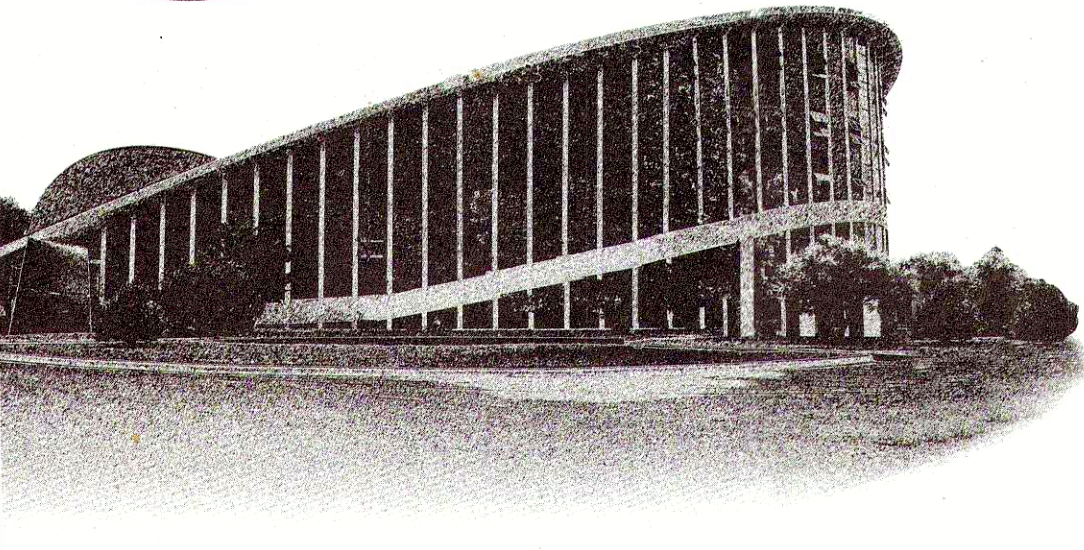


# 20<sup>th</sup> Century Architecture



## A GUIDE MAP TO RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

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This collection of influential Raleigh buildings, neighborhoods and other sites is a guide for both the casual visitor and the aficionado. Its focus is architecture of the 20th Century when the state's capital grew from a quiet town of fewer than 20,000 to an expansive city of more than a quarter million.

To those who call Raleigh home, this guide will be a familiar album of the city's recent history. Among these eighty-eight sites there will be many well-admired, some surprising discoveries, and a few scorned. They are the image of 20th Century Raleigh as seen through its buildings. From towering modern office buildings to romantic suburban villas, from Beaux Arts style public buildings to gravity-defying exhibition structures, from bungalow-sprinkled neighborhoods to a downtown arts district created by imaginative adaptive use of earlier commercial buildings, Raleigh is rich in recognized architectural treasures. Taken together, these sites describe the interplay of the capital city's commerce, culture and community, the clashing and intertwining traditions of classicism and modernism, the oscillation between urbanization and suburbanization, and the individuals called upon to give form to these forces.

In early 20th Century Raleigh, the architecture profession expanded and thrived, as both public and private buildings were designed by local, state, and national practitioners. The City Beautiful movement and the idea of city planning gained importance. In keeping with trends nationally, Raleigh's population growth was accompanied by increasing separation of commercial, industrial, and residential sectors of the city, and by segregation of residential areas by race and class. Downtown buildings grew larger and taller, while the streetcar and the automobile extended suburbs rapidly out into the countryside.

A notable chapter in Raleigh architecture began with the founding of NCSU's School of Design in 1948. Founding dean Henry L. Kamphoefner, an uncompromising modernist, attracted to

the faculty a constellation of innovative architects from around the globe to create what many regard as the first American school of modern design. The faculty not only trained many of the state's mid and late 20th Century architects, but also produced a body of adventurous new designs which for a decade rivaled the best in America's major cities.

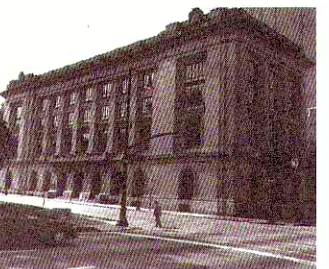
The 1959 establishment of the Research Triangle Park brought businesses and thousands of families to the area from other states and countries - a trend new to the city and state. The city's and region's growth has created a vast ring of suburbs and outlying commercial centers that dwarf the earlier town and its small urban center. With this unprecedented growth have come new design challenges and environmental trade-offs: the economic decline of downtown Raleigh, traffic congestion and the intervention of new expressways in older neighborhoods, loss of open space to new commercial and residential developments, and a devaluation of the city's historic districts and landmarks. More recently, attention has been refocused on the economic and urbane potentials of Raleigh's downtown. As a result, the city center is once again becoming a vital and attractive focus of business and cultural life.

This guide is, above all, an invitation to visit sites from the most recent chapters of Raleigh's history. While many of these sites are already settled comfortably into the city's cultural heritage, a few sites have literally redirected that heritage along the way. As for the newer sites, it remains for viewers to judge their contribution in refining and re-defining our sense of what Raleigh is, and to judge the potential of each new and renovated building to sustain and enhance the quality of the life for people of the City of Raleigh.

## PRE-20TH CENTURY ARCHITECTURAL LANDMARKS

- A. State Capitol** 1833-1840 *Union Square*. William Nichols, Town & Davis (New York). David Paton (Edinburgh and New York), architects. One of America's great Greek Revival buildings. Built of grey granite quarried 1-1/4 miles eastward, the Capitol housed the NC General Assembly until 1963.
- B. Christ Church** 1848-1853; 1859-1981 *SE corner Wilmington & Edenton Streets*. Richard Upjohn (New York); architect; Parish House, chapel, 1913; Hobart Upjohn. A superb example of the Early English Gothic Revival style by America's leading proponent of this style.
- C. First Baptist Church** 1858-1859 *SW corner Salisbury & Edenton Streets*. William Perceval, architect. A version of the Gothic Revival—described when now as the "dear old English" style.
- D. First Presbyterian Church** 1900 *SW corner Salisbury & Morgan Streets*. A bold Romanesque Revival style church of dark brick accented with rough stone.
- E. Raleigh Water Tower (A.L.A. Tower)** 1887 *115 West Morgan Street*. 1938 office conversion by William H. Dietrick, architect. The 85-foot stone and brick water tower was built to support a 100,000-gallon iron tank for the city's new water system. Renovated, it is now the headquarters of AIA North Carolina.
- F. Church of the Good Shepherd/All Saints Chapel** 1875, 1899-1914 *SE corner Hillsborough & McDowell Streets*. The Carpenter Gothic style chapel can be seen in contrast to the larger Gothic Revival stone church.
- G. Dodd-Hinsdale House** ca. 1879 *350 Hillsborough Street*. Thomas H. Briggs (attributed). One of the grand Victorian residences that lined Hillsborough St., only this exuberant example has survived.
- H. State Bank of North Carolina** 1914 *133 New Bern Avenue*. This Federal style structure is a 2-story Flemish bond brick building with bold porticoes.
- I. Haywood Hall** ca. 1850 with later expansions *211 New Bern Avenue*. A residential complex with 2-story frame house, outbuildings, and large lot built for state treasurer John Haywood.
- J. Richard Bannahan Haywood House** ca. 1854 *127 East Edenton Street*. A perfectly preserved example of the domestic Greek Revival style.
- K. Briggs Hardware Building** 1874 *220 Fayetteville Street*. The classic American brick commercial building.
- L. Century Post Office** 1874-1877 *SW corner Fayetteville & Martin Streets*. Alfred B. Mullett (Supervising Architect of the Treasury). The stone-faced, mansard building represents the only NC example of Mullett's Second Empire mode.
- M. Estey Hall (Shaw University)** 1874 *118 South Street*. Believed to be the South's first building for the college education of black women.
- N. Seaboard (formerly Raleigh & Gaston) Office Building** 1880; 3rd story 1904 *West side 300 block North Salisbury Street*. *Renovated from Haystack Street in 1927*. This Italianate structure is one of the very few antebellum railroad buildings in the state.
- O. Executive Mansion** 1883-1891 *Barke Square*. Samuel Sloan, Adolphus Gustavus Bauer, architects. The massive Queen Anne style house is embellished by decorative chimneys, multiple gables, floral-patterned side, and Eastlake style porches and balconies.
- P. Beck-Andrews House** 1869-1870 *305 North Blount Street*. G.S.H. Applegate, architect. A Second Empire style frame house with mansard tower and florid millwork.
- Q. Hawkins-Harshness House** ca. 1885 *310 N. Blount Street*. The readily-deleted towered house of pressed brick has an ornate Eastlake porch and elaborate interiors.
- R. Andrews-Duncan House** ca. 1875 *407 North Blount Street*. G.S.H. Applegate, architect. A big cross-gabled Italianate house built for railroad magnate A.B. Andrews.
- S. Lucy Catherine Capehart House** 1897 *424 North Blount Street*. Adolphus Gustavus Bauer, architect. Among Raleigh's best surviving examples of the Queen Anne style; moved from 403 North Wilmington Street in 1979.
- T. Peace College Main Building** 1859-1872 *North side Peace Street at end of Wilmington Street*. Thomas J. Holt, architect. The 4-story brick main building combines Greek Revival pilasters and portico with an Italianate bracketed cornice.
- U. Oakwood Neighborhood** *Boundaries by New Bern Avenue & East Edenton Street, North Person Street, East Franklin Street, Watauga Street, Linden Avenue, & Oakwood Cemetery*. One of North Carolina's least disturbed examples of a middle-class Victorian suburb. Oakwood Cemetery is a picturesque graveyard begun for Confederate burials.
- V. St. Augustine's Chapel** 1895 *Oakwood Avenue*. A picturesque English Gothic style building of local stone.
- W. Mordecai House and Grounds** ca. 1785-1826 *NW corner Alameda Street & Old Wake Forest Road*. William Nichols, architect. An sophisticated 2-story residence with classical portico—an early use of the Greek Revival style in NC. The complex includes original outbuildings and several historic buildings moved here.
- X. Norburn Terrace** 1898-1899 *212 LaFayette Street*. Adolphus Gustavus Bauer, architect. A picturesque brick house with tower, gables and ornate porches.
- Y. Joel Lane House (Wakefield)** ca. 1780 *728 West Hargett Street, moved 1913*. The home of planter Joel Lane who sold the state 1,000 acres for the new capital.
- Z. St. Paul's AME Church** 1884-1901, 1910 *402 West Edenton Street*. A fine late Gothic Revival church with a beautiful sanctuary. Home of the oldest independent black congregation in Raleigh.
- AA. Montfort Hall** 1858 *308 South Boylan Avenue*. William Perceval, architect. The last of Raleigh's great antebellum suburban villas, designed in an eclectic Italianate style.
- BB. Elmwood** ca. 1813 *16 North Blount Avenue*. A Federal style townhouse, built for John Louis Taylor, chief justice of the state's first supreme court.
- CC. Tucker Carriage House** ca. 1895 *114 St. Mary's Street*. A grand, shingled carriage house and stable, converted to an arts center in 1989.
- DD. St. Mary's College** Est. 1842 *NW corner Hillsborough & St. Mary's Streets*. William Drummond, Richard Upjohn, Charles W. Barrett, Charles Hartge, architects. The campus architecture displays a variety of styles and types built mostly in the 19th century.
- EE. Holladay Hall** 1889 *NCSU, 29 Watauga Club Drive*. C.L. Carson (Baltimore), architect. The original main building of present North Carolina State University, designed in robust Romanesque Revival style.
- FF. Oberlin Village Neighborhood** *Flanking Oberlin Road, NW of Cameron Village*. A predominantly African-Amer. "bar" neighborhood established following the Civil War.


**1 Ruffin Building** 1913  
*R. Thornton Mayre with Frank B. Simpson, architects*



SE Corner Salisbury & Morgan Streets  
*Capital Area National Register Historic District*

An elegant example of Beaux Arts classical design by an Atlanta architect active in Raleigh. The first of the twentieth century state office buildings to be constructed on Union Square, its refined limestone exterior and richly ornamented Renaissance Revival interior complemented the Capitol and set a standard which has not often been met in later state government buildings. Interior presently undergoing restoration.


**2 First Baptist Church** 1904  
*Architect unknown*



SE Corner Wilmington & Morgan Streets  
*Capital Area National Register Historic District*

A Gothic Revival style red brick structure built by an African-American congregation which had separated from the earlier First Baptist Church (across Union Square) after the Civil War. Its presence in such a prominent location is an indication of the relative affluence of African-Americans in Raleigh in the late 19th century.

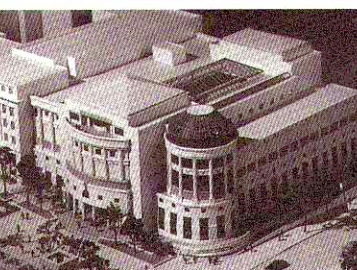
**3 NC Museum of History** 1992  
*Cambridge 7 (Massachusetts) with O'Brien/Adkins Associates, architects*



Bicentennial Plaza

The most recent addition to the University of North Carolina Complex, the museum is a modernist exercise in abstracted primary forms sheathed in a veneer of patterned stone. Most of the interior is utilitarian, except for dramatic lobby spaces. In its massing it complements the adjacent Agriculture Building and creates an explicit axis between the Capitol and the Legislative Building.


**4 NC Museum of Natural Sciences** 1999  
*Robert Winston Carr, Inc., architects*



Bicentennial Plaza

Now under construction, this new museum assumes a prominent position in the state government complex. Design studies depict it as a robust classically-inspired neighbor to the exoric Legislative Building and the austere History Museum.

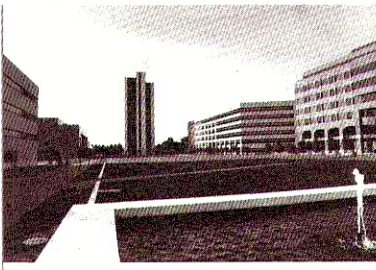
**5 NC Legislative Building** 1963  
*Edward Darrell Stone with Hillblom & Revere Associates, architects*



Jones Street between Salisbury & Wilmington Streets

Distinguished by an abstracted neoclassical vocabulary of pyramidal copper roofs and marble columns combined with modernist themes. While typical of Stone's mid-century work, the structure's encircling colonnaded piazzas echo a familiar southern idiom. Planters on the broad podium and in roof gardens incorporate picturesque natural elements into a formal design. Interiors are period pieces of early 60s design.

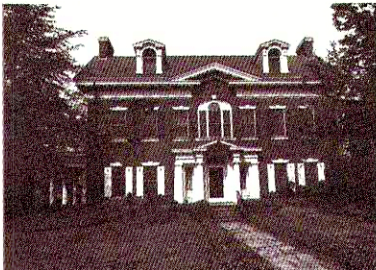
**6 State Government Mall** 1963  
*Odell Associates, architects and planners*



Bounded by Jones, Wilmington, Peace & Salisbury Streets

Formalist urban planning typical of the early 1960s. A barren plaza over parking garages is terminated by the vertical slabs of the Archdale Building. Other buildings for state bureaucracies have been added periodically along its edges, but without any unifying theme.

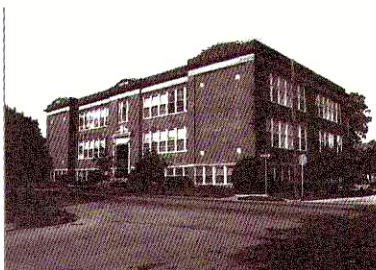
**7 Andrews-London House** 1918  
*James A. Salter, architect*



301 North Blount Street

This robust example of the Georgian Revival manages to incorporate elements of most domestic architectural styles from the mid-eighteenth to the early nineteenth centuries in a remarkably harmonious composition. Built for Raleigh mayor Graham Andrews. Now serves as the Capital Area Visitor Center.


**8 Murphey School** 1915-16  
*James M. Kennedy, architect*



443 North Person Street

One of the earliest of the city's "modern" educational facilities, this brick and limestone structure was the first public school in Raleigh to be racially integrated (in 1960 by William Campbell, later mayor of Atlanta). Recently renovated by Clearscapes, PA into housing for senior citizens.

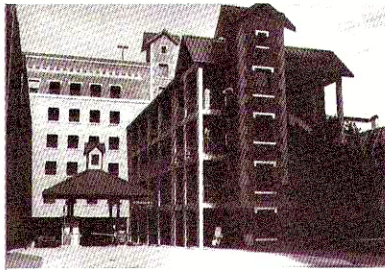
**9 Capital Apartments** 1917  
*Architect unknown*



127 New Bern Avenue

This boldly-detailed, five-story Classical Revival building was the among the first, and was one of the largest of the apartment buildings constructed in the downtown area after the turn of the century. Located in a once-premier locations, it represents Raleigh's urban aspirations in the period.


**10 Wilmington Station** 1993  
*Burnardo, architects*



East side 100 block of South Wilmington Street

Sensitivity to surrounding older buildings, richly detailed brick surfaces, lively metal ornamentation and the muscular concrete stair lead distinction to this city-owned parking structure.


**11 East Hargett Street Commercial Buildings**



100 Block of East Hargett Street

This was the city's flourishing "Black Main Street" in the early 20th century. Anchored by the Montague Building (originally segregated) at Hargett and Blount, imaginative renovations of several turn-of-the-century structures in the 1980s restored vitality to the area.

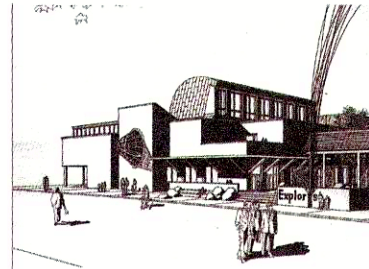
**12 Moore Square Station** 1988  
*Planning and Design Associates, architects*



West side of Blount Street, opposite Moore Square

A monumentally-scaled public transit terminal and parking structure successfully integrated into the middle of a block bounded by smaller, turn-of-the-century commercial buildings.


**13 Exploris** 1999  
*Clearscape, PA with Fabricrik, Homsey Dodge and Davis, Associated Architects*



201 East Hargett Street

An exuberant new children's museum inserted into the Moore Square historic district. Several visually striking elements, such as a large map of the earth seen from space, enliven its profile and suggest wonders within.


**14 Artspace** 1986  
*Renovation: Planning and Design Associates, architects*



201 East Davie Street  
*Moore Square National Register Historic District*

The 1920s Sanders Ford dealership was given new life as a visual arts center and artists' studios in this adaptive reuse project. The building's utilitarian interiors have been successfully reconfigured into lively and workable spaces.


**15 City Market** 1914  
*James M. Kennedy, architect*



South side of East Martin Street, opposite Moore Square  
*Moore Square National Register Historic District*

Built by the city to provide a sanitary market place, the Spanish Mission style building with its sheltering, deeply cantilevered tile roofs has become a key urban landmark. Renovated in the 1980s along with the adjacent streets of commercial buildings, it now houses a popular restaurant.


**16 Founders Row** 1987  
*Jaqueline Robertson (New York), architect*



200 East Davie Street

Robertson gave this project, the first condominium built in the downtown, a decidedly urban flavor and embellished its tan stucco surface with Neoclassical details.

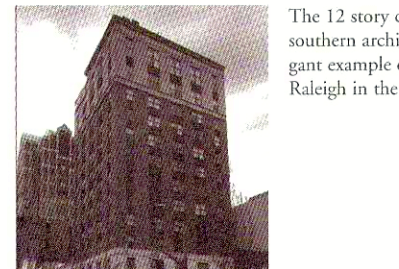
**17 East Raleigh-South Park Neighborhood** Early 20th Century



South of New Bern Avenue, East of Wilmington Street  
*National Register Historic District*

This early 20th century expansion of the 19th century, predominantly African-American district includes a wealth of small and medium-sized dwelling types, as well as churches and neighborhood businesses.


**18 Capital Club Building** 1929  
*Frank P. Milburn, architect*



16 West Martin Street

The 12 story commercial structure by prominent southern architect Milburn is a restrained but elegant example of the small skyscraper built in Raleigh in the early decades of the century.

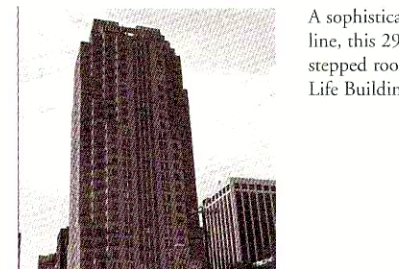
**19 Memorial Auditorium** 1932  
*Arnoud & Weeks (Durham), architects*



2 East South Street

Built as a memorial to World War I dead, this landmark once served as a dignified terminus of the Fayetteville Street axis to the Capitol. A large Doric-portioned lobby/reception hall was added in 1990 by Haskins Rice Savage & Pearce.

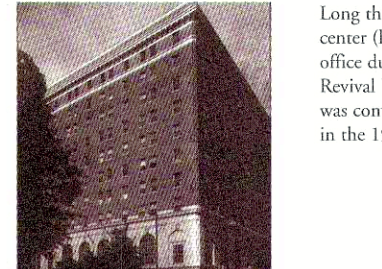
**20 Two Hanover Square** 1991  
*Grazen Samson Steinglass (New York) with Haskins Rice Savage & Pearce, architects*



434 Fayetteville Street Mall

A sophisticated addition to the city's skyline, this 29 story tower echoes the layered, stepped roof forms of the earlier Durham Life Building, one block north.

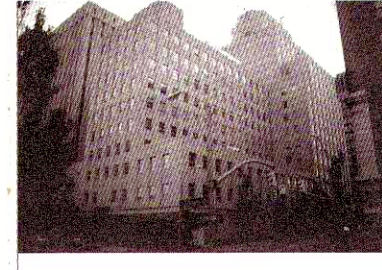
**21 Sir Walter Hotel** 1924  
*James A. Salter, architect*



400 Fayetteville Street Mall

Long the city's premier hotel and political center (legislators made it their home and office during sessions), the Georgian Revival brick and terra-cotta-clad building was converted to housing for senior citizens in the 1970s.

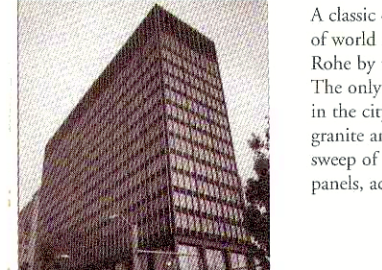
**22 (Former) Durham Life Building** 1940-42  
*Narup & O'Brien (Watson-Sale), architects*



336 Fayetteville Street Mall

This fine limestone-clad Art Deco skyscraper, with its early air conditioning, gleaming lobby, and setback massing reminded contemporary observers of the Empire State Building. Now a Wake County Office Building.

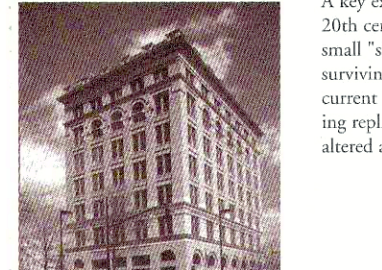
**23 (Former) BB&T Building** 1965  
*Emery Roth & Sons (New York) with G. Milton Small, architects*



333 Fayetteville Street Mall

A classic example of the distinctive esthetic of world famous architect Mies van der Rohe by two of his most persistent admirers. The only true Miesian skyscraper ever built in the city, it rises above a base of black granite and glass in an uninterrupted vertical sweep of black glass and black spandrel panels, accented by aluminum mullions.

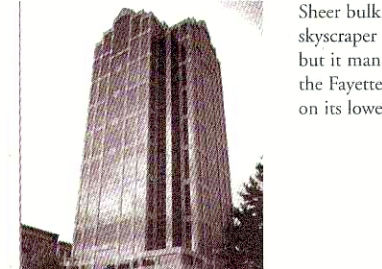
**24 Masonic Temple Building** 1907  
*Charles McMillen, architect*



133 Fayetteville Street Mall  
*National Register of Historic Places*

A key example of a building type central to 20th century urban development, this small "skyscraper" is the state's oldest surviving steel frame office building. The current present concrete first floor sheathing replicates the original appearance, altered after World War II.


**25 First Union Capital Center** 1990  
*Sevens & Wilkinson (Columbia, SC), architects*



150 Fayetteville Street Mall

Sheer bulk makes the 29 story, granite-clad skyscraper an unmistakable urban landmark, but it manages to engage Salisbury Street and the Fayetteville Street Mall with some success on its lower levels.

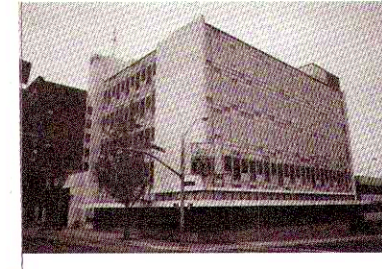
**26 (Former) Wake County Social Services Building** 1950  
*William Henley Dietrick, Architect; G. Milton Small, design architect*



201 West Davie Street

A hard-edged, functionalist design derived from the early American works of Mies van der Rohe. Steel window-washers track project boldly from the facade.

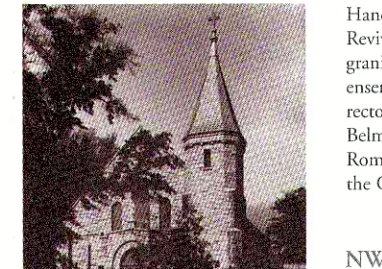
**27 (Former) First Federal Bank** 1960  
*Howard T. Musick (St. Louis), architect*



300 South Salisbury Street

Musick's design employs a vernacular of the Miesian vocabulary, but in the form of white marble cladding and curtain walls with a playful pattern of multi-shaded blue spandrel glass in aluminum mullions. Now the Wake County Register of Deeds.


**28 Cathedral of the Sacred Heart** 1922-27  
*Father Michael S. B., designer*



NW corner of Hillsborough & McDowell Streets

Handsomely austere, this small Gothic Revival cathedral, built of high-quality granite masonry, forms a harmonious ensemble with its matching school and rectory. Father Michael, a monk of Belmont Abbey, was the designer of Roman Catholic facilities throughout the Carolinas.

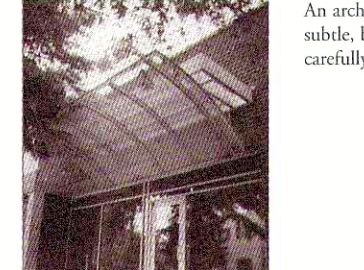
**29 Dr. Andrew Watson Goodwin House** 1924  
*William F. Rice, architect*



220 Hillsborough Street

Designed by a prolific local architect-builder, this Neoclassical Revival house has robust eclectic detailing in wood. Typical of the fine residences which once lined Hillsborough Street near the Capitol.


**30 (Former) Hobgood + Cannon Architectural Office** 1993  
*Hobgood + Cannon Architects, architects*



409 Hillsborough Street

An arching, suspended canopy signals the subtle, but charged modernism of a small, carefully crafted commercial renovation.

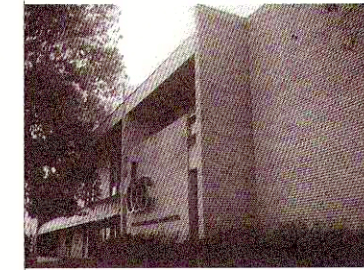
**31 (Former) Seaboard Railroad Station** 1941  
*Architect unknown*



707 Semart Drive

Red brick, cream terra cotta and white wood Georgian Revival trim give this station an almost residential character. Long a principal depot for Raleigh, it has been rejuvenated as a bustling garden center. Note the handsome steel and wood canopy still stretching along the tracks.

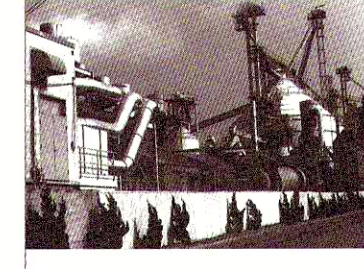
**32 IBM Office Building** 1963  
*George Matsumoto, architect*



711 Hillsborough Street

Matsumoto's last Raleigh building. While overall it reflects a suburban character, its decisive buff toned brick masses and refined detail reveal a sophistication well beyond similar buildings of its type and time.


**33 Cargill, Inc. Plant** 1927



1400 South Blount Street

This hulking agricultural-industrial complex on the downtown's southern fringe is one of Raleigh's most memorable landmarks—a dynamic assemblage of vast metal geometries and constructivist frameworks.


**34 Washington School** 1924  
*C. Gadden Sayre (SC), architect*



1000 Fayetteville Street

A large, well detailed school with Scholastic Gothic motifs, designed by one of the South's most accomplished school designers. Originally served as the city's high school for African-American students.


**35 Boylan Heights Neighborhood** 1907-



South Boylan Avenue & adjoining streets  
*National Register Historic District*

A product of early 20th century streetcar-generated development. Here curving streets are lined with a rich mixture of bungalows, Queen Anne, Craftsman and Colonial Revival houses.

**36 (Former) Pine State Creamery** 1998  
*Renovations: Clearscapes, PA*



Glenwood Avenue at Tucker Street

A local industrial landmark for more than seven decades, this deconvoluted industrial complex is being converted to a mixed-use development containing retail space, restaurants, offices, and housing. Its picturesque architecture, historic importance, and focal position at the heart of the fast developing Glenwood commercial zone make this one of Raleigh's most provocative undertakings.

## Downtown Raleigh

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