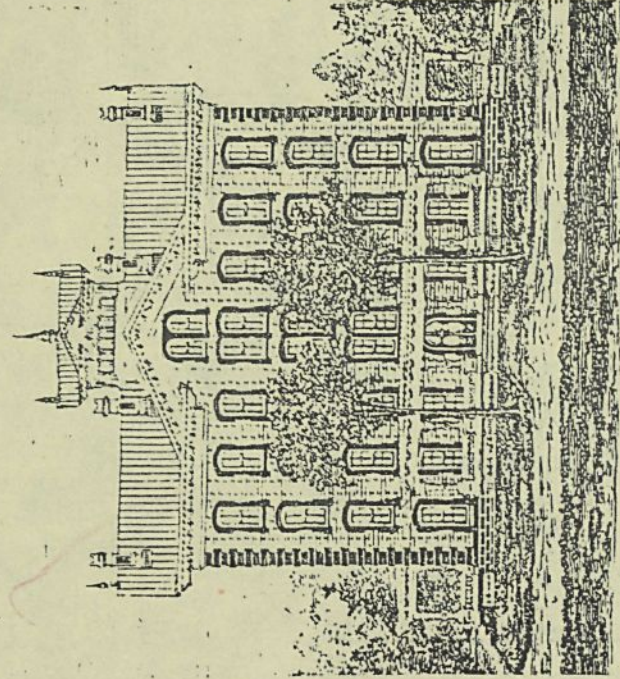


FOR REASONS OF CONVENIENCE AND DISTANCE, THE FOLLOWING SITES OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED FROM THE WALKING TOUR, BUT WILL BE DISCUSSED:

Method Community -- Home of Berry O'Kelley  
Oberlin Community -- Site of the abortive Latta University  
City Cemetery -- East Hargett Street  
Mount Hope Cemetery -- Fayetteville Road  
Washington School -- 1000 Fayetteville Road  
Crosby-Garfield School -- 568 East Lenoir Street  
St. Agnes Hospital -- formerly on Oakwood Avenue  
St. Augustine's College -- Oakwood Avenue at Tarboro Street

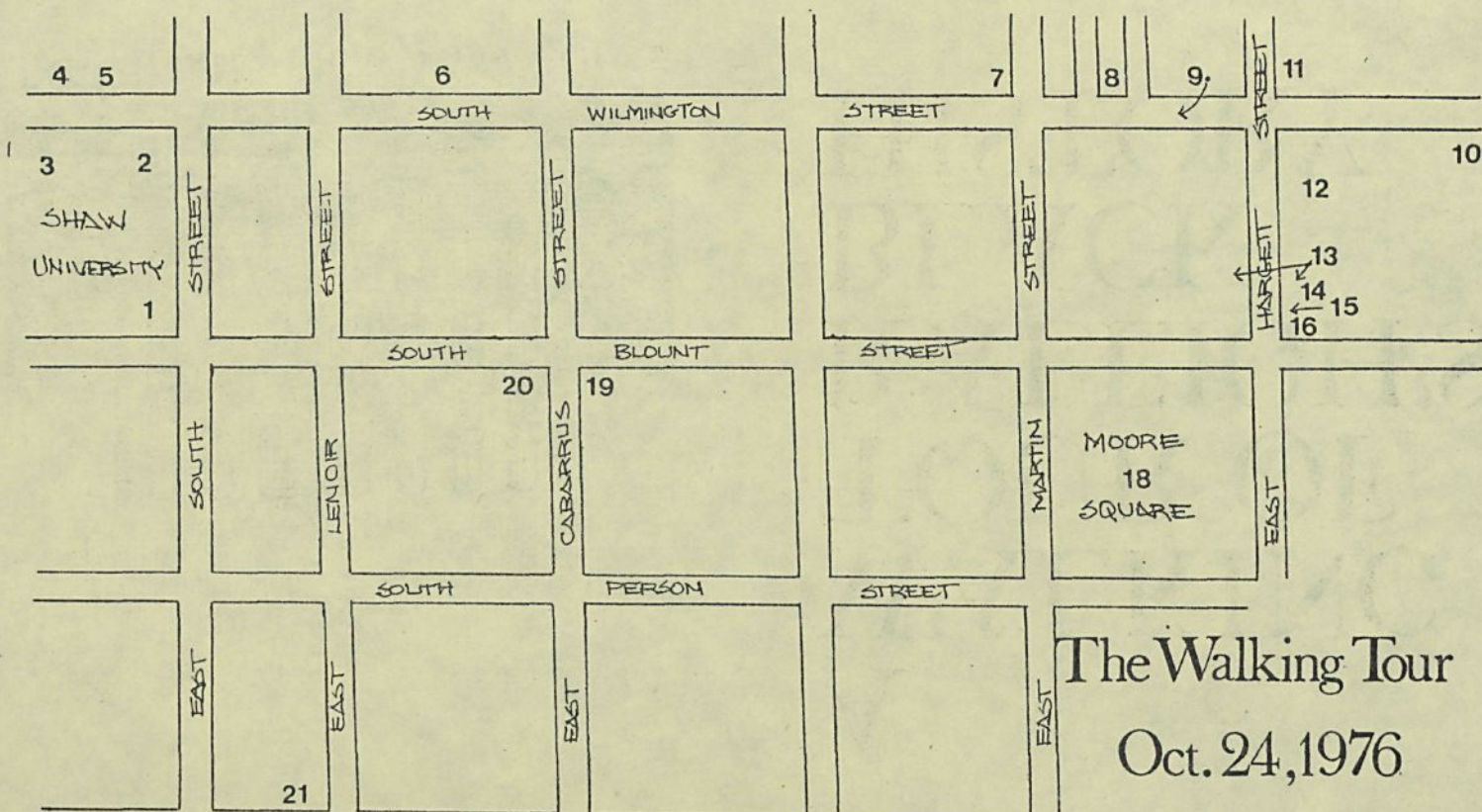
The Walking Tour of Raleigh's Black History is sponsored by the Wake County American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, in co-operation with the Raleigh Planning Department. Researched and written by Michael R. Martin.

# A WALKING TOUR OF RALEIGH'S BLACK HISTORY



Estev Hall, Shaw University





## The Walking Tour

Oct. 24, 1976

### THE WALKING TOUR, OCTOBER 24, 1976

- 1) Estey Hall (1872) -- housed the first Negro women's seminary.
- 2) Meserve Hall (1897) -- built to replace the "Old Mansion" as the president's house and administration building for Shaw University.
- 3) Tupper's Grave -- honors Dr. Henry M. Tupper, Shaw's founder, builder and first president, 1865-1892.
- 4) Leonard Medical Bldg. (1880) -- housed the first four year medical programs for Negroes. To its left, stood a Pharmaceutical College and Dispensary.
- 5) Leonard Hospital (1910) -- the practicing arm of the Shaw Medical Department.
- 6) McCauley's Hospital (515 South Wilmington Street) -- a private hospital operated by Dr. Lewin E. McCauley at the turn of the century.
- 7) L. H. Adams Bldg. -- First Citizens Bank Bldg. now occupies of the earliest Negro-owned business building. Across the street stood Hoover's Cash Department Store, the first successful Negro merchandise store.
- 8) Tucker Hall -- built to replace the original Farmer's Market (on East Hargett Street), it also housed the City offices, police department, an opera house, and a Negro-operated restaurant.
- 9) "Cologne" -- the early nickname of Wilmington Street between Martin and Hargett Sts., because of all the restaurants.
- 10) First Baptist Church (1904) -- the present congregation traces its roots back to the interracial First Baptist Church organized in 1812.
- 11) Farmers and Mechanics Bank (1923) -- the first successful Negro-owned bank.
- 12) I.O.O.F. Building.
- 13) Lightner Building and Arcade Hotel (now demolished) -- raised by Calvin Lightner at a cost of \$125,000, these two structures highlighted the shift to office and professional use of what used to be known as "Grog Alley" in the 1840's.
- 14) Delany Building -- original site of Richard B. Harrison Library.
- 15) Taylor Building (1947) -- the tallest structure built by Negroes on East Hargett St.
- 16) Site of a firehouse for a Negro fire company from 1896 to 1912.
- 17) Montague Building (1912) -- reportedly owned by Negroes until B. F. Montague paid up back taxes. Later, his will excluded use by Negroes.
- 18) Moore Square -- known as "Baptist Grove", it was the site of the First Baptist Church's first sanctuary.
- 19) Masonic Lodge.
- 20) Tupper Memorial Baptist Church -- site of Tupper's original church and school building, the Raleigh Institute, which developed into Shaw University.
- 21) YMCA (Bloodworth Street) -- originally, a dormitory and administration building for the Colored School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, started in 1867.