

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

| |
|--------------------------|
| STATE: North Carolina |
| COUNTY: Wake |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |
| ENTRY DATE |

1. NAME

COMMON:
Oakwood Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
See continuation sheet #2

CITY OR TOWN:
Raleigh

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Fourth
The Hon. Ike F. Andrews

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| STATE North Carolina | CODE 37 | COUNTY: Wake | CODE 183 |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|

3. CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY (Check One) | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object | <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress | Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No |

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Government | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Comments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> Museum | <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific | _____ | _____ |

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Various

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Wake County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Fayetteville Street

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

Raleigh North Carolina 37

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

STATE: North Carolina

COUNTY: Wake

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

| | |
|------------------|------|
| STATE | |
| North Carolina | |
| COUNTY | |
| Wake | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

(Number all entries)

2. Boundaries

North: rear property lines on north side of North Boundary Street from Person Street to Watauga Street, then following the boundary of Oakwood Cemetery.

East: boundary of Oakwood Cemetery and line drawn through center of Linden Street.

South: rear property lines on south side of East Jones Street from Linden Street to North Person Street.

West: line drawn through center of North Person Street from East Jones Street north to North Street, then rear property lines of 401 and 403 North Person Street (on west side of street) and back to center line of North Person Street to North Boundary Street.

7. DESCRIPTION

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|--|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| CONDITION | (Check One) | | | | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair | <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins | <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed |
| | (Check One) | | | (Check One) | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered | <input type="checkbox"/> Moved | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site | | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Oakwood, an intact twenty-block residential section located on the edge of Raleigh's inner city, is a quiet Victorian neighborhood composed of free-standing dwellings, both cottages and imposing residences, with steep slate-covered roofs, spacious verandas, small front yards and narrow streets. The dwellings, set so densely that minute differences in architectural detail are significant, include examples of late Greek Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, sawnwork and bracketed vernacular Victorian, and Neo-Classical Revival styles.

The historic district is bounded on the east by Oakwood Cemetery, a large Victorian cemetery carefully landscaped in the picturesque park tradition and enhanced by ostentatious tombstones, small memorial chapels, and a gazebo. Many of the ancient oaks which remain pre-date the cemetery. Oakwood Cemetery contains one of the largest collections of late nineteenth century funerary art in North Carolina, and is one of Raleigh's most significant open spaces.

By 1872 approximately eleven houses had been constructed in the Oakwood historic district, and four of these are known to survive. The W. H. Hicks House (415 North Bloodworth Street), is a one-story frame hip roof house with a shed facade porch with paneled Doric posts. The Cameron-Gatling House (504 East Jones Street) is also a one-story frame house with a hip roof, but the facade porch has been removed. Stylistic evidence indicates that both houses were built after the Civil War. The Hoke-Broughton House (426 North Person Street), and the Strong-Stronach House (411 North Bloodworth Street), both built about 1871, are two-story frame houses with stylistic pretension. The Hoke-Broughton House, a T-shaped structure with pointed-arched windows ornamenting the gable end and an Eastlake porch, is a rare example of the Gothic Revival style in Raleigh domestic architecture. The original appearance is largely disguised by stone sheathing applied in the twentieth century. The Strong-Stronach House is a less pretentious version of the bracketed Italianate Victorian mode seen in the Andrews-Duncan House (NR) on nearby Blount Street; both were built by Thomas H. Briggs, a local contractor. The Strong-Stronach House features a bracketed gable roof with a cross-gable ornamenting each elevation, heavy paneled chimneys, a side bay window and an Eastlake porch.

By 1881, when the city limits were extended to North Boundary Street on the north and Swain Street on the east, thus encompassing the entire present historic district, the neighborhood had undergone considerable development. Among the houses built during this period are the Ellen Mordecai House (318 North Boundary Street), the three Heck Houses (NR) (504 and 511 East Jones and 304 North East streets), the Marcellus A. Parker House (304 Oakwood Avenue), the W. C. Stronach House (515 North Bloodworth Street), the John C. Winder House (504 North Person Street), the Fort House (315 North Boundary Street), and the John Upchurch House (414 North Bloodworth Street). These houses are characterized by picturesque yet restrained High Victorian styles, featuring bracketed eaves, turrets, projecting bays, wide halls with double front doors, and spacious verandas which extend across the front and around the side elevations. The classical refinement of the Ellen Mordecai House, constructed about 1875, sets it

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|--|
| STATE | North Carolina | |
| COUNTY | Wake | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE | |
| | | |

(Number all entries)

7A

stylistically apart from this group. It is a symmetrical two-story frame Neo-Classical Revival house with an entrance framed by an elliptical fanlight and sidelights and a one-story facade porch with fine fluted Ionic columns. The second-story facade windows are floor-length, indicating that the porch roof may have had a railing.

The Heck Houses (NR), built between 1872 and 1875, a nearly identical trio of one-and-one-half story Second Empire style frame houses with turrets, have considerable architectural distinction. Closely related to these triplets is the Marcellus A. Parker House, a two-story frame residence with a central bracketed mansard turret, segmental-arched windows and an Eastlake porch. The W. C. Stronach House, christened "Geranium Valley" by the original owner, was built by Briggs in the early 1870s. The simple Queen Anne-style two-story frame house enlivened by cross gables with kingpost accents, segmental-arched sash windows and bracketed porches, is set on a wooded hill--the largest house site in Oakwood. The J. C. Winder House is a two-story frame bracketed Victorian house with decorative details very similar to the Strong-Stronach House. The Fort House is a charming one-story dormered frame cottage, with a steep gabled roof with bracketed eaves, a facade bay window, and French doors opening onto the front porch.

Examples of the Queen Anne and vernacular Victorian styles constructed in Oakwood during the last two decades of the nineteenth century reflect the Late Victorian flamboyance found generally in America during this period. Houses such as the Frank Stronach House (414 North Bloodworth Street), the J. D. Boushel House (401 East Jones Street), the Charles Hart House, (412 Oakwood Avenue), the H. J. Heilig House (504 North East Street), the Clark House (325 Polk Street), and the Charles Wesley Young House (515 Polk Street), reflect this era in Oakwood. The Frank Stronach House, called "Horsenose Villa" because Stronach operated a livery stable, is the only residence in Oakwood for which the original architectural plans exist. The unsigned elevations and floor plans, which are in the owner's possession, represent the complete remodeling of the existing two-story frame house built by John Upchurch in the 1870s. The design, characterized by a naive juxtaposition of picturesque features, was probably drawn by a local amateur architect soon after 1886 when Stronach acquired the house. The most striking architectural features are the dining room, which projects from the north side elevation as a large bay, the twin turrets of the facade porch which frame the entrance, and the rosette window with colored glass above the main facade entrance. Because of the almost perfect preservation of house and grounds, the Frank Stronach House has retained its Victorian ambiance to a greater degree than any other house in Oakwood.

The J. D. Boushel House, built between 1888 and 1891, is a more articulated version of the Frank Stronach House and must have been designed by the same architect. The Hart House, another large Queen Anne-style residence, was built between 1897 and 1906, and represents a more sophisticated stage in the

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| STATE North Carolina | |
| COUNTY Wake | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

(Number all entries)

7B

development of this style in Oakwood, the design probably taken from a published plan book. The house features exposed paneled chimneys, turrets, a bracketed overhang, decorative lancet windows, and a facade gable accented with bargeboards. The Clark House, built between 1895 and 1903, is a large two-story frame house with Queen Anne detail. The H. J. Heilig House, a frame cottage, is perhaps the most successful of the Queen Anne-style houses. Built soon after 1897, the house is capped by a steep hip roof from which rises a polygonal cupola with windows. A large facade cross-gable with sawn-work bargeboard accentuates the playful character of the unique structure, which resembles Victorian coastal cottages in New England. The C. W. Young House, a charming example of the cottage group in Oakwood with cross-gabled facades, French doors and bracketed porches, was constructed by T. H. Briggs between 1883 and 1886:

The most closely related group of houses in Oakwood, and the only large-scale building effort by an individual, is the cluster of brick houses on Elm Street known as "Pullentown" after R. S. Pullen, the builder. These one and two-story houses were built between 1881 and 1891; some have bare brick walls, and some were stuccoed at the time of construction and coursed and painted in imitation of brick in best Victorian sham tradition (probably because of inferior brick). These eight houses--519 Oakwood Avenue and 401, 404, 408, 410, 415, and 416 Elm Street (and probably 308 North East Street)--are so closely related in construction and style that it is likely that the same designer and builder were responsible for the entire group. The severity of the masonry houses is softened by sprightly sawnwork porches with bracketed eaves, flat-paneled ornament in the gable ends and facade cross gables, and French doors opening onto the front porches. The stylistic simplicity and warmth of the red brick and gray slate roofs of these buildings creates the most cohesive and striking streetscape in the entire district.

By 1903 the Carey J. Hunter House at 400 North Person Street, the first and finest example of the Neo-Classical Revival in Oakwood, had been built. It is distinguished by an octagonal cupola with oval windows, an Ionic porch, and extremely fine woodwork. Between 1909 and 1914, a small building boom occurred on three blocks of Polk Street. Existing houses were either demolished or remodeled to create large residences in the popular return to classical models. The Douglas House (425 North Bloodworth Street), the Ward House (400 Polk Street), the Moser House (409 Polk Street), the Heilig House (501 Polk Street), and the J. L. O'Quinn House (614 Polk Street), form this noteworthy group of Neo-Classical Revival houses. Common features of these two-story frame houses are pedimented cross gables with lunette windows, pedimented dormers, ornate entrances with leaded glass transoms and sidelights, wrap-around classical porches, and piano bays with small stained glass windows. The few remaining gaps in the streetscape of the Oakwood neighborhood were filled in the 1920s and 1930s by bungalows.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Oakwood, a twenty-block area representing the only intact nineteenth century neighborhood remaining in Raleigh, is composed predominantly of Victorian houses built between the Civil War and 1914. Its depressed economic state during most of the twentieth century preserved the neighborhood until 1971, when individuals began its revitalization. The great variety of Victorian architectural styles represented by the houses reflects the primarily middle-class tastes of the business and political leaders of Raleigh for whom they were built, as well as the skill of local architects and builders. Oakwood is a valuable physical document of Southern suburban life during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The Raleigh City Directory of 1881, in noting the post-war boom of the city, observed that

The growth of the city, though great in all parts, has been mainly in the eastern and northern portions. Since 1870 the progress made in those portions is really wonderful. Shady streets and rows of elegant houses stand where, but a short time past, were but bare fields or woods.

The northeastern portion of Raleigh--a neighborhood which came to be known as Oakwood because of the proximity of Oakwood Cemetery, established in 1869 on the eastern boundary of the area--is the only intact area referred to in the above passage still in existence. The more pretentious post-Civil War neighborhood centering on Blount Street has been all but destroyed by state government expansion, and most of the "elegant houses" centering on New Bern Avenue in East Raleigh are gone.

The dense woods of northeast Raleigh, known since Moses Mordecai's purchase of the tract in 1819 as "Mordecai Grove," was sold off in parcels after the Civil War. A large portion of this section was set aside as a cemetery. In 1867 Henry Mordecai donated several acres on what is now Oakwood Avenue as a Confederate cemetery. According to one account, the first interments were emergency re-burials of Confederate dead (February 22, 1867), when citizens transferred remains from the former Confederate cemetery, which had been claimed by the Federal government as a Union cemetery. The Raleigh Cemetery Association purchased twenty-two acres surrounding the Confederate cemetery from Mordecai and established "Oakwood Cemetery, Sleeping Place among the Oaks." From its dedication in

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| STATE North Carolina | |
| COUNTY Wake | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

(Number all entries)

8A

1869 the cemetery has been the resting place of Raleigh citizens, including such notables as governors Aycock, Bragg, Fowle, Holden, Swain, and Worth; the famous nineteenth century jurists Richmond Pearson and Bartholomew F. Moore, and World War I secretary of the Navy and noted editor, Josephus Daniels. Adjoining the Confederate section is the Jewish section, containing the graves of Raleigh's nineteenth century Jewish citizens whose stones bear Hebrew inscriptions. Beginning in 1868, the majority of the remaining land was bought by developers who in turn subdivided it into building lots. The two major developers in Oakwood were Colonel Jonathan McGee Heck, an enterprising Raleigh businessman with interests in iron manufacturing, and Richard Stanhope Pullen, an entrepreneur best remembered for his donation of land in West Raleigh for North Carolina's first land-grant college and of a large wooded tract as the first public city park. W. C. and A. B. Stronach, James McKee, and Thomas H. Briggs were also important speculators.

T. H. Briggs operated a hardware store, a sash and blind factory and general wood shop, and a construction company. The 1866-1867 North Carolina Business Directory lists "Briggs, Dodd & Hicks, Architects & Builders." Briggs not only developed property himself; he also worked closely with other businessmen in developing Oakwood. The "journals" and "building books" which Briggs kept from 1847 to his death in 1886, all of which are extant, record his role as contractor for the construction of a number of Oakwood houses. The entries reveal that Briggs employed a large team of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, and painters, and that he supplied from his wood-working factory and through his hardware firm nearly all of the materials needed in the construction. Although occasionally an account entry indicated the importation of architectural features, as, for example, "boxes of glass from Philadelphia," advertisements for the woodworking factory indicate that sash, mantels, newels, molding and millwork of all descriptions were produced by Briggs himself. The ledgers are a treasury of building methods and vocabulary. The 1871 construction accounts of the W. C. Stronach House give the anatomy of the mantels (typical of the standard Oakwood mantel from c. 1870 to 1890), consisting of chamfered pilasters supporting a chamfered frieze, molded cornice, and curved shelf. The ingredients of the three Stronach mantels were: 72 feet of varying sizes of double dressed lumber, 6 feet of scotia, 18 feet of bed molding, 5 pounds of nails, and 2½ days time. According to family tradition, the imitation marble slate mantels found in several of the Briggs-built houses are the result of a trip which Briggs made to New York. The designs for the houses which Briggs built were probably occasionally provided by him and occasionally by other local architect-builders such as William Percival (before the Civil War), G. S. W. Appleget, and W. J. Hicks, all of whom appear frequently in the Briggs account books. The Briggs-built houses in Oakwood are modest but pleasing examples of High Victorian domestic architecture. The use of French doors and floor-length windows opening from the front rooms onto spacious piazzas and latticed rear service porches represents the architectural adaptation to the North Carolina climate of the Second Empire, Italianate, and Eastlake styles. Briggs's sons continued these enterprises following his death.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

| | |
|------------------|------|
| STATE | |
| North Carolina | |
| COUNTY | |
| Wake | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

(Number all entries)
8B

The new suburb of Oakwood was settled in large part by business and political leaders who were involved in Raleigh's recovery and progress following the Civil War. Among the most prominent Oakwood residents during the 1870s were George V. Strong, General Robert F. Hoke, Major John C. Winder, W. C. Stronach, and Marcellus A. Parker. Strong, the original owner of 411 North Bloodworth Street, one of the four earliest houses remaining in Oakwood, had distinguished himself as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1861 and as district attorney for the Confederacy. In 1874-1875, soon after moving to Oakwood, he served as a state legislator. Major General Robert F. Hoke, the builder of 426 North Person Street, another of the four oldest buildings extant in the neighborhood, had brilliant careers as soldier and industrialist. His military record under General Robert E. Lee earned him the title "most distinguished soldier of North Carolina." During his presidency of the North Carolina Car Works, he is credited with an important role in the completion of the Georgia and Carolina railroad, giving a through line on the Seaboard system to Atlanta. Major John C. Winder, who built 504 North Person Street beside General Hoke's residence, was also a railroad builder. As general manager of the Seaboard Air Line, Winder was instrumental in the building of the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line to Hamlet, with connections to Charlotte, Cheraw, etc. W. C. Stronach, who built the house at 515 North Bloodworth Street, was a prominent merchant and in 1896 president of the Raleigh Savings Bank. Stronach was active in civic affairs and was primarily responsible for establishing the Civil War Veterans' Home in Raleigh in 1890. Marcellus Parker, who built the first house on Oakwood Avenue (number 304) as his residence, was a wealthy cotton and tobacco broker.

Later notable residents were Needham Broughton, Frank Stronach, C. J. Hunter, J. Y. Joyner, and J. M. Kennedy. Needham Broughton, brother of Governor J. M. Broughton, lived at 426 North Person Street, the former Hoke House, from 1883 to 1900. Broughton was a state legislator and was active in religious and educational endeavors, serving as a trustee of both Meredith College and North Carolina State University. James Yarkin Joyner, who resided at 304 East Jones Street from 1905 to 1932, was state superintendent of public instruction from 1902 to 1919, when the state system of public high schools was created. Carey J. Hunter, builder and lifetime resident of the house at 400 North Person Street, was a trustee of Meredith College for many years. James M. Kennedy, an important early twentieth century Raleigh architect, lived at 612 Polk Street during his first years in Raleigh.

Following World War I, as the auto came into general use and fashionable neighborhoods developed on Raleigh's outskirts, second generation Oakwood residents moved away, and the large residences became boarding or apartment houses. By 1970 the area appeared destined for urban renewal. In 1970-1971 however, the purchase and rehabilitation of several houses sparked a general neighborhood revitalization. Approximately twenty-five houses are now in various stages of renovation, and Oakwood has become one of Raleigh's tourist attractions. The physical charm and remarkable state of preservation of Oakwood and the presence of strong citizens' neighborhood association insure

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| STATE North Carolina | |
| COUNTY Wake | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

(Number all entries)

8C

it a secure position in downtown Raleigh. A proposed north-south freeway would bisect the neighborhood, but it is hoped that the strengthening of the neighborhood plus the use of Person and Blount streets for access to the proposed southern section of the Raleigh beltline, may prevent its construction. (See enclosed newspaper article.)

7. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Research and architectural description by Ruth Little Stokes, survey specialist.
 Amis, Moses N. Historical Raleigh. Raleigh, 1913.
 Ashe, Samuel A., ed. Biographical History of North Carolina from Colonial Times to the Present. Greensboro, North Carolina: Charles L. Van Noppen, 1907.
 Battle, Kemp. The Early History of Raleigh, Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Printing Company, 1893.
 Battle, Kemp. Memories of an Old-Time Tar-Heel, edited by William James Battle. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1945.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

| LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY | | | O R | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES | | |
|---|--|--|--------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| CORNER | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | |
| NW | Degrees Minutes Seconds 35° 47' 30" | Degrees Minutes Seconds 78° 38' 10" | | Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' " | Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' " | |
| NE | 35° 47' 30" | 78° 36' 37" 40" 17" | | | | |
| SE | 35° 46' 55" | 78° 36' 37" 40" 17" | | | | |
| SW | 35° 46' 55" | 78° 38' 10" | | | | |

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 190

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|--------|------|--------|------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Survey and Planning Unit

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archives and History DATE: 31 May 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:
109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh STATE: North Carolina CODE: 37

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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 Local

Name Thornton W. Mitchell
 Title Acting Director, Division of Archives and History
 Date 31 May 1974

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

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| STATE North Carolina | |
| COUNTY Wake | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

(Number all entries)

9.

Briggs, Thomas H., Account Books 1847-1886. Owned by Jimmy Briggs, Briggs Hardware, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

Drie's Bird's Eye View of Raleigh, 1872. Map Collection, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Johnson, Mary Lynch. A History of Meredith College. Raleigh, 1972.

North Carolina Business Directories: 1866-1867; 1872.

North Carolina Supreme Court Portrait Collection, Catalogue.

Raleigh City Directories 1876-1920.

Raleigh Planning Department, Official City Annexation Map.

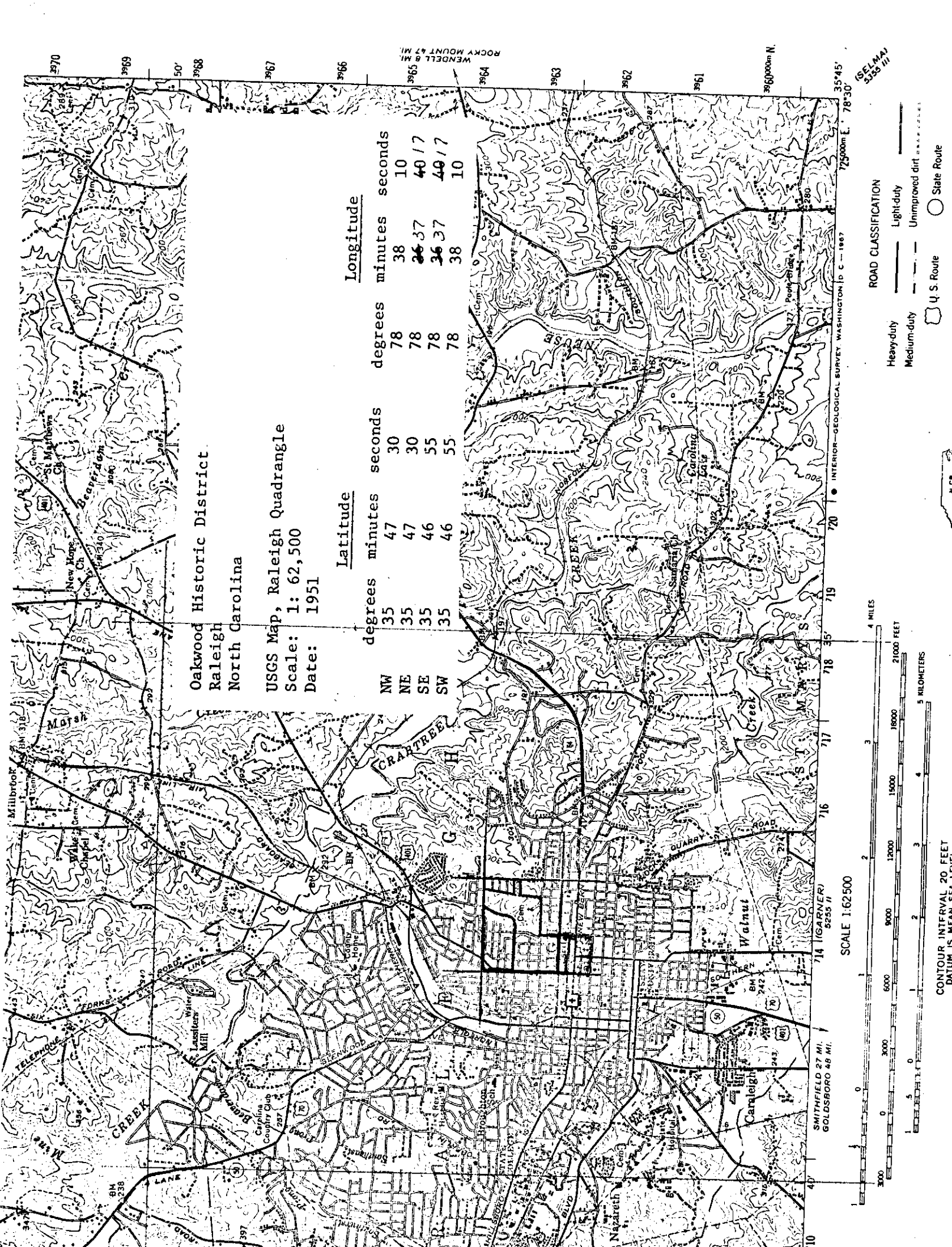
Sanborn Insurance Maps of Raleigh, 1885-1914. North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Shaffer's Map of Raleigh, 1881 and 1888, Map Collection, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Wake County Records, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills, Estate Records).

Wake County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills, Estate Records).

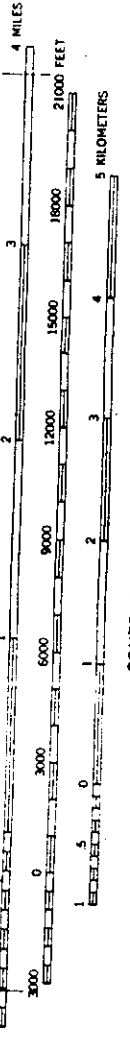
Waugh, Elizabeth Culbertson. North Carolina's Capital, Raleigh. Raleigh, North Carolina: The Junior League of Raleigh, Inc., and the Raleigh Historic Sites Commission, Inc., 1967.



Oakwood Historic District
 Raleigh
 North Carolina
 USGS Map, Raleigh Quadrangle
 Scale: 1: 62,500
 Date: 1951

| Latitude | | Longitude | |
|----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| degrees | minutes seconds | degrees | minutes seconds |
| NW | 35 47 30 | 78 38 10 | |
| NE | 35 47 30 | 78 36 37 | 40 17 |
| SE | 35 46 55 | 78 36 37 | 40 17 |
| SW | 35 46 55 | 78 38 10 | |

SCALE 1:62,500



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty
- Medium-duty
- Light-duty
- Unimproved dirt
- U. S. Route
- State Route

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

720 719 718 717 716 715 714 (GARNER) 5255 II

SMITHFIELD 27 MI.
 GOLDSBORO 48 MI.

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON D. C. - 1967

35°45' 78°30'

(SELMA)
 5255 III

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 1

1. Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood Historic District

2. Location: Portions of North Bloodworth, North East, Elm, Watauga, Pace and East Franklin streets adjacent to the boundaries of the Oakwood National Register Historic District.
Raleigh, Wake County (183), North Carolina (NC) 27601

3. Classification:

Private ownership
District
108 Contributing and 23 Noncontributing properties,
previously listed on the National Register

4. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby submit this amendment to the Oakwood Historic District nomination and certify that this amendment has been evaluated according to the procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Date _____
Dr. William S. Price, Director, N. C. Division of Archives and History and State Historic Preservation Officer.
109 E. Jones Street
Raleigh, N. C. 27611

5. National Park Service Certification

Date _____
Signature of the Keeper

6. Functions or Use

| Historic Functions | Current Functions |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Domestic/single dwelling | Domestic/single dwelling |
| Domestic/multiple dwelling | Domestic/multiple dwelling |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page ² _____7. Description

Architectural Classification

Classical Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
Colonial Revival
Italianate
Victorian eclectic

Materials

foundation: brick
walls: weatherboard
 shingle
 brick
roof: asphalt
 slate

As noted in the 1974 nomination for the Oakwood Historic District, Oakwood is "a quiet Victorian neighborhood composed of free-standing dwellings, both cottages and imposing residence, with...small front yards and narrow streets. The dwellings, set so densely that minute differences in architectural detail are significant, include examples of late Greek Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, sawnwork and bracketted vernacular Victorian, and Neo-Classical Revival styles." Deriving its name from proximity to Oakwood Cemetery, the neighborhood's extent is loosely defined, consisting of a continuity of urban residential fabric developed between 1850 and the late 1930s, along the east side of the city, on ridges that slope down to the cemetery.

This amendment includes approximately fifteen blocks of frame and brick buildings, principally residences, constructed between 1880 and the late 1930s, but primarily from the turn of the century to the mid-1920s. There are 87 contributing primary buildings, 19 noncontributing primary buildings, 21 contributing outbuildings and 4 noncontributing outbuildings, for a total of 108 contributing and 23 noncontributing resources. This area is stylistically and developmentally contiguous with the adjacent Oakwood Historic District, consisting as it does of one and two-story houses in a variety of periods and styles set on small lots.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 3

These properties are packed closely together in gridded blocks like the rest of Oakwood, except for the north end of Bloodworth Street, which follows the line of nearby Wake Forest Road. A portion of the tract, between N. Boundary and East Franklin Streets west of Watauga, is undeveloped, low-lying land.

The oldest properties in the area are the ca. 1880 brick Victorian Eclectic building erected at 703 N. Bloodworth [11.] by local hardware business Julius Lewis & Co., probably as rental property; its neighbor at 707, the ca. 1883 V. C. Glenn House [12.], a Late Victorian frame dwelling; and the large, two-story frame Italianate Briggs-Argo-Aycock House [9.], built about 1880 at 800 N. Bloodworth Street and now used as a church.

Turn of the century houses include the ca. 1895 Walter Horton House [14.], a slate-roofed Late Victorian/Classical Revival residence at 721 N. Bloodworth; the Late Victorian Ivey-Dworsky-Brown House, ca. 1900, at 801 N. Bloodworth [15.]; and the ca. 1906 Queen Anne Snuggs-Bynum House [18.] at 811 N. Bloodworth Street.

On East Franklin Street is the ca. 1900 Eaton House [48.], a two-story frame Classical Revival dwelling, and the J. E. Holland House [53.], a ca. 1908 frame Queen Anne cottage. Pace Street has two turn-of-the-century Classical Revival houses, a ca. 1905 dwelling at 305 Pace [92.] and the ca. 1905 triple-A William A. Lamb House [93.] at 323.

A more substantial and later example of the Classical Revival style is the ca. 1921 Panton-Mordecai House [10.], with its large Tuscan-columned front porch. Also in the area are two retardataire Classical Revival residences with pedimented gable fronts, the ca. 1921 A. F. Perkins House at 508 E. Franklin [71.] and the ca. 1919 James D. Honeycutt House [72.] at 510, the latter with a Late Queen Anne influence.

The greater number of buildings in the amendment area are in the Craftsman style, principally frame bungalows. The finest of these Craftsman houses is the John E. Holland House [74.] with its shingled and clapboarded walls and deep eaves, but other good examples include the ca. 1921 William Arnold House [5.] on North Bloodworth and the frame Craftsman duplex at 511 E. Franklin [52.]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 4

Scattered throughout the amendment area are small, gable-roofed frame garages contemporary with the houses.

There are no intrusions into the area being nominated. The principal non-contributing building is the ca. 1950 frame Colonial Revival Gospel Chapel on E. Franklin Street [69.]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

5

Section number _____ Page _____

Inventory ListC = contributing
N = noncontributing
OB = other building

| <u>List#</u> | <u>Street#</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Height</u> | <u>Description/original owner-occupant</u> <u>(if known)</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| North Bloodworth Street, East Side | | | | |
| N 1. | 602 | ca. 1985 | 2 | House; frame neo-Queen Anne with hip roof and gabled bays on facade and north elevation; one-story porch. |
| N 2. | 604 | ca. 1985 | 2 | House; frame neo-Classical Revival with high hip roof and gabled bays on facade and south elevation; one-story porch. |
| C 3. | 610 | ca. 1924 | 1 1/2 | House; frame gable-roofed Craftsman bungalow with shed dormer; engaged porch with granite random ashlar piers extends beyond north elevation; crossette-pattern door. |
| C OB-1. | 610 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame garage with German siding. |
| C 4. | 702 | ca. 1925 | 2 | George B. Riddle House; gable-front frame Craftsman house with shallow gabled bays on side elevations; asbestos siding; shed-roofed porch with gable at entrance; tapered posts on brick piers; Riddle was an engineer. |
| C 5. | 704 | ca. 1921 | 1 1/2 | William W. Arnold House; handsome frame Craftsman house with shingled upper floor; gable roof, large central gabled wall dormer; one-story flat-roofed sunroom on south with modern roof railing; flat-roofed entrance-bay portico with square-section columns; Arnold was secretary-treasurer of W. B. Mann & Co., grocers. |
| C 6. | 708 | ca. 1938 | 1 | House; small frame Craftsman bungalow with |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 6

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|------------------------------------|-----|----------|-------|--|
| | | | | gable roof; gabled off-center porch has tapered posts on brick piers; Craftsman door. |
| C OB-2. | 708 | ca. 1935 | 1 | Small frame gable-roofed garage. |
| C 7. | 710 | ca. 1938 | 1 | House; small frame Craftsman bungalow with gable roof; gabled off-center porch has tapered posts on brick piers; Craftsman door; similar to #6. |
| C OB-3. | 710 | ca. 1935 | 1 | Small frame gable-roofed garage. |
| C 8. | 720 | ca. 1924 | 1 1/2 | P. Benton Honeycutt House; large frame Craftsman bungalow with gable roof and large gabled dormer; shed bays on side elevations; one-story rear wing; modern wood stair on south elevation; recessed porch with paired, slender tapered posts; Honeycutt was a book-keeper and later a salesman for T. B. Crowder & Son, wholesale grocers and grist mill. |
| C 9. | 800 | ca. 1880 | 2 | Briggs-Argo-Aycock House; large frame Italianate house with triple-A gable roof over front section; one- and two-story rear wings; one-story semi-hexagonal bays on side elevations; tall windows with arched openings and label moldings; converted to church; one-story porch has been brick-veneered; constructed by hardware magnate and contractor Thomas H. Briggs for his son Fabius H. Briggs, who was cashier of Raleigh National Bank; Thomas M. Argo was a Confederate officer, an attorney and a legislator; former Governor C. B. Aycock owned and occupied the house for about two years prior to his death, and his widow lived there for many years. |
| North Bloodworth Street, West Side | | | | |
| C 10. | 605 | ca. 1921 | 2 | Panton-Mordecai House; large frame Classical Revival house with high hipped roof; one-story porch with large Tuscan columns spans |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 7

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|---|-------|-----|----------|---|--|
| | | | | facade and extends on south elevation; one-story rear wing and porch; entrance has sidelights and three-part transom; large elevated corner lot; H. D. Panton was an electrical engineer; William G. Mordecai was an attorney for Carolina Mortgage Co. | |
| C | OB-4. | 605 | ca. 1924 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame garage and storage room. |
| C | 11. | 703 | ca. 1880 | 1 | Julius Lewis & Co. House; one-story, hip-roofed, common-bond brick Victorian house with L-shaped facade; segmental arch openings; two-bay porch has slender paired square-section posts with scroll-sawn brackets; mid-20th century frame additions encircle rear courtyard; built for a local hardware company, perhaps as rental property. |
| N | OB-5. | 703 | ca. 1987 | 1 | Frame two-car garage with gable on hip roof; connected to house by gabled breezeway. |
| C | 12. | 707 | ca. 1883 | 1 | V. C. Glenn House; late Victorian frame house with hip-roofed main block, gabled facade bay on left and octagonal bay on right front corner; porch has slender turned posts and spindle frieze; three entrances off front porch have transoms; Glenn was a carpenter. |
| C | 13. | 715 | ca. 1910 | 2 | House; hip-roofed frame Classical Revival Four-Square with hipped dormer; hip-roofed one-story porch has tapered posts on replacement concrete block piers and foundation; sidelighted entrance; does not appear in city directories prior to 1941; modern concrete block foundation suggests was moved from another location. |
| C | 14. | 721 | ca. 1895 | 1 | Walter A. Horton House; frame late Victorian/Classical Revival house with patterned slate hipped roof; gabled bays on side elevations; shallow gabled entrance bay; porch has paired square-section columns with lattice between; double-leaf doors with transom; Horton was a railway engineer. |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 8

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| C | OB-6. | 721 | ca. 1918 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame garage. |
| C | 15. | 801 | ca. 1898 | 1 | Ivey-Dworsky-Brown House; late Victorian frame house with steeply pitched gable roof; small central gable over entrance bay; porch with bracketed chamfered posts continues beyond south elevation; transom above entrance; one-story rear wings; asbestos siding; H. M. Ivey was cashier for C. J. Hunter, insurance agents; Meyer Dworsky was manager of Dworsky's Jewelry Store; Benjamin F. Brown was dean of the School of Science and Business at N. C. State College. |
| N | 16. | 807 | ca. 1960 | 1 | House; gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival. |
| C | 17. | 809 | ca. 1906 | 2 | Robert E. Gattis House; hip-roofed frame Craftsman house with one-story bays on side elevations; one-story hip-roofed porch has square-section columns; centered second-floor porch has shed roof and smaller posts; Gattis was a guard at the State Prison. |
| C | 18. | 811 | ca. 1906 | 2 | Snuggs-Bynum House; late Queen Anne T-shaped frame house with gable roof; small semi-hexagonal bay on right under porch; one-story porch has bracketed turned posts and cut-out balustrade; one-story rear wings; C. P. Snuggs was general manager of Baker-Thompson Lumber Co.; R. M. Bynum was a machinist. |
| C | 19. | 815 | ca. 1921 | 1 1/2 | W. R. Pegram House; frame Craftsman bungalow with gable roof; off-center gabled porch with tapered posts on brick piers; Pegram owned Carolina Flower Shop. |
| C | OB-7. | 815 | ca. 1921 | 1 | Small gable-roofed frame garage. |
| C | 20. | 817 | ca. 1924 | 1 | Eustace M. Gill House; hip-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow with low shed dormer; recessed porch has tapered posts on brick piers; Gill was an engineer. |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 9

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| C | OB-8. | 817 | ca. 1924 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame garage. |
| C | 21. | 819 | ca. 1921 | 1 | James P. Brassfield House; T-shaped shingled Tudor Revival bungalow with cross-gable roof; mock half-timbering in gable ends; semi-engaged corner porch has gable roof, trios of square-section posts and lattice; Brassfield was a partner in Rowland & Brassfield, wholesale grocers. |
| C | 22. | 821 | ca. 1921 | 1 1/2 | Henry R. Williamson House; frame Craftsman bungalow with gable roof and small gabled dormer; shed-roofed porch has full-height brick piers and basket-arch openings; Williamson was cashier for the State Treasurer. |
| C | 23. | 823 | ca. 1924 | 1 | Henry K. Witherspoon House; stuccoed frame bungalow with Tudor Revival influence; hip roof; off-center gabled porch has short pyramidal posts on brick piers and mock half-timbering in gable end; Witherspoon was assistant chairman of the State Highway Commission. |
| C | 24. | 825 | ca. 1922 | 1 | House; frame hip-roofed bungalow with asbestos shingle siding; off-center porch has shingled gable end and stuccoed brick corner piers. |
| North East Street, East Side | | | | | |
| N | 25. | 616 | ca. 1955 | 1 | House; hip-roofed frame house with German siding and concrete block foundation. |
| C | 26. | 618 | ca. 1930 | 1 | House; small frame Colonial Revival with front gable roof; gabled wing on south elevation; gabled entrance-bay porch has square-section posts and arched soffit. |
| C | 27. | 620 | ca. 1900 | 1 | House; small Queen Anne gable-front frame house with gabled rear addition that extends beyond north elevation; hip-roofed porch has |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 10

bracketed chamfered posts; small gabled portico at entrance to rear wing; believed to have been a 19th century school later moved to this location.

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| C 28. | 624 | ca. 1924 | 2 | H. H. Nowell House; Dutch Colonial stuccoed frame house converted to duplex; gambrel roof with wide shed dormers; two-story shed-roofed wing on rear; hip-roofed porch with large square-section stuccoed columns; one-story sunroom on south elevation; Nowell was associated with Nowell Brothers Furniture Co. |
| C 29. | 700 | ca. 1924 | 2 | Irvin M. Porter House; hip-roofed frame Classical Revival Four-Square; small pedimented portico with slender Tuscan columns, large consoles; larger shed-roofed porch on south elevation has heavier Tuscan columns; Porter was traffic manager for the N. C. Cotton Growers Co-Operative Association. |
| C 30. | 704 | ca. 1927 | 1 | House; gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow with front gabled bay; off-center gabled porch has tapered posts on brick piers. |
| C 31. | 706 | ca. 1926 | 1 1/2 | W. Ernest Holland House; frame Craftsman house with front gable roof and shed dormers on side elevations; one-story full-facade porch has gabled projection at entrance bay; large pyramidal posts on brick piers; side-lighted entrance; Holland was chief of the Raleigh Fire Department. |

North East Street, West Side

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|---------|---------|----------|---|--|
| C 32. | 603 | ca. 1924 | 1 | L. W. Wilson House; small frame Craftsman bungalow with front gable roof; shed porch has modern wrought-iron trellis supports; Wilson was a printer for Capital Printing Co. |
| C OB-9. | 603 | ca. 1926 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame garage with German siding. |
| C 33. | 605-607 | ca. 1936 | 2 | Duplex; gable-roofed frame Craftsman duplex |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 11

with end chimneys; one-story, hip-roofed porch with tapered posts on tall brick piers; standing seam tin roof.

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| C OB-10. | 605-607 | ca. 1936 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame garage. |
| C 34. | 609-611 | ca. 1936 | 2 | Duplex; identical to #33; gable-roofed frame Craftsman duplex with end chimneys; one-story, hip-roofed porch with tapered posts on tall brick piers; standing seam tin roof. |
| C OB-11. | 609-611 | ca. 1936 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame double garage. |
| C 35. | 619 | ca. 1912 | 1 | C. H. Moore House; small frame cottage with gable roof and rear ell with porch; shed-roofed porch has groups of tapered posts on brick piers; diamond attic vent; early occupant Moore was a carpenter. |
| C 36. | 701 | ca. 1921 | 1 | House; hip-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow with shed bay on south elevation; entrance-bay pedimented porch has paired square-section columns. |
| C 37. | 703 | ca. 1924 | 2 | Herbert B. Ruffin House; frame double-pile Classical Revival house with pedimented gable ends; hip-roofed, one-story porch has paired panelled columns with lattice between; asbestos siding; Ruffin was a partner in Capital Printing Co. |
| C 38. | 705 | ca. 1924 | 2 | Charles E. Ruffin House; gable-front frame Craftsman house with hip-roofed one-story bay on south elevation; full-facade porch with jerkin-head roof and Tuscan columns; Ruffin was a partner in Capital Printing Co. and business manager of the <u>Union Herald</u> . |
| C OB-12. | 705 | ca. 1924 | 1 | Small gable-roofed frame garage. |
| C 39. | 707 | ca. 1924 | 1 | James H. Beddingfield House; hip-roofed frame bungalow with Classical Revival bungalow; shed bay on south elevation; hip-roofed central porch has gablet, trios of square- |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 12

section Tuscan columns; square-section balustrade with patterned inserts; aluminum siding; Beddingfield was a barber.

Elm Street, East Side

N 40. 614 ca. 1950 1 House; brick-veneered Colonial Revival with multi-gable roof.

Elm Street, West Side

C 41. 613 ca. 1930 1 House; hip-roofed frame bungalow with gablets on side elevations; gabled porch with square-section posts.

C 42. 615 ca. 1930 1 House; gable-front Craftsman bungalow with shingled gable ends; off-center gabled porch has square-section columns and slat balusters; gablet on north elevation.

C 43. 617 ca. 1934 1 House; frame Craftsman bungalow with front jerkin-head roof; off-center hip-roofed porch with square-section posts; brick pier foundation with pressed metal sheeting between.

C 44. 805 ca. 1928 2 House; frame Craftsman house with front gable roof; recessed shed-roofed corner porch extends from two-story wing on south elevation with truncated gable; square-section posts on brick piers; probably built by contractor J. E. Holland on land he purchased in 1911.

C 45. 807 ca. 1928 2 House; hip-roofed frame Craftsman house with two-story hipped wing on south elevation; small shed dormer on south slope of main roof; partially recessed corner porch has lower hip roof and square-section posts; probably built by contractor J. E. Holland on land he purchased in 1911.

C OB-13. 807 ca. 1928 1 Flat-roofed brick garage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page ¹³ _____

East Franklin Street, North Side

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|----------|-----|----------|---|--|
| N 46. | 405 | ca. 1946 | 1 | House; frame Colonial Revival with gable roof; recessed porch with square-section posts; asbestos siding. |
| C 47. | 501 | ca. 1921 | 1 | L. G. Payne House; frame Craftsman/Colonial Revival bungalow with front gable roof and gables centered on side elevations; shingled gable ends; hip-roofed porch with slender Tuscan columns; Payne was proprietor of Person Street Grocery. |
| N OB-14. | 501 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Building; shed-roofed frame apartment. |
| C 48. | 503 | ca. 1900 | 2 | Eaton House; hip-roofed frame Classical Revival house with hip dormer; one-story rear wing; hip-roofed one-story porch with Tuscan columns; entrance has transom; vinyl siding; the Eatons were a black family; Don Eaton was a gardener, while his wife Henrietta was a nurse; their son John N. Eaton, a long-time occupant was a laborer. |
| C 49. | 505 | ca. 1900 | 1 | House; frame triple-A Queen Anne cottage with flat-roofed rear wing; hip-roofed porch has replacement wrought-iron trellis supports; asbestos siding. |
| C 50. | 507 | ca. 1924 | 1 | James W. Hayes House; hip-roofed frame Classical Revival with pedimented bay on west elevation; hip-roofed porch has tapered posts on brick piers; long-time later occupant Hayes was a printer for the <u>News & Observer</u> . |
| C 51. | 509 | ca. 1918 | 2 | E. C. Stearns House; large frame Classical Revival Four-Square with slate hip roof; broad overhang; one-story hip-roofed porch with tapered posts on brick piers; half sidelights; Stearns operated Stearns Engraving Co. |
| C OB-15. | 509 | ca. 1920 | 1 | Hip-roofed, L-shaped frame garage. |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 13

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| C 52. | 511 | ca. 1923 | 2 | Duplex; frame Craftsman duplex with jerkin-head roof and small shed dormer; one-story shed bays on side elevations; shed-roofed two-tier porch with groups of square-section columns; shingled gable ends. |
| C 53. | 531 | ca. 1908 | 1 | J. E. Holland House; gable-roofed frame Queen Anne cottage with central gablet above projecting entrance bay; gabled semi-hexagonal wing on east elevation; quatrefoil attic vents; wraparound porch has slender turned posts with scroll-sawn brackets; Holland was a building contractor who later lived at 518 E. Franklin St. [#74]. |
| C OB-16. | 531 | ca. 1925 | 1 | Concrete block double garage with sloping shed roof and small pent at front. |
| C 54. | 601 | ca. 1924 | 1 | Z. V. Young House; frame Craftsman house with jerkin-head roofs on main block and side porch and over entrance bay; small hip-roofed entrance-bay porch has square-section posts; aluminum siding; Young was deputy collector for the Internal Revenue Service. |
| C 55. | 605 | ca. 1921 | 1 | Clemmitt-Dodd House; gable-front Craftsman bungalow with gabled bay on west elevation; off-center porch has lower gable and large pyramidal posts on brick piers; E. P. Clemmitt was a traveling salesman; R. S. Dodd was a manager. |
| C 56. | 607 | ca. 1921 | 1 | House; hip-roofed Craftsman bungalow with clapboard below window sills and stucco above; partially recessed corner porch has panelled square-section posts; Craftsman door. |
| C 57. | 609 | ca. 1921 | 1 | House; hip-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow with hip dormers on front and rear; oriel on west elevation; recessed porch with wrought-iron trellis supports; asbestos siding. |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetOakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD
Section number _____ Page 14

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| C | OB-17. | 609 | ca. 1923 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame garage. |
| C | 58. | 611 | ca. 1925 | 1 | S. J. Proctor House; frame Craftsman house with jerkin-head roof; small gabled entrance-bay porch has wrought-iron trellis supports; aluminum German siding; Craftsman door; Proctor was proprietor of Western Meat Market. |
| C | OB-18. | 611 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame garage. |
| C | 59. | 621 | ca. 1925 | 1 | J. E. Wooten House; gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow; off-center gabled porch with brick corner piers; shingled gable ends; shed bay on west elevation; Wooten was a restaurateur. |
| C | 60. | 625 | ca. 1921 | 1 | J. C. Lockhart House; hip-roofed Craftsman bungalow with central hip dormer; deep recessed porch with tall tapered posts on brick piers; entrance has sidelights and three-part transom; aluminum siding; Lockhart was county Superintendent of Public Instruction and secretary of the Board of Education. |
| C | 61. | 629 | ca. 1921 | 1 | Theophilus B. Eldridge House; hip-roofed Craftsman bungalow with central hip dormer; deep recessed porch with tall paired square-section posts on brick piers; Craftsman door with transom; aluminum siding; Eldridge was a proof reader and mayor of Raleigh in 1922-23. |
| C | 62. | 701 | ca. 1912 | 1 1/2 | J. N. Jarrett House; frame Classical Revival house converted to apartments; porch spanning facade and east elevation has been enclosed with siding and metal casements; two-story rear wings; Jarrett was listed in city directories as a vice-president. |
| C | 63. | 705 | ca. 1927 | 2 | H. P. Benton House; unusual frame Classical Revival house with front gable roof; two-story gabled wing near front of west elevation; shed-roofed one-story porch with Tuscan columns; off-center entrance with |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

15

Section number _____ Page _____

sidelights; Benton was an agent for Greensboro Life Insurance Co.

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| N 64. | 707 | ca. 1945 | 1 1/2 | House; frame Colonial Revival house with asbestos siding; porch has been enclosed. |
| N 65. | 711 | ca. 1940 | 1 | House; hip-roofed brick-veneered cottage. |
| N OB-19. | 711 | ca. 1940 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame garage. |
| N 66. | 713 | ca. 1940 | 1 | House; frame Colonial Revival cottage with gable roof and asbestos siding. |

East Franklin Street, South Side

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| C 67. | 408 | ca. 1924 | 1 | Harvey House; frame bungalow with pedimented front gable roof; off-center pedimented porch with brick corner piers; pedimented bay on west elevation; J. J. and W. A. Harvey owned Harvey Grocery Co. |
| C 68. | 412 | ca. 1924 | 1 | P. A. Agreanatey House; frame bungalow with front gable roof; shallow gabled bays on side elevations; hip-roofed porch with west porte cochere has paired tapered posts on clapboard wall; Agreanatey was the proprietor of Capital Lunch. |
| N 69. | 502 | ca. 1950 | 1 | The Gospel Chapel; gable-front frame Colonial Revival church; gabled entrance has arched opening; elliptical fanlight over doors; gabled Sunday School wing on east elevation; asbestos siding. |
| C 70. | 506 | ca. 1924 | 1 | George S. Crawford House; hip-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow; off-center porch has jerkin-head roof and short pyramidal posts on battered brick piers; in 1925 Crawford was bookkeeper for Baker-Thompson Lumber Co. |
| C 71. | 508 | ca. 1921 | 2 | A. F. Perkins House; pedimented gable-front Classical Revival with side-hall plan; Palladian-influenced attic windows/vent in |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 16

gable end; boxed cornice with mutules; one-story hip-roofed porch with square-section Tuscan columns and turned balusters; Perkins was a printer for the News & Observer.

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| C | OB-20. | 508 | ca. 1920 | 1 1/2 | Gable-roofed frame garage with double-leaf doors. |
| C | 72. | 510 | ca. 1919 | 2 | James D. Honeycutt House; similar to #71; frame pedimented gable-front Classical Revival with Queen Anne influence; boxed cornice with mutules; Palladian-influenced attic window/vent in gable end; side-hall plan; turned posts on hip-roofed porch; small gabled wing on west elevation; Honeycutt was a salesman for Efird's Department Store. |
| C | 73. | 512 | ca. 1919 | 1 1/2 | J. C. Pittman House; gable-front frame Classical Revival; hip-roofed bay and wing on east elevation continuing to rear; hip-roofed porch with square-section posts; recessed entrance with transom; Pittman was a bookkeeper for Weathers Furniture Co. |
| C | 74. | 518 | ca. 1924 | 2 | John E. Holland House; handsome frame Craftsman house with front gable roof; shingled second floor; one-story porch extends to gabled porte cochere on west elevation; groups of square-section posts on brick piers; large triangular knee braces; Holland was a building contractor. |
| C | OB-21. | 518 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame garage with shed additions. |
| C | 75. | 520 | ca. 1924 | 2 | Duplex; gable-front frame Classical Revival duplex; two-tier full facade porch with square-section posts and shallow arches. |
| C | OB-22. | 520 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Shed-roofed frame garage. |
| C | 76. | 602 | ca. 1919 | 1 | Holland-Overton House; frame Craftsman bungalow with gable roof; off-center gabled porch with battered brick corner piers; shingled gable ends; M. S. Holland was superintendent |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page ¹⁷ _____

of construction for Realty Loan & Trust Co.; Roy T. Overton was an engineer.

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----|----------|-------|---|
| C 77. | 604 | ca. 1921 | 1 | J. Floyd Womble House; gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow with low shed dormer and shed bay on west elevation; engaged porch has tapered posts on brick piers; Craftsman door with sidelights; shingled gable ends; Womble was foreman of A. M. Tyner Co. |
| C OB-23. | 604 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame garage. |
| C 78. | 606 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Turner-Wilson House; gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow with small gabled dormer; shed-roofed porch with tapered panelled posts on brick piers; W. H. Turner was a conductor for Seaboard Air Line Railway; Malcolm R. Wilson was a salesman for Royal Baking Co. |
| C OB-24. | 606 | ca. 1922 | 1 | Gable-roofed frame garage. |
| C 79. | 608 | ca. 1924 | 1 1/2 | Rev. J. H. Gruver House; frame Craftsman bungalow with gable roof and gabled bay on west elevation; off-center gabled porch with tapered brick corner columns on brick piers; shingled gable ends; vinyl siding; Gruver is listed in the 1925 city directory as a superintendent. |
| C 80. | 610 | ca. 1924 | 1 | House; gable-roofed frame Classical Revival bungalow with shed bay on west elevation; off-center gabled porch has trios of square-section columns with lattice between; asbestos siding. |
| C 81. | 614 | ca. 1921 | 1 | Cecil Stearns House; frame Craftsman bungalow with gable roof; gabled side porch with tapered posts on brick piers; gabled front bay has tiny recessed corner porch; Stearns was associated with Stearns Engraving Co. and was bookkeeper for the State Highway Commission. |
| N 82. | 620 | ca. 1950 | 1 | House; brick-veneered Colonial Revival with |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 18

-
- gable roof.
- N 83. 628 ca. 1945 1 House; frame Classical Revival with complex hip and pedimented gable roof; pedimented vestibule.
- C 84. 632 ca. 1924 1 C. A. Matthews House; gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow; off-center gabled porch with heavy pyramidal posts on brick piers; shingled gable ends; Matthews was a barber.
- C 85. 700 ca. 1920 1 L. Beresford Cox House; hip-roofed frame Classical Revival with hip dormer; hood over entrance; added porch with wrought-iron supports and aluminum awning; Cox was a linotype operator for the News & Observer and later owned the Raleigh Type Shop.
- C 86. 702 ca. 1921 1 House; frame Craftsman bungalow with gable roof; broad gabled porch has tapered posts on brick piers; vinyl siding.
- N 87. 704 ca. 1945 1 House; brick-veneered and frame Colonial Revival with gable roof and recessed corner porch.
- C 88. 706 ca. 1924 1 House; frame Craftsman bungalow with gable roof; broad gabled porch has four tapered posts on brick piers; shingled gable ends; decorative beam ends.
- C 89. 708 ca. 1927 1 House; hip-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow; off-center hip-roofed porch with trios of square-section posts on low clapboard wall; gabled bay on west elevation; small shed additions.
- C 90. 710 ca. 1927 1 House; frame Craftsman bungalow with front jerkin-head roof; hip-roofed porch with square-section posts on brick piers and slat balusters; gabled bay on west elevation.
- C 91. 712 ca. 1927 1 A. B. Wester House; frame Craftsman bungalow with gable roof; off-center gabled porch with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 19

square-section Tuscan columns; shingled gable ends; slat balusters; shed bay on west elevation; shed wings on east and rear; Wester was a bookkeeper for Wachovia Bank & Trust Co.

Pace Street, North Side

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|-------|--|
| C 92. | 305 | ca. 1912 | 2 | House; frame Classical Revival house with slate hip roof; one-story porch with square-section Tuscan columns spans facade and continues on west elevation to one-story gabled wing; semi-hexagonal bay under porch. |
| C 93. | 323 | ca. 1905 | 1 | William A. Lamb House; frame Classical Revival with triple-A gable roof; porch has Tuscan columns; diamond attic vents in gable ends; transom above entrance; shed rear additions; Lamb was a carpenter. |
| C 94. | 507 | ca. 1925 | 1 | John B. Beck House; hip-roofed frame house converted to duplex; covered with rough-cast stucco; shed-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns; modern doors; Beck was a salesman for Montgomery-Mutart, Inc., car and truck sales. |
| N 95. | 515-517 | ca. 1960 | 1 | Duplex; frame ranch-style duplex with gable roof. |
| N 96. | 519 | ca. 1950 | 1 | House; gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival with shed-roofed corner porch. |
| N 97. | 521 | ca. 1950 | 1 | House; identical to #96; gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival; shed-roofed corner porch. |
| N 98. | 523 | ca. 1950 | 1 | House; gable-roofed, frame Colonial Revival with gabled entrance-bay porch. |
| N 99. | 527 | ca. 1970 | 1 1/2 | House; gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival with recessed corner porch. |
| N OB-25. | 527 | ca. 1970 | 1 1/2 | Gambrel-roofed frame two-car garage. |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 20

Pace Street, South Side

- | | | | | |
|--------|-----|----------|-------|---|
| C 100. | 306 | ca. 1924 | 1 | Joseph E. Turbeville House; gable-front frame bungalow; hip-roofed porch with square-section columns; Craftsman door; Turbeville was an accountant at the Seaboard Air Line Railway freight depot. |
| C 101. | 308 | ca. 1927 | 1 | L. Alton Brown House; brick-veneered Craftsman bungalow with gable roof; off-center gabled porch has arched openings springing from brick piers with central Tuscan columns; Brown was secretary-treasurer of Baker & Rawls Roofing Co. |
| C 102. | 506 | ca. 1924 | 1 1/2 | House; stuccoed Dutch Colonial Revival with front gambrel roof; shed dormers and clapboarded shed wings on side elevations; recessed porch has stuccoed columns. |
| C 103. | 512 | ca. 1930 | 1 | House; gable-roofed frame house clad in asbestos siding; off-center shed-roofed porch has square-section Tuscan columns. |

Watauga Street, West Side

- | | | | | |
|--------|-----|----------|---|--|
| C 104. | 613 | ca. 1924 | 1 | W. O. Powell House; gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow; shed-roofed porch has short pyramidal posts on brick piers; asphalt shingle in main gable end; Powell was a partner in Powell & Smith, shoe repairs. |
| C 105. | 615 | ca. 1924 | 1 | LeRoy Matthews House; identical to #104; gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow; shed-roofed porch has short pyramidal posts on brick piers; asphalt shingle in main gable end; Matthews was a meat cutter. |
| N 106. | 623 | ca. 1960 | 2 | House; frame house with low hip roof; hip-roofed porch on north elevation. |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 21

8. Statement of Significance

Level of Significance: Local

National Register Criteria: A

C

Areas of Significance: Criterion A-Community Development
Criterion C-Architecture

Period of Significance: Ca. 1877-ca. 1938

Significant Dates: 1877, 1891, 1910

Significant Person: N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Various/Unknown

The 1974 nomination for the Oakwood Historic District states that Oakwood, representing "the only intact nineteenth century neighborhood remaining in Raleigh, is composed predominantly of Victorian houses built between the Civil War and 1914...The great variety of Victorian architectural styles represented by the houses reflects the primarily middle-class tastes of the business and political leaders of Raleigh for whom they were built, as well as the skill of local architects and builders. Oakwood is a valuable physical document of Southern suburban life during the last quarter of the nineteenth century."

However, the popularity of the residential neighborhoods in the eastern part of the city resulted in almost continual development and redevelopment in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Large lots were subdivided, and existing buildings were demolished and replaced with new, more closely-spaced houses. Much of the surviving housing stock in the Oakwood District is early 20th century. Construction continued strong through the mid-1920s, finally tapering off in the 1930s as undeveloped land was no longer available and the popularity of new suburban neighborhoods eclipsed Oakwood's appeal. During the first third of the twentieth century Oakwood came to shelter not only the prosperous, solidly middle class, but also the lower middle and artisan classes. The class mix was reflected in a rich architectural mix that reinforces the historic character of the district.

The area included in this amendment at the north end of the Oakwood Historic District, like the original Oakwood Historic District, is significant in terms of architecture and community development. This amendment carries the boundaries of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 22

district north to their logical end, where Post World War II development created new neighborhoods. At the west side of the amendment is post-World War II commercial development along N. Person Street, and to the east of the amendment is open land and post-World War II housing. This is the last of three amendments which will extend the Oakwood Historic District boundaries to their logical edges.

Located at the northeast corner of the original, 1792 plan of Raleigh, this tract was, like almost all of Oakwood, originally the property of the Mordecai family, an area called the Mordecai Grove. The death of Henry Mordecai in 1875 led to a partition of the family's lands and an 1877 auction sale of substantial portions of the approximately 1300 acres owned by the Mordecais on the northeast corner of the city.(1) Portions of this land already had streets extended into it, lengthenings of N. Bloodworth, N. Elm and N. Person Streets, and new cross streets that would later be Pace and E. Franklin.(2) Purchasers of large plats included W. C. Stronach, A. B. Stronach, W. J. Hicks and Thomas H. Briggs, all active in real estate in other portions of Oakwood.(3)

With the assignment of various properties secured in the Mordecai auction, Thomas H. Briggs managed to assemble a parcel of nearly 40 acres adjacent to the city boundaries.(4) Briggs about 1880 built a large Italianate house [9.] for his son Fabius H. Briggs (1858-1928), who was married in the same year, at what was then the end of Bloodworth Street.(5) The elder Briggs was a hardware company owner and one of the area's major contractors, having been involved in the construction of many of the city's finest buildings. One of Brigg's projects, the 1872 A. B. Andrews House on North Blount Street, uses the same label moldings and tracery sash employed on Fabius's residence.

Thomas H. Briggs, Sr., died in 1886 without having deeded to his son the land on which his house was located. The entire forty acre tract was sold to the Capital City Land and Improvement Company in 1891 for \$20,000, payable in installments.(6) Capital City subdivided the land in the same year and filed a plat referring to the area as "Oakdale."(7) Fabius Briggs had to purchase his house, and an acre lot surrounding it, from Capital City for \$5,000.(8)

Capital City was unable to make its payments and defaulted on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 23

mortgage for Oakdale in 1894.(9) Fabius Briggs and the other Briggs heirs sold the Briggs Mansion and most of the North side of Franklin Street to Thomas H. Argo, in 1902.(10) Argo was a prominent attorney, a former solicitor of the fourth judicial district, and one of the founders of the state bar association.(11) Argo and his wife Ernestine lived in the house until his death in 1908,(12) following which Oakdale was replatted [1910] and the sale of lots resumed.(13)

The Briggs Mansion itself was sold to Mrs. Cora W. Aycock, wife of former Governor (1900-1904) Charles B. Aycock.(14) One of the state's most important 20th century governors and the father of the public schools system, he died in 1912 while residing there.(15) Mrs. Aycock lived in the house until the 1940s, when it was sold and converted into a church.

Although by the early years of the century a fair number of residences had been constructed along N. Bloodworth Street and a few along E. Franklin Street, it was not until after World War I that substantial numbers of houses began to be built in the area. During the 1920s and early 1930s most of the vacant lots were purchased and built upon. Like the rest of Oakwood, the residents of these streets were a mixture of the middle class, lower middle class and artisans.

While the earlier houses had been a sampler of popular late-19th and early twentieth century styles, nearly all of these later dwellings were in the Craftsman style, many of them bungalows. Contractor John E. Holland was responsible for several of the finer examples of this style in the area, including his residence at 518 E. Franklin Street [74.] and two rental houses on Elm [41. and 42.] Craftsman bungalows continued to be built in the area until the late 1930s, closely resembling those erected in the early 1920s.

Footnotes

1

Henry Mordecai Estate, Wake County Estates Papers, N. C. State Archives.

2

Shaffer's Map of Raleigh, N. C., 1881.

3

Ibid. and Wake County Deeds.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 24

4

Thomas H. Briggs Estate, Wake County Estates Papers, N. C. State Archives.

5

Shaffer's Map of Raleigh, N. C., 1881 and "F. H. Briggs Dies on Golf Course," News and Observer, 1 December 1928, p. 1.

6

Thomas H. Briggs Estate, Wake County Estates Papers, and Wake County Deeds, Book 118, p. 246.

7

Wake County Deeds, Book 120, p. 29.

8

Wake County Deeds, Book 118, p. 347.

9

Wake County Deeds, Book 131, p. 679.

10

Wake County Deeds, Book 171, p. 395.

11

Elizabeth H. Norris, "Thomas Munro Argo," in William S. Powell, ed., Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, Vol. 1 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979), pp. 40-41.

12

Raleigh City Directories and Powell, Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, p. 41.

13

"Revised Plat of Oakdale," Wake County Maps, Book 1885, Vol. 2, p. 131 and Thomas M. Argo, Wake County Estates, N. C. State Archives.

14

Thomas M. Argo, Wake County Estates, N. C. State Archives.

15

Raleigh City Directories and Oliver H. Orr, Jr., "Charles B. Aycock," in William S. Powell, ed., Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, Vol. 1 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979), p. 75.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Little, Ruth. National Register Nomination for Oakwood Historic District. Raleigh: N. C. Division of Archives and History, 1974.

Powell, William S., ed. Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, vol. 1. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979.

Raleigh, N. C., City Directories.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number _____ Page 25

Sanborn Maps of Raleigh, N. C., 1903; 1909; 1914.

Shaffer Map of Raleigh, 1881.

Wake County, N. C., Deeds.

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State Historic Preservation Office

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 30.5

UTM References:

Raleigh West, Zone 17

A - Easting 713815 Northing 3963200

B - Easting 714465 Northing 3963200

C - Easting 714460 Northing 3962760

D - Easting 713650 Northing 3962765

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Boundaries of the Oakwood North Amendment to the Oakwood Historic District are shown by the dashed line on the accompanying City of Raleigh planimetric map, drawn at a scale of 1"=200 feet.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the Oakwood North Amendment to the Oakwood Historic District are drawn to include a portion of the Oakwood area that is physically and developmentally contiguous with the Oakwood Historic District. These new boundaries include the furthest extent of pre-late 1930s residential development on the north side of existing boundaries that is substantially unaltered and stylistically continuous.

11. Form Prepared By

Allison H. and David R. Black, Architectural Historians
Black & Black Preservation Consultants
620 Wills Forest Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood HD
Section number _____ Page 26

Raleigh, N. C. 27605
(919) 828-4616
May 2, 1988

Photographs

All photographs:

Oakwood North Amendment to Oakwood Historic District
Raleigh, North Carolina
Photographer: David R. Black
May 18, 1988

Negatives in files of North Carolina Division of Archives &
History, Raleigh, N. C.

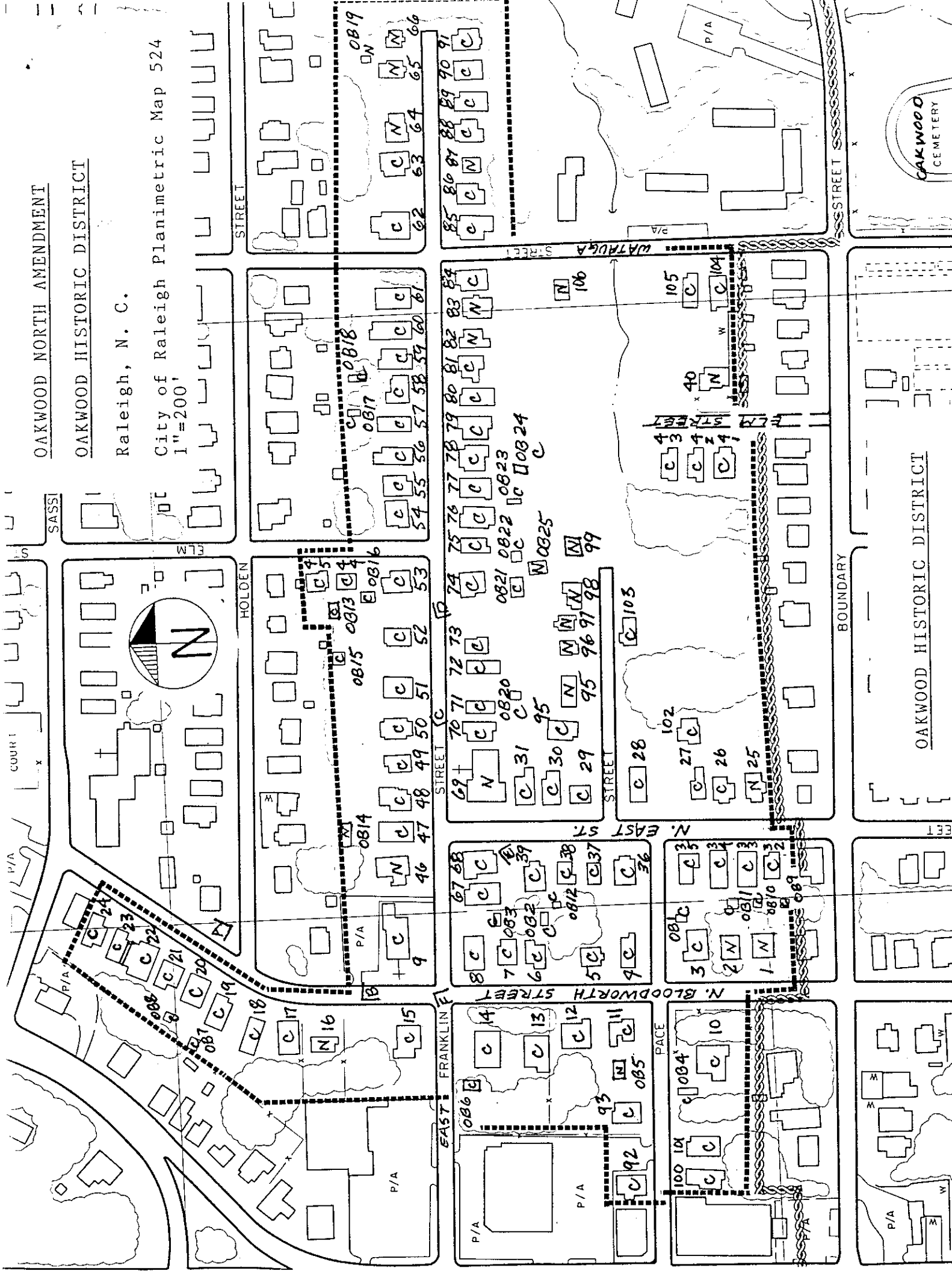
- A. West Side 800 Block North Bloodworth Street from South
- B. Briggs-Argo-Aycock House, 800 North Bloodworth Street from Northwest
- C. South Side of 500 Block East Franklin Street from Northwest
- D. 518-602 East Franklin Street from Northwest
- E. 707-705 North East Street from North
- F. West Side 700 Block North Bloodworth Street from Northeast
- G. North Side 500 Block Pace Street from Southwest

OAKWOOD NORTH AMENDMENT

OAKWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Raleigh, N. C.

City of Raleigh Planimetric Map 524
1"=200'



OAKWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

OAKWOOD
CEMETERY

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 1-6 Page 1

1. Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood Historic District

2. Location: Portions of North and South Bloodworth Streets, North and South East Streets, North Person Street, East Morgan Street, New Bern Avenue and East Edenton Street, adjacent to the boundaries of the Oakwood National Register Historic District. Raleigh, Wake County (183), North Carolina (NC)

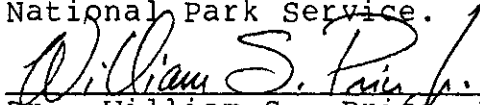
3. Classification;

Private and public-local ownership
District

49 Contributing and 5 Noncontributing properties, one previously listed in the National Register

4. State Historic Preservation Office Certification

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby submit this amendment to the Oakwood Historic District nomination and certify that this amendment has been evaluated according to the procedures set forth by the National Park Service.



Date 4 Nov 87

Dr. William S. Price, Director, N. C. Division of Archives and History and State Historic Preservation Officer.
109 E. Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27611

5. National Park Service Certification

Signature of the Keeper Date _____

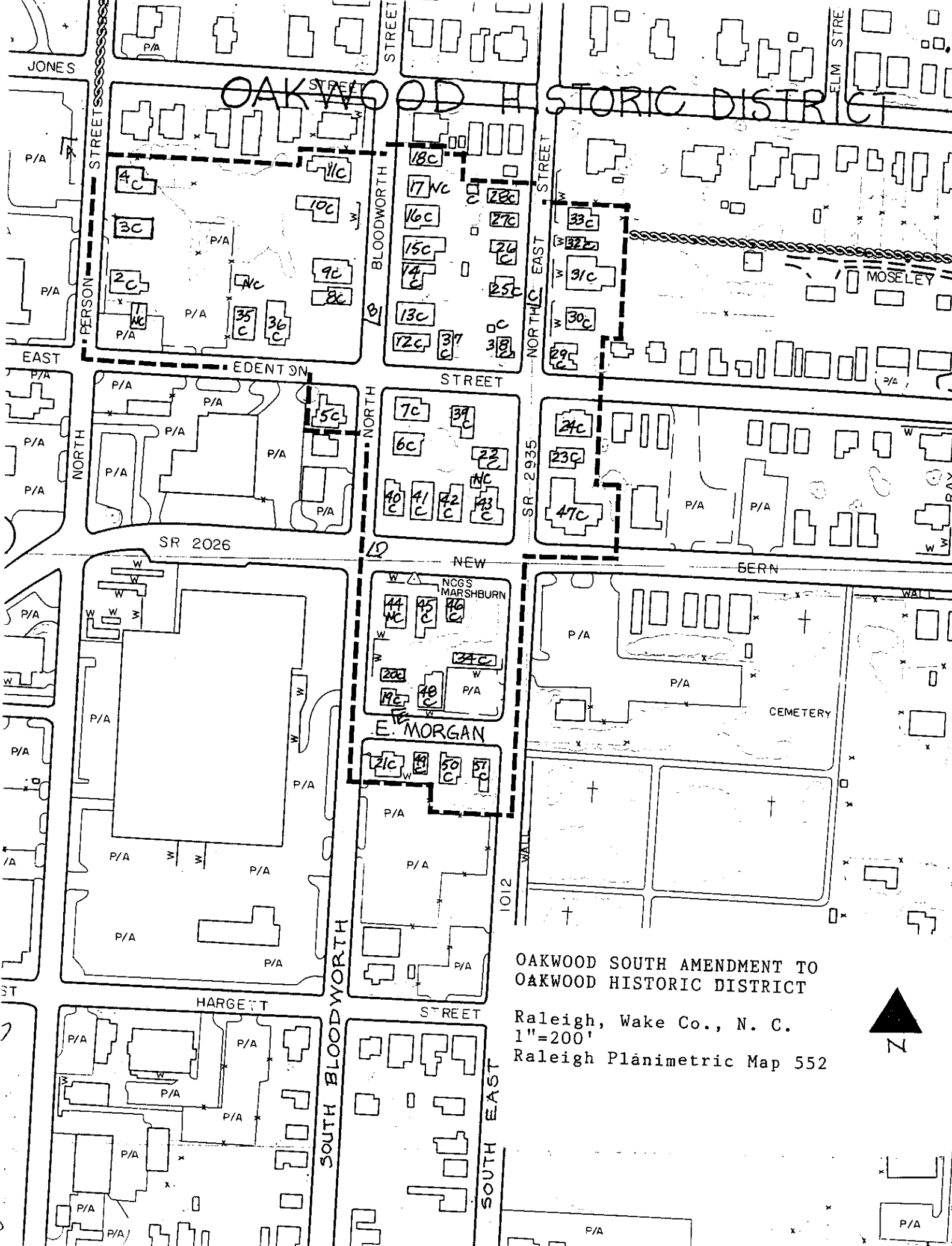
6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

Current Functions

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/multiple dwelling

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/multiple dwelling



OAKWOOD SOUTH AMENDMENT TO
OAKWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Raleigh, Wake Co., N. C.
1"=200'
Raleigh Planimetric Map 552



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 2

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Classical Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
Queen Anne

Materials

foundation: brick
walls: weatherboard
 shingle
 brick
roof: asphalt
 slate

As noted in the 1974 nomination for the Oakwood Historic District, Oakwood is "a quiet Victorian neighborhood composed of free-standing dwellings, both cottages and imposing residences, with...small front yards and narrow streets. The dwellings, set so densely that minute differences in architectural detail are significant, include examples of late Greek Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, sawnwork and bracketted vernacular Victorian, and Neo-Classical Revival styles." Deriving its name from proximity to Oakwood Cemetery, the neighborhood's extent is loosely defined, consisting of a continuity of urban fabric, developed between 1850 and 1930, along the east side of the city on ridges that slope down to the cemetery.

This amendment includes five blocks of frame and brick buildings, primarily residences, constructed between 1840 and 1925, but primarily from the turn of the century to World War I. This area is stylistically and developmentally contiguous with the adjacent Oakwood Historic District, consisting as it does of one and two-story Queen Anne and Classical Revival style dwellings with a sprinkling of Craftsman and Colonial Revival style residences, packed closely together on the gridded blocks of the original Raleigh plan:

Earliest of the properties in the area is the ca. 1840 Theophilus H. Snow House at 6 N. Bloodworth Street, a two-story Greek Revival style house that faced New Bern Avenue until being turned ca. 1914. The only non-residential property in the district that was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 3

constructed as such is the ca. 1937 one-story stuccoed brick Spanish Mission style building set back from the corner at 100 N. Person Street.

There are 49 contributing properties within the amendment, and 5 non-contributing ones, as well as one building previously listed in the National Register. Non-contributing properties in the district include a modern frame pseudo-Queen Anne house at 120 N. Bloodworth, the 1930s grocery mentioned above, a small concrete block apartment house, a considerably-altered 1890s frame house at 400 New Bern Avenue and an altered brick garage. The one house previously listed in the National Register is the Marshall-Harris-Richardson House, moved to 116 N. Person Street in the mid-1980s from nearby Blount Street.

Most of the buildings in the amendment area continue to be used as residences, though a number have been subdivided into apartments or rooms. Several have also been converted for office use.

Inventory List

Significance Key: C-Contributing
NC-Noncontributing

E. Side 100 Block North Person Street

1. 100 N. Person Street (NC)
Ca. 1937 one-story stuccoed brick Spanish Mission style store building originally occupied by a produce operation, now converted to a restaurant.

2. 106-108 1/2 N. Person Street-Warner Apartments (C)
This two-story, brick, Classical Revival style apartment building was built ca. 1923 for Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Warner, who occupied the downstairs apartment and rented out the top two units. Warner was a partner in the Campbell-Warner Company, Raleigh's largest monument works in the early twentieth century. The hipped-roofed rectangular mass of the building is fronted by a two-story porch that has three colossal square brick columns with diamond lozenge inserts and a reticulated balustrade across the top. The first floor was altered in the 1950s by the installation of a cafe, but in 1985 this area was rehabilitated in character with the rest of the building, except that there are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 4

now two apartments on the first floor.

3. 112 N. Person Street (C)

Originally located at 107 Polk Street, in the adjacent Blount Street area, this two-story frame Queen Anne style house was moved to its present location and rehabilitated as offices in 1985. Probably built in the late 1890s, it was occupied in 1899 by Miss Carrie Strong. The house has a high, hipped roof with gabled wings at the southwest corners and on the rear. A smaller gable at the northwest corner is transected by an exterior chimney with unusual squint corners. Across the front of the house is an arched porch with turned columns and simple brackets. Beneath the porch the front wing is also bowed. The central, glazed door under the porch appears to be the original entrance, although another door has been cut in adjacent to it. Window sash are one over one, except for a multipaned "Palladian" window in the fish scale-shingled front gable. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

4. 116 N. Person Street-Marshall-Harris-Richardson House (NR)

Built in 1900 by Joel K. Marshall, proprietor of the Oak City Laundry, the Marshall-Harris-Richardson house is an excellent local example of the Late Queen Anne style of architecture. It was later owned by Judge William Clinton Harris and John and Mary Richardson. The house was originally located on N. Blount Street several blocks from its present site, but had to be moved in 1985 because of threatened demolition. The two-story frame house has a high, hipped roof with a flat pan at top, T-shaped chimney stacks, large shingled and panelled gables, a two-story oriel window and a full-width front porch. (NR nomination for Marshall-Harris-Richardson House)

W. Side OO Block North Bloodworth Street

5. 9 N. Bloodworth Street (C)

Built ca. 1905, this two-story, frame Classical Revival style house has a high, hipped roof with pedimented gables at the southeast and northwest corners. Wrapping around the northeast corner of the house is a one-story porch with a pedimented gable at the front steps and square Tuscan columns. The south elevation has a one-story, three-sided bay. Leaded, bevelled glass is set in the front doors and their transoms, while the first floor window adjacent to the porch has an upper sash with a leaded diamond lozenge pattern. The exterior is now covered

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 5

with asbestos siding, and the house has been converted to offices. In 1907 the house was occupied by J. C. Ellington, a dealer in artists' materials, picture frames and wallpaper, and William Woolcott, a dry goods dealer. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

E. Side 00 Block North Bloodworth Street

6. 6 N. Bloodworth Street-Theophilus H. Snow House (C)
The oldest house in the amendment area, this building appears to have been built between T. H. Snow's purchase of the block in 1839 and the 1847 J. W. Johnson Map of Raleigh, which shows a house on the site. The house originally faced New Bern Avenue, but about 1914 Mrs. E. G. Love had the house turned to face North Bloodworth to make room for new construction. At that point the two-story, three-bay, hipped-roofed frame Greek Revival style house was remodelled, although it retained its fluted door surround with corner blocks and three-lite transom and its original cornices. Windows on the building have been cut down and contain modern six over six sash. The hipped front porch roof appears to be 19th century, but has square posts on brick piers that probably date to the turning. Now used as apartments. (Sanborn maps; city directories; 1847 J. W. Johnson Map of Raleigh; Wake County Deeds; 1908 Map of the Love Property)

7. 10 N. Bloodworth Street (C)
This two-story, frame Classical Revival style foursquare house with slate hipped roof was built ca. 1910. The house has a large, L-shaped porch across the front and north elevations that has fluted Doric columns and a square-section balustrade. At the rear of the house is a large, hipped-roofed kitchen wing. The front door has sidelights and transoms with patterned leaded and bevelled glass. Window sash in the hipped dormer also have diamond lozenge upper sash. A large window on the second floor front of the house has been closed up with louvered blinds. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

W. Side 100 Block North Bloodworth Street

8. 109 N. Bloodworth Street (C)
Built ca. 1910, this two-story, frame, Classical Revival style house was occupied in 1911 by Reverend Lemuel E. M. Freeman, pastor of the Fayetteville Baptist Church. The narrow, two-bay house has a hipped slate roof with a hipped dormer at the front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 6

and a rectangular oriel window supported by consoles at the southeast corner. Across the front is a one-story, shed-roofed porch with paired and tripled Tuscan columns set on brick piers. Window sash on the house are one over one, except under the porch, where there is a diamond lozenge upper sash and a reticulated transom, and on the dormer, which has a diamond-lattice upper sash. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

9. 111 N. Bloodworth Street (C)

Built most likely during the 1890s, this one-story, frame, triple A cottage appears to have originally been similar to other triple A Queen Anne cottages in Oakwood. In the early twentieth century, however, the front porch was changed to a row of tapered, square columns on brick piers. Between 1903 and 1909 a second rear wing was added to the northwest corner, and later the detached kitchen was linked to the house. Like 325 E. Edenton Street around the corner, it has French doors with transoms on either side of the central doorway. The gable ends have trefoil and quatrefoil vents. The corbelled chimney stacks have been stuccoed. In 1899 the house was occupied by Cecil H. Holloway, who worked at the post office. (City directories; Sanborn maps; Shaffer 1881 map)

10. 117 N. Bloodworth Street-(C)

Portions of this two-story, frame, Classical Revival style house set back from the street may date to at least 1881. The 1881 Shaffer map shows a t-shaped house on the same part of the lot, as does the 1903 Sanborn map. This two-story building was expanded to the south by 1903. It was occupied during that period by George T. Norwood, bindery foreman at Edwards and Broughton Printing Company. (City directories; Sanborn maps)

11. 121 N. Bloodworth Street (C)

Built during the late 1880s or 1890s, this one-story, frame eclectic Victorian cottage has a gable-roofed, L-shaped front section and gabled and hipped wings at the rear. A hipped porch in the front ell has slender, square posts with inset panels and an Eastlake trellis railing between them. Paired and tripled windows have two over two sash. The gable ends have Gothic-arched louvers. There are two corbelled-capped chimneys on the main portion of the house. In 1899 the house was occupied by Henry Miller of Miller and Uzzle, managers of the Ludden Bates Southern Music House. (Sanborn maps; city directories; 1881 Shaffer map)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 7

E. Side 100 Block N. Bloodworth Street

12. 100 N. Bloodworth Street (C)

This two-story frame Classical Revival style house, now divided into apartments, was built ca. 1905. It originally had a one-story porch, which was raised to two stories between 1909 and 1914. In 1907 it was occupied by Walter Woollcott, a dry goods and shoes merchant. The German-sided rectangular house has an unusual hipped roof with a flat pan at the top and various-sized gables on the front three sides. The full-width, two-story front porch has tall Tuscan columns with turned baluster railings on the first floor and square section balusters on the second. The front entrance has double doors and a transom. At the rear are shallow, two-story additions. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

13. 110-112 N. Bloodworth Street-(C)

Built ca. 1914, this two-story, Classical Revival style frame duplex with hipped, asbestos tile roof has a T-shaped plan with hipped porches at the front corners. The corners of the building under the Tuscan-columned porches are clipped to make triple-windowed bays. Window sash are one over one. Centered in the front of the roof is a large, hipped dormer, and there are pedimented gables on either side of the rear. In 1915 110 was occupied by Elias J. Ellisberg, a dealer in ladies' ready to wear, while 112 was occupied by Solon Jacobs, secretary-treasurer of the Globe Clothing Company and Jacobs-Kaplan Company, proprietors of The Vogue. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

14. 114 N. Bloodworth Street (C)

This unusual, two-story frame Classical Revival style house with high, gabled roof and front gable was built ca. 1910. In 1911 the house was occupied by George F. Ball of Ball and Mason commission merchants. The side and front gables of the house have triple windows, the central window on each with a peaked pediment. Across the front of the house runs a hipped porch with Tuscan columns and a projecting central gable. Under the porch, flanking the central entrance, are a three-sided, shingled bay and an oval stained glass window. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

15. 116 N. Bloodworth Street (C)

Constructed in 1909, this one-story, frame Classical Revival style cottage has a high, hipped slate roof with pedimented

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 8

gables on the northwest and southeast corners and a shed dormer. On either side slope of the main roof are chimneys with corbelled caps. Across the three-bay front of the house runs a porch with slender, fluted Doric columns and a central, pedimented gable over the steps. The partially glazed Victorian front door has sidelights and transoms. The front gable has a Palladian window/vent with lattice-pattern sash, and the dormer has this same fixed sash. At the rear of the house is a one-story wing. In 1911 the house was occupied by Alexander G. Fleming. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

16. 118 N. Bloodworth Street-(C)

Like 116, this one-story frame Classical Revival style house has a high, pyramidal roof with gables at the northwest and southeast corners. Its L-shaped front porch has fluted Ionic columns and pilasters. Under the porch is a three-sided entrance bay with oval windows that flank a central door. In the front plane of the roof is a small, hipped dormer with a fixed diamond-lozenge window, and there is a similar window in the front gable. On either side plane of the roof are corbelled-capped chimneys. At the rear of the house are two gable-roofed wings. A fixed aluminum awning runs across the front of the main porch. Built ca. 1910, the house was occupied in 1911 by George F. Ball of Ball and Mason Commission Merchants. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

17. 120 N. Bloodworth Street-(NC)

Ca. 1980 one-story frame pseudo Queen Anne style house.

18. 124 N. Bloodworth Street-(C)

Built ca. 1906, this two-story frame Queen Anne style house was occupied in 1907 by Franklin Sherman, Jr., North Carolina State Entomologist. The rectangular, front-gabled house has pedimented gables on either side near the rear, the south one over a three-sided bay. Across the front end of the house is a hipped porch with turned columns and a pedimented gable over the off-center steps. The southwest corner of the house is recessed under the porch in an entrance bay. Window sash on the house are two over two, except gable windows and a stair window on the front elevation that have six over one fixed sash. The front porch has a fixed aluminum awning. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 9

E. Side 00 Block S. Bloodworth Street

19. 15 S. Bloodworth Street-(C)

In 1907 this house, built ca. 1906, was occupied by Neil H. McLeod, a salesman with Lee and Broughton. The nearly-cubical, two-story Queen Anne style frame house has a high, hipped roof with a pedimented gable at the northwest corner that has a Palladian window/vent. A large, corbelled-capped chimney rises from the north elevation of the roof. Across the two-bay front is a hipped porch with turned columns and simple brackets. The front door is located in a recess at the southwest corner. Window sash on the house are one over one. At the rear of the house is a one-story shed. The first floor, northeast corner of the house has a clipped corner. Along the south side of the house is a modern, wooden handicapped ramp. To the south of the house is a set of grey marble steps that appear to be from an earlier house. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

20. 17 S. Bloodworth Street-(C)

Built about 1904, this two-story, frame, Queen Anne style house was occupied in 1905 by Nathaniel Walker, a janitor. Its high, hipped slate roof has a pedimented gable at the southwest corner with a fish-scale shingled face and a fixed, six-lite window. A chimney with deteriorated corbelled cap is located on the south plane of the roof. Across the front elevation runs a one-story, hipped porch with turned columns, simple brackets and square-section railings. The front door, with sidelights and transom, is located in a corner recess. At the north side of the house is a one-story, three-sided bay. Window sash are six over six. At the rear of the house is a one-story, hipped wing with a stained glass window. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

E. Side 100 Block S. Bloodworth Street

21. 101 S. Bloodworth Street-William H. Lyon House (C)

Ca. 1910, William H. Lyon, manager of the Lyon Racket Store, built a new residence on the site of his previous home. Other residents included Mrs. Lyon, the proprietress of the racket store, Winfield H. Lyon, Jr., an attorney, and Miss Ethel Lyon. The Lyon House is a two-story, frame, Classical Revival style house with Craftsman influence. The first floor of the house is clapboarded, the second level shingled. Its high, hipped slate roof has attic gables with shingled faces on the front and south elevations and a gable over a two-story, three-sided bay on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 10

north side. Paired chimneys on either side of the main roof have corbelled caps. At the rear of the house are hipped, two-story wings. Across the front and part of the north elevation is an L-shaped porch with paired and triple Tuscan colonnettes on panelled wooden pedestals, and a pedimented gable over the front steps. Window sash are one over one. The house has been recently rehabilitated. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

W. Side 00 Block N. East Street

22. 7 N. East Street-(C)

This one-story, frame, Classical Revival style cottage was built ca. 1914 and was occupied in 1915 by Garland C. Jones, a clerk at Rowland and Rogers, wholesale grocers. Its hipped, slate-shingled roof has a hipped dormer on the front, sheetmetal acroteria and corbelled-capped chimneys. Across the front of the house is a full-width, hipped porch with Tuscan columns. At the rear of the house is a gabled, one-story wing. Window sash are one over one, and the central front door has a rectangular transom. Now covered with asbestos siding, the house has a high set of modern concrete steps with wooden at front. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

E. Side 00 Block N. East Street

23. 10 N. East Street-(C)

Built about 1914, this two-story, sidehall-plan, foursquare brick house was occupied in 1915 by Reyner Bernhardt, a jeweler on South Wilmington Street. Its pyramidal hipped slate roof has a hipped dormer at the front with paired, ten-lite windows and two chimneys with battered caps. Although the front elevation has been painted red, the side elevation retains its red pressed brickwork with tan brick jack arches and sills. There is also a tan brick water table. A full-width front porch has square columns on brick piers. Fixed aluminum awnings have been added to the front porch and second floor windows. The soffits and window jambs are also covered with aluminum. At the rear of the house are two-story frame shed wings, the first floor of which are original, and at the southeast corner is a modern metal stair. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

24. 14-16 N. East Street-(C)

Like #10, this two-story, brick Colonial Revival style duplex was built ca. 1914. In 1915 #14 was occupied by Raymond L. Price, a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetOakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD
Section number 7 Page 11

bookkeeper at Darnell & Thomas, while #16 was the residence of Meyer Dworsky, secretary-treasurer of Capital Loan Company. Also like #10, this building is faced with red pressed brick with tan brick chimney stacks, jack arches, window sills and a soldier brick water table. It has a T plan with a pedimented front gable and a hipped rear portion with shallow, gabled wings on either side, all with slate roofs. Centered in the front gable is an elliptically-arched double window with fanlight. A U-shaped porch that wraps around the front of the duplex has square columns set on brick piers. Opening onto the porch at the front are a pair of French windows, while the main entrances are at the rear of the porch. Window sash are one over one, though dining room windows on either side elevation have lozenge-pattern leaded glass windows. Across the rear of the building is a brick wing with a hipped, frame floor added over it. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

W. Side 100 Block N. East Street

25. 103 N. East Street-(C)

Built about 1908, this two-story, frame Late Queen Anne style residence covered with asbestos siding was occupied in 1909 by Neill M. Culbreth, a dentist. The house has a high, hipped slate roof with two-story, gable-roofed wings at the southeast and northeast corners whose pedimented gables have arched vents. The front ell contains a hipped porch with turned columns. At the rear of the house is a gabled, one-story wing. One of the two chimneys has retained its corbelled cap, while the other has been partially rebuilt. Window sash are two over two. A wooden stair has been added to the northwest corner of the house (Sanborn maps; city directories)

26. 105 N. East Street-(C)

Virtually a mirror image of #103, this two-story, frame Queen Anne style house was built ca. 1908, being occupied in 1909 by S. Norman Sandridge, a printer at the U. S. Weather Bureau. Its high, hipped roof has patterned slate and two pedimented gables over projecting wings at the northeast and southwest corners. These gables have round-arched vents with keystones. Two large chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the side planes of the roof. Set in the front ell is a hipped porch with turned columns and simple scroll-sawn brackets. Window sash are two over two, and the front door has a glazed transom. At the rear of the house is a gabled, one-story wing. A frame exit stair has been

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 12

added to the southwest corner of the house. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

27. 107 N. East Street-(C)

Built about 1912, this two-story, frame Classical Revival style foursquare was occupied in 1913 by insurance agent William G. Markham. Centered in the front of its bellcast, hipped roof is a gabled dormer with Palladian window. A large corbelled-capped chimney rises from the south plane of the roof. Across the front of the house is a hipped porch with square columns set on brick piers with square-section railings between. Window sash are one over one and the front door has a small transom. House is now covered with asbestos siding. (City Directories; Sanborn maps)

28. 109 N. East Street-(C)

This two-story, frame, Late Queen Anne style house with stone-patterned asphalt siding was built ca. 1909 and occupied in 1911 by attorney Charles V. Harris. Projecting from the front of its high, hipped roof is a shallow corner bay with pedimented gable roof. A front porch with pedimented gable over the steps has turned columns with simple brackets. On the south side of the building is a one-story, hipped, three-sided bay. An exterior entrance with gabled stoop has been cut through at the southeast corner of the house to connect with the stair. Window sash are one over one and two over two. At the rear of the house is a one-story, gable-roofed kitchen wing. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

Garage-rear of 109 N. East Street (C)

One-story, gable-roofed frame garage contemporary with house.

E. Side N. East Street

29. 102-104 N. East Street (C)

Probably built during the 1890s, this gable-roofed, one-story frame duplex is a survivor of the small cottages along this block during that period. On the 1909 Sanborn map it appears as a duplex with one porch and one rear wing, but by 1914 it had two porches and two gabled rear wings. The north gabled porch with slender posts, square-section railings and trefoil vent appears to be the earlier one, the south porch being similarly, but more crudely detailed. Window sash on the front portion are six over six. The foundation's brick piers have been stuccoed and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page ¹³

infilled with concrete block, and the chimneys have been stuccoed. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

30. 106 N. East Street-(C)
Constructed ca. 1910, this two-story, frame Classical Revival style house was the residence in 1911 of William N. Hutt, State Horticulturalist. Extending from its slate hipped-roofed central block are two-story wings at the northeast, southeast and southwest that have pedimented gable roofs. At the rear of the house is a hipped, one-story kitchen wing and a one-story, shed addition. An L-shaped porch runs across the front and part of the north elevation. The present square porch columns are replacements--fluted pilasters survive. A pedimented gable is set over the front steps. Half of the porch at the north end has been enclosed. Windows on the front of the house have diamond lozenge upper sash, and there are square diamond lozenge windows on the front stair hall. The gables have lunettes. Side elevation windows are one over one. Now undergoing rehabilitation. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

31. 112 N. East Street-Samuel H. Glass House (C)
Built ca. 1914 for Samuel H. Glass of Samuel and Hayman Glass, proprietors of The Emporium and dealers in ladies garments, this large, two-story frame Classical Revival foursquare has a high, hipped slate roof. Centered in the front slope of the roof is a hipped dormer with triple window. An L-shaped porch that runs across the front of the house and part of the north elevation has Tuscan columns, tripled where the porch extends forward at the front steps, and square-section railings. The symmetrically-arranged, three bay front elevation of the house has a central door with leaded, bevelled glass sidelights and transoms on the first floor, and a central set of French doors with reticulated panels and sidelights on the second level. Wooden modern railings have been added to this second level deck. Window sash on all elevations are one over one. At the rear of the house is a two-story shed wing and a two-story screened porch. A chimney on the south slope of the roof has a partially-rebuilt stack. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

32. 116-116 1/2 N. East Street-(C)
Although Miss Sallie Green owned a house on this site as early as 1881, the current two-story, gable-roofed frame duplex appears to have been constructed ca. 1914. In 1915 it was occupied by Miss Victoria Green. Across the front of the cross-gabled house is a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 14

two-story porch with rubble granite columns on the first floor and a shed roof with square posts on the second. Although apparently built as a single house, another door has been added on the front, together with a modern awning window. At the rear of the house is a two-story, gabled wing with a one-story shed along the north side. A deteriorated chimney cap rises from the rear of the main roof. (Sanborn maps; city directories; 1881 Shaffer map of Raleigh)

33. 118 N. East Street-(C)

Built in 1908, this two-story frame Classical Revival style house was occupied in 1909 by Dr. J. S. McKee. Its high, hipped-roofed central mass has wings at the northeast, southeast and southwest corners that have pedimented gables with lunettes. An L-shaped porch that runs across the front and part of the north elevation has square columns and a pedimented gable over the front steps. Next to the glazed Victorian front door with transom is an oval window. Windows sash around the building are one over one. Two chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the roof. At the rear of the house is a one-story kitchen wing. Although recently rehabilitated, the house has asbestos siding. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

W. Side 00 Block South East Street

34. 8 South East Street-(C)

Charles P. Watson, a barber, occupied this ca. 1900 house in the early years of the century. Originally a rectangular, gable-roofed one-story frame residence with an L-shaped porch, part of the porch in the ell has been enclosed. All of the porch, which has paired, narrow supports with scroll-sawn brackets between them, is screened in. The front gable of the house has a quatrefoil vent. Window sash are four over four. (City directories; Sanborn maps)

N. Side 300 Block E. Edenton Street

35. 311 E. Edenton Street-(C)

Constructed in 1925, this two-story brick residence was the home in 1926 of G. Ernest Moore of Wake Feed Company. The house has an L-shaped plan with intersecting hipped roofs. Centered in the front roof is a hipped dormer with slate-shingled sides and a pair of six-lite windows. Across the front and half of the east elevation is an L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns that are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 15

tripled at the corners. The northeast corner of the porch has been enclosed and is covered with vinyl siding, as are the soffits on the porch and main cornice. At the west side of the house is a Tuscan-columned porte cochere. The glazed front door of the house has sidelights with leaded bevelled glass sidelights. At the rear of the house is a one-story, hipped wing, and there is a small, three-sided bay at the northeast corner. On the east side of the house is an exterior chimney with tall, corbelled cap, and there are notable masonry details including a soldier brick belt course along the tops of the first floor windows, a corbelled belt course between the floors, with limestone blocks at the corners, and limestone sills to the windows. Window sash are six over one on the sides, eight over one on the front. Now used as offices. (City directories)

Garage, rear of 311 E. Edenton St. (NC)
Hipped-roofed, one-story brick garage contemporary with house, but converted to an office with the installation of a shingled wall, door and windows in place of the garage doors. Side windows have also been bricked in.

36. 325 E. Edenton Street-(C)
Probably built during the 1890s, this house shows on the 1903 Sanborn map. In 1899 John W. Cheek, a printer at Edwards and Broughton, is listed in the city directory at this address. The one-story, triple-A frame cottage has parallel rear gabled wings and a joined cross-gable wing at the rear. Across most of the front elevation is a porch with square columns and railings with heavy, turned balusters. Beneath the porch is a central doorway with transom flanked by sets of French doors with transoms. Window sash on the side elevations have six over six sash. The front and side gables also have Gothic-arched vents. (City directories; Sanborn maps; 1881 Shaffer map of Raleigh)

N. Side 400 Block E. Edenton Street

37. 401 E. Edenton Street-(C)
This Craftsman style two-story frame house, built ca. 1914, was occupied in 1915 by Louis D. Womble. Basically rectangular, the house has a hipped roof with a projecting hipped bay on the second floor front elevation cantilvered over a hipped, full-width porch with square columns. Underneath the porch is an off-center, three-sided window bay and a door with transom. The first floor of the house is clapboarded, the second floor

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 16

shingled. At the northwest corner of the house is a two-story, shed wing, and there is another two-story, clapboarded shed wing on the rear. A chimney with corbelled cap rises from the rear. Window sash are six over one. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

38. 415 E. Edenton Street-(C)

Built about 1909, this two-story frame Queen Anne house was occupied in 1911 by Mamie B. Terrell, widow of Walter Terrell, and principal of Thompson Public School. The sidehall plan house has a high hipped roof with a slightly-projecting wing at the southeast corner that has a pedimented gable. Across the front and half of the south elevation is a hipped porch with turned posts that are tripled at the corners and paired next to the front steps. At the rear of the building is a hipped, one-story wing. The front door has a transom. Window sash are two over two. The house has been asbestos-shingled. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

Garage, rear of 415 E. Edenton St.--(C)

One-story, gable-roofed frame garage contemporary with house.

S. Side 400 Block E. Edenton Street

39. 404 E. Edenton Street-(C)

Just when this house was constructed is not clear. As late as 1914 it appears on the Sanborn map as a one-story dwelling, constructed between 1903 and 1908. There are clear ghost marks on the building indicating that it was extended by a bay to the west after being raised or rebuilt as a two-story house. There is also a hipped, two-story rear wing which appears to be an addition. A change of occupancy in 1915 to Junius T. Holt, of W. B. Mann and Co., may represent the first expansion of the dwelling. The three-bay front elevation of the house has a hipped roof with a pedimented gable over a slightly-projecting two-story bay at the northeast corner. In this gable is a lunette with tracery. Across two-thirds of the front of the house is a hipped porch with irregularly-spaced Tuscan columns with square-section balustrade between. Beneath the porch is a pair of glazed front doors with transoms, adjacent to which is an added door. Window sash are two over two. A chimney with corbelled cap rises from the east slope of the slate roof. (Sanborn maps; city directories; 1908 Map of the Love Property, Raleigh, NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 17

N. Side 400 Block New Bern Avenue

40. 401 New Bern Avenue-Love House (C)
Built ca. 1912 for Mrs. E. G. Love, widow of Nathan Love, this two-story, Classical Revival style house has had a number of alterations, but retains its essential form. The hipped-roofed central portion has a two-story, hipped wing extending to the rear and shallow, hipped two-story wings at the southeast and northwest corners. A hipped porch with Tuscan columns, now mostly enclosed, runs across the front elevation and part way down the west side. Most window sash are one over one, but there is an oval window on the second floor west side. There is one chimney with its original corbelled cap, while the other chimney stack has been partially rebuilt. The building has been asbestos sided and the foundations have been stuccoed. A set of modern steps have been added to the west side. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

41. 405-407 New Bern Avenue-(C)
Constructed in 1914, this two-story frame Classical Revival style duplex has a high-hipped, slate-roofed main mass with a projecting gable-roofed front wing. The pedimented gable of the wing has a large Palladian window. A U-shaped porch wraps around the front of the building, its original Tuscan columns replaced by square posts and a modern railing. The roof of the porch also has a modern wooden balustrade. Steps at either side of the porch lead to doors at the back of the porch. Chimneys at the front and either side of the roof have battered stacks. The exterior of the building is now covered with asbestos siding. Although currently four apartments, it was originally a duplex, #405 being occupied by H. L. Green of R. L. Green and Sons, wallpapers, and #407 by Ollie R. Brown of Aronson and Brown, proprietors of the Alamo and Grand Theaters. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

42. 411 New Bern Avenue-(C)
This two-story, frame, Classical Revival style house was built ca. 1912, being occupied in 1913 by Miss Binnie Davis and used as a boarding house. The house has a high, hipped roof with a shallow, gabled wing at the southeast corner that has a pedimented gable with a lunette. Centered in the front plane of the roof is a gabled dormer with diamond pattern upper sash. A hipped porch runs across the front of the house. Its square

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 18

columns are replacements, as evidenced by the narrower, panelled pilasters against the wall. The central front door has sidelights and a transom with leaded bevelled glass. Window sash on the house are one over one under the porch, two over two elsewhere. At the east side of the house is a three-sided bay window, while on the rear is a two-story shed wing. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

43. 413 New Bern Avenue-(C)

Ca. 1911 an earlier two-story frame house on this lot was overbuilt or replaced with the present two-story frame Classical Revival style dwelling. In 1913 the house was occupied by Mrs. Vivian E. Denton, widow of E. V. Denton. Its hipped slate roof has a large, gabled dormer at the front with a Palladian window/vent. Flanking the dormer are two chimneys, one with a rebuilt stack. At the northeast corner of the house is a two-story, three-sided bay. The rear also has a two-story, shed wing and a one-story, gabled kitchen wing. Extending across the three-bay front elevation and down the south elevation is a large porch with Tuscan columns and square-section balustrade. At the front steps the porch extends forward and has a pedimented gable, while at the west side the porch extends into a porte cochere. The front door has sidelights and transoms. Other window sash are one over one. Now used as apartments. (Sanborn maps; city directories; 1908 map of the Love Property, Raleigh, NC)

Apartment building, rear of 413 New Bern Ave. (NC)

Ca. 1950 two-story, gable-roofed concrete block apartment building.

S. Side 400 Block New Bern Avenue

44. 400 New Bern Avenue-(NC)

Probably built in the 1890s, this two-story frame house appears on the 1896 Sanborn map as a T-shaped, two-story house with a one-story rear wing and an L-shaped front porch. In 1899 the house was the residence of Reverend Albert M. Simms, Pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church. Since 1914 the house has been divided into four apartments, new stair wings built on either side of the T, a two-story rear addition made, the front porch expanded and altered and the building aluminum-sided. (Sanborn maps; city directories; 1881 Shaffer Map of Raleigh)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 19

45. 408 New Bern Avenue-(C)

Built about 1920, this two-story, Classical Revival style frame house was occupied in 1921 by Willis L. Choplin, a hoseman with the Raleigh Fire Department, and Mrs. Effie Choplin, who rented furnished rooms. The house has a high, hipped slate roof with a hipped dormer at the front. The three-bay front elevation has a full-width shed front porch with heavy Tuscan columns. Under the porch, the central front door has sidelights and a transom. Window sash on the house are vertical five over one. At the rear of the house is another hipped dormer and a one-story shed porch, partially enclosed, that is connected to a hipped-roofed brick and frame apartment set over a garage, now boarded up. The two chimneys on the house have corbelled caps and are painted. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

46. 412 New Bern Avenue-(C)

This two-story, front-gabled Craftsman Style house was built ca. 1921 and was occupied in 1922 by Cecil P. Dickson, president of State Distributors Corporation. Clapboarded on the first floor and shingled on the second, the house has a hipped porch across the front that extends into a porte cochere at the east end. The heavy, panelled square porch columns are set on brick piers. The roof has exposed rafter tails and there are large, triangular knee braces in the front eaves of the house. At the rear of the house is a one-story wing, atop which is a shed-roofed sleeping porch. On the west side of the house is an exterior chimney with battered cap. Window sash are one over one. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

N. Side 500 Block New Bern Avenue

47. 501 New Bern Avenue-St. Luke's Home (C)

The Saint Luke's Circle was founded in Raleigh in 1894 to provide a residence for elderly ladies without means. It occupied houses on South and then N. Person Streets before a bequest from John Pullen made possible the purchase of the lot on which the present home was built in 1924. The home is a two-story, tapestry brick-faced Colonial Revival building with an L plan. The seven-bay front elevation has a three-bay, gabled central pavillion fronted by a one-story porch that has brick piers. On either side of the covered porch are walled terraces. In the front and west gables are Palladian window/vents. At the west side of the front wing is a flat-roofed pavillion with two levels of sunrooms. On the east end of the wing is a two-story, gabled pavillion. A two-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7 Page 20

story, gable-roofed wing extending from the rear has two stories of recessed porches on the inside elevation. (City directories; Raleigh News and Observer, 11/17/35)

N. Side 400 Block East Morgan Street

48. 405 East Morgan Street-(C)

Built about 1904, this one-story frame Classical Revival house was the residence of William T. Utley, an art store owner. The one-story, cross-gabled front section of the house is faced with a large front gable. At the rear of the house are lower, hipped rear wings. Across the front of the house is a hipped front porch with replacement square columns. The windows and doors of the house are now boarded up, except for the two over two gable end windows. The house is also covered with masonite siding. Rising from the rear slope of the house is a chimney with corbelled cap. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

S. Side 400 Block East Morgan Street

49. 410 E. Morgan Street-(C)

Apparently built about 1910, this two-story frame house has a hipped, full-width porch with Italianate paired narrow posts that have lacy, scroll-sawn brackets. The main, hipped slate roof has a small gable at the northwest corner. Windows on the house are two over two. The front door has a transom. At the rear of the house is a one-story kitchen wing. An interior chimney on the west side of the roof has a rebuilt stack. The house is now vacant and partially boarded up. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

50. 412 E. Morgan Street-(C)

Built about 1917, this two-story frame Craftsman style house was occupied in 1918 by William L. Wright, a bookkeeper with M. Rosenthal and Company. The hipped roof of the house extends into a hipped wing at the southwest corner of the house and has exposed rafter tails all around. There is also a one-story wing at the rear. An L-shaped front porch with square columns extends across the front and half of the west elevation, though the west portion has been enclosed. Window sash on the building are two over two, and there is a Craftsman style front porch. On the east slope of the roof is a chimney with rebuilt stack. (City directories; Sanborn maps)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 7-8 Page 21

51. 416 E. Morgan Street-(C)
Probably built during the 1890s, this one-story, gable-roofed shotgun house was owned in 1899 by J. H. Wahman. Across the gabled front of the house is a hipped porch that has square posts and is screened in. At the rear of the building is a gabled board and batten addition. Windows on the house are four over four, and there are unusual round, slotted vents in the gable ends. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

8. Statement of Significance

Level of Significance: Local

National Register Criteria: A

C

Areas of Significance: Criterion A-Community Development
Criterion C-Architecture

Period of Significance: Ca. 1840-ca. 1925

Significant Dates: Ca. 1840, 1925

Significant Person: N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Various/Unknown

The 1974 nomination for the Oakwood Historic District states that Oakwood, representing "the only intact nineteenth century neighborhood remaining in Raleigh, is composed predominantly of Victorian houses built between the Civil War and 1914...The great variety of Victorian architectural styles represented by the houses reflects the primarily middle-class tastes of the business and political leaders of Raleigh for whom they were built, as well as the skill of local architects and builders. Oakwood is a valuable physical document of Southern suburban life during the last quarter of the nineteenth century."

However, the popularity of the residential neighborhoods in the eastern part of the city resulted in almost continual development and redevelopment in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Large lots were subdivided, and existing buildings were demolished and replaced with new, more closely-spaced houses. Much of the surviving housing stock in the Oakwood District is early 20th century. Construction continued strong through the mid-1920s, finally tapering off around 1930 as undeveloped land was no longer available and the popularity of new suburban neighborhoods eclipsed Oakwood's appeal. During the first third of the twentieth century Oakwood came to shelter not only the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 8 Page 22

prosperous, solidly middle class, but also the lower middle and artisan classes. This resulting rich architectural mix reinforces the historic character of the district.

The area included in this amendment at the south end of the Oakwood Historic District, like the original Oakwood Historic District, is significant in terms of architecture and community planning. The area of the amendment should have been included in the original Oakwood Historic District; professional oversight is the apparent reason for its omission. This amendment carries the boundaries of the district south and west to their logical terminii--points where the nineteenth and early twentieth century development is broken by a cemetery and modern parking lots and buildings. At the southeast corner of the amendment is an abrupt transition from large brick and frame houses to open spaces and altered or deteriorated frame houses from a different pattern of development. This is the second of three amendments which will ultimately increase the Oakwood Historic District boundaries to their logical edges. The first, the Linden Avenue Amendment, nominated in August 1987, corrected the eastern boundary. This amendment is a correction of the southern boundary; and the third amendment, the Oakwood North amendment, will correct the northern boundary. The west boundary is correct as originally listed.

The area of this amendment is all included within the original, 1792 plan of Raleigh, and by 1881 was substantially, if not densely built-up.(1) One block, however, remained largely vacant until after the turn of the century. This was the Morson and Denson school property, the block bounded by Jones, East, Edenton and Bloodworth streets. It was on this block that Hugh Morson and John J. Fray operated their Raleigh Male Academy in the 1880s and 1890s.(2) The small school house was removed and the property subdivided in 1903.(3) From the turn of the century until after World War I, development pressures in the area increased. Large lots were subdivided and built on, while older houses were pulled down or moved to make way for larger, more modern dwellings.

Following the lead of other North Carolina cities, Raleigh began to grow from a sleepy small town to a true city at the turn of the century. The proximity of this neighborhood to the downtown central business district southwest of it made it a natural choice for residential redevelopment to accommodate an increased commercial and governmental population. There was also the prox-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 8 Page 23

imity of the Baptist Female College at Blount and Edenton Streets, one block to the west (now demolished) with its accompanying workers, students and staff. New Bern Avenue, as one of the four direct approaches to the State Capitol, also retained something of its residential cachet dating from the late 18th century.

A few of the older houses survived, such as the Greek Revival T. H. Snow House on N. Bloodworth, but were overbuilt and lost their capacious grounds. The smaller houses in the area now are principally those built just before the turn of the century, mostly one-story frame Queen Anne cottages, such as 111 N. Bloodworth Street (9) and 325 E. Edenton Street (36).

The new dwellings that were built in the area in the first ten years of the century were a mixture of Late Queen Anne two-story, middle class frame houses like 103 and 105 N. East Street (25 and 26) and larger, two-story Classical Revival frame structures like the Samuel Glass House at 112 N. East Street (31) and 10 N. Bloodworth Street (7). Most have hipped roofs, many of slate, and capacious porches with turned or Tuscan columns, according to style. A number have leaded, bevelled glass sidelights and transoms. Although most of the larger houses seem to have been built for the upper middle class, some appear from city directory listings to have been built largely to use as boarding houses, such as 408 New Bern Avenue (45). There are also several large duplexes built just before the war, (110-112 N. Bloodworth Street (13) and 14-16 N. East Street (24) and a small apartment house built just afterward, the Warner Apartment Building at 106-108 1/2 N. Person Street (2).

As noted above, within the amendment area are representative examples of the Queen Anne style in residential construction, together with one of the finer examples of Queen Anne architecture surviving in Raleigh, the 1900 Marshall-Harris-Richardson House (4). With its picturesque massing, variety of visual textures and characteristic detailing such as stained glass windows, it typifies the style.

The strongest element of the amendment architecturally is its collection of Classical Revival dwellings that span the spectrum from small, one-story frame houses like 116 N. Bloodworth Street (15) and 7 N. East Street (22) to medium-sized, two-story residences like 109 N. Bloodworth Street (8) and 106 N. East Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 8-9 Page 24

(30), to substantial, brick and frame houses such as the Samuel Glass House at 112 N. East (31) and 311 E. Edenton Street (35). These buildings have in common a largely symmetrical composition, predominantly hipped slate roofs, a wealth of classical elements such as Tuscan columns and Palladian windows, together with handsome detailing like diamond-pane sash and bevelled and leaded glass windows and French doors. This collection of houses compares favorably with the rest of Oakwood and with other portions of Raleigh being developed during the same period.

Footnotes

1

A. W. Shaffer, Shaffer's Map of Raleigh, North Carolina, 1881

2

Elizabeth Reid Murray, Wake, Capital County of North Carolina, (Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983), Volume 1, p. 606.

3

Wake County Register of Deeds, Map of Morson & Densons School Property, July 31, 1903.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Little, Ruth. National Register Nomination for Oakwood Historic District. Raleigh: N. C. Division of Archives and History, 1974.

Raleigh, N. C., City Directories.

Sanborn Maps of Raleigh, N. C., 1896; 1903; 1909; 1914.

Shaffer Map of Raleigh, 1881.

Wake County, N. C., Deeds.

Documentation

A Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State Historic Preservation Office

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 10-11 Page 25

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 12 acres

UTM References: A-17 E 713725 N 3962160
 B-17 E 714080 N 3962160
 C-17 E 714040 N 3961780
 D-17 E 713725 N 3961780

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Oakwood South Amendment to the Oakwood Historic District are shown by the dashed line on the accompanying City of Raleigh planimetric map, drawn at a scale of 1"=200 feet.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Oakwood South Amendment to the Oakwood Historic District are drawn to include a portion of the Oakwood area that is physically and developmentally contiguous with the Oakwood Historic District. The boundaries include the furthest extent of pre-1925 residential development that is substantially unaltered and stylistically continuous.

11. Form Prepared By

David R. Black, Architectural Historian
Black & Black Preservation Consultants
620 Wills Forest Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27605
(919) 828-4616
August 18, 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Linden Ave. Amendment to Oakwood Historic District

1

Section number 1-6 Page _____

1. Linden Avenue Amendment to the Oakwood Historic District

2. Location: East side of Linden Avenue and north side of 700 block of E. Lane Street, adjacent to the boundaries of the Oakwood National Register Historic District. Raleigh, Wake County (183), North Carolina (NC).

3. Classification: Private ownership
District
13 Contributing and 4 Noncontributing
buildings, none previously listed in
the National Register

4. State Historic Preservation Office Certification

William S. Price Date 8-11-87
Dr. William S. Price, Director, N. C. Division of Archives
and History and State Historic Preservation Officer.
109 E. Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27611

5. National Park Service Certification

Signature of the Keeper Date _____

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

Domestic/single dwelling
Commerce/department store

Current Functions

Domestic/single dwelling
Commerce/department store
Religion/religious struc-
ture
Domestic/multiple dwelling

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Linden Ave. Amendment to Oakwood Historic District

Section number 7 Page 2

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Queen Anne
Classical Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

foundation: brick
walls: weatherboard
shingle
roof: asphalt

As noted in the 1974 nomination for the Oakwood Historic District, Oakwood is "a quiet Victorian neighborhood composed of free-standing dwellings, both cottages and imposing residences, with...small front yards and narrow streets. The dwellings, set so densely that minute differences in architectural detail are significant, include examples of late Greek Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, sawnwork and bracketed vernacular Victorian, and Neo-Classical Revival styles." Deriving its name from proximity to Oakwood Cemetery, the neighborhood's extent is loosely defined, consisting of a continuity of urban fabric, developed between 1850 and 1930, along the east side of the city on ridges that slope down to the cemetery.

This amendment includes two blocks of frame buildings, primarily residences, constructed between 1907 and 1925. This area is stylistically and developmentally contiguous with the adjacent district, consisting as it does largely of small one-story Queen Anne and Classical Revival style houses, together with a pair of Craftsman style residences and a corner store. These two blocks at their rear decline to a creek branch which provides a natural boundary between Oakwood and traditionally Black neighborhoods to the east. Linden Avenue is also the approach road for the main entrance to Oakwood Cemetery. There are 13 contributing properties in the amendment and 4 non-contributing ones.

Inventory List

Significance Key: C-Contributing
NC-Noncontributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Linden Ave. Amendment to Oakwood Historic District

Section number 7 Page 3

E. Side 200 Block Linden Avenue

1. 202 Linden Avenue-(C)

This two-story, Craftsman style frame duplex was constructed ca. 1925 on the site of a corner grocery store. Its first occupant was Henry M. Sedberry, a cashier at The Texas Company. Originally a single dwelling, an additional front entrance has been added within the last five years. The first floor of the rectangular house is clapboarded, the second floor covered with wood shingles. A shallow, three-sided bay projects from the front under the overhang of the deep-eaved, hipped roof. Centered in the front plane of the roof is a hipped, shingle-sided dormer. A one-story porch stretches across the first floor front, with square columns on brick piers and modern square-baluster railings. Window sash are three over one. (City Directories; 1914 Raleigh Sanborn Map)

2. 204 Linden Avenue-(NC)

Constructed ca. 1950, this one-story, gable-roofed frame house is covered with asbestos shingles and has a concrete block foundation.

3. 206 Linden Avenue-Norfleet B. Gulley House(C)

Constructed in 1907 for contractor Norfleet B. Gulley, this one-story frame Queen Anne style cottage was the first house on the block. Gulley sold the house in 1911 to W. G. Matthews, a co-owner of the remainder of the block. The three-bay, cross gable house has the usual front gable and hipped front porch with turned columns and simple brackets. Quatrefoil louvers ornament the gables. There is a gable-roofed ell at the southeast corner of the house and a shed-roofed wing inside the ell. The main roof is of panelled tin shingles. Window sash are two over two, except for a small rectangular window cut to the right of the front door, which also has a rectangular transom. (Wake County Deeds; 1914 Raleigh Sanborn Map; City Directories)

4. 208 Linden Avenue-(C)

This one-story, frame, Queen Anne style cottage was constructed ca. 1909 for Wayland G. Matthews of William P. Matthews and Son, Grocers. The cross-gable frame house has a front gable and a gable-roofed ell at the northeast corner. Quatrefoil vents ornament the gables. A hipped-roofed porch with turned columns and simple brackets stretches across the front three bays. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Linden Ave. Amendment to Oakwood Historic District

Section number 7 Page 4

front door has a rectangular transom, and the window sash are two over two. The front porch railings are modern replacements. (Wake County Deeds; City Directories; 1914 Raleigh Sanborn Map)

5. 212 Linden Avenue-(NC)
Ca. 1950 one-story, gable-roofed concrete block church.

6. 214 Linden Avenue-(C)
Constructed ca. 1911, this one-story, frame, Classical Revival-styled house was first occupied by Mrs. Dora C. Stephenson, Miss Goldie P. Stephenson and Landon H. Stephenson, a florist. Basically gable-roofed, the rectangular house has a small gable at one front corner, alongside of which a hip runs up to a gabled peak. A full-width porch at front has Tuscan columns with square section balustrade between them. The ground slopes sharply beneath the house, and a two-story, shed-roofed porch has been added in front of a door on the north elevation. A one-story, gable-roofed ell has been added to the rear on the lower level. A large chimney with corbelled cap projects front the north side of the roof. Window sash are two over two. (City Directories; 1914 Raleigh Sanborn Map)

7. 216 Linden Avenue-(C)
Allen E. Oglesby, an agent with the American National Insurance Company, was the first occupant of this simple, gable-roofed, rectangular, Queen Anne style frame cottage. The house has one story above grade, with another below it at the rear where the lot slopes steeply. A one-story, hipped porch covers the two-bay front porch of the house. This porch has turned columns with simple brackets and railings with turned balusters. The house has two over two windows and a diamond-shaped louver in the front gable. (City Directories; 1914 Raleigh Sanborn Map)

8. 218 Linden Avenue-William P. Matthews House(C)
In 1909 William and Wayland Matthews purchased all of this side of the block, except one lot. William P. Matthews was a grocer and later a partner in a cider company on E. Martin Street. A house was built for Matthews at the corner in 1909 or 1910, a house which was also initially occupied by Wayland G. Matthews. The hipped-roofed, Classical Revival style house has gables at the front and north sides, and a rear gable-roofed ell with above grade basement. A hipped front porch with square columns runs across the front and north elevations of the main portion of the house. A square-section balustrade has replaced the original

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Linden Ave. Amendment to Oakwood Historic District

Section number 7 Page 5

one of turned balusters. The central front entrance is flanked by one over one windows, and there is a secondary entrance on the north side under the porch. The porch foundation has been enclosed and stuccoed. (Wake County Deeds; City Directories; 1914 Raleigh Sanborn Map)

E. Side 300 Block Linden Avenue

9. 304 Linden Avenue-F. B. Richardson House(C)

Constructed ca. 1918, this one-story frame Colonial Revival style house was the home of Fannie B. Richardson, widow of J. T. Richardson, who operated the adjacent grocery at 701 E. Lane. The hipped-roofed house has pedimented gables at the front side corners and centered over the front entrance. In this front gable is a lunette with tracery and a keystone. A hipped-roofed porch with square columns on brick pedestals runs across the three-bay front elevation. Window sash are two over two. The house is covered with asbestos siding and the two chimney stacks have been rebuilt. The front porch railings are also modern. (Wake County Deeds; City Directories)

10. 306 Linden Avenue-(C)

This hipped-roofed, one-story frame house was constructed ca. 1911. Its first occupant was William Johnson, a clerk. The house has a projecting, gable-roofed wing at the northwest corner and a porch that fills the front ell. Square columns with small, unpierced brackets support the porch roof. At either side of the main roof are corbelled-capped chimneys, the south one being stuccoed over. A small, hipped vent sits astride the top ridge of the roof. Window sash are two over two. (City Directories; 1914 Raleigh Sanborn Map)

11. 308 Linden Avenue-(C)

One story tall, with a high, hipped roof and a projecting, gable-roofed wing at the northwest corner, this Classical Revival Style frame house was built ca. 1912 and initially occupied by J. Harvey Eakes, a foreman. In the front ell is a porch with slender Tuscan columns and there is a lunette in the front gable. The chimneys on either side of the roof have had their stacks rebuilt. Window sash are two over two, and there is a transom over the central front door of the three-bay house. (City Directories; 1914 Raleigh Sanborn Map)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Linden Ave. Amendment to Oakwood Historic District

Section number 7 Page 6

12. 310 Linden Avenue-(NC)

Ca. 1911 one-story frame cottage. House is covered with aluminum siding, chimneys have been altered and front porch has been enlarged and enclosed. (City Directories, 1914 Raleigh Sanborn Map)

13. 312 Linden Avenue-(C)

This two-story, frame, Craftsman style duplex was apparently constructed ca. 1920. The 1914 Sanborn map shows a two-story building at this location, but with a mansard roof and a one-story front porch. The existing, rectangular building has a front gable roof, with a two-story, shed-roofed porch across the front elevation. Both levels have front doors, but the second floor apartment is reached by a steel exterior stair on the south elevation. Also on the south elevation is a smaller, two-story shed-roofed porch with a screened sleeping area on the second level. On the north elevation of the house is a one-story, shed-roofed bay. Typical of the Craftsman style are exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces in the eaves. Window sash are two over two. (1914 Raleigh Sanborn Map; City Directories)

14. Vacant lot at southeast corner of Linden and Oakwood Avenues-(NC)

This former house site is a landscaped vest pocket city park.

N. Side 700 Block E. Lane Street

15. 701 E. Lane Street-(C)

The Cash Grocery Store, built ca. 1911 for Millard T. Wilder, is an L-shaped, one-story frame building at the corner of E. Lane Street and Linden Avenue. The front corner end of the intersecting tin-shingled gable roofs has a partial raised parapet over a shopfront with full-length display windows flanking a central door. Extending to the side is a wing originally used as living quarters, but which now has a central door with gabled hood flanked by boarded-up display windows. At the rear of the building are two shed-roofed additions with rock-faced, concrete block foundations. Several chimneys with plain shafts rise from the rear plane of the roof. The building has an aluminum awning over the main store entrance and aluminum siding overall. (City Directories; 1914 Raleigh Sanborn Map)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Linden Ave. Amendment to Oakwood Historic District

Section number 7 Page 7 and Section 8

16. 703 E. Lane Street-(C)

Constructed ca. 1911 for Mrs. Fannie B. Richardson, who was associated with the Cash Grocery Store next door, is this small, T-shaped one-story frame house. Across the front of the three-bay, cross gable house is a hipped-roofed porch with simple post columns and square section balusters. In the northwest corner of the house is a series of shed-roofed additions. A chimney with corbelled cap rises through the ridge at the center of the house. The central front door has a rectangular transom, while the rest of the house has two over two windows. The gable ends have diamond-shaped louvers. Wood blinds have been added to the exterior of the house. (City Directories; 1914 Raleigh Sanborn Map)

17. 705 E. Lane Street-(C)

Original occupants of this one-story, Queen Anne style frame house, constructed ca. 1911, were H. Calvin Goodwin, a carpenter, and Mrs. Alice Goodwin, a dressmaker. The house has an L-shaped plan, with a cross gable front portion and a gable-roofed rear ell. In the rear angle of the ell is a low, hipped-roofed wing. Centered in the front of the standing seam metal roof is a pedimented gable. This and other gables have diamond-shaped louvers. A hipped-roofed porch with bracketted, turned posts runs across the front three bays of the house. Windows have been altered by the installation of modern horizontal two over two sash, including an additional window on the front elevation. (City Directory; 1914 Raleigh Sanborn Map)

8. Statement of Significance

Level of Significance: Local

National Register Criteria: A

C

Areas of Significance: Criterion A-Community Development

Criterion C-Architecture

Period of Significance: 1907-1930

Significant Dates: 1907

Significant Person: N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

The 1974 nomination for the Oakwood Historic District states that Oakwood, representing "the only intact nineteenth century neighborhood remaining in Raleigh, is composed predominantly of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Linden Ave. Amendment to Oakwood Historic District
Section number 8 Page 1

Victorian houses built between the Civil War and 1914....The great variety of Victorian architectural styles represented by the houses reflects the primarily middle-class tastes of the business and political leaders of Raleigh for whom they were built, as well as the skill of local architects and builders. Oakwood is a valuable physical document of Southern suburban life during the last quarter of the nineteenth century."

However, the popularity of the residential neighborhoods in the eastern part of the city resulted in almost continual development and redevelopment in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Large lots were subdivided, and existing buildings were demolished and replaced with new, more closely-spaced houses. Much of the surviving housing stock in the Oakwood District is early 20th century. Construction continued strong through the mid-1920s, finally tapering off around 1930 as undeveloped land was no longer available and the popularity of new suburban neighborhoods eclipsed Oakwood's appeal. During the first third of the twentieth century Oakwood came to shelter not only the prosperous and solidly middle class, but also the lower middle and artisan classes. This resulting rich architectural mix reinforces the historic character of the district.

The area included in this amendment, like the original Oakwood Historic District, is significant in terms of architecture and community planning. The area of the amendment should have been included in the original Oakwood Historic District; professional oversight apparently was the reason for its omission. This amendment carries the eastern boundary of the district to its natural breaking point, a small branch behind the rear property lines on the east side of Linden Avenue which separates Oakwood from the traditionally black neighborhoods to the east, which are centered around St. Augustine's College at the southeastern corner of Oakwood Cemetery.

As part of the settlement of the J. M. Heck estate in 1896 (Heck was a major developer of the Oakwood area in the 19th century), parcels of undeveloped land at the east edge of the city were sold to John C. Drewry.(1) Streets had been laid off in these areas, but no lots marketed, although there were houses on adjacent parcels. The east side of the 200 block of Linden Avenue was subdivided by Drewry in the first few years of the century, but he transferred the block, minus one lot which had been previously been sold, to W. P. and W. G. Matthews in 1909.(2) They

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Linden Ave. Amendment to Oakwood Historic District

Section number 8 Page 2

built several houses on the block for themselves, most notably the W. P. Matthews House at 218 Linden (initially the residence of both W. P. and W. G.), and sold the rest of the lots individually. The earliest house in this amendment area, the Gulley House (#3), was built in 1907.

Following several transfers, the east side of the 300 block of Linden Avenue was purchased by E. W. Hightower and D. J. Fort in 1908.(3) Hightower and Fort subdivided the land in the same year and sold it lot by lot over the next few years. By 1914 much of the block had been built up.

The occupants of these new houses, like those of adjacent parcels within the district that were developed at the same time, were mostly of the artisan or lower middle classes. This reflected the fringe nature of the area, and possibly its proximity to Black neighborhoods being developed to the east during the same period.

Most of the houses built in the area were small, one-story, Queen Anne or Classical Revival style cottages. These followed two common house forms; the pyramidal-roofed cottage and the three-gabled cottage sometimes called a "Triple-A." The pyramidal-roofed cottage, with its high, steeply-pitched hipped roof is a turn-of-the-century house type popular in the Piedmont and Coastal portions of the Carolinas whose design probably reflects the hot climate of the area. In an attempt to keep hot roof surfaces as far away from the living area as possible, and in allowing a plentiful space into which heated air could rise, the unused attic area was enlarged considerably.

The Triple-A cottage is a one-story version of the three-gabled I-house, infinitely expandable with with rear, gable and shed-roofed wings and additions. Its full-width porch also serves a climatic purpose in sheltering the front walls of the house from the summer sun and in allowing for outdoor living.

There are also two Craftsman style dwellings in the area. Their two-story, rectangular, front-gabled design appears to be an attempt to make maximum use of the long and narrow lots typical of Oakwood.

Within the amendment is one of three corner grocery stores surviving in Oakwood. These small, frame groceries served an essential purpose in providing provisions for householders who

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Linden Ave. Amendment to Oakwood Historic District
Section number 8 Page 3

lived a considerable distance from larger stores in the downtown area.

1

Wake County Deeds, Book 143, p. 237.

2

Wake County Deeds, Book 237, p. 71.

3

Wake County Deeds, Book 249, p. 492.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Little, Ruth. National Register Nomination for Oakwood Historic District. Raleigh: N. C. Division of Archives and History, 1974.

Raleigh, N. C., City Directories.

Sanborn Maps of Raleigh, N. C., 1914.

Wake County, N. C., Deeds.

Previous Documentation

A preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than ten

UTM References: Zone 17 Easting 714 240 Northing 3962 310

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Linden Avenue Amendment to the Oakwood Historic District are shown by the dashed line on the accompanying map, part of Wake County Tax Map G-1, drawn at a scale of 1" = 100'.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Linden Ave. Amendment to Oakwood Historic District

Section number 10-11 Page 1

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Linden Avenue Amendment to the Oakwood Historic District are drawn to include a portion of the Oakwood area that is physically and developmentally contiguous with the Oakwood Historic District, and which is divided from other neighborhoods by a small branch at the rear property lines.

11. Form Prepared By

David R. Black, Architectural Historian
Black & Black Preservation Consultants
620 Wills Forest Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27605
(919) 828-4616
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OAKWOOD N.R. DISTRICT

OAKWOOD AVENUE

N.R. DISTRICT

AVENUE

E. LANE STREET

OAKWOOD

LINDEN

LINDEN AVENUE AMENDMENT
OAKWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT



AMENDMENT AREA

E. JONES STREET

