1. NAME:
   COMMON: North Carolina National Bank—Raleigh
   AND/OR HISTORIC: State Bank of North Carolina, Christ Church Rectory

2. LOCATION:
   STREET AND NUMBER: 11 New Bern Avenue
   CITY OR TOWN: City of Raleigh
   STATE: North Carolina

3. CLASSIFICATION
   CATEGORY (Check One)
   ☐ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object
   ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both
   OWNERSHIP: Public Acquisition:
   ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered
   STATUS: ☑ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied
   ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC:
   ☐ Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No
   PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate): ☐ Agricultural ☐ Government ☐ Park ☐ Transportation
   ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Private Residence ☐ Other (Specify)
   ☐ Educational ☐ Military ☐ Religious
   ☐ Entertainment ☐ Museum ☐ Scientific
   ☐ No Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
   OWNER'S NAME: North Carolina National Bank
   STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 120
   CITY OR TOWN: Charlotte
   STATE: North Carolina

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
   COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Wake County Courthouse, Office of Register of Deeds
   STREET AND NUMBER: 310 Fayetteville Street
   CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh
   STATE: North Carolina

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
   TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey
   DATE OF SURVEY: 1956 ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local
   DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress
   STREET AND NUMBER: East Capitol and Independence Avenue, S.E.
   CITY OR TOWN: Washington
   STATE: D.C.
   CODE: 51
The State Bank of North Carolina is essentially a Federal building two stories in height, of handmade brick, with granite lintels and sills, and pedimented roof. On the east and west elevations are matching superimposed pedimented porticos which express the turn to Classicism that took place at the end of the Federal period. The columns are of brick stuccoed over with coarse sand and mortar, and have modified Tuscan capitals. The design of the portico is somewhat less than academic in that the same order is employed on both levels and the entablature which should appear between them has been omitted. The projecting bases of the upper columns give the design a curious, but interesting aspect. The interior of the building has been adapted for use as a modern banking facility. Retained within the interior are some of its original mantels and doors. The suspended circular stairway which connects the second and attic floors is also original. The entrance facing upon New Bern Avenue was originally the entrance to the State Bank and is now the entrance to the North Carolina National Bank. This entrance gives access to the original banking room which occupies approximately half of the structure, being the width of the building. Behind this were a transverse hall connecting the two porticos, two small rooms, and a vault beneath the curved stair. The old vault is no longer in place and the installation of a new one and drive-in banking facilities necessitated an alteration of the original floor plan in this section of the building. These alterations were carried out after the building was moved approximately 100 feet southeast to its present location in 1968.
The State Bar of North Carolina was incorporated in 1810, with its central branch in Raleigh and others in Edenton, Wilmington, Fayetteville, New Bern, Tarboro, and Salisbury. During the War of 1812 there was justifiable fear that the British would attack North Carolina's coast and all specie money was moved to the inland State Banks at Raleigh and Tarboro. The main branch at Raleigh was then strengthened sufficiently in 1813 to build the structure now standing on New Bern Avenue. The first president of the State Bank was Colonel William Polk of Revolutionary War fame who also made his home in the bank building. Jacob Johnson, father of Andrew Johnson, served as porter for the bank.

In 1832 the building was taken over by the Bank of State of North Carolina. The Bank of State continued to use the building until it went bankrupt during the Civil War. After the War, on January 3, 1873, the United States District Court, acting upon an insolvency decision, ordered all of the bank's "vaults, effects, building, and lands" to be turned over to Christ Church which stood on contiguous property, for their purchase price of $9,925. From 1873 until 1951 the building was used by Christ Church as its rectory. From 1951 to 1968 the building was used for other church functions. In 1968 The North Carolina National Bank obtained title to the structure in order to use it as a downtown branch of its bank. In the same year N.C.N.B. moved the structure 100 feet southeast of its original position, placed it upon a new foundation, and undertook the necessary renovations.

The North Carolina State Bank is significant as an early commercial structure which has survived and is once again functioning as originally intended.
As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

Name

Dr. H. C. Jones

Title Director, State Department of Archives and History

Date April 22, 1970

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date
North Carolina National Bank
(State Bank of North Carolina; Christ Church Rectory)

11 New Bern Avenue
City of Raleigh

Property Map of Raleigh
City of Raleigh

Scale: 1"/400 feet
June, 1967

Latitude
degrees minutes seconds
35° 46' 59"

Longitude
degrees minutes seconds
78° 38' 15"