

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Moore Square Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet

___ not for publication

city, town Raleigh

___ vicinity of

~~congressional district~~

Fourth

state North Carolina

code 037

county Wake

code 183

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See continuation sheet

street & number

city, town

___ vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wake County Register of Deeds

street & number

Fayetteville Street

city, town

Raleigh

state

N.C.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Porters, M. Raleigh Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ☒ no

date

___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Division of Archives and History, Survey and Planning Branch

city, town 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh,

state N.C. 27611

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Description:

The growth of the commercial district of the city of Raleigh was confined to Fayetteville Street, Wilmington Street and those blocks of Hargett, Martin and Davie which run between Fayetteville to Wilmington streets until late in the 19th century. Due to a series of congruent pressures, population and governmental growth, development of neighborhoods, location of educational institutions, the southeast and southwest quadrants of the city were subjected to growing commercial encroachment during and after Reconstruction. Of those two quadrants the southeast, with Moore Square, experienced the most pressure because of existing development along the through streets. The 1914 Sanborn maps of Raleigh show that commercialization has progressed through to South Blount Street and along the west and south sides of Moore Square, but the remainder of the area was still solidly residential. The meeting of a traditionally residential fabric with commercial development in this area marks a significant period in the history of the city's growth. It vividly documents the scale and quality of commercial development in a moderate sized southern town like Raleigh before 1920.

Although there was some further commercialization after World War I and II, this was controlled and defined by the existing fabric. The significant visual characteristics of this area, therefore, are derived from late 19th and early 20th century building, and the surviving appurtenant features such as dressed granite curbstones, and the mature trees of Moore Square. The Moore Square district, with its small businesses, pawnshops and restaurants echoes the past and the changing values of a growing town and economy. At its inception it contrasted with the more florid Victorian architecture of Fayetteville Street, then it has provided a strong visual contrast to the subsequent and continuing development of tall office blocks and large commercial establishments on Fayetteville Street.

Wilmington Street will be described first, then the one hundred blocks of Hargett, Davie and Martin streets and finally elements along the east boundary, North Person Street. Not every building will be included in the description, but those which seem representative of the best as well as the most common types of commercial architecture found in the area.

Facing each other across Wilmington Street are two and three story brick shoe-boxes. Usually two or three bays in width, occasionally extending to a four and six bayed block, the buildings are very deep in relation to their frontage. The usual attempts to modernize the pedestrian level of these shops with aluminum panels and flat aluminum awnings contribute to a discontinuity which contrasts with the frequently related repetitive elements and details of the second and third floors of these buildings. Above the "new" facades, one finds a well-defined string course and the large single light, double hung sash characteristic of late 19th and early 20th century architecture of this scale. Frequently jack or rounded arches of projecting bricks define window heads above deep sills and jambs. A flat parapet with occasional corbelling, decorative panels or raised block for name and date make up the skyline. The appearance of a projecting cornice with brackets alludes to a continuing Italianate influence in the usually plain commercial forms. (Site #'s 2A- B, 5, 6A- B, 13, 23).

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The two outstanding buildings on Wilmington Street, Heilig-Levine and the First Citizens Bank, are symbolic of the beginning and the end of the Wilmington Street Development. Site #26, Heilig-Levine, on the corner of Wilmington and Hargett streets, built ca. 1875, is an Italianate three-story building whose bracketed cornice and shuttered windows remain above the altered street level facade. The interior has retained the heavy posts down the center of the showroom which support the upper floors and the pressed tin ceiling is an elegant reminder of hopeful fireproofing.

First Citizens, Site #58, on the corner of Wilmington and Martin streets, built in 1913 by the Commercial National Bank is a splendid example of the work of P.T. Mayre, an Atlanta architect who did other substantial work in Raleigh. The bank is a beautifully detailed, Gothic Revival tall office block. Although remodeled several times, it has retained the basic features of its original decoration. The bank was one of the first important high rise buildings in the downtown and signals the kind of commercial development that would be associated with Fayetteville Street, just as the three-story Heilig-Levine Building epitomizes the scale of Wilmington Street and the Moore Square area.

As the need for commercial property grew, the downtown shops took the place of residences. The 1914 Sanborn maps show Wilmington Street solidly filled in and a few residences among business establishments along Martin, Davie and Hargett streets. In the 100 block (between Wilmington and Blount) of each street there remains one, two, or three buildings exemplary of the commercial style which was used in Raleigh. At East Hargett Street there is a two shop block with a center entry to the spaces above. The heavy parapet, arched windows with their distinct vouissoirs and the tall arches which emphasize the entry allude to the popular influences on commercial building (Site #84AB). But whether Italianate or Renaissance Revival in origin this is not as important as the substantial image the structure creates. The interior remains much as it was, with iron posts, pressed tin ceiling on the first floor and small offices above.

Another important Hargett Street building (on the corner of Hargett and Blount streets) is the Montague Building (Site #87). Erected in 1912, it is an impressive grey stone office block with 6 shops on the ground floor. The original shop fronts are still in place and above, the flat arches of the second floor and decorated arches of the third under the flat protruding cornice and parapet with raised center block present an image of the substantial commercial development which is representative of the aspirations of Raleigh in 1912.

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Turning down Blount Street there were one and two-story brick commercial buildings ending in the pleasant, equally representative building on the corner of Martin and Blount Streets (Site #70). In place by 1914, this two story brick block has been altered on the ground floor. The decorative brick course above the second story window is exemplary of the quality of simple detail with classical recollection which is so characteristic of the area. The large Myatt building across the street, built before 1907, shares the same attention to basic detail and scale in brick which was the commercial idiom of the period (Site # 62).

The Myatt store was a major supplier of agricultural implements and materials. Livery stables were operated close by. This use alludes to the variety of commercial business in the area and to the importance of the square as a market place. The area had many other businesses like Myatt's and the square had been attracting the farming trade for years.

Fronting on the Square itself, along East Martin Street, is the 1914 Mission Style City Market (Site #65). It is set between a plain 3 or 4-story hotel and smaller commercial building along East Martin Street. Adjacent to these is one of the few remaining residences which was typical of the original residential fabric of the area (Site #68). Beside it is a gas station. It is faintly reminiscent of the station style of the late 1930s and 1940s.

Davie Street, the south boundary of the district, has suffered the most from destruction of its commercial fabric. The FCX building complex dates from the 1920s to 1930s and is very plain with a few pleasant touches of Art Moderne (Site #56A-E).

The most important building on the south boundary is the old Sanders Ford dealership, (Site #33) on the corner of South Blount and East Davie Streets. A great one-story shed with pleasant proportions, its interior is lit with two banks of large steel casement windows. It documents the continued growth of prosperity of the business district. Unfortunately, it also alludes to the forces which brought that prosperity to an end.

Along Person Street little remains of the earlier or later fabric. The small Greek Orthodox Church on the east side of Person Street and just outside the district is testimony to the former importance of the square, as is the larger and more impressive Tabernacle Baptist Church (Site #88A).

At the symbolic heart of the district is the green space of the square. It has remained a permanent feature of the area from its beginnings. The groves of trees, of green and flowers emphasize what is still a pedestrian scale, a scale created by the buildings and felt in spite of the widened streets and gap sites.

The loss of importance of the area which occurred with the removal of the City Market has had the effect of stopping time in the area. There has been more actual destruction than irreparable "modernization" of the buildings, but substantial pieces of the fabric remain. As such, they document an important era in Raleigh's growth - an era of the small businessman, the shop and the grocery store.

MOORE SQUARE DISTRICT: INVENTORY LIST

STATEMENT OF METHODOLOGY

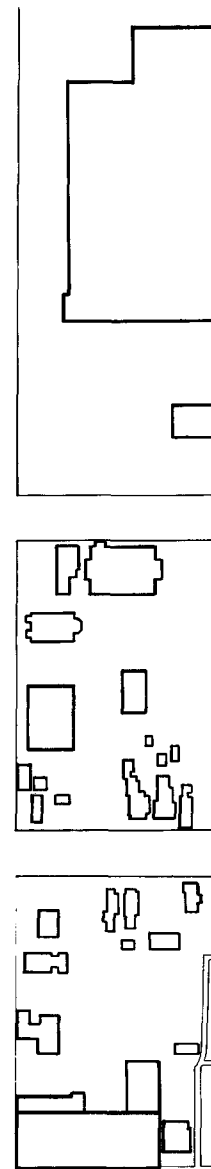
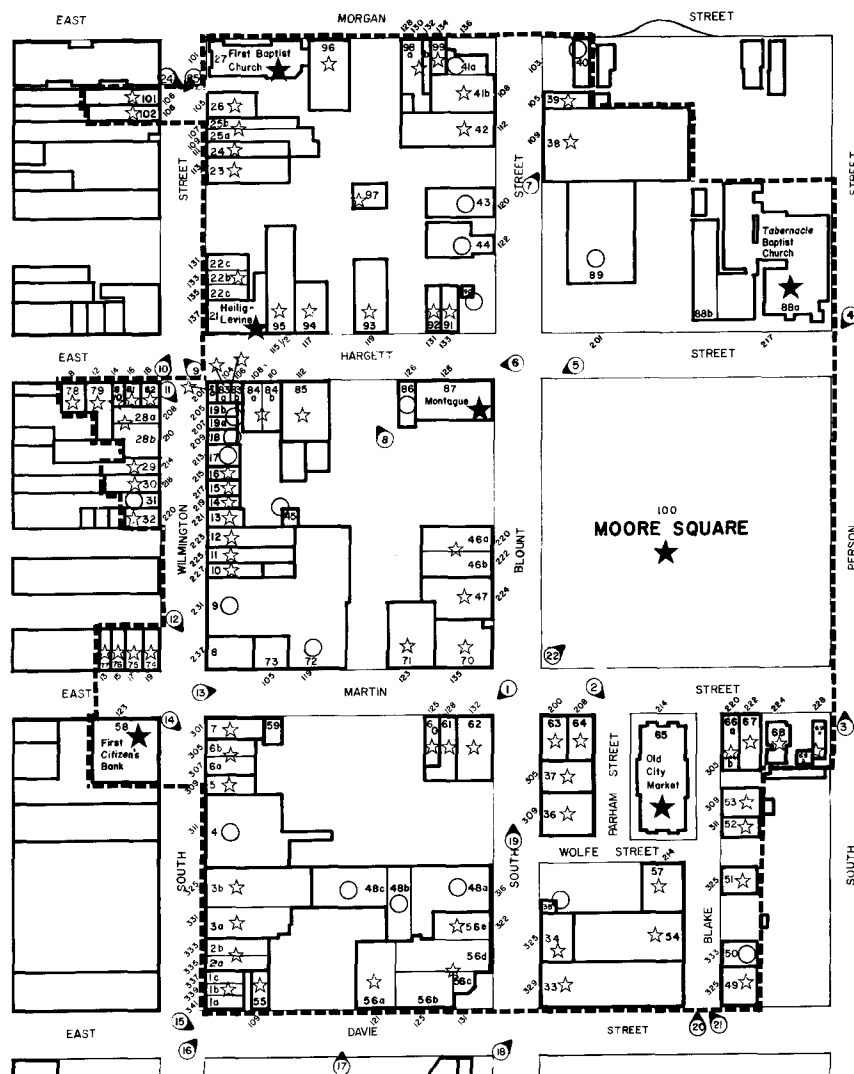
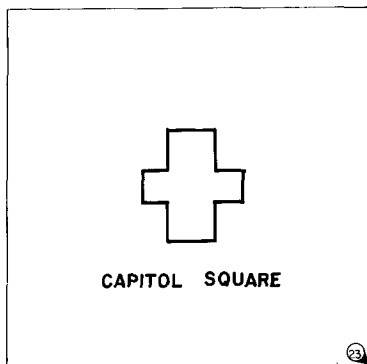
The proposed Moore Square District was a commercial, ethnically mixed neighborhood which was created by the growth of Raleigh in the early 20th century. It achieved its present significant character between ca. 1900-1930. The inventory list demonstrates the essentially entrepreneurial, service and office character of the district. Included in the list (in addition to site number, street address, description, current use and designation) is the status of each site at three important dates. To do this, three documents were used: the 1914 Sanborn map because it is the only one to be found for this period, and the 1925 and 1935 city directory listing for each site. Nineteen twenty-five represents the district in its prime and 1935, which is the date of the creation of (black) Richard B. Harrison Library recognized the apogee of the socially significant Black Main Street. Comparisons between these city directory listings shows no significant departure from the profile of use and occupancy shown in the listed data.

The categories for designation are:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| P = Pivotal | - buildings of historical and architectural importance whose presences are essential to the character of the historic district. |
| C = Contributing | - buildings that exhibit architectural styles and qualities of scale, material and placement that define the overall character of the district. |
| NC = Non-Contributing | - buildings that have either been subject to unsympathetic major alterations or that are otherwise out of character with the historic district. |

The sites are numbered in the following manner:

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|
| # 1-27 | - Wilmington Street, east-side |
| #28-32 | - Wilmington Street, west-side |
| #33-40 | - Blount Street, east-side |
| #41-48 | - Blount Street, west-side |
| #49-53 | - Blake Street, east-side |
| #54 | - Blake Street, west-side |
| #55-56E | - Davie Street, north-side |
| #57 | - Parham Street |
| #58-69 | - Martin Street, south-side |
| #70-77 | - Martin Street, north-side |
| #78-87 | - Hargett Street, south-side |
| #88-95 | - Hargett Street, north-side |
| #96-99 | - Morgan Street, south-side |
| #100 | - Moore Square |
| #101-102 | - Wilmington Street, northwest corner |



MOORE SQUARE

URBAN CHARACTER CONSERVATION STUDY
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

CITY OF RALEIGH PLANNING DEPARTMENT
JUNE 1980

STREETSCAPE PHOTOS ①

1 INCH = 100 FEET



PIVOTAL ★
CONTRIBUTING ☆
NONCONTRIBUTING ○

SITE NUMBERS 1-39/ EAST AND WEST SIDES, SOUTH WILMINGTON STREET

SITE #	AS TOC	STREET ADDRESS	PREVIOUS OR POPULAR NAME	PRESENT USE	DATE BUILT	1914 MAP	1925 CITY DIRECTORY	1935 CITY DIRECTORY	NOTES:
1abc	C	341-347	Jones Barber Shop Music Center Greene's Shoes	Retail	Pre. 1914	3 Shops, 2 story brick	332-39, Thomas Moses & Bros. 341, King, J.E. NL*	337, Pointer, J.R. Cigar Co. Inc., Wholesale 339, Raleigh Auction Co. Furniture 341, Thomas, Ellis, Grocery 331, King, J.E. Furniture, and Hardware Co. 333 1/2, Salvation Army 335 Vacant	3 bay, 2 story brick comm. block. Ground floor altered, 2nd floor, 9 light steel frame awning windows, flat parapet.
2ab	C	333-335	ABC Store City Pool	Retail & Commercial	C. 1920	NL*	333, Wake Furniture Co. 333 1/2, Salvation Army 335 Vacant	341, Thomas, Ellis, Grocery 331, King, J.E. Furniture, and Hardware Co. 333 1/2, Salvation Army 335 Vacant	2 bay, 2 story brick comm. block, center entry ground floor altered, 2nd floor single light sash over sash, resting granite sill, decorative brick dentils and cornice below granite parapet
3a	C	331-329	Wyatt-Charles Seed Co.	Retail	Post WWI	Building existing, destroyed by fire 1910, rebuilt, then remodeled	325-27 Wyatt, Job P & Sons Co. (Remodeled post WW II)	331 State Bakery Co. 329 Railroad Salvage Co. Furn.	Commercial block 2 stories. Both buildings are covered by a Post World War II facade, but 3b appears to be on the 1914 Sanborn Map.
3b	NC	325	Hudson-Bell Annex	Warehouse	C. 1950	Farm Implements, 3 story (Remodeled post WW II)	325-27 Wyatt, Job P & Sons Co. (Remodeled post WW II)	325 Wyatt, Job P & Sons Co. Agricultural Implements	1 story parking deck
4	NC	311	First Citizens National Bank Parking Deck	Parking					
5	C	309	Charcoal Flame	Commercial	C. 1900-1910	Wholesale Gro. 2 story brick	309, Holman & Andrews	309, Kauffmann Furniture Exchange Store	2 bay, 2 story Italianate comm. brick block; ground floor altered, 2nd floor elaborate flat window surrounds for arched windows, 8/8 double hung sash, flat parapet
6ab	C	307-305	Reliable Loan Style Center	Commercial	C. 1900-1910	Wholesale, Gro. 2 story brick	307, Alderman & Co 305 1/2, Raleigh Club 305, Peoples Lunch 303, Parker Bros. & Co.	307, Wilder, Lynn 305 1/2, Gourn, Pete 305, Peoples Cafe	3 bay, 2 story brick comm. block, flat parapet with brick dentils. Ground floor slightly arched windows on deep sills infilled.
7	C	301	Curtis Mathis	Retail	C. 1900	Wholesale. Gro. 2 story brick	301, Crowder, T.B. & Son	301, Crowder T.B. & Son Wholesale Groceries	2 story Italianate brick comm. block, ground floor altered, 2nd floor, 3 large windows, decorative surrounds, dentilled and corbelled parapet

* NO LISTING

STREET #	W SIG.	STREET ADDRESS	PRE SENT OR POPULAR NAME	PRE SENT USE	WHEN BUILT	1914 DIRECTORY	1925 CITY DIRECTORY	1935 CITY DIRECTORY	NOTES:
8	NC	237	Jimmies Downtown Market	Retail	Post WWII	NL	237 Lazarus Bros.	237 United Market Co. Meats	1 story commercial block heavily modernized 2 story parking deck
9	NC	231	Decks, Inc. Parking	Parking			227 O.K. Fruit Store	227 The Great A&P Tea Co. Gro.	2 bay, 2 story comm. brick comm. brick block, 1st floor altered, plain infilled sash, 2nd floor, molded cornice
10	C	227	Broadway Fashions	Commercial	C. 1900-1910	Pooler Room, 2 story brick		NL	2 story, 3 bay brick comm. block, 1st floor altered, plain 2nd floor sash, infilled, decorative parapet
11	C	225	Capitol Clothing	Retail	C. 1900-1910	Hardware, 2 story brick	225 Coffee Shop Cafe		
12	C	223	Raleigh Loan	Retail	C. 1920	NL	223 Brogden, W.L. Co.	223 Raleigh Salvage Co. Inc. General Merchandise	2 story, 3 bay side entry brick comm. block, ground floor altered, 2nd floor infill, flat decorative border at cornice
13	C	221	Craigs	Commercial	C. 1890-1900	Shop & Restaurant, 2 story brick	221 B&B Cafe	221 B&B Cafe & Restaurant	2 story, 4 bay, side entry comm. brick bloc, corner pilasters under decorative string course, 2nd floor arched windows beneath overhanging molded cornice
14	C	219	Miles Shoes	Commercial	C. 1900-1910	Shop, 2 story brick	219 Moore, H.H.	219, Miler Elec. Shoe Shop	2 story, 2 bay comm. brick block, side entry, 1st floor, altered, decorative molding at parapet
15	C	217	Khallock's Barber Shop	Commercial	Pre. 1914	Wholesale Produce, 2 story brick	217 Leader, The	217 Lazarus, Frank M. General Merchandise	2 story, 2 bay comm. brick block, 4 12/12 wood casement sashes side by each in 2nd post WWII, 1st floor altered
16	C	215	Billiard Sandwich Shop	Commercial	Pre. 1914	Shop, 2 story brick	215 Raleigh Fruit Store Thavis, Michael, Demas, and Stephan	215 The Raleigh Fruit Store	2 story, 3 bay comm. brick block, plain

SITE #	HTG.	STREET ADDRESS	PRESENT OR FORMER NAME	PRESENT USE	WHEN BUILT	1914 SANBORN MAP	1925 CITY DIRECTORY	1935 CITY DIRECTORY	NOTES:
17	NC	213	Daniels	Retail	Pre. 1914	Shop, 2 story brick	213 Antoine Farms	213 Pender Sq. - Grocery	2 story brick comm. block, facade completely altered
18	NC	209	Dixie Loan	Retail	Pre. 1914	Shop, 3 story brick	209 Star Safe (c)*	207-09 Raleigh Loan Office Martin, Waverly L. Watchmaker	3 story brick comm. block, facade completely altered, but for triple molded brick cornice at parapet
19a	NC	207	Dixie Loan	Retail	Post WWII	Possible remodeling of earlier buildings	207 Raleigh Loan Office Horwitz & Eisman	207-09 Raleigh Loan Office Martin, Waverly L., Watchmaker	1 story commercial facade completely altered
19b		205	Jet Fashion	Retail	Post WWII		201 Marathon Confectionary	201 Sadlers Fruit Store	2 story, 2 bay brick comm. block plain
20	C	201	Santo Tailor	Commercial	1900-1910	Drugs, 2 story brick		137-39 Morgan Grocery Co.	3 story Italianate comm. block, 1st floor entry altered, interior substantially intact.
21	P	137	Hellig Levine	Retail	C. 1875	Shop, 3 story brick			2 story, 3 bay comm. brick bld block. Italianate flavor
22 abc	C	135-31	Lamp Store Beauty Shop & Loan Co.	Retail & Commercial	C. 1900-1910	Wholesale Fruit & Produce Wholesale Grocery 2 story brick	131 Womble A.S. 131, Vacant 133-135 Ball, J.G., Co.	131 Vacant 133 Clark Art Shop 135 The Salvation Army	3 story, 6 bay Italianate brick comm. block, ground floor, altered
23	C	113	Kimbrell's	Retail	C. 1900	Shop, 2 story brick	113-115 Nowell Bros. Furniture Co.	113-115 Son Auction & Furniture Co. NL	2 story, 1 bay post WWII comm.
24	C	111	Capitol Camera	Retail	Post WWII	NL	NL	107-09 Royal Baking Co.	2 story, 4 bay comm. block brick
25 ab	C	109-107	Silver Shop Brewson Diamond Co.	Retail	C. 1930	NL	NL		
26	C	105	Mettach Billiards	Commercial	Pre. 1914	Shop & Plumber, 2 story brick	105 Young & Hughes 105 1/2 Jones, W.H.	105 Young and Hughes Plumbers 105 1/2 Coates O. Harris. Poole, William T.	2 bay, 2 story central entry comm block, Chicago windows, brick cornice beneath molded parapet
27	P	101	First Baptist Church	Church	1904	1st Baptist Church (Negro) 1-2-story brick	101-103 First Baptist Church (c)*	101-103 First Baptist Church (c)	See Capitol Square Historic District

* DIRECTORY KEY SIGNIFYING "COLORED" ESTABLISHMENT

SITE #	DESIG.	STREET ADDRESS	PRESENT OR FORMER NAME	PRESENT USE	WHEN BUILT	1914 SANBORN MAP	1925 CITY DIRECTORY	1935 CITY DIRECTORY	NOTES:
28a	C	208-210	Adalt World	Retail & Commercial	C. 1910-1920	Department Store, 2 story	206-210 Kleine & Lazarus Co. Inc.	208-210 G&G Department Store	2 story comm. block completely faced in aluminum, original facade intact
28b			Irregardless			NL	214 Vacant	214 Charles Stores Co. Inc. (rear)	2 story, 4 bay side entry brick comm. block, arched windows and decorative rondels; 2nd floor continuation of adjacent building
29	C	214	Rich Furniture & Appliances	Vacant	C. 1920	NL		218 The Family Barber Shop	2 story, single bay brick comm. block. 1st floor, altered
30	C	218	P/P Printing	Commercial	C. 1920-1930	NL			Rear facade, modernized building
31	HC		Raleigh Fed Savings & Loan	Commercial	Post WWII			220 New Globe Inc. Men's Furnishings	3 story brick comm. block; elaborate window treatment on ground and upper floors c.1930
32	C	220	Globe	Vacant	C. 1930	NL			

SITE NUMBERS 33-48/ EAST AND WEST SIDES, SOUTH BLOUNT STREET

SITE #	STREET ADDRESS	PREVIOUS OR FORMER NAME	PRESENT USE	WHEN BUILT	1914 SANBORN MAP	1925 CITY DIRECTORY	1935 CITY DIRECTORY	NOTES:
33	C 329	Sanders Ford	Vacant	C. 1925	NL	Nash Motor Sales Co.	Sanders Motor Co., Inc.	Multi-bay, 2 story comm. brick, block, raised parapet, vast cement windows lighting work space
34	C 325	United Delco	Retail	C. 1925	NL	Carpenter Motor Company	Sauder Motor-Co., Inc.	5 bay, 2 story brick comm. block, comparable to Sanders Ford
35	NC 321	Economy Oil	Vacant	C. 1930	NL	NL	321 Economy Oil Co. Filling Station	1 story shed attached to above
36	C 309	P.O. Smith	Commercial	C. 1920	NL	N.C. Paper Co. Rowland & Brassfield	Martin Street Pharmacy Walters Jerthro B. Watchmaker	2 story, 5 bay commercial brick
37	C 305	N.C. Paper Company	Commercial Sales	C. 1920	NL	T.H. Lyles	Buffaloe, Madison C. Barker	2 story, 2 bay commercial brick block; lower floor altered
38	C 109	State Adm. Office of the Court Printing	Commercial	C. 1930	NL	Jordan, A.E.	109-115 Montgomery-Mutart Inc. Autos	1 story comm. block
39	C 105	Pen & Paper Co.	Retail	C. 1930	NL	NL	NL	1 story comm. block
40	NC 103	Bradley Roofing	Commercial Industrial	C. 1920	NL	Davis, L.B. Sales Company	NL	1 story cinder block, modern garage
41a	C 108							1 story commercial block and attached garage.
42	C 112	Delta Welding	Commercial Industrial	Post 1911	NL	NL	NL	1 story commercial block
43	NC 120	Appliance Co.	Commercial	C. 1920	NL	Denning, W.H.	Poole, Pauley B.	2 story brick commercial block

STH #	STG	STREET ADDRESS	PRESENT OR FORMER NAME	PRESENT USE	DATE BUILT	1914 CATALOG MAP	1925 CITY DIRECTORY	1935 CITY DIRECTORY	NOTES:
44	NC	122	Body Shop	Commercial	Post WWII	NI	Sanderford, W.L.	Honeycutt, Wm. H. Schrieder, Edwin B.	1 story brick comm. block
45	NC		Garage	Vacant	Post WWII	NI			2 story brick garage & storage shed
46 ab	C	220-222	Bargain Center & Capital Carolina Corp.	Retail & Commercial	C. 1930	NI	220 Fisher, I.R. 222 Barefoot, T.J.	220 Fadoil, Chad K. 222 Sealey, Lounis M.	1 story, elaborate parapet with decorative panels above large cased openings, centred doors for each two bays
47	C	224	Walker Shoes	Retail	C. 1920	NI	224-226 Capitol Tire Company	224-226 Farmer Exchange, Grocery 224, Holy Trinity Creek Orthodox Church	2 story, 3 bay, side entry brick comm. block
48 abc	NC	316	Belk's Receiving Annex	Commercial (loading dock)	Post WWII	NI	316-318 D&S Motor Co. Inc. Firestone Warehouse	Vacant	Rear, brick comm. wise; truck bays; recent facade

SITE NUMBERS 49-54/ BLAKE STREET (EAST AND WEST SIDES)

SITE #	BLK	STREET ADDRESS	PRESENT OR POPULAR NAME	PRESENT USE	BLK UNIT	1914 AERON MAP	1925 CITY DIRECTORY	1935 CITY DIRECTORY	NOTES:
49	C	335		Vacant	C. 1920	NL	NL	363 Lewter, J.H. Co. Wholesale grocer	Single story brick whse.
50	NC	333	Sports Center	Storage	C. 1920	NL	NL		Single story comm. shop fronts infilled
51	C	323	D.O. Smith Company	Commercial Storage	C. 1920	NL	NL	Edwards, Leon, L. Grocer	Single story comm. 2 shop fronts, one infilled
52	C	311		Vacant	C. 1920	NL	315 Rogers, W.A.	(315 Pate's Seafood Market)	Single story comm.
53	C	309	Joyce's Seafood	Retail	C. 1920	NL	301 Vacant	NL	Single story, 2 bay shop fronts
54	C		Garage	Commercial	C. 1920	NL	320 Carolina Chero-Cola Bottling Co.	NL	Rear of Delco.
55	C	109 E Davie Street	Clyde Cooper Bldg	Commercial Restaurant	C. 1920	NL	109 Vacant	107 Tim's Place Restaurant 107 1/2 Kametcher, Peter Thevis, Michael G. 109 Capital City Paper Co. Inc.	2 story, 2 bay brick comm. shop fronts, shutters, sash and decorative brick work on second floor.
56 ab cd e	C	121-131 & 322 Blount Street	FCX Carolina Cotton Brokers	Office	C. 1920-1940	NL	121 Sanders Motor Co. 121-123 Sugg Motor Co. 125 Rand Ct 129 Scarborough, WI	121-124 Vacant 125-127 Harris Garage Auto Repair 129 Vacant 131 Sealy, Loomis M. Restaurant	Large complex of owned and rental property on corner of Davie and S. Blount Streets, tall block multiple bays steel awning windows green and black trim, Art Moderne
57	C		Eureka Service	Commercial	C. 1920		57 SOUTH SIDE, WOLFE STREET	Raleigh Poultry & Egg Company	Single story, 2 bays comm. garage entry with doors, brick, parapet with raised center block - c-1920

STREET NUMBERS 58-77/ NORTH AND SOUTH SIDES, EAST MARTIN STREET

SITE #	STREET ADDRESS	PREVIOUS OR FORMER NAME	PRESENT USE	WHEN BUILT	1914 CATHOLIC MAP	1925 CITY DIRECTORY	1935 CITY DIRECTORY	NOTES:
58	P 123	First Citizens Bank	Commercial	C. 1914	Commercial National Bank Bldg.	14-20 Commercial National Bank Building	14-20 Commercial National Bank	6 X 6 Bay, 12 story steel frame granite and brick Gothic Revival office block and bank. Pivotal interiors mostly intact, designed by Thornton Marye
59	NC --	Curtis Mathes	Retail Sales	Post WWII	NL	106? The Barber Shop	106? Mills Barber Shop	Shop under #7, S. Wilmington Street
60	C 126	Case Blue Printers	Commercial	C. 1914	Shop, 2 story brick	126 Whitley J.P.	126 Hobby's Storage & Sales 2nd hand furniture	2 story, 3 bay comm. block, 1st floor altered block, 2nd floor Italianate details
61	C 128	Case Blue Printers	Commercial	C. 1914	Shop, 2 story brick	128 Bragg Hardware Co.	128 WBR Cash Company Feed	2 story, 3 bay comm. block facade altered
62	C 132	Kimbrell's	Retail	C. 1907	3 story brick, farm supplies	132-34 Myatt W.A. Co. Inc. Myatt WA Jr. & Co.	132-34 Myatt WA Jr. & Co. Cotton Gin Office	8 X 8 bay 3 story brick warehouse loft, hardware and livery stable building, converted
63	C 200	Poolroom Disco	Commercial	C. 1920	NL	200 Raleigh French Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Co. 301 Mount - Allen Building Am. National Insurance Co., Business Melt's Insurance Co. Life & Casualty Ins. Co. McKee, J.S., Dr. U.S. Veterans Bureau, Vornall, J.B.	200 Philadelphia Lunch 1935 301 B. Court - Allen Building Rooms 201 Ballance H&L&Co. Food Products 202-07 Vacant, 208, Murcheson W. Shipp office 209-12 Vacant 3rd floor Vacant 4th floor Vacant	4 story, 3 X 6 bay plain brick comm. block, 1st floor, altered
64	C 208	National Market	Commercial	C. 1920	NL	208 The Great A&P Tea Co. 209, Barbour W.J.	208-10 The Great A&P Tea Co. Grocers	2 story, 3 X 5 bay comm. block, brick, cut back corner of entry
65	P 214	City Market	Retail	1914	City Market (Plans)	214-16 City Market	214-16 City Market	2 story, brick Spanish Style city market, fills entire 1/2 block. Shouldered and tiled gables centered on each facade, wide overhanging roof and outside booth space. Interior intact, J.M. Kennedy, Architect
66a	C --	Bee Bar	Commercial	C. 1920	NL	220 Am. Lunch 222 Bagwell, N.C. 303 Block--DeLight Cleaning Co. (c)	220 American Cafe 220, Seligson Hornte Furnished Rooms 222 Griffin, Jesse E. 303 Blake-Market Taylor (c)	2 story 2 X 6 bay commercial brick block
66b	C --	Market Barber Shop						

STREET #	STREET ADDRESS	PRESENT OR FORMER NAME	PRESENT USE	WHEN BUILT	1914 DIRECTORY MAP	1925 CITY DIRECTORY	1935 CITY DIRECTORY	NOTES:
67	C 222	Restaurant & Shoe Store	Commercial	C. 1920	NL	222 Bagwell, H.C.	NL	2 story, 4 bay comm. shops brick, plain
68	C 224	Seligson Law Office	Office	C. 1912	dwelling, 2 story wood frame	224 Mooneyham, L.B. Mrs.	224 Lee, Clara C. Mueg Lee, Everett C.	Late 19th century Triple A wood frame house with attached porch, full facade, attached "L"
69 ab	C 228	Service Station	Vacant	C. 1920	NL	228 Lassiter, J.R.	228 Marke L. Service Station	Single story brick Spanish style service station
70	C 129-135	N.C. Family Center	Retail	C. 1914	127-135, 2 story brick or stone 135 drug 127-133 Shops	127-129 Wake Shoe Store 131 Raleigh Fuelite Co. 131, Rogers Building 133 Pender's Stores Co. 135 Martin Street Pharmacy	125 Wake Auction Co. 127 Wake Shoe Store 129 Moore, Neal H. Shoe repair 131-33 Pender's Store (br) 131, Rogers Building, grocer 135 Murchinson's Pharmacy	5 X 3 bay 5 shop front (original) 2 story comm. block. Brick trim around windows of 2nd floor
71	C 123	Vacant	Vacant	C. 1914	121-125 3 story brick or stone 135 drug 127-133 shops	121-125, 3 story brick or stone 121 Furniture 123-325 shops	121-123 Weathers Furniture Co. Weathers Whitaker Co.	3 story comm. brick block, single shop, center entry, decorative brick front and cornice, infill altered
72	NC 119	Decks Inc.	Parking Deck	C. 1950	NL	105 Army & Navy Stores	105 Army & Navy Store General Merchandise	Parking Deck
73	NC 105	Raleigh Printing	Commercial	C. 1920	NL	19 Capital Cafe	19 Piggly Wiggly (br) grocer	1 story comm. block altered facade
74	C 19	Hustler	Retail	C. 1913	Furniture, 3 story brick	17 Wood-Worley Furniture Co. Inc.	Wood J.A. Furniture Co. Inc.	3 story commercial brick block, recent facade, part of older building
75	C 17	Vacant	Vacant	C. 1910-1920	Furniture, 3 story brick	15 Parker, F.W. Drug Co. Inc.	Dizor's Cut Rate Drugs	3 story comm. c. 1910-1920
76	C 15	Vacant	Vacant	C. 1910-1920	3 story stone or brick	13 Berwanger's	NL	3 story comm. c. 1910-1920
77	C 13	Mecca Restaurant	Restaurant Commercial	C. 1910-1920	2 story stone or brick Restaurant			2 story comm. c. 1910-1920

SITE NUMBERS 78-95/ SOUTH AND NORTH SIDE OF EAST HARGETT STREET

SITE #	STREET ADDRESS	PRESENT OR POPULAR NAME	PRESENT USE	WHEN BUILT	1914 CATALOG MAP	1925 C.D. DIRECTORY	1935 CITY DIRECTORY	NOTES:
78	C 8		Retail	C. 1900	Shop, 2 story brick	Vaughan, G.B.	Pitzer Brothers Clothing	2 story brick Access to upper floors is from a central stairway between the athletic store and the shoe store. From inside 5 windows are visible, 3 of those are aligned with the 3 on the outer metal facade. the inside materials are plaster and wood; original facade probably intact
79	C 12	Athletic Store	Retail	C. 1900	Shop & Office, 2 story brick	Shu-Fixery (12 $\frac{1}{2}$) Tea Room	Carolina Shu Fixery (12 $\frac{1}{2}$) Mrs. Emma L. Hunt, Peanuts Purnell Electric Company	
80	C 14		Retail	C. 1900	Printing & Shop, 2 story brick	Ladies Shop	Vacant	2 story brick
81	C 16		Retail	C. 1900	Department Store, 2 story brick	Kline & Lazanto Co. Inc.	Klines Men's Wear Shop 16 a 6&S Department Store	Access to upper floors is through the wig store. The original facade is covered lightly with aluminum. From inside the original facade looks intact, but it is hard to tell whether the aluminum can be easily removed. Inside is plaster with three wood framed windows; the outside of the original facade is brick
82	C 18	Goodman's Ladies Shop	Retail	C. 1900	Shop, 1 story brick	Rogers Gift Shop, Inc.	Goodman's Ladies Shop	2 story comm. brick, recent 1 shop, cut back corner
83	C 104-106	R&S Discount Consumer Solidarity	Retail	C. 1900	Shop, 1 story brick	Powell & Smith (104 $\frac{1}{2}$) Bee Hive	Dixie Electric Shop	Single story, brick, double shop front, flat parapet
84	C 108-110	Bailers & Helping Hand	Retail	C. 1900	Shop, 2 story brick	108, Rudy & Buffaloe 110, Hanff, A.M. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$, Union Labor Hall Central (Labor) Union Raleigh Federations of Labor	108 N.Y. Cafe (c) 110 Baker Shoe Repair Shop 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ Union Labor Hall	7 bay, center entry, 2 story brick Italianate comm. block 1st floor altered, 2nd floor plain windows with decorative panels, elaborate parapet with arch over entry exterior covered with aluminum
85	C 112	Tuckers	Retail	C. 1900	Printing & Shop, 2 story brick	Tucker, G.S. & Co. (furniture)	G.S. Tucker & Bros., Inc. (furniture)	2 story comm. brick block shop front below completely modern facade screens older windows, etc.
86	NC 126	Hamlin Drug	Retail	C. 1900			Mouth State Club Billiards (c)	

SITE #	4510	STREET ADDRESS	PREVIOUS OR PRESENT NAME	PRESENT USE	WHEN BUILT	1914 CARRIAGE MAP	1925 CITY DIRECTORY	1935 CITY DIRECTORY	NOTES:
87	P	128	Montague Building	Vacant	1912	Post Office (temporary quarters) 3 story brick	Montague Building, Carolina School Supply, Durham Life Insurance Co., Gate City Life Insurance Co., Kale & Co., Montague & Banner	Red Bird Peanut & Products, Inc.	6 X 2 bay story comm. brick and granite block - 1912. Iron fronts for shops, jack arched 2nd floor windows, arched and keystoned 3rd floor, raised block in center of parapet. Gothic Revival Building masked by early 20th century simplification of Revival, architect J.M. Kennedy intact, joined to later additions Single story comm. building set back
88 ab	P	217	Tabernacle Baptist Church	Church	C. 1880 1950	Tabernacle Baptist Church 1-2 story brick	Tabernacle Baptist Church	Tabernacle Baptist Church	
89	NC	201	A & P Parking Lot & Store	Retail	C. 1950	NL	NL	NL	1 story commercial block
90	NC	—	Cab Stand	Commercial	Post WWII	NL	NL	NL	
91	NC	133	Dental Building	Commercial	1923	NL	NL	Valet Traloug Co. (c) 133 1/2 N.C. Negro Teachers Assn. Delany, Emanuel T. Physician (c) Evans, George, G. Dentist (c) Rober, Peter, B.F. Physician (c)	2 story, 3 bay side entry comm. brick block, raised corners and central block of parapet. 1st floor altered.
92	C	131	Acene Realty	Commercial	C. 1940	NL	NL	NL	2 story office brick block, Art Moderne, 1st floor exterior altered
93	C	119	—	Commercial	C. 1914	Shop, 3 story brick	Raleigh Furniture Company, Inc.	Royal Theatre (c) 119 1/2 American Legion Hall (c)	3 story, 3 bay comm. bldg. shop front, altered. 2nd & 3rd floors elaborate Italianate treatment of windows and cornice.

* Map shows as C

SITE	STG.	STREET ADDRESS	PRE-SHIFT OR POPULAR NAME	PRESENT USE	WHEN BUILT	1914 SANBORN MAP	1925 CITY DIRECTORY	1935 CITY DIRECTORY	NOTES:
94	C	117	Capitol Barber Shop	Commercial	C. 1900	Drugs, Shop Barber, Offices, Negro Lodge, 3 story brick	Mallette Drug Co. Inc. (c)	Mallette Drug Company (c)	6 bay, 3 story, center entry two shop front comm. building. String course between 1st & 2nd floors rests of volutes and pilasters.
95	C	115 1/2	Heilig Levine Clearance Center	Commercial	C. 1920	NL	115, Odd Fellows Bldg, (c) Grand United Order of Odd Fellows (c), Jones, Julia I. (c), Knights of Pythiad (c) McAnley, L.E. Dr. (c), Masonic Hall (c), Odd Fellows Hall (c), Perry, G.S. Dr. (c) Watts, M.L. (c)	115 1/2 Odd Fellows Building (c) Odd Fellows Hall (c) Jones, Julia (c) Hairdresser Todd, Curtis (c) Lawyer Wade, J. Percy (c) Physician	3 story commercial block
96	C		First Baptist Church Annex	Church	C. 1920	S 96 - 99 - S O U T H S I D E, E A S T M O U N T A I N	116-118	116-118	2 story brick, 2 bay de-tailed, but not elaborate cornice and inserts, garage door & display windows
97	C		Garage	Vacant	C. 1920		NL	NL	4 bay, 1 story brick garage or livery. Metal cornice
98a	C	128-130	N.C. Office	Office	C. 1920		130 Fisk Tire Co.	130 Adams Service Garage Auto Repair	2 story commercial block, completely altered.
98b	C	132	Judd Studio	Commercial	C. 1920		132 Residential?	132 Carson Cookie Company	1 story; 2 story aluminum bricks facing
99	C	134	Aircraft Signs	Vacant					2 story commercial block
100	P		Moore Square	Park	C. 1800	Moore Square	Baptist Grove Park	Baptist Grove Park	See Individual Nomination
101	C	106	Sunrise Biscuit	Commercial	C. 1890	101-102/ WEST SIDE, SOUTH WILMINGTON	106-108 White Dairy Products Co. Inc.	STREET 106 Sun Daries, Inc.	2 story, 4 bay comm. brick block raised parapet with flat molding
102	C	108	Pin & Cure	Commercial	C. 1879	Store, 2 story brick Store, 2 story brick		108 The Quality Creamery Co.	2 story, 3 bay, side entry brick comm. block, 1st floor altered, 2nd floor, windows arched with decorative key-stones raised, central block parapet.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	Black History

Specific dates Various **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Moore Square District:

The district being nominated as the Moore Square Historic District is significant for aspects of the history of the development of the city that are preserved in the fabric and plan of the area.

Moore Square itself is one of only two surviving one-acre public parks platted in the original 18th century town plan. Once the center of residential development, the area around the park was replaced by commercial fabric in the boom years following Reconstruction. Its importance as a locus of agricultural trade was recognized when the new City Market was opened there in 1914. Because of its proximity to the predominantly black neighborhoods in South Raleigh, East Hargett Street between Wilmington Street and Blount Street became the site of the Black Main Street of Raleigh, an important sociological phenomenon that has been widely documented. The commercial district as a whole flourished until the removal of the City Market and the general decline in importance of downtown commercial areas that came with urban out-migration in the past twenty-five years. The atmosphere and architectural fabric, therefore, preserve and document forces that have helped shape the history of the growth of the city: post Reconstruction commercial growth and development, racial segregation and urban out-migration.

Criteria Assessment:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture and culture is present in the buildings, location, setting, feeling and association of the proposed Moore Square District; and

- A. The proposed Moore Square district is associated with events--the original city plan, the boom years of the post-Reconstruction era, and racial segregation that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our culture;
- B. The proposed Moore Square district is associated with the lives of persons significant in the history of black culture in Raleigh and the region;
- C. The proposed Moore Square district embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type - commercial development, period - late 19th, early 20th century, and method of construction -- plain masonry, frame and steel frame construction - and represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

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Historic Significance:

Moore Square is one of only two surviving four-acre public parks platted in the original plan of the City of Raleigh; as such it is an important artifact of 18th century American town planning. Originally, Moore Square was the locus of a 19th century residential neighborhood. However, as the downtown commercial district grew, the residential aspect was replaced by late 19th, early 20th century commercial development. In this form the district became a focus for agricultural marketing and associated trades. The area also was the site of the Black Main Street of Raleigh during the first five decades of the 20th century. Consequently, the surviving architectural fabric of the Moore Square district documents forces that helped shape the history of the city: commercial development, urban out-migration, and racial segregation. The following discussion will briefly outline the impact of these events on the proposed Moore Square Historic District, bounded by Wilmington Street, the Capital Historic District, Person Street and East Davie Street (see map).

In 1792, state commissioners bought one thousand acres of land in Wake County for the purpose of establishing a capital that would be central to the state. William Christmas, a surveyor from Warrenton, N.C., was employed to plat the acreage for what was to be the nation's first planned state capital. Using a traditional gridiron pattern in his design, Christmas reserved a six-acre central square as a site for the Capitol and four-acre lots, equi-distant from the Capitol grounds in each quadrant of the city, for public use.¹ The large square was designated as Union Square and the smaller plots were named Burke, Caswell, Nash and Moore squares in honor of the first three governors after Independence — Thomas Burke, Richard Caswell, and Abner Nash, and the state's first Attorney General, Alfred E. Moore.²

During the antebellum period Raleigh grew slowly. Its population in 1850 numbered only 4,518. Physically, the major focus of the town was the Capitol at the north end of Fayetteville Street and the Governor's Palace at the south end. The Wake County Courthouse was also on Fayetteville Street so that this thoroughfare, which was also an important access road to towns south of the city, developed as the commercial street of Raleigh. Residential development took place simultaneously in all four quadrants around the open squares. Because of the location of Fayetteville Street, however, the areas east and west of the street were the first to feel the pressure of commercial development.³ The City Market was only one block west of Moore Square in the center of Hargett Street, until it was relocated to the market plaza between Fayetteville and Wilmington Streets in 1840. Both Hargett and Wilmington streets became notorious for their grog shops and saloons and soon were known as "Grog Alley" and "Cologne" respectively. According to Moses Amis, an early historian of the city, the area retained its notoriety into the 20th century but by 1913 had been reclaimed as a respectable business district.⁴

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The bustle of the city's small commercial district had little effect on the immediate area around Moore Square before the Civil War. In fact, the city's residents utilized the square much in the manner of a village common and it became a temporary site for the Baptists (1812), the Episcopalians (1826) and the Eastern Ward School (1842). A small congregation of Baptists worshipped on the square until the outbreak of the Civil War, and later sold their wooden church to Negroes who moved the building to a southern suburb of Raleigh known as Hayti. Raleigh's citizens became so accustomed to the denomination's presence at the park that it became known as the "Baptist Grove." Due to the slow growth of antebellum Raleigh, the state did not utilize the planned squares until 1840. Caswell became the site for a School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind completed in 1849; Nash remains open today, but was used temporarily as a site for a girl's school in 1858; and Burke was occupied by the Raleigh Academy, a private school for boys established in 1801, which became the site for the present Governor's Mansion in 1883.⁵

During the Union occupation of Raleigh following the Civil War, a contingent of black troops were billeted on Moore Square as late as 1871.⁶ After their departure it became apparent that trees needed to be replanted and the park grounds beautified. To effect these improvements, the Legislature empowered the city to utilize and to ornament the park land in 1871. This was an important legislative order because five years later when the building committee for new Governor's Mansion wanted to sell the property to defray expenses for the building's construction, the city was able to challenge their plan and to block the sale through a court order. The state Legislature subsequently ended the dispute with the passage of a bill preventing the sale of Moore Square and entrusting the responsibility for the park's maintenance with the city.⁷

By the 1870s the Moore Square district had developed into an area of critical interface between the growing commercialization of the central core of the city and the tradition of the downtown neighborhood. There was already significant commercial spread along Wilmington and Hargett streets in the form of saloons, restaurants, groceries, blacksmiths, bootmakers, and boarding houses. As the decade progressed cotton commission merchants, grocers, and artisans located stores and shops along Martin and Davie Streets, adding to the further encroachment of business in the district.⁸ Indicative of the economic upsurge in the Moore Square area during the later quarter of the nineteenth century and the eventual dominance of business interests in the district was the construction of the Carolina Boarding House in 1870. The fashionable three-story Italianate building was converted into a hotel in 1880, and remained a popular establishment until the 1890 s. In 1899 the hotel proprietors sold the structure, and new owners reopened it as a furniture store before the building changed hands again in 1907. For the next twenty eight years two subsequent proprietors operated a grocery store in the building. After its sale in 1935 to W.A. Heilig and Albert L. Levine, the building opened again as a furniture store, which it has remained until the present day ⁹ (Site #21).

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Another important public structure built in the district in 1879 reflected the desire on the part of some Raleigh citizens to keep the immediate area around Moore Square residential. A Baptist congregation built the Tabernacle Baptist Church on the corner of Person and Hargett streets, affirming their commitment to the neighborhood. The original structure was a modest brick Gothic Revival structure, but it has since undergone two major renovations. In 1891, Adolphus G. Bauer, a popular and well-known architect of the city who is today best remembered for his exuberant designs for public buildings, such as the Governor's Mansion in Raleigh and the School for the Deaf and Dumb in Morganton, converted the simple church into a heavy Romanesque Revival style building.¹⁰ In 1909 the building was altered to a Gothic form by local architect, James Matthew Kennedy, noted for his design of the Murphy School on Person Street and the City Market (Site #65), both of which are located in Raleigh.¹¹

Another apparent retardant to the overflow of business into the immediate environs of the park was the city's use of Moore Square. Trees were planted and the lot graded and beautified, so that by the 1890's, the square had become one of the city's most popular parks for afternoon and evening strolls.¹² The area continued to be enjoyed as a recreational area well into the 20th century. In 1907, the News and Observer (Raleigh) aptly described Moore and Nash Squares, the only remaining open parks, as the city's "lungs," emphasizing the vital function the parks performed. The report described Moore Square in the following manner:

It is as well kept as it is possible for a park to be when it is given freely to the use of the people. Its shade trees in the spring and summer shelter children by day and the worn out of the day's toil and lover's by night.¹³

Others, however, did not see any merit in the unornamented appearance of the square. Charles M. Robinson, a landscape architect commissioned by the Women's Club of Raleigh in 1913 to evaluate the city's resources and to suggest a future plan for its development, thought the park needed to be more functional and suggested the city place public toilets in the square and conceal them with a bandstand or decorative plantings.¹⁴

During the opening decades of the 20th century, the Moore Square district began a significant transformation. Several factors provided impetus for this development. First, Raleigh's population doubled and the city's corporate limits were extended to cover seven and a half square miles between 1900 and 1920. In response to favorable conditions for economic growth, entrepreneurs opened new stores and the city experienced a wide-spread diversification of its commercial enterprise.¹⁵ The Moore Square neighborhood, situated on the fringe of Raleigh's commercial district, was soon commercialized and by 1940 the district was an integral part of the business core of the city. An excellent illustration of the spread of commercialization during the early 20th century into the Moore Square district was the development of the 100 block of Martin Street. Before the turn of the century, the street's businesses clustered near Wilmington Street and little commercial diversification was present. Occupants of Martin Street were mainly commission merchants and grocers in this era. However, the character of the street changed markedly, and by 1920, only one commission merchant remained on Martin Street, which now reflected a wide range of business operations such as candy, furniture, drug, and shoe stores as well as chemical, battery, feed, and agricultural implement companies.¹⁶

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Secondly, additional incentive for rapid business expansion came in 1910 when state legislators discussed the possibility of moving the state capital to Greensboro, which could accommodate large political gatherings. City officials in Raleigh quickly responded to the threat by developing hotel and auditorium facilities and encouraging the growth of business, especially industry.¹⁷ In the wake of these developments, several large buildings, the Commercial National Bank (1912), (#58), the Montague Building (1912), (#87) and the City Market (1914) (#65) were constructed.

Symbolic of the municipal effort to bring the aura of a large metropolitan center to Raleigh was its importation of the architectural style of southern urban centers. The city commissioned P. Thornton Mayre, a prominent architect from Atlanta, to design a City Auditorium and Municipal Building (1911), and the Commercial National Bank requested that the architect design a five-story office building on the corner of Wilmington and Martin streets. The resulting structure was an imposing multi-storied Gothic brick bank-house which helped nurture the growth of business in the Moore Square district.¹⁸

Another important building erected in the area in 1912, which was not successful due to the growth of the policy of segregation, was the Montague Building located on the corner of Hargett and Blount streets. After enjoying a brief period of prosperity, the office building has either been a temporary site for federal government offices or remained vacant.¹⁹ The development of Hargett Street into the "Negro Main Street" in the 1920s ended any plans for the structure being a profitable white commercial building because the realty company that rented the building stubbornly refused to allow blacks to occupy any of its offices, even though the structure was located in the heart of the Negro business district. Raleigh Negroes have long held the belief that Benjamin F. Montague, a wealthy lawyer and the original owner of the building, forbid occupancy through a restrictive clause in his will. Although no such restriction existed, it seems the rumor was pervasive enough to allow the realty company's rental policy to go unchallenged.²⁰

A third commercial structure built in the Moore Square area during the burst of downtown expansion in the second decade of the 20th century was the City Market, designed by James M. Kennedy and completed in 1914. The Spanish Mission style market place located on East Martin Street sits diagonally across the square from the architect's earlier work, the remodeled Tabernacle Baptist Church. The market's popularity increased steadily through the 20th century due to the development of the trucking industry. By 1950 over two-thirds of Raleigh's families visited the facility, and over four and one-half million dollars worth of the state's produce, meat, and dairy products were bought, sold, and shipped from its stalls.²¹

The City Market helped complete the commercial metamorphosis of the district. By 1948, the Moore Square area had fourteen grocery stores alone feeding off the volume of trade produced by the market.²² Another development that contributed to a significant decline in the number of residences bordering the square was the construction of the Hugh Morson High School on the block bounded by South Person, South Bloodworth, East Morgan, and East Hargett streets in 1924. The three-story red brick building trimmed in sandstone was designed by C. Gasden Sayre, a Greensboro architect noted for his school designs, and occupied this block until the building was razed in the 1960s.²³ By the 1940s, the City Market was at the height of its popularity and only a few residences remained interspersed between the commercial and public building around the square. Even though

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the district was heavily congested, lacked adequate parking or rail facilities, and imposed extensive handling costs, the market area was a popular and significant trading center due to Moore Square's historic interest and its use as a park and playground.²⁴

The inevitable pressures of the state's agricultural growth led to the construction of a large modern farmer's market in North Raleigh during 1950 to accommodate wholesale produce purchasing, which reduced the City Market's trade volume drastically. At the same time, the proliferation of chain grocery stores in the city's growing suburbs increased competition and further reduced business. The city decided to sell the City Market at auction. After the sale the building reopened almost immediately under private ownership and has remained a private commercial property until the present day.²⁵

Another important factor which contributed to the economic vitality of the Moore Square district during the first half of the 20th century was the development of Hargett Street into the site of the Black Main Street of Raleigh. In the decades following the Civil War, the majority of Raleigh's Negro population chose to settle into the southeastern quadrant of the city. However, after the turn of the century the increased stringency of segregationist policies began to restrict the geographic mobility of the city's black residents to this area. Raleigh's Negroes were not entirely encircled since major black residential areas had been established on the outer environs of the city's western suburbs during the Reconstruction Era along Oberlin and Method roads; and in some areas of the city, especially the northwestern sector, black and white families continued to live on the same blocks.²⁶ However, the black family's opportunities for moving to a large northern and western subdivisions created after 1906, such as Boylan Heights, Cameron Park and Glenwood, were nonexistent because white realtors imposed a restrictive clause in the deeds for neighborhood lots that forbid black homeownership.²⁷

Lines of segregation also developed in the commercial district of Raleigh in the early 20th century. This phenomenon has been documented in Wilmoth A. Carter's The Urban Negro in the South, which utilized Hargett Street as a case study for a sociological investigation of a Black Main Street. The book traces the development of segregation in the business district of Raleigh and found that blacks were slowly displaced from business locations on or near Fayetteville and Wilmington streets after 1900, so that by 1920 the 100 block of East Hargett, the only street which welcomed black business, had supplanted South Wilmington Street as the Negro business district, and by the late 1920s it had become "the hub of the black community."²⁸

An indication of the spirit and the significance of East Hargett Street to the Negro community and to the city's economy in the 1920s can be surmised from a news report describing Negro business in the Raleigh Times published in November, 1925:

Raleigh has the best hotel, the Arcade, for Negroes in the State and one of the best in the South. There are in this city thirty seven grocery stores owned by Negroes some of which are well managed and carry complete lines of groceries. The Fidelity Clothing Company is a recently organized cooperative enterprise with a branch at Wilson Mills. The Ogden Printing Company does a statewide business. The Farmers and Mechanics Bank located practically in the heart of the business district established in 1923 has made possible the pooling of Negro resources, the financing of business on a larger scale. The

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Progressive Real Estate Company is the chief agency for realty transfers and building...In Insurance, in addition to that of the fraternal orders, which is considerable, the National Benefit Company, the Standard Life Insurance Company, the North Carolina Mutual, meet the needs of the Negro...There are five Negro drug stores, three garages, and one foundry, but no factories. Raleigh anyway is not destined to be a factory town we are told. Whatever the Raleigh of tomorrow may be the Negroes will play a part in its making.²⁹

All of the major businesses mentioned in the article were located along Hargett Street, including the fashionable "Arcade," which was a three-story Negro hotel and professional building constructed in 1918 and owned by C.E. Lightner, a black contractor and funeral director. Lightner is often credited for the success of the area since his structure provided a nucleus for the development of the Negro business district.³⁰

By the end of the 1920s, East Hargett had become a stable white collar Negro business district that was hardy enough to survive the economic hardship of the Great Depression. Many black professionals remained solvent through the Depression and when the economy went back on the upswing in Raleigh after 1935, prosperity returned to the bank, funeral parlors, doctors, lawyers, dentists, cafes, real estate offices and drug stores. These businesses were soon joined by a burial association, a dressmaker an ambulance service, and a public library. Over the ensuing decades the street changed little in its character and remained a vibrant Negro business district until the 1960s. when desegregation and the growth of suburban black businesses drew off customers and capital and caused the rapid decline of the area.³¹

The appearance of the Richard B. Harrison public library on East Hargett Street was especially significant since it became a repository for Afro-American history and culture. The library was located in the renovated office building of Dr. L.T. Delaney, the assistant chief surgeon of St. Agnes Hospital at St. Augustine's College in Raleigh, and opened for use on November 12, 1935.³² Through the 1930's and the 1940's, the Harrison library became a cultural forum that especially promoted Negro literature and music. Featured speakers from the North included W.C. Handy, "the father of the blues," Arna Bontemps, author of the popular works, Black Thunder (1936) and Drums at Dusk (1939), and W.E.B. DuBois, historian, editor and social activist.³³

In the brief overview of the history of Moore Square, four themes have emerged which highlight its significance to the social and urban fabric of North Carolina's capital. First, the open space of the park is an important vestige of the city's original 18th century plan and continues to be an important recreational facility. Second, the process of the square's transformation from a downtown neighborhood to a commercial zone, as depicted by the architectural landmarks of the district, illustrates key phases in Raleigh's urban development. Third, the square provided the state with a vital agricultural trading center and contributed to the city's economic growth. Finally, the Moore Square district was the locus of nearly all black business and professional services during the first half of the 20th century. Today, littered streets, broken windowpanes and boarded store entrances belie the historical significance of the area and destroy the scenic beauty of the old park. However, the potential of the Moore Square district is well worth redemption and can only help breathe new life into the urban core of Raleigh.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Elizabeth D. Reid, From Raleigh's Past (Raleigh, 1965), pp. 1-6.
2. Ibid. See also John W. Reps, Town Planning in Frontier America (Princeton, 1965), pp. 22-223.
3. Wilmoth Carter, The Urban Negro in the South, (New York, Vantage Press, 1961), pp.
4. Moses Amis, Historical Raleigh (Raleigh, 1913), pp. 94-95.
5. Kemp P. Battle, The Early History of Raleigh -- A Centennial Address, October 18, 1892; (Raleigh, 1893), pp. 64-72. See also Works Projects Administration, Raleigh, Capital of North Carolina (New Bern, 1942) p.55; State Board of Agriculture, North Carolina and Its Resources (Raleigh 1896) p. 241; and Moses Amis, Historical Raleigh (Raleigh, 1913) p. 97.
6. Daily Sentinel (Raleigh) 23 July 1871.
7. "An Act in Relation to Moore and Nash Squares in the City of Raleigh," Public Laws of North Carolina, November, Regular Session, 1871, Chapter 205, p. 369; "An Act to Provide a Suitable House for the Governor," Private Acts of North Carolina, November, regular Session, 1876, Chapter 59, p. 683; "Repeal of Chapter 59"; Laws of North Carolina, January, Regular Session, 1879, Chapter 246, p. 413; News and Observer, Raleigh, 29 June 1877.
8. Chataigne's Raleigh City Directory, 1875-76; Charles Emerson and Company's Raleigh City Directory, 1880-1881 (Raleigh, 1879).
9. Elizabeth Waugh, North Carolina's Capital, Raleigh (Raleigh, 1967) p. 122.
10. Daily State Chronicle (Raleigh) 14 June 1891.
11. Linda Harris, An Architectural and Historical Inventory of Raleigh, North Carolina (Raleigh, 1978) p. 72. Hereinafter cited as Harris, Inventory of Raleigh, North Carolina.
12. News and Observer 2 November 1883. See also The City of Raleigh and Vicinity (Raleigh, 1894) p. 41.
13. News and Observer (Raleigh) 7 June 1907.
14. Charles M. Robinson, A City Plan for Raleigh (Raleigh, 1913) p. 56.
15. Works Projects Administration, The Real Property Survey of Raleigh, North Carolina (Raleigh, 1940) p. 2. See also Charlotte V. Brown, "Thematic Nomination of Boylan Heights, Glenwood, and Camerson Park"
16. Raleigh City Directory, 1920 (Raleigh, 1919)

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17. Wilmoth A. Carter, The Urban Negro in the South (New York, 1961) p. 36.
18. Harris, Inventory of Raleigh, North Carolina, p. 61.
19. Ibid., p. 72
20. Benjamin F. Montague Will, Will Book K, p. 68. Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, North Carolina. See also Carter, The Urban Negro in the South, p. 74.
21. U.S. Department of Agriculture, The Raleigh, N.C. Produce Markets, (Washington, 1950) pp. 8-30. The report stated that retail business of the City Market exceeded \$500,000 and wholesale operations \$4,165,000.
22. Ibid., p. 10
23. Works Projects Administration, Raleigh, Capital of North Carolina (New Bern, 1942) p. 140.
24. U.S. Department of Agriculture, The Raleigh, N.C. Produce Markets (Washington, 1950) p. 24. The farmers resisted one attempt to relocate the wholesale trade of the City Market in 1942. Financial considerations in the form of long term lease agreements with the city and the established tradition of the market acted together to doom the enterprise, causing the alternate market to be closed.
25. Harris, Inventory of Raleigh, N.C., p. 70
26. Works Projects Administration, The Real Property Survey of Raleigh, North Carolina (Raleigh, 1940) p. 29.
27. Charlotte V. Brown, "Thematic Nomination of Boylan Heights, Glenwood, and Cameron Park".
28. Carter, The Urban Negro in the South, p. 53
29. Raleigh Times 11 November 1925.
30. Carter, The Urban Negro in the South, pp. 60-80.
31. Ibid., pp. 231-232
32. News and Observer (Raleigh) 1 March 1936.
33. News and Observer (Raleigh) 16 November 1939 and 9 February 1947. For a discussion of these and their role in the Harlem Renaissance see John Hope Franklin, From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans (New York, 1980).

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: PROPOSED MOORE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The boundaries of the proposed Moore Square District begin at the northeast corner of East Davie and Wilmington streets, running east along the north side of Davie Street at the curb stones to the back lot line of address number 335 Blake Street, turning north at the back lot line and running north along the back lot lines of address numbers 333, 325, 323, 311, 309, and 305 Blake Street and turning east along the back lot line of numbers 224 and 228 East Martin Street to the corner at South Person Street. The boundary continues north on the west side of South Person Street, including the original granite curb stones of Moore Square, north across East Hargett Street to the back lot line of the property of Tabernacle Baptist Church, where it turns west along that lot line until it comes to the corner of the back lot line of address number 105 and 103 South Blount, until it abuts the Capital Area Historic District and runs west along that district line on the south side of East Morgan Street to the corner of East Morgan Street and South Wilmington Street. At this corner the boundary turns south along the east side of Wilmington Street for a short distance before turning west crossing South Wilmington Street to include address numbers 106 and 108. The boundary turns east back across Wilmington Street and turns south along the east side of Wilmington Street to the corner of Wilmington and Hargett streets, where it turns west along the south curb line of East Hargett to include address numbers 8, 12, 14, 16, and 18 East Hargett Street. The boundary then turns south along the west lot line of number 8 East Hargett Street and proceeds south along the back lot line of number 12 East Hargett to join with the back lot lines of address numbers 210, 214, 218, and 220 South Wilmington Street, turning east to exclude the back of the Wachovia Building and Market and Exchange Plazas, then back west and south to include address numbers 13, 15, 17, and 19 East Martin Street and First Citizens Bank on the south west corner of East Martin and South Wilmington Streets. From the back lot line of the First Citizens Bank the lines runs east to the east curb line of South Wilmington Street then south to the north east corner of East Davie and Wilmington streets which is the beginning point.

MOORE SQUARE: BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries were determined by contiguous surviving fabric within the district which includes the Black Main Street, the Wilmington Street commercial area and the related agricultural service, wholesale and retail shops around the City Market.

The south and east boundaries were determined by the absence of an historical fabric on the opposite sides of the street. The west boundary, which includes portions of both sides of Wilmington Street and contiguous extensions of fabric on Hargett and Martin Streets, was drawn to include those sections on the west side of Wilmington Street which have buildings contemporary with the district. Fayetteville Street, the main shopping street, was not included because the use, development and character of the street is markedly different from the proposed district. The north boundary was determined by a congruent boundary with a portion of the Capital Area Historic District, and by major parking lots and gap sites which were avoided in the final portion of this boundary.

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Wake County Courthouse. Wake County Will Books.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 29.12

Quadrangle name Raleigh West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	7	7	1	3	4	10	10	3	19	6	11	8	16	10
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	7	7	1	3	7	16	10	3	19	6	11	8	15	10
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	7	7	1	3	7	16	10	3	19	6	11	4	12	10
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	7	7	1	3	4	10	10	3	19	6	11	4	12	10
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A		N/A	

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William B. Bushong and Dr. Charlotte V. Brown, Consultants

organization City of Raleigh

date September 1980 - September 1982

street & number P.O. Box 590

telephone 755-6750

city or town Raleigh,

state North Carolina

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

William B. Bushong

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date June 8, 1983

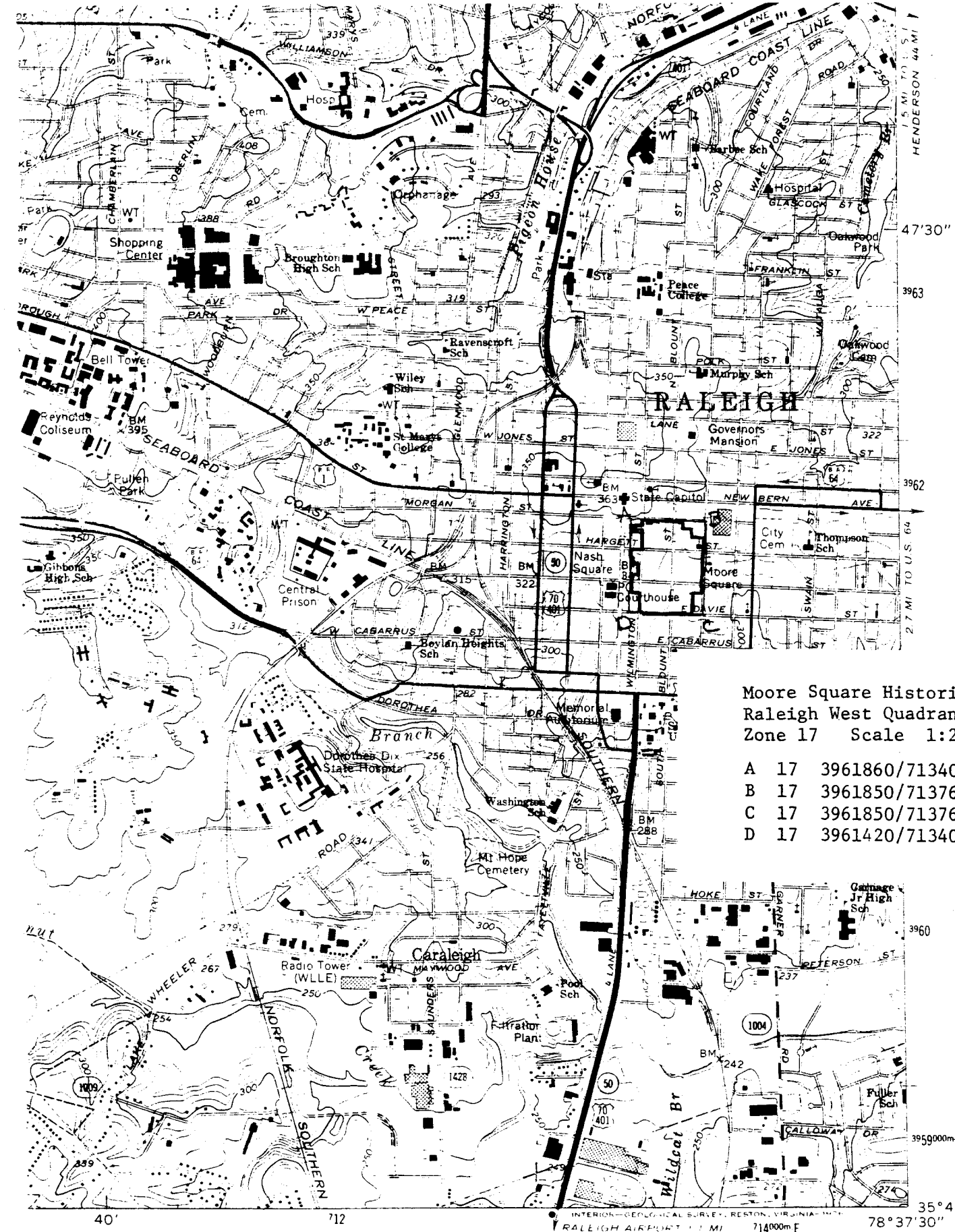
For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

Chief of Registration

Chief of Registration



Moore Square Historic District
 Raleigh West Quadrangle
 Zone 17 Scale 1:24000

- A 17 3961860/713400
- B 17 3961850/713760
- C 17 3961850/713760
- D 17 3961420/713400

1 MILE

- ROAD CLASSIFICATION
- Primary highway, hard surface
 - Secondary highway, hard surface
 - Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
 - Unimproved road
 - Interstate Route
 - U S Route
 - State Route

(GARNER)
 5255 II NE