

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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary D. Reid Wilson

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary, Darin J. Waters, Ph.D.

September 12, 2024

Rachel W. Wilson
Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP
12600 Fair Lakes Circle, Suite 300
Fairfax, VA 22033

rwilson@rkk.com

Re: Improve Six Forks Road corridor from Rowan Street to Lynn Road, HL-0119, Raleigh, Wake County,
ER 22-0852

Dear Ms. Wilson:

Thank you for your August 8, 2024, letter transmitting the above-referenced Historic Structures Survey Report. Having reviewed the well-prepared report, we offer the following comments.

We concur with the report's findings for the reasons stated in the report that:

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (WA7977) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a significant work of Leif Valand and as a notable example of a Modern mid-twentieth century church. The boundary is illustrated in Figure 4 of the report, but that map also serves as a labeled site plan and illustrates the tax parcel boundary. In the future, the preparer should consider providing a map dedicated to illustrating only the eligible boundary.

Additionally, we concur with the report's findings that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (WA8145) and Raleigh Fire Station Number 9 (WA8813) are not eligible for the National Register.

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, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@dnrc.nc.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,


for Ramona Bartos, Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Tania Tully, Raleigh HDC

tania.tully@raleighnc.gov



August 8, 2024

Renee Gledhill-Earley
State Historic Preservation Office
109 East Jones Street, Room 258
Raleigh, NC 27601-1023

RE: Historic Structure Survey Report, Six Forks Road Improvement Project, Wake County,
North Carolina
ER No. 22-0852
STIP No. HL-0119

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

The City of Raleigh proposes to widen Six Forks Road in Wake County. The proposed project improvements include widening Six Forks Road and adding a median divider and multi-use paths on either side from Rowan Street to Lynn Road. Consultation with your office for the project was initiated in March 2022, and on July 15, 2022, your office requested intensive-level survey and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluations for St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (WA7977) at 4523 Six Forks Road, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (WA8154) at 5060 Six Forks Road, and Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 (WA8813) at 4465 Six Forks Road. Consultation was reinitiated in February 2024 with a revised Project Study Area running along the east and west sides of Six Forks Road from Rowan Street to Millbrook Road, including buffered areas along east-west cross streets. Upon review of the Study Area, your office responded via letter on March 26, 2024, confirming your previous request for NRHP evaluations of the three resources noted above.

On behalf of the City of Raleigh, RK&K completed the intensive-level survey of the three resources and prepared the Historic Structure Survey Report and site survey files. RK&K recommends one resource eligible for NRHP listing: St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (WA7977).

Please find enclosed the following final deliverables for the above referenced project:

- One (1) unbound hard copy of the final report
- Two (2) survey site files for surveyed resources, paperclipped per NCHPO guidance for previously recorded resources
- One (1) survey site file for a newly surveyed resource, in a labeled envelope per NCHPO guidance for newly recorded resources
- One (1) CD, containing:
 - Final report PDF
 - Three (3) GIS data zipped files:
 - Area of Potential Effects (polygon)
 - Surveyed resources (points)

Ms. Gledhill-Earley
August 8, 2024
Page 2



- Recommended NRHP eligible boundaries for St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (WA7977) (polygon)
 - Survey Site Access database
 - Three (3) folders containing photographs of each surveyed resource

Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional materials.

Sincerely,
Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP

Rachel W. Wilson
Architectural Historian
rwilson@rkk.com
513-532-0364

Enclosures (see list above)



HISTORIC STRUCTURE SURVEY REPORT

Six Forks Road Improvement Project

ER 22-0852 STIP No. HL-0119

Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina

Submitted by:



August 2024

Intentionally Left Blank

Historic Structure Survey Report Six Forks Road Improvement Project

Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina

**ER No. 22-0852
STIP No. HL-0119**

Prepared by:

Rachel W. Wilson
Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP
8601 Six Forks Road
Forum 1, Suite 700
Raleigh, NC 27615

Prepared for:

City of Raleigh
Engineering Services Department –Roadway Design & Construction
222 West Hargett Street
Raleigh, NC 27601

August 2024

Intentionally Left Blank

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of Raleigh proposes to improve Six Forks Road from Rowan Street to Millbrook Road in Wake County, North Carolina. Proposed improvements include upgrading Six Forks Road to a six-lane median-divided road with eight-foot-wide multi-use paths on either side, protected intersections, upgraded traffic signals, and upgraded transit stops. In addition, drainage improvements are proposed along North Glen Drive.

Consultation for the Six Forks Road Improvement Project (Project) was initiated in March 2022. Correspondence from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO) on July 15, 2022, requested intensive-level survey and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluations for St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (WA7977) at 4523 Six Forks Road, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (WA8145) at 5060 Six Forks Road, and Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 (WA8813) at 4465 Six Forks Road. The Project, which was originally designed to run from Rowan Street to Lynn Road, continued development through early 2024. Consultation was reinitiated in February 2024 with a revised Project Study Area running along the east and west sides of Six Forks Road from Rowan Street to Millbrook Road, including buffered areas along east-west cross streets. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) was defined as the Project Study Area shown in **Figure 1**. Upon review of the Study Area, NCHPO responded via letter on March 26, 2024, confirming their previous request for NRHP evaluations of the three properties noted above.

The City of Raleigh contracted with Rummel, Klepper, and Kahl, LLP (RK&K) to conduct the requested intensive-level survey and provide a historic structure survey report for the Project. The architectural survey was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by the Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800, as revised); the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); NCHPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina* (2022), and NCHPO's *Architectural Survey Manual: Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources* (2022). RK&K architectural historians Rachel W. Wilson and Laura van Opstal completed a field investigation on May 21 and May 22, 2024, which consisted of photography and documentation of the three identified resources and assembled this historic structure survey report. This report is on file at the NCHPO and is available for review by the general public.

Table 1 lists the resources evaluated and their eligibility recommendations.

Table 1: Evaluated Properties

NCHPO SURVEY SITE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION	NRHP CRITERIA
WA7977	St. Timothy's Episcopal Church	Eligible	C
WA8145	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	Not Recommended Eligible	N/A
WA8813	Raleigh Fire Station No. 9	Not Recommended Eligible	N/A



TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
LIST OF TABLES	x
I. INTRODUCTION	11
II. METHODOLOGY	13
A. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS	13
B. BACKGROUND RESEARCH	13
C. ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATION	13
III. HISTORIC CONTEXT	16
IV. PROPERTY EVALUATIONS	19
1. St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (WA7977).....	19
2. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (WA8145)	55
3. Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 (WA8813)	75
V. REFERENCES	94

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure</i>	<i>Page</i>
Figure 1: Project location map showing the APE for the improvements to Six Forks Road.....	vi
Figure 2: Project location map.....	12
Figure 3: Locations of Evaluated Resources.....	15
Figure 4: St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (WA7977) site plan.....	26
Figure 5: St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (WA7977), south elevation and east façade, looking northwest, 2024.	27
Figure 6: Church, east façade with ca. 2008 brick retaining wall and 2014 sign, looking west, 2024.	27
Figure 7: Church, east façade, looking west, 2024.	28
Figure 8: Church, south elevation and east façade, looking northwest, 2024.....	28
Figure 9: East elevation of the hyphen and south elevation of the church, looking northwest, 2024. The memorial garden is in the foreground.	29
Figure 10: Church, south elevation entry, looking north, 2024.	29
Figure 11: Church, detail view of the clinker brick construction and memorial garden plaque, looking north, 2024.	30
Figure 12: West elevations of the church and hyphen, looking east, 2024. The 1990 sacristy bump-out on the church is seen in the left side of the photo.	30
Figure 13: Hyphen, west elevation of the hyphen, looking southeast, 2024.....	31
Figure 14: Church, north elevation, looking south, 2024.	31
Figure 15: Church, sacristy entrance on the north elevation, looking south, 2024.	32
Figure 16: Parish Hall, east façade, looking southwest, 2024.	32
Figure 17: Parish Hall, west elevation, and children's playground, looking northeast, 2024.....	33
Figure 18: Parish Hall, west and south elevations (left) and Hale Hall, west façade (right), looking northeast, 2024.....	33
Figure 19: Hale Hall, south elevation (left), and Marcia Hall, west façade and south elevation (right), looking northeast, 2024.....	34
Figure 20: Hale Hall, west façade, looking southeast, 2024.....	34
Figure 21: Church, narthex, looking northeast, 2024.....	35
Figure 22: Church, view towards the altar from the nave, looking west, 2024.	35
Figure 23: Church, view of the choir loft from the nave, looking east, 2024.	36
Figure 24: Church, view of the organ in the choir loft, looking east, 2024.	36
Figure 25: Church, east wall of the choir loft, looking southeast, 2024.	37
Figure 26: Church, 1990 portion of the sacristy and original west wall of the sanctuary, looking northeast, 2024.	37
Figure 27: Looking south along the hyphen, 2024.	38
Figure 28: Parish Hall, wood-paneled parlor, looking west, 2024.....	38
Figure 29: Parish Hall, open meeting area, looking southwest, 2024.....	39
Figure 30: Parish Hall, chapel in the northwest corner, looking north, 2024.	39
Figure 31: St. Timothy's Episcopal School, looking east from Rowan Street, 2024.....	40
Figure 32: St. Timothy's Episcopal School, primary entrance at the west end of the southeast façade, looking northwest, 2024.....	41

Figure 33: St. Timothy’s Episcopal School, northwest (right) and northeast (left) elevations, looking southwest, 2024.....	42
Figure 34: St. Timothy’s Episcopal School, southwest elevation, looking northeast across the sports field, 2024.	42
Figure 35: Gymnasium, southeast façade, looking west, 2024.....	43
Figure 36: Pavilion west of Hale Hall (background), looking southeast, 2024.	43
Figure 37: Bell Tower, looking east, 2024.....	44
Figure 38: An undated concept sketch of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church. Source: Bowman, “Journey to St. Timothy’s.”.....	46
Figure 39: St. Ambrose Episcopal Church (WA8136), 813 Darby Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, 2024.	51
Figure 40: St. Michael’s Episcopal Church (WA4599), 1520 Canterbury Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, 2024.	52
Figure 41: St. James United Methodist Church (WA4460), 3808 St. James Church Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, 2024.....	52
Figure 42: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (WA8145) site plan.	58
Figure 43: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (WA8145), west façade, looking east, 2024.	59
Figure 44: Church, west facade, looking northeast, 2024.....	59
Figure 45: West elevation of Mission Office addition and north elevation of church, looking southeast, 2024.	60
Figure 46: Church, north elevation, looking southwest, 2024.	60
Figure 47: Church, north elevation and west façade, looking southeast, 2024.....	61
Figure 48: Basement addition and east elevation, looking northwest, 2024.....	61
Figure 49: Mission Office, east elevation, looking northwest, 2024.	62
Figure 50: Church, partial south elevation, looking northeast, 2024.	62
Figure 51: Church, partial south elevation, looking northwest, 2024.....	63
Figure 52: Church, partial south elevation, looking northeast, 2024.	63
Figure 53: Church, east elevation, looking northwest, 2024	64
Figure 54: Mission Office, south elevation, looking north, 2024.	64
Figure 55: Facilities Management Office, west façade and south elevation, looking northeast, 2024.	65
Figure 56: Facilities Management Office, north elevation, looking southwest, 2024.	65
Figure 57: Storage Shed, north elevation and west façade, looking southeast, 2024.	66
Figure 58: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Former) (WA7997), 2424 Glenwood Avenue, Raleigh, 2024.	71
Figure 59: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 4065 N. Center Street, Hickory, North Carolina, 2023. Source: Google Streetview, May 2023.	72
Figure 60: North Haven Church, 6620 Six Forks Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, 2024.	72
Figure 61: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 (WA8813) site plan	77
Figure 62: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 (WA8813), east façade, looking southwest, 2024.	78
Figure 63: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, plaque north of the roll-up doors on the façade, looking southwest, 2024.	78
Figure 64: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, east façade of the north block, looking southwest, 2024.....	79
Figure 65: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, south elevation and east façade, looking northwest, 2024.....	79
Figure 66: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, west elevation, looking northeast, 2024. The ca. 2012 addition is seen to the right.....	80
Figure 67: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, north and west elevations, looking southeast, 2024.	80

Figure 68: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, central block interior, looking north, 2024. 81

Figure 69: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, central block interior, looking southwest, 2024..... 81

Figure 70: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, open office space, looking into restroom (left) and lounge area (right), looking west, 2024..... 82

Figure 71: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, lounge area, looking at the office space (left) and kitchen (right), looking south, 2024..... 82

Figure 72: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, lounge area, looking northwest, 2024..... 83

Figure 73: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, view of the west bunks, looking north, 2024..... 84

Figure 74: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, room with showers and sinks, 2024. The locker room is through the door in the background, looking northwest. 85

Figure 75: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, built-in lockers in the locker room, looking northwest, 2024..... 86

Figure 76: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, Shed, looking northeast, 2024. 86

Figure 77: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 during construction. Source: *The News and Observer*, December 14, 1962, 44. 89

Figure 78: A January 31, 1963, construction photograph of Raleigh Fire Station No. 9. Source: *The News and Observer* from the Raleigh Fire Museum. Note the three-light windows..... 90

Figure 79: Raleigh Fire Station No. 7, 2100 Glascock Street, Raleigh, North Carolina, 2024..... 91

Figure 80: Raleigh Fire Station No. 8, 5001 Western Boulevard, Raleigh, North Carolina, 2024..... 92

Figure 81: Raleigh Fire Station No. 2, 263 Pecan Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, 2024..... 92

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table</i>	<i>Page</i>
Table 1: Evaluated Properties	v

I. INTRODUCTION

The City of Raleigh proposes to improve Six Forks Road from Rowan Street to Millbrook Road, in Wake County (**Figure 2**). Proposed improvements include upgrading Six Forks Road to a six-lane median-divided road with eight-foot-wide multi-use paths on either side, protected intersections, upgraded traffic signals, and upgraded transit stops. In addition, drainage improvements are proposed along North Glen Drive.

Consultation for the Six Forks Road Improvement Project (Project) was initiated in March 2022. Correspondence from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO) on July 15, 2022, requested intensive-level survey and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluations for St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (WA7977) at 4523 Six Forks Road, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (WA8145) at 5060 Six Forks Road, and Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 (WA8813) at 4465 Six Forks Road. The Project, which was originally designed to run from Rowan Street to Lynn Road, continued development through early 2024. Consultation was reinitiated in February 2024 with a revised Project Study Area running along the east and west sides of Six Forks Road from Rowan Street to Millbrook Road, including buffered areas along east-west cross streets. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) was defined as the Project Study Area shown in **Figure 1**. Upon review of the Study Area, NCHPO responded via letter on March 26, 2024, confirming their previous request for NRHP evaluations of the three properties noted above.

The City of Raleigh contracted with Rummel, Klepper, and Kahl, LLP (RK&K) to conduct the requested intensive-level survey and provide a historic structure survey report for the Project. The architectural survey was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by the Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800, as revised); the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716); NCHPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina* (2022), and NCHPO's *Architectural Survey Manual: Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources* (2022). RK&K architectural historians Rachel W. Wilson and Laura van Opstal completed a field investigation on May 21 and May 22, 2024, which consisted of photography and documentation of the three identified resources and assembled this historic structure survey report. This report is on file at the NCHPO and is available for review by the general public.

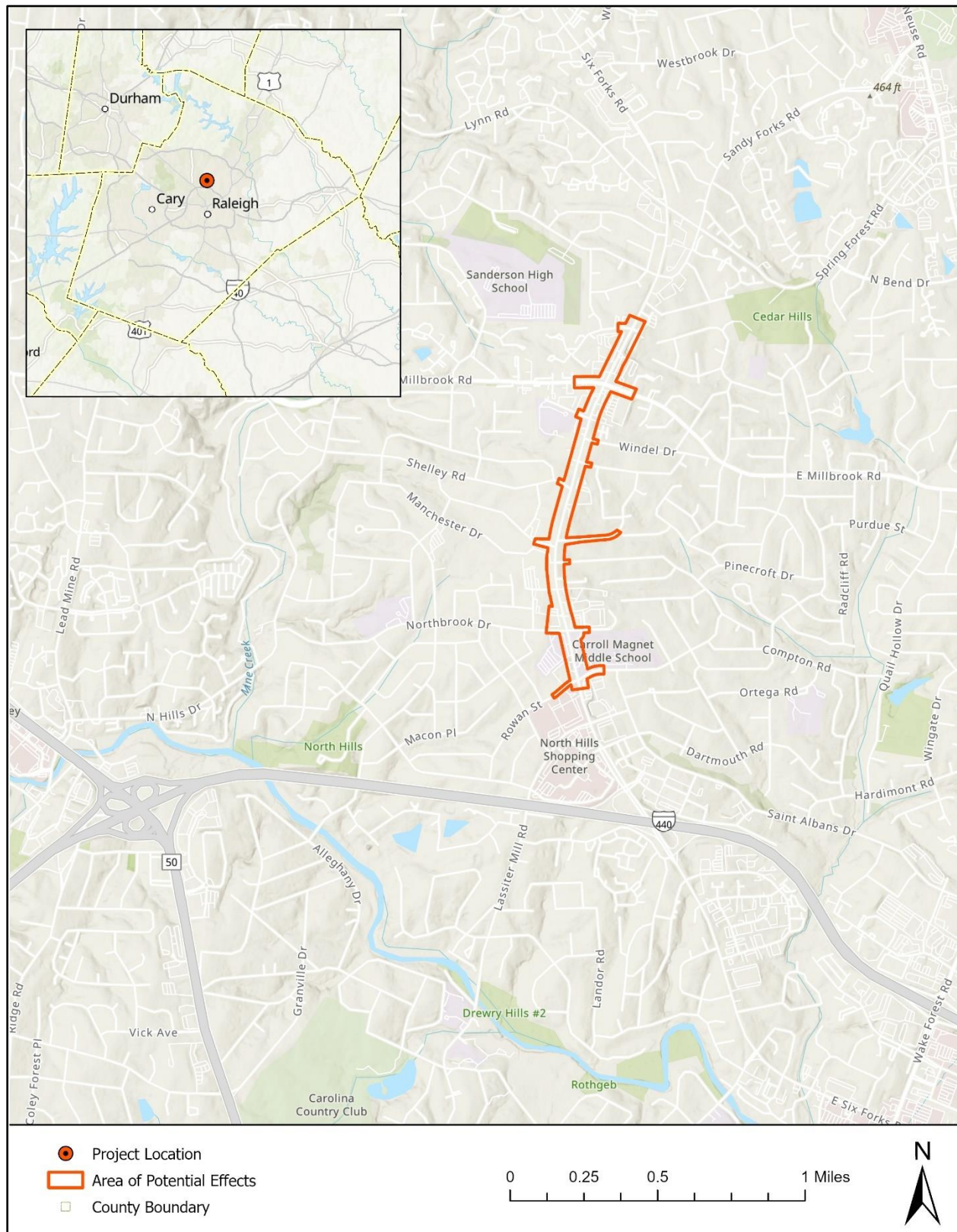


Figure 2: Project location map.

II. METHODOLOGY

RK&K conducted the architectural investigation and evaluation and prepared this report in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations codified at 36 CFR Part 800, the NCHPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina* (2022), and NCHPO's *Architectural Survey Manual: Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources* (2022). All work was conducted by staff that meet or exceed the SOI Professional Standards for history and/or architectural history, as specified in 36 CFR Part 61.

A. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The APE is defined as the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist” (36 CFR Part 800.16). The architectural APE is based on the nature, size, and scale of the undertaking, and includes consideration for both direct and indirect effects. The project APE was defined as the Project Study Area and is depicted in **Figure 2**. The APE encompasses proposed improvements (limits of disturbance) along Six Forks Road and intersecting roadways, extending from just south of Rowan Street to north of Loft Lane. The APE is generally delineated as 150 feet from the centerline of Six Forks Road but widens to extend along the rear of the parcels fronting Six Forks Road and extends to include a buffer from Six Forks Road along east-west cross streets.

B. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

To contextualize architectural resources within the APE, RK&K architectural historians reviewed existing documentation, including historic contexts and compliance and survey reports in Wake County available through the NCHPO. Architectural historians also consulted general local histories, newspapers, maps, and selected secondary sources.

C. ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATION

RK&K architectural historians Rachel W. Wilson and Laura van Opstal conducted fieldwork on May 21 and May 22, 2024. They took exterior photographs of the primary resources and each secondary resource; collected notes to provide a description of each property with information needed for survey site file documentation; and site plans showing the primary resource and its relationship to any secondary resources and roadways.

Two church members, Pete Gattis and Scott Dolittle, and parish administrator, Matt Eggers, from St. Timothy's Episcopal Church provided access to the interior of the church for photography and related church history. Access to the interior of St. Timothy's Episcopal School was not permitted. Sexton Frank Morey provided information about the grounds of the school and the church.

A church member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Steven Hull, provided church history and access to the interior of the church for notes; however, no interior photographs were taken per request of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Fire fighters from Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 provided access to the interior of the station for photography and notes.

The locations of the three evaluated resources are shown in **Figure 3**.

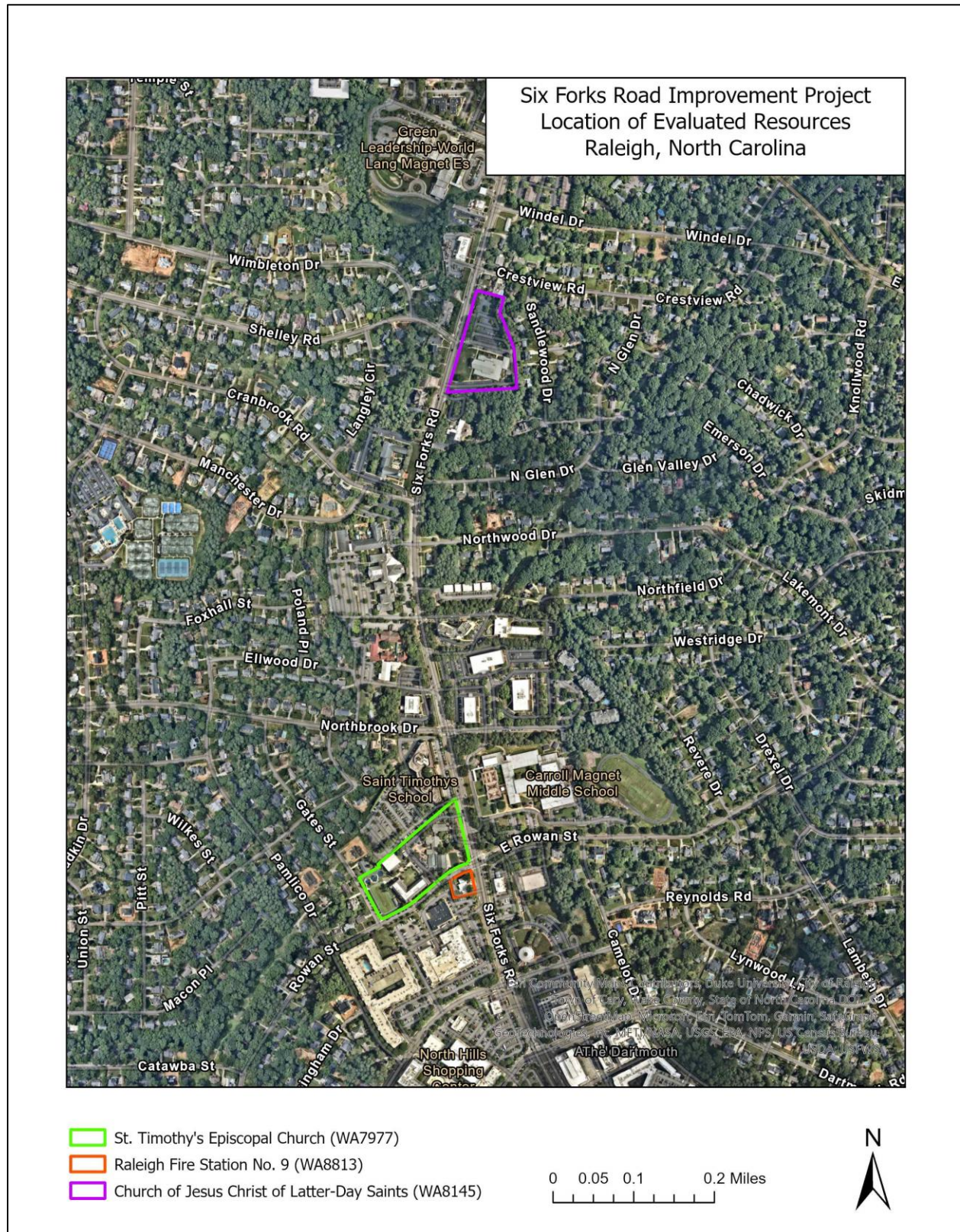


Figure 3: Locations of Evaluated Resources.

III. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Between 1946 and 1965, Raleigh's population exploded, doubling to 103,000, and the city expanded to the north.¹ According to a historic context study by M. Ruth Little: "Until the end of the war in 1945, Raleigh's economy consisted primarily of its role as the seat of state government and a center of higher education with its six colleges (North Carolina State College, Meredith College, St. Mary's College, Peace College, Shaw University, and St. Augustine's College). The city's industry consisted of a few small textile mills and other small operations."²

Driving post-World War II growth was a nationwide trend of growing state-sponsored and university-sponsored research and technology facilities. The late 1950s introduction of the Research Triangle Park (RTP), home to technology and research firms, served as a catalyst for growth. The RTP was located 15 miles northwest of Raleigh and bound by cities of Durham and Chapel Hill. Close to one third of workers in the RTP chose to live in Raleigh.³ The existing housing shortage caused by the Great Depression and World War II was compounded by the demand for housing from these RTP workers and others moving out of downtown. This led to a construction boom in the newly developed suburbs as commercial buildings, gas stations, churches, planned developments, unplanned developments, and office spaces were constructed along Raleigh's main suburban corridors.⁴ At the same time, the Federal government created two mortgage assistance programs managed by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). Most of the postwar houses in Raleigh were built using these federal assistance programs and were in subdivisions like Georgetown, Budleigh, and Anderson Heights in the city and in unannexed areas of the surrounding county.⁵ In 1960, the population of the city was 93,931 citizens living in 35.76 square miles.⁶

The growing population supported the need for commercial and industrial expansion. In 1947, Cameron Village Raleigh opened north of downtown. It was the first planned shopping center and development in the state. The project was the brainchild of developer C.V. York, New York land planner Seward Mott, and New York City architect Leif Valand. North Hills Mall, on Six Forks Road, opened in 1960. Crabtree Valley Mall, northwest of Raleigh opened in 1970. The pull of these shopping centers caused a drain on the commercial activity downtown.⁷

Early industrial efforts include the construction of the first industrial park, York Industrial Center in 1951. The first tenant was Westinghouse Corporation in 1954. Then came Colonial Stores and Swift & Company in 1955. Crabtree Industrial Park opened in the early 1960s. Kellogg Company was its first tenant. Paper, printing, and refrigeration companies, among others, moved to the city

¹ M. Ruth Little, "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina: Non-Residential Architecture, 1945-1975, Final Addendum," (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2018), 6.

² Little, "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum," 6.

³ Little, "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum," 7.

⁴ Little, "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum," 18.

⁵ M. Ruth Little, "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965," Multiple Property Documentation Form (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2009), E3.

⁶ Raleigh Fire Department, *Raleigh Fire Department—A Century of Service: 1912-2012* (Raleigh, NC: Strawbridge Studios, 2013), version 1.1, 37, accessed June 2024

<https://www.legeros.com/ralwake/raleigh/history/pdf/centennial-history.pdf>.

⁷ Little, "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum," 8.

in the 1960s. According to Little: “In 1965, 217 manufacturers employing some 10,000 people operated in Raleigh and Wake County, with electrical machinery and equipment, food and kindred products, and textiles in dominance.”⁸

Serving this growing southern city was a network of major highways and railroads. Norfolk Southern was headquartered in Raleigh and provided a rail connection to Charlotte to the southwest. Running east to west was Southern Railroad and Seaboard Air Line ran north-south. US Routes 1, 401, 64, and 70 ran through the city and connected it to Charlotte, Greensboro, and Fayetteville. Even before the construction and subsequent growth of the RTP, postwar suburban growth led to plans for a new highway that would bypass the city center. The Raleigh Planning Department’s 1954 “Land Development Plan” called for a “Beltline” to circle the city. That plan was realized in the construction of the I-440 Beltline around north Raleigh between 1960 and 1965.⁹

Growth north of the Beltline was slow but steady and surpassed growth in East Raleigh. A typical complement of malls, shops, churches, subdivisions, and fire stations were built to serve the growing population.¹⁰ Many of the suburbs north of the Beltline were annexed into the City of Raleigh between 1960 and 1970.¹¹ According to population profiles: “By 1970 ... 25.137 square miles had been added to the city, with sixty-seven annexations resulting in a total area of 43.763 square miles and a population of 122,830.”¹² The population of Raleigh continued to grow through the 1970s reaching approximately 150,225 people in 1980.¹³

Post-World War II non-residential buildings in Raleigh were largely Modern. The Modern style has its roots in European modernism. The “International Style” was brought over to the United States by German architects like Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. Little defines the characteristics of the International Style as: “the use of new materials like steel and glass and absence of references to past historical styles.”¹⁴ Modernism was accepted first in larger city centers and gradually came to North Carolina; however, Modernism was not widely accepted nationwide. Most dwellings were built in previous styles using architect-design stock plans. Minimal traditional forms gave way to Ranch forms and Split-Level dwellings in the mid-1950s.¹⁵ In 1948, the School of Design opened at Raleigh’s North Carolina State College, which led to a number of local architects practicing in the area using Modern design motifs. Public and private leaders in Raleigh opted to construct in the Modern style to symbolize the area’s progressive attitude. Commercial architecture was expressed in Modern styles, especially banks, shopping centers, and roadside retailers. Religious buildings displayed the greatest variety of Modern styles,

⁸ Little, “Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum,” 9-10.

⁹ Little, “Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum,” 7-8.

¹⁰ Little, “Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum,” 4; Little, “Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965,” E4.

¹¹ City of Raleigh, “City of Raleigh Annexation History,” ArcGIS Map City of Raleigh, 2019, accessed July 2024, <https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=11fc8cb320d64f16b4bc50c39832ba70&extent=-78.8529,35.7111,-78.3458,35.9388>.

¹² Raleigh Fire Department, *Raleigh Fire Department—A Century of Service*, 41.

¹³ “Raleigh: Population Profile,” City-Data.com, accessed July 2024, <https://www.city-data.com/>.

¹⁴ Little, “Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965,” 11-12.

¹⁵ Little, “Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965,” 13.

though overwhelmingly religious institutions were built in traditional styles like Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, or Colonial Revival styles.¹⁶

¹⁶ Little, "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum," 14-15, 32-33.

IV. PROPERTY EVALUATIONS

Resource Name	St. Timothy's Episcopal Church	
NCHPO Survey Site #	WA7977	
Street Address	4523 Six Forks Road	
PIN	1706515500	
Construction Date(s)	1958, 1959, 1959-1960, 1962, 1970, 1971, 2003	
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible	

1. *St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (WA7977)*

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church was included in the 2017-2018 comprehensive survey of Raleigh's non-residential properties undertaken by Longleaf Historic Resources in cooperation with the NCHPO. The property was approved for the state Study List of NRHP-eligible properties by the North Carolina National Register Advisory Committee (NRAC) in 2018.¹⁷

Property Description

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church is on a 5.88-acre parcel at the northwest intersection of Six Forks Road and Rowan Street. The parcel slopes down towards the west and is bound to the north by a commercial parcel and a residential parcel, to the east by Six Forks Road, to the south by Rowan Street, and to the west by Gates Street. Seven buildings and three pavilions are spread across the parcel. The 1959 church and 1958 Parish Hall are in the east half of the parcel, fronting Six Forks Road; the church is to the north and oriented east-west and the Parish Hall is south of the church and oriented north-south. A 1959 hyphen connects the church and Parish Hall. Two buildings are immediately south of the Parish Hall, the 1970 Marcia Hall to the east and the 1962 Hale Hall to the west. A covered walkway between Marcia Hall and Hale Hall connects the two buildings to the Parish Hall, a second perpendicular walkway runs along the south elevation of Hale Hall. A 1959-1960 metal frame bell tower is east of the Parish Hall. Paved circulation lanes run from a driveway off Six Forks Road, along the northwest property boundary, and then continue southeast west of the Parish Center and Hale Hall, before ending in a driveway on Rowan Street; parking areas are along the lanes.

In the west half of the property, west of the circulation lanes, is a 2003 L-shaped school. A 1971 gymnasium is north of the school. A shed is northeast of the gymnasium. Three pavilions are in between the school and church; two northeast of the circulation lanes and one southwest. Mulched play areas are west of the church. A lawn is northeast of the L-shaped school. West of the school is a sports field and a building of unknown function. North of the sports field is a 2020 playground. Ornamental plantings and mature trees cover the parcel. A brick and concrete-capped retaining wall lines the east property line. A metal fence lines the majority of the south property line. A metal fence with square brick piers cordons off the sports field west of the school. A tall brick retaining wall runs along the west half of the north property line.

¹⁷ Jenny Harper, 2018, "WA7977, St. Timothy's Episcopal Church." Historic Property Survey Form. Raleigh, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church is composed of an A-frame church, oriented east-west, and a side-gable hyphen running north-south connecting to the Parish Hall. In 1990, a small bump-out on the west elevation of the church was built to enlarge the sacristy. The church has an A-frame roof covered in asphalt shingles and walls made of knobby clinker brick.¹⁸ Within the church, typical doors and windows are wood unless otherwise noted. The east façade has a slightly recessed central section. The façade is dominated by a central stripe of terra cotta breeze block coated in a patinaed metallic coating. The breeze block stripe continues from the gable field down through the recessed entry. A Mo-Sai stone cross with quartz aggregate is set into the breeze block above the entry.¹⁹ The recessed entry has a Mo-Sai surround and replacement paired mahogany stained-glass doors. Concrete steps span the recessed section and built-in brick planters flank the steps. A metal accessibility ramp is at the south end of the steps. A dedication plaque reading "Saint Timothy's Episcopal Church Erected 1959" is south of the paired doors. The east elevation of the hyphen contains a ribbon of six windows with a fixed sash over an awning sash and a single-leaf wood door.

The south elevation contains four bays with paired stained-glass windows consisting of two fixed sashes over an awning sash at the west end. At the east end is a recessed bay with replacement paired mahogany stained-glass doors with stained-glass transoms, paired stained-glass windows with two unequally sized fixed sashes over an awning sash, and a paired window opening with two stained-glass transoms, the center boarded over, and two awning sashes at the bottom. Concrete steps run in front of the doors and brick built-in planters spans the windows.

The west elevation of the church includes the brick, front-gable bump-out for the sacristy on the north side. The sacristy contains a one-light fixed window surmounted by a metal vent in the gable field. A wood cross is mounted above the gable peak. A metal vent is south of the sacristy in the church. A circular stained-glass window is in the gable field of the church. The west elevation of the hyphen contains a ribbon of six windows each with a fixed sash over an awning sash.

The church's north elevation contains, from east to west, a recessed bay at the east end with a paired window opening with two stained glass transoms, the center boarded over, and two awning sashes at the bottom; paired stained-glass windows with two fixed sashes over an awning sash; and paired glazed batten doors with stained glass transoms. Concrete steps run in front of the doors and brick built-in planters span the windows. Four bays with paired stained-glass windows consisting of two unequally sized fixed sashes over an awning sash are west of the recessed bay. At the west end, the church roof extends north to form an incised porch with paired metal doors and a small bump-out that contains a bay with two sets of paired one-light metal casement

¹⁸ Per Parish Administrator, Matt Eggers, the clinker brick was said to be chosen because it was a less expensive building material than traditional brick. Clinker bricks are the brick fired close to the heat source resulting in partially vitrified bricks with a darker brown/red appearance and uneven surface.

¹⁹ Jenny Harper, 2018, "WA7977, St. Timothy's Episcopal Church." Historic Property Survey Form. Raleigh, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Mo-Sai is a method of creating exposed aggregate pre-cast concrete panels developed in 1940 by John Joseph Early. Colored quartz, granite, ceramic or porcelain was used to face the panels; Sydney Freedman, "History of Exposed Aggregate (Mo-Sai) Architectural Precast Concrete," *PCI Journal*, May-June 2004 (2004), 2-13, [https://www.pci.org/PCI_Docs/Publications/PCI%20Journal/2004/May-June/History%20of%20Exposed%20Aggregate%20\(Mo-Sai\)%20Architectural%20Precast%20Concrete.pdf](https://www.pci.org/PCI_Docs/Publications/PCI%20Journal/2004/May-June/History%20of%20Exposed%20Aggregate%20(Mo-Sai)%20Architectural%20Precast%20Concrete.pdf).

windows. The 1990 sacristy bump-out contains a window opening with a casement sash and an opening fit with a panel and an air conditioning unit.

Interior

The paired doors on the east façade open to a narthex. The narthex has painted plaster walls and ceilings and hardwood flooring. On either side of the paired entry doors are closets with single-leaf doors. The west wall of the narthex contains wood doors with stained glass transoms at either end and a central opening with a stained-glass transom, all lead to the nave. Exterior paired doors are along the north and south walls. In the southeast corner of the narthex is a winding set of wood steps that lead to the choir loft. The loft has carpeted floors, concrete-block and board-and-batten walls, and, at the west end, a wood railing clad in wood boards. A 1971 pipe organ is centered in the space. Along the east wall, from floor to ceiling, is a bank of five one-light metal windows with a central casement sash all surmounted by two rows of stained-glass windows. There are closets with single-leaf doors on the north and south ends of the loft. The sanctuary has concrete-block walls, hardwood flooring, and the ceiling is covered in hardwood board with exposed laminated rafters that run down the walls tapering to the floor. The sanctuary contains a nave with a central aisle demarcated by wood pews. The crossing leads to the hyphen at the south end and the sacristy at the north end. The chancel is framed by two small annexes to the north and south. The chancel is raised and contains a wood pulpit at the south end. West of the pulpit, and spanning the chancel, is a thin metal communion rail. The chancel's walls are clad in 1986 walnut paneling and reredos and the west wall is clinker brick above the paneling. A 1980 stained glass round window is in the upper portion of the west wall. Above the wood paneling along the north and south walls of the sanctuary are evenly spaced wood battens. West of the railing is a wood altar on a raised platform; the wood reredos behind the altar have three gothic arches. A wood door along the north wall of the chancel leads to the sacristy. The L-shaped sacristy runs north and west of the chancel. The north portion has tile floors and painted drywall walls. A restroom is in the northeast corner of the sacristy. A bank of cabinets and a sink run along the north wall. A framed opening on the west wall leads to the west portion. This portion has carpeted floors and painted drywall walls and ceiling. The west wall is clinker brick. The room contains audio-visual equipment, kneelers, and chairs. A single-leaf metal door on the south wall leads outside.

The hyphen is accessed by a door on the east elevation of the small south annex in the sanctuary and a single-leaf door on the south wall of the chancel. The annex has hardwood floors and wood-paneled walls. An administrative office runs along the west side of the hyphen which otherwise contains stairs down to the Parish Hall. The office is carpeted and contains painted drywall walls and ceilings. The east wall of the wood board-clad hyphen is lined with stained glass windows.

Parish Hall, 1958

The one-story, banked Parish Hall is a U-shaped building with a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and two front-gable wings that extend west at the north and south ends. The Parish Hall is constructed from the same knobby clinker brick as the church. According to church historian Betty A. Bowman, the Parish Hall was expanded, likely to the south or west by 1960.²⁰ The east façade of the Parish Hall contains a recessed entrance with paired, red-painted metal doors with

²⁰ Betty A. Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's: A Chronicle of the First Hundred Years of St. Saviour's/ St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, 1893-1994," (Raleigh, NC: St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, 1994), 26.

sidelights and transoms at the north end and a band of five windows composed of one-over-one vinyl hung sash windows south of the entrance. Built-in brick planters are north and south of the entrance. The vinyl-clad south elevation of the Parish Hall is largely obscured by Marcia Hall to the east and Hale Hall to the west. At the west end of the south elevation (west of Hale Hall) are two one-over-one vinyl hung sash windows and a fixed one-light window. The daylight basement contains a wood-framing opening filled with plywood. East of Hale Hall is an exterior brick chimney, a vinyl hung-sash window, a recessed glazed metal door, and a one-light fixed vinyl window. An asphalt-shingle gable awning extends south from the glazed metal door along a walkway. The west elevation is dominated by a wood deck set between the front-gable wings. From north to south, the west elevation contains a deeply recessed metal single-leaf door in the northern wing; three one-over-one vinyl hung sash windows and a glazed metal door along the deck; and, two one-over-one vinyl hung sash windows in the first story of the southern wing. Two two-light fixed windows and a one-light metal door with a fabric awning are in the daylight basement of the southern wing. The south elevation of the north wing contains a fixed one-light window, two one-over-one vinyl hung sash windows. The north elevation of the south wing contains two one-light awning windows, two one-over-one vinyl hung sash windows, and a six-panel metal door with a glazed metal storm door.

Interior

A single-leaf wood door with a sidelight opens from the hyphen into a small room in the Parish Hall with vinyl floors and wood board-clad walls. A paneled wood door on the west wall leads to the parlor and a framed opening to the south provides access to the foyer. The parlor is wood-paneled and carpeted. It serves as a meeting room and a library. The foyer is accessed from the exterior by paired wood doors with transoms and sidelights along the east wall. Drop ceilings, painted drywall walls, concrete-block walls, and vinyl flooring run throughout the Parish Hall. A concrete-block closet, extending west into the Parish Hall, forms the south wall of the foyer. A narrow hallway runs east-west opposite the exterior doors. The north hallway wall is clinker brick. The hallway leads to restrooms along the south side, a nursery on the north side, and the chapel at the west end with paired glazed wood doors. The chapel contains the original altar along the north wall. A single-leaf metal door on the west wall provides access to the exterior. A short hallway running north-south intersects the east-west hallway and opens onto a meeting area south of the foyer with cafeteria-style seating. A single-leaf glazed metal door on the west wall of the meeting area leads to the deck. The southwest corner of the Parish Hall contains a kitchen with a window with a roll-up screen overlooking the meeting area and offices. The southeast corner contains a room of unknown function. A glazed metal door between the kitchen and the unknown room leads outside.

Hale Hall, 1966

Hale Hall is part of St. Timothy's Episcopal School. The banked hall was constructed in 1966 abutting the west half of the Parish Hall's south elevation. The banked building has an asphalt-shingle gable roof oriented north-south and is clad in running bond brick. The eaves extend out along the west façade and are supported by square wood supports. The building is composed of two blocks—a slightly shorter block to the north and a taller, longer block to the south. The short block is recessed from the taller block. Vinyl siding and a metal vent fill the gable field of the taller block's north elevation. Full length porches covered by an extension of the roof run along both sections of the west facade. The west façade contains, from north to south, paired, paneled, nine-light doors in the shorter block, two paneled nine-light metal doors with eight-light sidelights, and paired one-over-one, vinyl hung sash windows in the taller block. The east elevation contains a stairwell leading to a six-panel metal door. The south elevation contains a single-leaf door and paired 12-light doors. The roof extends over the south elevation forming an incised porch with square wood supports.

Access to the interior was not granted as classes were ongoing.

Marcia Hall, 1970

Marcia Hall, also part of St. Timothy's Episcopal School, was constructed in 1970 southeast of the Parish Hall and east of Hale Hall. The one-story building has an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The building is clad in painted brick on the east and south elevations, and the north elevation has an unpainted stepped brick parapet. A dentiled cornice runs along the east and west elevations. An interior brick chimney is on the east roof slope. There is a small unpainted brick bump-out with a gable roof at the southwest corner. The west façade contains four paired 12-light vinyl glazed doors with concrete and brick steps and flat roof entry porches and two six-over-six wood hung sash windows. The north elevation was not accessible at the time of survey. The east elevation contains five paired 12-light vinyl glazed doors. The south elevation contains paired 12-light vinyl doors with concrete steps in the bump-out and paired metal glazed doors with an accessibility ramp, and a six-over-six wood hung sash window in the original block. The gable field has horizontal siding.

Access to the interior was not granted as classes were ongoing.

Gymnasium, 1971

The two-story, brick, flat-roof building is partially clad in ribbed metal. Two one-story additions were built between 1971 and 1983, one spanning the northeast elevation and one partially spanning the southeast façade. Both additions have asphalt-shingle shed roofs. The first story of the southeast façade contains paired doors in the southeast addition and a single-leaf metal door with a flat metal awning in the original block, and a metal window with a fixed two-light sash over a hung sash in the northeast addition. The second story contains two ribbons of four one-light fixed metal windows. The southwest elevation contains a louvered metal vent in the original block and a single-leaf metal door in the addition. Machinery is at the west corner of the elevation. The northwest elevation contains a single-leaf metal door at either end of the original block. The roof of the northeast elevation extends over the addition creating an incised porch with a brick railing and wood supports. The first story of the northeast elevation contains a glazed metal door with a

sidelight, paired glazed metal doors, and a single-leaf metal door under the porch roof. The second story of the original block contains two ribbons of four one-light fixed metal windows.

Access to the interior was not granted as classes were ongoing.

St. Timothy's Episcopal School, 2003

St. Timothy's Episcopal School is a 2003, two-and-one-half-story, brick, neo-Gothic, L-shaped building with a steeply pitched gable roof. The east leg of the L runs northeast-southwest, and the west leg runs northwest-southeast. Cross-gable blocks are at the outside ends of the L. The school contains four-light metal windows with faux diamond muntins throughout and front-gable, concrete-capped wall dormers with no fenestration piercing the roofline. The primary entrance at the south end of the southeast façade is dominated by a projecting three-bay, front-gable, concrete-capped section with a two-story, one-bay crenelated bump-out. Paired wood doors are recessed under a Gothic brick arch flanked by concrete-capped buttresses. Arched lancet windows flank the doors. Running east of the entrance are 12 windows along the first story and 13 windows on the second story. The first story of the southwest elevation, from north to south, contains a ribbon of three windows; two sets of paired glazed doors and three paired windows all under an arcaded one-story porch with a shed roof; paired doors under a front-gable porch with an arched opening; four windows and a glazed wood door. The second story contains paired windows, four windows, two lancet windows on either side of the front-gable porch, and three windows. A lancet window is in the gable field of the front-gable porch. A lancet window is in the half-story of the cross gable at the north end. The northwest elevation contains, in the east leg of the L, a shed-roof arcaded porch with seven square brick supports and eight openings. Along the first story are seven openings with at least three sets of paired doors and one window. The second story has nine windows. The northwest elevation of the west leg was not accessible at the time of survey. The northeast elevation of the east leg was not entirely accessible and contains two windows in the second story on either side of a two-story crenelated bump-out and a front-gable bump-out. The northeast elevation of the west leg contains a shed-roof arcaded porch with five openings on the first story. The first story has two sets of paired doors and three windows under the porch roof and three closely spaced windows at the north end. The second story has six windows and a set of paired windows. A thin narrow window is in the half-story of the cross-gable.

Access to the interior was not granted as classes were ongoing.

Shed, pre-2011

The shed was not accessible during survey. Aerial imagery shows a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles.

Building, 2020

The brick one-story building has a steep side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The function of the building is unknown. The west façade contains two metal doors with vents and a roll-up metal door. The north elevation was not accessible. The east and south elevations lack fenestration but contain concrete-capped brick parapets.

Other Site Features

A memorial garden is east of the Parish Hall. It contains markers for Reverend George Hale, the first rector of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, and Carolyn Hale, his wife and co-founder of St. Timothy's Episcopal School. A dedication plaque for the memorial garden is on the south elevation of the church. The memorial garden is covered in grass and ornamental plantings with paths demarcated by pine needles.

A 1959-1960, square, metal frame bell tower is east of the Parish Hall at the south end of the memorial garden. It contains the original bell from St. Saviour's Church.²¹

A brick retaining wall, built ca. 2008, runs along the east property line. A 2014 wood sign is mounted on the wall.

Three wood pavilions with gable roofs are on the property. One is northeast of the school (ca. 2011) and two are west of the Parish Hall and Hale Hall (1998-2002; pre-2007).

A sports field is west of the school. It was added in 2020.

²¹ St. Saviour's Church was the former name of the St. Timothy's congregation. Church history is discussed in greater detail below.

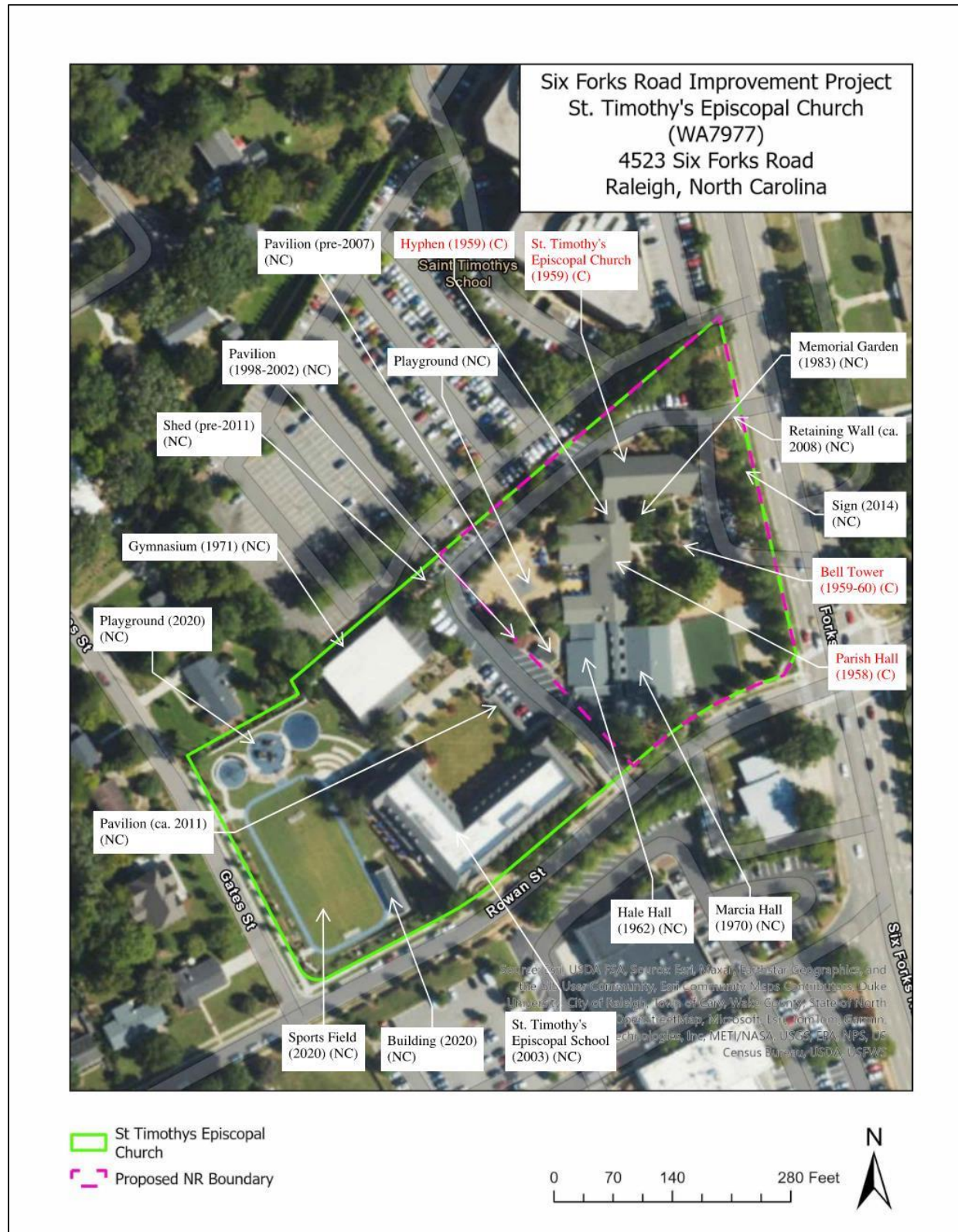


Figure 4: St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (WA9777) site plan.



Figure 5: St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (WA7977), south elevation and east facade, looking northwest, 2024.



Figure 6: Church, east façade with ca. 2008 brick retaining wall and 2014 sign, looking west, 2024.



Figure 7: Church, east façade, looking west, 2024.



Figure 8: Church, south elevation and east façade, looking northwest, 2024.



Figure 9: East elevation of the hyphen and south elevation of the church, looking northwest, 2024. The memorial garden is in the foreground.



Figure 10: Church, south elevation entry, looking north, 2024.



Figure 11: Church, detail view of the clinker brick construction and memorial garden plaque, looking north, 2024.



Figure 12: West elevations of the church and hyphen, looking east, 2024. The 1990 sacristy bump-out on the church is seen in the left side of the photo.



Figure 13: Hyphen, west elevation of the hyphen, looking southeast, 2024.



Figure 14: Church, north elevation, looking south, 2024.



Figure 15: Church, sacristy entrance on the north elevation, looking south, 2024.



Figure 16: Parish Hall, east façade, looking southwest, 2024.



Figure 17: Parish Hall, west elevation, and children's playground, looking northeast, 2024.



Figure 18: Parish Hall, west and south elevations (left) and Hale Hall, west façade (right), looking northeast, 2024.



Figure 19: Hale Hall, south elevation (left), and Marcia Hall, west façade and south elevation (right), looking northeast, 2024.



Figure 20: Hale Hall, west façade, looking southeast, 2024.

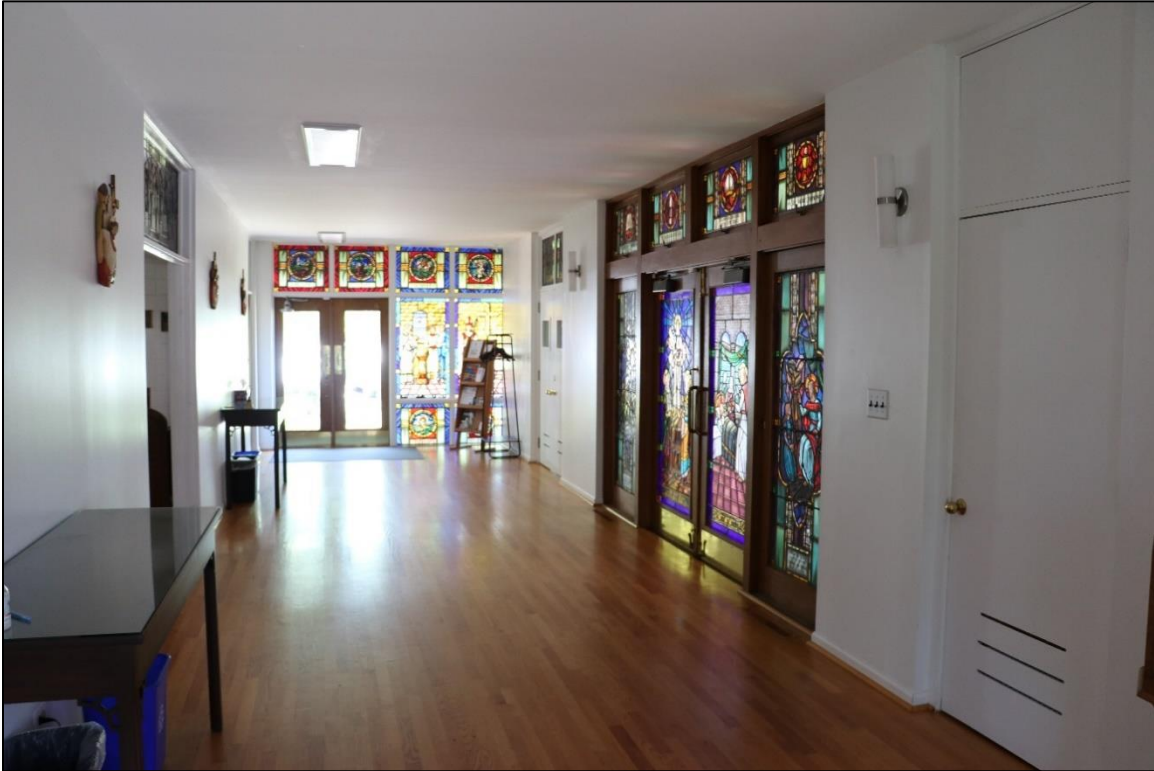


Figure 21: Church, narthex, looking northeast, 2024.



Figure 22: Church, view towards the altar from the nave, looking west, 2024.



Figure 23: Church, view of the choir loft from the nave, looking east, 2024.



Figure 24: Church, view of the organ in the choir loft, looking east, 2024.



Figure 25: Church, east wall of the choir loft, looking southeast, 2024.



Figure 26: Church, 1990 portion of the sacristy and original west wall of the sanctuary, looking northeast, 2024.



Figure 27: Looking south along the hyphen, 2024.



Figure 28: Parish Hall, wood-paneled parlor, looking west, 2024.



Figure 29: Parish Hall, open meeting area, looking southwest, 2024.



Figure 30: Parish Hall, chapel in the northwest corner, looking north, 2024.



Figure 31: St. Timothy's Episcopal School, looking east from Rowan Street, 2024.



Figure 32: St. Timothy's Episcopal School, primary entrance at the west end of the southeast façade, looking northwest, 2024.



Figure 33: St. Timothy's Episcopal School, northwest (right) and northeast (left) elevations, looking southwest, 2024.



Figure 34: St. Timothy's Episcopal School, southwest elevation, looking northeast across the sports field, 2024.



Figure 35: Gymnasium, southeast façade, looking west, 2024.



Figure 36: Pavilion west of Hale Hall (background), looking southeast, 2024.



Figure 37: Bell Tower, looking east, 2024.

Historical Background and Architectural Context

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church grew out of the St. Saviour's Mission of Christ Church congregation.²² In 1894, a mission chapel for Christ Church known as St. Saviour's Mission was built at the intersection of West Street and Johnson Street in a then rundown neighborhood in Raleigh.²³ Between 1922 and 1924, the church was expanded, and a rectory was built at the intersection of Boylan and Tucker Streets. On August 14, 1927, a parish house and chapel were constructed at the Tucker Street property.²⁴

In spring 1956, Reverend George B.S. Hale was appointed the new rector of St. Saviour's. Though thoughts of expansion and new buildings had been underway at St. Saviour's, Hale was instrumental in pushing the congregation forward to a new church.²⁵

St. Saviour's congregation changed its name to St. Timothy's in 1957. While the specific reason for the name change is unknown, a history of the congregation suggests it was a way to move away from the association with Christ Church and Ravenscroft school, a parochial school operated by Christ Church. The name "St. Timothy's" was suggested by Nannie Perry, a congregant. In May 1958, St. Saviour's was officially re-named at the 142nd Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina.²⁶

The site for St. Timothy's Episcopal Church was chosen in 1957. Six congregants donated the land for the five-acre site. At the time, the site along the (then) two-lane Six Forks Road was considered "well out in the country." The church was financed in part by the sale of the Tucker Street church to Ravenscroft School for \$95,000. In addition, St. Saviour's vestry asked the Episcopal Foundation to loan them \$30,000, which would be repaid by Ravenscroft School.²⁷

Leif Valand, a noted Raleigh architect who had previously worked in New York City, was selected as the architect for the new church. In 1956, he designed the A-frame St. Michael's Episcopal Church on Canterbury Street in the Budleigh subdivision. A.E. Rackley Construction Company served as the builder for St. Timothy's.²⁸ Ground broke on the \$65,000 Parish Hall in June 1957.²⁹ The first service, Christmas Eve, was held in the Parish Hall. Pews, the pulpit, altar, lectern, and choir stalls were all moved from the Tucker Street chapel, as was the Parish Hall kitchen equipment.³⁰

In January 1959, the congregation accepted bids for the church construction. Originally, the bids called for a church and a chapel, but due to budget restraints, the chapel was removed from the plans. The plans also included the metal bell tower and a nursery addition to the existing Parish

²² Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," introduction.

²³ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 4.

²⁴ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 7; 10.

²⁵ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 19.

²⁶ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 22.

²⁷ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 19.

²⁸ "St. Saviour's Episcopal Church to Start Building," *The News & Observer* (Raleigh, NC), June 15, 1957, 16.

²⁹ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 20.

³⁰ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 20.

Hall, where the chapel and nursery are located (in the north leg of the U). These were all completed by 1960.³¹

A concept sketch (artist unknown) for the church shows a similar layout with a church to the north and a Parish Hall to the south, but it shows a Modern church with a front-gable roof, not the current A-frame style (see **Figure 38**).³² It is unknown why the design changed; perhaps the change was influenced by Valand and his recently completed A-frame St. Michael's Episcopal Church. Raymond Frank Walser, a congregant, served as one of the builders of the church. A plaque describing his contribution is in the sanctuary. Ground officially broke on the church in June 1959, on an extremely hot day. Aside from the church, a "breezeway" (referred to above as the hyphen) was also built. Originally, the hyphen served as a small weekday chapel and contained the altar from the Johnson Street Church. The current office served as a workroom and meeting room for the church's women's organization.³³ While the church and hyphen are currently home to many stained-glass windows, these were not part of the original design.

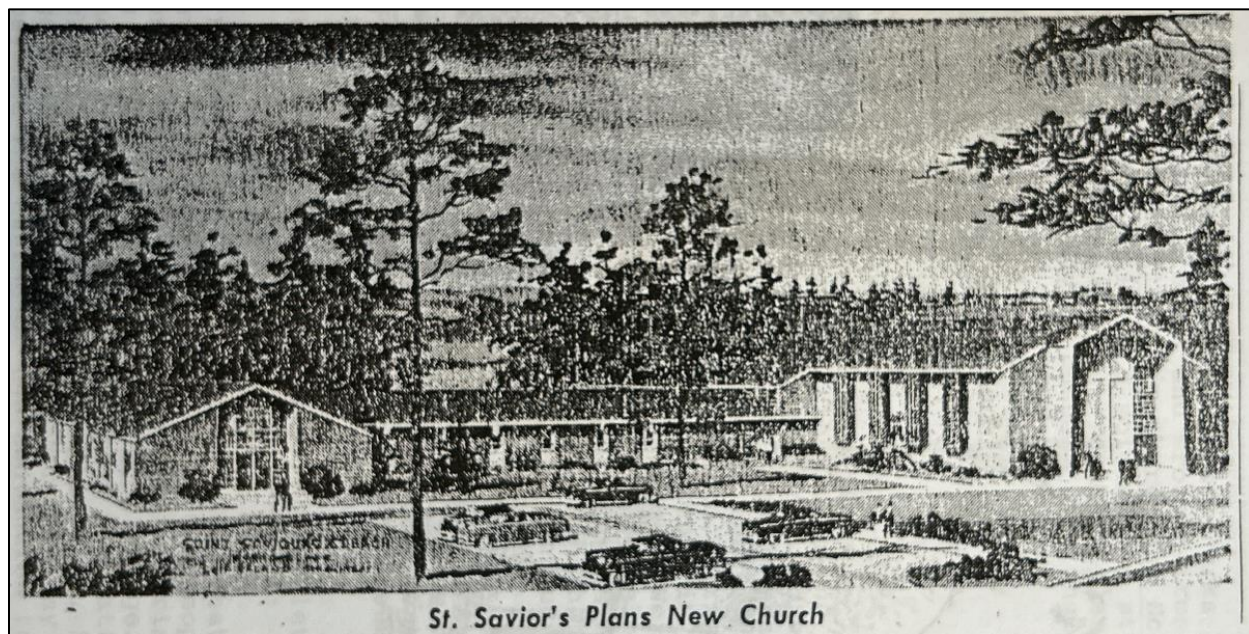


Figure 38: An undated concept sketch of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church. Source: Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's."

St. Timothy's Episcopal School began as a day school with 16 children in classes held in the Parish Hall. According to Carolyn Hale, Reverend George Hale's wife, they did not set out to begin a school but later saw a need for educational facilities in the North Raleigh community. Many of the first congregants joined because their children attended the day school. Carolyn served as Director of Development for the day school and Reverend George Hale served as headmaster.³⁴ It is unknown exactly which grades and classes were first offered but a 1960 advertisement advertised

³¹ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 26.

³² Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," n.p.

³³ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 26.

³⁴ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 22.

nursery school through second grade.³⁵ Starting its fifth year of operation, the school offered kindergarten through fifth grade. Sixth-grade classes were planned for the following year.³⁶

In 1962, the church was expanded again with the addition of the “Flat Top” building (referred to above as Hale Hall) abutting the south elevation of the Parish Hall. The architect for this addition and the subsequent Marcia Hall is unknown, but it is not believed to be Leif Valand. The expansion was completed in preparation for the new fifth-grade class. Hale Hall included classrooms, restrooms, and boiler rooms.³⁷ In 1966, St. Timothy’s Episcopal School leaders proposed the addition of a second story on Hale Hall; however, there was not sufficient support for the endeavor from the Bishop. At that time, school leaders began to seek outside funding as St. Timothy’s Episcopal Church no longer supported the school building program financially.³⁸

During the first 10 years of St. Timothy’s Episcopal Church, between 1958 and 1968, membership grew to 490 congregants with pledges totaling \$37,000. A traditional Holy Communion service was held on the first Sunday of the month and Morning Prayer services were conducted on the remaining Sundays. In December 1968, women became eligible for the church vestry.³⁹ The school grew to 350 enrolled children in 1966. While newspapers report the school was open to African American children, none were enrolled during 1966.⁴⁰ Though *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* ruled it was illegal to segregate public schools in 1954, racial integration in Raleigh schools was a contentious issue through the early 1970s.⁴¹

St. Timothy’s Episcopal School grew greatly in the ten years between 1968 and 1978. In 1970 Reverend George Hale introduced plans for another building to house classrooms and a library (perhaps the 1970 Marcia Hall) for high school classes. The gymnasium was constructed between 1971 and 1972.⁴² Aerial imagery from 1983 shows, from east to west, Marcia Hall, Hale Hall, and two buildings south of the gymnasium. The function of those two buildings is unknown.⁴³

Of notable importance, Richard Lassiter was elected to the vestry in 1969. The Raleigh realtor handled the leasing of seven acres of his property on White Oak Road to house the upper-grade levels of the school. Classes were moved to the new George B.S. Hale High School at the White Oak Road campus in late 1973. Up until the expansion of the White Oak Road campus, the school was under the purview of a school board made up of vestry members. After the move, the new high school was established as an independent corporation with Reverend George Hale serving as

³⁵ “Advertisement, St. Timothy’s School,” *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), January 25, 1960, 9.

³⁶ “St. Timothy’s,” *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), September 24, 1962, 4.

³⁷ Bowman, “Journey to St. Timothy’s,” 27.

³⁸ Bowman, “Journey to St. Timothy’s,” 27.

³⁹ Bowman, “Journey to St. Timothy’s,” 29-30.

⁴⁰ Kate Erwin, “School Demand Reflected by St. Timothy’s Growth,” *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), June 5, 1966, 19.

⁴¹ Sharryse Piggott, “How a Black Teen’s Turbulent Journey Sparked Integration Efforts Within North Carolina Schools,” WUNC, February 29, 2024, <https://www.wunc.org/news/2024-02-29/joseph-holt-black-teen-integration-efforts-north-carolina-schools>.

⁴² Bowman, “Journey to St. Timothy’s,” 31

⁴³ NETROnline, Historic Aerials, NETROnline, accessed June 2024, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

headmaster.⁴⁴ The 1972-1973 school year saw the addition of twelfth-grade classes at the new school.⁴⁵

The membership of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church grew, now supported by 500 members.⁴⁶ A shift in services came in 1974, when Holy Communion was offered during Morning Prayer services. The current organ was delivered in 1974 and financed by parishioner, Annette Bandy, and the school, who were to use it nearly every day.⁴⁷

Moving into the later decades of the twentieth century, updates and modifications to the church were undertaken by the congregation. As originally built, the church did not feature stained glass windows. Beginning in the early 1980s parishioners donated windows in celebration and remembrance of friends and family members. In 1980, the round stained-glass window over the altar, known as the Trinity window, was donated by the Pullen family in memory of their son, William.⁴⁸ During this time, membership dipped slightly to about 400 congregants in 1982. The memorial garden, east of the Parish Hall, was created in 1983 upon approval by the vestry. They decided that ashes could be scattered in the garden and memorial plaques could be placed inside the church. The burial of remains, aside from current or retired rectors, was not permitted.⁴⁹

Upgrades to the church came in the form of new drywall in the church parlor in 1984, the completion of the parlor in 1986, and kitchen upgrades.⁵⁰ Perhaps the most notable interior changes in the church, aside from the Trinity window, was the addition of the walnut reredos in the sanctuary and the replacement of white paint (location unknown) in the sanctuary with walnut stain, all funded by congregants.⁵¹ The sacristy was extended in 1989 through 1990 with a \$24,000 bump-out addition. The church vestibule (referenced above as the narthex) was remodeled (specifics unknown) by Hal Miller, a church member.⁵²

In 1990, a middle school building was constructed at the White Oak Road campus. The campus now contained George B.S. Hale High School and St. Timothy's Middle School. The Six Forks Road campus now served kindergarteners through fourth graders.⁵³

On April 26, 1992, Reverend George Hale held his last service. He had served the church for 36 years and stayed on as headmaster of St. Timothy's Episcopal School. Reverends Ralph Macy and John Simon served as interim priests in 1992. Reverend Jay James was appointed new rector of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church in early 1993. He held his first service in May 1993. In November 1993, Margaret Evans, principal of the lower school at St. Timothy's Episcopal School, accepted the headmaster position of the school as Reverend George Hale retired. In 1994, Hale left his

⁴⁴ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 31.

⁴⁵ Joseph T. Sample, "Private Schools All But Filled," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), July 5, 1971, 32.

⁴⁶ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 33.

⁴⁷ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 37.

⁴⁸ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 41.

⁴⁹ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 42.

⁵⁰ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 42.

⁵¹ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 43.

⁵² Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 45.

⁵³ Delawese Fulton, "30 Years and Still Strong," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), September 27, 2002, 87.

position as headmaster at George B.S. Hale High School on the White Oak campus. Carolyn Hale retired in fall 1994 as Admissions Director for St. Timothy's Episcopal School.⁵⁴

In 2002, the middle school and high school at the White Oak Road campus were combined and renamed St. Timothy's-Hale School.⁵⁵ In the same year, St. Timothy's-Hale School and St. Timothy's Episcopal School (the lower grade levels) split due to religious and institutional differences.⁵⁶ In 2003, St. Timothy's-Hale School changed its name to St. David's School.⁵⁷

In 2003, St. Timothy's Episcopal School demolished three buildings to make space for their new school building. The 33,000-square-foot, L-shaped building had 26 classrooms, a library, science labs, and a multipurpose room for grades one through eight. It was scheduled to be finished by 2005.⁵⁸

The latest addition to the St. Timothy's Episcopal School was the sports field and an associated building in 2020.

Modernism in Raleigh Churches

While a high percentage of post-World War II non-residential architecture in Raleigh was Modern, religious spaces exhibited a great variety in style.⁵⁹ Church design remained conservative, tending toward Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, or Colonial Revival styles from the past. Few were Modernist designs.⁶⁰ Within Modern church design, soaring and swooping rooflines; statement panels of breeze block, glass, and stained glass; and creative uses of traditional materials like metal, brick, concrete, and wood were popular. Interiors were often open. A variety of windows were used to illuminate the interiors. Rows of clerestory windows, fixed windows, and stained glass were common. The Modern style brought new life into religious communities that many feared were dying post-World War II as suburban life and social change threatened previously established morals and conventions.⁶¹

These new Modern churches were designed to appeal to suburban residents. For many, the form was still readable as a church, but the Modern styles indicated a fresh take on religion and ensured the church-going public that the institution was looking toward the future. For some congregations, they kept traditional forms opting to add Modern accents like stylized steeples. Other congregations like St. Timothy's Episcopal Church opted for entirely Modern designs. The Church Architecture Guild of America (later Guild for Religious Architecture), Committee on Religious Architecture of the American Institute of Architects, and American Society for Church Architecture all appeared to govern new ecclesiastical architecture. They published designs and

⁵⁴ Bowman, "Journey to St. Timothy's," 47; Deidra Jackson, "St. Timothy's School Pushing Ahead with Plans to Expand," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), January 11, 1994, 15.

⁵⁵ Delawese Fulton, "30 Years and Still Strong," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), September 27, 2002, 87.

⁵⁶ Tim Simmons, "Episcopal School to Split, Complete," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), November 29, 2022, 1.

⁵⁷ Delawese Fulton, "Hale is now St. David's School," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), July 4, 2003, 85.

⁵⁸ "St. Timothy's Begins New Building," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), December 3, 2003, 17.

⁵⁹ Little, "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum," 11-13.

⁶⁰ Little, "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum," 32-34.

⁶¹ Jane Yong Kim, "The Subversive Design of America's Suburban Churches," *Atlas Obscura*, December 13, 2015, accessed June 2024, <https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/the-subversive-design-of-americas-suburban-churches>.

held conferences.⁶² Of utmost importance to suburban churches was the parking lot. The modern suburban church had congregants who needed ample parking. St. Timothy's Episcopal Church had a relatively small parking lot east of the church that is now supplemented by parking spaces for the school.

A subset of Modern church design was the A-frame church. These churches are dominated by a large front gable that extends nearly to ground level. St. Timothy's Episcopal Church and St. Michael's Episcopal Church (WA4599), both designed by Leif Valand, belong to the A-frame type. Many A-frame churches were built using the relatively new laminated truss.⁶³ Common in this form was the freestanding or appended wing either holding education rooms, meeting rooms, or serving a Parish Hall function. St. Ambrose, also designed by Leif Valand, has a large front gable and cross gable that nearly imitate an A-frame shape.

Leif Valand

Leif Valand was a notable architect working in Raleigh through the mid-twentieth century. Valand, a Norway native, moved to the United States in 1917 as a child with his family. He earned his degree in Architectural Construction from New York University. He began a private architectural firm in Raleigh in 1947 and employed a large staff. Former employee and landscape architect, Henry Hammon, remarked: "[Valand's] office is responsible for more designers in the City of Raleigh than anybody else's because he would give them work."⁶⁴

Raleigh, a fairly small city, boasted a dramatic increase in architects during its post-World War II years. Twenty firms in 1960 tripled to 60 in 1975. A core group of firms included: William H. Deitrick & Associates; Leif Valand; G. Milton Small and Associates; F. Carter Williams; Holloway & Reeves; McGee, Scovil, and Rairden; and Edwards, McGee and Scovil.⁶⁵ Ninety-six buildings are attributed to Valand and his firm across Raleigh.⁶⁶

Valand was in part responsible for the Modernist boom in Raleigh. Much of his work stemmed from his association with Raleigh developers like C.V. York and his Cameron Village project. Cameron Village was Valand's first Raleigh project. The planned development included 65 stores, 566 apartments, 100 dwellings, and 112 offices. Beginning in 1947, Valand was responsible for designing the majority of the spaces.⁶⁷

Valand designed a variety of buildings, ranging from office buildings, churches, schools, commercial buildings, and educational buildings. According to Ruth Little: "Modern commercial architecture first appeared in Raleigh's suburbs as office buildings, particularly for insurance companies. These low- and mid-rise International Style offices were sited on well-landscaped campuses along the main thoroughfares of north and west Raleigh... Most of the rest of the office

⁶² Mary Ruffin Hanbury, "St. Ambrose Episcopal Church," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2019, National Park Service, Section 8, page 16, accessed July 2024, <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/WA8136.pdf>.

⁶³ Gretchen Buggeln, *The Suburban Church: Modernism and Community in Postwar America*, (Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press, 2015), 86.

⁶⁴ Hanbury Preservation Consulting, *Context for the Work of Architect Leif Valand*, Hanbury Preservation Consulting, 2020, 5, accessed June 2024, <https://www.ncmodernist.org/2020-valand.pdf>. For a complete list of staff, see the Appendix in the report.

⁶⁵ Little, "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum," 11.

⁶⁶ Hanbury Preservation Consulting, *Context for the Work of Architect Leif Valand*, Appendix.

⁶⁷ Hanbury, "St. Ambrose Episcopal Church," Section 8, page 15.

buildings near Cameron Village [inside the Raleigh Beltline, north of downtown Raleigh] were designed by Leif Valand in a Modernist style executed with inexpensive prefabricated materials that included many components manufactured off-site.”⁶⁸ Along Six Forks Road Valand designed five buildings—the 1957 St. Timothy’s Episcopal Church, the 1962 Grace Lutheran Church, the 1963 North Hills Shopping Center (demolished), the 1970 First Union Building (demolished), and the 1971 Cameron Brown building (demolished).⁶⁹ The presence of St. Timothy’s Episcopal Church serves as a reminder of his vision for suburban Raleigh.

Valand designed five churches during his time in Raleigh. Of the five, three are Episcopal churches and were a marked departure from his more traditional church style. They are St. Michael’s Episcopal Church (1955), St. Ambrose Episcopal Church (1965), and St. Timothy’s Episcopal Church (1956). St. Michael’s Episcopal Church was Valand’s own parish.⁷⁰ All churches are located away from downtown Raleigh firmly in suburban neighborhoods.

According to architectural historian Mary Ruffin Hanbury: “Valand’s Episcopal churches are large A-frame churches, clad in brick, constructed with laminated wood trusses. They have spare and minimal ornament but do include monumental symbolic gestures primarily in the form of colossal ornamental crosses dominating the facades.” His remaining churches, Manley Street United Church of Christ (1972) and Ridge Road Baptist Church (1957) are both traditional revival styles.⁷¹

Discussion of Comparable Properties



Figure 39: St. Ambrose Episcopal Church (WA8136), 813 Darby Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, 2024.

A review of A-frame, mid-twentieth-century churches in Raleigh yielded three comparable properties.

The NRHP-listed St. Ambrose Episcopal Church (WA8136) in Rochester Heights in southeast Raleigh is an excellent example of a Modern A-frame suburban church. The 1965 church was designed by Leif Valand. The A-frame church is brick and features a dramatic series of wood windows across the façade. A cross is created out of honey-colored glass-paned windows symbolizing St. Ambrose’s connection with honey bees. A courtyard is in the center of the

building. The church features a compatible 1987 addition off the vestibule. Steel replacement doors were designed to match the original design.⁷²

⁶⁸ Little, “Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum,” 12.

⁶⁹ Hanbury Preservation Consulting, *Context for the Work of Architect Leif Valand*, Appendix.

⁷⁰ Hanbury Preservation Consulting, *Context for the Work of Architect Leif Valand*, 40.

⁷¹ Hanbury, “St. Ambrose Episcopal Church,” 16-17.

⁷² Jenny Harper, 2018, “WA8136, St. Ambrose Episcopal Church.” Historic Property Survey Form. Raleigh, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

Like St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, St. Ambrose Episcopal Church is representative of a Modern A-frame church. The church retains its original brick construction, A-frame design, and dramatic façade windows. The church retains all aspects of integrity. The 1987 addition is compatible in design and scale and does not obscure the original intent of the church.

The church was previously surveyed in 2008, and in 2018 the property was surveyed as part of Ruth Little's "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina: Non-Residential Architecture, 1945-1975, Final MPDF Addendum" (Final Addendum) survey. The church was recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by the NCHPO and was listed in December 2019. St. Ambrose Episcopal Church retains its integrity and is representative of mid-twentieth-century Modern churches in Raleigh and is a notable example of Leif Valand's work.



Figure 40: St. Michael's Episcopal Church (WA4599), 1520 Canterbury Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, 2024.

St. Michael's Episcopal Church (WA4599) is a 1956 Modern A-frame church near the Budleigh subdivision in Raleigh. Leif Valand, the architect, described it as "French Colonial." The brick church features a steep slate-clad A-frame. The façade features full-height, stained-glass windows and double doors with full-height wood cladding, and three brick pillars designed to symbolize the Holy Trinity. The side elevation features similar style stained-glass windows. An education wing, also designed by Leif Valand, was constructed in 1970.



Figure 41: St. James United Methodist Church (WA4460), 3808 St. James Church Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, 2024.

The church was previously surveyed in 2006 as part of an update to the City of Raleigh's architecture survey for properties built between 1945 and 1965. The church was deemed eligible for NRHP inclusion through its 2018 addition to the North Carolina Study List for National Register properties.⁷³ St. Michael's Episcopal Church retains its integrity and is representative of mid-twentieth-century Modern churches in Raleigh and is a notable example of Leif Valand's work.

St. James United Methodist Church (WA4460) is a 1962, front-gable church northeast of the Raleigh Beltline

⁷³ Sara Davis Lachenman, 2006, "WA4599, St. Michael's Episcopal Church," Historic Property Survey Form. Raleigh, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

designed by Walter C. Burgess. The brick church is composed of two long rectangular blocks parallel to each other. The east block was constructed first in the early 1960s and the west block, the sanctuary, was completed by 1970. The steep almost prow-shaped gable roofs are clad in asphalt shingles. The sanctuary building features a prominent front gable with full-height, stained-glass windows and the east block has a smaller cross gable.⁷⁴ By 1983, a hyphen connecting the east and west blocks was built.

The church was previously surveyed in 2018 as part of the Final Addendum survey. The church was deemed eligible for NRHP inclusion through its 2018 addition to the North Carolina Study List for National Register properties.

Despite its additions, the St. James United Methodist Church retains its integrity. The church property still conveys its sense of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The church is representative of mid-twentieth-century Modern churches in Raleigh.

Property Evaluation

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a significant work of Leif Valand and as a notable example of a Modern mid-twentieth century church.

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church possesses historic integrity. The church remains where it was originally constructed. Six Forks Road has been enlarged and the surrounding areas are more densely populated with commercial and residential buildings since the late 1950s, and as a result the integrity of setting has been diminished. St. Timothy's Episcopal Church retains integrity of design. Though Hale Hall abuts the church it does not obscure the original form and design of the church as it is sympathetic in scale and massing. The church retains the characteristic A-frame shape with the subordinate parish hall wing. Original building materials and workmanship are evident and largely unaltered. The clinker brick construction remains. Stained-glass windows have been fit into many of the church and hyphen's windows, but the original fenestration pattern and window materials remain. Double doors along the façade and side elevation of the church are replacements modeled after the original sets. The prominent terra cotta façade and Mo-sai stone cross remain and are emblematic of Modern mid-twentieth-century construction. The interior retains a moderate degree of integrity of materials and workmanship. St. Timothy's Episcopal Church retains integrity of feeling as a mid-twentieth-century Modern suburban church and it continues to function as a church, retaining its historic associations.

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (association with significant events). The property is not associated with a single significant event or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. St. Timothy's Episcopal Church is one of several mid-twentieth-century Episcopal churches in Raleigh, and its role in the history of the Episcopal Church does not appear to be significant.

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (association with significant persons). Research has found no significant connection between the property and persons important to local, state, or national history. While the church is associated

⁷⁴ St. James United Methodist Church, "Our History/Marching Forward," St. James United Methodist Church, accessed June 2024, <https://www.stjumc.us/im-new-discover-st-james/our-history-marching-forward/>.

with Reverend Hale, a pivotal figure in the congregation, church, and school, Hale's activities do not appear to be individually significant within the context of the local Episcopal Church or education.

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (significant design characteristics) as a notable example of Leif Valand's work and as a representative example of a mid-twentieth-century Modern church. The church retains Valand's Modern style that can be seen in the comparable St. Michael's and St. Ambrose Episcopal Churches. The A-frame church retains its integrity both on the exterior and the interior. The soaring interior with a choir loft, exterior clinker brick, and A-frame shape, hallmark qualities of Valand's design, remain. According to *the Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina: Non-Residential Architecture, 1945-1975, Final MPDF Addendum*, the addition of an education wing to a church does not lessen integrity if they are of compatible scale; Hale Hall does not overwhelm the church.⁷⁵

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). St. Timothy's Episcopal Church property is not likely to yield any new information not already obtained through documentary research or fieldwork pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

The proposed NRHP-eligible boundary for St. Timothy's Episcopal Church includes the eastern portion of the 5.88-acre tax parcel (PIN #1706514424) from the east side of the circulation lanes to the east property line and from the northern property line to Rowan Street. Within the boundary contributing buildings and elements include those buildings and structures designed by Leif Valand: the church with hyphen, the Parish Hall (1958-59); and the bell tower (1959-1960).

⁷⁵ Little, "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum," 35.

Resource Name	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	
NCHPO Survey Site #	WA8145	
Street Address	5060 Six Forks Road	
PIN	1706548766	
Construction Date(s)	1969; 1984-1985; 1983-1998; 1990	
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible	

2. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (WA8145)

Property Description

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is on the east side of Six Forks Road southeast of the intersection with Crestview Road. The property is on a 4.50-acre irregularly shaped tax parcel. The 1969 church is oriented east-west in the south half of the parcel. Two buildings, one 1984-1985 facilities management office and a 1983-1998 storage shed, are east of the church. A lawn surrounds the church and sheds and runs west towards Six Forks Road. Ornamental trees and shrubs are planted along the church. The remainder of the parcel, both north and south of the church, is paved parking areas. Two driveways, north and south of the church provide access from Six Forks Road. A large parking lot lined with mature trees is north of the church and smaller tree-lined parking lot is south of the church. Paved travel lanes run north-south east of the sheds. Concrete walkways run along the north and south elevations and west façade of the church. A carved stone sign set into a brick surround reading “The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Visitors Welcome” is west of the church facing Six Forks Road. It is surrounded by ornamental plantings.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

The restrained Modernist church was constructed between 1969 and 1973 and has been altered through a few building campaigns. The basement addition, at the east end of the original block, was constructed in 1973 almost immediately after the completion of the original block. Between 1984 and 1985, the original free-standing brick steeple, built along the west façade, was removed. In addition, classrooms and closets were added to the southwest corner of the building. Another classroom addition (now the mission office) was built east off the 1984-1985 addition between 1989 and 1990. Within the property, the driveway to the north parking lot was moved south to its current location across from Shelley Road in 1995. The latest major renovation occurred in 1996 and included creating a shallow hipped roof over the existing flat roof around the perimeter of the church to alleviate drainage issues.⁷⁶

The church now has a roughly rectangular plan with a taller central core. The land slopes down towards the southeast of the property and reveals a daylight basement along the south elevation. The church is laid in running bond brick and the roof is clad in ribbed metal. The taller core of the church has a shallow front gable roof with deep eaves and a cornice made of pre-cast terrazzo

⁷⁶ Timeline of renovations shared via E-mail by Steven Hull, Church member, with Laura van Opstal on May 23, 2024.

panels. Surrounding the core, the building has a hipped roof with a wide metal cornice. A band of white terrazzo runs under the cornice. A rectangular addition with a hipped roof extends off the northeast corner. Unless otherwise stated, the church contains windows composed of a fixed sash and an awning sash over a spandrel panel.

Along the west façade the central core projects roughly 31 feet past the line of the building. The peak of the gable roof extends west beyond the eaves, creating a triangular shape. The façade of the core has a stepped projecting bay with a pointed section in the center. The façade contains no fenestration and is clad in brick and near the gable peak, white terrazzo. Two angled buttresses support the central core on the south elevations. North and south of the core, the building contains metal storefronts with glazed doors, sidelights, and transoms. The west façade of the mission office contains two windows and a recessed glazed metal door with brick steps and metal tube railings.

The north elevation of the church spans the mission office addition (to the east) and the original block (to the west). From east to west, the mission office contains four windows, and the original block contains four windows, recessed paired glazed metal doors with transoms, eight windows and a louvered metal vent. West of the paired doors is a free-standing brick screen that shields machinery. At the far west end, in the sanctuary of the central core is a bay with floor-to-ceiling fixed metal windows and two-light metal doors and a bay with a deeply recessed narrow window with stacked fixed metal sashes and a casement sash in the façade's projecting bay.

The east elevation spans the basement addition (to the south) and the mission office (to the north). To the south, the daylight basement contains a glazed metal door with a two-light metal sidelight and paired metal doors. Concrete steps with metal tube railings lead down to the glazed door. From south to north, on the first story, the basement addition has five bays with paired windows with a fixed metal sash over two panels, a window with three fixed metal sashes and an awning sash, and three windows with two fixed metal sashes and an awning sash over a panel. The mission office contains five windows. A free-standing brick screen runs north of the daylight basement to shield machinery.

The south elevation spans the original block (to the west), the basement addition, and the mission office (to the east). From west to east, the church has a deeply recessed narrow window with stacked fixed metal sashes and a casement sash in the façade's projecting bay, a bay with floor-to-ceiling fixed metal windows (both in the central core); eight windows, a metal vent, and recessed paired glazed metal doors with transoms accessed by concrete steps. In the basement addition, there are three windows with two fixed metal sashes and an awning sash over a panel. Three windows are in the daylight basement with brick and metal window wells. The mission office contains a window and a deeply recessed glazed metal door with concrete steps and metal tube railings. A metal sign reading "Family History Center" is west of the door.

Photography of the church's interior was not approved by the Church's governing body, so the description is based on notes collected during the site visit. The church is laid out around the sanctuary which is in the central core of the church at the west end. The sanctuary and nave feature exposed brick walls, carpeted floors, and a double-height ceiling. At the east end is a built-in wood pulpit. East of the sanctuary is room for additional seating separated from the sanctuary by folding metal/plastic paneling. East of the additional seating is the cultural hall which houses a gymnasium with hardwood floors, basketball hoops, and a raised wood stage at the east end. A kitchen with linoleum floors and concrete-block walls is east of the cultural hall. A wide hallway runs around

the north, south, and east ends of the above-described rooms. The hall has brick and sisal-paneled walls and drop ceilings. The hall provides access to the spaces described above and to classrooms and offices on the outer edge of the building. Classrooms have carpeted floors and drop ceilings. A Bishop's Office is in the northwest corner of the church, access was not provided. At the east end of the building is the Mission Office and the Raleigh Family Search Center, in the northeast corner, and the basement addition at the southeast corner; access to both was not provided. On the first story, the basement addition contains classrooms and nursery rooms. The basement level was not accessible.

Facilities Management Office, 1984-1985

The 1984-1985 one-story, running-bond brick building with an asphalt-shingle, front-gable roof was originally designed to hold Boy Scout's meetings.⁷⁷ Vinyl siding fills the gable fields and the eaves. The west façade has a single-light metal door. Two metal awning windows above slightly recessed brick panels are along the north and south elevations. The east elevation has a single-leaf metal door. A metal sign reading "Facilities Management Office" is south of the façade door.

Storage Shed, 1983-1998

The one-story, running-bond brick building built between 1983 and 1998 with a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles currently serves as storage. The west façade has paired metal doors. The north, east, and south elevations lack fenestration.

Other Features

A steeple, constructed post-1996, consisting of three metal tapered poles is west of the church.

A satellite dish is surrounded by a three-sided, free-standing brick privacy screen south of the church, near the west end.

⁷⁷ Interview between Steve Hull, Rachel Wilson, and Laura van Opstal on May 21, 2023, at the Raleigh Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

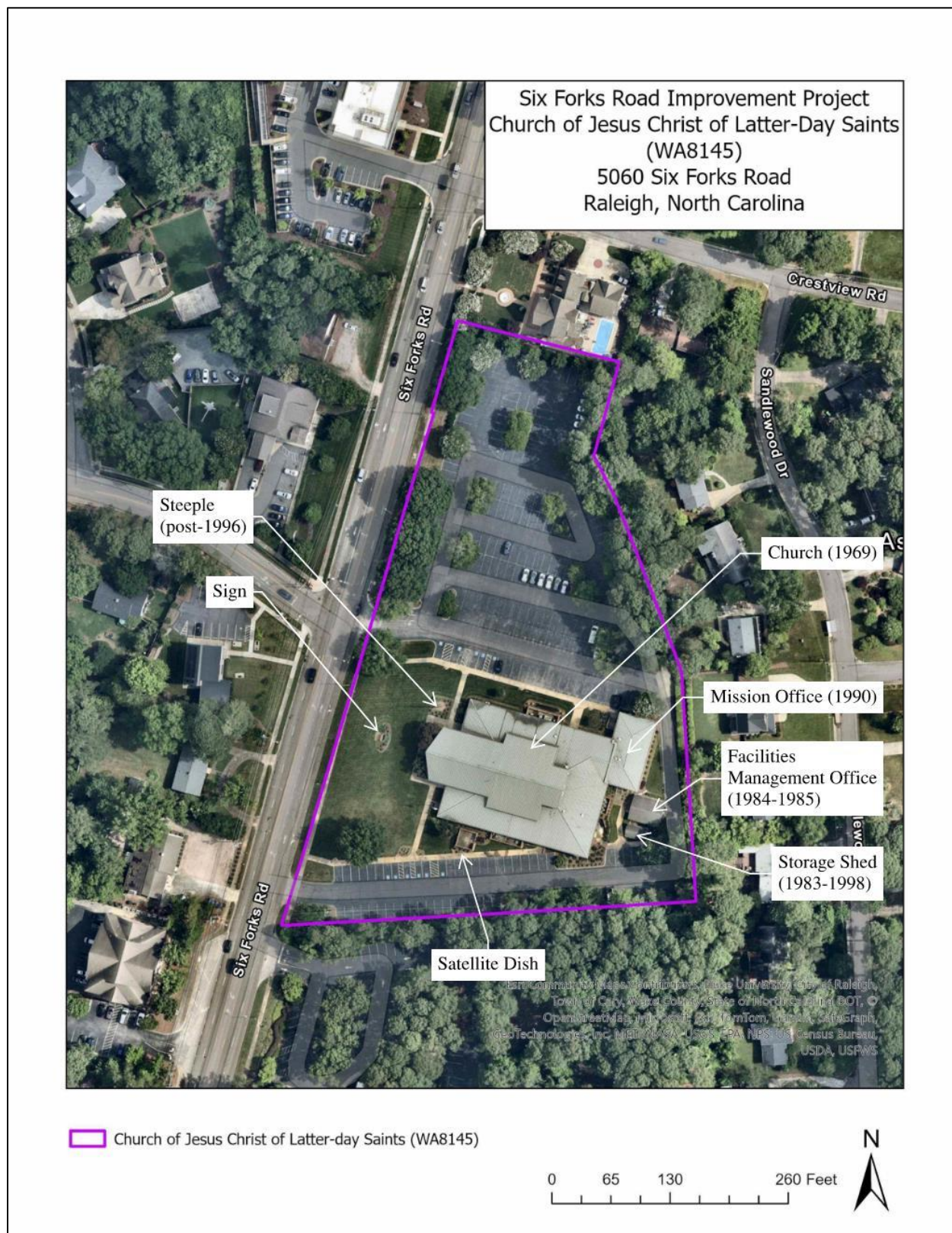


Figure 42: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (WA8145) site plan.



Figure 43: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (WA8145), west façade, looking east, 2024.



Figure 44: Church, west facade, looking northeast, 2024.



Figure 45: West elevation of Mission Office addition and north elevation of church, looking southeast, 2024.



Figure 46: Church, north elevation, looking southwest, 2024.



Figure 47: Church, north elevation and west façade, looking southeast, 2024.



Figure 48: Basement addition and east elevation, looking northwest, 2024.



Figure 49: Mission Office, east elevation, looking northwest, 2024.



Figure 50: Church, partial south elevation, looking northeast, 2024.



Figure 51: Church, partial south elevation, looking northwest, 2024.



Figure 52: Church, partial south elevation, looking northeast, 2024.



Figure 53: Church, east elevation, looking northwest, 2024 .



Figure 54: Mission Office, south elevation, looking north, 2024.



Figure 55: Facilities Management Office, west façade and south elevation, looking northeast, 2024.



Figure 56: Facilities Management Office, north elevation, looking southwest, 2024.



Figure 57: Storage Shed, north elevation and west façade, looking southeast, 2024.

Historical Background and Architectural Context

The first organized meeting of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was held in 1830 near Fayette, New York. Creator Joseph Smith, based his teachings on his *Book of Mormon*, said to be transcribed from divine golden tablets that came to Smith in 1827.⁷⁸

Smith and his followers fled westward in the early nineteenth century. They established themselves in Kirtland, Ohio in 1830 and sent missionaries to Missouri. Discontent and threats of violence forced Smith and his family towards Missouri and in 1838, amid an anti-Mormon mob in Caldwell County, Missouri, he was arrested.⁷⁹

To escape the violence, Brigham Young, a Missouri Mormon, fled east to Illinois. Smith and others joined Young in Illinois and established a homestead in Nauvoo along the Mississippi River. Here, in 1843, Smith declared he received revelations endorsing plural marriages. This caused a rift between Smith and Young. In 1844, Smith was killed in jail along with his brother. After his death, many of the remaining Mormons fled Nauvoo. Some headed to Michigan while others went westward as directed by Young.⁸⁰

⁷⁸ "Timeline: The Early History of the Mormon," *Public Broadcasting Service (PBS)*, accessed May 2024 <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/mormons-timeline/>.

⁷⁹ "Timeline: The Early History of the Mormons," *Public Broadcasting Service (PBS)*, accessed May 2024 <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/mormons-timeline/>.

⁸⁰ "Timeline: The Early History of the Mormons," *Public Broadcasting Service (PBS)*, accessed May 2024 <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/mormons-timeline/>.

Young and his company reached Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1847. In the same year, he was declared president. In 1849, Utah was made a United States territory. By 1852, 52,000 Mormons were noted as living in the area, and in 1866 the Church had 60,000 members. Nearly thirty years later, at the end of the nineteenth century, the Church had grown to 201,047 members.⁸¹

Early in the church's history, missions were created to encourage others to join the religion. The first Mission was the British Mission of 1837.⁸² The first North Carolina missionary was Jedediah Grant who ran missions from 1833 to 1845, organizing seven congregations. However, like the Mormons in the north, he faced threats and persecution and fled westward. Despite many following him west, by 1875, several more congregations had been established in North Carolina. Between 1894 and 1899, 20 congregations were created, seven churches were constructed, and 700 Mormons were baptized.⁸³ Through the early twentieth century, anti-Mormon attitudes gradually cooled. In 1948, the Church initiated a five-year construction campaign in North Carolina. During the campaign, 16 church buildings were constructed (specific locations unknown).⁸⁴

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is organized into wards (analogous to congregations, led by Bishops), stakes (groups of wards, led by a Stake President), areas, regions, and the worldwide Church.⁸⁵ Within the Church, at the regional and worldwide levels, there are a variety of committees, like the Church Building Committee, elected to oversee processes and practices.⁸⁶ In addition to spreading their teachings, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints maintains a large collection of genealogical information. Within North Carolina, there are 154 Family Search Centers that are open to members and non-members.⁸⁷

Design of Building Types

Within the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, there are three main building types: temples, tabernacles, and meeting houses, the construction and architecture of which is governed by the Church Building Committee (CBC). Meeting houses are the most commonly built and hold space for community meetings and chapels for Sunday services. The CBC reports to the Committee on Expenditures, which sets forth policies and approves projects.⁸⁸ After World War II, membership of the Church exploded, reaching one million members in 1947 and two million by 1963. The explosion in population led to the development of standardized designs for suburban

⁸¹ "Timeline: The Early History of the Mormons," *Public Broadcasting Service (PBS)*, accessed May 2024, <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/mormons-timeline/>.

⁸² Ryan Combs, "The History of Missionary Work and the Early Modern Missionaries Database," *Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*, 2018, <https://history.churchofjesuschrist.org/blog/the-history-of-missionary-work-and-the-early-mormon-missionaries-database?lang=eng>.

⁸³ "Facts and Statistics: North Carolina," *Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*, accessed June 2024, <https://newsroom.churchofjesuschrist.org/facts-and-statistics/state/north-carolina>.

⁸⁴ "Facts and Statistics: North Carolina," *Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*, accessed June 2024, <https://newsroom.churchofjesuschrist.org/facts-and-statistics/state/north-carolina>.

⁸⁵ "Organizational Structure of the Church," *Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*, accessed June 2024, <https://newsroom.churchofjesuschrist.org/topic/organizational-structure-of-the-church>.

⁸⁶ Martin Ray Young, Jr, "A Guide for Planning the Meeting House of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," *AIA Journal*, (1963): 51-56.

⁸⁷ Family Search, "Find A FamilySearch Location," *Family Search*, N.d., accessed June 2024, https://locations.familysearch.org/en/search?qp=North+Carolina%2C+United+States&lat=35.5568849207634&lng=-79.3896838690365&r=307&facets=%7B%22c_locationType%22%3A%5B%22FamilySearch+center%22%5D%7D

⁸⁸ Young, "A Guide for Planning the Meeting House of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," 51-56.

churches. The process did not run smoothly at first. In a 1952 letter, the CBC reported that “[w]ith regards to the architectural design of our church buildings, we have no fixed policy with the possible exception that we wish our churches to look like churches.”⁸⁹

Under the CBC are various divisions. Outlined in his 1963 journal article, “A Guide for Planning the Meeting House of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints” Martin Ray Young Jr. describes the process of church building. The Programming Division outlined design data for the meetinghouses based on predicted congregation size and potential growth. The architect was then selected for the project. The Architectural department had a Supervising Architect and Area Architects, who selected the meetinghouse architect, along with the ward, for the projects. The Architectural department also reviewed the potential plans and submitted them to the CBC for approval. The Construction department took charge of the project after plan approval. Generally, the projects were managed through the Superintendent method, in which both the superintendents (appointed by the Church) and the architect obtained sub-bid and contractors. The CBC operated strictly on the lowest-bid basis for general contractors.⁹⁰

Richard W. Jackson’s 2003 *Places of Worship: 150 Years of Latter-Day Saints Architecture* calls the period between 1965 and 1972, the contract construction period. During this period, the CBC was headed by Mark B. Garff as chairman and with architect Emil B. Fetzner and chief designer Neff Taylor. The largest change under Garff’s tenure was the implementation of obtaining full construction costs before building. Typically costs like interior decorations, landscaping, and professional fees were included as allowances but he and the Church wanted more accurate up-front costs. To do so, interior finishes had to be decided upon during plan preparation, a departure from earlier ways of working.⁹¹ In general, the plans called for a one-story, concrete-block meetinghouse with a low-pitched gable roof, a simple steeple, and a cultural hall big enough for a basketball court. Since the congregations were responsible for funding part of the cost of the church (which must be fully paid off before construction) often wealthier congregations would opt for architect-designed structures or seek to set apart their meetinghouse with other variations like expensive pipe organs. Interior finishes were governed by the CBC. Sisal wall coverings were popular and drop ceilings were economical.⁹²

Per standard plans, mid-twentieth-century meetinghouses had to contain a chapel for worship, a cultural hall, and a classroom wing. The chapel is the place of worship and must be able to accommodate overflow on special days like Easter. The chapel must also retain a place for the choir, perhaps in a loft, a pulpit, and a built-in Sacrament table. Stained glass was not approved for use. Crosses were not to be used either inside or outside the meeting house. The cultural hall is the largest of the three elements. The cultural hall was designed for meetings, sports, and dances, and had a stage. Plans called for locker rooms and showers near the cultural hall. Kitchens were included in the plans, though they were designed to serve food not for food preparation. The

⁸⁹ Greg Allen, “Building Mormonism: History and Controversy in the Architecture of the Latter-Day Saints,” *Art in America*, 2022, <https://www.artnews.com/art-in-america/features/building-mormonism-history-controversy-architecture-1234651244/>.

⁹⁰ Young, “A Guide for Planning the Meeting House of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints,” 51-56; Richard W. Jackson, *Places of Worship: 150 Years of Latter-Day Saint Architecture* (Provo, UT: Brigham Young University, 2003), 317.

⁹¹ Jackson, *Places of Worship: 150 Years of Latter-Day Saint Architecture*, 317.

⁹² Allen, “Building Mormonism: History and Controversy in the Architecture of the Latter-Day Saints,” 2022.

number of the final elements, the classrooms, were directed by design data. The classrooms were to be designed around the chapel and cultural hall so that the maximum number could be obtained. Offices for the ward officials were designed to be accessible to the main foyer.⁹³

In addition to the physical building, the CBC oversaw site and landscape planning. Requirements recommend two-and-a-half acre sites and ample parking, considering that all meetinghouses were designed for use by two wards. Landscaping was overseen by the Landscape department.⁹⁴

The Raleigh Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints fits all requirements laid out by the governing CBC.

Church History

Plans to construct the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at 5060 Six Forks Road began in 1963 with the establishment of the building fund. In 1966, the site along Six Forks Road was selected and purchased for \$35,000. The standardized Winder-65 plan, a two-ward, medium-sized chapel, was selected and Truman L. Newberry and Benjamin M. Keel were chosen as architects. Truman Newberry was an established Raleigh architect who had worked on both commercial and residential design, mostly in the Modern style.⁹⁵ Little information could be found about Benjamin Keel. According to Newberry, a significant number of changes were made to the Winder-65 plan though the changes are unknown.⁹⁶ In an interview with Steve Hull, a church member, he indicated that the church was designed with such a deep setback from Six Forks Road, approximately 106 feet, to accommodate future road widening projects.⁹⁷

Between 1967 and 1973, the congregation and other Latter-day Saints Churches raised 20 percent of the estimated \$500,000 build costs.⁹⁸ The official dedication was on January 28, 1973. Edler Rex. D. Pinegar, President of the North Carolina-Virginia Mission, attended the dedication.⁹⁹ Shortly after the dedication, in 1973, a basement addition was constructed along the south end of the east elevation to house classrooms and nursery rooms.¹⁰⁰

In 1974, the Raleigh congregation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints surpassed 900 members. The congregation received approval from the Church headquarters in Salt Lake City to create another ward. The two wards shared the facility at 5060 Six Forks Road. The first ward held Sunday services at 9 am and the second ward held services at 2 pm.¹⁰¹

In addition to holding services for the church members, the church also contains a genealogy center open to the public. Newspaper articles indicated that the genealogy room was open at least by

⁹³ Young, "A Guide for Planning the Meeting House of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," 51-56.

⁹⁴ Young, "A Guide for Planning the Meeting House of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," 51-56.

⁹⁵ Timeline of renovations, Steven Hull, May 23, 2024.; "Truman Newberry." *NCModernist*, accessed June 2024, <https://www.ncmodernist.org/newberry.htm>.

⁹⁶ June Goldfinger and Jeff Taylor, "#346/He Saw Frank Lloyd Wright in 1950: Truman Newberry + Musical Guest Juliana Raye." *USModernist Radio*, April 1, 2024, <https://usmodernist.org/usmodernistradio.htm>.

⁹⁷ Interview between Steve Hull, Rachel Wilson, and Laura van Opstal on May 21, 2023, at the Raleigh Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

⁹⁸ Timeline of renovations, Steven Hull, May 23, 2024.

⁹⁹ "Dedication," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), January 28, 1973.

¹⁰⁰ Timeline of renovations, Steven Hull, May 23, 2024.

¹⁰¹ "Mormon Church Added," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), March 13, 1974.

1977.¹⁰² The genealogy room has been renamed the Raleigh Family Search Center and is currently open to members and non-members.

The church building remained largely the same until 1984 when a series of interior and exterior changes were made. Between 1984 and 1985, classrooms and closets were constructed at the northeast end of the church, squaring off this corner of the building as compared to the original plans. The modest brick steeple at the north end of the church's west façade was removed. In the interior, new lights were added, the sound system was upgraded, new ceiling tiles were installed, and carpeting was updated.¹⁰³

In 1990, a \$250,000 addition was constructed, and more classrooms (currently the mission office) were appended to the east elevation of the 1984-1985 northeast addition.¹⁰⁴ The roof received major alterations in 1996 by Daniels & Daniels Construction.¹⁰⁵ As originally designed, the roof around the perimeter of the church was flat and the central core of the church, which contains the chapel and the cultural hall, had a front-gable roof. To alleviate water intrusion issues, shallow joists were built up over the gravel and tar flat roof to develop a gentle slope. Other upgrades and renovations were completed in 1996. The south parking lot was created to handle overflow from the north lot. On the interior, new sisal wall coverings were added (the current wall coverings) and unnamed bathroom renovations were undertaken.¹⁰⁶

The latest alterations include adding an accessibility ramp in the chapel in 2009 and the 2016 re-configuring of the 1990 addition into the mission office.¹⁰⁷

Various newspaper articles indicated that since its 1973 opening, the church has hosted a variety of arts programming. Workshops, seminars, classes, plays, and musicals were open to all community members.¹⁰⁸ The church continues to provide community programming like its Job Seekers classes that were ongoing at time of survey.

The church was constructed in a pre-approved restrained Modern style following the Winder-65 plan. While other denominations exalted in the spirituality of more flamboyant Modern styles, Latter-day Saints meetinghouses were deliberately designed to place the focus on the teaching of Jesus Christ. To this effect, crosses and stained glass were not permitted. The pointed center of the facade, deep eaves, low-pitched gable, brick and terrazzo construction of the Winder-65 plan, provide the building with its hint of Modern style, a subtle nod to the increasing membership growth within the Space Age. The Winder-65 plan was similar to other suburban churches in Raleigh with a central core containing the worship space with wings for classrooms and administrative offices.

¹⁰² "Genealogy Study Set," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), August 4, 1977.

¹⁰³ Timeline of renovations, Steven Hull, May 23, 2024.

¹⁰⁴ "Building Permits Wake County," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), September 27, 1990.

¹⁰⁵ "Building Permits," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), July 24, 1996.

¹⁰⁶ Timeline of renovations, Steven Hull, May 23, 2024.

¹⁰⁷ Timeline of renovations, Steven Hull, May 23, 2024.

¹⁰⁸ "Church Plans Special Events," *The Chapel Hill News* (Chapel Hill, NC), August 9, 1985.

Discussion of Comparable Properties

When the Raleigh Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was constructed, Raleigh was already developed as a Modern city. With the city's growth, the population began moving north



Figure 58: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Former) (WA7997), 2424 Glenwood Avenue, Raleigh, 2024.

of the I-440 Beltline. Population growth led to a boom in suburban churches. Comparable suburban churches all have varying levels of integrity. A search of HPOWeb for “Latter-day” churches revealed six resources. Two in Wake County (one the subject church) and one each in Buncombe, Catawba, Hertford, and New Hanover Counties. The Wake County and Catawba County churches were chosen as comparable properties as was another suburban church of similar design.

The circa-1950 former Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (WA7997) is south of the Raleigh

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The suburban property was surveyed in 2018 as part of the Final Addendum survey and added to the North Carolina Study List.

The one-story banked brick building has a central gable along the east façade. One-light replacement windows appear throughout the building. Brick quoining is at the corners. Glazed metal doors are on the southwest façade, northwest elevation, and northeast elevation. The church was converted to office use in the late 1980s. Prior to its conversion, the southwest entrance had a concrete border filling the front-gable wall, the border is now painted over. All doors are shielded by a fabric entry awning.¹⁰⁹

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Former) does not retain its historic integrity. Upon its conversion from religious use to office space, the building has lost its integrity of association, design, materials, and workmanship.

¹⁰⁹ Ruth Little, 2018, “WA7997, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Former),” Historic Property Survey Form. Raleigh, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.



Figure 59: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 4065 N. Center Street, Hickory, North Carolina, 2023.
Source: Google Streetview, May 2023.

The Catawba County Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is a mid-1960s church. The church is similar to the Raleigh Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in its front-gable plan with shorter flanking wings. Unlike the Raleigh church, this church has a large educational wing that extends off the northeast elevation. The brick church has a checkerboard-esque concrete façade and metal windows. This church retains its wood steeple whereas the steeple at the Raleigh church was removed. It is unknown what building plan was used to design the church. Like the Raleigh church, this church has a Family Search center.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is a typical example of a restrained Modern suburban church in North Carolina and a typical mid-twentieth-century Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints. The church retains its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.



Figure 60: North Haven Church, 6620 Six Forks Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, 2024.

The North Haven Church is a circa-1969 church 1.7 miles north of the Raleigh Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.¹¹⁰ The brick church features a front-gable sanctuary and a one-story flat roof wing to the east. The only ornament is a stained-glass window along the west elevation. Between 1983 and 1993 the sanctuary was extended to the west. A 2017 education wing was built north of the church and connected via a covered walkway/hyphen.

The North Haven Church does not retain its historic integrity. While the church retains its brick construction, windows have been replaced. The church was extended to the west obscuring the original design. The education wing added in 2017 is larger than the church in scale and massing. The church is a typical, altered mid-twentieth suburban church in Raleigh.

¹¹⁰ Advertisement. "Camp Meeting Revival," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), September 25, 1970, 38.

Property Evaluation

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The Final Addendum states that for houses of worship to be eligible under Criterion C should retain all aspects of integrity. Additions may not necessarily diminish integrity, if compatible.¹¹¹ The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints retains historic integrity. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints retains its integrity of location. When constructed, Six Forks Road was a smaller road running through suburban north Raleigh. Since its 1969 construction, the road has been widened but the density of residential and commercial buildings has remained the same. The church still retains its original setback and orientation towards Six Forks Road. The church retains integrity of its design. The Winder-65 form of the church is still evident. The additions along the east elevation do not obscure the original intent and design of the church. While the original flat roof of the church was altered to a shallow shed roof, it does not greatly diminish the design of the church. Original materials like the brick, terrazzo, and metal windows remain as does their workmanship. The church retains its feeling as a restrained Modern mid-twentieth-century church.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (association with significant events). The church is not associated with a single significant event or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. The subject church does not play a significant role within the broader context of the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in North Carolina or Raleigh. As was typical of growing church memberships, the church was designed to be used by two wards. While the church has since its opening played a role in hosting social events in the community, there is no evidence that these events have been historically significant.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (association with significant persons). Research has found no significant connection between the property and persons important to local, state, or national history.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (significant design characteristics). The church is a common suburban design seen within Raleigh. The church was designed following a standard plan set forth by the CBC for a two-stake medium-sized chapel. Both the comparable Churches of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints feature nods to the Modern style in their front-gable designs, metal windows, and modern application of brick, concrete, and terrazzo. Their plans were designed foremost to place emphasis on the worship service while allowing for education and administration components. While Truman Newberry, the architect, indicated changes were made to the plan, the specifics are unknown and there is no indication that Newberry's design was a significant deviation from a typical plan. The church is a typical example of a restrained, suburban Modern church similar to other suburban churches in Raleigh with a central core containing the worship space with wings for classrooms and administrative offices.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and

¹¹¹ Little, "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum," 35.

technology that has not already been obtained through documentary sources or fieldwork and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Resource Name	Raleigh Fire Station No. 9	
NCHPO Survey Site #	WA8813	
Street Address	4465 Six Forks Road	
PIN	1706517320	
Construction Date(s)	1963; ca. 2012	
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible	

3. Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 (WA8813)

Property Description

The Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 is on a 0.50-acre parcel at the southwest corner of the intersection of Six Forks Road and Rowan Street. The 1963 fire station is oriented northwest-southeast in the center of the parcel and fronts Six Forks Road. A concrete driveway runs from Six Forks Road to a parking pad east of the fire station. An asphalt parking lot runs along the west property line and the partial south property line and is accessed by a driveway from Rowan Street. The remainder of the parcel is covered in grass, and mature trees appear throughout the parcel. A few low hedges in mulch planting beds encircle the building. A shed is west of the fire station.

Raleigh Fire Station No. 9

The Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 has not been previously surveyed. The 1963 building received a small one-story addition along the southwest elevation circa 2012. The exterior of the building has been minimally altered since its construction.

The one-story fire station is composed of a shallow-pitched, front-gable block with shorter side-gable wings. A one-story, circa-2012, front-gable addition is along the south end of the west elevation. The roofs are clad in asphalt shingles and the wide eaves extend beyond the building plane. The building is laid in a running brick bond and rough-faced, stacked, concrete-block panels appear above and below window and door openings and in the front gable peak. Windows are one-over-one, vinyl, single-hung sash windows with original, exterior metal casings unless otherwise noted. Above and below the windows are inset areas with rusticated concrete block.

The five-bay east façade contains, from south to north, a ribbon of four windows, two metal six-light roll-up doors (center block), a single-leaf wood door with a transom, and a ribbon of four windows. Three-dimensional letters spelling, “Fire Station Nine” are in the front gable peak. A dedication plaque is north of the metal roll-up door in the central block. The south elevation contains two sets of paired windows. The west elevation contains, a bay with paired windows and a single-leaf wood door with a glazed storm door and a transom and a bay with a single window (north block); a ribbon of three windows and a bay with a metal vent, window, and single-leaf metal door with a transom (center block); a metal filled-window opening in the addition; and paired windows in the south block. The north elevation contains two sets of paired windows and paired metal doors in the addition.

Interior

The fire station has a central open space for the engine apparatus and battalion truck, the north block contains a foyer, open office space, a lounge, an enclosed office, a restroom, and a kitchen. The south block contains two sleeping bunks, a locker room, a room with showers and sinks, and a room with toilet stalls.

The single-leaf wood door on the east façade of the north block opens onto a small concrete block foyer with a drop ceiling and tile floor. The foyer has a one-light wood door on the north wall that leads to open office space in the southeast corner. A sliding vinyl window along the south wall of the office space looks into the central block. A restroom is accessed via a wood door along the west wall of the office space. A wood-framed opening on the north wall of the office space leads to the lounge area. An enclosed office is in the northeast corner of the north block. It is accessed by a wood knee wall opposite the framed opening to the lounge. The office has vinyl floors, painted drywall and concrete-block walls, and a drop ceiling. A built-in wood desk extends east from the west wall of the office. The lounge has concrete-block walls, vinyl flooring, and a drop ceiling. A wood door on the north wall of the lounge leads to the exterior. A kitchen is in the southwest portion of the north block. The kitchen has concrete-block walls, tile flooring, and a drop ceiling. A one-light wood door leads from the south wall of the kitchen to the central block and a wood door on the west wall leads to the exterior.

The open central block has brick walls, tile floors, and a corrugated metal ceiling with light truss framing. Exposed piping and wiring runs across the walls and truss framing. The open area has parking spots marked for the engine apparatus and the battalion truck. Along the north wall, from west to east, is a one-light wood door leading to the kitchen, a wood door leading to the restroom, a sliding vinyl window, and a framed opening leading to the foyer. The east wall has two six-light metal roll-up doors. The south wall contains two one-light wood doors. A one-light wood door at the south end of the west wall leads to the exterior.

The south block contains sleeping bunks along both east and west sides and a central core with, from north to south, a locker room with utilities, a room with showers and sinks, and a room with toilets and metal stalls. All the rooms have concrete-block walls. The bunks have drop ceilings. The central rooms have drywall ceilings and tile floors. One-light wood doors on the south wall of the central block lead to bunks. The west bunk has vinyl floors. Wood-framed alcoves with curtained-covered openings separate beds along the east and west walls forming a narrow hallway. The east and west bunks are adjoined via a wood door at the south end of the block. The east bunk contains beds with no alcoves and has a carpeted floor. A six-panel vinyl door on the north wall of the east bunk provides access to a foyer. A one-light wood door on the north wall of the foyer leads to the central block. Both the locker room and the room with the toilet stalls are accessible via wood doors from both bunks. The room with the sinks and the showers is accessible from the locker room and the room with the toilet stalls. The locker room has built-in wood lockers along the east and west walls and a bank of lockers extending south from the north wall. Sinks run along the west wall of the shower room and the showers are along the east wall.

Shed, 2009-2014

The T1-11-clad, asphalt-shingle, front-gable shed rests on wood rails. The southwest façade has a six-panel metal door. The shed rests on wood rails and has a wood accessibility ramp. The northwest, northeast, and southeast elevations lack fenestration.

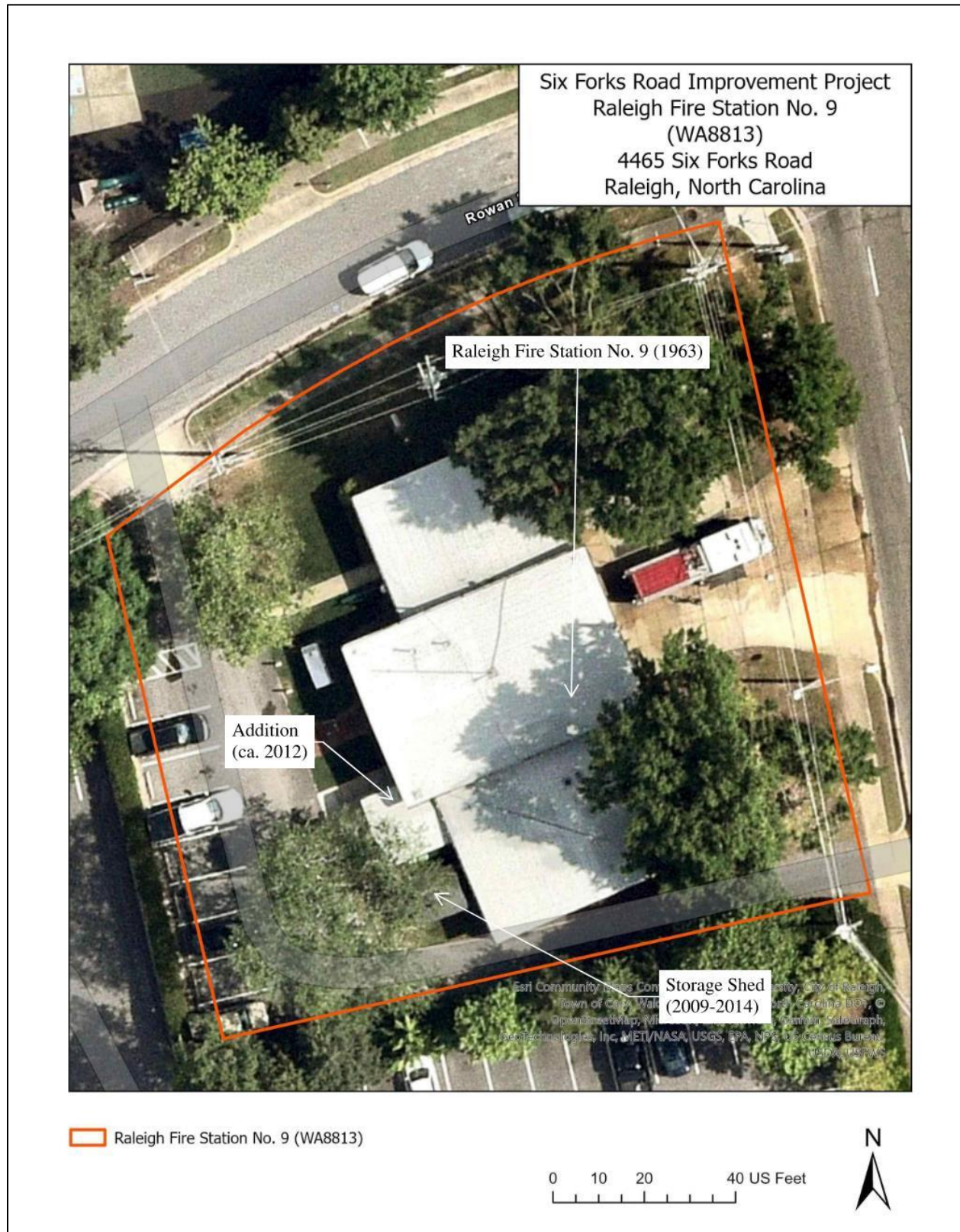


Figure 61: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 (WA8813) site plan.



Figure 62: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 (WA8813), east façade, looking southwest, 2024.

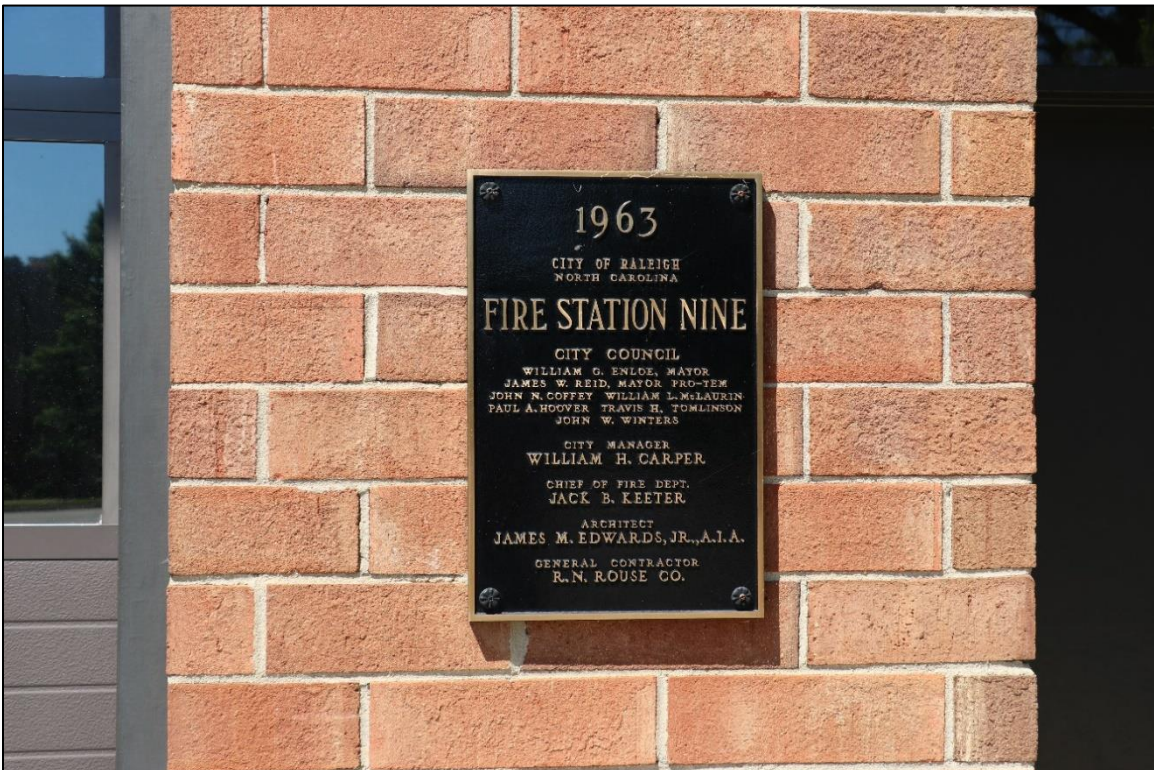


Figure 63: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, plaque north of the roll-up doors on the façade, looking southwest, 2024.



Figure 64: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, east façade of the north block, looking southwest, 2024.



Figure 65: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, south elevation and east façade, looking northwest, 2024.



Figure 66: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, west elevation, looking northeast, 2024. The ca. 2012 addition is seen to the right.



Figure 67: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, north and west elevations, looking southeast, 2024.



Figure 68: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, central block interior, looking north, 2024.

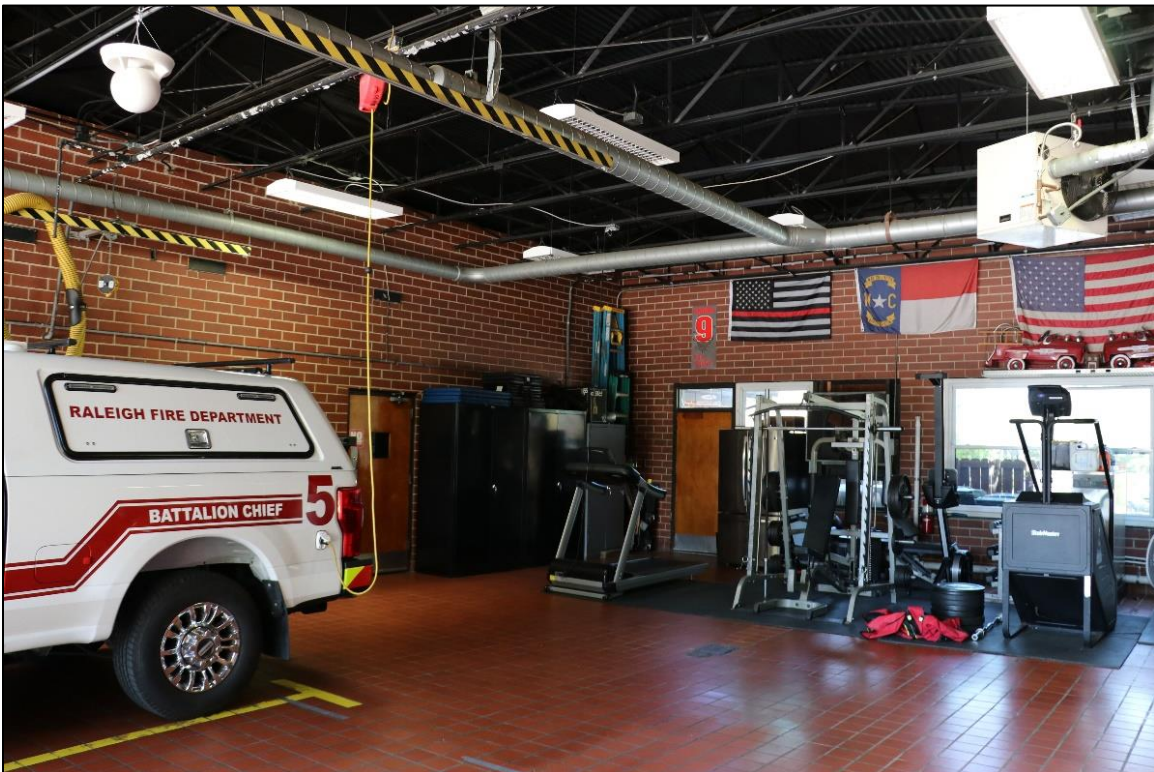


Figure 69: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, central block interior, looking southwest, 2024.



Figure 70: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, open office space, looking into restroom (left) and lounge area (right), looking west, 2024.



Figure 71: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, lounge area, looking at the office space (left) and kitchen (right), looking south, 2024.



Figure 72: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, lounge area, looking northwest, 2024.



Figure 73: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, view of the west bunks, looking north, 2024.



Figure 74: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, room with showers and sinks, 2024. The locker room is through the door in the background, looking northwest.



Figure 75: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, built-in lockers in the locker room, looking northwest, 2024.



Figure 76: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, Shed, looking northeast, 2024.

Historical Background and Architectural Context

The Raleigh Fire Department has its origins in the early 1800s with the “City Watch,” a group of men with the duty of putting out fires.¹¹² After a December 15, 1851, fire that destroyed more than 17 buildings, the City Commissioner ordered changes to upgrade the city’s firefighting capabilities. One of those changes was the construction of a one-story brick building designed to house the city’s engine and serve as a guard house. Another change was the reorganization of the Raleigh Fire Department into two engine companies of 40 men and a hook and ladder company of 20 men.¹¹³

In 1853, construction began on the one-story guard and engine house. The new 25-foot by 40-foot building faced Wilmington Street.¹¹⁴ Moving into the late nineteenth century, Raleigh received its first steam engine, paid for by citizen donations. The steam engine was housed in a two-story engine house on Salisbury Street. It was demolished in 1914.¹¹⁵

In 1910, Raleigh boasted 19,218 residents and Fire Chief Lonnie H. Lumsden recommended the city acquire motorized fire engines. Very quickly a sea change was to come as Raleigh moved away from volunteer firefighters to career firefighters and a more organized system. In 1911, the city had established a career fire department and ordered two motorized fire apparatus. The headquarters fire station on Morgan Street (specific location unknown) was remodeled to house the motorized fire apparatus. The two motorized American LaFrance Type 5 fire apparatuses arrived in July 1913.¹¹⁶

After World War II, the city of Raleigh adopted a council-manager form of government in which all departments, including the fire department, reported to the city manager. In 1948, the fire department consisted of a Fire Chief, an Assistant Fire Chief, 51 firefighters across six stations, and three switchboard operators.¹¹⁷

During the late 1940s and into the middle of the 1950s, the Raleigh fire stations most often took the same form, a two-story brick building. Raleigh Fire Station No. 6 opened for public service on June 25, 1949. It was a flat-roof, two-story brick building with two apparatus bays and one-over-one hung sash windows at 2601 Fairview Road near Oberlin Road. It was demolished between 2018 and 2019 to make space for a new station. Raleigh Fire Station No. 3 was opened in summer 1951.¹¹⁸ Like the original Raleigh Fire Station No. 6, it is a flat-roof, two-story brick building with two apparatus bays. Raleigh Fire Station No. 3 features replacement siding windows. In October 1953, a new headquarters fire station opened at 220 S. Dawson Street. According to the Raleigh Fire Department: “The two-story fire station included three bays, each long enough to hold three vehicles. The downstairs area included a kitchen, dining area, and watch room. The Fire Chief’s

¹¹² Raleigh Fire Department, *Raleigh Fire Department—A Century of Service*, 2.

¹¹³ Raleigh Fire Department, *Raleigh Fire Department—A Century of Service*, 6.

¹¹⁴ Raleigh Fire Department, *Raleigh Fire Department—A Century of Service*, 6.

¹¹⁵ Raleigh Fire Department, *Raleigh Fire Department—A Century of Service*, 7.

¹¹⁶ Raleigh Fire Department, *Raleigh Fire Department—A Century of Service*, 17-19.

¹¹⁷ Raleigh Fire Department, *Raleigh Fire Department—A Century of Service*, 30.

¹¹⁸ Raleigh Fire Department, *Raleigh Fire Department—A Century of Service*, 32.

office was also located downstairs. Upstairs housed the dormitory areas and offices for the Fire Prevention Bureau.”¹¹⁹

The 1958 Fire Protection Study report issued by the Raleigh Fire Department proposed an additional 10 stations (Raleigh Fire Station Nos. 7 through 16 [no No. 13]) and the relocation of two stations (Raleigh Fire Station Nos. 2 and 4). The study accounted for proposed city annexations of adjacent land and subsequent increase in population. The study called for the completion of the construction by 1970, starting with the two proposed relocations. Raleigh Fire Station No. 9’s proposed location was Six Forks Road, north of Farrior Hills. In addition, the study called for the purchasing of new aerial ladders, station maintenance, and a new training building.¹²⁰ Though the initial plan called for the 1970 completion of the stations, the last station, Raleigh Fire Station No. 16, was not constructed until 1979.

The new fire stations took a departure from the two-story stations seen earlier in the decade, but the reason for the change in form is unknown, but likely was related to changing architectural tastes and postwar popularity of the Modern style in Raleigh. The new design was a simple Modern three-part station with a central block for fire apparatus and flanking sleeping and office/lounge wings. All 10 of the new fire stations laid out in the 1958 study were built following this plan as were the two replacements. They were constructed beginning with Raleigh Fire Station No. 7 in 1959 and ending with Raleigh Fire Station No. 16 in 1979. Per Little, the new three-part form “with a tall front-gabled central vehicle section flanked by lower side-gabled office and storage wings, created an understated semi-residential ranch house form that fit harmoniously in the neighborhood.”¹²¹ This three-part plan became the default plan for fire stations from 1959 through the 1990s.

Raleigh’s seventh fire station, Station No. 7 at 1300 Glascocock Street (later addressed as 2100 Glascocock Street), opened on December 30, 1959. A new station for Raleigh Fire Station No. 5 opened on September 26, 1961, on Oberlin Road and Park Drive.¹²²

Three stations opened in 1963, Raleigh Fire Station Nos. 8 and 9, and the replacement for Raleigh Fire Station No. 4. Funds for the purchase of the Six Forks Road lot for Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 were approved in Spring 1961 and the purchase was approved in December.¹²³ Construction was undertaken by Davidson and Jones of Raleigh and R. N. Rouse served as contractor.¹²⁴

A June 23, 1962, call for bids in *The News and Observer* for all three stations noted plans could be obtained from the office of James M. Edwards Jr., Architect at 333 Wade Avenue, Raleigh.¹²⁵ James M. Edwards Jr. is credited with the design of Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, as noted on the building plaque. His obituary in 1964 noted him as the architect of four unnamed city fire stations,

¹¹⁹ Raleigh Fire Department, *Raleigh Fire Department—A Century of Service*, 35.

¹²⁰ City of Raleigh Department of Planning and Raleigh Fire Department, “Fire Protection: A Study of Fire Station Locations and Equipment,” Raleigh Department of Planning, 1958, 5-9, accessed June 2024, <https://www.legeros.com/ralwake/raleigh/history/pdf/1958-survey.pdf>.

¹²¹ Little, “Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum,” 38.

¹²² Raleigh Fire Department, *Raleigh Fire Department—A Century of Service*, 37.

¹²³ “Building Plans Process in Right-of-Way Area,” *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), April 4, 1981, 8; “Mayor Says City’s Funds Spent Wisely,” *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), December 29, 1961, 23.

¹²⁴ “Bids Accepted on Fire Station,” *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), April 7, 1961, 17.

¹²⁵ “Call for Bids,” *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), June 23, 1962, 15.

presumably including Station No. 9.¹²⁶ Upon opening, the Raleigh Station No. 9 was home to 12 men, a pumper apparatus, and a tanker truck.¹²⁷

Each of three of the 1963 stations cost approximately \$63,000. Raleigh Fire Station No. 8, serving the Western Boulevard area, opened in 1963 at 5001 Western Boulevard. Raleigh Fire Station No. 8 had a basement. Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, serving the North Hills area, opened on Valentine's Day at 4465 Six Forks Road. A replacement for Raleigh Fire Station No. 4, located at 2913 Wake Forest Road, opened on April 12, 1963, replacing a 1926 Jefferson Street station.¹²⁸ A new station for Raleigh Fire Station No. 4 was built in 1994 on Northway Court following the three-part plan. The 1963 Raleigh Fire Station No. 4 on Wake Forest Road was demolished between 2011 and 2013.

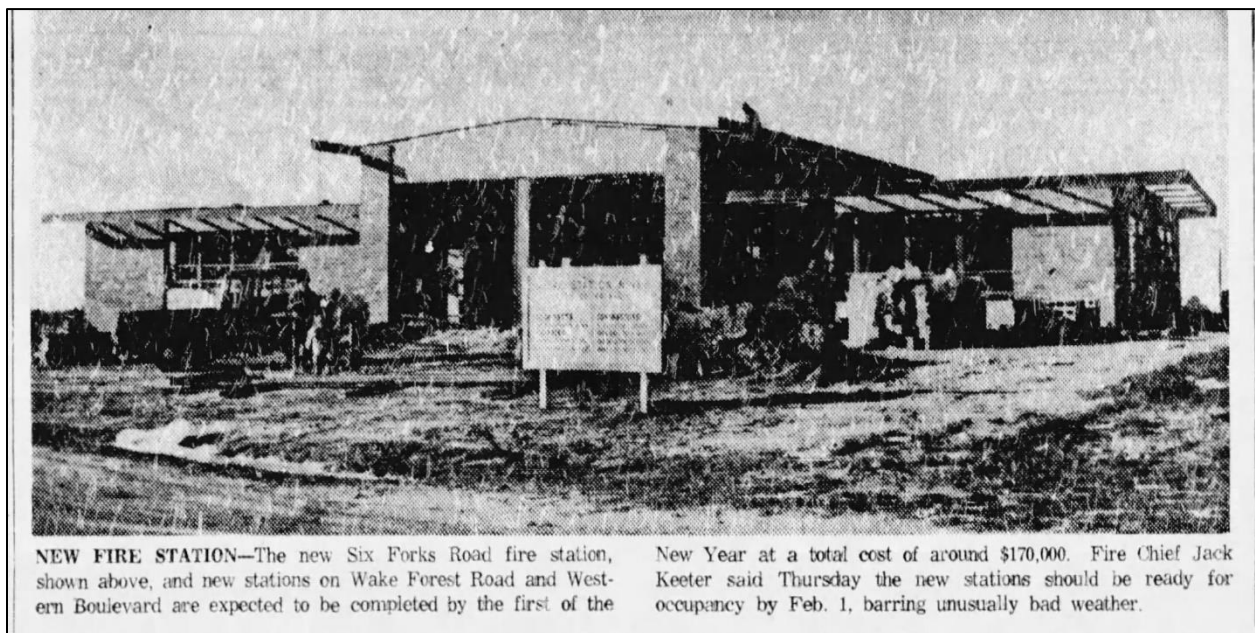


Figure 77: Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 during construction. Source: *The News and Observer*, December 14, 1962, 44.

¹²⁶ "Raleigh Architect, Wife Die in Blaze," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), April 20, 1964, 1-2.

¹²⁷ "Firemen Open New Station," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), February 15, 1963, 11.

¹²⁸ Raleigh Fire Department, *Raleigh Fire Department—A Century of Service*, 38.



Figure 78: A January 31, 1963, construction photograph of Raleigh Fire Station No. 9. Source: *The News and Observer* from the Raleigh Fire Museum. Note the three-light windows.

Construction of the new stations stalled after the 1963 competition of the above three stations. The replacement station for Raleigh Fire Station No. 2 opened on October 16, 1968.¹²⁹ The next station was not completed until 1971. In late winter/early spring 1971, Raleigh Fire Station No. 10 was opened. The brick station, built in the same plan as Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, was located at 2711 Sanderford Road. Bids announced that proposals be dropped off at the office of architects McGee, Scovil, and Associates led by William C. McGee (former member of the office of James M. Edwards Jr., Architect) and James A. Scovil.¹³⁰ In the 1980s and 1990s, William C. McGee held contracts for the completion of at least Raleigh Fire Station Nos. 18 and 20.¹³¹

From 1974 to 1978, Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 was home to a rescue company. A Battalion Chief was stationed there from 1978 to 2001 and a Division Chief from 2001 to 2005. From 2000 to 2012 it held a fire investigation unit.¹³²

¹²⁹ Raleigh Fire Department, *Raleigh Fire Department—A Century of Service*, 40.

¹³⁰ "Legal Notice," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), April 29, 1970; "Architect Featured on Radio Program," *North Carolina Architect*, July 1965: 20, accessed June 2024, <https://usmodernist.org/AIANC/1965-07.pdf>.

¹³¹ "Member Firms by City," in *North Carolina Architect 1987 NCAIA Directory*, 1987, 32, accessed June 2024, <https://usmodernist.org/AIANC/1987-01-02.pdf>.

¹³² Mike Legeros, "Happy Birthday to Fire Station 9," *Raleigh Fire Museum*, February 14, 2022, accessed June 2024, <https://raleighfiremuseum.org/2022/02/14/happy-birthday-station-9/>.

Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 has stayed largely the same in form, design, and materials since its 1963 construction. Roof renovations were undertaken on Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 in 1987. The original roofing was removed and replaced with a hot applied membrane.¹³³ It was enlarged slightly circa 2012 with an addition to the west elevation to house an air compressor. At an unknown date the original metal three-light windows with central awning sash were replaced with vinyl single-hung windows with metal casing on the outside and the original eight-light, roll-up doors were replaced with six-light, roll-up doors.

Discussion of Comparable Properties



Figure 79: Raleigh Fire Station No. 7, 2100 Glascock Street, Raleigh, North Carolina, 2024.

A review of HPOWeb for Raleigh Fire Stations in Wake County yielded six entries: the 1969 Fire Station No. 2 (WA4578) on Pecan Street; the 1952 Nash Square Fire Station (WA8078) on S. Dawson Street; the 1951 Fire Station No. 3 (WA4557) on S. East Street; the 1924 Glenwood Fire Station (Engine Company No. 4; WA3859) on Jefferson Street; the 1949 Raleigh Fire Station No. 6 (WA4233) on Fairview Road; and the 1971 Boyland Land Fire Station (WA8027) on Glenridge Drive. In keeping with a similar design, comparable properties were selected from the fire stations proposed in the 1958 Fire Protection Study.

Raleigh Fire Station No. 7 was the first of the proposed new fire stations. This 1959 station shares a similar plan with Raleigh Fire Station No. 9. It has a central apparatus area and two flanking wings. Unlike Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, this brick station has unequally sized wings with the west being the smaller of the two. The station has one-over-one hung sash windows, single-leaf wood doors, and the same six-light, metal roll-up doors as Raleigh Fire Station No. 9. The primary entrance retains its transom. A window on the north façade of the west wing appears to have been added east of the single-leaf door. The front gable peak above the apparatus bays and above and below window banks are filled with darker stacked header brick. The front gable peak retains its three-dimensional lettering reading “Fire Station Seven.” The station has no additions.

Raleigh Fire Station No. 7 has not been previously identified on HPOWeb. Raleigh Fire Station No. 7 retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship though the type of window has been altered. The station is recognizable as part of the 1958-1970 building campaign.

¹³³ “City of Raleigh Advertisement for Proposals for Project: 3-87 F.F.,” *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), March 22, 1987, 143.



Figure 80: Raleigh Fire Station No. 8, 5001 Western Boulevard, Raleigh, North Carolina, 2024.

Raleigh Fire Station No. 8 is one of the three stations constructed in 1963. The station is of the three-part design with a central front-gable roof and equally sized wings with side-gable roofs. The building is banked so the south elevation reveals a daylight basement with vehicle bays. The brick building retains the original fenestration pattern with one-over-one hung sash windows and single-leaf wood doors. The primary entrance retains its transom. The station has six-light metal roll-up doors. “Fire Station Eight” is spelled out in three-dimensional lettering in the front gable peak. The peak and areas above and below windows are filled

with stacked header bricks. The station has no additions. Unlike Raleigh Fire Station No. 9, the roofs of the flanking wings are flat.

Raleigh Fire Station No. 8 has not been previously identified on HPOWeb. Raleigh Fire Station No. 8 retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship though the type of window has been altered. The station is recognizable as part of the 1958-1970 building campaign.



Figure 81: Raleigh Fire Station No. 2, 263 Pecan Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, 2024.

Raleigh Fire Station No. 2 is a 1968, three-part fire station. The central front-gable apparatus area is flanked by shorter side-gable wings. The brick building has one-light metal casement windows. The roll-up metal doors on the north façade were replaced in 2017 with glazed metal bi-fold doors that are larger than the original roll-up door. A large addition to the south was added by 1983 to house a fire apparatus.

Raleigh Fire Station No. 2 has been heavily altered. The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by replacement doors and windows and the pre-1983 addition. While

the three-part design is still obvious the building does not retain the characteristic fenestration features of the 1958-1970 fire stations.

Property Evaluation

Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Final Addendum notes that “city service buildings such as fire stations have little significance because of the large number of standardized buildings...[and] midcentury fire stations have become obsolete and are now being replaced. To be eligible for the National Register, a civic building must have significant architectural design that exhibits a progressive image and must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Raleigh’s civic buildings may have architectural significance under Criterion C and may also be eligible under Criterion A in the area of politics and government.”¹³⁴

Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 possesses historic integrity. The fire station remains in its original location and generally retains its integrity of setting, feeling and association—a suburban fire station in a dense suburban residential and commercial area. The station retains integrity of design, the three-part design with central front-gable block and flanking side-gable wings remains. The circa-2012 addition does not obscure the original design intent and is subordinate in size and scale. Original construction materials like the running bond brick and wood doors remain as do their workmanship. While the original metal three-light windows were replaced, the replacements have metal casings, and the fenestration pattern was not altered.

Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (association with significant events). The fire station was one of 12 proposed fire stations designed to serve the growing city in the mid-twentieth century. As the city grew outwards, the citizens in newly formed suburbs required fire protection services. The 1958 campaign aimed to increase the area served by the Raleigh Fire Department. The three-part plan devised for these new stations became the standard for stations from 1959 through the 1990s (see new Station No. 4) resulting in a plethora of standardized fire stations. Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 is associated with, but not significant to the mid-twentieth-century trend of new fire stations in Raleigh.

Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (association with significant persons). Research has found no significant connection between the property and persons important to local, state, or national history.

Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (significant design characteristics). The fire station is a common example of a fairly restrained Modern design that can be seen across Raleigh in its fire stations and other commercial and civic buildings. The station does not have distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it the work of a master. The station does not have significant architectural design that exhibits a progressive image as required under the Final Addendum.

Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 is not likely to yield any new information not already obtained through documentary research or fieldwork pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

¹³⁴ Little, “Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, Final Addendum,” 39.

V. REFERENCES

- Allen, Greg. 2022. "Building Mormonism: History and Controversy in the Architecture of the Latter-Day Saints." *Art in America*, 2022. <https://www.artnews.com/art-in-america/features/building-mormonism-history-controversy-architecture-1234651244/>.
- Bowman, Betty A. 1994. "Journey to St. Timothy's: A Chronicle of the First Hundred Years of St. Saviour's/ St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, 1893-1994." Raleigh, NC: St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, 1994.
- Buggeln, Gretchen. 2015. *The Suburban Church: Modernism and Community in Postwar America*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press, 2015.
- Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. N.d. "Facts and Statistics: North Carolina." Accessed July 2024. <https://newsroom.churchofjesuschrist.org/facts-and-statistics/state/north-carolina>.
- , N.d. "Organizational Structure of the Church." Accessed July 2024. <https://newsroom.churchofjesuschrist.org/topic/organizational-structure-of-the-church>.
- City of Raleigh. 2019. "City of Raleigh Annexation History," ArcGIS Map. City of Raleigh, 2019. Accessed July 2024, <https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=11fc8cb320d64f16b4bc50c39832ba70&extent=-78.8529,35.7111,-78.3458,35.9388>.
- City of Raleigh Department of Planning and Raleigh Fire Department. 1958. "Fire Protection: A Study of Fire Station Locations and Equipment." Raleigh Department of Planning, 1958. <https://www.legeros.com/ralwake/raleigh/history/pdf/1958-survey.pdf>.
- Combs, Ryan. 2018. "The History of Missionary Work and the Early Modern Missionaries Database." Accessed July 2024. <https://history.churchofjesuschrist.org/blog/the-history-of-missionary-work-and-the-early-mormon-missionaries-database?lang=eng>.
- Dolittle, Scott. Member of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church. In-person interview with Rachel Wilson and Laura van Opstal. May 22, 2024.
- Eggers, Matthew. Member of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church. In-person interview with Rachel Wilson and Laura van Opstal. May 22, 2024.
- Family Search. N.d. "Find A FamilySearch Location," Accessed July 2024. https://locations.familysearch.org/en/search?qp=North+Carolina%2C+United+States&lat=35.5568849207634&lng=-79.3896838690365&r=307&facets=%7B%22c_locationType%22%3A%5B%22FamilySearch+center%22%5D%7D
- Freedman, Sydney. 2004. "History of Exposed Aggregate (Mo-Sai) Architectural Precast Concrete." *PCI Journal*, May-June 2004 (2004): 2-13. [https://www.pci.org/PCI_Docs/Publications/PCI%20Journal/2004/May-June/History%20of%20Exposed%20Aggregate%20\(Mo-Sai\)%20Architectural%20Precast%20Concrete.pdf](https://www.pci.org/PCI_Docs/Publications/PCI%20Journal/2004/May-June/History%20of%20Exposed%20Aggregate%20(Mo-Sai)%20Architectural%20Precast%20Concrete.pdf).

- Gattis, Pete. Member of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church. In-person interview with Rachel Wilson and Laura van Opstal. May 22, 2024.
- Goldfinger, June, and Jeff Taylor. 2024. "#346/He Saw Frank Lloyd Wright in 1950: Truman Newberry + Musical Guest Juliana Raye." *USModernist Radio*, April 1, 2024. <https://usmodernist.org/usmodernistradio.htm>.
- Hanbury, Mary Ruffin. 2019. "St. Ambrose Episcopal Church." National Register Nomination. National Park Service, 2019. <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/WA8136.pdf>.
- Hanbury Preservation Consulting. 2020. *Context for the Work of Architect Leif Valand*. Hanbury Preservation Consulting, 2020. <https://www.ncmodernist.org/2020-valand.pdf>.
- Harper, Jenny. 2018. "WA7977, St. Timothy's Episcopal Church." Historic Property Survey Form. Raleigh, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.
- , 2018. "WA8136, St. Ambrose Episcopal Church." Historic Property Survey Form. Raleigh, NC: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.
- Hull, Steven. Member of Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Email correspondence with Laura van Opstal. May 23, 2024.
- , In-person interview with Rachel Wilson and Laura van Opstal. May 21, 2024.
- Jackson, Richard W. 2003. *Places of Worship: 150 Years of Latter-Day Saint Architecture*. Provo, UT: Brigham Young University, 2003.
- Kim, Jane Yong. 2015. "The Subversive Design of America's Suburban Churches." Accessed July 2024. <https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/the-subversive-design-of-americas-suburban-churches>.
- Lachenman, Sara Davis. 2006. "WA4599, St. Michael's Episcopal Church," Historic Property Survey Form. Raleigh, NC: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.
- Legeros, Mike. 2022. "Happy Birthday to Fire Station 9." Accessed July 2024. <https://raleighfiremuseum.org/2022/02/14/happy-birthday-station-9/>.
- Little, M. Ruth. 2009. "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965." National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2009.
- , 2018. "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina: Non-Residential Architecture, 1945-1975, Final Addendum." Raleigh, NC: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2018.
- , 2018. "WA7997, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Former)," Historic Property Survey Form. Raleigh, NC: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.
- Morey, Frank. Member of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church. In-person interview with Rachel Wilson and Laura van Opstal. May 22, 2024.

- NCModernist. N.d. "James Matthew (Jimmy) Edwards III, AIA (1937-2012)." Accessed July 2024. <https://www.ncmodernist.org/jedwards.htm>
- , N.d. "Truman Newberry." Accessed July 2024. <https://www.ncmodernist.org/newberry.htm>.
- NETROnline. "Historic Aerials." Accessed July 2024. <https://www.historicaerials.com/>.
- North Carolina Architect. 1965. "Architect Featured on Radio Program." *North Carolina Architect*, July 1965: 20. <https://usmodernist.org/AIANC/1965-07.pdf>.
- , 1987. "Member Firms by City," in *North Carolina Architect 1987 NCAIA Directory*, 1987. Accessed July 2024. <https://usmodernist.org/AIANC/1987-01-02.pdf>.
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO). HPOWeb 2.0. North Carolina Department of Natural & Cultural Resources. <https://nc.maps.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=79ea671ebdcc45639f0860257d5f5ed7>.
- Piggott, Sharryse. 2024. "How a Black Teen's Turbulent Journey Sparked Integration Efforts Within North Carolina Schools." WUNC, February 29, 2024. <https://www.wunc.org/news/2024-02-29/joseph-holt-black-teen-integration-efforts-north-carolina-schools>.
- Public Broadcasting Service (PBS). N.d. "Timeline: The Early History of Mormonism." Accessed July 2024. <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/mormons-timeline/>.
- Raleigh Fire Department. 2013. *Raleigh Fire Department—A Century of Service, 1912-2012*. Version 1.1. Raleigh, NC: Strawbridge Studios, 2013. <https://www.legeros.com/ralwake/raleigh/history/pdf/centennial-history.pdf>.
- Raleigh Fire Station No. 9 firefighters. In-person interview with Rachel Wilson and Laura van Opstal. May 22, 2024.
- St. James United Methodist Church. 2024. "Our History/Marching Forward." St. James United Methodist Church, June 2024. <https://www.stjumc.us/im-new-discover-st-james/our-history-marching-forward/>.
- Young, Jr, Martin Ray. 1963. "A Guide for Planning the Meeting House of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints." *AIA Journal*, (1963): 51-56.

Intentionally Left Blank



RK&K

Responsive People | Creative Solutions



8601 Six Forks Rd, Raleigh, NC
27615



919-878-9560



www.rkk.com