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PHASE 1  
ARCHITECTURAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY  
FOR  
REGIONAL RAIL SYSTEM  
DURHAM TO RALEIGH TO NORTH RALEIGH  
DURHAM AND WAKE COUNTIES  
TRIANGLE TRANSIT AUTHORITY

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530 Hillsboro ST  
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Prepared for

Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade and Douglas, Inc.  
Morrisville, North Carolina

Prepared by

Mattson, Alexander & Associates, Inc.  
Charlotte, North Carolina

August 15, 1998

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August 15, 1998

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## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project is entitled *Phase 1 Regional Rail System, Durham to Raleigh to North Raleigh, Durham and Wake Counties*. This proposed project consists of an approximately 35-mile regional rail transit system between Durham, Raleigh, and North Raleigh in Durham and Wake counties. The regional rail alignment will be located within the existing North Carolina Railroad and CSX railroad rights-of-way. The proposed stations connect the region's major activity centers, including universities, major employment centers, and residential areas. The system would also serve the planned Durham and Raleigh Multi-Modal centers. The project, including the approximate locations of proposed station sites, is illustrated on the field survey map (Figure 1).

The rail corridor generally runs parallel to NC 147 (Durham Freeway), Interstate 40, NC 54, and US 1 (Capital Boulevard), which are major highways. The Durham to Raleigh portion of the corridor also follows the North Carolina Railroad line from Duke University in Durham to downtown Raleigh near Jones Street. The Raleigh to North Raleigh section follows the CSX railroad line from downtown Raleigh northwards to the vicinity of Spring Forest Road. Roughly 35 miles in length, the study area for the Phase 1 architectural reconnaissance survey extends approximately one-quarter mile on each side of the rail corridor. This area encompasses the possible direct and indirect effects of the proposed railroad stations, the locations of which were still under investigation during this Phase 1 study.

## PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

The survey of historic architectural resources was conducted and the results were compiled in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the North Carolina Environmental Policy Act.

## METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this Phase I study consisted of historical research and fieldwork within the study area to identify National Register properties and all other resources that warranted further investigation to determine National Register eligibility. During the research phase, the architectural survey files at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Raleigh were searched for National Register and Study List properties, as well as for other previously surveyed resources located in or around the study area. The comprehensive architectural inventories of Wake County and the City of Durham (Durham County) were particularly useful sources of information. Both counties also include extensive lists of National Register, Local Landmark, and Study List properties.

Sufficient background research was conducted to acquire a basic understanding of the history and architectural development of this large area. Thus, an area larger than the likely Area of Potential Effects was examined. Local historians, property owners, and historic preservation specialists were contacted, notably the SHPO staff in Raleigh.

The fieldwork consisted of a drive-through (windshield) survey of the study area, and site inspections of selected properties and neighborhoods that warranted such analysis. The study area was defined to extend roughly one-quarter mile on either side of the 35-mile rail corridor. This area takes into account the possible direct and indirect effects of the proposed railroad station sites, which had not been firmly established during the period of the Phase 1 survey. All National Register, Study List, and Locally Designated properties, as well as other architectural resources that warranted additional study to assess eligibility were photographed and keyed to the survey maps (Figure 1). Sizable residential and industrial historic districts as well as individual buildings were identified and mapped. Because of the unusual density of historic and potentially historic properties in the cities of Durham and Raleigh, these urban resources were mapped according city block rather than specific lot. The fieldwork was conducted during June and July 1998, and 100 percent of the study area was examined.

### SUMMARY RESULTS OF FINDINGS

The study area contains 75 historic or potentially historic resources, including individual properties and residential, industrial, and commercial districts. Among these are eight National Register historic districts. The architecture includes nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century houses, turn-of-the-century farmsteads, tobacco warehouses and other industrial buildings, hotels and apartment houses, churches, a radio station, roadside stores and gas stations, bridges, railroad depots, public housing, schools and other scholastic buildings, state fairgrounds buildings, and a modern arena (Dorton Arena).

The following are brief descriptions of the National Register (NR), Locally Designated (LD), and Study List (SL) properties, as well as properties previously determined eligible for the National Register (DOE), and other resources that warrant further investigation to determine National Register eligibility. If these resources have been previously inventoried, then their inventory numbers, as recorded in the Wake County (WA) or Durham County (DH) architectural surveys, are provided. Each property is keyed to the field survey map (Figure 1).

**1. Watts Hospital-Oval Park Neighborhood**  
**Loosely Bounded by Englewood Ave., Ellerbee Creek, Broad Street, and Bellevue Ave.**  
**Durham**

This sizable, middle-class residential neighborhood developed between the 1900s and the mid-twentieth century. It is roughly bounded by Hillandale Road (west), Broad Street (west), Englewood Avenue (south), and Guess Road (north). The area is anchored on the west side by the Durham Water Works (1917-1920s, 1949-1950) and the former Watts Hospital (ca. 1908) on the east. West Club Boulevard, the principal east-west street, contains many of the neighborhood's largest and oldest houses, including handsome Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival residences on deep lots. Elsewhere, the neighborhood retains numerous tree-shaded streets lined with an array of bungalows and other revival-style cottages popular nationally between the 1920s and 1940s.

**2. West Durham  
Loosely Bounded by Englewood Ave. and Broad and Main  
Streets  
Durham**

Anchored by the Erwin Cotton Mills (NR) on the east side, the community of West Durham took shape primarily with the establishment and expansion of the mill between the 1890s and early twentieth century. While the West Durham neighborhoods holds some large houses built for textile executives, it is dominated by dwellings built for mill workers. Streets such as Carolina, Virgie, Edith, and Knox are still lined with one-story frame worker houses that illustrate common domestic forms.

**3. Erwin Cotton Mills Company Mill No. 1 (NR 1984)(DH 1178)  
2000-2400 West Main Street  
Durham**

Now converted to condominiums and office space, Erwin Cotton Mills was established in 1892 when the Dukes invested their profits from the American Tobacco Company in the production of textiles. Named for William Allen Erwin, an investor and the first mill manager, the mill first manufactured muslin bags for smoking tobacco. Expanded in the 1890s and early 1900s, the two-story factory building features decorative brickwork, notably dropped shoulder lintels above the banks of steel-sash windows. The brick office building retains its bracketed roof gables--including twin gables on the front facade--decorative wraparound porch, and dropped shoulder lintels that echo those on the factory.

**4. Richard D. Blacknall House (NR 1990)(DH 1198)  
300 Alexander Avenue  
Durham**

Among Durham's oldest and finest remaining examples of the Queen Anne style, the Blacknall House was built ca. 1889 for pharmacist Richard D. Blacknall. Owned by Duke University since 1965, this two-story brick residence has scalloped shingles and decorative half-timbering in the cross gables, tall, corbeled brick chimneys, and a wraparound porch with slender turned posts and sawnwork brackets.

**5. Powe House (NR 1985)(DH 1224)  
1503 Pettigrew Street  
Durham**

Constructed in the late 1890s, this Neoclassical Revival style residence was built for philanthropist and businessman Edgar Knox Powe and his wife, Claudia Josephine Erwin. Currently used for Duke University offices, the house retains such hallmarks of the Neoclassical style as a monumental overlapping two-story portico at the entrance, ornate Ionic capitals of terra cotta, and pedimented gable wings.



**6. St. Joseph's Episcopal Church**  
**1902 West Main Street**  
**Durham**

This well-preserved, cut-granite Gothic Revival church was built ca. 1910 for the benefit of workers at the Erwin Cotton Mills. In its cruciform plan handsome interior with archways and ornamental sawn and joined bracing, this church neatly suggests the English parish church design that was common for Episcopal churches erected nationwide in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

**7. Duke University, East Campus (SL 1982)(DH 1821)**  
**Durham**

The campus of Trinity College (later Duke University), this complex of buildings reflects the college's expansion campaigns in the early twentieth century. Arranged in a symmetrical, classical plan, the campus features sophisticated scholastic architecture in the Neoclassical, Georgian Revival, and Renaissance Revival styles. Among its most prominent buildings are the West Duke Building (1910), Baldwin Auditorium (1925-1927), and the East Campus Union (1925-1927).

**8. Trinity Park (DH 15-18, 930)**  
**Loosely Bounded by Buchanan Blvd., Main Street, and**  
**Club Blvd.**  
**Durham**

Developed during the early twentieth century, Trinity Park exemplifies the rapid growth and financial accomplishments of Durham in this period of great prosperity. Located a distance from the leading industries that generated the city's wealth, Trinity Park was populated mainly by professionals, merchants, and businessmen not directly associated with the industrial activity. Among those buying houses in Trinity Park were insurance executive T. E. Allen, physicians, R. L. Felts and N. N. Johnson, and college professors John Spencer Bassett (NR 1979), and Charles William Edwards. The architecture of Trinity Park is characterized by handsome, boxy Colonial Revival designs as well as Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, and bungalow-style houses. The neighborhood also includes Trinity Avenue Presbyterian (1925), Durham High School (1923), and McPherson Hospital (1926). Trinity Park contains a Faculty Avenue Houses Thematic Nomination.

**9. Central Business District Frame (LD)**  
**Loosely Bounded by Duke Street, Minerva Ave., Durham**  
**Freeway, and Railroad Street**  
**Durham**

The CBD Frame is a locally designated historic area that frames downtown and comprises primarily industrial architecture. Among the most significant industrial properties is the W. T. Blackwell and Company Tobacco Factory (1874) (NR 1974), a National Historic Landmark. In 1899, Duke's American Tobacco Company acquired the company and subsequently expanded the plant with new brick buildings in the elaborate Romanesque Revival style. The CBD Frame also contains the Watts and Yuille Warehouses (1904), now Brightleaf

Square (SL 1982), Bullington Warehouse (1927) (NR 1982), and the Venable Tobacco Company Warehouse (1907) (NR 1985), all substantial red-brick buildings that dominate blocks near the railroad tracks. On Morris Street in the Frame, the Imperial Tobacco Company Factory (1910) epitomizes the city's traditional industrial architecture in its red-brick exterior, banks of large arched windows, and highly decorative brickwork. The (Former) Durham Coca-Cola Bottling Company Building (ca. 1930) marks the west end of the CBD Frame along the railroad corridor and Main Street. Just south of this building, a 1920s concrete bridge with stylish classical elements carries the Southern Railway tracks over Gregson Street.

**10. Smith Warehouse (NR 1985)(DH 89)**  
**100 North Buchanan Boulevard**  
**Durham**

Oriented to the railroad tracks at the west edge of the central business district this long, two-story, red-brick industrial building exemplifies the tobacco warehouses that emerged around Durham in the years around 1900. It retains its original architectural character, including handsome brick corbelling and rows of arched openings. Contiguous with the CBD Frame, Smith Warehouse may added to this historic district.

**11. Downtown Durham Historic District (NR 1977)(DH 1692)**  
**Loosely Bounded by Southern RR, Roxboro Street,**  
**and Holloway Street**  
**Durham**

The architectural character of the Downtown Historic District in Durham reflects the burst of prosperity generated by the new textile factories and the founding of the American Tobacco Company between the 1890s and early twentieth century. Three impressive classically inspired civic buildings, City High School, the Academy of Music, and the United States Post Office were all built downtown in the first years of the twentieth century. Located next to the 1904 post office, Durham's first skyscraper, the six-story Trust Building, went up in 1905. Along West Parrish Street, the early 1900s saw numerous black-owned businesses replace light industrial buildings. The street soon became known as the "Black Wall Street," with the 1905 Mechanics and Farmers Bank (NR 1975; NHL) as its most important property. The bank building housed the influential black-owned North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and has been designated a National Historic Landmark for its significance in African American history. Rising above the central business district, the seventeen-story Hill Building (later Central Carolina Bank) (LD 1994)(DH 35) is downtown Durham's most prominent structure. Erected in 1935, this striking skyscraper in the Modernistic style was designed by the New York architectural firm of Shreve, Lamb and Harmon, which had designed the Empire State Building in 1931.

**12. Duke Memorial Methodist Church (NR 1985)(DH 1253)**  
**504 West Chapel Hill Street**  
**Durham**

Erected in 1907-1908, this massive granite and brick edifice ranks among Durham's most imposing and architecturally sophisticated churches. The Romanesque and Gothic Revival style is revealed in its cruciform sanctuary

flanked by two four-story bell towers with corbelled brickwork, the tracery windows, and the pointed arched stonework around the main entrance. The steel frame building was designed by New York architect George W. Kramer.

**13. The Eloise (SL 1991)(DH 1254)  
602 West Chapel Hill Street  
Durham**

Durham architect George Watts Carr, Sr. designed this well-preserved apartment building in 1928. The owner, Dr. Baird N. Brooks, used one of the units for his medical offices. The three-story, brick cross-gabled building is treated with simple Colonial Revival elements. The entrance on West Chapel Hill Street features a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. The entrance on North Gregson Street is more elaborate, with an entry porch capped by a denticulated cornice and entablature supported by paired Corinthian columns.

**14. St. Joseph's A.M.E. Church (NR 1976)(DH 9)  
800 Fayetteville Street  
Durham**

Established in 1869, St. Joseph's A.M.E. Church is a rare surviving landmark to the African American Hayti community in Durham. The present brick Richardsonian Romanesque/Gothic Revival church building was erected in the 1890s to accommodate a burgeoning membership. The steep gable roof is covered with decoratively patterned slate shingles. At the southeast corner of the front facade is a two-story square corner tower with a tall pyramidal spire. The noteworthy interior features a polychrome pressed-tin ceiling and a semi-elliptical radiating plan with the chancel at the north side. The focal point of the chancel is the ornate pipe organ. The original church building and later additions are now part of the Hayti Heritage Center.

**15. Durham Hosiery Mills, Mill No. 1 (NR 1978)(DH 11)  
803 Angier Avenue  
Durham**

Completed in 1902, this former textile mill is one of the finest examples mill construction remaining in North Carolina. Originally functioning as the main building of the Durham Hosiery Mills, it is fronted by a six-story entrance tower. The Romanesque Revival style is evident in the segmental and round arched windows in the lower four stories and the elaborately corbelled bands, arches, panels, in the top two stories projecting above the rest of the building. The building has been converted to housing for the elderly.

**16. Golden Belt Manufacturing Company  
(NR 1985; Boundary Increase 1996)(DH 522, 1463))  
Morning Glory Avenue @ Norfolk and Western Railroad  
Durham**

Erected 1900-1901, this large and substantially intact red-brick factory produced tobacco bags, packaging for cigarette containers, and the cardboard for cartons. For more than two decades, the plant also included a cotton mill that made sheets and thread used in the bag factory. Although the textile operations were discontinued, the plant still manufactures packaging for the



American Tobacco Company. The boundaries of the Golden Belt Historic District were expanded in 1996 to include adjacent mill housing.

**17. Asbury Temple United Methodist Church  
203 South Alston Avenue  
Durham**

Founded as Branson Methodist Episcopal Church, this imposing Neoclassical Revival church was built ca. 1925. When constructed, this handsome church was one of the most impressive buildings in the textile-mill community of East Durham. It remains well-preserved with a striking convex entrance facade crowned by a spherical dome on a high drum pierced by windows.

**18. East Durham Business District  
South Driver Street @ Angier Avenue  
Durham**

The East Durham Business District took shape primarily in the early twentieth century as this area expanded with the emergence of textile mills and related industries along the railroad tracks. The business district is composed mainly of one-story brick buildings, with a pair of two-story buildings at the west corners of the intersection of South Driver Street and Angier Avenue. The district is highlighted by the (former) Fidelity Bank (LD 1995)(DH 1391), a temple-front Neoclassical Revival building erected ca. 1920. Another notable building is the ca. 1905 (former) People's Bank, which was erected across the tracks from the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company. This two-story brick building has a rosy beige brick exterior, arched windows with stone lintels, and a corbelled brick cornice. This small commercial district may also be part of a larger East Durham historic district that extends north of Angier Avenue to encompass the neighborhood's most intact blocks of housing.

**19. East Durham Mill Housing  
Pettigrew Street Vicinity  
Durham**

These traditional workers' houses reflect the development of East Durham around the turn-of-the-century. Oriented to the railroad tracks and the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, they represent standard vernacular designs for mill housing. Currently occupied by African Americans, they were apparently erected for white workers, though additional research is required to confirm this. If they were built for African American workers, then their historical significance is enhanced.

**20. P.J. Jones Farm  
Bilboa Vicinity  
Durham County**

A rare surviving early-twentieth-century farmstead just east of Durham, the P.J. Jones Farm features a traditional two-story, frame dwelling surrounded by a canopy of shade trees. The house faces the railroad tracks with rolling agricultural land to the rear.

**21. Bilboa Community  
Durham County**

Oriented to the railroad tracks and SR 1926 east of Durham, this small settlement was developed in the early years of the twentieth century. Modest in scale and architectural pretension, it retains its historical rural setting and a string of essentially intact frame bungalows and Colonial Revival cottages.

**22. Nelson Community Center  
US 54 @ SR 1959, Nelson  
Durham County**

This well-preserved frame community center reflects such civic buildings erected in small rural communities across the state during the 1930s. It has board-and-batten siding, casement windows, and a handsome stone end chimney. This building may also have been built in association with the Cedar Fork Baptist (1931) across the road.

**23. Cedar Fork Baptist Church  
Nelson, Durham County**

Built in 1931, this simple red-brick church building typifies such small crossroads churches erected in North Carolina between the world wars. It survives as one of the few early buildings still standing in the Nelson community. According to the cornerstone, Cedar Fork Baptist Church was established here in 1805, and the builder of the present building was C. H. Shipp. A small cemetery stands across the road.

**24. Farmstead  
South side SR 1978, Nelson vicinity  
Durham County**

A well-preserved house and barn are the key buildings on this turn-of-the-century farmstead near Nelson. The house has German siding, two-over-two windows, and a wraparound porch with box piers. The barn follows a traditional form with a hay mow and side extensions for machinery and livestock.

**25. House  
East side SR 1637, Morrisville  
Wake County**

A fine example of a once-common turn-of-the-century house type in rural Wake County, this two-story dwelling has a decorative center roof gable, turned-post front porch, and brick end chimneys. Other notable exterior elements include six-over-six windows, gable returns, and sidelights and transoms around the main entry.

**26. Morrisville Historic District (DOE 1992)  
Wake County**

Located west of Raleigh the village of Morrisville straddles the Southern Railway (originally the North Carolina Railroad) and NC 54. The historic district is a rare surviving example of a late-nineteenth-century depot village.

It contains a well-preserved concentration of dwellings, churches, and small stores, including the Page-Hamilton House (SL), James M. Pugh House (SL), Williamson Page House (SL), the William Penny House, and the towered Morrisville Christian Church (SL). Facing NC 54, the rock-faced and weatherboard stores illustrate standard roadside building types of the early twentieth century. Probably built in 1920s-1930s as a filling station, the rock store has a quartz veneer, a low hip roof, and an engaged front porch forming a canopy for gas pumps. The adjacent frame store has a gable-front shape and a shed-roofed front porch. This historic district has been determined eligible for the National Register.

**27. House**  
**West side US 54, Cary vicinity**  
**Wake County**

This substantial and distinctive rock-faced residence probably was erected in the 1920s. The rustic fieldstone facade, unadorned boxy form, broad eaves, and grouped and single six-over-one windows reveal trends in domestic design popular nationwide by the early twentieth century.

**28. House**  
**West side US 54, Cary vicinity**  
**Wake County**

A rare surviving Federal-style plantation seat in rural Wake County, this traditional two-story hall-parlor residence has a classical two-story portico with chamfered posts, nine-over-six windows, six-panel doors, and brick end chimneys. Currently undergoing restoration, the house has later asbestos siding and rear and side additions.

**29. House**  
**Cary**

A rare Wake County example of the Gothic Revival style as popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing, this house retains such hallmarks of the style as a steeply pitched cross-gable roof, lancet windows, board-and-batten siding, and decorative bargeboards. The house no longer retains its chimneys and front porch, and was probably moved to this site but additional research is required to confirm this.

**30. First United Methodist Church**  
**Cary**

This church is a fine local example of the brick-veneered Gothic Revival churches erected in small towns nationwide in the early-twentieth-century. Typical of the decorative elements applied to such churches, this well-preserved building has lancet windows, stepped buttresses, bracketed eaves, and a crenelated center entry tower.

**31. Page-Walker Hotel (Designated Cary Historic Landmark)  
Railroad Corridor  
Cary**

A designated Cary Historic Landmark, this notable Second Empire hotel features a brick exterior, bracketed cornice, and prominent mansard roof with a series of gabled dormers and large paneled brick chimneys. The seven-bay front facade is shaded by a frame porch with a sawnwork roof balustrade and bracketed, chamfered posts.

**32. (Former) Barracks  
Railroad Corridor  
Cary**

Little is currently known about this long, narrow, gable-front building near the railroad tracks. Remaining essentially intact, with German siding, six-over-six windows, brick chimney flues, and a gable-front entry porch, this building may have served as barracks for GIs during World War II.

**33. House  
226 West Chatham Street  
Cary**

A particularly fine expression of Shingle-style architecture in Wake County, this dwelling displays a shingled exterior, a broad shed-roofed dormer, and an engaged front porch with shingle-clad posts. In keeping with this style, the house also includes elements borrowed from the Colonial Revival, including sidelights around the center entry, cornice returns, and eight-over-one and six-over-one windows.

**34. WPTF (SL)(WA 2257)  
North side SR 1011, Cary vicinity  
Wake County**

A tribute to the modern age, this 1930s radio station exhibits such trademarks of the Art Moderne style as a streamlined facade, a smooth, white stucco surface capped by a flat roof, and a horizontal bank of windows across the front.

**35. North Carolina State University  
Agricultural Experiment Station  
South side SR 1011, Cary vicinity  
Wake County**

Centered around the large red-brick Colonial Revival classroom building, this agricultural research facility reflects similar operations developed at agricultural universities nationwide in the 1920s. It features a pair of massive gambrel-roofed barns (one in disrepair).



**36. Seaboard RR Bridge  
Hillsborough Street @ Chapel Hill Road  
Raleigh**

Probably constructed as part of the grade separation campaigns of the 1920s, this handsome, classically-inspired railroad bridge is built of cut granite with archways for pedestrian traffic.

**37. Commercial Buildings (LD 9)  
North side Hillsborough Street  
Raleigh**

This small row of early-twentieth-century roadside architecture, including a gasoline station with a large front pump canopy, is a locally designated historic resource.

**38. State Fairgrounds/Dorton Arena (NR)  
Hillsborough Street  
Raleigh**

The state fairgrounds features a notable example of the Spanish Mission style as applied to civic architecture. Facing Hillsborough street, this building epitomizes the style in its white-stucco facade, red-tile roof, arched entries, shaped Spanish Mission parapets, and bell towers. The adjacent Dorton Arena (1954-1955) is an important early example of suspended construction, with the roof deck suspended by cables and the complex roof shaped in the form of a hyperbolic paraboloid. The architect of this nationally significant work was William H. Dietrick and the engineers were Severud, Elstad, and Krueger.

**39. NCDOT Equipment Depot  
South side Hillsborough Street @ State Fairgrounds  
Raleigh**

This intact complex of state highway transportation buildings was established along Hillsborough Street before World War II. The complex includes red-brick, Colonial Revival offices and garages, and large metal-veneer equipment storage and repair shed. This depot clearly represents such highway transportation facilities established across the country with the rise of the automobile between the 1920s and 1940s. One of the buildings (WA 16) appears to have been previously surveyed.

**40. Mt. Vernon Goodwin School  
North side Hillsborough Street  
Raleigh**

Built in the 1920s, this well-preserved school reflects the small public schools of this period in its red-brick exterior, banks of nine-over-nine windows, and restrained Colonial Revival details.

**41. St. James A.M.E. Zion Church**  
**West Side, Method Road,**  
**Raleigh**

Located in the historically African-American community of Method, this substantial, brick Gothic Revival church was built in 1923. The church has cross gable massing, a corner tower with flared pyramidal roof, pointed arch windows and doors, and brick pilasters suggestive of buttressing. The well-preserved church is a rare survivor in a community which has undergone significant redevelopment. St. James A.M.E. Zion Church is located within the Method Historic District (WA 4073) listed on Study List in 1989. Also within the historic district is a local landmark, the Berry O'Kelly School, Agriculture Building (WA 3481) situated behind the church. Because of modern intrusions, the Method Historic District requires reevaluation, though this church is probably individually eligible.

**42. Royal Bakery (NR 1997)**  
**Hillsborough Street**  
**Raleigh**

Currently undergoing renovations for a conversion to retail shops, Royal Bakery is a handsome Art Moderne-inspired industrial building. The one-story facade of white glazed brick includes horizontal bands of steel-sash casement windows and cast-stone trim around the large, glazed main entrance.

**43. House (SL)**  
**Hillsborough Street**  
**Raleigh**

Located amidst industrial buildings along the railroad corridor, this Federal/Greek Revival residence retains its original single-pile, hip-roofed form, six-over-nine windows, brick end chimneys, and full-height classical portico. Sidelights and transom enframe the center entrance. This dwelling is currently used for office space.

**44. Meredith College (WA 2502)**  
**3800 Hillsborough Street**  
**Raleigh**

Occupying a spacious, landscaped campus, Meredith College was established as a Baptist college for women. The campus was designed with a broad, tree-lined driveway leading to an imposing, three story, brick, Neoclassical administration building with central dome and pedimented portico. The centerpiece of the campus, the administration building is flanked by other brick, Neoclassical buildings dating to the early twentieth century. This core of buildings erected in the 1920s was listed on the National Register Study List in 1992.

**45. Historic District  
Hillsborough, Stanhope, Shepard, and Concord Streets,  
Raleigh**

This small residential, commercial, and industrial historic district lies west of the North Carolina State University campus between the south side of Hillsborough Street and the CSX railroad tracks. This neighborhood contains the Fincastle Apartments, a fine, three story, Colonial Revival apartment house (ca. 1925) on Hillsborough Street, small scale commercial blocks also on Hillsborough, and at least one brick factory (ca. 1940). The side streets within the neighborhood are lined with frame and brick bungalows and other early twentieth century dwellings. The Fincastle apartment house was listed on the Study List in 1991, and the surrounding potential historic district was identified during the Phase 1 architectural survey.

**46. North Carolina State University  
Between Hillsborough Street and Western Boulevard  
Raleigh**

Portions of, or buildings within, the North Carolina State University campus warrant further investigation to determine potential National Register eligibility, either as individual properties or as elements of a campus historic district. Reynolds Coliseum is a fine example of streamlined Art Moderne architecture dating to the interwar era, and Holladay Hall (WA 157), located on Primrose Avenue, was locally designated in 1969. The Yarbrough Heating Plant (WA 169), part of the central campus, was determined eligible in 1997.

**47. N.C. National Guard Armory  
Pullen Park  
Raleigh**

The National Guard armory sits in Pullen Park near the N.C.S.U. campus. The building is an impressive example of Art Deco architecture with its central pavilion and flanking dependencies, stuccoed exterior, stepped parapet, and narrow, vertical windows and spandrels. Above the entrance is an incised nameplate reading, N.C.N.G. Armory with flanking insignias. Now used as a community theater, the well-preserved building exemplifies the armories built nation-wide during the interwar period.

**48. Pullen Memorial Baptist Church  
Hillsborough St. at Cox Avenue  
Raleigh**

This imposing brick church occupies a prominent location just east of the N.C.S.U. campus on Hillsborough Street. The church is an impressive example of Romanesque Revival ecclesiastical architecture with its bold, irregular massings, stone foundation, corbelled cornices, round arched windows, rose windows, and terra cotta tile roof.

49. **Glenwood Historic District (NR 1985)(WA 193)**  
**Glenwood Avenue, Peace Street, and CSX Railroad**  
**Raleigh**

Listed in the National Register in 1985, this streetcar suburb was developed during the first decade of the twentieth century with a variety of vernacular and nationally popular house styles. The neighborhood also includes the Church of the Holy Cross, a Gothic Revival Episcopal church of the period. The historic district retains its architectural integrity.

50. **St. Mary's College Historic District (NR 1978)(WA 180)**  
**North Side, Hillsborough Street at St. Mary's Street**  
**Raleigh**

This historic district encompasses the campus of St. Mary's College, an Episcopalian school for women. Listed in the National Register in 1978, the historic district includes St. Mary's Chapel (WA 42, NR 1970) designed in 1856 by noted Gothic Revival church architect, Richard Upjohn. The historic district also includes the Neo-Classical Revival administration building, classroom buildings, and dormitories.

51. **Hillyer Memorial Christian Church (SL)(WA 2888)**  
**710 Hillsborough Street**  
**Raleigh**

Listed on the National Register Study List in 1991, this well-preserved, stone, Gothic Revival church was built in 1925 and occupies a prominent site at the corner of Hillsborough and St. Mary's streets. The church retains its architectural integrity.

52. **North Carolina Department of Corrections**  
**Central Prison**  
**South side, CSX Railroad, west of Boylan Heights**  
**Raleigh**

Abutting the rail corridor to the south, this large prison complex includes buildings which are greater than fifty years of age, and the prison warrants further investigation to determine National Register eligibility.

53. **Boylan Heights Historic District (NR 1985)(WA 195)**  
**Dorthea Drive, Norfolk and Southern Railway**  
**and Florence Street**  
**Raleigh**

Listed in the National Register in 1985, this tree-shaded streetcar suburb was developed in the first decade of the twentieth century southwest of downtown Raleigh. With its large Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and bungalow dwellings, the neighborhood continues to exemplify the domestic architecture and suburban development of the period.



**54. Historic District  
Hillsborough Street, CSX railroad, St. Mary's  
and Peace streets  
Raleigh**

This potential historic district lies on the east side of St. Mary's College, extends east to the north-south CSX rail corridor, and is bounded on the south by Hillsborough Street and on the north by Peace Street. This residential historic district includes a variety of vernacular and nationally popular house styles dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The district includes substantial, frame and brick, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Four Square dwellings as well as simple hip roofed cottages, I-houses, and bungalows. The area also encompasses several designated properties including the Tucker Carriage House (WA 46, NR 1975) at 114 St. Mary's Street and the Commercial Block (WA 2883), located at 530 Hillsborough Street. The two story, brick commercial block was determined eligible for the National Register in 1994 by the Federal Highway Administration.

**55. Historic District  
Hillsborough Street, West Morgan Street, Hargett Street,  
and Boylan Avenue  
Raleigh**

This potential historic district lies between the CXS rail corridor and Hillsborough Street in the vicinity of St. Mary's College. The district includes several designated properties, such as the substantial, three story, brick commercial building on Hillsborough Street, the Colonial Revival Grosvenor Gardens Apartments (WA 4021, NR 1992), also on Hillsborough Street, and a second apartment complex, Cameron Court Apartments (WA 3014, SL 1991), located at 804 West Morgan Street. Because of its proximity to the rail line, this area also contains several brick factory buildings dating to the early twentieth century and the remnants of worker housing. Furthermore, the Joel Lane House (WA 26, NR 1970) and a number of substantial Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival houses are also found within this area. Built in the 1760s, the Lane house is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, extant house in Raleigh.

**56. Industrial Historic District  
CSX railroad, Morgan, Harrington, and Davie streets  
Raleigh**

This potential historic district is bordered by rail lines and yards southwest of downtown Raleigh. Because of nearby rail facilities, this area was developed as an industrial and warehouse zone in the early twentieth century, and a number of one and two story, brick factories and warehouses survive in the area. This potential district includes the Norfolk and Southern Freight Depot and Cotton Platform (WA 2574), listed in the National Register Study List in 1991. The area warrants further evaluation to determine National Register eligibility.

57. (Former) CP&L Company, Car Barn  
and Automobile Garage (NR 1997)(WA 4162)  
127 N. Harrington Street  
Raleigh

Listed in the National Register in 1997, this early twentieth century car barn and garage is currently undergoing rehabilitation by C.P.&L. The one and one-half story building has a concrete foundation, brick veneer, flat roof, and banks of steel sash factory windows. Brick pilasters, with decorative concrete capitals, delineate the structural framing of the building.

58. (Former) Raleigh Electric Company  
Power Plant (NR 1997)(WA 2945)  
505 West Jones Street  
Raleigh

Listed in the National Register in 1997, this turn of the century power plant is currently undergoing rehabilitation by C.P.&L. The two story building has a gabled roof, brick exterior, segmental arched windows, decorative corbelling, and loading bays on the first floor. A smaller, front gable building abuts the main building on the west.

59. Factory  
West Avenue on the North Side of CSX Railroad  
Raleigh

This one story, brick factory has an irregular plan to fit the configuration of the railroad, decorative end gables, and steel sash windows. Built ca. 1925, this factory is typical of the small-scale manufacturing buildings constructed in the small rail towns of North Carolina during the early twentieth century. The property warrants further investigation to determine National Register eligibility.

60. St. Paul A.M.E. Church (NR 1987)(WA 218)  
402 W. Edenton Street  
Raleigh

Listed in the National Register in 1987, the St. Paul A.M.E. Church is a particularly fine example of Gothic Revival church architecture. This well-preserved church was built in 1910 for an African-American congregation, and the property retains its architectural integrity.

61. Dodd-Hinsdale House (NR 1973)(WA 11)  
330 Hillsborough Street  
Raleigh

Listed in the National Register in 1973, the Dodd-Hinsdale House is a sophisticated and rare example of Second Empire domestic architecture in North Carolina. This substantial, two story, brick house has a central tower with mansard roof, boldly bracketed cornices, heavy window and door surrounds, and a highly ornamented porch. Now used as a restaurant, the house was built ca. 1879 for Raleigh mayor and merchant, William Dodd. This well-preserved dwelling retains its architectural integrity.

**62. Capitol Area Historic District (NR 1978)(WA 53)  
Raleigh**

This historic district was listed in the National Register in 1978 and encompasses the city blocks surrounding the state capitol. In addition to the state capitol, a National Historic Landmark (1970), the district includes a number of historic churches, governmental buildings, and commercial establishments.

**63. Agriculture Building (NR 1976)(WA 2)  
2-20 E. Edenton Street  
Raleigh**

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture Building was listed in the National Register in 1976. This imposing, brick, Romanesque Revival public building is one of the oldest extant governmental buildings remaining in Raleigh. The building was constructed during a flurry of civic construction in the late nineteenth century when the federal government expanded its program of courthouse and post office construction, and numerous states and local governments undertook similar campaigns. The Agriculture Building displays hallmarks of the Romanesque Revival style in its sturdy, irregular massing, conical roofed end towers, stone lintels, and grouped round arched windows. Although Romanesque Revival public buildings were once common, extensive public building campaigns of the twentieth century, which favored the Beaux Arts tendencies of the City Beautiful movement, led to a widespread replacement of their nineteenth century predecessors.

**64. Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Company,  
Office Building (WA 43)(NR 1971)  
300 Block Salisbury Street  
Raleigh**

This three and one-half story, brick, Italianate building has a shallow hipped roof and delicate, two tiered porches on the front and rear elevations. This building was built by the Seaboard Coast Line (or a predecessor line) as an office building, and is now surrounded by post-World War II governmental buildings. Listed in the National Register in 1971, the Seaboard building is well-preserved and retains its architectural integrity.

**65. Melrose Knitting Mill (SL)(WA 3031)  
301 North Street  
Raleigh**

Listed in the National Register Study List in 1983, this factory building appears to date to the turn of the century. The two and one-half story, brick building has a rectangular plan, a stepped parapet, and rows of segmental arched windows, most of which are boarded over. The building appears abandoned and is in poor condition, but warrants further investigation to determine National Register eligibility.

66. **Peace College Main Building (NR 1973)(WA 38)**  
**15 E. Peace Street**  
**Raleigh**

Listed in the National Register in 1973, the centerpiece of the Peace College campus is the four story, brick, Neoclassical administration building with its pedimented, three story portico. The building retains its architectural integrity.

67. **Seaboard Station (NR 1991)(WA 3115)**  
**707 Semart Drive**  
**Raleigh**

Listed in the National Register Study List in 1991, the Seaboard rail station is a brick, Colonial Revival building with side gable roof, molded box eaves, pedimented front porch supported by classical columns, six-over-six windows, and decorative quoins and keystones. Converted to commercial use, the station is well-preserved and retains its architectural integrity.

68. **Raleigh Cotton Mill (SL)(WA 3919)**  
**614 Capital Boulevard**  
**Raleigh**

Listed in the National Register Study List in 1975, this large, brick industrial building has a flat roof, bracketed cornice, arcaded walls with corbelling and segmental arched windows. Although the windows are replacements, the factory displays the restrained Romanesque Revival detailing often found in factories of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and is worthy of further investigation to determine National Register eligibility.

69. **Halifax Court (SL)(WA 2592)**  
**Halifax, Cedar, Blount, Delway, and Franklin streets**  
**Raleigh**

Listed in the National Register Study List in 1991, this public housing complex is comprised of multiple, two story, brick apartment buildings arranged on a tree-shaded, super block site. The buildings appear to date to ca. 1945 and are modern in design with stylized rusticated bases, simple, slab canopies over the entrances, but little other ornamentation.

70. **Pilot Mill (NR 1989)(WA 254)**  
**1121 Haynes Street**  
**Raleigh**

An extensive complex of brick industrial buildings, the Pilot Mill survives in stable but deteriorated condition. Plans are in progress to renovate this historic complex.



71. **Mordecai Place Historic District (NR 1997)(WA 4074)**  
**Old Wake Forest Road, CSX Railroad, and N. Blount Street,**  
**Raleigh**

Listed on the National Register Study List in December 1997, this tree-shaded residential neighborhood was developed during the early twentieth century on the north side of downtown. With its large Colonial Revival, Four Square, and bungalow dwellings, neighborhood schools, parks, and churches the neighborhood continues to illustrate suburban development of the period. The district also appears to include the Spanish Colonial Revival Barbee School at 116 N. Blount, and the adjacent Pilot Baptist Church.

72. **Norwood House (WA 2549)**  
**East Side, Old Wake Forest Road**  
**Raleigh**

This brick, Colonial Revival cottage was built in 1933 as the centerpiece of a roughly 50 acre farm, but this once rural property is now surrounded by suburban development. However, the house is well-preserved with a cross gable roof, front gable entry porch, side porch, and six-over-six windows. The property also includes a rebuilt front gable garage, a frame barn, a tenant house, and several sheds. Because of encroaching development, the Norwood house is a rare survivor in this part of Wake County and warrants further investigation to determine National Register eligibility.

73. **House (WA 1723)**  
**West Side, SR 2012 (Litchford Road), Millbrook Vicinity**  
**Wake County**

This substantial, frame, side gable dwelling has a low-pitched roof, shed roofed dormers, and a wraparound porch supported by columns. The house retains its tree-shaded, rural setting and warrants further investigation to determine National Register eligibility.

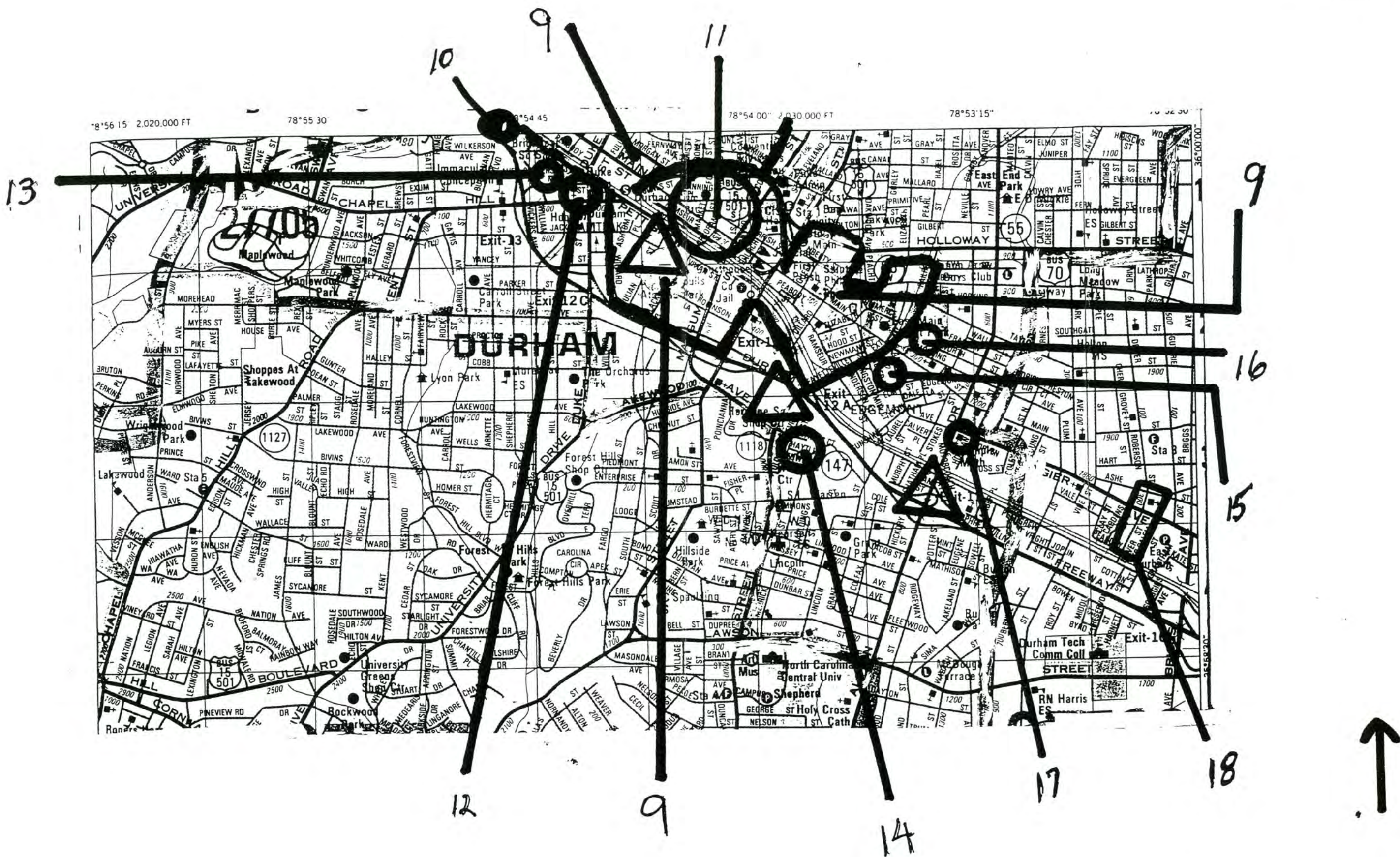
74. **(Former) Neuse Railroad Station**  
**North Side, SR 2006 at the CSX Railroad, Neuse Crossroads**  
**Wake County**

This small, frame rail depot is typical of the small stations built during the early twentieth century. The building has a gable roof, broad eaves, German siding, six-over-six windows, and a bracketed canopy covering the entrance. The stations retains at least one original double leaf loading door. Although the building appears to have been moved roughly thirty feet back from the rail tracks, the stations survives as a well-preserved and rare example of early twentieth century rail depot designs.

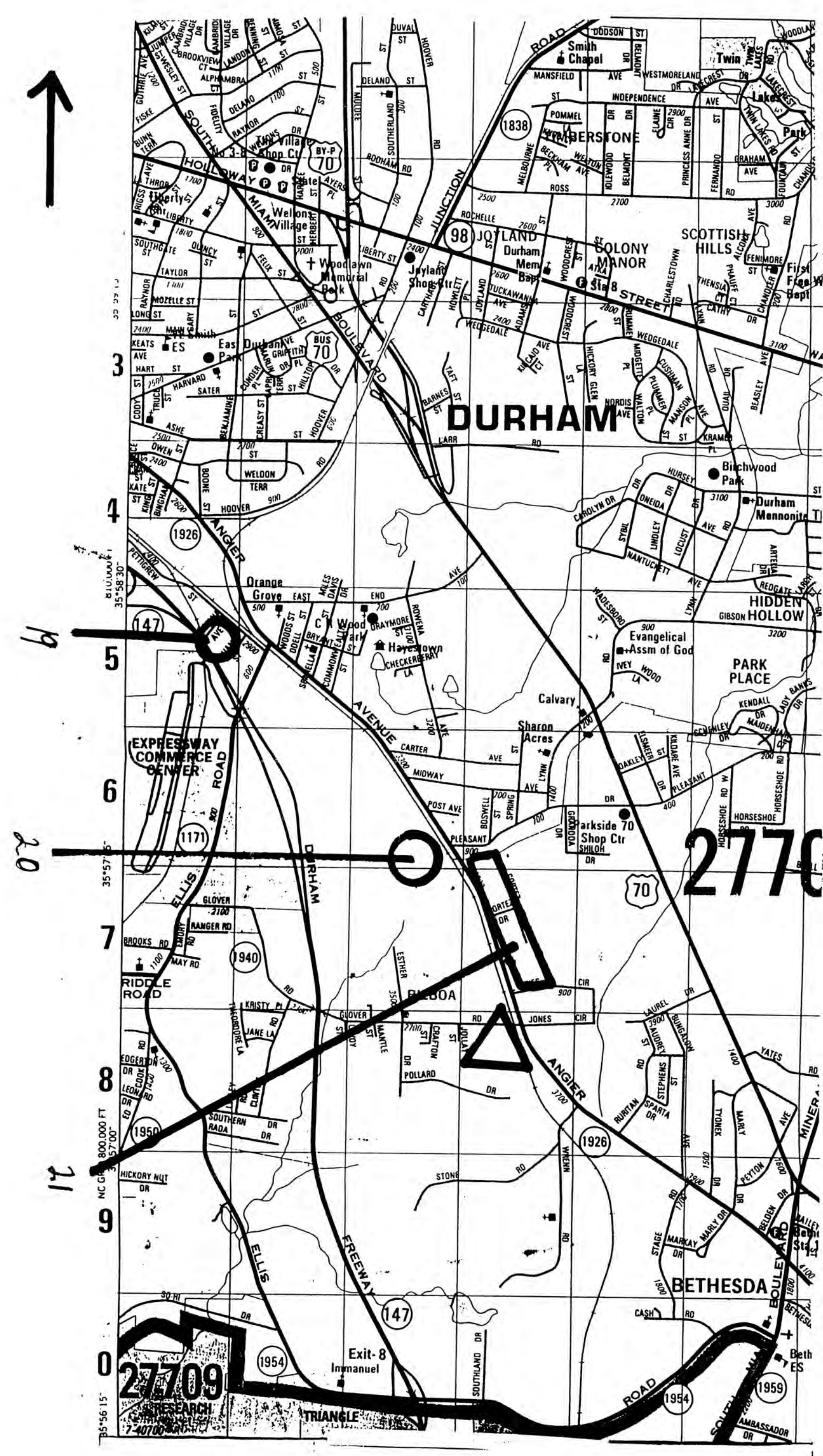
**75. World War II Housing?  
East Side, US 1, Neuse Crossroads Vicinity  
Wake County**

On the east side of US 1, north of Neuse Crossroads, is a small development of frame duplexes with side gable roofs, asbestos siding, and six-over-six windows. The houses appear to date to World War II and may have been built as wartime housing. The development should be investigated further to determine National Register eligibility.









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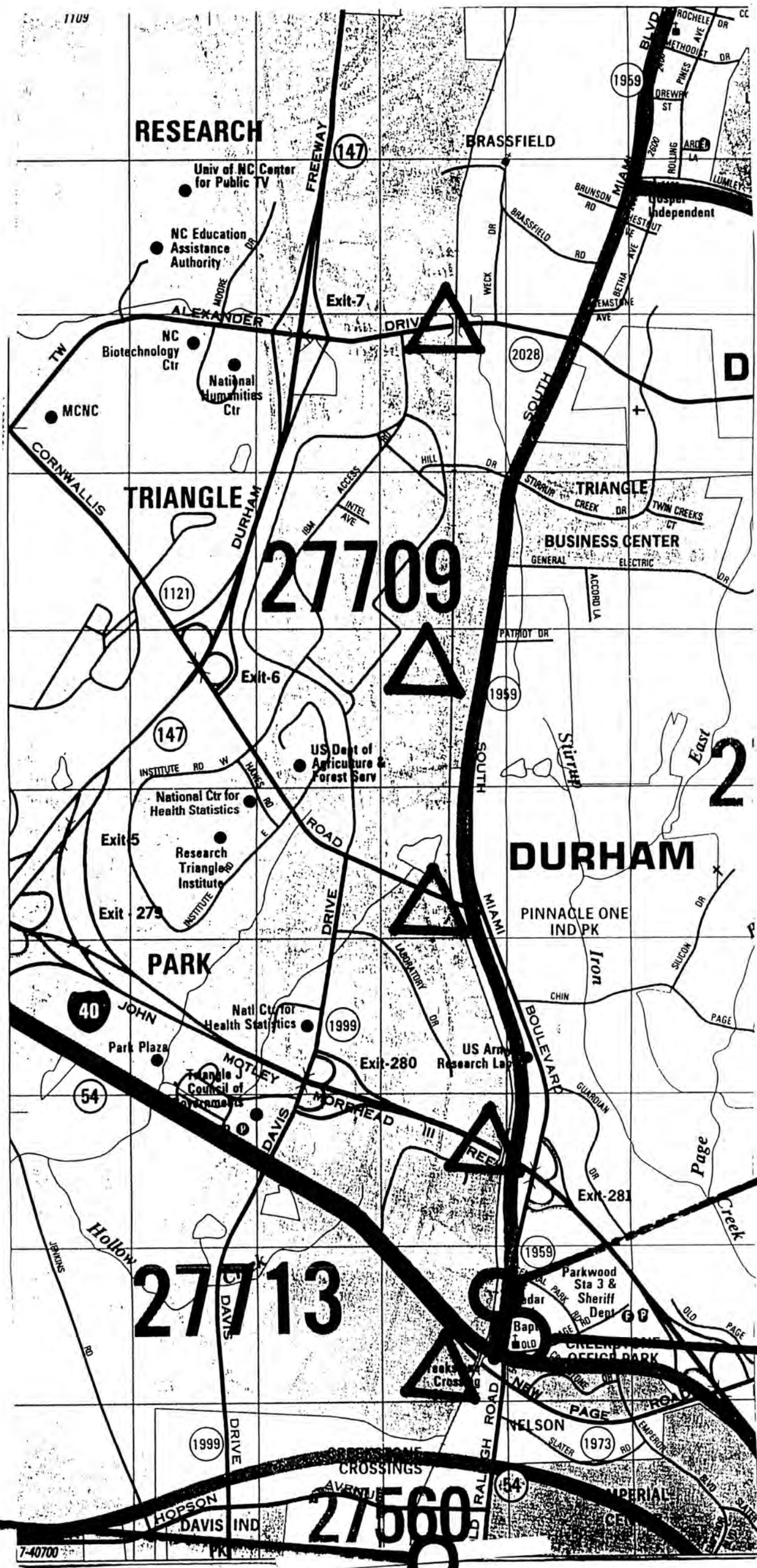
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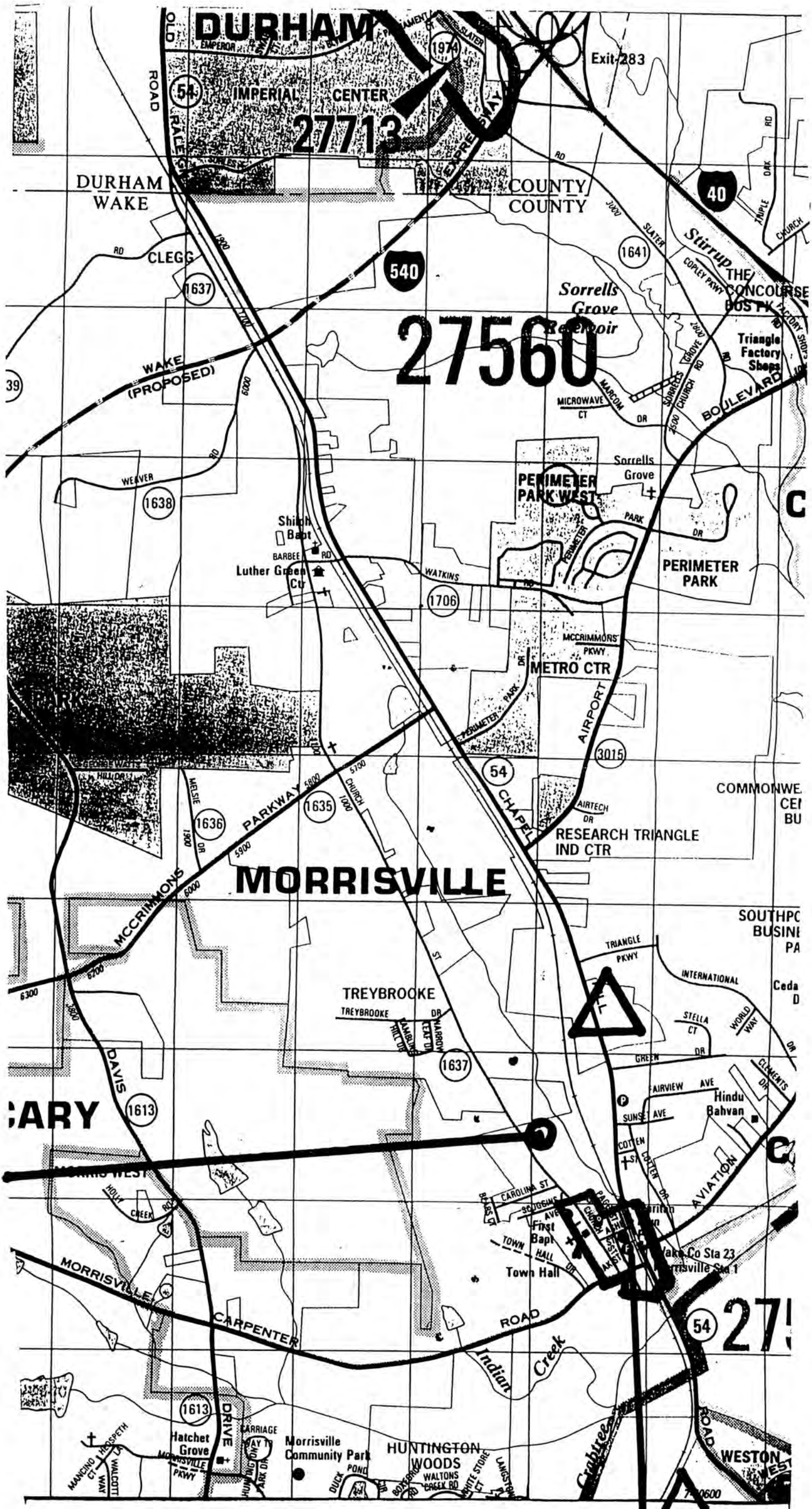
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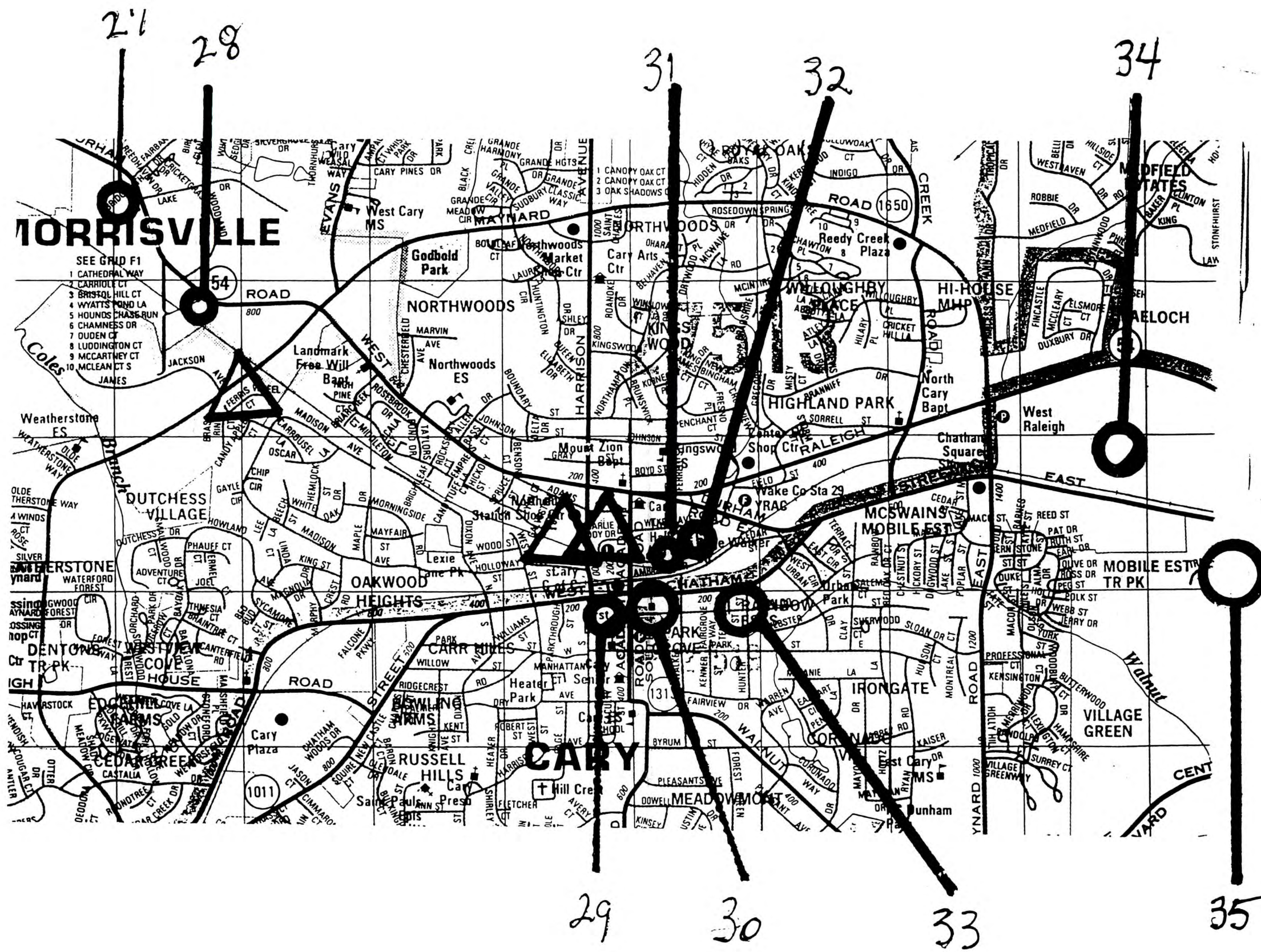
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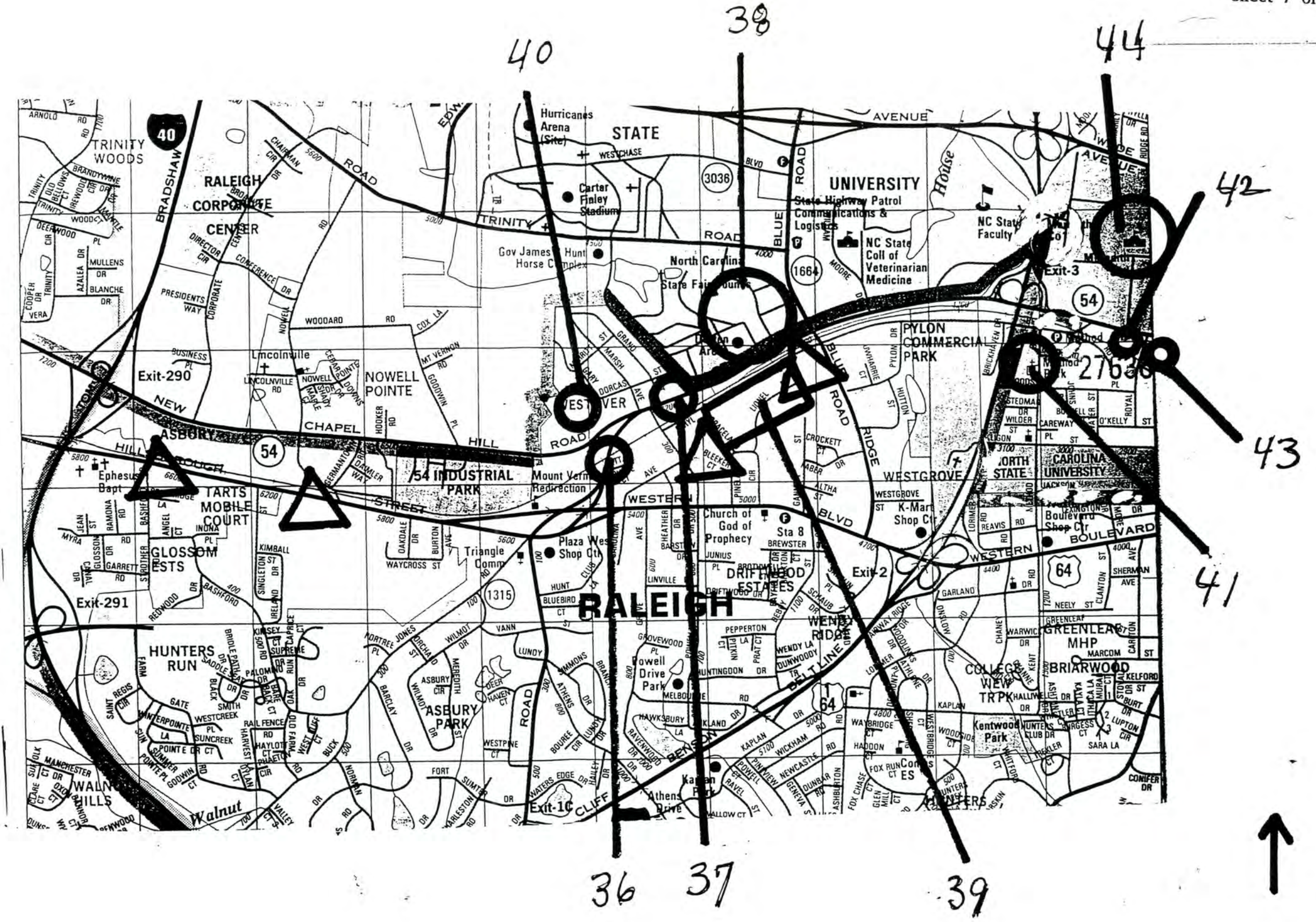
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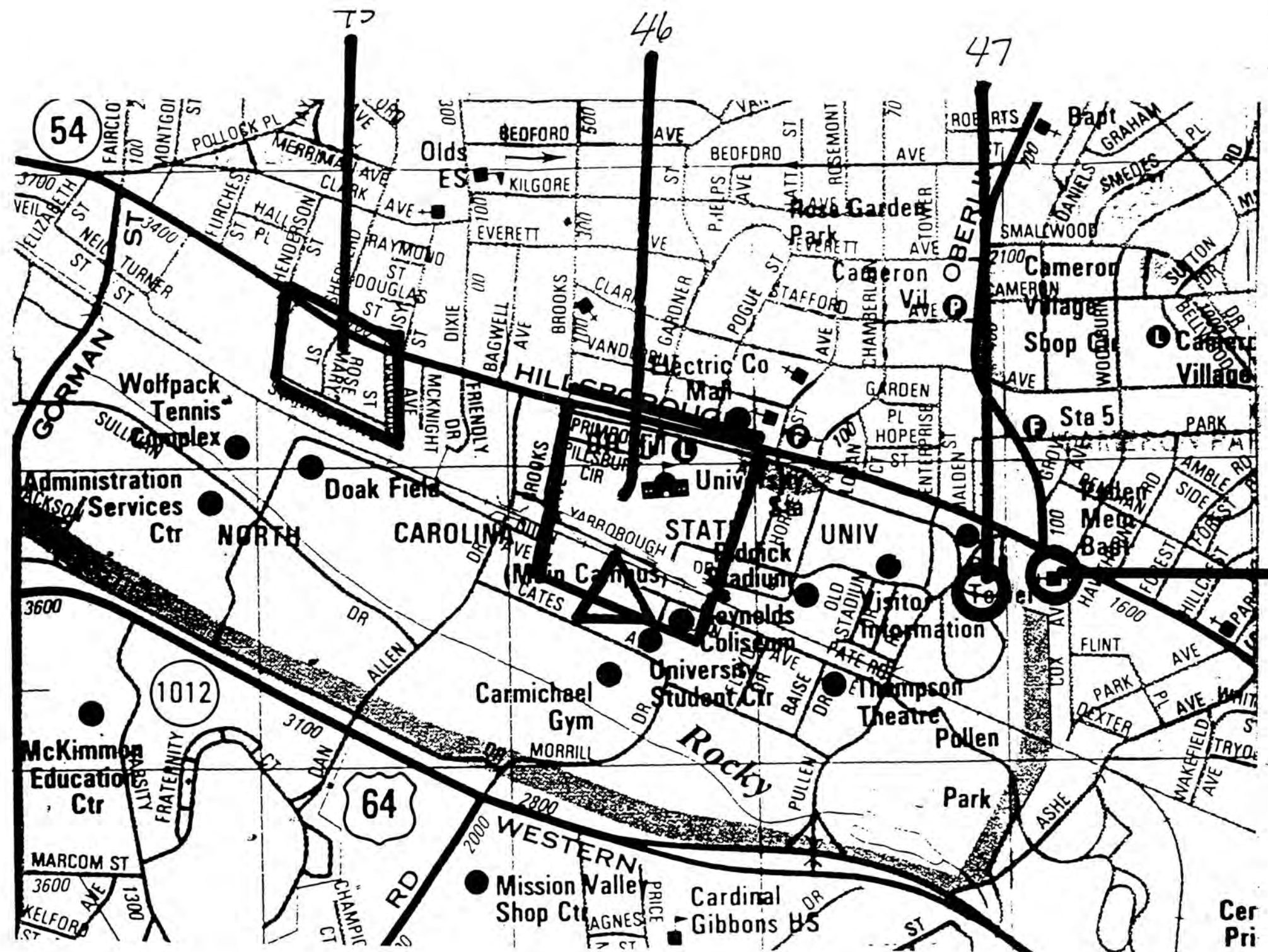












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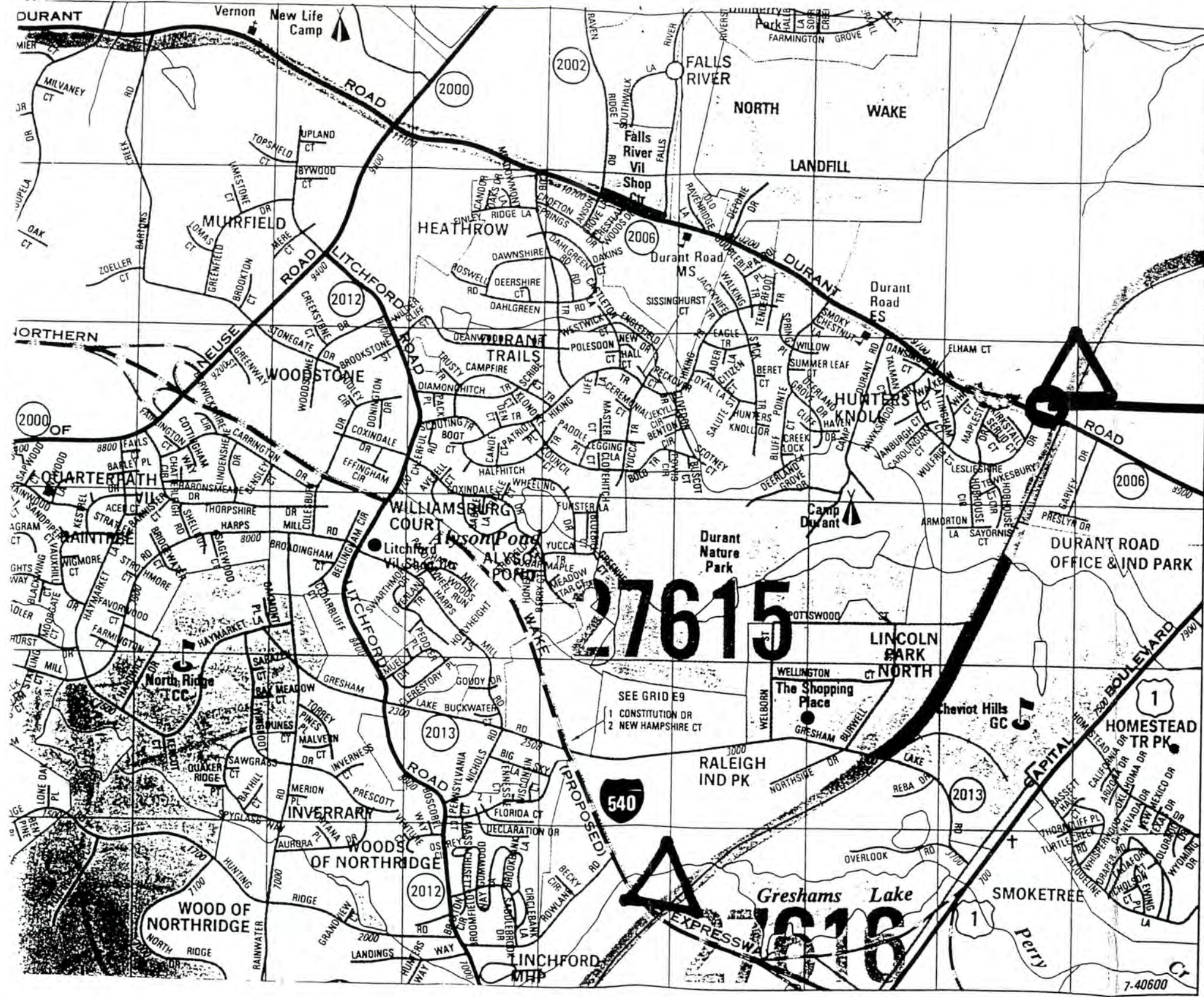


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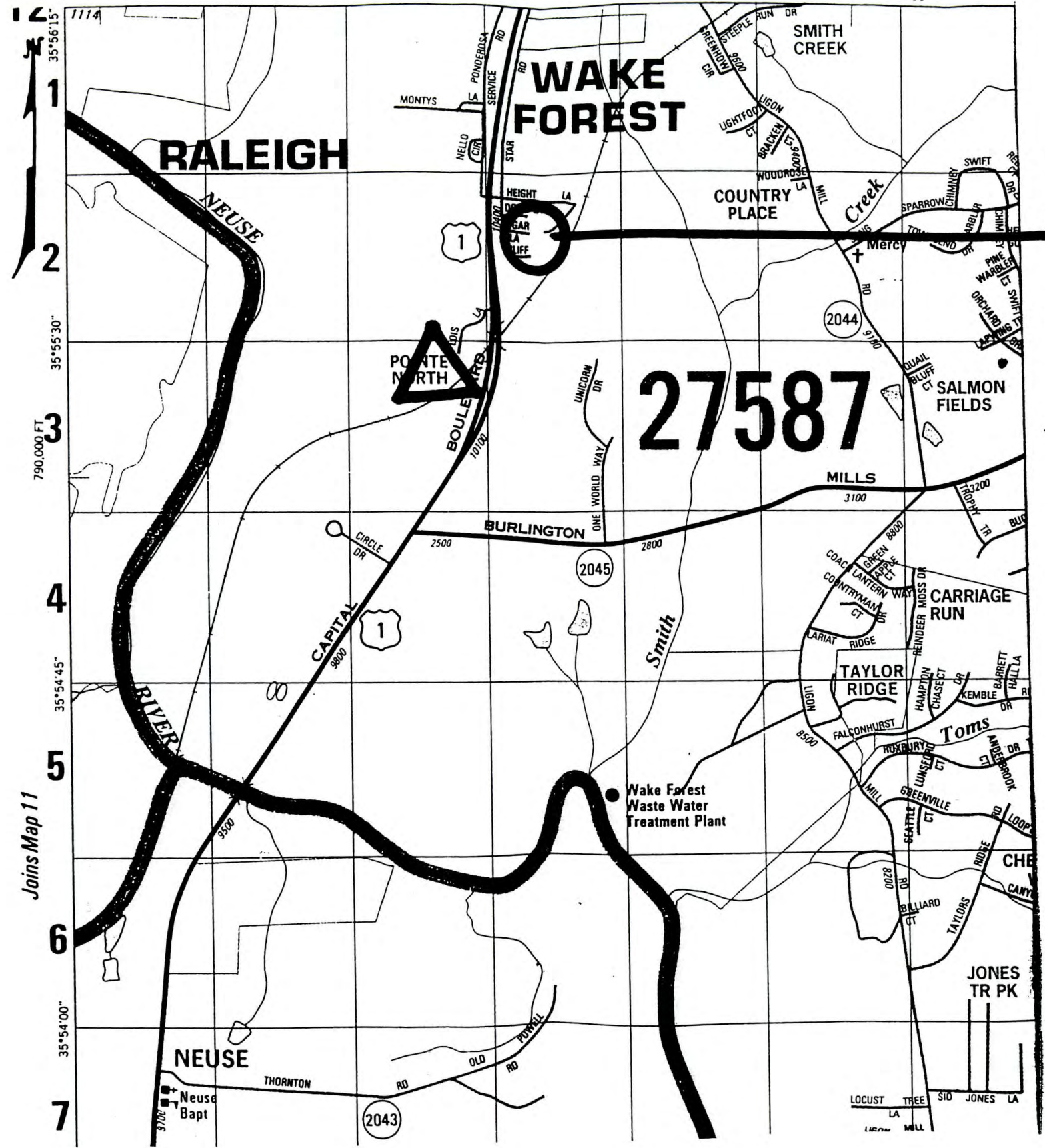
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