

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Glenwood-Brooklyn Historic District (Boundary Increase/Decrease; Additional Documentation)
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by W. Peace Street, Wade Avenue, Glenwood Avenue, St. Mary's Street & Norfolk Southern rail line N/A not for publication
city or town Raleigh N/A vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27605

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is: _____ Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

entered in the National Register. _____

See continuation sheet. _____

determined eligible for the National Register. _____

See continuation sheet. _____

determined not eligible for the National Register. _____

removed from the National Register. _____

other (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
88	31	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
88	32	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

168

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	Subcategory
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
COMMERCE	specialty store
EDUCATION	research facility
RELIGION	religious facility
GOVERNMENT	fire station

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	Subcategory
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
COMMERCE	specialty store
EDUCATION	school
RELIGION	religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Victorian
- Queen Anne
- Colonial Revival
- Classical Revival
- Tudor Revival
- Late Gothic Revival
- Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Brick
walls	Wood
	Brick
roof	Asphalt
other	Stone
	Concrete
	Metal
	Synthetics
	Asbestos

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past fifty years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1907-1951

Significant Dates

1907

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
#
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
#

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 80 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	712640	3964120	3	17	713020 3963860
2	17	712940	3964060	4	17	712740 3963040

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>J. Daniel Pezzoni</u>	date	<u>August 16, 2001</u>
organization	<u>Landmark Preservation Associates</u>	telephone	<u>(540) 464-5315</u>
street & number	<u>6 Houston St.</u>	zip code	<u>24450</u>
city or town	<u>Lexington</u> state <u>VA</u>		

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name	<u>Raleigh Historic District Commission (contact)</u>		
street & number	<u>222 W. Hargett Street</u>	telephone	<u>(919) 832-7238</u>
city or town	<u>Raleigh</u> state <u>NC</u>	zip code	<u>27602</u>

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

Glenwood-Brooklyn Historic District
Wake Co., N.C.

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Glenwood-Brooklyn Historic District encompasses approximately eighty acres in central Raleigh, North Carolina. The district is the product of a substantial boundary increase of the Glenwood Historic District, listed in the National Register in 1985, as well as a more limited boundary decrease of the original district. The added area is known as the Brooklyn neighborhood and contains approximately twenty acres. The subtracted areas are located along the east edge of the original district and contain several modern buildings, some constructed after the original district was designated. (Refer to district maps for a portrayal of the areas added and subtracted; refer to section 8 for a discussion of the district's designation history.)

The district has the form of a reverse letter L, with its stem--which corresponds to the original Glenwood district--roughly bounded by the Norfolk Southern rail line on the east, the western edge of Glenwood Avenue on the west, Wade Avenue on the north, and West Peace Street on the south. Extending westward from the south end of the stem is the added Brooklyn neighborhood, roughly bounded by West Peace Street on the south, Saint Mary's Street on the west, the Methodist Orphanage and Fletcher Park on the north, and Glenwood Avenue on the east. The west tip of the added area lies across St. Mary's Street from the Cameron Park Historic District. The southeast corner of the district is located 0.7 miles northwest of the North Carolina State Capitol Building, the geographic center of Raleigh. The district is watered by small tributaries of Pigeon House Branch, which is a tributary of the Neuse River, and most of the district area lies at elevations of between 300 and 350 feet above sea level. Street, block, and lot layouts are based on orthogonal city planning but are more irregular, with numerous streets intersecting at non-orthogonal angles. The principal circulatory path is Glenwood Avenue (also an important city thoroughfare), which has a modern landscaped median that follows the course of a street car line discontinued in 1933. Topographically, the Brooklyn neighborhood is somewhat more level and higher in elevation than the original district.

Of the 362 total resources in the Glenwood-Brooklyn Historic District, 242 resources are located in the original district. Of these, 198 (82%) are classified as contributing resources; that is, they were built during the newly defined period of significance (1907-1951) and they retain architectural integrity. (Refer to integrity statement following summary for additional discussion of integrity; refer to section 8 summary for discussion of period of significance.) The number of contributing resources that presently exist in the original district (198) is more than that enumerated in the original nomination (168) for two reasons: the original nomination did not count secondary resources such as garages and sheds as contributing resources, and the newly defined period of significance converted some resources built during the period 1938 to 1951

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Description (continued)

from noncontributing to contributing status. The majority of contributing resources in the original district are residential in character, and of these single-family dwellings predominate. Outbuildings such as garages, storage sheds, and so forth are often associated with dwellings, and the majority of these are also contributing. Other building types represented in the original area include apartment buildings, small-scale commercial buildings, a government laboratory, a church, and a firehouse.

The added area contains 120 resources. Of these, 88 (73%) are classified as contributing resources. The majority of the added contributing resources are residential in character, and of these single-family dwellings predominate. Outbuildings such as garages, storage sheds, and so forth are often associated with dwellings, and the majority of these are also contributing. Other building types represented in the added area include an apartment building, small-scale commercial buildings, a church, and a school.

Architecturally, the original district and the Brooklyn neighborhood are very similar, and therefore they are described together. Contributing dwellings are one story, story-and-a-half, or two stories in height. They are typically of frame construction and most retain historic weatherboard and/or wood-shingle siding. Some houses are of brick construction or have brick veneers. Roofs are typically gabled--either side-gable, gable-fronted, or triple-A--although hip roofs are also common. Brick is the most common material for foundations, chimneys, and flues. Many houses were originally built with porches, which survive in most cases albeit sometimes in modified form. Porch posts and columns are usually of wood or combinations of wood and brick (as with many Craftsman bungalows). Beginning after World War II, deteriorated porch posts and columns were sometimes replaced with decorative metal supports in imitation of nineteenth-century cast ironwork. Windows come in a wide variety of double-hung sash arrangements; casement windows are rare. Doors sometimes have sidelights and/or transoms. Rear ells appear on some houses, primarily those dating to before 1920. (Architectural characteristics that contribute to the district's significance under Criterion C, such as styles, are discussed in the section 8 architectural context.)

The district preserves numerous landscape features from the period of significance. Graveled service alleys provide rear access to lots on many blocks. Concrete sidewalks are standard along most streets and are often bordered on the property side by low stone or brick retaining walls. Mature hardwood shade trees abound, and modern shrubbery, flower beds, and yard areas perpetuate historic landscaping practice. Intrusive modern features such as front-yard parking lots and wood privacy fences are rare.

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Description (continued)

Integrity Statement

The Glenwood-Brooklyn Historic District possesses good integrity overall and on a resource-by-resource basis, as detailed and enumerated in the section 7 summary and inventory. The district's original street layout and the pattern of development that arose during the period of significance remain essentially unaltered. Very little demolition has occurred. The weakest block in the district is located in the added Brooklyn area and is bounded by Glenwood Avenue, Devereux Street, North Boylan Avenue, and Hinsdale Street, where the historic Richard Lewis School was rendered noncontributing by a modern front addition and two historic houses were demolished in the 1980s or 1990s to permit a parking lot expansion behind the school.

Adjoining areas and resources retain their basic historic character: railroad tracks to the east, the landscaped grounds of the Methodist Orphanage (now Fletcher Park) to the northwest, Broughton High School to the west. Intrusive modern development is largely limited to the Wade Avenue interchange (visible from the 1400 block of Glenwood Avenue) and scattered modern small-scale commercial and apartment development along the east edge of the district and along W. Peace Street. Because of the district's size these intrusive peripheral conditions are visible from few contributing properties.

As the counts in the description summary indicate, there is a high percentage of resources that retain integrity of feeling, association, workmanship, materials, setting, design, and location. The character-defining architectural features of the district's historic dwellings (the dominant resource type) are retained in most instances. Non-historic (post-1951) residential development is limited and in most cases respects historic patterns of scale and placement.

Two classes of modern alteration of historic dwellings should be noted. One is the late-twentieth-century Colonial Revival remodeling of a number of houses in the Brooklyn neighborhood, which typically resulted in the loss of porches and some original detail, but which rarely affected the overall form, scale, and finish of the dwellings (hence, in general, their classification as contributing resources). More recently the owners of one-story dwellings have expanded their living area by finishing attic spaces or by adding second stories. In some instances this has not altered the basic form or scale of the dwellings as viewed from the street, and the contributing status is retained. Where the scale and form of the house is dramatically altered by this kind of expansion, noncontributing status has been assigned.

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Description (continued)

Inventory

The inventory list is organized alphabetically by street name (regardless of north, south, etc. prefix) and numerically by street address. The district includes properties on the following thoroughfares: Adams, Brooklyn, North Boylan, Cleveland, Cole, Dale, Devereux, Filmore, Gaston, Glenwood, Hinsdale, Jefferson, West Peace, Pierce, St. Mary's, Tilden, Washington and Wills Forest. Each inventory entry gives the inventory number and the status of the property as contributing (C) or noncontributing (N) to the character of the district, followed by the street address, the known or approximate date of construction, and the resource name, either historic ("James E. Niven House") or generic ("Garage"). The body of the entry describes the style, form, height, construction materials, exterior (and sometimes interior) architectural details, and notable landscape features of a property. It also provides pertinent historical information derived primarily from city directories. For properties that include secondary resources such as garages and sheds, these are given a secondary heading (example: "C a, b, c, etc."). Vacant lots are designated "VL."

Most building dates are derived from city directories (the year a given address first appears in the directory) and from other sources researched by City of Raleigh environmental planning staff during the preparation of the original nomination and by the Historic Glenwood Residents' Association during the preparation of the present nomination. Because first-appearance address dates may differ by a year or two from the date of construction, most dates are assumed to be approximate and are therefore preceded by "ca.", for "circa". When architectural evidence suggests a resource is considerably younger or older than a first-appearance address date, an approximate date is assigned on the basis of the architecture. Multiple dates give the date of original construction followed by dates of major alteration or addition. Historic house names are usually derived from the original occupant, as determined by city directories. Occasionally, when two original occupants are listed, a hyphenated name is assigned, and a similar naming approach is taken when an original occupant and long-term later occupant are known.

Several descriptive terms require definition or elaboration. "Victorian" refers to architecture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century that is characterized by milled wooden ornament such as turned porch posts, sawn porch brackets, decorative roof vents, and so forth and features such as decorative hip-and-gable and triple-A roofs that indicate the influence of specific styles such as the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival but are not so fully expressed to receive a more specific stylistic identification. Windows (typically double-hung sash) are described by their sash arrangement; for example, "6/6" refers to six-over-six sash. "Novelty" weatherboard siding is

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Description (continued)

characterized by rabbeting or other treatment of the board section giving a decorative effect. Unless otherwise specified, "entry" refers to the front entry, wood porch posts have square cross sections, gable roofs have a side-gable configuration (as opposed to front-gabled), and decks and metal porch supports are modern (post-1951).

Status/No. Street Address Name Date

N 1. 500 Adams Street. House. Ca. 1953.

One-story frame Minimal Traditional house with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front porch has square wood posts. Other features include a cinder block foundation, an interior brick flue, a side entry stoop on brackets, 6/6 windows, and a front picture window.

C 2. 502 Adams Street. James F. Busbee House. Ca. 1922.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. A gabled extension engages the front porch, which has tapered wood posts on massive tapered brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, and 6/6 windows. Busbee was a railroad car inspector.

C 2a. 502 Adams Street. Garage. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 3. 504 Adams Street. Howard W. Brown House. Ca. 1915.

Two-story frame house with synthetic siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with diamond-shaped gable vents. The Craftsman one-story front porch has tapered granite pillars on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney with arched cap, an entry with transom, and 4/1 windows. Brown, who was a granite cutter at the Cooper Monument Co., carved the porch pillars.

N 3a. 504 Adams Street. Carport/storage building. Late 20th c.

One-story frame with T1-11 siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

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Description (continued)

C 4. 505 Adams Street. Jesse H. Wyatt House. Ca. 1918.

Two-story frame house with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a gabled ventilation dormer. the one-story front porch has metal supports. Other features include a replacement cinder block foundation, a one-story back porch with wood shingles in the roof ends, two transomed entries to two apartments, and 6/1 windows. 505 Adams is similar in form to 507 and 509 Adams. Wyatt, the occupant in 1918, was a salesman with Thomas H. Briggs & Sons (see 507 Adams). For much of the 1920s and 1930s the house was occupied by watchman Joseph C. Walker.

C 5. 507 Adams Street. Milton B. Holmes House. Ca. 1918.

Two-story frame house with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable-front roof. The one-story front porch has paneled square wood columns. Other features include a replacement cinder block foundation, an interior brick chimney, an entry with transom, and 6/1 windows. 507 Adams is similar in form to 505 and 509 Adams. Holmes, the occupant in 1918, was an electrician. For much of the 1920s and 1930s the house was occupied by Jesse H. Wyatt, a salesman with Thomas H. Briggs & Sons (see 505 Adams).

C 6. 509 Adams Street. John L. Gray House. Ca. 1918.

Two-story frame house with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a decorative front gable with a square louvered wood vent. the one-story front porch has classical wood columns. Other features include a replacement cinder block foundation, an interior side parged chimney, an entry with transom, and 6/1 windows. 509 Adams is similar in form to 505 and 507 Adams. Gray, the occupant in 1918, was a railroad flagman. For much of the 1920s and 1930s the house was occupied by policeman Luther C. Thompson.

C 7. 511 Adams Street. James White House. Ca. 1922.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and a wood-shingled hip roof. A gabled extension engages the front porch, which has tapered and paneled wood posts on brick pedestals and a peaked span. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney and interior flue, gable brackets, and 4/1 and 6/1 windows. White was a claims adjuster with Norfolk Southern Railroad.

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Description (continued)

C 7a. 511 Adams Street. Garage. Ca. 1922.

One-story frame with weatherboard siding on the walls and wood shingle siding in the gables, asphalt roofing, and one vehicle bay.

C 8. 601 Adams Street. Nichols-Copley House. Ca. 1918.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with shed dormers on the front and back, the front one with a small balcony. The engaged front porch has wood supports. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, diamond-shaped louvered gable vents, a small back vestibule and pantry extension, and 3/1 windows. Railroad flagman Ira S. Nichols and railroad yard conductor Atlas Copley were both listed as occupants of this house in 1918.

C 9. 603 Adams Street. William X. Coley House. Ca. 1922.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding on the first story, wood shingle siding on the upper story, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer. The engaged front porch has tapered wood posts. Other features include an exterior gable-end brick chimney with a battered stack, a side bay window, gable brackets, and 1/1 windows with decorative upper sash. Coley, a circulation manager with the News & Observer Publishing Co., was listed as the occupant of this house from 1923 through 1939.

C 9a. 603 Adams Street. Outbuilding. 1st half 20th c.

Story-and-a-half frame building (a dwelling originally?) with novelty weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof.

C 10. 604 Adams Street. Alice R. Allen House. Ca. 1947.

One-story frame house with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The modern front porch has square wood columns. Other features include a stepped back parapet wall of cinder block, an exterior side brick chimney, and modern 6/6 windows.

C 11. 605 Adams Street. Derril J. Forrest House. Ca. 1922.

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Description (continued)

Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The one-story front porch has wood posts and a modern balcony serving a modern second-story entry. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney and modern 1/1 windows. Forrest was a salesman. For much of the 1920s and 1930s the house was occupied by policeman Murphy H. Harris.

C 11a. 605 Adams Street. Shed. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with novelty weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof.

C 11b. 605 Adams Street. Garage. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with horizontal flush-board siding, a metal-sheathed gable roof, and one vehicle bay.

N 11c. 605 Adams Street. Barbecue (brick). 2nd half 20th c.

C 12. 607 Adams Street. Building. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame building with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. Other features include a gabled entry stoop on brackets, a foundation of brick piers with cinder block infill, a back deck, 6/1 windows, and a front picture window. City directories suggest this small building may have been built about 1924 as the Puryear Grocery & Transfer, C. C. Puryear proprietor. If so, it appears to have been remodeled as a dwelling in later years.

C 13. 702-04 N. Boylan Avenue. House. Ca. 1937.

One-story frame Craftsman duplex with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hip dormer. Other features include a front porch on wood posts, a brick foundation and interior flues, exposed rafter ends, double rear screened porches, and 6/1 windows. 706-08 N. Boylan, located next door, was originally similar to this house in form and detail.

C 14. 706-08 N. Boylan Avenue. House. Ca. 1937; ca. 1980.

One-story frame duplex with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof remodeled in the Colonial Revival style about 1980. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue,

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a stoop with Chinese Chippendale railing, wood-barred foundation vents, double rear screened porches, historic 6/1 windows, and modern 9/9 windows. The house was originally similar in form and detail to 702-04 N. Boylan, located next door.

C 15. 717 N. Boylan Avenue. Alexander D. Bradley House. Ca. 1924; ca. 1980.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow remodeled in the Colonial Revival style about 1980, with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with large front and rear shed dormers. The engaged front porch has stout wood posts and a Chinese Chippendale railing. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, wood-barred foundation vents, a gable-end bay window, and 6/1 windows. Bradley, listed as the occupant in 1924, was a sheet metal worker. Police detective Herbert L. Peebles occupied the house in the 1930s.

C 16. 719 N. Boylan Avenue. Jewell and Nellie Burch House. Ca. 1924 ; ca. 1980.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow remodeled in the Colonial Revival style about 1980, with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The engaged front porch has stout wood posts with sawn brackets and a Chinese Chippendale railing. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side and interior chimneys, wood-barred foundation vents, and 6/1 windows. Jewell R. Burch, a widow, and Miss Nellie E. Burch, a nurse, were listed as occupants in 1924.

C 17. 725 N. Boylan Avenue. Jenkins Memorial United Methodist Church. 1916; ca. 1950.

Brick church with Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival stylistic influence, corner entry towers, a nave form, and a brick-faced cinder block side addition of ca. 1950 for classrooms and offices. The exterior is distinguished by mostly round-arched stained-glass windows and louvered belfry openings with double, triple, and quadruple courses in the arches. Concrete is used for buttress weatherings, window sills, and copings. The taller north corner tower has a circular window and belfry. Other exterior features include a slate-shingled gable roof with parapet ends, corbeled cornices, a marble inscription plaque, and a side handicap ramp. The two front entries open into vestibules at the bases of the towers which are linked by a transverse passage with a wide opening into the sanctuary. The sanctuary has a stained beaded matchboard ceiling divided by beams, a gallery, segmental and basket-handle chancel arches, and an altar dais with a low ornamental railing. The north side windows depict the life of Christ; memorial windows in the transverse passage were donated by the boys and girls of the Methodist orphanage and by the

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Description (continued)

children of the Glenwood neighborhood.

The Brooklyn neighborhood Methodist congregation grew out of an 1875 prayer meeting held at the future site of the neighborhood. Land for the church and a school was given in 1876 and by 1881 a church building had been erected. The present building is named for a later pastor, the Rev. John Wesley Jenkins, who worked to establish the Methodist Orphanage north of the Brooklyn neighborhood. A frame church with Victorian ornament and corner towers was built in 1906-07 at the present site; it burned in 1914 and was replaced by the present brick building in 1916. The children and workers at the orphanage attended Jenkins Memorial, which now serves its original Methodist congregation and an Episcopalian congregation.

C 18. 800 N. Boylan Avenue. James A. Bridgers House. Ca. 1915.

One-story frame Queen Anne house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a gabled dormer featuring a Palladian window with turned pilasters and false keystone in the surround. The front porch has classical wood columns. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with cinder block infill, interior brick chimneys, a modern replacement metal roof ventilator closely modeled on the original, an entry with transom, and 1/1 windows. A modern bottle tree stands in the back yard. Bridgers was a plasterer. Norfolk Southern train dispatcher Asa H. Seawell occupied the house in the 1920s.

C 19. 802 N. Boylan Avenue. James A. Whitaker House. Ca. 1909.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled triple-A roof with a peaked louvered wood vent in the front gable. The front porch has colonnettes on brick pedestals and a sawn balustrade salvaged from another house. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with cinder block infill, cornice returns, and 1950s-type 2/2 windows. Whitaker was an "inspector". Henry Glenn occupied the house in the 1930s.

C 20. 804 N. Boylan Avenue. John T. Renn House. Ca. 1909.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled triple-A roof with a quatrefoil louvered wood vent in the front gable. The front porch has wood posts with sawn brackets. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flues, cornice returns, a rear addition, and 2/2 windows. Renn was a machinist.

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Description (continued)

C 21. 806 N. Boylan Avenue. Jefferson D. Wiggins House. Ca. 1911; ca. 1980.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front/side gable roof. The house was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style about 1980. A brick stoop with a Chinese Chippendale railing replaces the original front porch. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys, louvered wood foundation vents, decorative gabled vents, cornice returns, and modern 9/9 windows. Wiggins was a machinist.

C 22. 914 N. Boylan Avenue. Thaddeus H. Pleasants House. Ca. 1909.

One-story frame Victorian house with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled triple-A roof with a diamond-shaped louvered wood vent in the front gable. The porch has modern wood posts. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with brick infill, a rear brick flue, and 1/1 windows. Pleasants was a watchman. In the 1920s the house was occupied by Charles Maddox, Corresponding Secretary with the Baptist State Convention Board of Missions.

C 22a. 914 N. Boylan Avenue. Shed. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with metal siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof.

C 23. 918 N. Boylan Avenue. Angeline Williamson House. Ca. 1911.

Two-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled triple-A roof with a diamond-shaped louvered wood vents in the gables. The one-story front porch had temporary supports at the time of survey (the house was in the process of remodeling). Other features include a foundation of brick piers with cinder block infill, a one-story rear wing, an entry with transom, and 4/4 windows.

C 24. 922 N. Boylan Avenue. Robert A. Williams House. Ca. 1911.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front porch has modern classical wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation and 6/6 windows. Williams, a foreman, occupied the house through 1940.

N 24a. 922 N. Boylan Avenue. Shed. 2nd half 20th c.

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Description (continued)

One-story frame.

N 25. 924 N. Boylan Avenue. House. Ca. 1960.

One-story frame house with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Other features include a gabled stoop on wood posts, a rear cinder block flue, and a front picture window. The house may have served originally as a secondary dwelling associated with 926 N. Boylan, behind which it stands.

C 26. 926 N. Boylan Avenue. Alonzo C. Bashford House. Ca. 1909.

Two-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding on the first story, wood shingle siding on the second story, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The one-story front porch mixes old and modern turned posts and has a recently installed balustrade that incorporates an arched motif. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, a one-story rear wing, an entry with transom, a beautifully landscaped front garden, and 4/4 windows (the front ones with paneled shutters). Bashford was a carpenter with Bashford Plumbing & Heating.

N 26a. 926 N. Boylan Avenue. Wishing well. Ca. 1980.

One-story (small) with a wood-shingled pyramidal roof.

C 27. 930 N. Boylan Avenue. William J. Andrews House. Ca. 1909; ca. 1980.

Two-story frame Victorian house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with louvered diamond-shaped vents in the gables. The house was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style about 1980. A brick stoop with a round-arched opening and a Chinese Chippendale railing replaces the original front porch. Other features include a brick foundation with barred wooden vents, a one-story rear wing, a modillion-like cornice, and modern 9/9 windows. Andrews was a harness maker at the time he first appears as an occupant in 1911. In later years he was employed as a railroad engineer.

C 28. 932 N. Boylan Avenue. J. Cleveland Edwards House. Ca. 1917.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer. The engaged front porch has stout wood supports and a Chinese

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Chippendale railing. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys, diamond-shaped louvered wood vents and wood-shingle sheathing in the gables, and 9/9 windows. Edwards was a railroad conductor. Printer Charles C. Vestal was the occupant during the 1920s and 1930s.

N 28a. 932 N. Boylan Avenue. Shed. 2000.

One-story frame with gable roof.

C 29. 934 N. Boylan Avenue. Eupha O. Brogden House. Ca. 1924.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and a shingle-pattern pressed-metal front-gable roof. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flues, and 9/9 windows. Brogden was the manager of a car rental business termed the "Self-Drive-It System" in the 1924 city directory.

C 29a. 934 N. Boylan Avenue. Garage/workshop. Ca. 1924.

One-story frame with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed gable roof, and a single vehicle bay with vertical board doors.

N 30. 802 Brooklyn Street. House. 1994.

One-story frame Neo-Victorian house with weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof. The front porch has wood posts with Stick-style-like brackets and a diamond-shaped louvered vent in the gable. Other features include a brick-faced foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, a screened back porch, and 6/9 windows.

VL.

C 31. 806 Brooklyn Street. Thomas T. Bradshaw House. Ca. 1909.

One-story frame with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. Other features include a front porch on metal supports, a brick foundation and interior flue, a shed-roofed side wing, and 6/6 windows. Bradshaw, a carpenter, occupied the house through 1923. Painter Walter S. Coley was a later occupant.

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C 32. 808 Brooklyn Street. George H. Ruth House. Ca. 1909.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed triple-A gable roof. The front porch has historic turned posts with modern lower sections. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with cinder block infill, brick interior chimney and flue, decorative weatherboards in the front gable with fish-scale cut lower edges to simulate wood shingles, a diamond-shaped louvered vent in the front gable, triangular louvered vents in the side gables, a back deck, and modern 1/1 windows with panels under them. Ruth was a carpenter.

C 33. 810 Brooklyn Street. May McGee House. Ca. 1949.

One-story frame house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. Other features include a front porch on wood posts, a cinder block foundation, an interior brick flue, and 6/6 windows. Merchant Alexander Nordan built this house for his daughter, May McGee, in 1948 or 1949.

N 33a. 810 Brooklyn Street. Shed. Ca. 1990.

C 34. 812 Brooklyn Street. Kate Burton House. 1909.

One-story frame house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A front gable extends to engage a porch with stout wood posts and strut-like brackets. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with cinder block infill, exposed rafter ends, and 6/6 windows. Kate Burton was listed as an African American laundress and domestic servant in 1909.

N 34a. 812 Brooklyn Street. Shed. Ca. 1990.

C 35. 816 Brooklyn Street. Rufus Smith House. 1909.

One-story frame Victorian house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled triple-A gable roof. Other features include a front porch on wood posts, a parged foundation, modern octagonal louvered gable vents, and 6/6 windows with paneled shutters. Rufus Smith was listed as an African American laborer in 1909.

C 36. 817 Brooklyn Street. J. F. Petross House. Ca. 1925; ca. 1980.

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Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer on the front. The engaged front porch has tapered wood posts on wood pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue, a side bay window, a back porch, gable brackets, 2/1 and 2/2 windows, and a modern arched upper-story window facing St. Mary's Street. J. F. Petross, who operated the Glenwood Grocery at 719 Devereux Street, later sold both this house and his store to Alexander Nordan. Presently Shareef & Associates Dental Care Center.

C 37. 501 Cleveland Street. Charles H. Wiggins House. Ca. 1909.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a large gabled dormer with a recess containing three decorative casement windows. The engaged front porch has rectangular-section stuccoed pillars with an arched frieze. The unusual Craftsman windows have upper sash bordered with small square panes reminiscent of a popular Queen Anne arrangement. Other features include a screened back porch, a brick foundation and interior chimney, a weatherboard wainscot on the exterior, and an entry with sidelights. Wiggins was an agent for the Standard Oil Co. From 1930 to 1935 the house was occupied by the Rev. Frederick W. Keene, pastor at the Ironside Primitive Baptist Church. From 1935 to 1940 the occupant was Montague Holder, a salesman with the Holland Furnace Co.

C 38. 502 Cleveland Street. Joseph Dodds House. Ca. 1911.

Two-story frame Foursquare-form house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a gabled ventilation dormer. The one-story front porch has modern wood posts and a Chinese Chippendale railing. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a one-story rear wing, and 1/1 windows. Dodds was a musician.

C 39. 503 Cleveland Street. Seraphina M. Ray House. Ca. 1911.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a decorative front gable containing a covered diamond-shaped vent. The front porch has wood posts. Other features include a parged foundation and an interior brick chimney, a rear wing with a small deck, and 2/2 windows. Ray, a widow, was succeeded as occupant in the 1930s by Samuel J. Morris of the law firm Gatling, Morris & Parker.

C 40. 504 Cleveland Street. Duncan L. Johnson House. Ca. 1917.

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Description (continued)

Two-story Craftsman house with weatherboard siding on the first story, wood shingle siding on the second story, and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with exposed rafter ends and a diamond-shaped vent. The engaged one-story front porch has tapered brick pillars. Other features include a brick foundation, a one-story rear wing with deck, a transom over the entry, and 6/6 windows. Johnson was a railroad yard master. In the 1930s engineer Robert C. Davis occupied the house.

C 41. 505 Cleveland Street. J. Frank West House. Ca. 1917.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a gabled dormer. The wraparound porch has tapered brick pillars and decorative balusters. Other features include a parged foundation, interior and exterior brick chimneys, a glassed-in back porch, a cantilevered side-elevation bay window on brackets, segmental-arched basement windows, a four-light transom over the entry, and windows with unusual upper sash. West was a salesman.

C 42. 506 Cleveland Street. Edgar M. Weddle House. Ca. 1915.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front porch has ornate modern metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a transom over the entry, and 6/6 windows.

C 43. 507 Cleveland Street. C. Randolph Church House. Ca. 1917.

Two-story frame Craftsman Foursquare-form house with weatherboard siding on the first story, wood shingle siding on the second story, and a metal-shingle hip roof with a hipped ventilation dormer. The one-story front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, a one-story bay window under the porch, and 1/1 windows. Church was secretary of the Raleigh Grain & Milling Co.

C 44. 508 Cleveland Street. Yow-Corley House. Ca. 1918.

Two-story Craftsman house with novelty weatherboard siding on the first story, wood shingle siding on the second story, and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with a diamond-shaped vent. The engaged one-story front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick interior chimney and 6/6 windows. Occupants of the house in 1918 were Thomas

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S. Yow, a railroad conductor, and actor Clarence A. Corley.

C 45. 509 Cleveland Street. Arthur B. Morgan House. Ca. 1923.

Two-story frame Craftsman Foursquare-form house with weatherboard siding on the first story, wood shingle siding on the second story, and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with brackets. The one-story front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and wood shingles and brackets in its gable. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, an entry with Craftsman multi-pane sidelights and door, and 2/1 and 3/1 windows singly and grouped in twos and threes. Morgan, who occupied the house through 1940, was an agent with the Travelers Insurance Co.

N 45a. 509 Cleveland Street. Garage. Ca. 1990.

One-story frame with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 46. 510 Cleveland Street. Baker-Davenport House. Ca. 1917.

Two-story frame Craftsman house with weatherboard siding on the first story, wood shingle siding on the second story, and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with a quatrefoil (four-lobed) vent in the front gable. The one-story front porch has wood shingles in its gable and added tapered stone pillars. Other features include a brick foundation, a parged interior chimney, and 6/6 windows. Occupants of the house in 1917 were engineer Joseph H. Baker and railroad conductor Benjamin T. Davenport. Engineer A. Hunter Morgan occupied the house in the 1930s.

C 47. 511 Cleveland Street. Wade H. Mosby House. Ca. 1911.

Two-story frame Queen Anne house with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with gabled extensions with lunette windows in the gables. The one-story wraparound porch has classical wood columns and a decorative gable aligned with the entry. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a one-light transom over the entry and an elliptical window next to it, and 1/1 windows. Mosby was a traveling salesman.

C 48. 513 Cleveland Street. Alphonso E. Burden House. Ca. 1928.

Two-story frame Craftsman house with stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled hip

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roof with a gabled ventilation dormer. The one-story front porch has brick pillars. Other features include modern exterior wood and metal fire escape stairs, a modern two-tier back porch constructed of treated lumber, and 1/1 windows singly and in groups of two. The house has been made into four apartments. Burden, a railroad conductor, lived in the house through 1940. The house may have been built by the owners of 906 Glenwood, which adjoins this property.

C 49. 514 Cleveland Street. Clarence H. McDonald House. Ca. 1917.

Two-story frame Craftsman Foursquare-form house with weatherboard siding on the first story, wood shingle siding on the second story, and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a gabled dormer. The one-story front porch has tapered and paneled wood posts on brick pedestals, and wood shingles and brackets in the gable. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, 6/1 windows, and a triple front window. McDonald is listed in the city directories as a "superintendent". In the 1930s the house was occupied by John R. Montgomery, a serviceman with the Raleigh Tractor & Equipment Co.

C 50. 516 Cleveland Street. Joseph H. Baker House. Ca. 1918.

Two-story brick (stretcher bond) house with Colonial Revival affinities and an asphalt-shingled hip roof interrupted on the front by a small decorative gable with a circular window. The one-story front porch is supported on thick paneled square-section wood columns and has modillion-like frieze brackets. Other features include a one-story screened back porch, segmental-arched 6/6 windows, and an entry with multi-pane sidelights and transom. Baker was an engineer. During the 1930s the house was occupied by Thomas W. Adams, a linotype operator with Capital Printing Co.

C 51. 518 Cleveland Street. James F. Powell House. Ca. 1918.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The engaged front porch has tapered square-section wood-shingled supports that flare at their bases (the house siding also flares). Other features include a parged foundation, interior brick flues, brackets and a circular multi-pane window in the front gable, a multi-pane transom over the entry, and 1/1 windows. Powell, a railroad conductor, was the occupant in 1919. In the early 1930s insurance agent Walter N. Perry lived in the house.

C 52. 520 Cleveland Street. House. Ca. 1917.

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One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The engaged front porch has round wooden columns. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue, a gabled front wing, a one-light transom over the entry, and 12/1 windows in decorative groupings.

C 53. 522 Cleveland Street. Frank J. Thurston House. Ca. 1918.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with stuccoed exterior and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a gabled dormer with flared wood-shingle siding and a round-arched window. The engaged front porch has segmental-arched openings, extends beyond the house on the west end, and is partly screened. Other features include interior brick chimneys, an entry with multi-pane sidelights, a side bay window, and 1/1 windows. Thurston, a plasterer, lived in the house through 1935. According to former resident David Black, several window casings were marked "Thurston job" (by their manufacturer or retailer).

C 54. 402 Cole Street. Edgar Bazemore House. 1920s

One-story stretcher-bond brick Craftsman bungalow with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The porch has modern square-section wood pillars and a Chinese Chippendale railing. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, and 6/6 windows. Bazemore was a clerk with Carolina Power & Light.

C 55. 404-06 Cole Street. James M. Williams House. Ca. 1929.

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Craftsman duplex with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a gabled dormer. The dual one-story entry porches have square-section brick pillars and matchboard gable sheathing. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimneys, and modern 1/1 windows. Williams was an accountant with A. M. Pullen & Co.

N 56. 500 Cole Street. Walter F. Lewis House. Ca. 1926; ca. 1970.

Two-story frame house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, a one-story rear wing, and sliding aluminum windows. The modern siding and windows have so altered the appearance of the house to render it noncontributing. The house has been made into two apartments. Lewis was a salesman with the Lewis Sporting Goods Co.

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C 57. 501 Cole Street. Paul Hatley House. Ca. 1925.

One-story frame Craftsman house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The engaged front porch has metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, and double-hung windows with decorative upper sash. Hatley was a cashier with the firm of R. A. Hunter.

C 58. 502 Cole Street. Henry Mallory House. 1920s.

Two-story frame Craftsman Foursquare-form house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer. The one-story front porch has paneled wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation, an entry with decorative sidelights and transom, and double-hung windows with decorative upper sash. Mallory was a railroad brakeman.

C 59. 503 Cole Street. Joseph W. Mooneyham House. Ca. 1922.

One-story frame Craftsman house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The engaged porch has square-section brick pillars and an extension on metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a rear addition, two entries (one apparently later), and 6/1 windows. Mooneyham was an auto mechanic. From 1925 to 1927 the house was occupied by Katie Bryan, a clerk with the state Auto License Department.

C 60. 505 Cole Street. Richard E. Wysor House. Ca. 1922.

One-story frame Craftsman house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front porch is engaged under a gabled extension of the main roof and has metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation an interior flue, and 6/1 windows. Wysor was a captain in the U.S. Army.

C 61. 506 Cole Street. James E. Niven House. Ca. 1925.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped ventilation dormer. The engaged front porch has wood posts. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, a rear wing, and double-hung windows with decorative upper sash. Niven was a foreman.

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C 62. 507 Cole Street. Henry M. Goodwin House. Ca. 1922.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with a square vent in the gable. The engaged front porch has square-section brick pillars. Other features include a brick foundation and interior and exterior chimneys, a side porte cochere, gable brackets, and 1/1 windows. A stone retaining wall extends along the sidewalk. Goodwin was an engineer.

N 62a. 507 Cole Street. Shed. 2nd half 20th c.

One-story frame with T1-11 siding and a gambrel roof.

C 63. 508 Cole Street. Frederick H. McIntyre House. Ca. 1925.

One-story stretcher-bond brick Craftsman bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable-front roof. The front porch, with square-section brick pillars, extends to form a porte cochere. Other features include a brick exterior side chimney, and double-hung windows with decorative upper sash. McIntyre was a Norfolk Southern train dispatcher.

N 64. 509 Cole Street. Eugene W. Lloyd House. Ca. 1922; ca. 1990.

Two-story (originally story-and-a-half) frame Craftsman bungalow with wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a modern clerestory-like second level. The front entry porch has square-section brick pillars. Other features include a brick foundation and 1/1 windows. Lloyd was a building contractor. Later in the 1920s the occupant was Roscoe E. Harris, a bond broker.

C 65. 510 Cole Street. Alvis M. Thomas House. Ca. 1925.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a gabled dormer with wood-shingle siding. The engaged front porch has square-section brick pillars. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, gable brackets, a side bay window, and 4/1 windows. Thomas was an engineer.

C 66. 511 Cole Street. Frank T. Sumner House. Ca. 1925.

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One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The engaged front porch has stout tapered wood supports on brick pedestals and an extension on metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a side porte cochere on square-section brick pillars, and 3/1 windows. Sumner was a road foreman.

C 67. 512 Cole Street. J. Bruce Straughan House. Ca. 1923.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled clipped gable roof with modern hipped dormers. The front porch is engaged under a clipped gable extension of the house roof and has square-section brick pillars, modern lattice, and modern screening. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, gable brackets, and double-hung windows with decorative upper sash. Straughan was the proprietor of the Bland Hotel Barber Shop.

C 67a. 512 Cole Street. Garage. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with metal siding.

C 68. 513 Cole Street. J. Norman Harris House. 1920s.

One-story frame Victorian house with novelty vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with two secondary gables--one decorative, one over a front wing--with diamond-shaped louvered wood vents. The front porch has wood posts, sawn brackets, and turned balusters (all modern). Other features include a parged interior chimney, an entry with blocked transom, and modern 6/6 windows. Harris was a railroad car inspector.

VL.

C 69. 515 Cole Street. Oliver G. Sumner House. Ca. 1926.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a gabled dormer. The front porch has exposed rafters and modern wood posts. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, a rear deck and concrete patio, and 3/1 windows. Sumner was an engineer.

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N 70. 516 Cole Street. House. 1920s; 2000.

Two-story frame Neo-Craftsman house (under construction at the time of survey) with concrete/wood-fiber weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The house incorporates the one-story front part of a historic Craftsman bungalow as a front wing. This section has wood shingle siding, a porch with wood-shingled square-section pillars on concrete pedestals, a concrete foundation and front steps, and chamfered gable brackets. The modern section has a cinder block foundation, gable brackets, and 1/1 windows. David T. Moore, a traveling representative for the News & Observer newspaper, and Harry Mallory, a railroad brakeman, were occupants of the original section of this house in the 1920s.

C 71. 517 Cole Street. George W. Pike House. Ca. 1925.

Two-story frame Craftsman/Colonial Revival house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The one-story entry porch has wood classical columns. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, and 4/1 windows. Pike was parts manager for the Taylor Buick Co.

C 71a. 517 Cole Street. Garage. Ca. 1925.

One-story brick with asphalt-shingled gable roof; made into a workshop.

C 72. 1301 Dale Street. William H. Alford House. Ca. 1923.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer. The front porch has classical wood columns (modern?). Other features include a brick foundation, two gabled side wings (one with a cinder block foundation and asbestos-shingle siding), exposed rafter ends, and 12/1 windows. Alford was a salesman with J. M. Edwards & Co.

VL.

C 73. 1305 Dale Street. H. Lee Gupton House. Ca. 1937.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The porch has wood posts. Other features include a brick foundation and chimney,

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Description (continued)

exposed rafter ends, and 6/6 windows. Gupton was a salesman with the S. A. Braxton Music Co.

C 74. 1313 Dale Street. Henry A. Clemens House. Ca. 1923.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer. The front porch has wood posts. Other features include two interior brick flues, exposed rafter ends, and modern 2/2 windows. Clemens, a postal clerk, lived in the house through 1940.

C 75. 1315 Dale Street. James W. Moore House. Ca. 1923.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has tapered wood posts on parged pedestals with concrete caps. Other features include a parged foundation, an interior brick flue, wood shingle siding in the gables, exposed rafter ends, gable brackets, and 1/1 windows, some with decorative upper sash. Moore was a branch manager with the Acacia Mutual Life Association.

C 76. 1317 Dale Street. Milton D. Muse House. Ca. 1926.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has tapered paneled wood posts on brick pedestals with concrete caps. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue, exposed rafter ends, gable brackets, and 4/1 windows.

N 77. 1317-1/2 Dale Street. Apartments. Late 20th c.

Four-unit apartment building consisting of two two-story frame buildings linked by a common exterior stair. The buildings have weatherboard siding, front-gable roofs, cinder block foundations, and 6/6 windows.

C 78. 1321 Dale Street. Commie O. Ray House. Ca. 1945.

One-story frame house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front entry porch has slender classical wood columns. Other features include a parged foundation, an interior brick chimney, a modern back deck, and 1/1 windows. Ray was a mechanic with Thurston Motor Lines.

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Description (continued)

C 79. 500 Devereux Street. Emmett L. Gulley House. Ca. 1911.

One-story frame Victorian house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The front porch has paneled tapered square-section wood supports and a slatted balustrade. Other features include a brick foundation and a parged brick interior chimney, a gabled front wing, a side porch, a three-light transom over the entry, and 2/2 windows. Gulley was the Secretary of Davis O. Sunderland, a wholesale lumber dealer. From 1923 to 1940 the house was occupied by Frank R. Kuhn, a Norfolk Southern railroad engineer.

C 79a. 500 Devereux Street. Shed. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 80. 501 Devereux Street. John R. White House. Ca. 1911.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a gabled front dormer. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and extends as a porte cochere on the west end. Other features include a parged foundation and brick interior chimneys, a rear deck, a transom over the entry, and 2/2 windows. White was a boilermaker. From 1923 to 1935 the house was occupied by John R. Piker, a foreman with the Raleigh Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

C 81. 502 Devereux Street. John F. Davis House. Ca. 1911.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a remodeled gabled dormer. The front porch has turned posts with sawn brackets. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys, an entry flanked by windows and surmounted by a transom, a rear addition (under construction in August 2000), and 2/2 windows. Davis was a bookbinder.

N 81a. 502 Devereux Street. Shed. 2nd half 20th c.

One-story frame with shed roof.

C 82. 503 Devereux Street. Edward L. Fesperman House. Ca. 1911; 2000.

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Description (continued)

Story-and-a-half frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with modern gabled dormers. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys with rebuilt tops, an entry with transom, and 2/2 windows. Remodeling underway in August 2000 included the addition of a rear wing. Fesperman was a linotype operator.

C 82a. 503 Devereux Street. Shed. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 83. 504 Devereux Street. Russell P. Snell House. Ca. 1921.

One-story frame Craftsman house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer. The front porch has thick paired square-section wood supports on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, gable brackets and exposed rafter ends, a modern rear addition, and 6/1 windows. The house is very similar in form and detail to 506 Devereux. In 1922, the first year he appears as an occupant of this house, Snell was a bookkeeper with Darnell & Thomas Co., dealers in pianos, victrolas, and sheet music. In later years Snell worked as an insurance agent.

C 84. 505 Devereux Street. Ralph C. Hood House. Ca. 1921.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with gabled dormers on front and back. The engaged one-story front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flues, an engaged one-story back porch, gable brackets, and 1/1 windows. Hood was a carpenter. Carl Ashworth, a Norfolk Southern flagman, lived here in the 1930s.

C 85. 506 Devereux Street. Edward A. King House. Ca. 1921.

One-story frame Craftsman house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer. The front porch has thick paired square-section wood supports on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, brackets and wood shingle siding in the gables, exposed rafter ends, and 6/1 windows. The house is very similar in form and detail to 504 Devereux. King was a railroad freight agent.

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C 86. 507 Devereux Street. William A. Johnson House. Ca. 1911.

Two-story frame Victorian house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a decorative front gable. The one-story front porch has tapered wood posts. Other features include interior brick chimneys on the back wall of the house, a one-story hip-roofed ell with an exterior end brick chimney, an entry with Craftsman sidelights and transom, reworked peaked vents in the gables, and 2/2 windows. Johnson, a carpenter, lived here through 1940.

C 87. 510 Devereux Street. DeWitt L. De Lamater House. Ca. 1922.

Two-story frame Craftsman house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer. A two-tier porch with clustered wood posts is recessed into the front west corner. Other features include a brick foundation (mostly parged) and exterior side chimney, two-story side wings, and 6/1 windows, some in groups of two. De Lamater was a traveling salesman. In the 1930s the house was occupied by Robert L. Bridger.

N 88. 601 Devereux Street. Richard Lewis School. 1914; 1917; 1940; 1950s.

Two-story brick Classical Revival school with 1950s International Style addition to front (east) elevation. The original section features decorative brickwork in the cornice and forming panels on blank end walls, with engaged two-tier corner circulation porches, mid-20th-c. sash in historic window openings, a flat roof, and a basement level. The 1950s front addition has a stretcher-bond brick veneer, rows of aluminum-framed windows, concrete bands at the first- and second-story ceiling levels, and a one-story glass-ended hyphen that connects to the original building. On the rear (west) elevation of the original section is a utilitarian one-story brick auditorium added in 1940. A parking lot and playground extend behind the school to N. Boylan Ave. A library was created in the school in 1928.

C 89. 602 Devereux Street. Paul D. Allen House. Ca. 1909.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled triple-A roof with diamond-shaped louvered wood vents in the gables. The front porch has wood posts with molded caps. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys, cornice returns, and 2/2 windows. Allen, a machinist lived here through 1939.

N 89a. 602 Devereux Street. Shed. 2000.

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Description (continued)

One-story frame with large windows and a gable roof.

N 90. 610 Devereux Street. House. Ca. 1953.

One-story stretcher-bond brick-veneer Ranch house with an asphalt-shingled front/side gable roof with weatherboard siding in the gables. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue, a front patio under a pergola, and 6/6 and 8/8 windows.

C 91. 620 Devereux Street. Chester A. Sallinger House. Ca. 1915.

Two-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and a slate-shingled triple-A roof with kite-shaped louvered wood vents in the gables. The one-story front porch has turned posts and slate roofing. Other exterior features include a brick foundation and interior rear chimneys, cornice returns, a one-story ell with deck, and an entry with transom and door with glass panel. The center-passage-plan interior features Victorian, Classical Revival, and Craftsman mantels, a stair with a paneled closed stringer and square-section newels and balusters, and plain door and window surrounds with turned corner blocks. 620 Devereux is similar in form to 622 and 624 Devereux. Sallinger was a railroad conductor. Salesman Robert S. King occupied the house in the late 1930s.

C 92. 622 Devereux Street. James S. Fulghum House (first). Ca. 1915.

Two-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and a slate-shingled triple-A roof with kite-shaped louvered wood vents in the gables. The one-story front porch has turned posts, spindle brackets, and slate roofing. Other exterior features include a brick foundation (mostly parged), cornice returns, an entry with sidelights and transom, and modern 1/1 windows. 622 Devereux is similar in form to 620 and 624 Devereux. Fulghum was a bookkeeper with T. B. Crowder & Son, wholesale/retail grocers. He later lived at 615 Wills Forest. Emmett V. Hunnicutt, a roundhouse foreman with the Seaboard Air Line, occupied the house in the late 1930s.

C 93. 624 Devereux Street. Frank D. Castlebury House. Ca. 1911.

Two-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and a slate-shingled triple-A roof with diamond-shaped louvered wood vents in the gables. The one-story front porch has turned posts, sawn brackets, a Chinese Chippendale railing, and slate roofing. Other exterior features include

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a cornice returns, a one-story rear wing and ell, and an entry with a transom. 624 Devereux is similar in form to 620 and 622 Devereux. Castlebury was a dentist. An occupant of the house in the 1920s was Charles E. Meeler, a special agent with Norfolk Southern.

N 93a. 624 Devereux Street. Shed. 2000.

One-story frame shed with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 94. 700 Devereux Street. Charles F. Vaden House. Ca. 1909; ca. 1980.

Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer. A stair-hall side window with a stained-glass border suggests the house was originally Queen Anne in style, but most original stylistic features, including the front porch, were erased during a ca. 1980 Colonial Revival remodeling. Other features include a brick foundation (mostly parged) and exterior side flue, and an entry with a transom and blocked sidelights. A modern plank fence with Colonial Revival finials surrounds the yard. Vaden was an engineer. The occupant during the 1930s was Maggie Powell.

N 94a. 700 Devereux Street. Shed. Ca. 1980.

One-story frame storage building in the form of a traditional meathouse with weatherboard siding and a wood-shingled pyramidal roof with a wooden finial.

N 95. 708 Devereux Street. Walter N. Richards House. Ca. 1911.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding on the first story and wood shingle siding on the second story, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The engaged front porch has been enclosed with framing and aluminum siding for living space and an entry recess with arched span created. Other features include a brick exterior gable-end chimney and exterior side stairs. Richards, an engineer, occupied the house through 1926. James G. Upchurch, county Superintendent of Building and Grounds, lived there in the 1930s.

C 96. 709 Devereux Street. Leonard A. Aycock House. Ca. 1913

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled triple-A roof with diamond-shaped louvered wood vents in the gables. The front porch has modern turned

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posts. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with cinder block infill, cornice returns, and 4/4 windows. Aycock, the occupant through 1939, was a railroad inspector early in his residency. In later years he was employed as the night superintendent at the Odd Fellow Building.

N 96a. 709 Devereux Street. Shed. Ca. 1990.

One-story frame.

C 97. 710 Devereux Street. Richard F. Taylor House. Ca. 1911.

One-story frame Victorian house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled front/side gable roof with blocked diamond-shaped vents in the gables. The front porch has modern turned posts. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys (parged), cornice returns, and 4/4 windows. Taylor was the pastor of Jenkins Memorial United Methodist Church in 1911. John W. Potter succeeded Taylor as the home's occupant and as pastor. Presumably the house served the church as a parsonage.

C 97a. 710 Devereux Street. Garage. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with vinyl siding, a metal-sheathed gable roof, and one vehicle bay.

C 98. 713 Devereux Street. William Brunner House. Ca. 1911.

One-story frame Victorian house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled triple-A roof with diamond-shaped louvered wood vents in the gables. The front porch has metal supports and an aluminum awning. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with brick infill, a brick interior chimney, a long ell addition, and 2/2 windows. Brunner was a blacksmith. N. H. Hodges, a railroad car inspector, lived here in the 1920s and 1930s.

C 98a. 713 Devereux Street. Garage. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with board-and-batten siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and one vehicle bay with wood doors.

C 99. 715 Devereux Street. Walter D. Butts House. Ca. 1911.

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Description (continued)

One-story frame Victorian house with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled triple-A roof with diamond-shaped louvered wood vents in the gables. The front porch has turned posts with spindle brackets. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with brick infill, a parged interior flue, and 2/2 windows. Butts was an agent with Durham Life. He is listed as the occupant until 1932, after which his widow lived in the house.

C 99a. 715 Devereux Street. Garage. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and one vehicle bay.

C 100. 716 Devereux Street. Daniel S. Grady House. Ca. 1911.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer. The engaged front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue, asphalt-shingle sheathing in the gables, exposed rafter ends, and 4/4 windows. Grady was a carpenter. Policeman T. Gordon Taylor lived here in the 1930s. The Craftsman characteristics may indicate an early remodeling.

N 101. 719 Devereux Street. Glenwood Grocery. Ca. 1915; 2000.

Two-story frame store with concrete/wood-fiber weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. A cut-away corner entry was recreated in a 2000 rehabilitation. Other features include a cinder block foundation, modern gable brackets, and modern 4/4 windows with transoms over those on the first story. J. F. Peatross was the proprietor of the store in 1918. In the mid-20th century the store belonged to Alexander Nordan. According to his daughter, Linda Champion, Nordan used the front of the first floor as his store and the space above for storage. The back (south end) of the first and second floors were used as a dwelling. The store featured a meat section, well-stocked penny candy counter, and bicycle-riding delivery boys. The upper floor once contained the Glenwood Council Jr. OUAM.

N 101a. 719 Devereux Street. Outbuilding. 2000.

One-story cinder block outbuilding of modernist design with a metal-sheathed segmental roof and a sliding metal door.

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C 102. 1100 Filmore Street. Joel C. Thompson House. Ca. 1923.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has clustered wood posts on brick pedestals and is sheltered under a gable roof with gable brackets and a small rectangular louvered vent as in the main house roof. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, a gabled side bay with triple window, a rear addition, and mostly 8/1 windows. Thompson was a postal clerk.

N 102a. 1100 Filmore Street. Shed. Ca. 1975.

One-story metal-sided.

N 103. 1103-1113 Filmore Street. Apartments. Ca. 1970.

Two-story townhouses with L-shaped form, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and sliding aluminum windows. The front first stories, gable-end walls, and rear elevations have stretcher-bond brick veneers; the front second stories have plywood siding. One wing of townhouses face Washington Street.

C 104. 1104 Filmore Street. William J. Hudson House. Ca. 1923.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The partly engaged porch has short tapered and paneled wood posts on brick pedestals. The weatherboards have narrow reveals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, gable brackets, rectangular louvered vents in the house and porch gables, exposed rafter ends, a rear corner screened porch, small gabled wings and a shed addition to the rear, a concrete front walk, and 8/1 windows in groups of twos and threes. Hudson was a clerk.

C 105. 1106 Filmore Street. Gaither B. Garner House. Ca. 1922.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with multiple hipped dormers. The engaged front porch has short tapered and paneled wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and central interior chimney with a corbeled cap, exposed rafter ends, gabled bays on both sides, and 8/1 double-hung and 8-light hinged windows singly and in groups of twos and threes. Garner was an electrician with the Raleigh Electric Service Co.

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C 105a. 1106 Filmore Street. Garage/workshop. 1920s.

One-story frame with novelty weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a sliding garage door onto the alley, and woodshed and brick workshop additions.

C 106. 1112 Filmore Street. House. Ca. 1950.

Story-and-a-half frame Colonial Revival house with an apparently original stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a gabled dormer. The engaged front porch has metal supports and balustrade. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, front picture window, 1/1 windows (6/6 in the dormer), and a rear wing.

C 107. 1117 Filmore Street. Allen T. Fishel House. Ca. 1922.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, a side bay window, casement windows in the front gable, 6/1 windows, and a stone retaining wall along the sidewalk. Fishel was a salesman with the Jesse French Piano Co. In the late 1920s and early 1930s the house was occupied by Fannie Poole, a widow, and W. Loomis Poole, a draftsman with the state Highway Commission.

C 107a. 1117 Filmore Street. Outbuilding. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame garage converted into a guest house and/or studio, with board siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 108. 1120 Filmore Street. Louise E. Gerow House. Ca. 1922.

Two-story frame Craftsman duplex with weatherboard siding on the first story, wood-shingle sheathing on the second, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The one-story wraparound porch has clustered slender wood posts linked by tie members on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a secondary porch detailed like the other that shelters an entry at 515 Adams Street, and double-hung windows with Chinese-inspired decorative upper sash.

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C 109. 1201 Filmore Street. Julius H. Kenyon House. Ca. 1922.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman house with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with shed dormers on the sides of the story-and-a-half section. The engaged wraparound porch has brick pillars and a spindle frieze and is partially enclosed. Other features include a front entry with sidelights and transom, 6/1 windows, and a brick and cinder block retaining wall along the sidewalk. Kenyon, a contractor, lived here through 1935.

C 110. 1202 Filmore Street. Nichols-Vaughan House. Ca. 1924.

Story-and-a-half frame house with Craftsman and Dutch Colonial Revival attributes, weatherboard siding, and an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof with large shed dormers. The one-story front porch, which wraps partly around the Adams Street elevation, has brick pillars. Other features include wood-shingle sheathing and brackets in the gambrel ends, exposed rafter ends, an entry with sidelights, and 6/1 windows. Nichols was a railroad flagman in 1924. Vaughan was a grader.

C 111. 1203 Filmore Street. Ira S. Nichols House. Ca. 1917.

One-story frame Victorian house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The wraparound porch has turned posts and a dentil cornice. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys, cornice returns, diamond-shaped louvered vents in the gables, and 2/2 windows. Nichols was a barber in 1917. He later lived across the street at 1202 Filmore.

N 111a. 1203 Filmore Street. Shed. 2nd half 20th c.

One-story frame on concrete piers.

C 112. 1204 Filmore Street. Clarence V. Holland House. Ca. 1923.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with novelty vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front porch has tapered paneled wood posts on brick pedestals with rock-faced stone caps. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, a gable-end bay window, gable brackets, 9/1 windows, and a stone retaining wall along the sidewalk and driveway. Holland was a salesman at the Bragg Hardware Co. The occupant in the early 1930s was J. Ralph Knight, superintendent of the steel shop at William T. Harding Industries.

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C 112a. 1204 Filmore Street. Garage. 1920s.

One-story frame with novelty weatherboard siding, a gable roof, and a sliding garage door.

C 113. 1205 Filmore Street. Sedberry-Knight House. Ca. 1927.

Two-story frame Foursquare-form house made into five apartments, with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof. The one-story wraparound porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals with rock-faced stone caps. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney and rear flue, and modern 1/1 windows in pairs. Sedberry, who lived in the house through 1940, was a machinist. Knight, who later lived across the street at 1204 Filmore, was a foreman with the Raleigh Iron Works in 1927.

C 113a. 1205 Filmore Street. Garage. 1st half 20th c.

One-story gabled frame with corrugated metal siding and roofing.

C 114. 1206 Filmore Street. David G. Allen House. Ca. 1923.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has metal awnings and tapered wood posts on brick pedestals with rock-faced stone caps. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, louvered rectangular brackets in the gables of the house and porch, 4/1 windows, and a stone retaining wall along the sidewalk. Allen, a bricklayer, lived here through 1940.

C 114a. 1206 Filmore Street. Garage. 1920s.

One-story frame with corrugated metal siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a 12-light window, and a cross-braced garage door.

N 115. 1207 Filmore Street. Apartments. Ca. 1980.

Two-story frame Colonial Revival apartment house (four apartments) with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front first story has brick veneer; the rest has T1-11 siding. Other features include a jettied second-story and 6/6 windows.

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C 116. 1208 Filmore Street. Samuel Bell House. Ca. 1923.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, wood-shingle sheathing and brackets in the gables, exposed rafter ends, a four-light transom over the front entry, and 6/1 windows. Bell was a salesman with Armour & Co.

C 116a. 1208 Filmore Street. Apartment. Ca. 1940.

One-story frame dwelling with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, exposed rafter ends, an interior flue, brick and cinder block foundations, and 4/4 and (salvaged) 6/6 windows.

N 117. 1209 Filmore Street. Apartments. Ca. 1990.

Two-story frame apartment building with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, beaded composition siding on front and rear additions, and treated lumber decks and stairs.

C 118. 1210 Filmore Street. Julius H. Kenyon House. Ca. 1911.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and a peaked louvered vent in the gable. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, and 2/2 windows. Kenyon was a carpenter in 1911; he later lived at 1201 Filmore. Jewell R. Burch lived here in the late 1930s.

C 119. 1212 Filmore Street. John V. Dickens House. Ca. 1923.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a large gabled dormer. The front porch has brick pillars. Other features include an interior brick chimney, gable brackets, a triple dining room window, and 6/1 windows. Dickens, an engineer, lived here through 1940.

C 120. 1213 Filmore Street. Walter L. Horton House (third). Ca. 1937.

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Story-and-a-half frame Period Cottage with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a gabled front wing. The front porch has wood posts (some clustered) and arched spans. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, a rear wing with shed dormers and a screened porch, cornice returns and a round-arched window in the front gable, 6/6 windows, and stone and concrete-block retaining walls along the sidewalk and driveway. Horton was the director of the state Department of Revenue Addressograph Division in 1937. In the 1920s Horton lived at 501 Jefferson and 1408 Glenwood.

C 121. 1218 Filmore Street. Paul J. Taylor House. Ca. 1922.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer. The engaged front porch has brick pavers and tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, gable brackets, an entry with sidelights, and 2/2 windows. Taylor, a boilermaker, lived here through 1940.

C 122. 1220 Filmore Street. James T. Wiggins House. Ca. 1917.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer with wood-shingled walls. The engaged front porch has tapered paneled wood posts on stone pedestals. Other features include a stone foundation, an interior parged chimney, and decorative windows. Wiggins was a pipefitter. Edwin J. Kuettner, a machinist, lived here in the 1930s.

N 123. 1222 Filmore Street. House. Ca. 1960.

One-story frame house with stretcher-bond brick veneer, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, a screened front porch under a gable roof, a gabled stoop with metal supports, an interior brick chimney, and jalousie windows.

N 123a. 1222 Filmore Street. Pergola. Ca. 1990.

N 123b. 1222 Filmore Street. Pergola. Ca. 1990.

N 123c. 1222 Filmore Street. Gazebo. Ca. 1990.

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C 124. 1300 Filmore Street. W. Rufus Blackley House. Ca. 1922.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof with a shed dormer. The wraparound porch has turned posts. Other features include an interior brick chimney and 2/2 windows. Blackley, who was roundhouse foreman for the Seaboard Air Line, earlier lived at 1302 Filmore. Machinist Arno B. Goetze lived here in the 1930s.

C 124a. 1300 Filmore Street. Garage. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with a hip roof.

C 125. 1301 Filmore Street. L. Preston Brooks House. Ca. 1915.

One-story frame Victorian house with novelty weatherboard siding and a gable roof with modern metal roofing. The front porch has turned posts with sawn/spindle brackets. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with cinder block infill, an interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap, dual original gabled rear wings, cornice returns and diamond-shaped louvered vents in all gables, a rear deck, and 3/1 windows. Brooks, a carpenter, lived here through 1940.

C 126. 1302 Filmore Street. W. Rufus Blackley House. Ca. 1918.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The engaged front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, and 3/1 windows. Blackley was roundhouse foreman for the Seaboard Air Line. He later lived at 1300 Filmore.

C 127. 1303 Filmore Street. Lemuel P. Brooks House. Ca. 1918; 1990s.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has tapered wood posts. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue, a two-story rear addition made in the 1990s, gable brackets, and 3/1 windows. Brooks was a carpenter. The occupant in the late 1930s was Roy B. Smith, a store manager with the J. M. Darden Co.

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C 128. 1305 Filmore Street. Andrew J. Etheridge House. Ca. 1921.

One-story frame house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof with a hipped ventilation dormer, a front porch with wood posts, and a brick foundation. Etheridge worked in "car repair" (possibly railroad cars). In 1918 Etheridge lived next door at 1307 Filmore.

C 129. 1306 Filmore Street. Rodger H. Gupton House. Ca. 1922.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, wood shingle siding and brackets in the gables, a 6-light hinged sash window in the front gable, and 6/1 windows. Gupton, an engineer, lived here through 1940.

C 130. 1307 Filmore Street. Etheridge-Faucette House. Ca. 1918.

One-story frame house with novelty weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a front porch with wood posts, a brick foundation and interior flue, an exterior side brick chimney on a rear wing, a basement apartment, and 6/6 windows. Etheridge, a carpenter, lived here in 1918; by 1921 he had moved next door to 1305 Filmore. Another carpenter, Cornelius D. Faucette, lived here in the 1930s.

C 131. 1308 Filmore Street. Herbert D. Waldrup House. Ca. 1918.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled triple-A roof. The front porch has turned posts. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side flue on the ell, cornice returns and octagonal louvered vents in the gables, a modern side porch, and 2/2 windows. Waldrup was a clerk. In 1930 postal clerk Harvey D. Waldrup lived here.

C 132. 1310 Filmore Street. Joseph E. Hess House. Ca. 1928.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has classical wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, gable brackets, and 6/1 windows, some in pairs. Hess was Secretary-Treasurer of the Consolidated Plumbing & Heating Co. In the late 1930s the house was occupied

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by George B. Harper, a boilermaker with Norfolk Southern.

C 133. 1312 Filmore Street. Joseph M. Jenrette House. Ca. 1923.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, and 6/1 windows singly and in pairs. Jenrette was district manager for the Pacific Mutual Live Insurance Co.

N 134. 1315 Filmore Street. Hayes Barton Apartments. 1968.

Two-story brick veneer apartment building of approximately ten units with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a two-tier metal porch along the south elevation, paired 8/8 windows, and a parking area along the street. The siting of the building is sympathetic to the volumetric rhythm of the street and provides an attractive yard area for the renters.

C 135. 1328 Filmore Street. House. Ca. 1935.

One-story stretcher-bond brick Colonial Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof with eyebrow dormers. Other features include a front stoop with barrel-vaulted ceiling on brick pillars, an exterior gable-end brick chimney, and paired front windows.

C 136. 709 Gaston Street. William Fain House. Ca. 1909.

Story-and-a-half frame house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled clipped gable roof. The front porch has modern wood posts and Colonial Revival railing. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue and modern 6/9 windows. Fain, listed as an African American with the occupation of laborer, lived here through 1925. The house has characteristics of a house type known as the shotgun such as its linear form and one-room width.

C 137. 711 Gaston Street. John F. Swisher House. Ca. 1924.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue, gable brackets, and 4/1 windows. Swisher was a fireman. Later

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occupants included Adolphus H. Williams, proprietor of the Capital Shoe Store, and Edgar G. Upchurch, a meat cutter.

C 138. 713 Gaston Street. Nathan I. Perry House. Ca. 1926.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a gabled dormer. The engaged front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with cinder block infill, brick interior flues, gable brackets, and 1/1 windows. A rear addition was under construction at the time of survey. Perry was a mechanic with Staudt's Bakery. From 1935 to 1950 the house was occupied by mail carrier James D. Balance.

N 138a. 713 Gaston Street. Shed. 2nd half 20th c.

One-story frame with metal siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof.

C 139. 715 Gaston Street. Iredell M. Willetts House. Ca. 1923.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a gabled dormer. The engaged front porch has decorative wood posts linked by lattice panels on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, gable brackets, and double-hung windows with decorative upper sash. Willetts, a boilermaker and later a fireman, lived here through 1930, after which his widow occupied the house through 1940. From 1945 to 1950 the house was lived in by policeman Nathan E. Canady.

N 140. 717 Gaston Street. House. Ca. 1955.

One-story frame Minimal Traditional house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The porch has metal supports that may be original. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue, board-and-batten-pattern metal sheathing in the front gable, and 6/6 windows.

C 141. 719 Gaston Street. William S. Ford House. Ca. 1909.

One-story frame Victorian house with an asphalt-shingled triple-A roof with quatrefoil louvered wood vents in the gables. The front porch has Craftsman wood posts on brick pedestals. Other

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features include a foundation of brick piers with brick infill, cornice returns, an entry with a four-panel door and two-light transom, and 6/6 windows. Large willow oaks stand in front of the house. Ford was a carpenter. Later occupants included J. W. and John D. Collier, both city employees, and John D.'s widow Florrie.

C 141a. 719 Gaston Street. Shed. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with aluminum siding (?) and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 142. 720-22 Gaston Street. Building. Ca. 1936.

Two-story store of six-course American-bond brick construction on the first story and asbestos-sided frame construction on the second story. The flat roof is reached by a third-story bulkhead. Other features include a cut-away corner entry, large first-story display windows, and 6/6 second-story windows. The Byrd Roofing Co. occupied the building in 1942.

C 143. 721 Gaston Street. Beddingfield House. Ca. 1909.

One-story frame Victorian house with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer. The porch has tapered posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, a rear addition and deck, and 6/6 windows. Walter and William Beddingfield, both boilermakers, lived here through 1928. The occupant during the 1930s was carpenter S. Lester Atkinson.

C 144. 723 Gaston Street. William A. Straughan House. Ca. 1909.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and a slate-shingled hip-and-gable roof with metal crestings and a quatrefoil louvered wood vent in the front gable. The porch has turned posts and balusters and a paneled ceiling. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with brick infill, two interior brick chimneys with corbeled and hound's-tooth caps, an entry with transom, and 1/1 windows. Straughan, a candymaker, lived here through 1928, followed by boilermaker W. Alex Straughan in the 1930s.

N 144a. 723 Gaston Street. Shed. 2nd half 20th c.

One-story frame with vertical-board siding (?) and a metal gable roof.

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C 145. 724 Gaston Street. House.

One-story frame Victorian duplex with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with a diamond-shaped louvered wood vent in the front gable. The dual front porches have turned posts. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flues, 6/6 windows, and a stone wall along the street. The house may have been moved from a nearby lot on the 700 block of Devereux.

VL.

C 146. 726 Gaston Street. W. H. Renn House. Ca. 1913.

One-story frame Victorian house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with wood-shingle sheathing and a diamond-shaped louvered wood vent in the front gable. The front porch has turned posts with spindle brackets. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side flue, a parged interior chimney, and 2/2 windows. Renn was a machinist.

N 146a. 726 Gaston Street. Shed. 2nd half 20th c.

One-story frame with metal siding.

N 147. 727 Gaston Street. Apartments. Ca. 1980.

Two-story building of stretcher-bond brick veneer with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and treated lumber exterior stairs and decks.

C 148. 728 Gaston Street. William E. Johnson House. Ca. 1909.

One-story frame Victorian house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with two decorative front gables with diamond-shaped louvered wood vents. The front porch has turned posts and balusters (both modern?). Other features include a parged foundation, an interior brick chimney, a screened back porch, and modern 1/1 windows. According to city directories and research conducted by Andrea P. Kinney, a grocer named William E. Johnson was the first owner and occupant of this house. He first appears at the address in 1909. The house was used as a nondenominational Gospel Hall in the late 1920s. From 1943 until 1964 the house was owned by the Peele family.

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C 149. 730 Gaston Street. Cecil S. Massey House. Ca. 1913.

One-story frame Victorian house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled triple-A roof with a diamond-shaped louvered wood vent. The front porch has wood posts. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney and 4/4 windows. Massey is listed as a "helper" in the 1913 city directory. From 1915 through 1940 boilermaker James S. Williamson occupied the house.

VL

C 150. 700 Glenwood Avenue. Glenwood Pharmacy. Ca. 1913.

One-story brick store with a parapet shed roof, a signage panel in the parapet, and aluminum-framed display windows under an awning. There is purple cellar skylight-type glass block in the front pavement. Oral G. King, who lived next door at 702 Glenwood, was proprietor of the pharmacy in 1913. The building later contained Senter's Drug Store and Jordan's Drug Store. The building housed the Capital Paint & Wallpaper Co. in 1980. Presently used as an art gallery.

C 151. 702 Glenwood Avenue. Oral G. King House. Ca. 1913.

Two-story frame Queen Anne house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with a hipped side dormer. The one-story wraparound porch stands on Ionic wood columns and has a decorative gable aligned with the entry. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a two-story side bay window, and 1/1 windows, those on the second story with decorative upper sash. King, a city commissioner, operated the Glenwood Pharmacy from the building next door at 700 Glenwood. His widow lived here from about 1920 to 1930. Henry W. Jenkins was the occupant in the 1930s.

C 152. 704 Glenwood Avenue. Joseph T. Kirkpatrick House. Ca. 1911.

Two-story frame Victorian house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The one-story wraparound porch stands on classical wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, an entry with sidelights and transom, and 1/1 and 2/2 windows. Kirkpatrick was a railroad conductor.

C 153. 705-07 Glenwood Avenue. Hinsdale House. 1921.

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Two-story frame duplex with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a shed dormer. Other features include an engaged two-tier front corner porch with stout wood posts, a parged brick foundation, and 6/1 windows. The house was built in 1921 for John H. Sr. and Ellen D. Hinsdale and used as a rental property. Early occupants included traveling salesman Emmett P. Stone (in 705) and a bookbinder, a traveling salesman, and a ticket taker (in 707, formerly known as 705-1/2). Harry E. Jones, general manager of the Jones Bottling Co., lived in the house in 1923.

C 154. 706 Glenwood Avenue. Addison M. Thompson House. Ca. 1921.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a gabled dormer with decorative windows and weatherboard and wood-shingle sheathing. The engaged front porch has tapered and paneled wood posts on brick pedestals and has an enclosed end. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flues, brick lattice foundation vents, a diamond-shaped louvered wood vent and wood-shingle sheathing in the gables, an entry with two-light transom, and 12/1 windows. Thompson was a building contractor and the manager of Barbee & Co. His widow lived here from about 1925 through 1940.

C 155. 708 Glenwood Avenue. Alf Dorsett House. Ca. 1927.

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Foursquare-form house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped ventilation dormer. The one-story front porch has modern round columns on old brick pedestals and is partly enclosed as a sun room. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a one-story side porch, and 1/1 windows. Grocer Alf Dorsett lived here in 1930, at which time the house was classified as a duplex.

C 155a. 708 Glenwood Avenue. Garage. Ca. 1930.

One-story frame with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and one vehicle bay.

C 156. 710 Glenwood Avenue. Ellis D. King House. Ca. 1928.

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Craftsman house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The one-story front porch has classical wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, a one-story rear addition, and 6/1 windows. King, who occupied the house through 1940, was a lieutenant in the city fire department and later its chief.

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N 157. 712 Glenwood Avenue. Raymond D. Bynum House. Ca. 1923.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer. The front porch is enclosed; this with other alterations render the house noncontributing. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, and a modern gabled entry porch with wood posts. Bynum, the president of Bynum Printing Co., lived here through 1940.

C 157a. 712 Glenwood Avenue. Garage. 1920s.

One-story frame with novelty weatherboard siding and two vehicle bays with original doors with windows.

C 158. 714 Glenwood Avenue. Winfield H. Lyon House. Ca. 1909.

One-story frame Victorian house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The wraparound porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, an entry with sidelights and transom, a rear wing, and 1/1 windows. Lyon was dean of the Law School at Shaw University. From 1924 to 1940 James R. Bynum, Secretary-Treasurer of the Bynum Printing Co., was listed as the occupant.

C 158a. 714 Glenwood Avenue. Garage. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and one vehicle bay.

C 159. 800 Glenwood Avenue. John W. Keyes House. Ca. 1911.

Two-story frame Queen Anne house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with hipped dormers with decorative windows. A prominent feature is a corner turret with a slate-shingled pyramidal roof. The one-story wraparound porch has classical wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation an interior parged chimney, a two-story side bay window, a two-tier latticed and screened back porch, an entry with sidelights and transom, and 1/1 windows. Keyes, a railroad conductor, lived here through 1940.

C 160. 801 Glenwood Avenue. James B. Green House. Ca. 1913.

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Two-story frame Craftsman house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The one-story front corner porch has short clustered tapered wood posts on tall brick pedestals. The porch and the house have peaked frieze boards and wood-shingle sheathing in their gables. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney with a narrow arched niche set into its stack, a balcony on the south elevation, a one-story back porch, an entry with transom, and multi-pane casement windows with transoms. Green was a bookkeeper with the W. H. King Drug Co.

N 161. 802 Glenwood Avenue. House. 2000.

Two-story frame Neo-Victorian house with wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a pedimented front gable wing. The one-story front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick-veneered foundation, a balcony on the back roof, an entry with transom, and 6/1 and 9/1 windows.

N 161a. 802 Glenwood Avenue. Shed. 2000.

One-story frame with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 162. 803 Glenwood Avenue. P. Edgar Furr House. Ca. 1913.

One-story frame Queen Anne house with weatherboard siding (and aluminum?) and a slate-shingled hip roof with metal crestings. The wraparound porch has classical wood columns (old and modern) and a decorative gable aligned with the front entry. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, an entry with sidelights with decorative muntins and an arched transom, and 1/1 windows. Furr was a railroad conductor. During the 1930s the house was occupied by Archie H. Geiger, a foreman with Norfolk Southern.

N 163. 804 Glenwood Avenue. House. 2000.

Two-story frame Neo-Victorian house with concrete/wood-fiber weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with a gabled projection. The one-story front porch has Doric wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation, an entry with sidelights and transom, a one-story rear wing, a rear balcony on the roof, and 6/6 windows.

N 163a. 804 Glenwood Avenue. Shed. 2000.

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One-story frame with concrete/wood-fiber weatherboard siding, and asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a 6/6 window.

N 164. 805 Glenwood Avenue. First Church of the Assemblies of God (former). Ca. 1955.

One-story cinder block Modernist church with stretcher-bond brick veneer, a flat roof, tilework and a cross over the entry, large front windows, and an adjoining parking lot. Presently St. John's Metropolitan Community Church.

C 165. 807 Glenwood Avenue. Williams House. Ca. 1911.

Two-story frame Queen Anne house with novelty vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with pedimented gables with lunette windows. The one-story wraparound porch has classical wood columns and a decorative gable aligned with the entry. Other features include a parged brick foundation and interior brick chimney, an elliptical window next to the entry, which has a transom, and modern 1/1 windows. Mrs. A. P. Williams was listed as the occupant from 1915 to 1919. Watchmaker Edw. W. Bangert lived there in the 1930s.

C 166. 808 Glenwood Avenue. Zeno Payne Metcalf House. Ca. 1911.

Two-story frame Queen Anne house with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front/side gable roof with wood-shingle sheathing and a decorative window in the gable. The one-story front porch has wood posts with turned and octagonal sections, lancet-arched brackets, and a pedimented gable aligned with the entry. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys, cornice returns, a one-story rear wing, and a front picture window. Metcalf was a professor at the A&M College (NCSU). In 1935 the house was used for the Junior League Baby Clinic.

C 166a. 808 Glenwood Avenue. Shed. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with board-and-batten siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof.

C 167. 810 Glenwood Avenue. Roy T. Parker House. Ca. 1927.

Story-and-a-half stretcher-bond brick Colonial Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof with weatherboard-sided gabled dormers. Other features include a gabled entry stoop with

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square-section wood columns, a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, a north gable-end porch with wood posts, a latticed back porch, and 8/8 windows. Parker was a plumber.

C 167a. 810 Glenwood Avenue. Garage. Ca. 1927.

Large one-story stretcher-bond brick garage with wing. The building has a parapet shed roof with an asphalt-shingled gabled coping, a brick flue, and two vehicle bays with matchboard doors with windows. The wing may have been used for Roy Parker's plumbing business.

C 168. 811 Glenwood Avenue. J. P. Mulliken House. Ca. 1915.

Two-story frame Foursquare-form house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The one-story front porch has classical wood columns and a roof balustrade. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a one-story bay window on the south elevation, an entry with a single sidelight and a transom with decorative muntins, and 1/1 windows. Mulliken was an assistant cashier and notary with the Merchants National Bank.

C 168a. 811 Glenwood Avenue. Apartment. 1940s.

Two-story frame building with asbestos-shingle and vinyl siding, an exterior stair, an interior brick flue, and metal casement windows.

C 169. 900 Glenwood Avenue. J. Wilford Kellogg House. Ca. 1914; 1940s.

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Foursquare-form house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a gabled dormer with a Palladian window. The one-story front porch has square-section brick pillars and is partly enclosed. A second-story section of the porch has metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, a 1940s brick and glass-block entry vestibule, metal casement windows in the porch enclosure, and 1/1 windows elsewhere. Kellogg was a bacteriologist with the state Laboratory of Hygiene.

C 170. 901 Glenwood Avenue. John A. Park House. Ca. 1911.

Two-story frame Queen Anne house with weatherboard siding on the first story, flared wood shingle siding on the second story, an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with a pedimented gables containing a lunette window and round-arched louvered wood vent. The one-story

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wraparound porch has square-section wood columns and a decorative gable aligned with the entry. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys, a one-story back porch, an exterior back stair (reflecting a conversion into two apartments), and 6/6 windows. Park was President of The Times Publishing Co.

VL

C 171. 903 Glenwood Avenue. W. Frank Utley House. Ca. 1923.

Story-and-a-half stretcher-bond brick Craftsman bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer. The porch has square-section brick pillars and exposed rafter ends. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimneys, a rear wing, an entry with sidelights, and 6/6 windows.

C 172. 904 Glenwood Avenue. Claude E. Matthews House. Ca. 1913.

Two-story frame Victorian house with novelty vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. A complex front elevation with bay windows and projections and a seam in the brick foundation on the side elevation indicate alteration during the historic period. The one-story front porch has chamfered posts with molded caps. Other features include an exterior side brick chimney, a lunette window in the front gable, decorative second-story front windows, an entry with transom, and modern 1/1 windows. Matthews was a railroad conductor. From 1915 to 1926 the house was occupied by Perry D. Snipes, general manager with the J. M. Darden & Co.

C 172a. 904 Glenwood Avenue. Garage. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with metal siding and a gable roof.

C 173. 905 Glenwood Avenue. Straughan-Holloway House. Ca. 1938.

Story-and-a-half stretcher-bond brick Craftsman bungalow with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The engaged front porch has square-section brick pillars, arched spans, and a concavely curved roof. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney and 6/1 windows. The occupants of this house in 1938 were Bettie Straughan, an employee of the Taylor Furnishing Co., and Frank L. Holloway, an assistant highway engineer with the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads.

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Description (continued)

C 174. 906 Glenwood Avenue. Alan G. Rogers House. 1910.

Two-story frame Foursquare-form house of eclectic design with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with gabled dormers. The one-story wraparound Craftsman porch has clustered paneled wood posts on brick pedestals, a Colonial Revival railing, and a gable with false half-timbering in the pediment aligned with the entry. Other exterior features include brick foundation and exterior and interior side and back chimneys, a two-story bay window on the south elevation, a back deck, an entry with sidelights and transom, tall 1/1 windows (mostly in pairs), and projecting box-like second-story window surrounds and decorative upper sash in the second-story windows. The interior features a three-run stair with paneled square newels, a colonnade screen between the entry/stair hall and the front parlor, pocket doors between the front parlor and the dining room, and a Tudor-arched dining room mantel with carved shields and ribbons in the spandrels and a blue tile fireplace surround. Built by Naval officer Alan Gray Rogers in 1910, the house was later owned by the Roysters. The owners of the house in the 1920s had 513 Cleveland built behind it as a rental property.

C 175. 907 Glenwood Avenue. Dennis E. Myers House. Ca. 1919.

Two-story frame Queen Anne/Classical Revival house (built as a duplex?) with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. One-story front and side porches with square-section brick pillars. A two-story front bay window translates into an octagonal turret with rectangular louvered wood vents. Other features include front and side entries with decorative sidelights and transoms, modillion eaves, and 1/1 windows. Myers was district manager for Southern Bell. From 1930 to 1935 the house was occupied by Dr. Robert Herman Freeman.

C 176. 909 Glenwood Avenue. Alfred J. Fletcher House. Ca. 1925.

Two-story stretcher-brick Colonial Revival house with asphalt-shingled gable roof faces north across creek to Fletcher Park. The entry stoop has Doric wood columns and a dentil cornice. A one-story glassed-in gable-end porch facing Glenwood Avenue has a metal roof balustrade. Other features include a one-story rear wing, a Palladian window in the east gable, interior brick chimneys, louvered wood shutters with decorative piercings in upper panels, and 6/1 and 6/6 windows. Fletcher, an attorney with the firm of Ruark & Fletcher, lived here through 1940.

C 177. 1000 Glenwood Avenue. Askew-Daugherty House. Ca. 1917.

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Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with two gabled dormers on the front and one on the rear. The front porch has tapered square-section stone columns and vertical patterning in the front gable. Other features include a stone and concrete foundation, an interior stone chimney, an entry with decorative sidelights and transom and a louvered wood door, a back porch, exposed rafter ends, side bay windows, and 6/1 windows with unusual japoneseque surrounds. The occupants of the house in 1917 were painters John Askew and C. Thomas Daugherty. From 1926 to 1932 the house was occupied by Charles H. Rogers, a claim engineer with the state Highway Commission.

VL.

C 178. 1020 Glenwood Avenue. Pure Food Grocery. Ca. 1939; 1980s.

One-story stretcher-bond brick store of rectangular form with an angled corner entry, a gable roof added in the 1980s to replace (or cover) the original flat roof, large front display windows, and a two-story rear elevation with garage-type doors at basement level. The grocery was later known as Greene's Grocery; presently a beauty parlor.

C 179. 1102 Glenwood Avenue. Oscar L. Davis House. Ca. 1920.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has two-stage square-section wood supports with asbestos-shingled panels. Other features include a concrete foundation, a parged interior flue, false half-timbering in the front gable, gable brackets, rake boards with decorative ends, exposed rafter ends, and 1/1 and 4/1 windows. Davis was an engineer. From 1935 to 1940 the house was occupied by Leon E. Lewis, a machinist with Yates Auto Service.

C 180. 1104 Glenwood Avenue. J. LeRoy Allen House. Ca. 1921.

Two-story frame Colonial Revival Foursquare-form house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped ventilation dormer. The one-story front porch has classical wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, a one-story enclosed back porch, and 1/1 windows. A brick retaining wall extends along the sidewalk. Allen was the proprietor of Allen's Cut Rate Market and Allen's Economy Market. From 1930 to 1935 the house was occupied by Leon W. Newton, a salesman for the Fruit Shop.

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C 181. 1106 Glenwood Avenue. Preston B. Rodgers House. Ca. 1921.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and slate-shingled clipped gable roofs on the house and front porch. The porch has tapered square-section stone pillars and wood shingle siding in the gable. Other features include a brick foundation, an exterior gable-end stone chimney, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, and 9/1 windows. A stone retaining wall extends along the sidewalk. Rodgers, a postal money order cashier, lived here through 1940.

C 181a. 1106 Glenwood Avenue. Garage. 1920s.

One-story frame with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 182. 1108 Glenwood Avenue. John P. Swain House. Ca. 1923.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled clipped gable roof with a gabled dormer. The engaged front porch has square-section brick pillars on the ends, chamfered posts on brick pedestals in the middle, and an arched span. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney with paved shoulders, gable brackets, a back deck, and 8/1 windows. A stone retaining wall extends along the sidewalk. Swain was a salesman for the wholesale grocery firm George Marsh co., Inc.

C 182a. 1108 Glenwood Avenue. Garage. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with metal siding and metal-sheathed shed roof.

C 183. 1110 Glenwood Avenue. Wallin-Trull House. Ca. 1922.

Two-story frame Craftsman/Colonial Revival house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The one-story front porch has paired wood posts. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a one-story side porch, and 6/1 windows. The house has been made into four apartments. Charles A. Wallin and William R. Trull were partners in the plumbing firm of Wallin & Trull.

C 184. 1114 Glenwood Avenue. Ollie C. Blackwood House. Ca. 1922.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled gable

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roof with a shed dormer. The front porch has paired replacement wood posts on stone pedestals. Other features include a stone foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, an entry flanked by windows, and 6/1 windows. Blackwood, proprietor of the Keystone Tire Sales Co., lived here through 1935.

C 185. 1200 Glenwood Avenue. House. Ca. 1923.

Story-and-a-half brick Craftsman/Colonial Revival house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof with shed dormers on the front and back. The wraparound porch has square-section brick pillars with stone caps. Other features include wood shingle siding in the gables and dormers, decorative exposed rafter ends, gable brackets, two brick flues, a center entry with sidelights and transom, a one-story rear addition, and double-hung windows with decorative upper sash.

C 186. 1210 Glenwood Avenue. Allice R. Allen House. Ca. 1917.

Two-story frame house with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The one-story front porch has wood posts on brick pedestals with stone caps and is partly enclosed. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, an arched window over the center second-story windows, two rear additions, and 3/1 windows. Allen lived here through 1940.

C 187. 1212 Glenwood Avenue. Rufus E. Straughan House. Ca. 1928.

One-story stretcher-bond brick Craftsman bungalow with an asphalt-shingled clipped gable roof with a rear gabled dormer. The front entry porch has square-section brick pillars with stone caps. Other features include a brick gable-end chimney, vertical matchboard sheathing in the gables, and 3/1 windows. Straughan, a railroad conductor, lived here through 1940.

C 187a. 1212 Glenwood Avenue. Garage. Ca. 1930.

One-story frame with novelty weatherboard siding and a gable roof.

C 188. 1214 Glenwood Avenue. Harris A. Fetner House. Ca. 1915.

One-story frame Queen Anne house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with pedimented gables with lunette windows. The wraparound porch has classical

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wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, two back wings, an entry with sidelights and transom, and 1/1 windows. Fetner was an engineer. From 1935 to 1940 the house was occupied by Julian A. Stephenson, an agent with the Life & Casualty Insurance Co.

C 189. 1218 Glenwood Avenue. J. Martin Fleming House. Ca. 1915.

Two-story frame Queen Anne house with weatherboard siding and a sweeping slate-shingled front gable roof with a gabled side wing. The one-story wraparound porch has classical wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, two entries with transoms, narrow round-arched louvered wood vents in the gables, a second-story front bay window, and 1/1 windows. Fleming, a dentist, lived here through 1940.

C 190. 1220 Glenwood Avenue. Allen J. Barwick House. Ca. 1915.

Two-story frame Queen Anne house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with pedimented gable with lunette windows and a gabled dormer with decorative window. The one-story wraparound porch has classical wood columns and a decorative gable aligned with the front entry. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys with corbeled caps, an entry with transom, and 1/1 windows. Barwick was an attorney and notary with the firm Little & Barwick. During the 1930s the house was used as the residence of the Presiding Elder of the Raleigh District of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

N 190a. 1220 Glenwood Avenue. Carport. 2nd half 20th c.

C 191. 1300 Glenwood Avenue. Albert G. Spingler House. Ca. 1917.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer. The wraparound porch has tapered square-section brick pillars. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney and interior flue, exposed rafter ends, a basement level back porch, and 12/1 windows. Spingler, an optometrist, lived here through 1930.

C 191a. 1300 Glenwood Avenue. Garage. Ca. 1920.

One-story frame with weatherboard siding, a gable roof sheathed with asphalt sheeting, a single

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vehicle bay with corrugated metal doors, and 6/6 windows.

C 192. 1306 Glenwood Avenue. Benjamin J. Thigpen House. Ca. 1921.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The engaged front porch has square-section wood-shingled pillars on battered stuccoed pedestals. Other features include a stuccoed foundation, an interior chimney constructed of blond brick, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, a rear deck, and 12/1 windows. Thigpen was a farmer. From 1935 to 1940 the house was occupied by S. Robert Horton, a dentist.

C 193. 1308 Glenwood Avenue. Harry Tucker House. Ca. 1922.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with wood shingle siding on the first story, weatherboard siding on the upper story, and a slate-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer that appears to be glassed-in porch. The engaged front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, gable brackets, and 9/1 windows. Tucker was a teacher. Physician Dr. Claude O. Abernethy lived here in the 1930s.

C 194. 1310 Glenwood Avenue. John E. Schuyler House. Ca. 1917.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with aluminum siding and a slate-shingled hip roof with a shed dormer. The wraparound porch has square-section wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flues, an entry with sidelights, a glassed-in back porch, and 12/1 windows. Schuyler was a foreman.

C 195. 1312 Glenwood Avenue. James L. Woodward House. Ca. 1921.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The partly engaged front porch has brick and stucco pillars with an arched span. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a screened back porch, and 6/1 windows. Yard art includes a wishing well and frogs on a bench. Woodward, an employee of the Ideal Clothing Co., lived here through 1940.

N 195a. 1312 Glenwood Avenue. Garage. 2nd half 20th c.

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One-story frame with T1-11 siding and an asphalt-shingled shed roof.

C 196. 1314 Glenwood Avenue. David F. Fort Jr. House. Ca. 1921.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with stuccoed walls and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer. The engaged front porch has square-section brick pillars and canvas awnings. Other features include a brick interior chimney, a gabled side wing on brackets, and a back patio under an awning. Fort was a real estate agent. In 1924 he moved to 1412 Glenwood.

C 197. 1316 Glenwood Avenue. Ellis B. Waddell House. Ca. 1949.

One-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a hip wing with a basement garage, and a cinder block exterior chimney. The house now functions as a nursery, and it has a double curve brick retaining wall along the Glenwood sidewalk below a landscaped bank. Waddell was a railroad conductor with the Seaboard Air Line.

N 198. 1400 Glenwood Avenue. House. 1950s.

One-story frame Ranch house with stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front entry porch is glassed in. Other features include an exterior gable-end brick chimney with paved shoulders. A brick retaining wall extends along the sidewalk.

N 198a. 1400 Glenwood Avenue. Garage. 1950s.

One-story frame with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 199. 1408 Glenwood Avenue. Walter L. Horton House (second). Ca. 1925.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman/Colonial Revival house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer and a shed-roofed recess for a roof balcony. The front entry has a stoop with sine-curve roof. There is also a front sitting porch with tapered wood posts and canvas awnings. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior gable-end chimney, and 6/6 windows. In 1925 Horton was a clerk with the state Auto License Department. He lived at 501 Jefferson in 1922, and he later lived at 1213 Filmore.

C 199a. 1408 Glenwood Avenue. Garage. 2nd quarter 20th c.

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One-story frame with metal siding and a gable roof.

C 200. 1410 Glenwood Avenue. J. Carl McCarthy House. Ca. 1921.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch, despite being enclosed, shows evidence of square-section wood-shingle supports on stone pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation, an exterior stone side chimney, gabled side wings, gable brackets, and 1/1 and 6/6 windows. McCarthy was Secretary-Treasurer of the Farm Equipment Co. From 1930 to 1935 the house was occupied by J. LeRoy Wheatley, President of the Carolina Beauty Supply Co. and Wheatley & Reade Inc.

N 200a. 1410 Glenwood Avenue. Apartment. 2nd half 20th c.

Story-and-a-half frame secondary dwelling with concrete/wood-fiber weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer, and 6/6 windows.

C 201. 1412 Glenwood Avenue. David F. Fort Jr. House. Ca. 1924.

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Colonial Revival house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped ventilation dormer. The front entry porch has a sine-curve roof with a vaulted ceiling and wood posts with molded caps. Other features include an entry with a half-round fanlight, a stuccoed two-story rear addition, and 12/1 windows. The house has been made into four apartments. Fort was Vice-President of Allen Bros. Inc., a real estate, subdivision, and auction firm. Earlier in the 1920s he lived at 1314 Glenwood.

C 202. 1414 Glenwood Avenue. House. Ca. 1925.

Two-story stuccoed Arts and Crafts house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with a side shed dormer. The partly engaged one-story front corner porch has a semi-hemispherical cavity set into its front gable, and wood posts with molded caps. Other features include an exterior stuccoed side chimney, a gabled side wing with a round-arched window, a modern side trellis, and a one-story rear wing with a metal roof-top balcony railing. A stone retaining wall extends along the north side of the lot.

C 202a. 1414 Glenwood Avenue. Garage. 1920s.

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One-story frame with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and two vehicle bays.

C 203. 1416 Glenwood Avenue. Thomas E. Dowdy House. Ca. 1924.

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Craftsman/Colonial Revival house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The one-story front porch has classical wood columns. Other features include an exterior brick side chimney, a basketweave brick course at the first-story floor level, a back deck, and 4/1 windows. Dowdy, a traveling salesman, lived here through 1930. From 1935 to 1940 the house was occupied by Graham K. Hobbs, who was Commissioner of the state World War Veterans Loan Fund.

C 204. 1418 Glenwood Avenue. Ellis Waddell House. Ca. 1926.

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Colonial Revival house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The front entry porch has a gabled roof with a vaulted ceiling and classical wood columns. Other features include an exterior side brick chimney, an entry with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, a small screened one-story back porch, and 6/6 windows with paneled (vinyl?) shutters. Waddell, a railroad flagman, lived here through 1930. From 1935 to 1940 the house was occupied by Clyde Eby, President of Clyde Eby & Sons.

VL.

C 205. 601 Hinsdale Street. Hinsdale Apartments. 1936-37.

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Colonial Revival apartment house (four apartments) with a metal-sheathed hip roof. A small one-story brick entry porch on the Hinsdale elevation has a segmental-arched opening and a flight of steps with a modern Chinese Chippendale railing. Other features include engaged two-tier porches with wood posts on the east and west ends of the building, an interior brick flue, and 6/1 windows. Built for owner Elizabeth Hinsdale Winfree as the Hinsdale Apartments. Tenants in 1938 were Bruce Holloway, William I. Garris, Joseph G. Berwanger, and Samuel A. Griffin.

N 206. 609-11 Hinsdale Street. House. Ca. 1936; ca. 1980.

Two-story frame duplex remodeled in the Colonial Revival style about 1980, with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. Other features include a brick foundation with an arched

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opening on the front, double stoops with Chinese Chippendale railings, small four-light windows next to the two front entries, and modern 6/6 and 9/9 windows.

C 207. 613-15 Hinsdale Street. House. Ca. 1937; ca. 1980.

One-story frame duplex remodeled in the Colonial Revival style about 1980, with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue and 6/6 windows.

C 208. 617-19 Hinsdale Street. House. Ca. 1937; ca. 1980.

One-story frame duplex remodeled in the Colonial Revival style about 1980, with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled with a hip dormer. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flues and 6/6 windows.

C 209. 701 Hinsdale Street. Edward Gillis House. Ca. 1923.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys, a back porch, and 9/1 windows. Gillis was a machinist.

C 209a. 701 Hinsdale Street. Shed. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame.

N 210. 703 Hinsdale Street. Donald L. Roberts House. 1949; ca. 1970.

Two-story frame house of modernist character as the result of a thorough remodeling, with vinyl siding, asphalt-shingled shed roofs, and a one-story entry porch. Roberts was a student in 1949.

N 210a. 703 Hinsdale Street. Shed. Ca. 1960.

One-story frame with asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 211. 705 Hinsdale Street. Sion C. Rogers House. Ca. 1911.

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One-story frame house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has metal supports on brick pedestals. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with brick infill (all now parged), and 2/2 windows. Rogers was a clerk with the Southern Railway.

C 211a. 705 Hinsdale Street. Garage. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 212. 706 Hinsdale Street. Archie J. Wood House. Ca. 1911.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front/side gable roof with pedimented gables with decorative louvered wood vents. The porch has wood posts and a Chinese Chippendale railing. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with brick infill (all now parged), an interior brick chimney, an entry with transom, and 2/2 windows. Wood was Deputy Register of Deeds for Wake Co.

C 213. 707 Hinsdale Street. Edward J. Littleton House. Ca. 1911.

One-story frame Victorian house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled triple-A roof. The front porch has classical wood columns. Other features include a parged brick foundation, an interior brick chimney in the ell, and modern 6/6 windows. Littleton was a salesman with the Weathers Furniture Co.

C 214. 708 Hinsdale Street. Spencer W. Wheeler House. Ca. 1913.

One-story frame Victorian house with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled triple-A roof with diamond-shaped louvered wood vents in the gables. The front porch has metal supports and an aluminum awning but original turned post pilasters survive against the house wall. Other features include a brick foundation, an ell, and 4/4 windows. Wheeler was a railroad flagman.

N 214a. 708 Hinsdale Street. Shed. 2nd half 20th c.

One-story frame with metal siding.

C 215. 709 Hinsdale Street. Alex D. Bradley House. Ca. 1928.

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One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, a parged interior flue, and 3/1 windows. Bradley was a sheetmetal worker.

C 215a. 709 Hinsdale Street. Shed. 2nd quarter 20th c.

One-story frame with T1-11 siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 216. 710 Hinsdale Street. John W. Potter House. Ca. 1930.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled clipped gable roof. The porch has classical wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue and 1/1 windows. Potter, the pastor at Jenkins Memorial United Methodist Church, lived here through 1940. Earlier he lived at 710 Devereux.

N 216a. 710 Hinsdale Street. Shed. 2nd half 20th c.

One-story frame with T1-11 siding.

C 217. 711 Hinsdale Street. House. Ca. 1920.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled clipped gable roof with a blocked diamond-shaped vent in the front gable. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with brick infill, a parged interior chimney, a glassed-in back porch, and 4/4 windows.

C 217a. 711 Hinsdale Street. Shed. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame shed with board-and-batten siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 218. 712 Hinsdale Street. Charles T. Wester House. 1926.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled clipped gable roof with gable brackets. The porch has tapered paneled wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, 3/1 windows, a

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stone retaining wall along the street and a landscaped yard. Wester was the proprietor of Daily Lunch. From 1935 to 1940 the house was occupied by carpenter John C. Horton, and the Jones family is also associated with it.

C 219. 713 Hinsdale Street. Neal H. Johnson House. Ca. 1923.

One-story frame house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The porch has tapered wood posts. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with brick infill, an exterior rear brick flue, a rear wing, modern 1/1 windows. Johnson was a carpenter.

N 219a. 713 Hinsdale Street. Shed. 2nd half 20th c.

One-story frame with plywood siding.

C 220. 302 Jefferson Street. Pasteur Institute. Ca. 1917; ca. 1980.

One-story brick building built in several phases with a raised basement and asphalt-shingled hip and gable roofs. The south and middle sections are constructed in five-course American bond; the remodeled north section is six-course American bond. The south section has a modern shed-roofed monitor window, an entry porch on the south elevation with a multi-pane transom over a single door, an entry on the west end with a similar transom over a double door, 12/12 windows with segmental heads, and deep overhanging eaves on outriggers. The middle section has parapeted gables, 6/6 windows, and a corbeled belt course at the base of the windows. The north section has barred windows, an anodized aluminum sunroom-type entry on the north side, and a reworked stretcher-bond brick gable on the west end with a large circular vent. Built about 1917 as the state Laboratory of Hygiene, also known as the Pasteur Institute.

N 221. 501 Jefferson Street. Walter L. Horton House (first). Ca. 1922; 2000-01.

Two-story frame Craftsman house (the second story was under construction in late 2000 after survey) with wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The partly engaged wraparound porch has tapered and paneled wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney and interior flue, gabled side bay windows, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, and 8/1 windows. A stone retaining wall extends along Jefferson and Filmore streets and the front walk has cellar skylight-type purple glass block in its pavement. Horton, an auto inspector in 1922, later lived at 1408 Glenwood and 1213 Filmore. W. Earl

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Cooper of W. E. Cooper Furniture Co. lived here from 1935 to 1940.

C 222. 503 Jefferson Street. Chester D. Hill House. Ca. 1922.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer. The engaged front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, an entry with sidelights, and 8/1 windows. A stone retaining wall extends along the sidewalk. Hill, a railroad conductor, lived here through 1940.

C 223. 505 Jefferson Street. Fire Station No. 4. 1924.

One-story textured stretcher-bond brick fire house of domestic scale to harmonize in residential area. The asphalt-shingled hip roof has a gabled side wing and metal ventilators. The front entry porch has an old pendant light fixture and square brick pillars with decorative tops. The original bifold wood doors for the single truck bay have paneling and windows. Bollard-like cast-iron corner guards flank the doors. Other features include three exterior brick chimneys on the sides, 4/4 windows (those on the west elevation with louvered wood shutters), a round-arched opening in the west gable, and matchboard soffits in the eaves. Some accounts date the building to 1927.

N 223a. 505 Jefferson Street. Garage. Ca. 1995.

One-story frame with concrete/wood-fiber weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, and two vehicle bays.

C 224. 510 Jefferson Street. Percy D. McLean House. Ca. 1922.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The gabled front porch has wood posts on brick pedestals and exposed rafters. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, brackets in the main and porch gables, a glassed-in back porch (sleeping porch or sun room) that appears to be an early addition, a basement-level garage under the back porch (the house stands on a steeply sloping site), and 6/1 windows. McLean was a printer with The Raleigh Times and later a building contractor. During the 1930s the house was occupied by Olen J. Underwood, manager of the Sanitary Laundry Co.

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N 224a. 510 Jefferson Street. Garage/apartment. Ca. 1995.

Story-and-a-half frame with beaded concrete/wood-fiber weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed gable roof with shed dormers, a brick foundation, and 6/6 windows.

N 224b. 510 Jefferson Street. Shed. 2nd half 20th c.

One-story frame with latticed and screened sides and a shed roof.

C 225. 516 W. Peace Street. House. Ca. 1910.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with staggered plain wood shingles and a lozenge-shaped louvered wood vent in the front gable. The porch has turned posts with spindle brackets and a three-sided projection. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, 2/2 windows, and a stepped stone retaining wall along the sidewalk.

C 226. 614 W. Peace Street. House. Ca. 1920.

Two-story frame Foursquare-form house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer. The one-story wraparound porch stands on modern classical wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney, a one-story rear wing, a reworked front entry, 1/1 windows, and a rear parking lot.

C 227. 1207 Pierce Street. J. Scott Thompson House. Ca. 1924.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with modern gable and shed dormers. The front porch has square-section wood columns. Other features include a parged brick foundation, wood shingle siding in the gables, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, and 4/1 windows. Thompson lived here through 1940.

N 227a. 1207 Pierce Street. Shed. Ca. 1990.

C 228. 1213 Pierce Street. Samuel B. Miller House. Ca. 1922.

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Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a rear hipped dormer. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a rear interior flue, exposed rafter ends, and 8/1 windows. Miller, who lived here until 1937, was a railroad baggage master.

C 228a. 1213 Pierce Street. Garage. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with weatherboard siding and a gable roof.

C 229. 1215 Pierce Street. Joseph H. Baker House. Ca. 1921.

One-story frame house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front/side gable roof. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals with concrete caps. Other features include a parged brick foundation, a front gable window, and 1/1 windows. Baker was an engineer. From 1928 to or through 1940 the house was occupied by Bertha Allen and her son Mark C. Allen, a laboratory technician,

N 229a. 1215 Pierce Street. Shed. 2000.

C 230. 1217 Pierce Street. Thomas T. Peatross House. Ca. 1921.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front porch has square-section wood-shingled columns on brick pedestals with concrete caps. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a tripartite louvered wood vent in the porch gable, a shed-roofed side addition, a hip-roofed rear addition and/or enclosed porch, decorative exposed rafter ends, and 8/1 windows. Peatross was a clerk with the Seaboard Air Line.

N 230a. 1217 Pierce Street. Shed. 2nd half 20th c.

One-story frame with a gambrel roof.

C 231. 1221 Pierce Street. William H. Singleton House. Ca. 1921.

Story-and-a-half frame house with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a shed dormer added to the front. The front porch is mostly enclosed with large 4/1 windows

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(suggesting the enclosure pre-dates 1950 and may be original). Other features include a parged foundation and 1/1 windows. Singleton was a railroad yard master.

C 232. 1223 Pierce Street. Daniel M. Bacton House. Ca. 1924

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled clipped gable roof. The front entry porch has tapered paneled wood posts on tall brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue, a louvered wood gable vent, exposed rafter ends, 8/1 windows, and rear additions. Bacton was a foreman.

C 233. 1225 Pierce Street. Olivia Wilder House. Ca. 1925.

One-story frame house with an asphalt-shingled front gable roof. The original engaged front corner porch has been enclosed; the present front porch has metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flue, a side entry with small porch, a back deck, and 4/1 windows. Wilder was a clerk with the interior decorating firm Korner-Wilson Co.

C 234. 708 St. Mary's Street. House. Ca. 1925.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a gabled dormer on the front. The engaged front porch has a modern enclosure with beaded weatherboard siding. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior end chimney with paved shoulder, gable brackets, a modern front stoop with a Chinese Chippendale railing, original 6/1 windows and modern 1/1 windows.

C 235. 710 St. Mary's Street. House. Ca. 1925.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has replacement wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and interior flues, gable brackets, and 3/1 windows.

N 236. 714 St. Mary's Street. Building. Ca. 1960.

Two-story Modernist building with stretcher-bond brick veneer (probably over cinder block), a flat roof, a basement level, and ribbon windows above metal spandrel panels. Presently Wade Edwards Learning Lab.

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C 237. 716 St. Mary's Street. House. Ca. 1925.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has modern aluminum columns. Other features include a brick foundation and interior and exterior side chimneys, gable brackets, and 6/1 windows.

N 237a. 716 St. Mary's Street. Garage. Late 20th c.

One-story cinder block with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and three vehicle bays.

C 238. 718 St. Mary's Street. House. Ca. 1925.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a shed dormer on the front. The front porch has modern square-section wood pillars. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior end chimney and modern 6/6 windows.

C 239. 720 St. Mary's Street. House. Ca. 1925.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of sandstone construction or facing. The asphalt-shingled gable roof has a shed dormer on the front with weatherboard siding. Other features include a front porch with tapered wood posts on stone pedestals, an exterior end brick chimney, and 4/1 windows.

N 240. 722-724 St. Mary's Street. House. Ca. 1955.

One-story Ranch duplex of stretcher-bond brick veneer construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof, an interior brick flue, two engaged front corner porches with metal supports, and 6/6 and 8/8 windows. Presently Network Realty (722) and V. G. Murray & Company, Inc., realtors (724).

C 241. 501 Tilden Street. Harold C. Evans House. Ca. 1911.

One-story frame Victorian house with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with shed dormer. The front porch has replacement wood posts with decorative caps and modern turned balusters. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys, a blocked transom over the entry, and gabled side wings, one with a bay window. Evans was a clerk with

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the NC Homes Inc. Co.

C 242. 502 Tilden Street. William H. H. Jones House. Ca. 1913.

Two-story frame Foursquare-form house with Victorian and Colonial Revival attributes, vinyl siding, and a slate-shingled hip roof with a decorative hipped dormer. The one-story front porch has turned columns on brick pedestals and a metal balcony rail on the roof. Other features include an exterior side brick chimney, an entry with transom, two second-story doors that open onto the porch roof, 1/1 windows, and a modern one-story side wing with deck. Jones, a cotton seed buyer, lived here to or through 1940.

N 242a. 502 Tilden Street. Shed. Late 20th c.

One-story prefab metal.

C 243. 503 Tilden Street. Wiley B. Stevenson House. Ca. 1911.

One-story frame Victorian house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a decorative gable containing a window with diamond-shaped panes. The front porch has metal supports. Other features include a parged foundation and interior chimneys and 9/1 windows. Stevenson was an engineer. Oscar Barnes, a salesman with the Raleigh Furniture Co., lived here from 1930 to 1935.

C 244. 504 Tilden Street. Carroll N. Freeman House. Ca. 1915.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and a slate-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer. The engaged front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation, a screened back porch, exposed rafter ends, a four-light transom over the entry, and 4/1 windows. Freeman was a clerk. From 1935 to or through 1940 the house was occupied by J. Marion White, a salesman for White Dairy Products.

C 245. 505 Tilden Street. Mary C. Stephenson House. Ca. 1911.

Two-story frame Foursquare-form house with Victorian and Craftsman attributes, weatherboard and aluminum siding, and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with gabled extensions. The one-story wraparound porch has metal supports. Other features include a parged foundation and interior

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brick chimneys, a one-story rear wing, an entry with sidelights and transom, an elliptical stained-glass window on the west side (perhaps to light a stair landing on the inside), 1/1 windows, and decorative first-story front windows. Stephenson was succeeded her by saleswoman Lina P. Stephenson.

C 246. 506 Tilden Street. Lawrence P. Duncan House. Ca. 1915.

One-story frame Victorian house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped ventilation dormer. The front porch has metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys, an entry with sidelights and a transom with lead comes between panes, and 1/1 windows. Duncan was in the lumber business. Sadie D. Wharton lived here in the 1930s.

C 247. 507 Tilden Street. Euclid H. McWhorter House. Ca. 1938.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch is engaged under a gabled extension of the principal roof and has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimney with decoratively stepped shoulders, exposed rafter ends, and 6/6 windows. McWhorter was a minister.

N 247a. 507 Tilden Street. Shed. Late 20th c.

One-story frame with plywood siding.

C 248. 508 Tilden Street. George H. Turner House. Ca. 1915.

One-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped ventilation dormer. The front porch has turned posts with sawn brackets and a decorative balustrade handrail. Other features include a parged brick foundation and interior brick chimneys, a screened back porch, double entries, and 6/6 windows. Turner was a traveling salesman for the Wiggs Grocery Co. and Dunn Bros.

C 249. 510 Tilden Street. Turner-McIntyre House. Ca. 1925.

Two-story frame Victorian house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with gabled

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extensions containing half-round louvered vents. The one-story wraparound porch has metal supports and a decorative gable. Other features include a parged foundation, an interior brick chimney, three entries, a side bay window, one- and two-story rear wings, and 1/1 windows. Listed as occupants of this house in 1925 were Hubert G. Turner, a salesman with Dunn Bros., and R. E. McIntyre, agency manager for the Safe Cabinet Co. Salesman George H. Turner occupied the house in 1930.

C 250. 510-1/2 Tilden Street. House. 2nd quarter 20th c.

One-story frame house with matchboard and metal siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Other features include a concrete foundation, an aluminum awning over the entry, 6/6 windows, and an industrial-type metal casement picture window on the front. The house is said to originally have been a chicken house associated with 510 Tilden, which stands directly in front of it. Its detailing suggests it was converted into a dwelling in the 1940s, perhaps during World War II-era housing shortages.

C 251. 504 Washington Street. Bessie A. Singleton House. Ca. 1917.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with gable brackets. A gabled roof extension engages the glassed-in front porch with large square-section tapered wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation, an exterior side brick chimney, an interior parged chimney, 12/1 windows, and 9/1 windows in the gables. Singleton lived here in 1917 with three sons, all of whom were employed by the Seaboard Air Line.

N 251a. 504 Washington Street. Shed. 2nd half 20th c.

One-story frame with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

N 251b. 504 Washington Street. Shed. Second half 20th c.

One-story frame with metal siding and an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof.

C 252. 515 Washington Street. Walter W. Flowers House. Ca. 1918.

Story-and-a-half frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled

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gable roof with a wood-shingled gabled dormer. The engaged front porch has modern wood posts. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimneys, two entries (one with a one-light transom), gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, a side deck, and 12/1 windows. Flowers was a pressman for the Edwards & Broughton Printing Co. From 1922 to or through 1940 the occupant was entomologist Clement S. Brimley.

N 252a. 515 Washington Street. Shed. 2nd half 20th c.

One-story frame with T1-11 siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 253. 517 Washington Street. Thomas C. Jones House. Ca. 1918.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front porch is engaged under a gabled extension of the roof and has tapered and paneled wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side chimneys, a multi-pane transom over the entry, gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, bay windows on each side elevation, and windows with decorative upper sash. Jones was chief clerk of the Yarborough Hotel.

C 254. 519 Washington Street. M. Clifton Gill House. Ca. 1938.

One-story frame Period Cottage with stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The aluminum front porch is modern. A distinctive feature is a gabled front wing with an exterior brick chimney with flagstone weatherings and a shaft studded with stone accent blocks. Other features include a one-story back porch and 4/1 windows. Gill was an engineer.

C 255. 607 Washington Street. William B. Glenn House. Ca. 1925.

Story-and-a-half frame Dutch Colonial Revival house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof with a shed dormer. The one-story front porch has tapered wood posts. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior end chimney, a one-story side porch, and 1/1 windows. The house appears to have been divided into two apartments. Glenn was a railroad flagman.

C 256. 609 Washington Street. Benjamin R. Matthews House. Ca. 1927.

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One-story frame house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled clipped gable roof. The front stoop stands on wood posts. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney and flue, and 1/1 with modern paneled shutters. Matthews, a railroad flagman, lived here to or through 1940.

C 257. 611 Washington Street. T. Sidney Yow House. Ca. 1923.

Two-story frame Craftsman/Colonial Revival house with asbestos-shingle siding and a slate-shingled gable roof. The one-story wraparound porch, which is enclosed on the east side, stands on wood posts with Craftsman caps. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimneys, a one-story rear wing, double front entries with one-light transoms, and 1/1 windows. Yow, a railroad conductor, lived here to or through 1940.

C 258. 615 Washington Street. Benjamin F. McClamrock House. Ca. 1921.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a parged foundation and exterior brick chimney, an entry with sidelights and transom, and 1/1 windows. McClamrock was proprietor of B. F. McClamrock & Co., tile setters. In the 1930s the house was occupied by W. Bryant Clark, a meat manager for the A&P grocery chain.

N 259. 625 Washington Street. George's Mews Apartments. 1982.

Two-story frame apartment building on basement garage level with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and treated lumber stairs and porches at the ends. Adjoined by a second building of similar form and detailing.

N 259a. 625 Washington Street. George's Mews Apartments. 1982.

Three-story frame apartment building with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and treated lumber stairs and porches at the ends. Adjoined by a second building of similar form and detailing.

C 260. 611 Wills Forest Street. James R. Kee House. Ca. 1926.

Story-and-a-half frame Dutch Colonial Revival house with sandstone first story, asbestos-shingle

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second-story, and an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof with front and back shed dormers. A pent roof projects to form an entry stoop with metal supports. Other features include east and west end sun rooms with paneled walls, an exterior end chimney with rough parged surface, quarter-round attic windows, and 3/1 windows. The house has a landscaped yard, and a retaining wall along the Wills Forest and Glenwood sidewalks is constructed of the same stone as the house. Kee was the proprietor of the Shu-Fixery. In the late 1930s watchman James R. Fowler lived here.

C 260a. 611 Wills Forest Street. Garage/apartment. 2nd quarter 20th c.

One-story frame with asbestos-shingle siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and one vehicle bay with matchboard door.

C 261. 613 Wills Forest Street. S. Johnson Ferguson House. Ca. 1911.

One-story frame Queen Anne house with weatherboard siding and a slate-shingled hip-and-gable roof with a lunette window in the front gable. The porch has modern classical wood columns. Other exterior features include a foundation of brick piers with cinder block infill, an interior brick chimney, an enclosed back porch, a back deck, a decorative front window, and 2/2 windows. The interior plan is centered around the central chimney, with angled fireplaces serving four rooms. The mantels are elaborate and varied, with Classical Revival, Romanesque, and Art Nouveau influences and colorful tile fireplace surrounds. Ferguson was an engineer. From 1923 to 1939 the house was occupied by Alonzo H. Sorrell, a tinner and later a driver, and Miss Norma A. Sorrell, a saleswoman for Boylan-Pearce.

C 262. 614 Wills Forest Street. Britt-Bledsoe House. Ca. 1917; ca. 1980.

Two-story frame house with a ca. 1980 Colonial Revival remodeling, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The original porch was replaced with brick steps to the front entry. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney with corbeled cap, a peaked louvered wood vent in one gable, and 6/6 with paneled shutters. The occupants of this house in 1917 were Hunter P. Britt, a salesman with the C. R. Boone men's clothing store, and Miss A. W. Bledsoe, a teacher at Lewis School.

N 262a. 614 Wills Forest Street. Apartment. Ca. 1980.

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One-story frame with synthetic siding, asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick foundation, and 6/6 windows.

N 262b. 614 Wills Forest Street. Shed. Ca. 1980.

One-story frame in the form of a traditional meathouse with beaded weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof with wood finial, and a brick foundation with wood barred vent.

C 263. 615 Wills Forest Street. James S. Fulghum House (second). Ca. 1923.

Two-story stretcher-bond brick Tudor Revival house with a slate-shingled hip roof with a clipped front gable. The one-story wraparound porch has paired wood posts on a low brick wall (a Craftsman feature) and have arched details between the tops of the posts. Part of the porch is enclosed with weatherboarded framing, and part is screened. Other features include false half-timbering and a casement window in the front gable, a two-tier back porch (the first tier enclosed, the second tier a sleeping porch), an interior brick chimney, an entry with sidelights, and 6/1 and 9/1 windows. The 1923 city directory lists Fulghum as a lawyer, insurance notary, and public administrator. He lived here to or through 1939. Earlier he lived at 622 Devereux.

C 264. 616 Wills Forest Street. Hunter P. Britt House. Ca. 1915.

Two-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front/side gable roof. The one-story wraparound Craftsman porch has tapered posts and a decorative gable aligned with the entry. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a cinder block foundation under the porch, chevron-pattern beaded matchboard sheathing and a peaked and pierced vent in the front gable, cornice returns, an entry with sidelights, and 12/1 windows. Britt, a salesman, lived here briefly before moving next door to 614 Wills Forest. Machinist William S. Yates lived here from 1917 to 1928.

C 265. 617 Wills Forest Street. Cora Coley House. Ca. 1913.

One-story frame Victorian house with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The front porch has chamfered posts with simple brackets. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with brick infill, a brick interior chimney, a back porch, and 4/1 windows. Coley was a widow. In the 1930s fireman Joseph H. Allen lived here.

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C 265a. 617 Wills Forest Street. Garage/workshop. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with weatherboard siding (or aluminum?), an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and two vehicle bays.

C 266. 618 Wills Forest Street. George M. Jones House. Ca. 1909.

Two-story frame Victorian house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a gabled ventilation dormer. The two-tier front porch has modern wood posts on the first tier and an enclosed second tier with a pedimented gable. Other features include a foundation of brick piers with cinder block infill, a cutaway southeast corner with decorative brackets supporting the roof overhang, a pedimented gable end with a lunette window, an entry with sidelights and transom, and 2/2 windows. Jones was an engineer. From 1920 to or through 1939 the house was occupied by William S. Lloyd, a railroad car repairer with the Seaboard Air Line.

C 267. 619 Wills Forest Street. Faucette-Jennette House. Ca. 1913.

One-story frame Victorian house with asbestos-shingle siding and a slate-shingled hip roof with a hipped ventilation dormer. The front porch has chamfered posts with sawn brackets and vasiform balusters, the latter salvaged from a Victorian house located near the Capitol that was demolished in the 1960s. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a decorative front window, and 6/6 windows. 619 Wills Forest was originally virtually identical in form and detail to 621 and 623 Wills Forest. Faucette was a carpenter. The Jennette family lived here from 1928 into the 1990s. Hubert B. Jennette was a clerk with the Seaboard Air Line.

C 268. 620 Wills Forest Street. Jones-Andrews House. Ca. 1923.

Two-story frame Foursquare-form house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer. The one-story front porch has tapered wood posts and extends to form a porte cochere. Other features include a brick foundation and exterior side flue, an interior parged chimney, and 8/1 windows. Pharmacist Otis V. Jones and carpenter Albert G. Andrews lived here in 1924. Iona B. Andrews, a clerk with Western Union Telegraph Co., also lived in the house in 1924. From World War II to the 1980s the house was occupied by the Woodell family.

C 269. 621 Wills Forest Street. Laster-Upchurch House. Ca. 1913.

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One-story frame Victorian house with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped ventilation dormer. The front porch has metal supports. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, a decorative front window, and 6/6 windows. 621 Wills Forest was originally virtually identical in form and detail to 619 and 623 Wills Forest. Malcolm M. Laster was a bookkeeper with the Ferrall Co. dry goods store. From 1926 until the 1990s this was the home of printer and collector Herman E. Upchurch.

C 270. 622 Wills Forest Street. Balus J. Holleman House. Ca. 1924.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The engaged front porch, which is screened and has a paneled frieze, has been altered one or more times in the past decades. Other features include a cinder block foundation, an interior brick chimney, brackets and wood shingle siding in the gables, a window in the porch gable, rectangular louvered wood vents in the house gables, and 6/6 windows. Holleman was a shop foreman with the Rawl Motor Co.

C 271. 623 Wills Forest Street. Walter T. Ford House. Ca. 1913; ca. 1980.

One-story frame Victorian house with novelty weatherboard siding and a slate-shingled hip roof with a hipped ventilation dormer. The house underwent a Colonial Revival remodeling about 1980 and lost its front porch. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, an entry with a Chinese Chippendale step railing, barred wood foundation vents, a small four-pane front window, and 6/6 windows. 623 Wills Forest was originally virtually identical in form and detail to 619 and 621 Wills Forest. Ford, a telegraph operator, lived here in the 1930s.

C 272. 630 Wills Forest Street. Lyndon-Crabtree House. Ca. 1909.

One-story frame Victorian house with asbestos-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled triple-A roof with diamond-shaped louvered wood vents. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation (parged) and 4/4 windows. Lyndon was a carpenter. William P. Jones, a car inspector with the Seaboard Air Line, lived here during the 1920s and 1930s. From 1939 to the 1990s this was the home of John H. Crabtree.

C 272a. 630 Wills Forest Street. Garage. 1st half 20th c.

One-story frame with metal siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Glenwood-Brooklyn Historic District expands the boundaries of the Glenwood Historic District (listed in the National Register in 1985) to include most of the adjoining Brooklyn neighborhood in Raleigh, North Carolina. The areas were developed conjointly by the Glenwood Land Company in the early twentieth century as street car suburbs of Raleigh. The new district is therefore the product of a boundary increase of the original district, as well as a small boundary decrease (described in the section 7 summary and supported in the section 10 boundary justification statement), and the new district name reflects the inclusion of both areas. This nomination documents the added area and provides additional documentation for resources within the original area. According to the City of Raleigh, the sponsor of the original and present nominations, at the time the original nomination was in preparation the Brooklyn area was not included because it was felt that house remodelings then in progress would ultimately compromise the area's integrity. As this nomination documents, the historic resources of the Brooklyn area have retained sufficient integrity for National Register designation.¹

The Glenwood-Brooklyn Historic District meets Criteria A and C in the areas of community planning and development and architecture. In the words of the original nomination, the "Glenwood suburb represents the first major documented attempt by the city's controlling interests to accommodate the rapidly growing white middle class of early 20th century Raleigh." The same statement applies to the Brooklyn neighborhood, which was integral with the Glenwood development. The district is architecturally significant for the range of early-twentieth-century house types, methods of construction, and styles represented in both the original district and the addition. The architectural development of the two areas is so similar as to necessitate joint description in the text. Although the Glenwood-Brooklyn neighborhood in its present form was conceived in 1905-07, no resources are known to survive from before 1907. On the basis of architectural significance the period of significance for the original district (1907-1937) has been extended to 1951, the approximate division point between the primarily historicist styles that characterized development during the first half of the twentieth century (described in the architectural context) and the Modernist and Ranch styles that followed. Although the district experienced some construction after 1951, these resources are not exceptionally significant.²

¹ Dan Becker personal communication.

² Brown, "Glenwood," section 8 cover page. A number of individuals and organizations assisted in the preparation of this report. Foremost among these was the Raleigh Historic District

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Statement of Significance (continued)

Community Planning and Development Context

The incorporation of the Glenwood Land Company in May 1905 marks the beginning of the Glenwood and Brooklyn neighborhoods. Limited residential development had occurred in the area for many years previous, however, as documented by architectural historian and former neighborhood resident David Black. According to tradition, the Brooklyn area was originally known as Will's Forest, which is said to have taken its name from a free black named Will who lived there in the late 1700s. In the mid-nineteenth century, John Devereux Jr. (1820-93), whose wife Margaret Lane Mordecai Devereux (1824-1910) inherited land contained in the historic district, built a house in the vicinity of the south end of the Glenwood neighborhood which he named Will's Forest. After the Civil War the Mordecai-Devereux lands were subdivided into several farms. One was owned by Devereux's daughter Ellen, who with husband John Hinsdale built a house known as Glenwood on the northwest corner of the present Glenwood Avenue and West Peace Street. Another daughter and her husband, Mary and Arthur Winslow, acquired the eastern portion of the present Brooklyn neighborhood. An 1876 deed referred to the general area as the "Wills Hill settlement," and there is other evidence of limited residential development in the district and vicinity during the late nineteenth century, including a subdivision of the Winslow property in 1887.³

In May 1905 James H. Pou, Albert Murray and William J. Andrews incorporated the Glenwood Land Company for the purpose of developing the Glenwood-Brooklyn area into residential neighborhoods. Pou, according to architectural historian Charlotte V. Brown, author of the original Glenwood nomination, "was fitted to play a substantial role in the urbanization of

Commission, the nomination's sponsor, represented by Executive Director Dan Becker, and the Historic Glenwood Residents' Association, Inc., represented by President Phil Poe. Members of the Residents' Association gathered historical data from city directories for inclusion in the inventory entries. David and Allison Black, architectural historians and former district residents, also provided considerable assistance.

³ Black, "Short History of Brooklyn and Glenwood"; David Black personal communication; Waugh, *North Carolina's Capital*, 67; and Wake County Deed Book 46, p. 437, and 158, p. 281. The names Wills Forest, Devereux, Hinsdale, Glenwood and Brooklyn are perpetuated in the names of streets in the historic district. The houses described in this paragraph no longer stand.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

Raleigh." An accomplished trial lawyer, Pou was also involved with the Raleigh Electric Company and the Carolina Power & Light Company. Pou and the others' Glenwood Land Company focused first on subdividing (or re-subdividing) land in the Brooklyn neighborhood and offering lots for sale in 1905. In June 1906 the company registered a plat of the present Glenwood neighborhood, extending from West Peace Street to Wade Avenue. About the same time a street car line was extended down Glenwood Avenue, which became the development's grand concourse. New streets were laid out and given the names of United States presidents (including one contender, the 1876 popular vote winner Samuel J. Tilden).⁴

Charlotte V. Brown writes: "Glenwood was the product of the growing town [of Raleigh], its diversifying economy, the rise of the middle class, rural in-migration, urban out-migration and changing patterns of landholding and tenancy. Glenwood [was] also the product of the energy and ideals of men whose importance, prestige, power and wealth (or access to wealth) affected the urbanization of the city and the south." James Pou and his associates appear to have marketed their development to a specific sector of the population. Blacks were excluded by deed covenants, and poor whites were effectively excluded by the costs of purchasing a lot and building a residence (the latter could cost no less than \$1,500, it was reported at the time). According to Brown, the resulting population of the Glenwood neighborhood was "blue collar and lower middle class with a smattering of the professionals from the middle and upper middle classes." City directories describe a similar population mix in the Brooklyn area, and the architecture of both areas reflects this diversity, as discussed below.⁵

The Glenwood-Brooklyn area was the first of several suburban developments that launched Raleigh's western and northern expansion during the early twentieth century. Its development came at a time when Raleigh's city limits were enlarged--the first expansion in a half century--and the city's population increased by about forty percent during the first decade of the century. The Glenwood-Brooklyn area was shortly followed by the Cameron Park and Boylan Heights suburbs (also listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985) and by a subsequent James Pou development named Bloomsbury, begun in 1911 and accompanied by an amusement park of the same name. Charlotte V. Brown, in her article "Three Raleigh Suburbs: Glenwood,

⁴ Black, "Short History of Brooklyn and Glenwood;" Brown, "Glenwood," 8.1-8.3; Smith, "American Idyll," 25.

⁵ Ibid.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

Boylan Heights, Cameron Park" (1985) cited three reasons for the development of her three topic neighborhoods. The first was a need for housing in the growing city, and, secondly, housing specifically for workers in expanding areas of government, education, and the service sector of the economy. The third factor had to do with what Brown referred to as "a heightened sense of class based on the new social and economic institutions which had begun in the years after Reconstruction." Brown pointed out that the city's population "was becoming more segregated not only along racial lines, but also along class lines." Glenwood and its sister developments met these new needs.⁶

The enthusiasm generated by the Glenwood-Brooklyn development was expressed by Raleigh businessman Fred Olds, writing in the 1907 annual report of the Chamber of Commerce: "The northern suburb, Glenwood, has been developed remarkably. During the year 100 lots have been sold out of a total of 500, of which less than half so far have been put on the market. Contracts have been made for 26 residences . . . and these are built or underway." In June 1908 the Glenwood Land Company attempted to close out its development by holding a lot auction. According to the local press the auction met with considerable success; over a hundred lots priced between \$175 and \$600 were sold.⁷

The Methodist church played an important part in the life of the district. In 1876 John Devereux gave land for a church and schoolhouse in the Brooklyn vicinity, and by 1881 Brooklyn Church had been constructed. The church was instrumental in the location of the Methodist Orphanage on a fifty-acre parcel adjoining the district, which was purchased in 1908 from the Glenwood Land Company. The orphans attended church and patronized stores in the Brooklyn neighborhood, and they donated memorial stained-glass windows to Jenkins Memorial United Methodist Church, the successor to Brooklyn Church. Another important institution in the Brooklyn area was the Richard H. Lewis School. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the Brooklyn School, as it was then known, moved from West Peace Street to North Boylan Avenue and ultimately to its present location at 601 Devereux Street where it took the name of school board member Dr. Richard H. Lewis. In the 1926-27 school year 730 students were enrolled,

⁶ Ibid., 8.2; Brown, "Three Raleigh Suburbs," 33, 35.

⁷ , 8-1; Black, "Short History of Brooklyn and Glenwood." Raleigh city directories list neighborhood addresses beginning in the year 1909, but some of these houses (dated "ca. 1909" in the inventory) were likely built in 1907 and 1908.

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instructed by twenty teachers.⁸

Raleigh city directories provide information on the demographics of the district during its early decades. As Charlotte Brown observed in the original nomination, residents were drawn primarily from the middle class. Government employees, small business owners, and salesmen and saleswomen were common occupations. At least forty-eight houses were occupied by railroad employees at some point during the period 1909 to 1940. Norfolk Southern and the Seaboard Air Line were the principal railroad employers. Representative railroad occupations included conductor, car inspector, flagman, yard master, engineer, brakeman, claim adjustor, dispatcher, freight agent, car repairman, boilermaker, clerk, telegraph operator, and roundhouse foreman. A number of engineers, machinists, and boilermakers who were not listed as railroad employees may in fact have also worked for the railroads. Mixed in with their middle- and working-class neighbors were a few individuals whose occupations--and houses--suggest higher income. Two of the largest and most sophisticated early houses in the district, 1218 and 1220 Glenwood Avenue, were occupied (respectively) by a dentist and an attorney in 1915.⁹

In line with national trends, home construction in the district subsided during the materials shortages of the World War I period but rebounded with the economic boom of the early to mid-1920s. A slackening of demand that preceded the stock market crash of 1929 and the severe depression that followed curtailed construction, although limited home building recommenced during the somewhat improved economic picture of the late 1930s. World War II brought another hiatus but also an increase in demand. The effects of 1940s housing shortages is illustrated by the little dwelling at 510-1/2 Tilden Street--a converted chicken house. Home construction in the district was limited by at least two factors after World War II. Most lots had been developed, precluding later development except as infill. Also, population growth shifted to newer suburbs located on the urban periphery.¹⁰

⁸ David Black personal communication; Wake County Deed Book 46, p. 437; Grill, *Early Methodist Meeting Houses in Wake County*, 127; Hicks, "Lewis School 1941-42."

⁹ Brown, "Glenwood," 8.3. Occupancy data from city directories for the period 1909 to 1940 was gathered by neighborhood residents under the supervision of the Historic Glenwood Residents' Association, Inc. in 2000.

¹⁰ Burner, *Herbert Hoover*, 249.

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Charlotte Brown reports that the Glenwood neighborhood was considered to have remained "fairly stable until about 1950," followed by a gradual decline. Brown cites increased automobile traffic along the arterial routes that border the district, increased rental use of dwellings and absentee landlordism, and the death of original inhabitants as negative factors affecting the neighborhood, and a similar decline occurred in the Brooklyn area. Raleigh Historic Properties Commission member Linda Harris Edmisten described the challenges and opportunities experienced by the neighborhood in her essay "Planning and Conservation in Raleigh's Glenwood Neighborhood" (1985). Edmisten credited city planning director A. C. Hall Jr. for his efforts to preserve the neighborhood's residential character in the face of commercial development pressure, and she identified a potential unintended negative consequence of the neighborhood's listing in the National Register of Historic Places, which at the time made tax credits available only for the rehabilitation of income-producing properties and which, Edmisten feared, might have encouraged the conversion of dwellings into offices or other non-residential uses.¹¹

Glenwood-Brooklyn's downward slide reversed during the last quarter of the twentieth century. Edmisten noted a contributing factor; in the early 1980s a portion of the Methodist Home property located across Glenwood Avenue from the original district was developed as the Bishop's Park condominium complex, demonstrating that the area could be successfully marketed to Raleigh's burgeoning class of young urban professionals. The growth of the preservation ethos during the same period and renewed interest in the architectural styles of the early twentieth century fostered appreciation for the neighborhood, and the area's proximity to the downtown also contributed to its rebirth. Today the health of the Glenwood-Brooklyn area is demonstrated by its robust community life, high property values, and busy remodeling and rehabilitation activity.¹²

¹¹ Brown, "Glenwood," 8.4; Edmisten, "Planning and Conservation in Raleigh's Glenwood Neighborhood," 87-88. Fortunately the change-over from residential to other uses feared by Edmisten did not occur.

¹² Edmisten, "Planning and Conservation in Raleigh's Glenwood Neighborhood," 87-88.

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Architectural Analysis

The Glenwood-Brooklyn Historic District includes a broad range of house types and styles from the first half of the twentieth century. The district's architectural character reflects a variety of factors, among them stylistic and cultural influences, economic trends, and the income level of residents. When development commenced in 1907, vernacular and Victorian influences were still strong in the region's domestic architecture. The district's earliest houses, those built from 1907 to the mid-1910s, usually have simple symmetrical massing with rear kitchen and dining room ells, and one-room-deep center-passage and two-room plans appear to predominate. One- and two-story versions of these houses are found; examples include the one-story William S. Ford House at 719 Gaston Street and the group of matching two-story houses on the 600 block of Devereux Street (620, 622 and 624). These house forms represent the continuation of nineteenth-century regional vernacular tradition. Similar houses were built in rural areas and small towns throughout North Carolina and adjoining states. And, as was typical for middle-class dwellings of the type, weatherboarded frame construction was typical.

The houses noted above also illustrate the persistence of Victorian stylistic influence. In the district this influence is typically expressed by the presence of features such as decorative (non-functional) gables, turned and sawn millwork ornament in porches and gables, and (less frequently) decorative sheathings such as novelty or German siding and shaped wood shingles. Represented in the district is a roof type known to students of North Carolina architecture as the triple-A roof, which features a decorative gable on the center of the forward-facing slope of the main gable roof (making three gables, hence triple "A"). The roof type is ultimately derived from mid-nineteenth-century Gothic Revival domestic architecture, and it appears in the aforementioned houses on the 600 block of Devereux Street. Common milled ornament in the district includes turned porch posts, sawn and spindlework porch post brackets, and louvered gable vents, the latter typically diamond-shaped in form but occasionally also quatrefoil (four-lobed) and triangular. Mass-produced milled ornament became readily available in the late nineteenth century with the establishment of mechanized sash and blind factories.¹³

Relatively speaking, most of the district's Victorian houses are fairly reserved in character. Elaborately ornamented houses such as appear in Raleigh's Oakwood neighborhood are not found

¹³ Architectural historians Virginia and Lee McAlester use the term Folk Victorian to describe similar houses in their *Field Guide to American Houses* (pp. 308-317).

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in the Glenwood-Brooklyn Historic District. This architectural reserve probably reflects the middle-class means of the typical neighborhood resident. There are exceptions, however. Several lot owners, especially on Glenwood Avenue, built fairly substantial houses in a Victorian genre known as the Queen Anne style. Primary elements of the style found in the district include irregular massing and roof lines, turrets, and wraparound verandas. Secondary details include decorative window sash and classical allusions. Examples of Queen Anne houses include the John W. Keyes House at 800 Glenwood Avenue, which features an octagonal corner tower with a pyramidal roof; the J. Martin Fleming House at 1218 Glenwood Avenue, with its spreading gable roof, elliptical and bay windows, and a wraparound veranda supported by classical columns; and the ca. 1915 James A. Bridgers House at 800 North Boylan Avenue, which has a prominent gabled dormer with a Palladian window, a false keystone, and turned pilasters. Architectural historian and former neighborhood resident David Black notes that the district's Queen Anne houses typically exhibit Colonial Revival influence. At the other end of the Victorian-vernacular spectrum was a working-class house type known as the shotgun, characterized by its narrow linear form, front-gable orientation, and typically one-story height. A dwelling with shotgun characteristics is the story-and-a-half William Fain House at 709 Gaston Street, built about 1909 and occupied at the time by one of the district's few African Americans.¹⁴

Victorian influence appears in a few houses built as late as the early 1920s (the ca. 1922 W. Rufus Blackley House at 1300 Filmore Street is an example), but generally speaking the style was eclipsed by the Craftsman style beginning in the mid-1910s. The characteristic Craftsman house type, nationwide as well as in the district, was the bungalow, a snugly proportioned house of one or one and a half stories. Almost all Craftsman bungalows have front porches, and most of these are engaged (incorporated) under the house roof. Other common Craftsman bungalow features include large dormers that expanded upstairs living space, porch supports with wood posts (usually tapered and sometimes clustered) on brick pedestals, wood-shingle sheathing in gables and on dormers, gable brackets (usually triangular in form, sometimes appearing like purlin ends), and double-hung windows with upper sash composed of three or more vertical panes. Unlike the vernacular Victorian houses that preceded them, the district's Craftsman

¹⁴ David Black personal communication. According to James Thomas Irving (b. ca. 1896), Raleigh's first African American mail carrier, Brooklyn Street formerly had numerous shotgun houses, although this is hard to reconcile with the 1914 Sanborn map for the area, which shows few if any shotgun houses (interview in Kinney, "728 Gaston Street").

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Statement of Significance (continued)

bungalows were not strongly influenced by regional architectural traditions. Because the type was disseminated nationwide through plan books, magazine articles, and even as kits distributed by Sears Roebuck, Alladin Homes and other mail-order firms, the same bungalow could appear anywhere. Also unlike earlier houses in the district, Craftsman bungalows usually dispensed with rear wings by incorporating the kitchen and dining room into the house envelope. Most of the district's Craftsman bungalows were built during the late 1910s and early to mid-1920s, although some were built during the late 1930s after the worst effects of the Depression subsided.

Slightly over eighty Craftsman bungalows stand in the district, most clustered along the back streets of the Glenwood area. Two basic gable roof forms are represented: side-gable and front-gable. Side-gable roofs are typical of the earlier and more finely appointed bungalows whereas front-gable roofs appear on later and more modest examples. Although they were relatively modest in scale and proportion, several bungalows exhibit a high level of quality in their construction. One is the ca. 1917 Askew-Daugherty House at 1000 Glenwood Avenue, which is distinguished by wood-shingle siding, stone porch pillars, and window surrounds that show the influence of Japanese design. Representative of the more modest later bungalows is the ca. 1938 Euclid H. McWhorter House at 507 Tilden Street, a front-gabled one-story dwelling similar in form and scale to the shotgun houses of earlier decades.

Not all Craftsman houses were bungalows; a few two-story Craftsman houses such as the ca. 1923 Arthur B. Morgan House at 509 Cleveland Street and the ca. 1922 Louise E. Gerow House at 1120 Filmore Street were constructed. Nor were all Craftsman houses purely Craftsman in style--some were blended with another popular style of the period, the Colonial Revival. Most of the district's hybrid Craftsman/Colonial Revival houses stand on prestigious lots along Glenwood Avenue. The ca. 1923 house at 1200 Glenwood Avenue, which has a colonial brick first story capped by a shed-dormered Craftsman second story, and the conservatively detailed two-story brick Thomas E. Dowdy House at 1416 Glenwood Avenue (ca. 1924) are examples.

Next to the Craftsman style the Colonial Revival was the most popular idiom during the period between the world wars. Approximately twenty houses and one apartment house, most dating to the 1920s, show the predominant influence of the style, which is usually expressed by brick construction with contrasting white trim, symmetrical compositions, and classically-derived detail. Two particularly well-developed examples stand on Glenwood Avenue. The story-and-a-half Roy T. Parker House, built about 1927 at 810 Glenwood Avenue, has a symmetrical three-bay facade with a gabled entry stoop echoed by gabled dormers on the roof. Somewhat more grandiose is the ca. 1925 house of lawyer Alfred J. Fletcher at 909 Glenwood Avenue, which

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features a Doric entry porch overlooking Fletcher Park, a Palladian gable window, and louvered wood shutters with decorative piercings in upper panels. The district's Colonial Revival houses often have Craftsman interior features such as Craftsman mantels. A sub-set of Colonial Revival houses have gambrel roofs which evoke, directly or indirectly, the Dutch architecture of the Mid-Atlantic region. The ca. 1926 James R. Kee House at 611 Wills Forest Street is a handsome gambreled Colonial Revival residence with a first-story facing of richly colored sandstone and flanking sunrooms with paneled walls. The Colonial Revival style was resurrected in the 1970s and 1980s by developer Seth Gaskill, who employed it in the remodeling of eight Victorian and Craftsman houses in the Brooklyn neighborhood.¹⁵

Other period styles make cameo appearances in the district. The ca. 1923 home of lawyer James S. Fulghum at 615 Wills Forest Street represents the Tudor Revival style. Its defining features include false half-timbering in the clipped gable of a front wing, and pairs of plain wood porch posts yoked together at their tops by small arches. Simplified Tudor influence reemerged in the late 1930s with the construction of small picturesque houses known to students of North Carolina architecture as Period Cottages, illustrated by examples at 1213 Filmore Street and 519 Washington Street. The two-story stuccoed house at 1414 Glenwood Avenue, built about 1925, shows the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement.

Of interest in the context of the architectural development of the neighborhood were building contractors and carpenters who resided in the district. At least four building contractors are listed in city directories: Eugene W. Lloyd at 509 Cole Street; Julius H. Kenyon at 1201 Filmore Street; Addison M. Thompson at 706 Glenwood Avenue, and; Percy D. McLean at 510 Jefferson Street. There appears to be a connection between some of the more expressive Victorian cottages and original occupation by carpenters; for example, carpenter George H. Ruth lived at 808 Brooklyn Street, notable for its clever use of decoratively sawn weatherboards to mimic fish-scale wood shingles, and carpenter William S. Ford lived at 719 Gaston Street with its fanciful quatrefoil gable vents. In other respects both the Ruth and Ford houses are fairly conventional dwellings with triple-A gable roofs. The ca. 1915 house at 504 Adams Street, home of granite-cutter Howard W. Brown, has granite porch pillars carved by Brown. No architects are known to have lived in the district before 1940.¹⁶

¹⁵ David Black personal communication.

¹⁶ Ibid.

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The few houses that were built in the district between the end of World War II and the close of the period of significance (1945-51) tended to perpetuate pre-war styles. In the 1950s taste shifted to the Ranch house type, of which a few examples were built in the district. (The Glenwood and Brooklyn neighborhoods had essentially filled up by the late 1920s, precluding substantial later construction.) The early 1950s therefore marks a divide in the district's architectural development. The late twentieth century has seen a growing interest in the rehabilitation of historic houses, and the most recent infill construction generally respects the architectural traditions of the district.

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UTM References (continued)

- 5. 17 E712280 N3963050
- 6. 17 E712210 N3963350
- 7. 17 E712610 N3963500

Verbal Boundary Description

The district boundaries are depicted on the two 1:140-scale maps that accompany the nomination.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated parcel encompass those areas of the historic Glenwood and Brooklyn neighborhoods that retain sufficient integrity for listing. The district includes the majority of the area listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 as the Glenwood Historic District with the exclusion of several parcels located along the original district's east edge on which stand post-1951 office buildings and apartment complexes. The expanded district includes portions of the Glenwood Land Company subdivision that were left out of the original nomination, specifically the majority of the historic Brooklyn neighborhood excepting lots along West Peace Street that have lost integrity.

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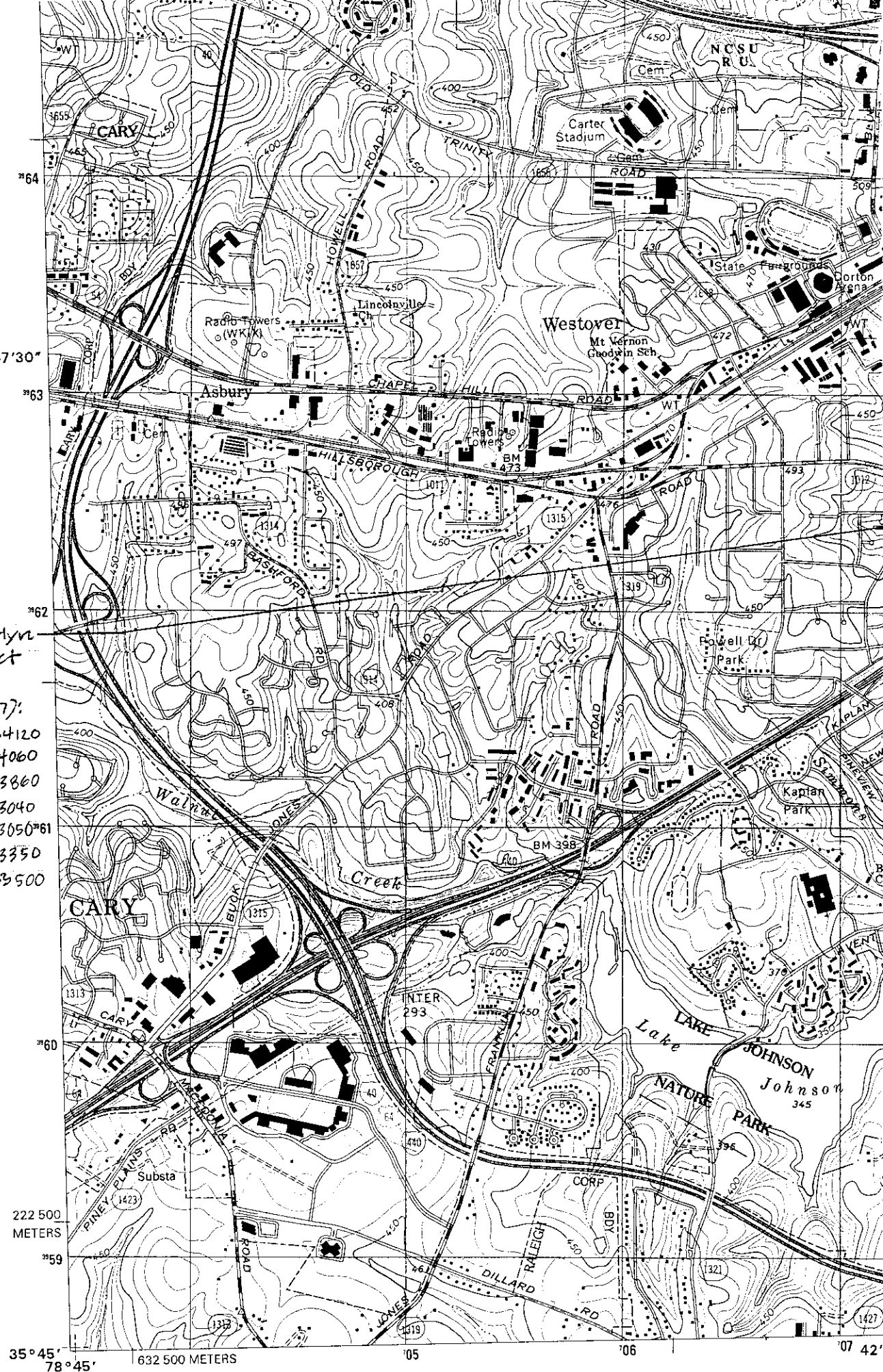
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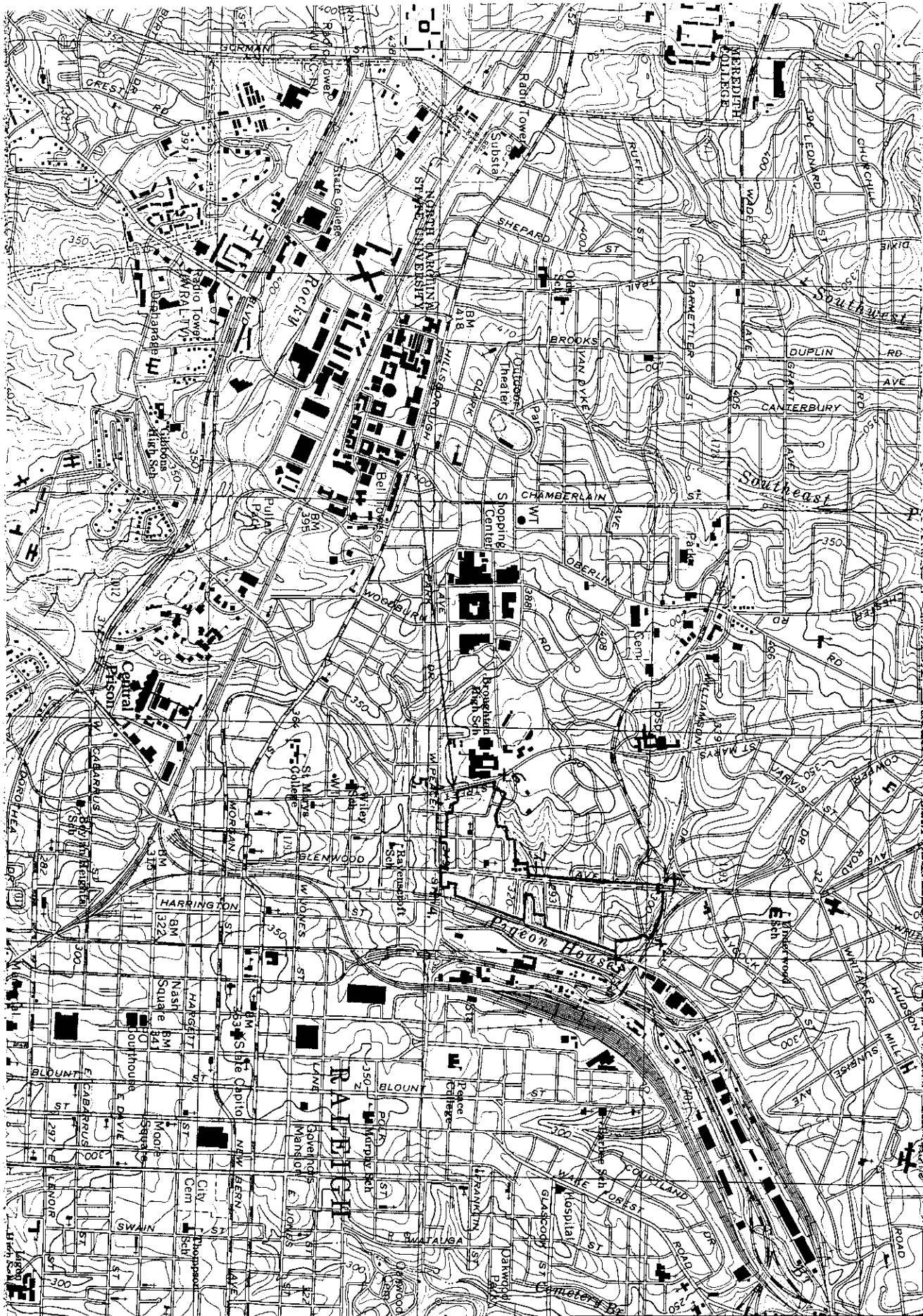
PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 1. Subject: Glenwood-Brooklyn Historic District (same for all photos)
2. Location: Wake Co., N.C. (same for all photos)
3. Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni (same for all photos)
4. Photo date: August-September 2000 (same for all photos)
5. Original negative archived at the NC Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh (same for all photos)
6. Description of view: 600 block of Devereux Street. View looking west.
7. Photograph number appears at beginning of entry (same for all photos)
2. 6. Left to right: Allen J. Barwick House (1220 Glenwood) and J. Martin Fleming House (1218 Glenwood). View looking southeast.
3. 6. 700 block Gaston Street. View looking southwest.
4. 6. Wall along 700 block Gaston Street. View looking northwest.
5. 6. Jenkins Memorial United Methodist Church (725 N. Boylan). View looking west.
6. 6. Building (720-722 Gaston). View looking east.
7. 6. John T. Renn House (804 N. Boylan). View looking southeast.
8. 6. James R. Kee House (611 Wills Forest). View looking southwest.
9. 6. George's Mews Apartments (625 Washington). View looking south.



Glenwood - Brooklyn
 Historic District
 Wake Co., NC
 UTM refs. (zone 17):
 1. E 712640 N 3964120
 2. E 712940 N 3964060
 3. E 713020 N 3963860
 4. E 712740 N 3963040
 5. E 712280 N 3963050⁶¹
 6. E 712210 N 3963350
 7. E 712610 N 3963500





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47'30"

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