



**North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**

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Office of Archives and History  
Division of Historical Resources  
David Brook, Director

September 23, 2004

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mary Pope Furr  
Historic Architecture Section  
Office of Human Environment  
NC Department of Transportation

FROM: Peter B. Sandbeck *PBS for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Phase II Intensive, Final Identification and Evaluation, Hillsborough Street Improvements, State Project No. 403003R, TIP No. U-4447, Wake County, ER 04-1541

Thank you for your letter of August 23, 2004, transmitting the architectural survey report by concerning the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur the following resources are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and continue to qualify as such:

West Raleigh Historic District  
Cameron Park Historic District  
Pullen Park Carousel

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur the following property is listed on the North Carolina State Study List, and appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

Meredith College Quadrangle

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur the following property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places with comments and recommendations provided below.

North Carolina State College Historic District

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-4763/733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

We do not concur that the following buildings are non-contributing within the North Carolina State College Historic District boundaries as described and delineated in the report:

Tompkins-Caldwell-Winston Halls (1901) (1981) (1910)

Tompkins Hall still conveys its original design intent and embodies a design distinctly associated with textile mill buildings during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Additionally, Tompkins Hall conveys historic significance through its namesake, D.A. Tompkins, a prominent promoter of the textile industry and textile mill design in North Carolina and the Southeastern United States, who played a role in establishing the textile school at North Carolina State College. Winston Hall is representative of early twentieth century "free classical" style and demonstrates the evolution of building styles on campus as described on page 42 of the survey report. While the Caldwell Hall addition adjoining the two earlier buildings is certainly visible, it does not eclipse the prominence of either Tompkins or Winston Hall.

Yarborough Steam Plant (1925)

Renovations and additions currently underway do not appear to affect the front façade or the brick smoke stack, which are defining features of the building's architectural significance. When approaching the building, both these features retain integrity of design and materials. Additionally, a rock retaining wall at the northwest corner of the building should be evaluated.

Burlington Nuclear Laboratory (1953)

Burlington Nuclear Laboratory attests to both the role of NCSU as a center for technological innovation and learning during the Cold War and the Modernist influence on campus architecture. The building retains integrity of design and materials. Brick structures surrounding the building should also be evaluated.

The boundary of the proposed North Carolina State National Register Historic District as defined and delineated in the survey report should extend west to Dan Allen Drive to include all buildings that may contribute to the district and are within the Area of Potential Effect.

Structures should also be included in the report. In particular, the Daughters of the American Revolution Monument (1936) honoring the thirteen colonies, located in the median between Hillsborough Street and Hill Library, and a small rock fountain located between Primrose Hall and Tompkins Hall were omitted from the survey report. These and other structures located within the historic district boundaries should be evaluated for potential inclusion in the district.

Tompkins is misspelled throughout the report as Tomkins.

Page 33 contains an incorrect reference to "Properties Evaluated and Determined Eligible for this Report," on page 36," and should actually reference page 38.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

bc: ✓ Southern/Kane  
Anna Swallow, NRC  
106  
County

# HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

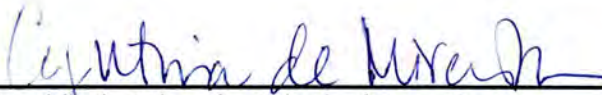
Phase II Intensive  
Final Identification and Evaluation

Hillsborough Street Improvement Project #1  
Wake County, North Carolina  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
TIP No. U-4447  
State Project No. 6.403003R  
WBS No. 35870

Prepared by:  
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August 2004



Cynthia de Miranda, Principal Investigator  
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

8-9-04


Date



Sarah Woodard, Project Historian  
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

8-9-04

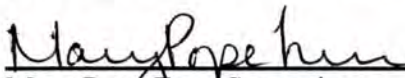
Date



Jennifer Martin, Project Manager  
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

8/9/04

Date



Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

8-23-04

Date



Hillsborough Street Improvement Project #1  
Wake County, North Carolina  
TIP No. U-4447  
State Project No. 6.403003R  
WBS No. 35870

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes improvements to Hillsborough Street and several intersections between Faircloth/Gorman Street and Oberlin Road as well as to three nearby intersections in Raleigh, Wake County. Improvements would create roundabouts on Hillsborough Street at its intersections with Faircloth/Gorman Street, Shepherd/Rosemary Street, Friendly Drive/Dixie Trail, Brooks Avenue, Horne Street, and Pullen Road. Roundabouts are also proposed at the intersection of Horne Street and Clark Avenue; at the intersection of Clark Avenue and Oberlin Road; and at the juncture of Oberlin Road with Groveland Avenue (Figure 1). The built environment flanking Hillsborough Street in the project area includes early-to-mid-twentieth-century neighborhoods and commercial districts; the late-nineteenth-to-mid-twentieth-century North Campus of North Carolina State University; and a city park established in the late nineteenth century.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., (EPE) conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to identify and evaluate all structures within the APE that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places according to the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation. Two EPE historians conducted the field survey on foot on April 15, 2004, covering one hundred percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped, and evaluated every property over fifty years of age and properties less than fifty years of age that may have exceptional significance. Three properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated in June 2004.

In addition to the field survey, EPE reviewed the survey, Study List, and National Register files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh. Investigators also conducted research at Durham County Library; North Carolina State University; North Carolina Board of Architecture; and in the offices of landscape architects Little & Little in Raleigh, who completed a review of historical information relating to Pullen Park while preparing a master plan for the park in 2001.

EPE staff historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Appendix B). The APE was reviewed and refined during the Phase II intensive-level survey. The APE is a one-hundred-foot-wide corridor centered on the streets to be improved in the project. The APE includes areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed alterations to the existing streets.

EPE identified thirty-one properties within the APE. Three properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places: West Raleigh Historic District (#2), Cameron Park



Historic District (#21), and the Carousel at Pullen Park (part of #24). One property, the North Carolina State University Historic District (#25), was previously determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and another district, the Meredith College Quadrangle (#1) has been included on the State Study List. Twenty-five properties were determined ineligible for further evaluation by NCDOT and the HPO (see concurrence form in Appendix A and inventory in Appendix B). Three properties were intensively surveyed and evaluated, including one property (North Carolina State University Historic District, #24) previously determined eligible. Despite that earlier determination, boundaries for a North Carolina State University Historic District were not delineated in this project area, so intensive survey was requested for that property under this project's scope.

Two notable properties are just outside the APE. The *Isabelle Bowen Henderson House and Garden* at 213 Oberlin Road was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1989 and designated as a Local Landmark by the City of Raleigh in 1990. The *Maiden Lane Historic District* includes houses fronting Maiden Lane, which extends north from Hillsborough Street in the vicinity of Oberlin Road. Maiden Lane Historic District was added to the North Carolina State Study List in 2004, and a nomination is in process. Both properties are in close proximity to the proposed roundabouts at Oberlin Road and Groveland Avenue and at Hillsborough Street and Pullen Road but are outside the APE.

*Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places*

- West Raleigh Historic District (#2)
- Cameron Park Historic District (#21)
- Carousel at Pullen Park (part of #24)

*Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register*

- North Carolina State University Historic District (#25)

*Properties listed on the State Study List*

- Meredith College Quadrangle (#1)

*Properties Evaluated and Determined Eligible for the National Register*

- North Carolina State College Historic District
  - includes*
  - NCSU Chancellor's House (#23)
  - Pullen Park (#24)
  - North Carolina State University, North Campus (#25)

*Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Eligible for the National Register*

none

*Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation*

See Appendix B

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## II. INTRODUCTION

NCDOT proposes improvements to Hillsborough Street and several intersections between Faircloth/Gorman Street and Oberlin Road as well as to three nearby intersections in Raleigh, Wake County. Improvements would create roundabouts on Hillsborough Street at its intersections with Faircloth/Gorman Street, Shepherd/Rosemary Street, Friendly Drive/Dixie Trail, Brooks Avenue, Horne Street, and Pullen Road. Roundabouts are also proposed at the intersection of Horne Street and Clark Avenue; at the intersection of Clark Avenue and Oberlin Road; and at the juncture of Oberlin Road with Groveland Avenue (Figure 1). The built environment flanking Hillsborough Street in the project area includes early-to-mid-twentieth-century neighborhoods and commercial districts; the late-nineteenth-to-mid-twentieth-century North Campus of North Carolina State University; and a city park established in the late nineteenth century.

Under the terms of a contract with Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., EPE conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey to determine the APE and to identify and evaluate all structures within the APE that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places according to the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation. Cynthia de Miranda, Principal Investigator, and Sarah Woodard, Architectural Historian, conducted the field survey on foot on April 15, 2004, covering one hundred percent of the APE. Ms. de Miranda and Ms. Woodard photographed, mapped, and evaluated every property over fifty years of age and properties less than fifty years of age that may have exceptional significance. Ms. de Miranda made a presentation of their findings to NCDOT, representatives of the HPO and the Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) at the Parker-Lincoln Building on Capital Boulevard in Raleigh on June 1, 2004.

Ms. de Miranda subsequently completed the Phase II survey of the APE and evaluated and made recommendations of National Register eligibility of three resources, as directed by NCDOT and HPO, located within the APE. She then prepared this survey report, with the assistance of Sarah Woodard.

An historic architectural survey within the APE associated with the proposed improvements to Hillsborough Street and nearby intersections was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled *Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines* (2003). This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report is prepared as a technical addendum to and Environmental Assessment (EA) and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act of (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings (Federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects) on properties included or eligible for inclusion in the



National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

In order to meet the requirements of the above laws, regulations, and guidelines, the work plan for the Phase II survey included the following items: (1) conducting general historical and architectural background research in order to develop contexts within which to evaluate the potential National Register eligibility of the resources located within the APE; (2) an intensive-level field survey of the APE, including surveying, describing, evaluating, and proposing specific National Register boundaries for any resources believed to be eligible for the National Register; (3) specific historical and architectural research on the resources inventoried at the intensive level; and (4) preparation of a report developed pursuant to the above-referenced laws, regulations, and guidelines. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

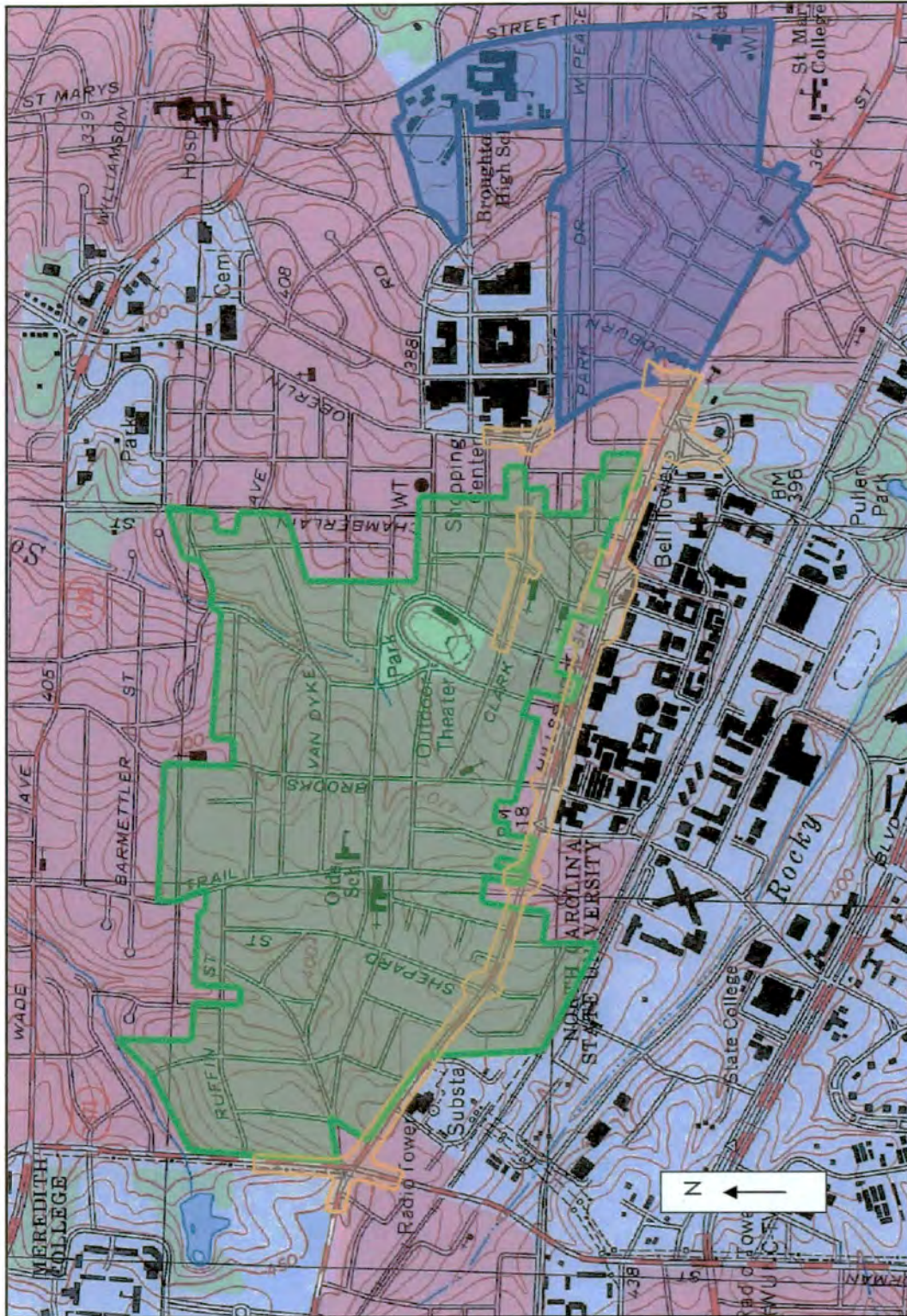


Figure 1. Projection Location Map showing boundaries of the Area of Potential Effects, West Raleigh Historic District, and Cameron Park Historic District.



### III. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area for the proposed improvement of Hillsborough Street lies west of downtown Raleigh in Wake County. Hillsborough Street begins on the west edge of the State Capitol and extends west beyond I-440. The street originally led from Raleigh toward the Orange County seat of Hillsborough.

Raleigh, the capitol of North Carolina and the seat of Wake County, lies nearly at the center of both the state and the county. Wake County features varied topography, with hills and rocky soils in the west contrasting with the generally flatter, sandier soils of eastern Wake County. The landscape in west Raleigh and the areas flanking Hillsborough Street reflects the diversity found across the county. Nearly level at the east end, the terrain becomes more rolling north of Hillsborough Street and at the west end of the project area. The Norfolk and Southern Railroad corridor parallels Hillsborough Street to the south, creating a steep cut immediately south of North Carolina State University's North Campus. Pullen Park, adjacent to the campus at its east end, is a highly valued amenity that accommodates recreational facilities, as well as peaceful landscapes.

The built environment flanking Hillsborough Street in the project area includes early-twentieth-century neighborhoods and commercial districts; the late-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century North Campus of North Carolina State University; and a city park established in the late nineteenth century.

### IV. METHODOLOGY

EPE conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. Two EPE historians conducted the field survey on foot on April 15, 2004, covering one hundred percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped, and evaluated every property over fifty years of age and properties not yet fifty years old that may be of exceptional significance. Three properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated in June 2004.

In addition to the field survey, EPE reviewed the survey, Study List, and National Register files at the HPO in Raleigh. Investigators also conducted research at the North Carolina Room of the Durham County Library; at North Carolina State University; at the North Carolina Board of Architecture; and in the offices of landscape architects Little & Little in Raleigh, who completed a review of historical information relating to Pullen Park while preparing a master plan for the park in 2001.



EPE historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Appendix B). The APE was reviewed and refined during the Phase II intensive-level survey. The APE is generally a one-hundred-foot-wide corridor centered on the streets to be improved in the project. The APE includes areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed alterations to the existing streets.

EPE conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled *Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines* (2003). This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report is prepared as a technical addendum to and Environmental Assessment (EA) and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings (Federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects) on properties included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.



## V. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

### A Brief Review of Wake County's Development

Located in the center of the state, Wake County has been called “North Carolina in miniature” for its rocky, hilly western terrain that descends to the relatively flat and sandy Coastal Plain. The Neuse River bisects the county, passing through its northeast quadrant. Farmers raised tobacco and cotton on Wake County land for most of its recorded history, and while suburban development continues to swallow much acreage, farms and small towns still dot the county.

Native American Indians inhabited Wake County before European settlers—mostly from the British Isles—and enslaved Africans arrived during the 1730s. The General Assembly carved Wake County from Johnston, Cumberland, and Orange Counties in 1771 and established Raleigh as the state capital in 1792.<sup>1</sup> As the nineteenth century began, early subsistence farms grew into plantations. By the outbreak of the Civil War, Wake was one of five North Carolina counties with a slave population over ten thousand.<sup>2</sup>

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries brought rapid change to North Carolina, Wake County, and Raleigh. Railroads and industrialization sparked urban growth and fostered the creation of mill villages in previously undeveloped areas. The turn of the twentieth century also saw a marked increase in the number of tenant farmers in Wake County, from slightly fewer than 2,000 in 1880 to 3,777 in 1920.<sup>3</sup>

Meanwhile, Raleigh's population and importance within the economy and history of the county expanded significantly. Raleigh's lure of steady jobs—within the state bureaucracy, in the retail and service industries, with railroads, at the expanding North Carolina State College, and to a lesser degree with textile manufacturing concerns—drew many newcomers. Automobile owners, a burgeoning segment of the rural population, could visit Raleigh for shopping and other activities with greater ease.<sup>4</sup>

Additionally by the mid-twentieth century, urban work became more desirable as farming became less profitable. Today, very few residents of Wake County are involved in agriculture: fewer than 2,000 of the roughly 725,000 residents of the county participate in agricultural production or labor. Most rural Wake County residents drive to jobs in Raleigh or the other growing urban areas within commuting distance.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Kelly Lally, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County* (Raleigh: Wake County Government, 1994), 3.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 15.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 71.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 7.

<sup>5</sup> Employment Security Commission of North Carolina website, accessed via <http://eslmi12.esc.state.nc.us/ew/EWSZNAICS.asp?Report=1&Year=2003&Period=01&stfips=37&area=00183&AreaType=04&AreaTyName=Wake+County> on April 7, 2004; Wake County 2004 population is an approximate figure from projected data on the Wake County Government's website, <http://www.wakegov.com/general/census/default.htm>, on April 27, 2004.



## Raleigh's Growth and Early Development

Raleigh began as a planned town in 1792, laid out on a rectangular grid with five formal squares. As residents and newcomers built homes and established businesses during the first half of the nineteenth century, Fayetteville Street, which extends south from the larger center square, emerged as the commercial center. After the Civil War, the state's government expanded, fueling more residential and retail growth along the town's original streets.

By 1880, just over nine thousand people called Raleigh home, and residential areas spilled beyond the city limits, first expanded a year later. The late nineteenth century saw the development of Oakwood, Raleigh's first residential suburb, located just northeast of the town's core. The electrified streetcar's 1891 arrival in Raleigh fostered residential development along the line. Between 1900 and 1920, the population grew from over 13,500 to nearly 24,500.<sup>6</sup>

The expanding state bureaucracy and, to a lesser degree, new textile mills contributed to the increase in residents; the establishment of several educational institutions also helped swell Raleigh's population. The North Carolina School for the Blind and Deaf expanded rapidly after the war. Shaw University, the oldest historically black college in the South, opened in 1865; Raleigh's Episcopal community established Saint Augustine's College in 1867 for freed slaves. Construction of Peace College's campus had begun in 1857, but the Civil War postponed the school's opening until 1872. In 1887, the General Assembly established the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (later North Carolina State College and eventually North Carolina State University, #25). Twelve years later, Meredith College, then called the Baptist Female University, opened its doors at the corner of Blount and Edenton Streets.<sup>7</sup>

In 1907, Raleigh's second boundary expansion pushed the city limits one mile in each direction from the Capitol. By the late 1910s, developers had platted the Boylan Heights, Glenwood, and Cameron Park subdivisions, all outside the city limits but within streetcar access, and had laid out most of the neighborhoods around Five Points, north of downtown. In 1920, the city again extended its limits, enveloping these residential areas and the State Fairgrounds west of downtown and north of State College. This expansion

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<sup>6</sup> Helen P. Ross, "Raleigh Comprehensive Architectural Survey Final Report," 1992, 10-11; Elizabeth Reid Murray, *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina* Vol. 1 (Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Co., 1983), Appendix A; *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910, Volume III, Population, 1910* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1913), 282; *Sixteenth Census of the United States, Population, First Series, Number of Inhabitants, North Carolina* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1943), 10.

<sup>7</sup> Ross, 9-10; Shaw University website, <http://www.shawuniversity.edu/main.htm>, accessed April 7, 2004; St. Augustine's College website, <http://www.st-aug.edu/aboutus/history.htm>, accessed April 7, 2004; Peace College website, [http://www.peace.edu/ab\\_history.html](http://www.peace.edu/ab_history.html), accessed April 7, 2004; Meredith College website, [http://www.meredith.edu/library/meredith\\_history\\_timeline.htm](http://www.meredith.edu/library/meredith_history_timeline.htm), accessed May 7, 2004,



marked the first time the limits formed an irregular border, deviating from a rectangular shape centered on the Capitol.<sup>8</sup>

Raleigh was not alone in its rapid growth, nor in the fact that much of the development occurred in streetcar suburbs. The majority of North Carolina's cities saw their populations double or triple between 1900 and 1930, and many new citizens made their homes in freshly platted subdivisions. People moved to Charlotte and Greensboro to work in the textile mills, to Winston-Salem and Durham for textile and tobacco manufacturing jobs, and to Wilmington for shipping and railroad work. In Raleigh, state government and, increasingly in the early 1900s, State College, were the major employers. Banks, construction firms, restaurants, and retail outlets also created more opportunities for a regular paycheck.<sup>9</sup>

Most people inundating towns and cities during this time arrived from rural areas: farmers and farm laborers tired of scratching a living from poor land. Newcomers had to adjust to the noise, pollution, and rigid working hours that accompanied urbanity. Furthermore, the old notion of the city as a "den of iniquity" and the countryside as healthy became more firmly entrenched every time a technological advance increased the pace of city life. In reaction, urban planning that idealized separation of commercial and residential uses—as well as the separation of classes and races—took on unprecedented importance, particularly once transportation improvements made the physical separation easier to achieve. Industry, commerce, and homemaking each had their own sector of town, with the most desirable homes built along winding, tree-lined streets. Shaded suburban lawns created a sanctuary for the urbanite, bringing a bit of the country back to those newly relocated from a farm or crossroads town. Planners based "rural" residential retreats that were within or close to a city in large part on nineteenth-century cemeteries and parks: their curving drives, trees, flowers, planned vistas, and sculpture provided relief from the city's gray stone, steel, and concrete. Towards the end of the nineteenth century and in the early twentieth century, the advent of streetcars and better transportation made it possible for developers to build houses in similar park-like settings carved from outlying open land previously inconveniently distant from downtown.<sup>10</sup>

This planning trend separated homes from the noise and pollution of the city and facilitated more effective segregation of races and social classes. Thus, early subdivisions were exclusively residential and were exclusively intended for a specific race and economic class. In the Five Points neighborhood of Hayes Barton, minimum square-footage requirements and restrictions that fell along racial lines ensured that only well-off white Christians would live there; just across Fairview Road, in Bloomsbury Park, white Christians of slightly lesser means built small bungalows and cottages in various revival

<sup>8</sup> Charlotte V. Brown, "Three Raleigh Suburbs: Glenwood, Boylan Heights, Cameron Park," in *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985), 31; Ross, 23.

<sup>9</sup> Catherine W. Bishir and Lawrence S. Early, eds., *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985), 3.

<sup>10</sup> Margaret Supplee Smith, "The American Idyll in North Carolina's First Suburbs: Landscape and Architecture," in *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985), 21-22.



designs. Cameron Park (#21) had similar restrictions indicating minimum house cost and prohibiting occupation by “negroes” unless they were employed by the household. Unlike Hayes Barton, however, Cameron Park restrictions did not prohibit ownership by Jews. Suburban options for African Americans at the time included South Park, Battery Heights, or College Park subdivisions in southeast Raleigh.<sup>11</sup>

### Hillsborough Street and the Growth of the West Raleigh Neighborhoods

The residential, academic, and commercial development flanking Hillsborough Street west of Oberlin Road began during this period of newfound mobility and segregation. Beginning at the Capitol Square in downtown Raleigh and running west, Hillsborough Street now forms the spine of west Raleigh. This was not the case at the turn of the twentieth century, when most of the land north of the growing A&M College was farmland, and a fifty-five-acre tract west of Oberlin Road and north of Hillsborough Street hosted the North Carolina State Fair each year. The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, established in 1877, occupied thirty-five acres west of the fairgrounds, where it planted test plots for tobacco, cotton, rice, and peas. A model farmhouse, laboratory, plant house, and barn were built for the station in 1886. The model farmhouse (NR, 2001; now part of the West Raleigh Historic District, #2) doubled as the experiment station superintendent’s home.

By the 1890s, a streetcar line ran west from downtown along Hillsborough Street to the college. (An undated map of “NC State College Campus and Vicinity” drawn by Ross Shumaker shows the line extending just past Horne Street.) The streetcar encouraged people who worked downtown to move west; at the same time, the expansion of the college in the early twentieth century created more job opportunities and increased demand for housing in the area.<sup>12</sup>

Landowners on the north side of Hillsborough Street started subdividing their holdings at an early date. In fact, the development of Maiden Lane is one of the first residential subdivisions that Raleigh’s streetcar line set into motion. In 1892, F. Brewer, having purchased land previously owned by Catherine Boylan and M. I. Ellis, platted Enterprise Street and “Madenlane Street,” each extending one block north from Hillsborough Street. Brewer laid out a total of thirty-two lots and put fifteen and a half of them up for sale at sixty-five dollars per lot. The lots closest to Hillsborough Street were either reserved or had already been sold and were not for sale as part of this group.<sup>13</sup> By the time the larger and more well-known suburban developments of Cameron Park (#21) and Boylan Heights had been platted in the late 1910s, Maiden Lane had been fully developed and all of its lots contained dwellings.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Sherry Wyatt, “Historic and Architectural Resources of the Five Points Neighborhoods, Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, 1913-1952,” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2002, section E, page 4; Brown, 35; Ross, 21.

<sup>12</sup> Ross, 8, 19; *Raleigh, North Carolina* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1914), 72.

<sup>13</sup> Wake County Deed Book 118, page 16-20.

<sup>14</sup> 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, in possession of the City of Raleigh Planning Department.



The success of Maiden Lane, the continued growth of Raleigh and the State College, and the completion of the new Meredith College campus in 1926 (#1) at the western reaches of Hillsborough Street inspired more residential development on the north side of Hillsborough Street. Between 1915 and 1927, thirteen subdivisions or further subdivisions of earlier plats carved up farmland. Most of the neighborhoods developed over decades with houses dating from the 1920s, the late 1930s during a period of pre-World War II recovery, and the late 1940s through the 1950s. College Crest, platted in the early 1920s and renamed Stanhope (part of the West Raleigh Historic District, #2), was one exception. Craftsman-influenced houses lined its streets quickly so that the development was built out by the 1930s.<sup>15</sup>

While houses sprang up on the former fairgrounds property, the city purchased the land inside the old horse-racing track. During the Great Depression, the city earmarked the tract for a city “drama center,” to be occupied by a community theatre group formed a few years earlier with assistance from the Federal Theatre Project. The building and site development (part of the West Raleigh Historic District, #2) was partially financed by the Works Progress Administration and partially by community fundraising—despite some neighborhood opposition to the project as a potential traffic menace. The financial support from the neighborhood shows not only its interest in community involvement in the arts, but also that residents of West Raleigh weathered the Depression fairly well.<sup>16</sup>

These residential neighborhoods immediately north of Hillsborough Street (West Raleigh Historic District, #2) enjoyed their greatest period of expansion in the 1940s, particularly after end of World War II, when the GI Bill helped returning soldiers pay for houses and college education. Across the city, the post-war population influx expanded neighborhoods leading to rapid growth in Raleigh’s size and urban functions. The majority of properties in West Raleigh—roughly forty percent—were constructed during the 1940s, easing an apparently severe housing shortage experienced in Raleigh at the time. City directory research revealed that some families doubled up and shared single-family homes during the period. Nationally, housing shortages—common in this era—generally resulted from years of slow development during the Depression. In West Raleigh, however, a surprising number of dwellings had been built in the decade leading up to World War II, another indication that the middle-class segment of Raleigh’s population, probably those employed in the government sector, did not suffer through the Depression as much as others. In addition to the housing boom, the city finally completed

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<sup>15</sup> Various plat maps: “Map of Fair-Ground Heights (Dodd Land), West Raleigh, N.C., 1915,” and “Bedford Heights, Part of Fair Ground Heights, 1915, revised 1917,” both filed at Wake County Register of Deeds Office, Garland Jones Building, Raleigh; “College Crest, 1922;” “H. B. Bagwell Subdivision No. 2;” Crawford Property Subdivision, 1924;” and Fair-Ground Heights—Subdivision of Tracts 17-20,” all filed at Wake County Register of Deeds Office; Helen Ross, “College Crest/Wilmington—Survey Areas IV and V: 1920s-1941 and Wilmington plat and auction flyer, both in the Raleigh (College Crest, Wilmington) General Information file; *Hill’s Raleigh City Directories*; and Meredith College website, [http://www.meredith.edu/library/meredith\\_history\\_timeline.htm](http://www.meredith.edu/library/meredith_history_timeline.htm), accessed May 7, 2004.

<sup>16</sup> Paul Blankenship, interview with Cynthia de Miranda, Raleigh, N.C., June 3, 2003; “Fairmont—Survey Area VI;” “Fairmont, Raleigh, N.C.,” 1926, plat filed at the Wake County Register of Deeds Office; Elizabeth Culbertson Waugh, et al., *North Carolina’s Capital Raleigh* (Raleigh: Junior League of Raleigh, 1992), 189; *News and Observer (Raleigh)*, May 8 and 15, 1938.



development of the parkland inside the old state fair racetrack, planting three thousand rose bushes in 1948 to create the Rose Garden immediately north of the Raleigh Little Theatre Amphitheatre.<sup>17</sup>

Meanwhile, the residential and academic populations created a market for goods and services, and entrepreneurs responded. Hillsborough Street, formerly residential and agricultural, emerged as a business corridor during the early twentieth century. For decades, the North Carolina Equipment Company on the south side of Hillsborough Street employed many West Raleigh residents. Grocery stores, cafes, gas stations, dry cleaners, movie theaters, and coffee shops along the street served the wide variety of people living and working in the West Raleigh area. Changing tastes and fierce commercial competition forced many owners to significantly alter their buildings. However, since the mid-twentieth century, the character of the West Raleigh neighborhoods has remained remarkably stable, maintaining a mix of homeowners and renters, professionals and students.

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<sup>17</sup> Building statistics are drawn from the research and survey associated with preparation of the nomination for the West Raleigh Historic District Nomination, completed by Edwards-Pitman Environmental in 2003, as well as from Waugh, 189, and Chittaranjan Pathak, "A Spatial Analysis of Urban Population Distribution in Raleigh, North Carolina," *Southeastern Geographer* 4 (1964), 42.

## VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

The project area includes thirty-one properties over fifty years of age.

### *Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places*

West Raleigh Historic District (#3)  
Cameron Park Historic District (#21)  
Carousel at Pullen Park (part of #24)

### *Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register*

North Carolina State University Historic District (#25)

### *Properties listed in the State Study List*

Meredith College Quadrangle (#1)

### *Properties Evaluated and Determined Eligible for the National Register*

North Carolina State College Historic District  
*includes*  
NCSU Chancellor's House (#23)  
Pullen Park (#24)  
North Carolina State University, Hillsborough Street area campus (#25)

### *Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Eligible for the National Register*

none

### *Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation*

See Appendix B



## ***Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places***

### **2. West Raleigh Historic District (2003)**

#### Location

The West Raleigh Historic District lies approximately one-and-a-half miles west-northwest of the state capitol and encompasses roughly three hundred and thirty-two acres. The project area runs through the southernmost portions of the district: Hillsborough Street marks its southern boundary, except in the area from roughly Dixie Trail to Henderson Street where the boundary dips southward to include the industrial buildings and dwellings in an enclave subdivided as College Crest (now commonly known as Stanhope).

#### Description

The district's topography varies from nearly level in the southeastern portion to more rolling terrain along the northern half of the neighborhood. Streets form an irregular grid of slightly curved thoroughfares and side streets intersected occasionally by a few serpentine streets. Linear, square, triangular, and trapezoidal medians divide streets and occupy intersections particularly at the junction of streets meeting at oblique angles. Within the district, nearly all the land is devoted to single-family residential use interspersed with recent and historic multi-family housing. A few churches and one school stand on lots in the district and commercial development lines Hillsborough Street at the district's southern edge. Development is fairly dense, although all houses have front and back yards and narrow side yards. Most historic dwellings in the district are frame and are sided with weatherboard or brick veneer. Stone veneer, other forms of wood siding, and concrete-block construction are also common. While two-story dwellings are not uncommon, most houses are one-story in height, and the majority was constructed during a twenty-year period between the mid- and late-1930s and the mid- and late-1950s.

Composed of separately platted subdivisions, the West Raleigh Historic District presents an intermingling of street patterns. The two blocks between Shepherd Street and Brooks Avenue correspond to the plats of Bagwell, Bedford Heights, and the 1938 Forest Hills extension and follow a neat grid plan. Portions of Wilmont, located west of Shepherd Street, contain graceful curving avenues. Following the tenets of the City Beautiful movement, the various developers who created the district set aside space for irregularly-shaped, small, informal parks along several streets. The largest green space in the district is the Rose Garden at the Raleigh Little Theatre.

Setbacks from the public right-of-way and spatial arrangements vary throughout the district. Sidewalks serve most of the neighborhoods, but are not found in all sections. Along Stanhope Avenue, one- and one-and-a-half-story bungalows built in the 1920s—many are mail-order houses from Aladin Homes—are positioned near the street and close to one another, creating a harmonious rhythm in form, massing, and materials. On the south side of Van Dyke Avenue where dwellings stand somewhat near the right-of-way, well-built stone walls and terraces bordering the sidewalk form vertical separations of

space to shield dwellings from passersby. Elsewhere, expansive front lawns create buffers between public spaces and private homes. Gardens and well-tended lawns separate the substantial dwellings on Furches Street from the roadway. Along Hillsborough Street, commercial and the few light industrial buildings border the sidewalk, while mid-twentieth century former service stations are set back from the street in order to accommodate gasoline pumps. Four churches and one school occupy large parcels at prominent corners within the district.

West Raleigh abounds with indigenous and deciduous trees and shrubbery to create a sylvan oasis sandwiched between the busy thoroughfares of Wade Avenue (which runs east-west a few blocks north of the district) and Hillsborough Street. The influence of the City Beautiful movement and of the numerous horticulturists associated with the university who have lived in the district remains evident in the extensive plantings and gardens.

Because of the variety of functions of the resources, a wide range of building types, forms, and styles are found in the district. Domestic architecture—the predominant building type—is represented by Queen Anne dwellings, Colonial Revival houses, bungalows, foursquares, Period Cottages, Minimal Traditional dwellings, Cape Cods, and Ranch houses. Weatherboard and other types of wood siding, brick, and synthetic siding veneer are the most common exterior materials for houses. About thirty-five dwellings are stone veneer. Nearly one hundred and twenty apartment buildings and duplexes are scattered among the district's single-family homes. Historic apartment buildings, constructed to accommodate students and faculty at North Carolina State University and to satisfy the increased need for housing in the late 1920s and following World War II, range in height from one to four stories and are most often executed with brick exteriors. Garages, sheds, and garage apartments accompany many dwellings. Garages are usually one-story, gable-front, weatherboarded buildings, but some brick examples and garages built to complement the dwelling are found at a few properties. Two-story garage apartments, usually executed in brick, frame, or concrete block, usually date from periods of housing shortages, but were popular during all time periods due to the continuing demand for student housing close to the university.

Commercial and industrial buildings, including a post office, are limited to Hillsborough Street and the adjacent blocks. These mostly one- and two-story brick buildings typify those found throughout the city and include traditional commercial forms (in which buildings stand on the edge of the sidewalk and house more than one shop or office, each with its own storefront and entrance), and mid-twentieth-century Moderne edifices. Several residential properties on Hillsborough Street have been converted to use as commercial buildings. Historic churches in the district follow the Gothic Revival style, while newer churches are Colonial Revival or Modernist in expression.

The numerous historic apartment buildings were constructed to house students and the city's growing population in the 1920s until just after World War II. The forms and styles vary, but they generally followed the tastes of the period in which they were constructed. For example, apartments from the 1920s often employed the same Craftsman style or



period revival treatments, including decorative motifs, fenestration, and roof shapes, seen on individual houses from the same time. Similarly, post-World War II apartment buildings were usually in the Minimal Traditional style, like their single-family counterparts.

Besides the churches, the only significant non-residential buildings within the district not on or immediately adjacent to Hillsborough Street are the Raleigh Little Theatre and Fred A. Olds School. The original section of the Little Theatre was designed by William H. Dietrich and Thaddeus Hurd and stands in the rose garden between Pogue and Gardner streets. The two boxy, original sections of the brick building house the auditorium and the stage and fly gallery. Additions created a ticket office and classroom space. Fred A. Olds School is a two-story, Classical Revival, brick building with a flat stone cornice, tetra-style portico with limestone pilasters, and modillions.

### Historical Background

The West Raleigh Historic District encompasses several neighborhoods platted in the first half of the twentieth century. These neighborhoods developed in stages in the next few decades, and were almost fully built out by 1956. Unlike other suburban developments in the city such as Cameron Park, Boylan Heights, and the neighborhoods around Five Points, all of which grew up along the streetcar line, the West Raleigh neighborhoods developed in large part because of the rise in the popularity of the automobile in the early part of the century. While the streetcar line ended just west of Horne Street and along the south side of the eastern part of the district, the automobile allowed residents to build houses farther west in an area considered rural by most Raleigh citizens in the early twentieth century.

In 1915, W.C. Riddick and Carroll L. Mann, engineering professors at State College, surveyed and platted the first development: Fair-Ground Heights was located northeast of the fifty-five-acre state fairgrounds, which occupied a parcel at the present site of Raleigh Little Theatre. Additional subdivisions were platted beginning in the mid-1910s including Bedford Heights, Harris-Chamberlain, Bagwell, College Crest, and Blue Moon Ridge. In the 1920s, Carroll Mann platted Wilmont, advertised as “Raleigh’s newest and most modern subdivision development for the Ideal home,” and Fairmont at the site of the state fairgrounds, which had relocated to its present site west of Blue Ridge Road in 1926. These subdivisions and the extensions that were made to them developed slowly at first, but by the post-World War II period, a building boom was underway.

The district owes much of its growth to the North Carolina College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, which was established in 1887 and became North Carolina State University in 1965. State College professors set the first subdivisions in motion, and other faculty and staff built and occupied houses here, while students rented dwellings and apartments throughout the neighborhood. Businesses and churches in the district have enjoyed a close relationship with the school, its students, and faculty.



### Evaluation

The West Raleigh Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development. The district comprises a well-preserved collection of domestic, institutional, commercial, and industrial architecture from the period when Raleigh developed as the state's hub of government and the home for several institutes of higher learning. The district also represents the early growth of the city's residential areas beyond the extent of the streetcar line, thanks to the growing popularity of the automobile.

The West Raleigh Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture. The dwellings, small outbuildings, commercial buildings, light industrial buildings, churches, and school in the West Raleigh Historic District represent the architectural styles and forms that occurred in Raleigh and throughout Piedmont North Carolina from the late nineteenth century to the post-World War II period.

The district is not eligible under Criterion B for association with the lives of important people. It is not eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield important information in our history or prehistory.

Two properties **individually listed in the National Register** stand in the district: the **North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station Cottage (2001)** at 2714 Vanderbilt Street and the **G. Milton Small and Associates Office Building (1994)** at 105 Brooks Avenue. The Experiment Station Cottage is eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture and Architecture. The 1966 Small Office Building, a Modernist glass and steel building raised above a lower parking area, was designed by G. Milton Small to house his architectural firm, which was the "foremost advocate in the Raleigh area of the Miesian school of architectural design."<sup>18</sup> The building stands just north of bustling Hillsborough Street. It is of exceptional significance under Criterion C for Architecture.

Three properties in the West Raleigh Historic District have been designated as **Local Landmarks** by the City of Raleigh: the **Raleigh Nehi Bottling Company** building at 3210 Hillsborough Street; **Raleigh Little Theatre/Amphitheatre/Rose Gardner** at Pogue and Gardner Streets; and the **G. Milton Small and Associates Office Building** at 105 Brooks Avenue.

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<sup>18</sup> David Black, "Early Modern Architecture in Raleigh Associated with the Faculty of the North Carolina State University School of Design, Raleigh, North Carolina," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1994, p. E-32.





Figure 2. West Raleigh Historic District Boundary (N↑)



Jones House, 3414 Hillsborough Street, contributing building in the West Raleigh Historic District





Wilmont Apartments, 3200 Hillsborough Street, contributing building in the West Raleigh Historic District



Hillsborough Street commercial buildings in the West Raleigh Historic District



## 21. Cameron Park Historic District (1985)

### Location

Cameron Park Historic District comprises an area west of downtown Raleigh that is roughly bounded by Oberlin Road and Hillsborough, Park, and St. Mary's Streets. Needham Broughton High School on Peace Street is also included in the district; its campus lies adjacent to the northeast corner of the residential neighborhood.

### Description

Rectangular and curvilinear grids fill the areas between parkland ravines that cut through the gentle slopes of Cameron Park. Streets are narrow but lined with sidewalks. Building setbacks are relatively uniform and close to the street, where topography allows. A mature tree canopy and the parks interspersed throughout the neighborhood create a lush natural environment.

The architecture of Cameron Park is typical of Raleigh's earliest twentieth-century suburbs, with a few additional popular domestic styles added to the mix. Late Queen Anne and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival houses predominate, with some Tudor Revival houses and Mission/Spanish-influenced houses also in evidence. Other differences that make Cameron Park distinctive among Raleigh neighborhoods include developmental intent and timing. Developers aimed to reach the more affluent residents of Raleigh, and the houses reflect that aim in their size and detailing and in the greater variety of popular architectural styles. A section of the neighborhood did not develop until the late 1920s, creating a pocket of slightly later housing characterized by the more modest Craftsman style. Finally, the Jacobethan/Tudor Revival style of the Wiley School and the Romanesque Revival architecture of Needham Broughton High School bring dramatic new elements to the neighborhood.

### Historical Background

Cameron Park, which comprises land purchased in 1910 and sold by the Parker-Hunter Realty Company, was the third major, early-twentieth century neighborhood developed in Raleigh to house its burgeoning white middle class. Unlike its two slightly earlier counterparts, Glenwood and Boylan Heights, Cameron Park attracted strictly upper-middle class home buyers. Parker and Hunter achieved this through an aggressive marketing campaign that appealed to the aspirations of the rising upper-middle class whites and through restrictive covenants that barred non-whites from living in the neighborhood as homeowners or tenants. Deed restrictions also mandated the minimum cost of a house, and the Cameron Park minimums exceeded those in Glenwood or Boylan Heights.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Marilyn Dutton and Charlotte V. Brown, "Cameron Park Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1985.

### Evaluation

Cameron Park Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development, reflecting the growth of industrialization and urbanization in Raleigh.

Cameron Park Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for association with Carey N. Hunter and V. O. Parker of the Parker-Hunter Realty Company. Hunter and Parker were representative leaders of the New South and were important figures in the history of Raleigh and North Carolina.

Cameron Park Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The neighborhood is representative example of suburban popular architecture from the first decades of the twentieth century.

Cameron Park Historic District is not eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory.

The **Z. M. Caveness House** at 1804 Hillsborough Street has been designated a **Local Landmark** by the City of Raleigh. The Caveness House is within the bounds of the Cameron Park Historic District and is adjacent to the APE for the Hillsborough Street project.



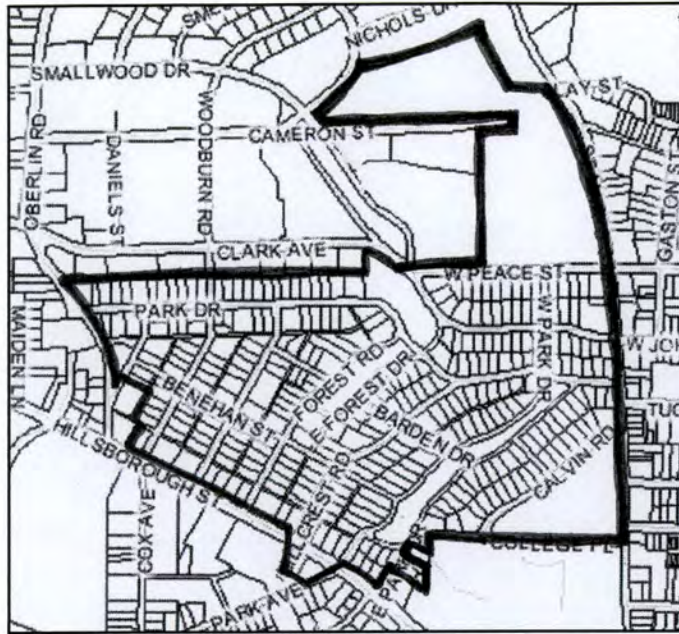


Figure 3. Cameron Park Historic District Boundary (N↑)



Streetscape in Cameron Park Historic District





Streetscape in Cameron Park Historic District



Z.M. Caveness House in the Cameron Park Historic District





Needham Broughton High School in the Cameron Park Historic District

#### 24. Carousel at Pullen Park (1976)

*While the Carousel at Pullen Park is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the north end of the park was also intensively surveyed and evaluated under this Phase II study. The evaluation of the north part of the park is included in the discussion of the North Carolina State College Historic District, which begins on page 36.*

##### Location

The Carousel stands in the southern part of Pullen Park, near the entrance and parking area off Ashe Avenue. Pullen Park, which occupies a large tract in Raleigh, is generally bounded by Hillsborough Street on the north, Cox and Ashe Avenues on the east, Western Boulevard on the south, and Pullen Road on the west.

##### Description

The Carousel's two chariots and accompanying menagerie—consisting of horses interspersed with a few giraffes, pigs, rabbits, ostriches, cats, and a lion, tiger, goat and a reindeer—are arranged in three concentric circles on a rotating wood platform. The hand-carved animals on the outer ring remain stationary; those on the inner circles are “jumpers.” Wood and mirrored panels surrounded by carved frames decorate the canopy, and a Wurlitzer band organ is installed at the center. The Carousel is housed in a wood pavilion built before the 1920 move from Bloomsbury Park. The shelter is a sixteen-sided structure framed by wood posts that rise from low brick wall. The two-part roof consists of a circular shed and an eight-sided monitor with a low-pitched conical roof. Window openings are plentiful and have screens rather than glazed sash.

##### Historical Background

The Carousel was built around 1905 by Gustav A. Dentzel's Pennsylvania Carousel Company and appears to be the work of the company's master carver Salvatore Cernigliaro. Dentzel, a German-born cabinet maker and descendent of carousel builders, arrived in Pennsylvania in 1860. After building a successful and well-received test model, Dentzel began manufacturing steam- and horse-powered merry-go-rounds and eventually became “America's pioneer carousel-maker.” Dentzel had established a shop in Germantown, Pennsylvania, by 1903 and built elaborately decorated rides with three and four animals abreast. The factory remained in operation until 1928. Master carver Salvatore Cernigliaro worked for Dentzel between 1903 and 1909, after immigrating to the United States from Italy. Cernigliaro's work is characterized by his rejection of preset patterns in favor of elaborate original designs.<sup>20</sup>

Little else is known about the origin of the carousel, but it was first installed in Raleigh at Bloomsbury Park, an amusement and nature park operated by the Carolina Power and Light Company (CP&L) and situated at the end of the electric trolley line in the Bloomsbury neighborhood. The ulterior motive for the park was to encourage use of the streetcar line and electric power, but CP&L heavily promoted the “pleasure-giving diversions” of the park. The park was a popular destination for several years, until improvements at Pullen Park lured recreationists away with its swimming pool. Pullen

<sup>20</sup> “Carousel, Pullen Park,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1976.



Park also had a carousel at the time. As the popularity of Bloomsbury Park faded, the city's Board of Commissioners decided in 1920 to purchase the Dentzel Carousel to replace the "the antiquated merry-go-round" at Pullen Park with Bloomsbury Park's "merry-go-round and building to cover." The Dentzel Carousel reopened at Pullen Park on Easter Monday in 1921. It was restored in 1982 and remains in use.<sup>21</sup>

### Evaluation

The Carousel is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Recreation. The Carousel has been a popular attraction at both Bloomsbury and Pullen Parks in Raleigh for over ninety years, and it remains in use today.

The Carousel is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the areas of Art and Architecture. The National Register of Historic Places Nomination speculated in 1976 that it was "among the finest intact examples in the nation" of Dentzel's and Cernigliaro's work.

The Carousel is not eligible under Criterion B for its association with persons important in our history or under Criterion D for its potential to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory.

The Carousel has also been designated a **Local Landmark** by the City of Raleigh.

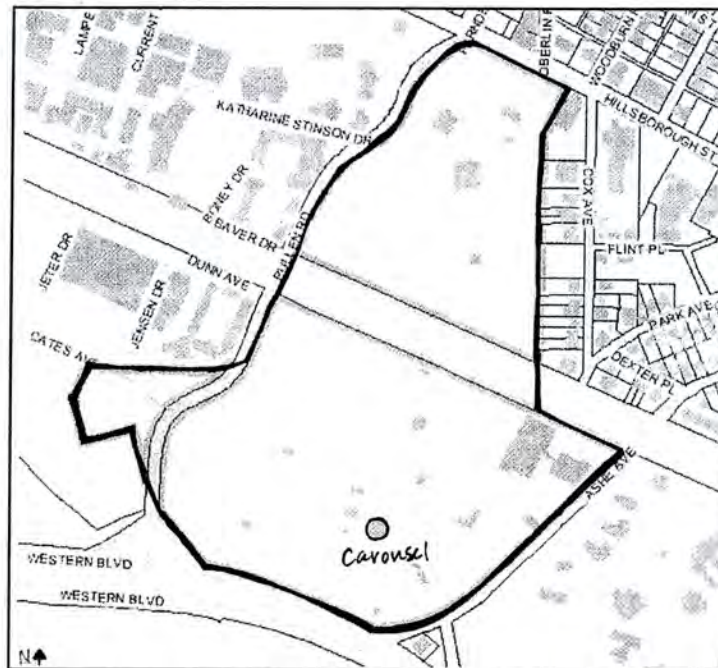


Figure 4. Map of Pullen Park showing park boundary and location of Carousel

<sup>21</sup> Ibid; CP&L advertisement quoted in Carousel Nomination; quotations from the Raleigh Board of Commissioners Minutes of September 29, 1920, are drawn from "History of Pullen Park," a chronology of compiled by Elizabeth Reid Murray in 1987 and published on the City of Raleigh website at <http://raleigh-nc.org/pullen/history.htm> (accessed April 16, 2004).

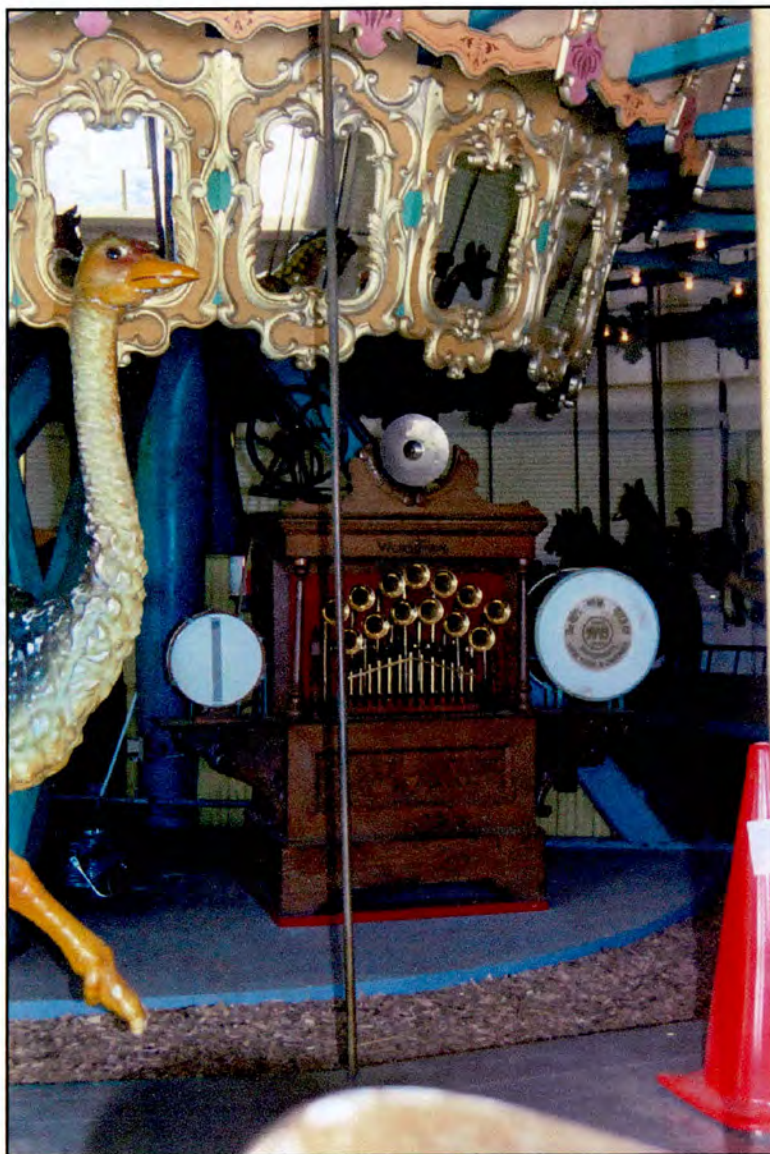


Carousel shelter at Pullen Park



Carousel animals





Wurlitzer band organ

***Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places***

25. North Carolina State University Historic District

*A district comprising buildings at the central and north campuses of North Carolina State University was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 2000, in conjunction with a Phase II study of the Triangle Transit Authority Regional Rail Project. However, boundaries were not determined in the area outside of that project's APE, which centered on the railroad tracks south of Hillsborough Street. Because of this, and due to the number of 1950s buildings that have reached fifty years of age in the past four years, buildings at North Carolina State University that stand along Hillsborough Street and in the vicinity of this project's APE were selected for further evaluation in this report. An analysis of those properties are included in the North Carolina State College Historic District entry under the section of this report entitled "Properties Evaluated and Determined Eligible for the National Register," beginning on page 36.*



## ***Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List***

### 1. Meredith College Quadrangle

#### Location

Meredith College is set back from Hillsborough Street on two parcels of land totaling 225 acres. The larger parcel is a block bounded by Wade Avenue, Faircloth Street, Hillsborough Street, and the Raleigh Beltline (I-440). A smaller parcel lies north of Wade Avenue. The six buildings that compose the Meredith College Quadrangle stand nearly at the center of the larger parcel. The project area just touches the southeast corner of that parcel (see Figure 6), but all buildings on the campus are far removed from that corner of the parcel, which is not part of the Study-Listed district. *Because of the physical distance of the buildings and designed landscapes from the project area, Meredith College was not required to be intensively surveyed and evaluated under this report.*

#### Description

The 1926 Neoclassical Collegiate quadrangle of red brick buildings at Meredith is laid out behind the Administration Building, which forms the south side of the quad; two residence halls form both the east and west sides of the quad; and the Belk Dining Hall completes the quad on the north side. Arcaded walkways link the buildings.

Surrounding the quadrangle, but in keeping with the layout and original appearance of those buildings, are additional dormitory, classroom, and other buildings dating from the 1940s through the present.

#### Historical Background

Meredith College was founded as the Baptist Female Seminary in 1899 and housed in a Queen Anne-style building on Blount Street near downtown Raleigh. After a quarter-century at that location, the college—renamed in its first decade—moved to its new campus west of town, beyond the rapidly developing automobile suburbs of west Raleigh. The architectural firm Wilson & Berryman (of Columbia, South Carolina, and Wilson, North Carolina) designed the Neoclassical-Collegiate-style buildings that form the 1926 quadrangle at Meredith College.<sup>22</sup>

The college campus continued to grow in the years after World War II, particularly in the 1960s, when seven buildings were added, including the modernist Campbell Library in 1969. New buildings continued the quadrangle arrangement while preserving the original quadrangle at the center of campus.

#### Evaluation

The Meredith College Quadrangle is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a reflection of the growth and development of Meredith College. It is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for

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<sup>22</sup> Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 128.

Architecture as the best example in Raleigh of the Neoclassical Collegiate style of the 1920s.

The Meredith College Quadrangle is not eligible under Criterion B for its association with persons important in our history or under Criterion D for its potential to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory.

Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary of the Meredith College Quadrangle includes the buildings themselves and the rectangle of open space defined by their placement. This includes all properties that constitute the quadrangle.

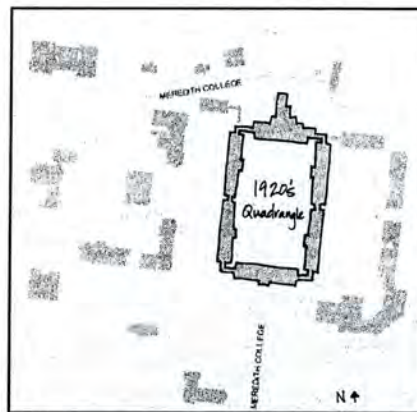


Figure 5. Meredith College, Quadrangle Site Plan



Figure 6. Meredith College (parcels bounded by dark line; quad outlined; project area shown hatched)





Meredith College Quadrangle, Johnson Hall facade (south elevation)



Meredith College Quadrangle, Vann Residence Hall





Meredith College Quadrangle, looking toward northeast corner



Meredith College Quadrangle, looking toward southwest corner



## ***Properties Evaluated and Determined Eligible for the National Register***

### 25. North Carolina State College Historic District

#### Location

The North Carolina State College Historic District lies south of Hillsborough Street and includes the Chancellor's Residence (#23), the north section of Pullen Park (#24) (which lies east of Pullen Road), and much of North Carolina State University's North Campus (#25) (which lies west of Pullen Road). Portions NCSU's Central Campus (which lies adjacent to North Campus below the railroad tracks) may also be eligible for inclusion in the district; they are too far from the project area, however, to be evaluated under the scope of this project.

The rear lot lines of properties fronting Cox Street form the historic district's east boundary. From there, the district stretches west across the northern part of Pullen Park and the east end of North Campus to an irregular west boundary that includes Patterson Hall, Williams Hall, and the Bureau of Mines Buildings. Hillsborough Street forms the north edge of the district. The district may extend south beyond the rail line to an irregular border that does not reach Western Boulevard; however, boundaries were only delineated in areas close to the APE for this Phase II report.

#### Description

Ornamental brick walls at Pullen Road's intersection with Hillsborough Street mark an entrance that provides vehicular and formal pedestrian access to both the college campus and Pullen Park. The north part of the park lies east of Pullen Road and north of the railroad tracks. This section contains a variety of historic features dating from the late-nineteenth century through the first third of the twentieth century, including the Chancellor's Residence built for State College in 1930. Other historic features include cedar-lined paths and landscape elements, pedestrian and vehicular circulation patterns, recreational fields, and the North Carolina National Guard Armory. West of Pullen Road, overlooking the park, stand some of the first buildings erected for the land-grant college known first as North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. These early buildings display Romanesque and Classical designs: Holladay Hall (1889, by Baltimore architect Charles Carson); Tompkins Hall (1901, burned and rebuilt by 1914 in typical mill format, by D.A. Tompkins, a Charlotte textile mill architect and promoter); and Primrose Hall (1896, erected as the original horticulture building) are some examples. According to Bishir and Southern's architectural guidebook to the Piedmont, the 1911 building (1909, 1911 by H.P.S. Keller) is the "most distinctive" of the "robust free classical style" campus buildings done in brick by early twentieth century local architects; others on campus are Watauga, Winston, and Leazar Halls.

Hobart Upjohn introduced conventional Classicism to campus with several buildings erected in the 1920s. Brooks Hall, a high-profile example, is a 1927 Georgian Revival design in red brick with a central dome and stone portico. Upjohn also designed several 1920s dormitory buildings and classroom buildings, as well as shop buildings, the 1928 brick gateway, and the 1930 Chancellor's Residence. Upjohn's 1920s buildings fill areas

west and south of Holladay Hall and are arranged in groups that form familiar collegiate quadrangles between the buildings. The quadrangle formed by Holladay, Peele, Leazar, and Watauga Halls remains, as does the large Court of North Carolina defined by Page, Tomkins, and Winston Halls and the 1911 Building; noncontributing buildings have also been built along this quadrangle, but the architects for these buildings created respectful designs compatible with the space created by the earlier campus buildings.

Outside the quadrangles, special-use or memorial structures were erected, including Riddick Stadium (only partially extant) and Memorial Tower. An icon of the university, the bell tower (1921-26; 35-37 by William H. Deacy, of W.W. Leland Studios in New York) stands near the ornamental entry walls near the northeast corner of the campus.

For classroom and laboratory buildings, however, quadrangle groupings continued through the 1950s even as the architectural style of the buildings became more minimal and Modernist. Modernist design is evident in construction from the mid-twentieth-century decades in major additions to existing buildings (like the George Matsumoto and F. Carter Williams addition to Brooks Hall, #L in inventory in Appendix C) and in new structures like Harrelson Hall (1961; Edward W. Waugh, Holloway & Reeves, #OO).<sup>23</sup>

A complete inventory of the North Carolina State College Historic District (including photographs, keyed to a site plan, and descriptions of individual resources) can be found in Appendix C.

#### Historical Background

In 1887, Stanhope Pullen donated land south of Hillsborough Street for both a public park and for the recently authorized land-grant college. Both park and college campus were put into use almost immediately.<sup>24</sup>

Pullen's gift was timely, since the state legislature had recently approved a bill to establish a college with a focus on agriculture and mechanic arts (later called engineering). The goal was to offer North Carolinians a practical and industrial education, although not to the exclusion of classical education. Accordingly, the college's early emphasis was on agriculture, textile manufacture, and engineering; some buildings in the historic district express icons of these disciplines in low-relief ornamental detailing (see #II, MM, NN on map and in inventory in Appendix C).<sup>25</sup>

The late-nineteenth-century campus was small and largely oriented to the northeast (#J, K, T), looking across Pullen Road to the city park developing there. Stanhope Pullen was actively involved in developing the park until his sudden death in 1895. Although the park was less than a decade old and still outside the city limits, residents deeply mourned the loss of this benefactor, reflecting the affection they already felt for the place. At the time of Pullen's death, the park contained a swimming pool, reservoir pond and fountain,

<sup>23</sup> Bishir and Southern, 127-128.

<sup>24</sup> Murray, "History of Pullen Park," 2.

<sup>25</sup> Murray Scott Downs and Burton F. Beers, *North Carolina State University: A Pictorial History* (Raleigh: North Carolina State University Alumni Association, 1986), 14.



and probably the cedar-lined landscape features still visible in the north end of the park (#D).<sup>26</sup>

Another amenity that dates to the earliest years of the park is Red Diamond (#E), a clearing encircled by the cedar-lined trail that looped through the north end of the park. Red Diamond served as the first athletic fields for the college, which had no athletic facilities of its own for nearly two decades until Riddick Field (extant portions are #V and W) was created on campus in 1906. Even after Riddick Field was in use, college boys continued using Pullen Park and Red Diamond. One early resident of Cameron Park (#21) remembered college students running the younger local school boys off Red Diamond when classes at State were finished for the day. President Winston, frustrated with the Class of 1910's hazing of the freshmen Class of 1911, suggested that the sophomores instead challenge the freshmen to a class fight. The fight took place on Red Diamond and, as Winston hoped, ended the practice of hazing.<sup>27</sup>

The strong connection between State College students and the north end of Pullen Park continued even as campus developed. Memorial gates (#H) installed in 1928 to honor Stanhope Pullen provided a formal entry to both park and campus, without any distinction between the two. By the 1930s, a gymnasium built south of the rail line had joined Riddick Field and grassy quadrangles (#R, Y) with tree-lined paths spread across the campus, but the park still figured largely in the recreational lives of students. An unidentified writer, published in the April 1930 issue of the college's alumni newsletter, recorded that while students

walk or drive along the pleasant road of Pullen Park and enjoy its sunny southern slopes...they somehow little realize that after all the chief beneficiary in that generous gift to the city by Mr. Pullen more than forty years ago was the college students, generation after generation.<sup>28</sup>

That same year, the college built a permanent house (#A) for its president, locating it east of the memorial gates into Pullen Park, on the far side of the park from campus.

The President's House (soon to become the Chancellor's House, thanks to the 1931 consolidation of the campuses at Chapel Hill, Greensboro, and Raleigh under a single administration) capped a building campaign that President Brooks, the college's fifth president, had begun in the 1920s. Hobart Upjohn designed several dormitories and large classroom buildings (#A, H, L, M, N, O, S, BB, CC, GG, and NN), and the campus grew

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<sup>26</sup> J.D. Paulson, "North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering Bird's-Eye View," printed on the inside front cover and first recto of David A. Lockmiller, *History of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering* (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1939); Murray, 2-7.

<sup>27</sup> Downs and Beers, 2, 49; Susan Little, interview with the author, June 10, 2004 (recollections of the Cameron Park resident are second-hand, from an interview Little & Little conducted during their research for the 2001 Pullen Park Master Plan); Lockmiller, 84-85.

<sup>28</sup> *N.C. State Alumni News* 2 (April 1930): 186.

to the west and the south. The classical revival architecture of the Hobart buildings and their layout in traditional quadrangles contributed stature to the the growing college. In the meantime, the curriculum developed as well, with disciplines becoming more specialized and professional. Growing enrollment also demanded changes to the campus, such as at the 1901 textile building Tomkins Hall, designed by and named for D. A. Tomkins, which was expanded with a major addition on the east end by Upjohn in 1924 (part of #Z).<sup>29</sup>

The Depression slowed the building boom temporarily. In 1939 and 1940, several WPA projects were completed on campus, resulting in five new dormitories south of the railroad tracks, two new classroom buildings (including Withers Hall in 1939, #HH), a dairy plant, and some building remodeling and grading projects. During the war, enrollment fell, but the new dormitories housed servicemen who were brought to the campus for military training, such as the Navy Diesel Engineering Program housed in a new building designed by Ross Shumaker (#MM, now a wing of Broughton Hall). Open areas on campus and wooded areas in Pullen Park were also used for training.<sup>30</sup>

After the war, the GI Bill swelled the ranks of students once again, as technological achievements during wartime increased the value of research on campus. Women—first admitted in the 1920s—also attended classes at State College in record numbers after the war. Rows of Quonset huts and frame barracks filled the Court of North Carolina, a temporary fix until more buildings could be erected. Specialization on campus continued, as the School of Architecture and Landscape Design (quickly renamed the School of Design) splintered in 1946 from the School of Engineering and the School of Agriculture. The library moved into a new building in the early 1950s, vacating Brooks Hall (#L) for use by the new school. The School of Forestry was established in 1950, another outgrowth of the School of Agriculture, and was also housed in a new building, Kilgore Hall (outside the district on Hillsborough Street). In 1953, the nation's first nuclear reactor intended solely for teaching and research was installed, and the Burlington Nuclear Laboratory building (#KK), a Modernist design by G. Milton Small (then a part-time lecturer in the new School of Design), was erected around it.<sup>31</sup>

As Small's Burlington Nuclear Laboratory building shows, the establishment of the architecture program had a profound effect on the physical plant of the college, bringing a Modernist sensibility to a campus with a heavy emphasis on classical designs. Minimalist buildings with glass curtain walls (north wing of Brooks Hall, #L), experimental plans (Harrelson Hall, #OO), or concrete-frame construction (Mann Hall, #LL), stood out among the heavy masonry buildings rich with Corinthian columns, corner quoins, fluted pilasters, and low-relief detailing. Other post-war buildings retained the materials and massing of the 1920s Upjohn buildings but brought in streamlined elements rendered in concrete and steel (Williams Hall, #PP).

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<sup>29</sup> Downs and Beers, 34, 54, 56.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, 82, 92.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, 82, 94.



### Evaluation

The North Carolina State College Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Education for its prominent role in instructing students in agriculture, engineering, architecture, and textiles.

The district is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its collection of brick buildings dating from 1889 through 1961 that display the evolving collegiate architectural styles from that period, including progressive Modernist styles promoted by the faculty of the School of Design. Contributing buildings dating from 1955 through 1961 and designed by members of the School of Design faculty satisfy Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance as part of a consistent body of work representing the highest achievements of Modernist architecture in the state.

The district is not eligible under Criterion B for its association with persons important in our history or under Criterion D for its potential to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory.

### Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary for the North Carolina State College Historic District is drawn to include the greatest concentration of historic resources that retain integrity and relate to the campus's significance in the areas of education and architecture.

The boundary is shown on the USGS map at Figure 7 and on the site plan in Appendix C. It is, however, a partial boundary that does not include the full extent of the eligible historic district. Determining the entirety of the district was beyond the scope of this Phase II project, since portions of the eligible district are far outside of the APE. Buildings on NCSU's Central Campus (which lies adjacent to North Campus below the railroad tracks) may appropriately be part of the district, including properties less than fifty years old that meet the registration requirements laid out in the Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Early Modern Architecture in Raleigh Associated with the Faculty of the North Carolina State University School of Design, Raleigh, North Carolina" (David Black, 1994).

**Holladay Hall** and the **Memorial Bell Tower** have been designated as **Local Landmarks** by the City of Raleigh.



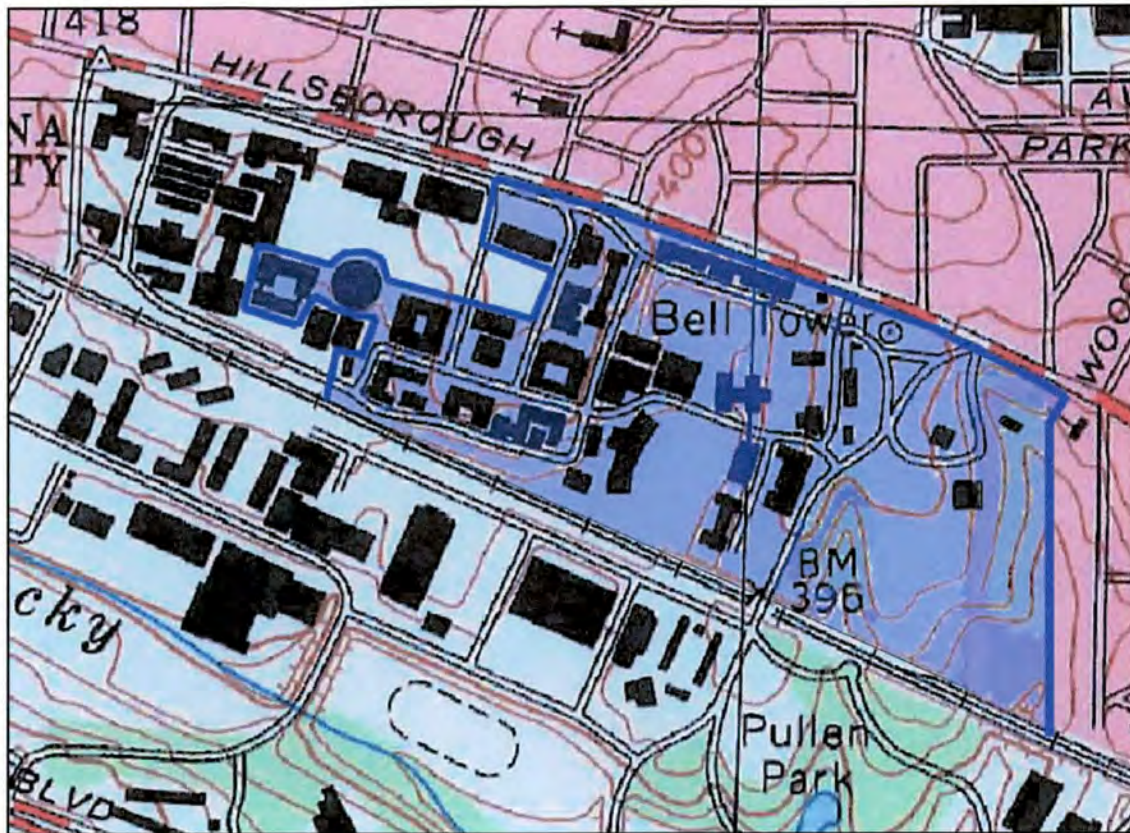


Figure 7. USGS Map with  
North Carolina State College Historic District boundaries

*All photographs of the North Carolina State College Historic District are in the complete illustrated inventory of North Carolina State College Historic District, located in Appendix C.*



***Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Eligible for the National Register***

None

***Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Worthy of Further Evaluation***

See Appendix B

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**Appendix A**

**Concurrence Form**



**CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Project Description: Hillsborough Street Reconstruction

On June 1, 2004, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the property identified as 1, 3-20, 22, 26-31 is considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)

Signed:

Mary Pope  
Representative, NCDOT

June 1, 2004  
Date

[Signature]  
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

6/1/04  
Date

[Signature]  
Representative, HPO

6/1/04  
Date

[Signature]  
State Historic Preservation Officer

6-1-04  
Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

**Appendix B**

**Area of Potential Effects and Survey Site Maps  
and  
Properties Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places  
and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation**



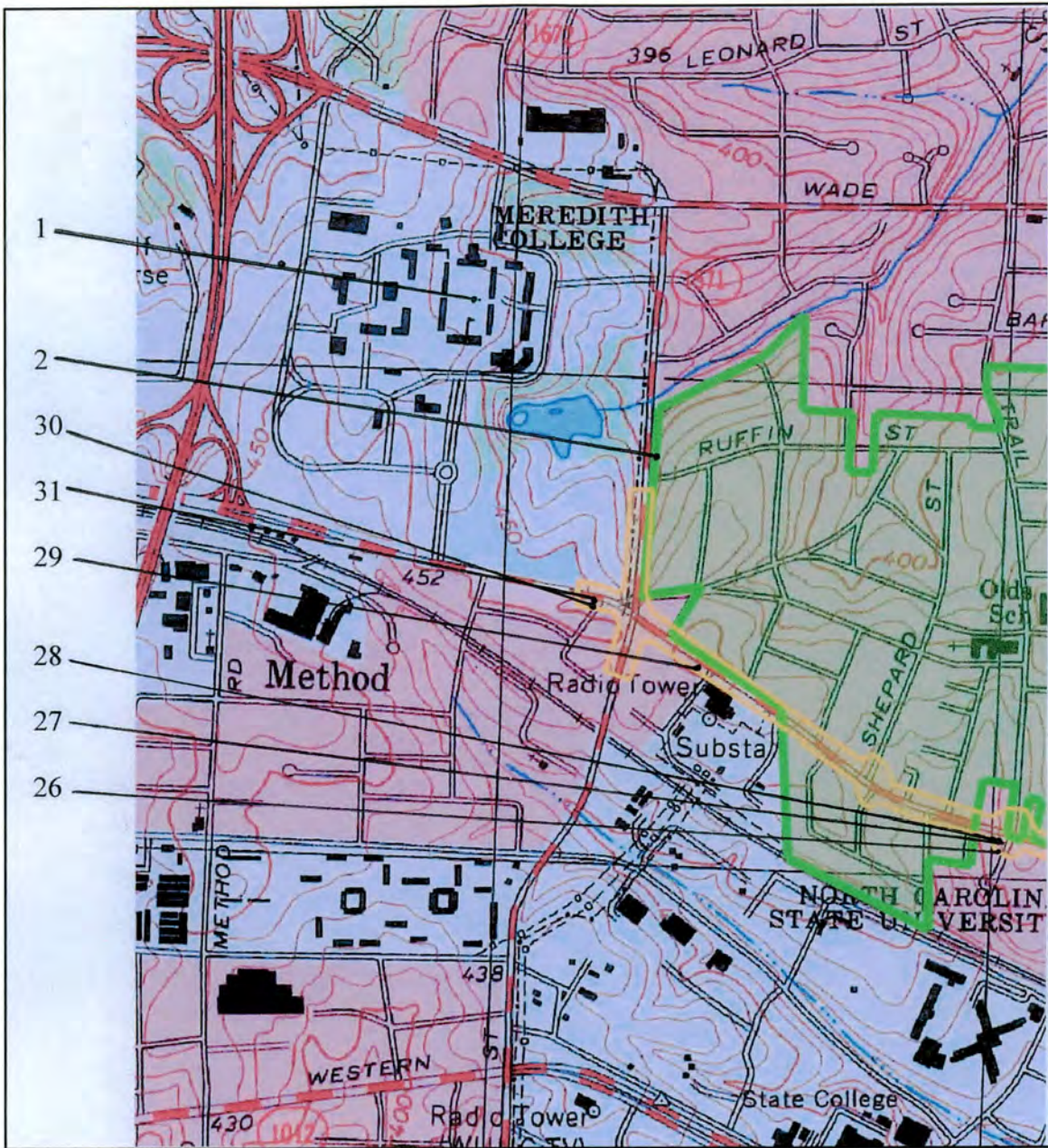


Figure 8.1. West Section of the Project APE (in gold) and Survey Map, Keyed to Inventory



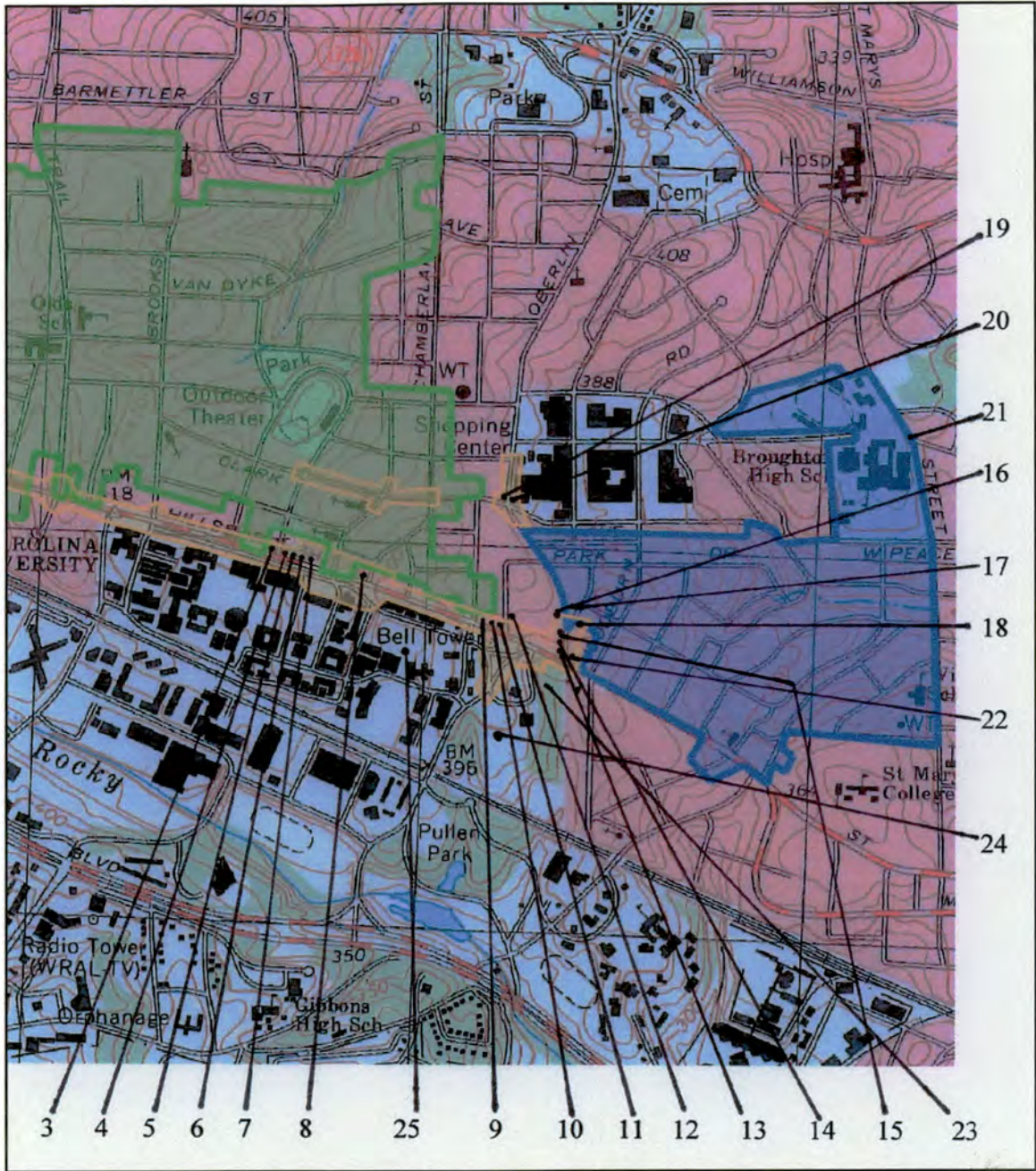
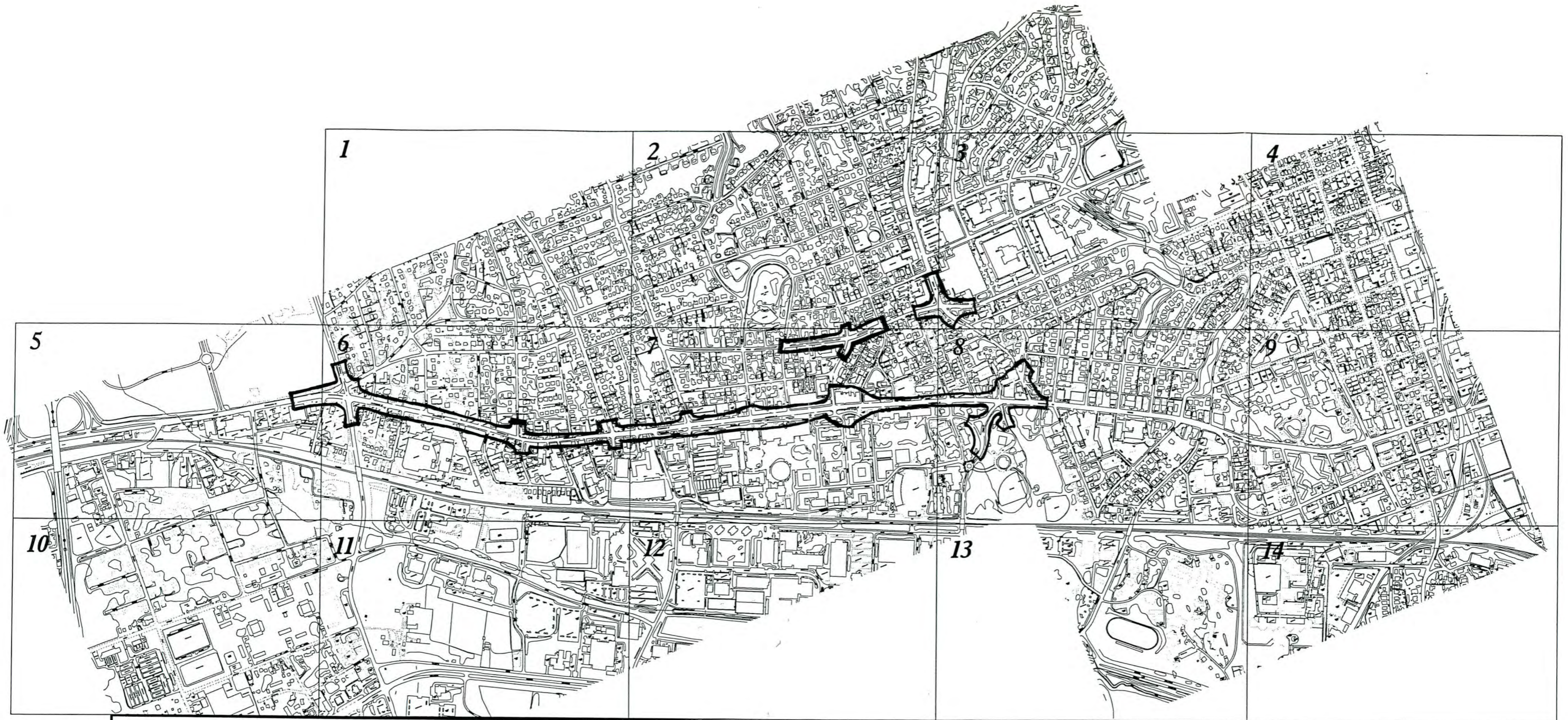


Figure 8.2. East Section of the Project APE (in gold) and Survey Map, Keyed to Inventory





**KEY FOR MAP SECTIONS ON FOLLOWING PAGES**

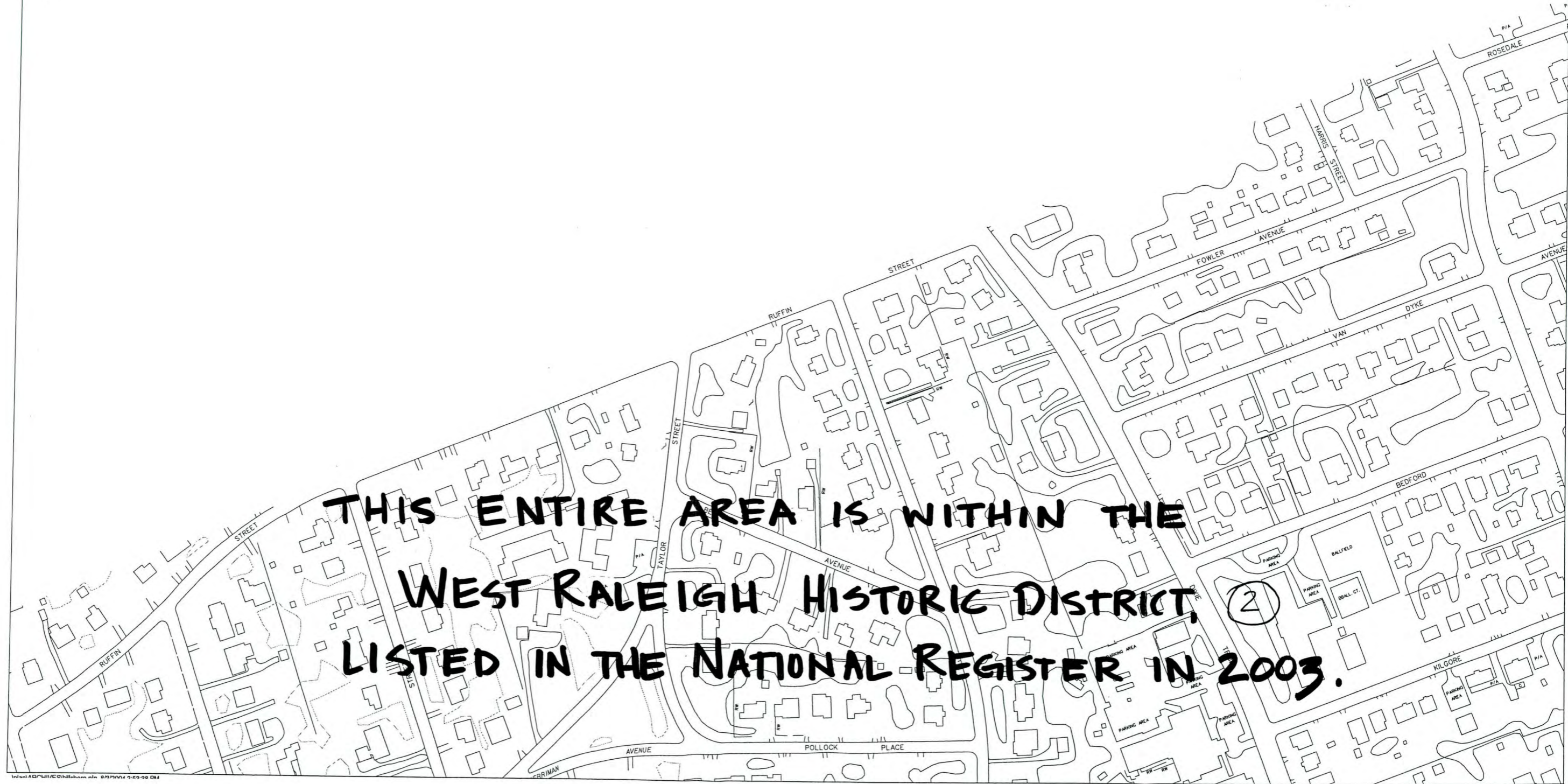
- Area of Potential Effects Boundary
- - - Historic District listed in the National Register of Historic Places
- · - Historic District listed on the State Study List
- • • Historic District evaluated and determined eligible under this Phase II study
- ① Inventory number from this Phase II study

Note: Map sections 10-14 as shown above are not included in this report because they are so far outside the project area. Map sections 1-9 follow this page.

**Figure 9.1. Project APE & Survey Map, in sections (following)**



**1**





2

**WEST RALEIGH  
HISTORIC DISTRICT ②**

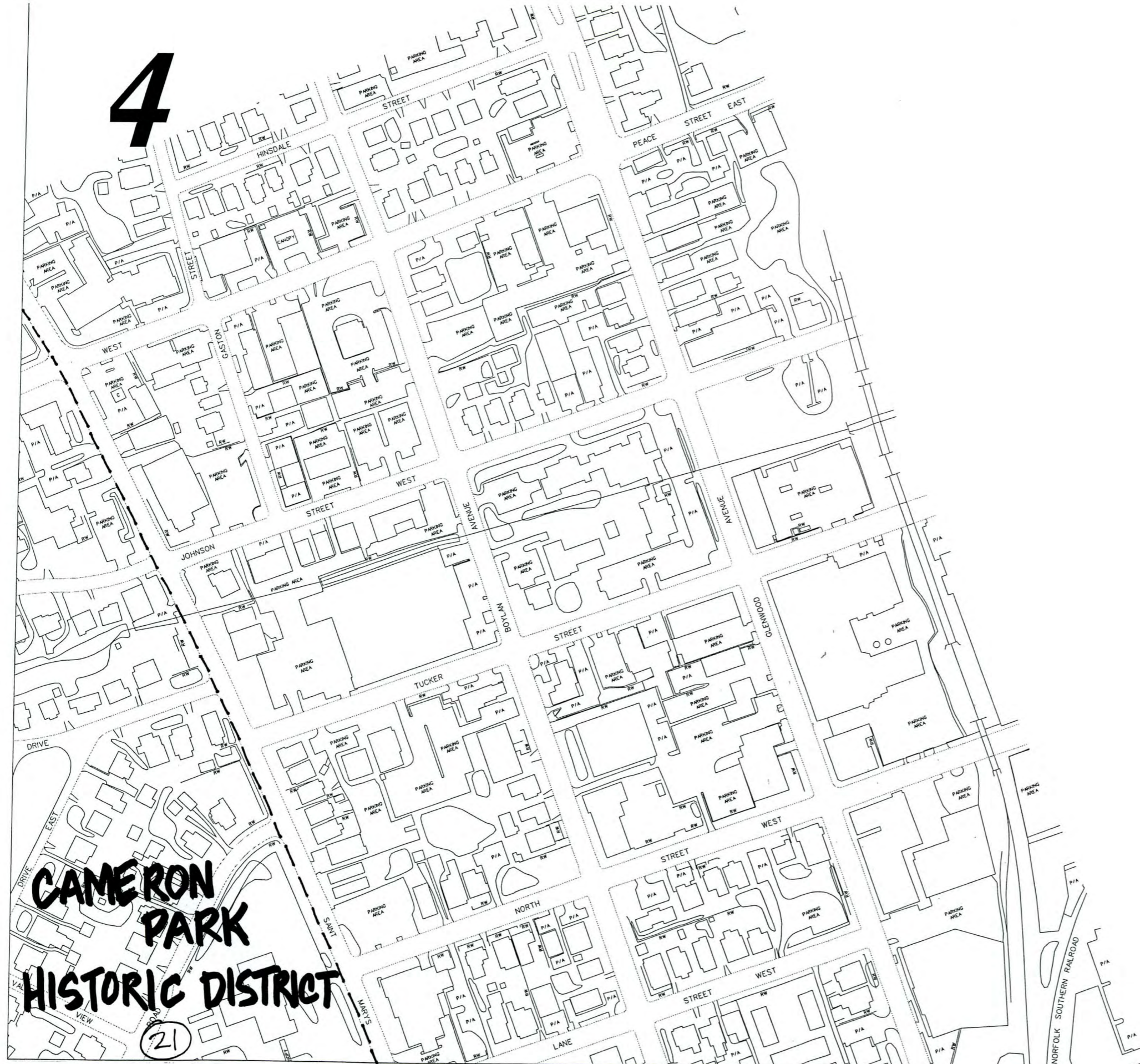








4



**CAMERON  
PARK  
HISTORIC DISTRICT**

(21)



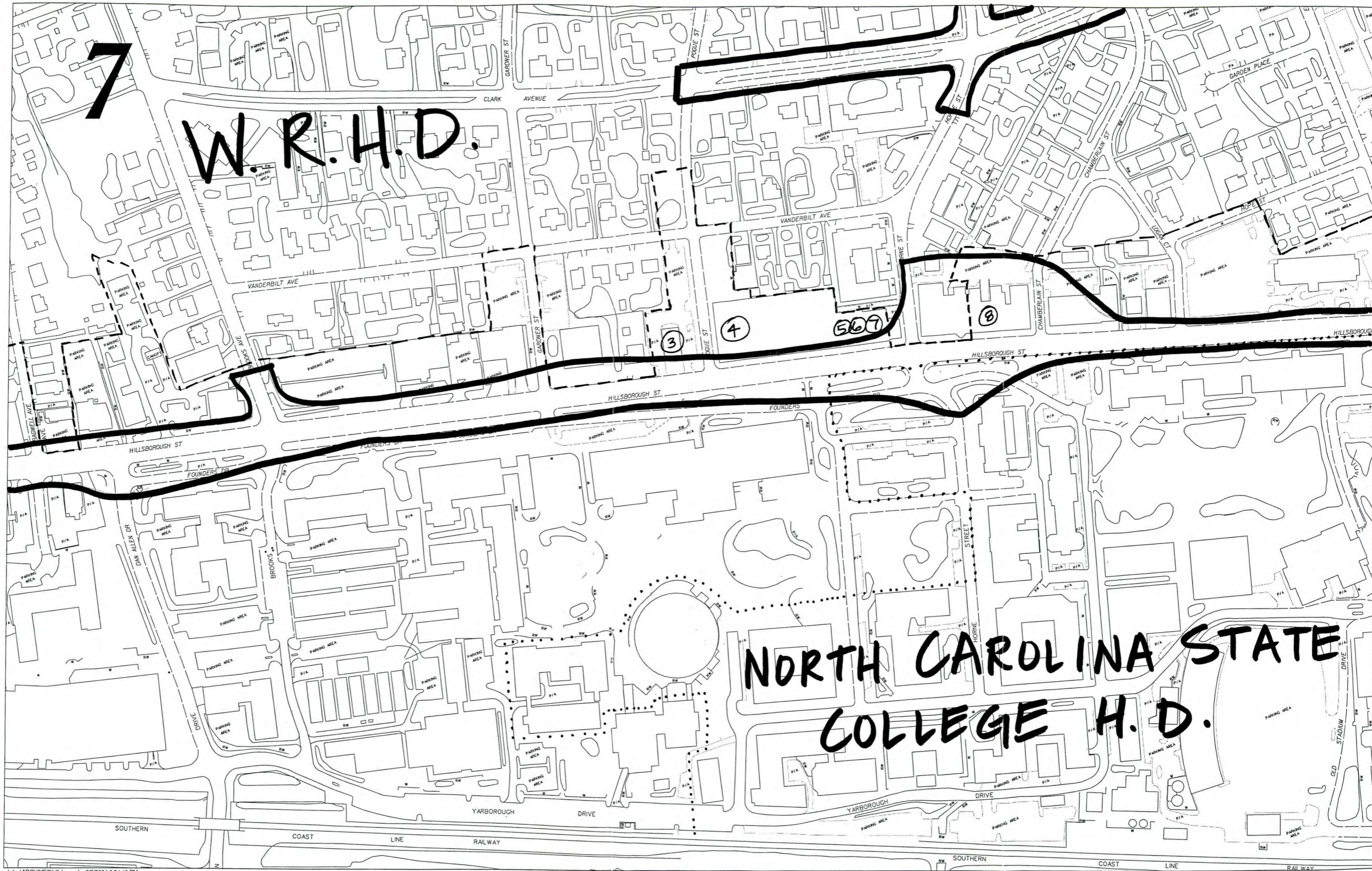
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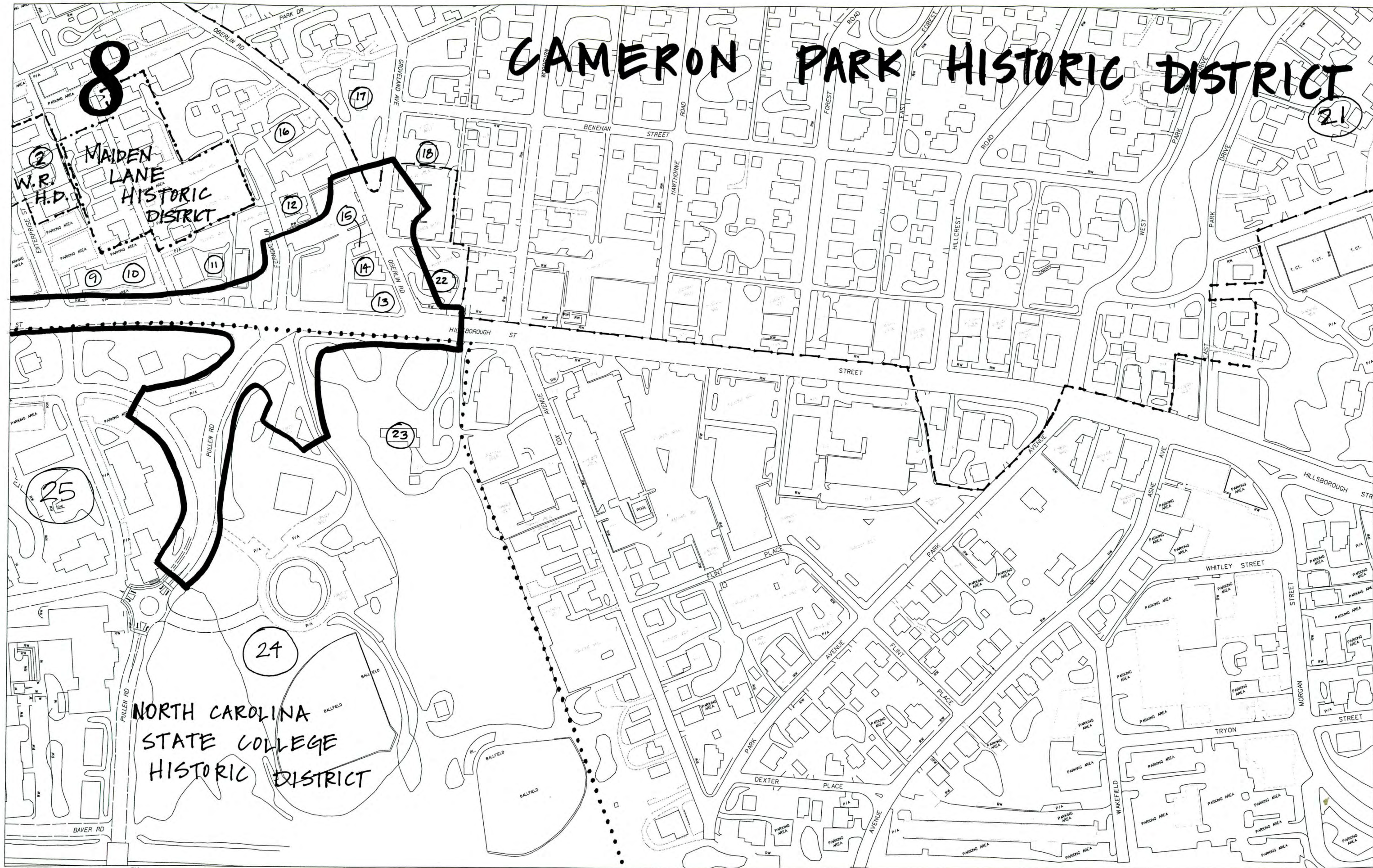








# CAMERON PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT









**PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF  
HISTORIC PLACES AND NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION**  
(Keyed to Survey Maps)

3.     **Wachovia Bank, 1955**  
       **2600 Hillsborough Street**  
       One-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival, brick building with wood-shingle roof, three pedimented dormers with diagonal siding, dentil cornice, and corbelled chimney at east end. Exterior walls are Flemish bond; weatherboards cover the gable ends. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
  
4.     **Commercial Building, 1940**  
       **2526 Hillsborough Street**  
       Two-story brick commercial building with corner entrance. Heavily altered with added bay windows, replacement windows in original openings, infilled window openings, and replacement doors. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
  
5.     **Commercial Building (Brothers Pizza), 1948**  
       **2508 Hillsborough Street**  
       One-story brick commercial building with soldier-course cornice and banding above two store fronts: one with aluminum-frame plate-glass window and aluminum door and the other with diagonal wood siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
  
6.     **Commercial Building (Two Guys Restaurant), 1948**  
       **2506 Hillsborough Street**  
       One-story, brick commercial building significantly altered with added stucco, quoins, molded cornice, replacement windows, and a wood-shake awning. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
  
7.     **Commercial Building (Shanghai Express), 1948**  
       **2502 Hillsborough Street**  
       Two-story brick and concrete-block commercial building altered with stucco applied to the façade; all windows and doors are replacements. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
  
8.     **Commercial Building (Frazier's), 1945**  
       **2406 Hillsborough Street**  
       Two-story, six-bay, commercial building recently remodeled with stucco pilasters mimicking original pilasters (only one original remains). Replacement windows. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.



- 9. Restaurant Building (Sadlack's Heroes), 1948**  
**2116 Hillsborough Street**  
One-story restaurant with added corrugated siding, new windows, and a hipped roof. Some original metal casement windows remain on the west elevation. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
- 10. Commercial Building (Bell Tower Mart and other stores), 1961**  
**2100 Hillsborough Street**  
Two-story brick commercial and office building with projecting one-story section on façade. Banks of windows framed with a slightly projecting concrete frame, with concrete panels between the banks of metal-frame windows. Metal coping along parapet. Not eligible due to age and lack of exceptional architectural and historical significance.
- 11. Commercial Building (Cream and Bean), 1955**  
**2010 Hillsborough Street**  
One-story brick building with common bonding and brick quoins, concrete coping along façade parapet, tile coping along side elevations. Central entrance has been altered and the windows are replacements. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
- 12. Riddick House, 1912**  
**8 Ferndell Street**  
Two-story, triple-A house with vinyl siding, vinyl shingles in the gable ends, vinyl replacement windows, and replacement shutters. The porch components, including turned posts, balustrade, spindlework frieze, and brackets, appear to be new materials. A two-story historic addition and a more recent one-story addition are attached to the rear elevation. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
- 13. College Court Apartment Building, ca. 1920**  
**1900-1908 Hillsborough Street**  
Two-story brick apartment and commercial building addressing the southeast corner of the intersection of Oberlin Road and Hillsborough Street. Unusual six-over-one Craftsman-style windows with iron balconies at the second story. The cornice contains molded modillions. The building's original storefronts along Hillsborough Street have been altered. Corner storefront has been opened to create corner entrance; transoms with small square lights remain. Original clay-tile roof replaced with metal roof; hip-roof dormers with vents have been added. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
- 14. Commercial and Apartment Building, 1952**  
**107 Oberlin Road**  
Two-story brick apartment and commercial building. Sawtooth façade creates angled storefronts sheltered with the balconies of the second floor apartments,



which also have angled facades following the sawtooth pattern. The balconies feature weatherboards with mitered corners and open roof rafters. Apartment windows are metal casements; the storefronts have aluminum-frame plate-glass windows. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.

15. **House, ca. 1920**  
**109 Oberlin Road**  
Two-story cross-gable house with vinyl siding and modern replacement windows. Not eligible due to age and lack of architectural and historical significance.
  
16. **Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation Building, 1961**  
**209 Oberlin Road**  
Single-story flat-roofed brick building with front and south-side entrances sheltered by projecting concrete post-and-lintel frame. Common-bond brick with recessed vertical channels at regular intervals. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
  
17. **House, ca. 1920**  
**201 Groveland Avenue**  
Two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival house with wide weatherboards and board-and-batten siding in the gable ends. Four-over-one and nine-over-one sash windows. Gabled stoop with board-and-batten siding in the gable end, square posts on brick piers, and lattice between the posts and pilasters. Two-story, gabled additions are attached to the south and west. Gable-front garage with paneled door and weatherboard siding stands at the rear of the property. Not individually eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance, but it is in the Cameron Park Historic District.
  
18. **Duplex, 1935**  
**126-128 Groveland Avenue**  
Two-story brick duplex with a hip roof, metal casement windows, and a projecting one-story gable wing on the façade housing the entrances. Not individually eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance, but it is in the Cameron Park Historic District.
  
19. **Office building, ca. 1957**  
**401 Oberlin Road**  
Two-story Modernist office building with long banks of recessed plate-glass windows, and a recessed entrance with chrome pillars. Concrete panels or stucco covers the exterior except at the south corner where the exterior is stone. Embodies Modernist characteristics of horizontal orientation and the use of glass, metal, smooth concrete, and naturalistic stone. Not eligible due to age and lack of exceptional architectural and historical significance.



20. **Gas station, ca. 1950**  
**2120 Clark Avenue**  
One-story brick-and-stone gas and service station with added awnings and canopy; modern-day pumps. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
22. **BB&T Bank, 1962 by F. Carter Williams**  
**1806 Hillsborough Street**  
Single-story side-gabled brick bank building with large plate-glass windows. Not eligible due to age and lack of exceptional architectural and historical significance.
26. **House, ca. 1909**  
**105 Friendly Drive**  
Two-story I-house with gable-end returns, brackets, aluminum siding and single-story addition at rear. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
27. **House (Milano's Pizza), ca. 1925**  
**3001 Hillsborough Street**  
One-story side-gabled bungalow with projecting front-gabled porch. Replacement windows and siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
28. **Commercial building, ca. 1925**  
**3005 Hillsborough Street**  
One-story commercial building with stepped parapet hiding front-gable roof; two storefronts with replacement windows and doors. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
29. **House, ca. 1932**  
**3413 Hillsborough Street**  
One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick Cape Cod with three front-gabled dormer windows; six-over-six double-hung windows; paneled door with four arched lights; pilasters at door surround. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.
30. **Commercial building/warehouse and garage, ca. 1941**  
**3707 Hillsborough Street**  
One-story brick commercial building/warehouse with storefront at street with plate-glass windows and projecting bay and stepped parapet at doorway; smaller industrial steel-sash windows along remaining length of east elevation. One-story three-bay brick garage with replacement doors faces side street. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.



**31. Commercial building, ca. 1950**

**3709 Hillsborough Street**

Large one-story brick building with tinted concrete banding and entrance trim; doorways set into projecting bays with Art Deco reeding and banding; plate-glass replacement windows at façade and elevations. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historical significance.





**3. Wachovia Bank, 2600 Hillsborough Street**



**4. Commercial Building, 2526 Hillsborough Street**





**5 & 6. Commercial Buildings, 2508 Hillsborough Street (left) and 2506 Hillsborough Street (right)**



**7. Commercial Building, 2502 Hillsborough Street**





8. Commercial Building, 2406 Hillsborough Street



9. Sadlack's Heroes, 2116 Hillsborough Street





**10. Commercial Building, 2100 Hillsborough Street**



**11. Commercial Building, 2010 Hillsborough Street**





**12. Reddick House, 8 Ferndell Street**



**13. College Court Apartment Building, 1900-1908 Hillsborough Street**





14. Commercial and Apartment Building, 107 Oberlin Road



15. House, 109 Oberlin Road





**16. Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation Building, 209 Oberlin Road**



**17. House, 201 Groveland Avenue**





**18. Duplex, 126-128 Groveland Avenue**



**19. Office building, 401 Oberlin Road**





**20. Gas station, 2120 Clark Avenue**



**22. BB&T Bank, 1806 Hillsborough Street**





26. House, 105 Friendly Drive



27. House, 3001 Hillsborough Street





**28. Commercial building, 3005 Hillsborough Street**



**29. House, 3413 Hillsborough Street**





**30. Commercial building/warehouse and garage, 3707 Hillsborough Street**



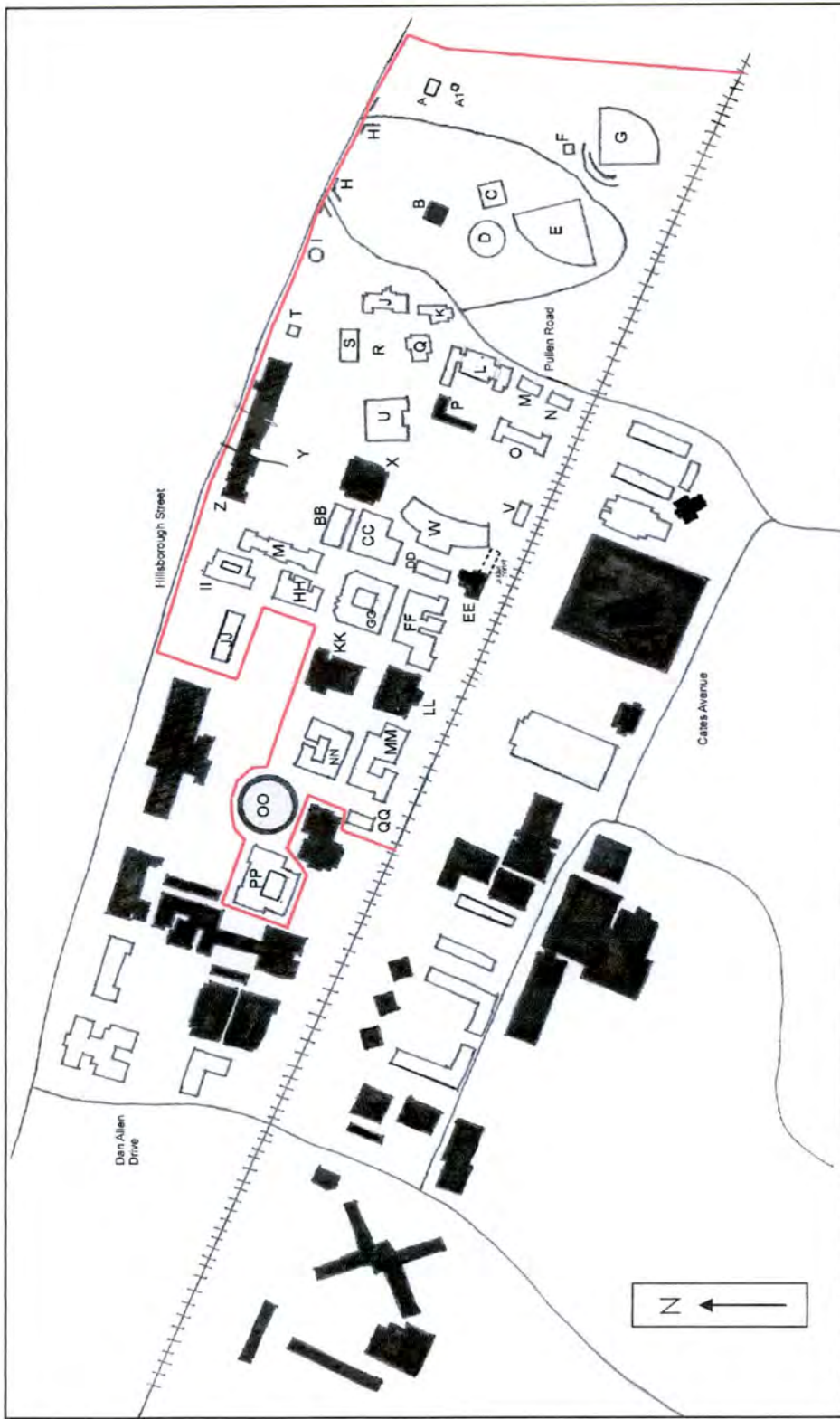
**31. Commercial building, 3709 Hillsborough Street**



**Appendix C**

**Inventory and Photographs for  
North Carolina State College Historic District**





North Carolina State College Historic District Boundaries  
*Letters correspond to Inventory*



- A. Chancellor's House (contributing)**  
**1930 by Hobart Upjohn with alterations in 1957 by F. Carter Williams**  
 Two-story double-pile Colonial Revival with classical and Adamesque details and brick exterior. Five-bay central block with side-gable roof and double end chimneys flanked by two-story, flat-roofed, two-bay wings. Six-over-six double-hung sash windows with blinds. Façade entry has circular portico with Corinthian columns and pilasters; rear entry is recessed, consisting of paneled door flanked by sidelights, accessible from a double stairway. Alterations in 1957 included enclosure of arches in side porch.
- A1. Garage (contributing)**  
**ca. 1930**  
 Single-story two-bay garage with flat roof and brick exterior.
- B. Pullen Park Arts Center (noncontributing)**  
**ca. 1960**  
 Single-story flat-roof building with brick exterior, enameled panels at façade and above and below plate-glass windows, and deeply recessed entrance.
- C. North Carolina National Guard Armory (contributing)**  
**1938**  
 Flat-roofed building with brick exterior. Five bays at front: three project while two are recessed. Central projecting bay has double-leaf entry with replacement doors set into two-story-height recessed panel flanked by recessed vertical bands containing casement and metal spandrels. The two recessed bays each have three such recessed vertical window bands and crenellated parapet walls. Projecting end bays also have three narrow window bands each and deeper massing, forming towers at each façade corner. The trio of vertical window bands are repeated on the side elevations of each tower. A telescope dome tops the west tower. Other elevations have evenly spaced windows with heavy concrete sills; all windows are barred.
- D. Circle of Cedars and Trail of Cedars (contributing)**  
**ca. 1905**  
 Landscape features outlined with cedars; the circle is near the center of the northern part of the park and the trail loops through the same section, entering from Pullen Road, dipping to the lower end of the northern part of the park, and circling back to exit at Hillsborough Street. While some of the trees have been removed along the tree-lined trail, it is still recognizable as a landscape feature. The Circle of Cedars is still clearly outlined with its cedars.
- E. Red Diamond Field (contributing)**  
**ca. 1900**  
 Baseball diamond with grassy outfield; surrounded by chain-link fence.



- F. Restrooms & Concessions (noncontributing)**  
**ca. 1955**  
 Side-gabled, single-story brick building housing men's and women's restrooms and concessions stand; deep eaves shelter patrons waiting in line. Concrete sidewalks on each gable-wall side.
- G. Pony League Field & Grandstand (contributing)**  
**ca. 1943**  
 Baseball diamond with grassy outfield; surrounded by chain-link fence. Curving concrete grandstand built into slope behind home plate.
- H. Gateway to Campus and Park (contributing)**  
**1928, Hobart Upjohn**  
 Brick gateway walls framing Pullen Road, sidewalks to NCSU's North Campus and Pullen Park, and exit from Pullen Park to Hillsborough Street. Designed by the campus architect and intended to bear a pair of bronze tablets to honor Pullen's donation of land for the park and the campus.
- I. Memorial Tower (contributing)**  
**1921-1926; 1935-1937; William H. Deacy, W. W. Leland Studios (New York)**  
 A 115-foot bell tower of Mount Airy granite displays WPA-era classicism. The tower, square in plan, stands on a rusticated base, the shaft tapering slightly as it rises. Three vertical grooves centered in each face of the shaft reinforce verticality; two vertical windows pierce each elevation in the center groove. The shaft rises to a clockface flanked by low-relief eagles on each elevation; above are the arched openings for the bell.
- J. Holladay Hall (contributing)**  
**1889, C. L. Carson**  
 Two-and-one-half-story Romanesque Revival building on raised basement; brick exterior; hip roof with hip-roof dormers; projecting three-bay central block flanked by full-height single-bay wings; entire full-height section flanked by one-story flat-roof wings on raised basement. Six-over-six double-hung sash.
- K. Alumni Building (contributing)**  
**Built as infirmary in 1899 by Henry E. Bonitz; major additions and remodeling in 1956, Holloway-Reeves; 1968 alterations, Dodge & Beckwith**  
 Two-story Neoclassical building with brick exterior; full-height pedimented entry porch supported by Corinthian columns; and flat-arch window openings featuring keystones and filled with six-over-six double-hung sash.



- L. Brooks Hall (contributing)**  
**1927 by Hobart Upjohn; 1956 north addition by F. Carter Williams and George Matsumoto; 1966 south addition by Al Cameron**  
 Two-story Neoclassical building with brick exterior, central dome, and pedimented stone portico. Six-over-nine double-hung sash windows; beltcourse between stories. North wing is International Style box with glass curtain wall featuring blue and grey panels; south wing is brick box with recessed vertical bands containing small windows and large spandrels; clerestory windows above cornice and beneath deep eave; flat roof.
- M. Fifth Dormitory (Gold Residence Hall) (contributing)**  
**1921, Hobart Upjohn**  
 Three-story dormitory on raised basement with brick exterior; double-leaf glass entry in stone surround with projecting denticulated cornice resting on curved stone brackets; denticulated cornice at roofline; and hip roof. Replacement windows and doors.
- N. Sixth Dormitory (Welch Residence Hall) (contributing)**  
**1921, Hobart Upjohn**  
 Three-story dormitory on raised basement with brick exterior; double-leaf glass entry in stone surround with projecting denticulated cornice resting on curved stone brackets; denticulated cornice at roofline; and hip roof. Replacement windows and doors.
- O. South Dormitory (Syme Residence Hall) (contributing)**  
**1916, G. Murray Nelson & Thomas W. Cooper; center and south wing 1924, Hobart Upjohn**  
 Three-story hip-roof dormitory on raised basement with brick exterior. I-plan with façade along east-facing elevation of shaft of I. Slightly projecting center section with single-story portico flanked by two recessed blocks. Capital and base of I form north and south wings; North wing has single-story portico at entry. Flat-arch windows with keystones and stone sills; brick corner quoins.
- P. Kamphoefner Hall (noncontributing)**  
**1978**  
 Modernist building with brick exterior; three stories on basement; plate-glass windows; irregular massing in L-plan. The building was designed by Harry Wolf of Wolf Architecture (formerly of Charlotte, now in Los Angeles). Marley Carroll, now with Odell Associates in Charlotte, worked on the project.
- Q. Watauga Hall (contributing)**  
**1903, Barrett & Thompson**  
 Three-and-a-half-story Italianate building brick exterior; fourth story added to hip roof, integrating with existing front dormer. Replacement windows in segmental



arched openings; two oval windows with keystones flank center window at façade over entry way. Corbelled arches at base of front dormer window. Brick quoins.

**R. Quadrangle (contributing)  
ca. 1928**

Brick-lined pedestrian paths and mature trees in small quadrangle defined by Peele, Leazer, Watauga, and Holladay Halls.

**S. Peele Hall (contributing)  
1928, Hobart Upjohn**

Two-story building with classical details and brick exterior. Stone door surrounds at first-floor entrances centered on elevations; stone beltcourse circles building at height of door surrounds. Twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash; windows in second story are in recessed arched bays with keystones; a beltcourse interrupted by the recessed bays circles the building at the height of the windows. Original hip-roof now obscured by parapet wall added in the 1960s, above heavy stone cornice.

**T. Primrose Hall (contributing)  
1896**

Small, brick, single-story Romanesque Revival building with hip roof; three-story square tower centered on façade, with arched door and window openings and circular windows.

**U. Leazer Hall (contributing)  
1912, H.P.S. Keller; 1922, G. Murray Nelson & Thomas W. Cooper; 1947,  
Northup & O'Brien**

Classical Revival one-story, hip-roof building on raised basement with brick exterior. I-plan with east-facing façade featuring projecting portico with brick Doric columns and one round window with keystones in pediment. Denticulated cornice; round-arch windows with keystones; double-hung sash windows; brick corner quoins.

**V. Riddick Field House (Public Safety) (contributing)  
1938, A. R. Davis, WPA project**

Two-story hip-roof building erected at the south end of Riddick Field; metal casement windows; stucco exterior; open bay at center of first floor once provided access to Riddick Field (field not extant).

**W. Riddick West and Morris Building (contributing)  
Bleachers 1933; enclosed by 1940s; Morris 1926, Ross Shumaker**

Curved section of poured concrete bleachers with concrete-block walls on west side to create useful interior space beneath seating for Riddick Field (not extant). West elevation features industrial steel-sash windows. Joined to Morris Building,



which features brick quoins and double-hung sash windows. A second story was added in the late 1960s.

- X. Poe Hall (noncontributing)**  
**1970, Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff**  
Modernist building with horizontal, projecting bands of concrete and horizontal bands of windows. Horizontal lines are interrupted with asymmetrically placed vertical concrete towers.
- Y. Court of North Carolina (contributing)**  
**ca. 1910**  
Quadrangle space formed by Tomkins-Caldwell-Winston Halls on the north, Peele Hall (and the site of Pullen Hall) on the east, Poe and Page Halls on the south, and the 1911 building on the west.
- Z. Tomkins-Caldwell-Winston Halls (noncontributing)**  
**1901, D. A. Tomkins (Tomkins Hall); 1910, Frank Simpson (Winston Hall); and 1981 (Caldwell Hall)**  
Tomkins Hall is a two-story, brick, Romanesque Revival building with replacement doors and windows and a projecting central tower reduced from five stories to two. Caldwell Hall joins Tomkins Hall with Winston Hall to the north. Caldwell Hall is a three-story brick building with small square windows centered in bays outlined by slightly recessed vertical and horizontal bands. Winston Hall is two-story brick building on a basement, in free classical style, with ionic brick columns and pilasters and flat- and segmental arched window openings. All windows and doors have been replaced.
- AA. 1911 Building (contributing)**  
**1909, H. P. S. Keller**  
Three-story, hip-roofed, red-brick dormitory building in free classical style, featuring flat- and round-arched windows with keystones; bracketed eaves; brick corner quoins; and columns of cream-colored brick.
- BB. Page Hall (contributing)**  
**1922, Hobart Upjohn**  
Flat-roof building, with red brick exterior, two-stories on basement, slightly projecting three-bay block at center featuring full-height Doric pilasters. Stone surround at entry with low-relief scrollwork above. Replacement windows.
- CC. Park Shops (contributing)**  
**1914, H. P. S. Keller; 1922, Hobart Upjohn**  
Shop buildings forming L-plan; brick exterior; industrial steel sash in recessed, corbelled panels; corbelled cornices, and monitor roofs. Single-story on basement, exposed on south and east elevations.



- DD. Laundry Building (Languages and Computer Labs) (contributing)**  
**1940, Ross Shumaker**  
 Two-story gable-roofed building with brick exterior; parapet walls at gable ends; concrete coping; replacement windows.
- EE. Yarborough Steam Plant (noncontributing)**  
**1925, J. E. Serrine; major addition underway**  
 Steam plant with brick exterior features round- and flat-arch windows with keystones and filled with industrial steel sash; and round brick stack that reads "State College"; undergoing major renovations that include an addition roughly three times the size of original building, added to east end of original structure (shown on map with dashed lines.)
- FF. Riddick Engineering Laboratories (contributing)**  
**1941, Ross Shumaker**  
 Two-story building on double-height basement, brick exterior, exposed on east end. Features steel sash windows with hopper openings; concrete panels uniting first and second stories on each elevation; granite door surrounds; icons of engineering disciplines in relief above main entry, located at the west end of façade (north elevation); building name in metal letters in Modernist font above icons.
- GG. Civil Engineering/Daniels Hall (contributing)**  
**1926-1927, Hobart Upjohn; additions through 1970s**  
 Civil Engineering began as a two-story building facing east, with large steel-sash windows, brick exterior, stone corner quoins, and a rusticated stone entrance surround. Daniels Hall is a two-story building with brick exterior, on a double-height partially exposed basement. Daniels Hall features Renaissance detailing: the two façade entrances, balanced toward either end of the west-facing elevation, have elaborate, three-bay-wide, rusticated stone surrounds in the first basement level, surmounted by four stone pilasters with Ionic capitals defining the three bays on the two stories above the entrance. Two stories were added to the top of the Civil Engineering Building, further unifying the buildings into one. A sawtooth-plan addition on the north elevation brings a modern edge to building.
- HH. Withers Hall (contributing)**  
**1939, George Watts Carr, WPA**  
 Two-story, stripped classical building on raised basement with brick exterior. Steel sash windows on first and second stories are united with metal spandrels, forming continuous vertical bands and giving the resulting brick bands between them the appearance of pilasters. The basement-level entrance comprises three separate doors in three bays, all surrounded by an unadorned concrete surround; above, four concrete pilasters outline three bays of windows with spandrels, creating the same vertical window bands seen throughout the building.



**II. Ricks Hall (contributing)**

**1922, G. Murray Nelson & Thomas W. Cooper; 1975 addition at rear**

Two-story Classical Revival building with cream-colored brick exterior on raised, rusticated basement. Arched windows in projecting central block and projecting end sections. Central block also features two-story height Ionic columns. Low parapet wall above projecting cornice. U-shaped addition is smaller in scale but similarly proportioned and also in cream-colored brick. U-plan forms a courtyard between building and addition; plate-glass windows face the courtyard only.

**JJ. Patterson Hall (contributing)**

**1905, original architect unknown; renovations by Hobart Upjohn and later Ross Shumaker**

Two-story brick Classical Revival building on rusticated raised basement. Projecting central three-bay section flanked by four-bay recessed sections, flanked in turn by projecting three-bay blocks. Center section features Corinthian pilasters framing the three bays and round arches providing access to the deeply recessed doorway. The original pediment over this section has been removed. Arches with keystones also seen in the first-floor windows of the projecting bays at the ends of the building; brick pilasters divide these bays, echoing the arrangement of central section.

**KK. Burlington Nuclear Laboratory (noncontributing)**

**1953, G. Milton Small; 1971 Wheatley-Whisnant**

Original section is low-slung, one-story, flat-roofed Modernist building with brick exterior and deeply overhanging eave at façade. Full-height bands of windows interrupted the unadorned, flat plane of the brick walls at the façade. Large, three-story brick and concrete addition at rear.

**LL. Mann Hall (noncontributing)**

**1964, Sloan & Wheatley**

Three-story, flat-roofed concrete-framed Modernist building, with broad brick panels and vertical bands of windows and concrete spandrels flanking the concrete framing posts. Entrance deeply recessed in three-bay center section of first story, on either end of a curved brick wall.

**MM. Broughton (contributing)**

**1943 (Diesel Building) Ross Shumaker; 1951, Northup & O'Brien**

The Diesel Building is two-story building on high basement with brick exterior and fluted pilasters framing bays of steel sash windows. A band below the projecting cornice is inscribed with names. Joined with Broughton, a mirror-image copy of Riddick Engineering Laboratories: two-story building with brick exterior on double-height basement, exposed on west end. Features steel sash windows with hopper openings; concrete panels uniting first and second stories on each elevation; granite door surrounds; icons of engineering disciplines in



relief above main entry, located at the east end of façade (north elevation); building name in metal letters in Modernist font above icons.

**NN. Polk Hall (contributing)**

**1926, Hobart Upjohn; 1956 addition, Holloway-Reeves; 1963 addition, F. Carter Williams**

With Polk Hall, Upjohn designed a companion to Daniels: the two facade entrances, balanced toward either end of the west-facing elevation, have elaborate, three-bay-wide, rusticated stone surrounds in the first basement level, surmounted by four stone pilasters with Corinthian capitals defining the three bays on the two stories above the entrance. Scrollwork in the parapet wall employs a steer's head motif. Williams addition visible along west portion of north elevation and features vertical bands of brick alternating with bands of windows joined vertically with spandrels.

**OO. Harrellson Hall (contributing)**

**1961, Edward Waugh for Holloway & Reeves**

Circular-plan Modernist building with vertical concrete panels alternating with windows joined vertically with dark stone spandrels; flat roof; exterior stairwells; entrances in core of building recessed under canopy formed by resting building's outer edges on round concrete support columns.

**PP. Williams Hall (contributing)**

**1952, Northup & O'Brien; addition ca. 1990**

Three-story Modernist brick building with horizontal bands of steel-sash windows and concrete spandrels. Two-story height entry recessed in minimalist stone surround. Later addition at rear is brick and features square plate-glass windows that pierce the three-story elevation at regular intervals.

**QQ. Bureau of Mines Building (contributing)**

**1945**

Two-story building with brick exterior and double-hung sash windows at even intervals across elevations. Entrance at façade (north elevation) in pedimented surround with Tuscan pilasters. Glazed paneled door surmounted by fanlight.





**A. Chancellor's House**



**A1. Garage at Chancellor's House**





**B. Pullen Park Arts Center**



**C. North Carolina National Guard Armory**





**D. Circle of Cedars and Trail of Cedars**





**E. Red Diamond Field**



**F. Restrooms & Concessions**



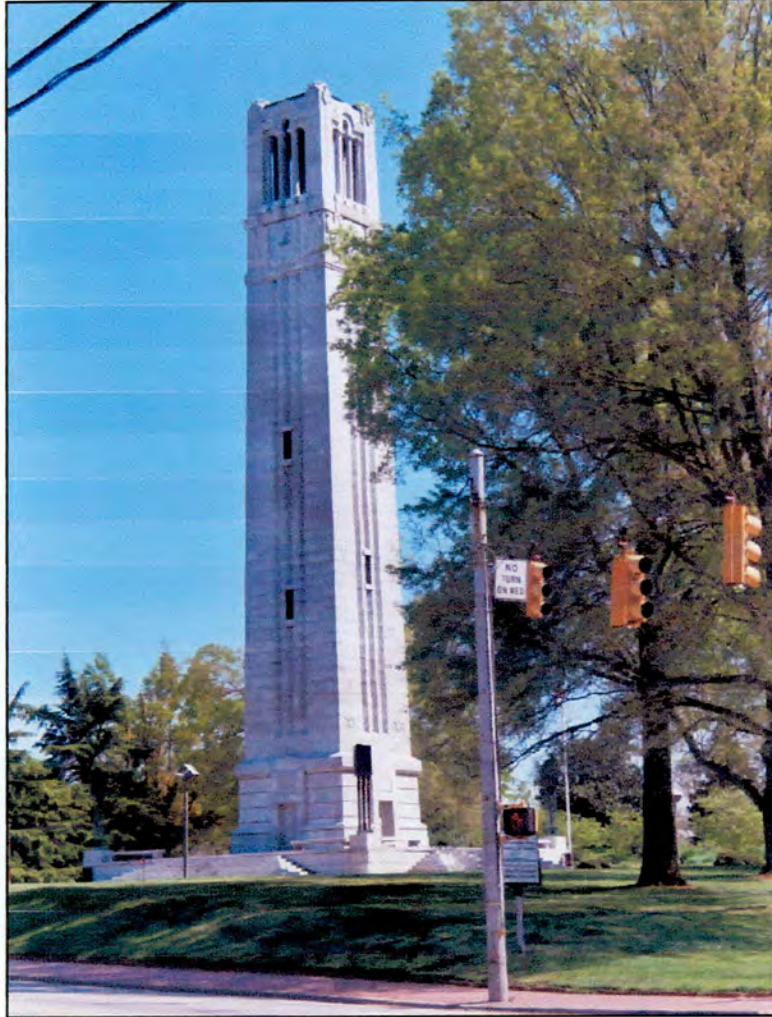


**G. Grandstand at Pony League Field**



**H. Gateway to Campus and Park**





**I. Memorial Tower**





**J. Holladay Hall**



**K. Alumni Building**





**L. Brooks Hall (top), with south addition (lower left) and north addition (lower right)**





**M. Fifth Dormitory (Gold Residence Hall)**



**N. Sixth Dormitory (Welch Residence Hall)**





**O. South Dormitory (Syme Residence Hall)**



**P. Kamphoefner Hall**





**Q. Watauga Hall**

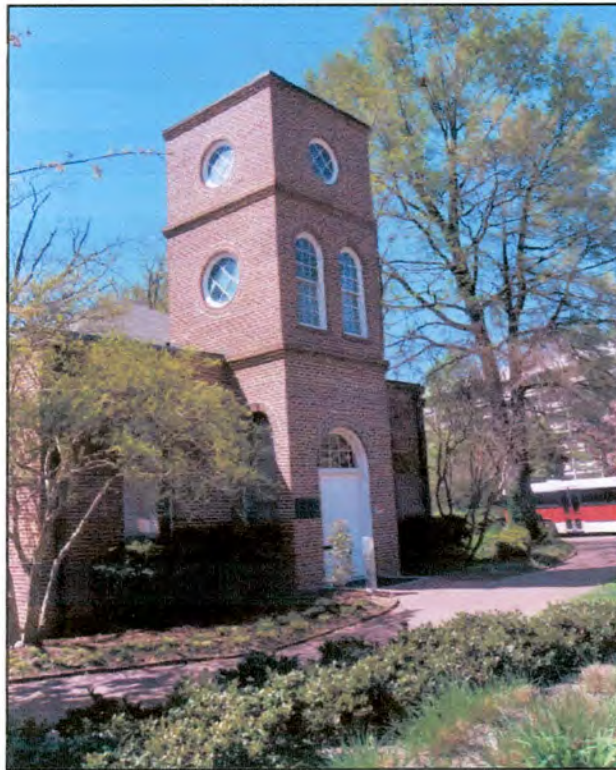


**R. Quadrangle**





**S. Peele Hall**



**T. Primrose Hall**





**U. Leazer Hall**



**V. Riddick Field House (Public Safety)**





**W. Riddick West (top ) and Morris Building (bottom)**





**X. Poe Hall (at left)**



**Y. Court of North Carolina**





**Z. Tomkins (left)-Caldwell (center)-Winston (right) Halls**



**AA. 1911 Building**





**BB. Page Hall**

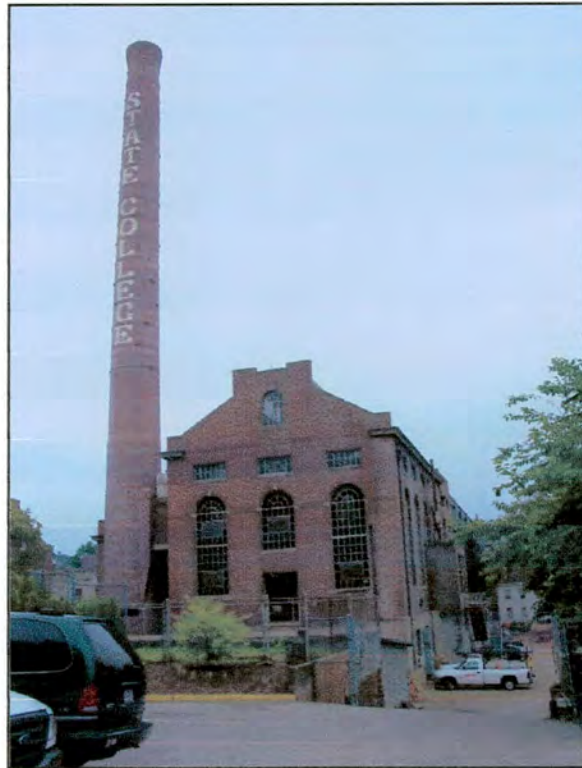


**CC. Park Shops**





**DD. Laundry**



**EE. Yarborough Steam Plant**





**FF. Riddick Engineering Laboratories**



**GG. Civil Engineering (south elevation) /Daniels Hall (facade)**





**HH. Withers Hall**

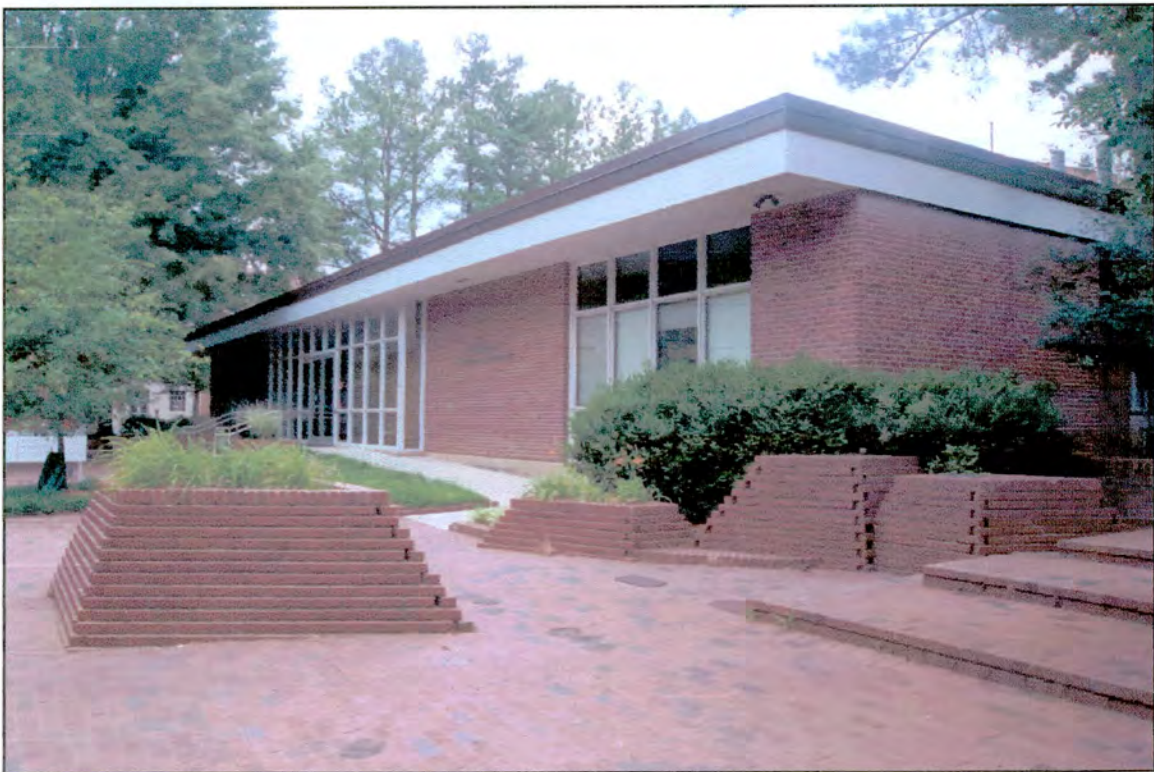


**II. Ricks Hall**





**JJ. Patterson Hall**



**KK. Burlington Nuclear Laboratory**





**LL. Mann Hall**



**MM. Broughton**





**NN. Polk Hall**



**OO. Harrellson Hall**





**PP. Williams Hall**



**QQ. Bureau of Mines Building**



## Appendix D

### Professional Qualifications



## CYNTHIA DE MIRANDA

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**POSITION:** Architectural Historian  
Historic Preservation Planner

**EDUCATION:** B.A. Public Policy Studies (1991)  
Duke University

Introduction to Section 106 of the  
National Historic Preservation Act (1993)  
Washington, DC

**PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:** National Trust for Historic Preservation  
Preservation North Carolina  
Recent Past Preservation Network

**EXPERIENCE:**

Ms. de Miranda is an Architectural Historian/Historic Preservation Planner for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. and is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. de Miranda conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. As part of that evaluation, Ms. de Miranda delineates National Register boundaries and justifies those boundaries as part of Section 106 documentation. Ms. de Miranda prepares National Register nominations and coordinates reviews with local, state and federal agencies as needed. She also conducts comprehensive architectural surveys for the National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Offices in South Carolina and North Carolina.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. de Miranda worked as an architectural historian with Hess, Roise and Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. During her employment there, she conducted historic resource surveys; prepared National Register nominations; documented properties for the Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record; and developed regional heritage tourism initiatives. Ms. de Miranda has also worked on the staff of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington, DC, and the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Some projects Ms. de Miranda has been involved with are listed below.

- o *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey for New Alternative, US 158 Widening and Improvement*, Northampton County, North Carolina (April 2004)
- o *City of Greenville Revitalization Area Historic and Architectural Evaluation*, for the City of Greenville, North Carolina (March 2004)
- o *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina, Architectural Survey (for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office)* (2003-2004)
- o Historic Preservation Component of the Apex Comprehensive Plan, Apex, North Carolina (a project with LandDesign) (2003-2004)
- o *Valle Crucis Historic District National Register Nomination*, Valle Crucis, Watauga County, North Carolina (March 2004)
- o Part I Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application for the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. Complex, Durham, North Carolina (January 2004)
- o Report on the Statewide Significance of All Saints Chapel, Raleigh, North Carolina for the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (December 2003)
- o *North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Resource Evaluation for the Renston Historic District*, Pitt County, North Carolina (August 2003)



- *Washington Graded and High School National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina (September 2003)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *Fayetteville Street Historic District Study List Application*, Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina (Spring 2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Hertford County, North Carolina (March 2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Halifax and Northampton Counties (March 2003)
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina, Architectural Survey (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office)* (2002-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Evaluation*, Scotland County, North Carolina (January 2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening*, Durham County, North Carolina (November 2002)
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Application: Oriental Graded School and Oriental High School*, Pamlico County, North Carolina (February 2002)
- *Dakota, Minnesota & Eastern Railroad Corridor Study*, Minnesota and South Dakota (1999)
- *Kachess Dam HAER Documentation*, Kittitas County, Washington (1998-1999)
- *Spruce Shadows Farm Documentation*, Bloomington, Minnesota (1998-1999). Ms. de Miranda also published her findings as "Country Life in the Suburbs: Spruce Shadows Farm" in the Spring 1999 issue of *Hennepin History Magazine*
- *Five Channels and Coline (Hodenpyl) Camps Archival and Literature Research*, Iosco and Manistee Counties, Michigan (1998)
- *Austin Airport Expansion Section 106 Compliance*, Austin, Minnesota (1998)
- *Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport (Wold-Chamberlain Field) HABS Documentation*, Hennepin County, Minnesota (1997-1999)
- *Preservation Management and Marketing Plan for Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board/Northern Lights Tourism Alliance*, Northern Minnesota (1997)
- *Wisconsin's Great River Road Interpretive Plan*, Prescott to Sandy Hook, Wisconsin, for Wisconsin Department of Transportation (1996-1997) *Minnesota Statewide Historic Bridge Inventory* for Minnesota Department of Transportation (1995-1997) *Michigan Statewide Historic Bridge Inventory* for Michigan Department of Transportation (1995)
- *Hardy Hydroelectric Plant HAER Documentation and National Register Nomination*, Newaygo County, Michigan (1995-1997). Ms. de Miranda presented her findings at an annual meeting of the Society for Industrial Archaeology and later published her research as "Safety and Showmanship: Corporate Requirements for the Hardy Hydroelectric Plant" in *IA: The Journal of the Society for Industrial Archaeology*
- *Cooke Hydroelectric Plant HAER Documentation and National Register Nomination*, Iosco County, Michigan (1995)
- *Montgomery Ward & Company Northwestern Catalog House HABS Documentation*, Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota (1995)
- *Universal Laboratories National Register Nomination*, Dassel, Meeker County, Minnesota (1995)
- *Starved Rock Lock and Dam HAER Documentation*, La Salle County, Illinois (1994-1995)
- *Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport AED Intensive-Level Cultural Resources Survey*, Hennepin and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (1994-1995)

**PUBLICATIONS:**

"Safety and Showmanship: Corporate Requirements for the Hardy Hydroelectric Plant," *IA: Journal of the Society for Industrial Archaeology* 26, 2: 19-30 (2000).

"Country Life in the Suburbs: Spruce Shadows Farm," *Hennepin History Magazine* 58, 2: 20-29 (1999).



# SARAH A. WOODARD

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<b>POSITION:</b>	Architectural Historian Historic Preservation Planner
<b>EDUCATION:</b>	M.H.P. Historic Preservation (1999) University of Georgia  B.A. History (1996) Guilford College  Study Abroad (1994) London, England
<b>PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:</b>	Preservation North Carolina Vernacular Architecture Forum

## EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Woodard is an Architectural Historian/Historic Preservation Planner for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. and is responsible for conducting and preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. Woodard conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. As part of her evaluation of historic structures, Ms. Woodard delineates National Register boundaries and justifies those boundaries as part of Section 106 documentation. Ms. Woodard prepares National Register nominations and coordinates reviews with local, state and federal agencies as needed. She also conducts comprehensive architectural surveys for the National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Offices in South Carolina and North Carolina.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Woodard was employed with David E. Gall, AIA, Architect of Winston-Salem, North Carolina as an architectural historian. During her employment there, she conducted historic resource surveys and prepared National Register nominations. Prior to working for David E. Gall, Ms. Woodard served as Assistant Manager of Preservation North Carolina's Winston-Salem regional office. Ms. Woodard has also held various internship and research positions with Old Salem, Inc. and Reynolda House Museum of American Art in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Strawberry Banke Museum in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Blandwood Mansion in Greensboro, North Carolina and the Victorian Society in London, England.

Some projects Ms. Woodard has been involved with are listed below.

- o *Seaboard Historic District National Register Nomination*, Seaboard, Northampton County, North Carolina (May 2004)
- o *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office)* (2003-2004)
- o *City of Greenville Revitalization Area Historic and Architectural Evaluation*, for the City of Greenville, North Carolina (March 2004)
- o *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Wetherill Engineering.) Replacement of Bridge No. 12 over Eagle Swamp, Lenoir County*(March 2004)
- o *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Forsyth County, North Carolina* (2002-2003)



- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey*(for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office), (2002-2003)
- *Rockingham County Intensive-Level Architectural Survey* (funded by the North Carolina Department of Transportation), Rockingham County, North Carolina (2001-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Hertford County, North Carolina (Fall 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Halifax and Northampton Counties (Fall 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, Burgaw Bypass*, Pender County, North Carolina (November 2002)
- *Belmont Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination*, Belmont, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2002)
- *Mitchell College Historic District Boundary Expansion National Register Nomination*, Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina (April 2002)
- *Oak Grove School National Register Nomination*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (March-April 2002)
- *Architectural Survey of Wake County Public Schools Built Before 1956*, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey*, Darlington County, South Carolina (for the City of Darlington and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001-2002)
- *Dare and Currituck Counties Architectural Survey*, Dare and Currituck Counties (2001-2002)
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Madison Schools Complex*, Rockingham County; Clayton Mill, Johnston County; and Clemmons School, Forsyth County. (December 2001-January 2002)
- *Upper Richland County Architectural Survey*, Richland County, South Carolina (for the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001-2002)
- *Olympia Mill Village Architectural Survey*, Richland County, South Carolina (for the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001-2002)
- *Jean-Pierre Auguste Dalmas House National Register Nomination*, Burke County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Occoneechee Speedway National Register Nomination*, Orange County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Wilmington National Register District Survey Update and Boundary Expansion* (for the City of Wilmington and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2000-2001)
- *Charles Miller Homestead National Register Nomination*, Ashe County, North Carolina (June 2001)
- *Winston-Salem City Hall National Register Nomination*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (April 2001)
- *Holly Avenue Neighborhood Historic District National Register Nomination*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (August 2001)
- *Charlotte and Mecklenburg County Industrial and School Buildings Survey*, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (August 2001)
- *Bloomsbury and Hayes Barton Historic Districts National Register Nominations and Five Points Neighborhoods Multiple Properties Documentation Form*, Wake County, North Carolina (2000-2001)
- *Oberlin Neighborhood Multiple Properties Documentation Form and National Register Nominations*, Wake County, North Carolina (2000-2001)
- *Charlotte Modernist Architecture Survey* (for the City of Charlotte and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (1999-2000)



## JENNIFER F. MARTIN

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**POSITION:** Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian

**EDUCATION:** M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation (1994)  
Middle Tennessee State University

B.A. History and B.A. Sociology (1987)  
University of South Carolina

Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic  
Preservation Act (2001)  
University of Nevada, Reno

Southern Region Workshop on Community Impact  
Assessment for Transportation Professionals (2001)  
Raleigh, North Carolina

**PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:** Preservation North Carolina Board of Advisors  
Vernacular Architectural Forum  
National Trust for Historic Preservation  
American Association for State and Local History

### EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Martin currently serves as the Senior Architectural Historian and Regional Manager for the North Carolina offices of Edwards-Pitman Environmental. She is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. Martin conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. Documentation includes the determination of National Register eligibility and areas of significance as well as the justification of proposed National Register boundaries. Ms. Martin prepares effects assessments and mitigation to minimize harm to historic resources. Ms. Martin prepares nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and conducts architectural surveys sponsored by the National Park Service and state and local governments.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Martin was employed with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh as the National Register Coordinator for the State Historic Preservation Office. She reviewed and processed all nominations to the National Register and coordinated meetings of the National Register Advisory Committee. In addition to her principal duties, she administered several program areas including environmental review, local preservation commissions, grant projects and Part 1 tax credit assessment. Prior to her promotion to National Register Coordinator, Ms. Martin served as Preservation Specialist in the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville. She is the author of *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina*, and co-author of *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*.

Some projects Ms. Martin has been involved with are listed below.

- o *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2003-2004)*



- *Valle Crucis Historic District National Register Nomination*, Valle Crucis, Watauga County, North Carolina (March 2004)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2002-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Halifax and Northampton Counties (Spring 2003-Spring 2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, Burgaw Bypass*, Pender County, North Carolina (February 2003)
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office)* (2002-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Hertford County, North Carolina (December 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening*, Durham County, North Carolina (October-November 2002)
- *Belmont Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination*, Belmont, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation* (September 2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation* (September 2002)
- *Research on Historic Train Stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.* In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina. (July 2002 to present; ongoing)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey Report, U.S. Highway 158 Corridor*, Hertford County, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *Dudley High School, National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 19/23*, Buncombe and Haywood Counties, North Carolina (June 2002)
- *Mitchell College Historic District Boundary Expansion National Register Nomination*, Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina (April 2002)
- *Architectural Survey of Wake County Public Schools Built Before 1956*, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 52 Corridor*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey*, Darlington County, South Carolina (for the City of Darlington and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (October 2001-June 2002)
- *Dare and Currituck Counties Architectural Survey*, Dare and Currituck Counties, North Carolina (2001-2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation (for The LPA Group) Phase I Survey for Improvements to Exit 33 on I-77*, Iredell County, North Carolina (December 2001-February 2002)
- *Upper Richland County Architectural Survey*, Richland County, South Carolina (for the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001-2002)
- *Olympia Mill Village Architectural Survey*, Richland County, South Carolina (for the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001-2002)
- *Jean-Pierre Auguste Dalmas House National Register Nomination*, Burke County, North Carolina (October 2001)



- *Jesse Penny House and Outbuildings National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Expansion II National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 over the Ivy River, Madison County, North Carolina* (August 2001)
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 56 on SR 1250 over Canoe Creek, Burke County, North Carolina* (August 2001)
- *Occoneechee Speedway National Register Nomination*, Orange County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Cowee-West's Mill Historic District National Register Nomination*, Macon County, North Carolina (October 2000)
- *Duplin County Architectural Survey*, Duplin County, North Carolina (for Duplin County and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2000)

**PUBLICATIONS:**

“Biltmore Complex,” “Biltmore Forest School” and “Appalachian Rustic Architecture” in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University (expected publication Spring 2004)

*Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina*. Duplin County Historical Foundation, 2000

*A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (co-author). University of North Carolina Press, 1999

**AWARDS:**

Certificate of Commendation for *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast*. Presented by the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), October 2001

Griffin Award for Notable Research and Publication. Presented by the Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County, 2000