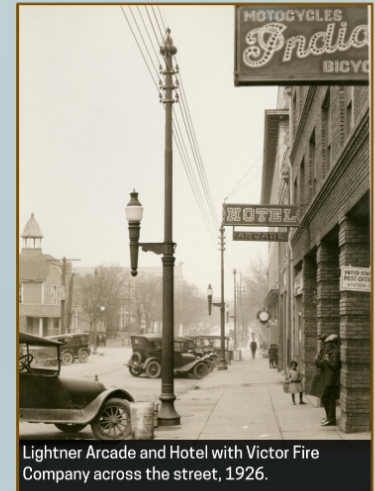
Mechanics
and Farmers
Bank &
Delany-Evans
Building

The contributions of Calvin E. Lightner were instrumental in the establishment of Black Main Street. He built the Lightner Office Building at 125 East Hargett Street in 1915, and the Lightner Arcade Hotel at 122 East Hargett Street in 1921. The Arcade Hotel was a social hub for African Americans during the early 20th century. The hotel, which burned in 1970, stood in the location of today's Moore Square Bus Station.

Hamlin Drug Company is considered the oldest African American owned business in North Carolina. James E. Hamlin opened the pharmacy on 13 East Hargett Street around 1905 before relocating it to the Lightner Arcade in 1921. In the 1960s, Dr. John Johnson purchased the business and moved it to 126 East Hargett Street where he operated until 2017. Speaking to the *News and Observer* in 2017, Johnson recalled, “when tobacco farmers, most of them sharecroppers, would park and picnic at Moore Square on Saturdays, spending their harvest dollars on Hargett.”

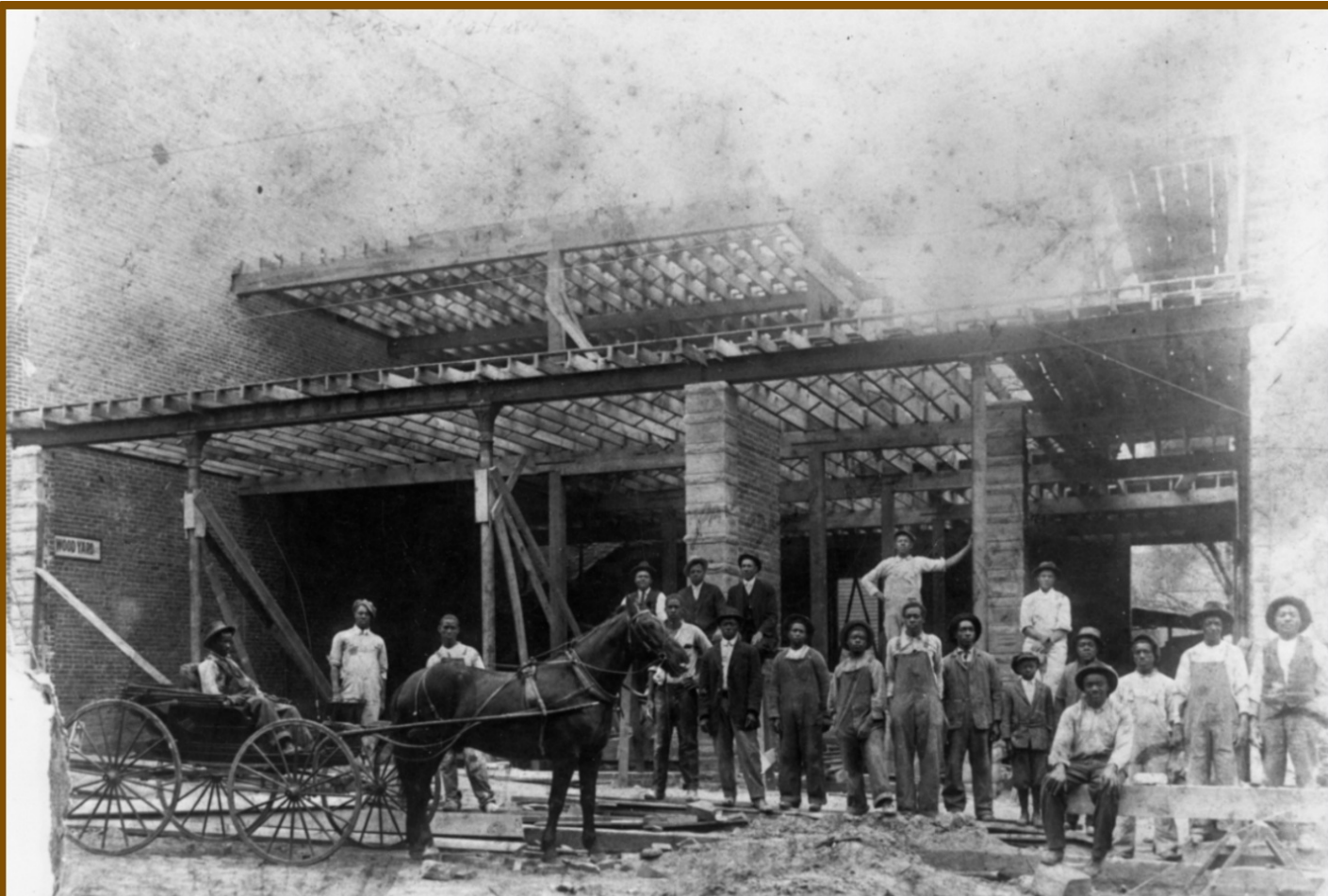


Lightner Building under construction, ca. 1918.



Lightner Arcade and Hotel with Victor Fire Company across the street, 1926.

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Lightner Building under construction, ca. 1918.

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50s, Dr. John
East Hargett



Lightner Arcade and Hotel with Victor Fire Company across the street, 1926.

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Building

A group of African American business leaders established Mechanics and Farmers Bank in Durham in 1908. The Raleigh branch opened in 1923 and is in the same location today. It was one of few banks in Raleigh that did not fail after the stock market crash in 1929.

In 1926, Dr. Lemuel T. Delany, a physician, and Dr. George Evan, a dentist, built the Delany-Evans Building, known as the Dental Building, at 133 East Hargett Street. The Richard B. Harrison Library, the first African American library in Raleigh, started on the first floor of the building in 1935. Librarian Mollie Huston Lee established the library which boasted 890 books at the time. The library later moved to its own building near Moore Square at 214 South Blount Street.

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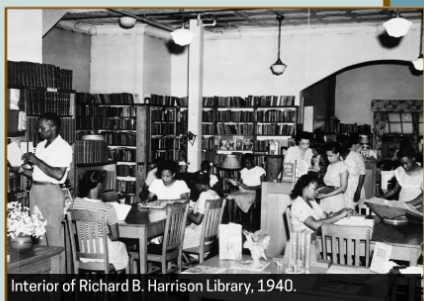
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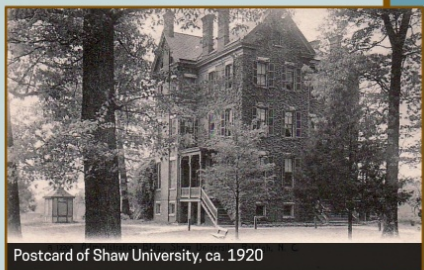
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Pope family on their front porch, 1915



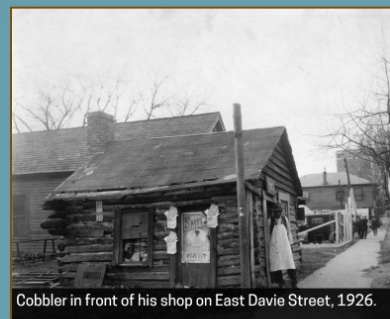
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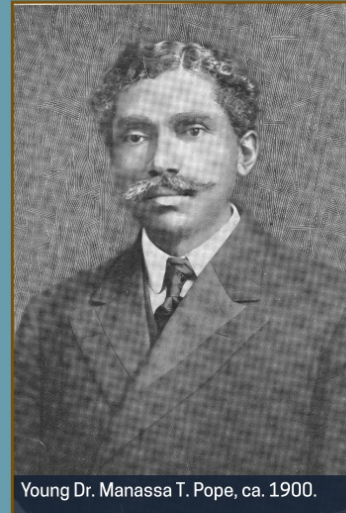


Cobbler in front of his shop on East Davie Street, 1926.

Businesses

Dr.
Manassa
Pope

Dr. Manassa T. Pope was a prominent African American leader in Raleigh at the turn of the 20th century. Born to free parents in 1858, Pope attended Shaw University where he graduated from Leonard Medical School in 1886. In 1898, Dr. Pope served in the Spanish-American War as a first lieutenant and assistant surgeon. Once back in Raleigh, Dr. Pope opened a medical practice at 11 1/2 East Hargett Street. He also ran for mayor in 1919. The Pope family built their home at 511 East Wilmington Street in 1900 where it stands in the same place today.

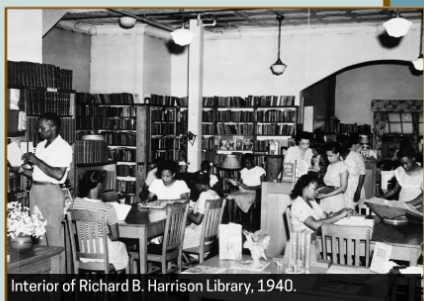


Young Dr. Manassa T. Pope, ca. 1900.

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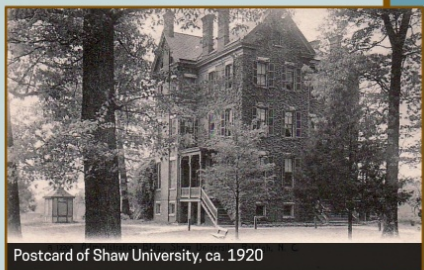
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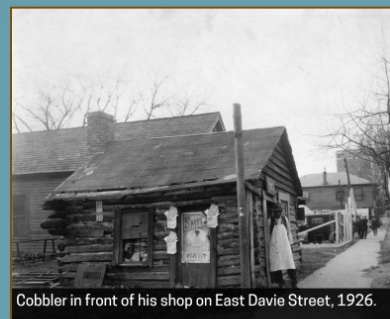
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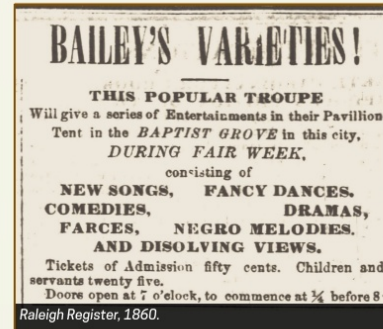
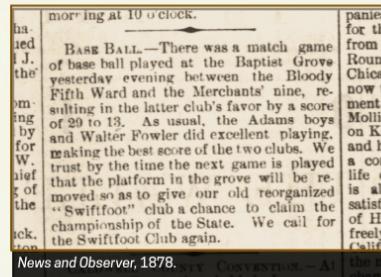
Landscaping on Moore Square, 1953.



Christmas Greenery Vendors on Moore Square
(Hugh Morson High School behind them), 1938.

Early Park Development

The landscape of Moore Square has changed over time. What was once an open field developed into a park with planted trees, walkways, and park benches. Around 1900 the City of Raleigh planted high branching oaks to create a combination of shade and sun. The trees were planted in rows, parallel to the streets.



Activities

African
American
Community

Jewish
Community



Raleigh's Jewish community established a presence in the Moore Square vicinity in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Central Hotel building, constructed in the 1870s at the corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets, later became home to several early Jewish owned businesses. In 1912, Rosenthal's Grocery operated in the space. At that time, members of the local Jewish community met on the second floor where they established the Hebrew Sunday School Association. Members of that group formed Temple Beth Or, which continued to meet there until 1924. In 1936, W. A. Heilig and Albert L. Levine opened a furniture store in the building. The Heilig-Levine building, as it is known today, still stands at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Streets.

The Barber-Towler building was built around 1908 and was home to a variety of mercantile and storage tenants. Its namesake came from business owners Joseph W. Barber and James J. Towler who sold vehicle and animal harnesses in the early 1900s.

The Montague Building, constructed in 1912, is located on the corner of East Hargett Street and South Blount Street. The law firm of Montague and Bonner operated out of the building and rented space to other businesses. At one point, a United States Post Office was located in the Montague Building.

More
Jewish
Businesses



Heilig-Levine Building under restoration, ca.
1970-1980.



Barber-Towler Building, ca. 1970.



Montague Building, ca. 1970.

More Jewish Businesses

Other prominent Jewish owned businesses on East Hargett and Wilmington Streets in the 1930s include:

Pizer Brothers 8-10 East Hargett Street
Glass Delicatessen Shoppe 14 East Hargett Street
Kline & Lazarus Company 16 East Hargett Street
Hyman Glass 16 East Hargett Street
Capital Jewelry Shop 18 East Hargett Street
Raleigh Furniture Company 121 East Hargett Street
Capital Shoe Shop 136 Wilmington Street
Capital Jewelry Shop 200 Wilmington Street
Raleigh Loan Office 207 Wilmington Street
Rex Loan Company 211-213 Wilmington Street
Globe Clothing 220 Wilmington Street
Royal Theater 119 East Hargett Street



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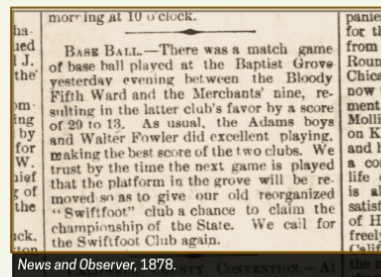
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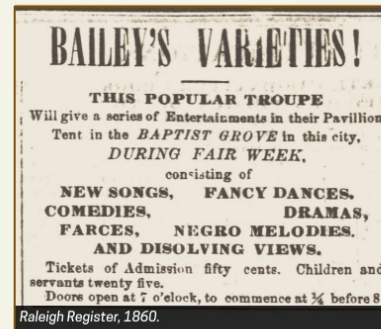
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News and Observer, 1878.



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Beginnings

Square Roots

History of Moore Square

Exhibit
Contributors

Baptist
Grove

Landmarks

Education

Military
and
Politics

City
Market

Community

Community Landmarks



Norman House

The emergence of the arts around Moore Square began when the Raleigh Arts Commission formed Artsplosure in 1979 and Artspace in 1986. Artsplosure produces cultural events throughout the year, including the Artsplosure Festival every spring. Artspace offers an open studio environment that allows the public to view artists at work. The facility is in the historic Sanders Ford Motor Company building located on the corner of South Blount and East Davie Streets.

Raleigh is known as “The City of Oaks.” In recognition, a giant copper acorn sculpture by artist David Benson was donated for Raleigh’s bicentennial in 1992. The acorn was featured in Moore Square until the renovation of the park began in 2017. The 1,250-pound acorn now resides in front of the Duke Energy Center for the Performing Arts.

Today, the Moore Square area is thriving as a center for entertainment, dining, and gathering once again.



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The Raleigh acorn sculpture, located in Moore Square between 1008-2017.

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live music
& performances

put some back in your life

artsplosure

THE RALEIGH ARTS FESTIVAL

21-22 may 2005 saturday 11-7 sunday 11-6 downtown around moore square

Artsposure program, 2005.



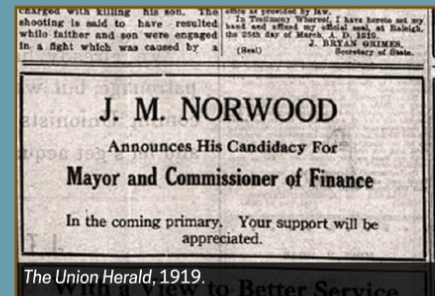
Concert in Moore Square during Artsposure, 2010.

Norman House

Built around 1870, it is named for James Morgan Norwood who once lived in the home. The house originally stood about half a block southeast of here at 309 South Person Street. In 1997, local architect and preservationist, David Maurer, relocated the Norwood House and renovated it on its current site.

James M. Norwood is interesting in his own right! Born in 1862, Norwood eventually became a public official who served as Chief of Raleigh Police in the late 19th century and even ran for mayor in 1919. As Police Chief, Norwood aimed to crack down on gambling and public intoxication. He also revised the shift schedule to ensure that officers were always on patrol. In addition to his public service, Norwood was also a local business leader and owner of the Norwood Cigar Company located on Wilmington Street. James Norwood died in 1929 and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

Over 100 years later, the Norwood House today serves as the Moore Square Visitor Center.



charged with killing his son. The shooting is said to have resulted while father and son were engaged in a fight which was caused by a

office as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Raleigh, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1919.

J. BRYAN GRIMES,

Secretary of State.

(Seal)

J. M. NORWOOD

Announces His Candidacy For Mayor and Commissioner of Finance

In the coming primary. Your support will be appreciated.

The Union Herald, 1919.

With a View to Better Service

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Norwood House when located at 309
Person Street, 1988.

Community Landmarks



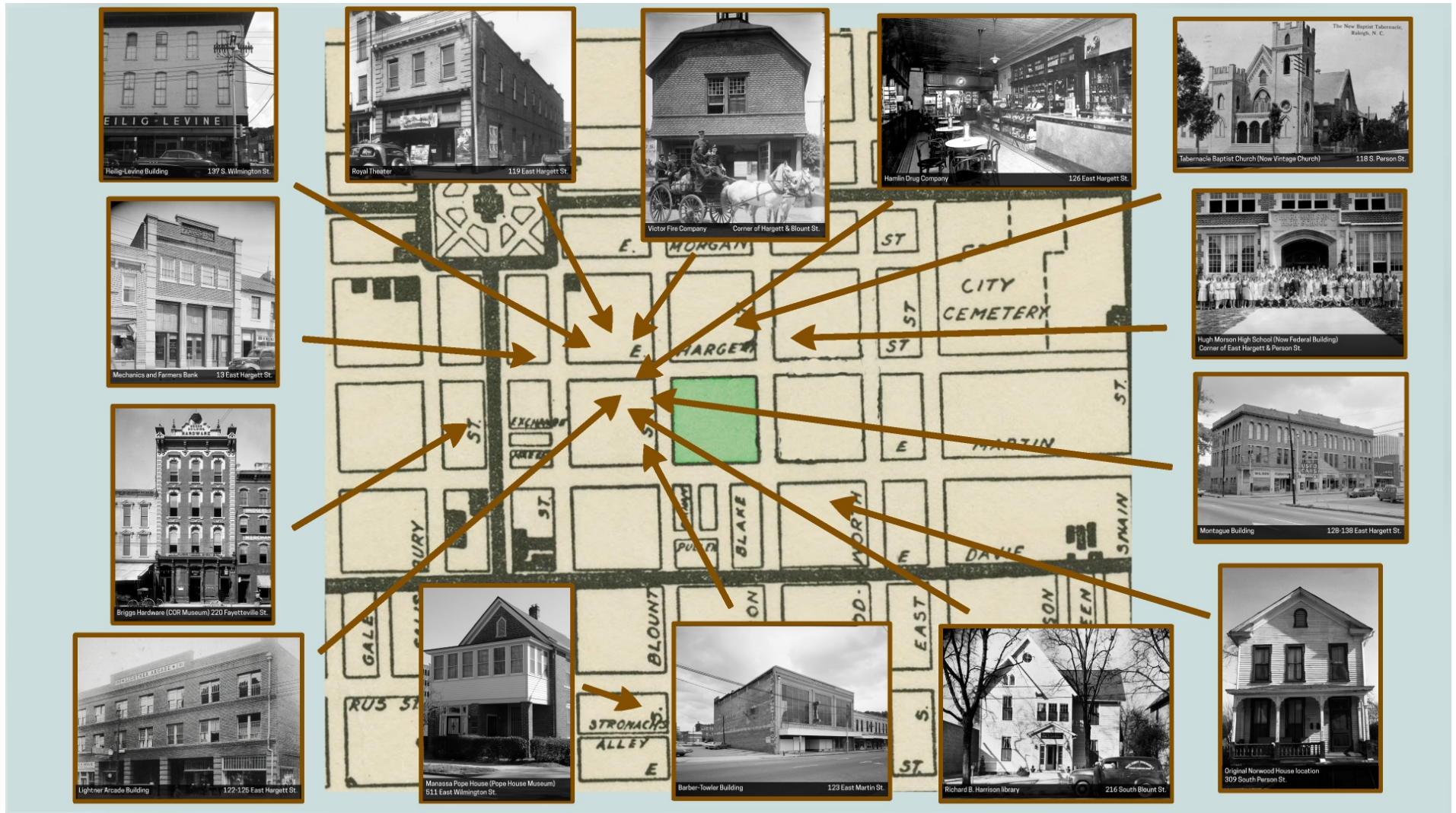
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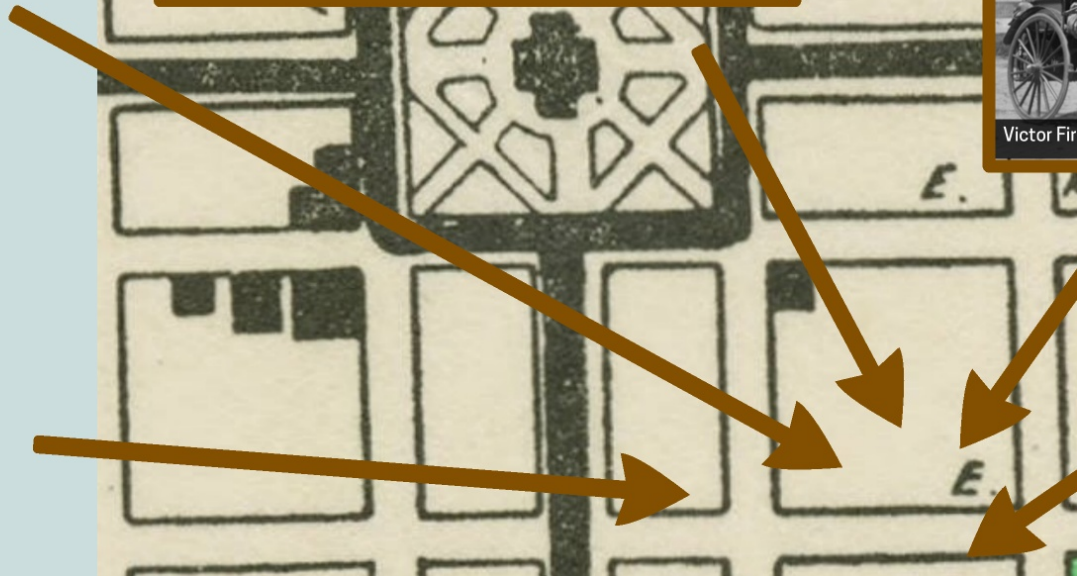
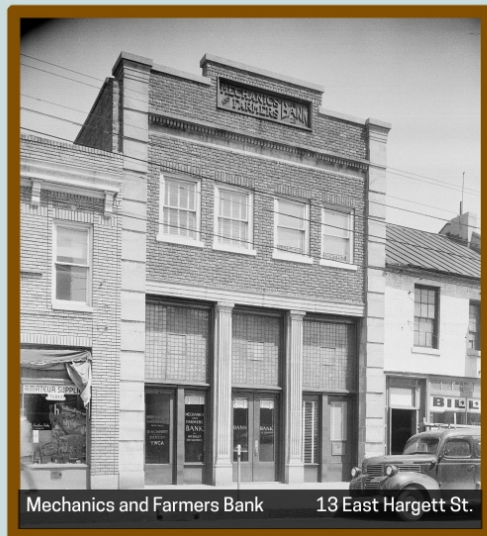
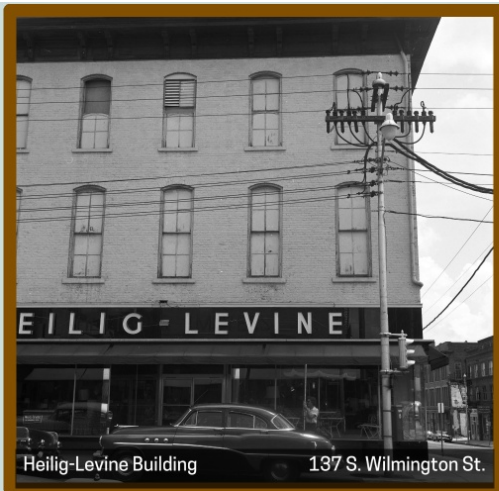
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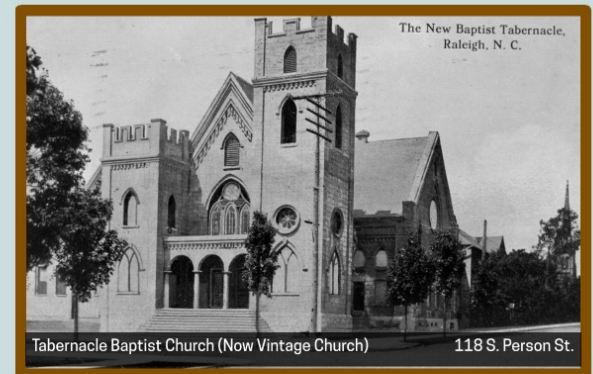
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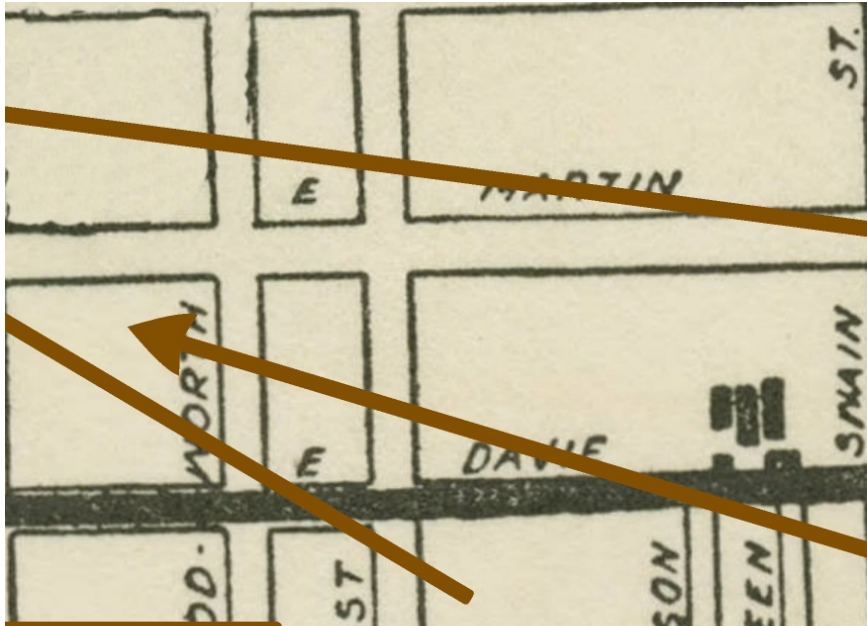
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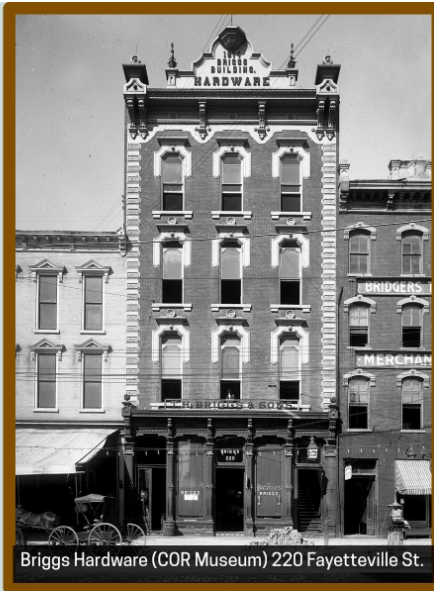










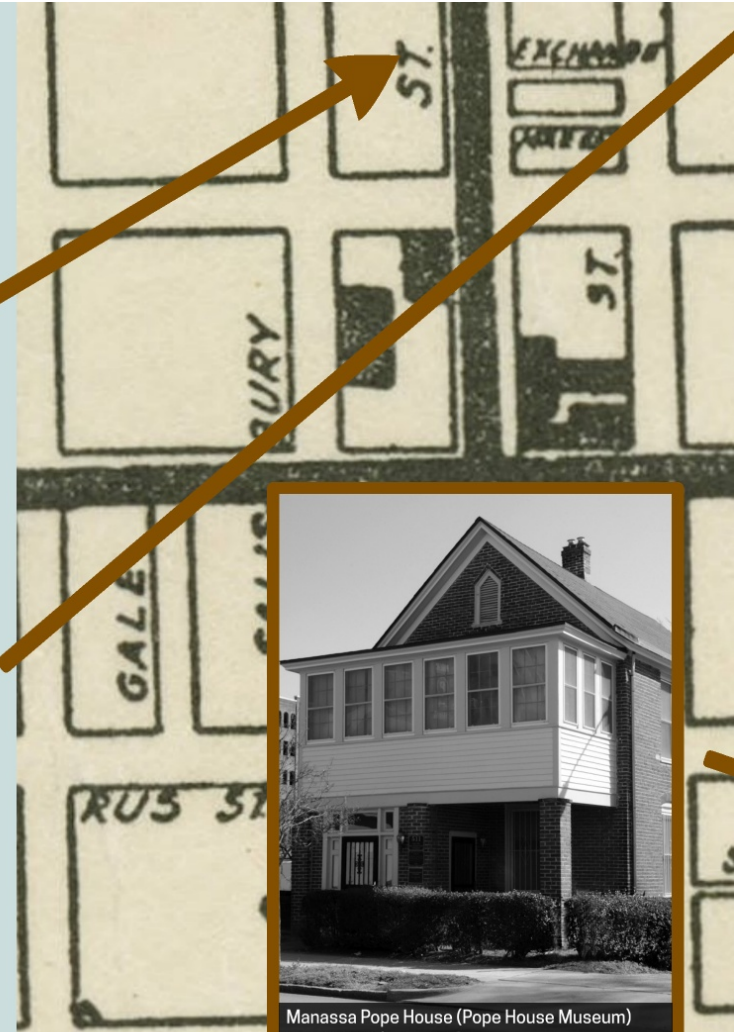


Briggs Hardware (COR Museum) 220 Fayetteville St.



Lightner Arcade Building

122-125 East Hargett St.



Manassa Pope House (Pope House Museum)
511 East Wilmington St.

Community Landmarks



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Moore Square Exhibit Contributors:

Artspace

Artsposure

Library of Congress

National Park Service

News and Observer

Private Interviews and Collections

Raleigh Historic Development Commission

Raleigh Register

State Archives of North Carolina

The Daily Progress

The Daily Standard

The Raleigh Student

The Union Herald

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