

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Cameron Park

and/or common

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet, Item #10 not for publication

city, town Raleigh vicinity of

state N.C. code 037 county Wake code 183

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See continuation sheet

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wake County Register of Deeds

street & number Fayetteville Street

city, town Raleigh state N.C.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The proposed Cameron Park District has boundaries which differ somewhat from the original property as platted by the Hunter-Parker Realty Company in 1910. This is the result of the way in which the property has been developed: one portion was platted and another reserved for future development. The original land purchase will be described briefly, followed by a description of the neighborhood which was advertised and sold between 1910 and 1927. Finally is a description of the reserved portion which was developed around 1927.

Carved out of the extensive landholdings of the Cameron Family, the original Cameron Park purchase was bounded on the east by St. Mary's Street and St. Mary's Junior College, on the south by Hillsborough Street and on the west by Oberlin Road, a street which curved northwest from Hillsborough to Oberlin, a black community which had been in place since soon after the Civil War. On the northern corner, Peace Street ended shortly beyond the junction with St. Mary's Street and the land to the north was known as Cameron's Wood.

The site for Cameron Park is the most topographically varied of the three early 20th Century neighborhoods in Raleigh. Its most distinctive features are the three ravines which cut into the large, gently sloping site (see map). Riddick and Mann platted the portion of the property which was to go on the market in 1910 by creating a series of small, rectilinear grids between the two north/south ravines which became parks ringed by residential streets. The triangular portion of land bounded by what would become Johnson Street west from St. Mary's, Peace Street on the north and St. Mary's Street on the east was reserved for future development which began in 1927, about the time Needham Broughton High School was being planned and immediately following the opening of Wiley School.

Proceeding from Hillsborough Street on the south, Woodburn, Hawthorne and Hillcrest streets cut into the property from north to south. Where the terrain remains fairly level, they are parallel and connected by parallel cross streets. Forest and East and West Park Drive also begin on Hillsborough. Forest is parallel to the above streets until it reaches, then circles, "Brown Park", the deep ravine. East and West Park also cut from Hillsborough but almost immediately become the two arms of a circular street which surrounds the larger, sloping bowl of Green Park. All the above streets feed into Park Drive which curves around the north side of the development from east to west. The houses along the lower portion of Park Drive back up to the third ravine which terminates at the junctions of Forest, Johnson and Peace Streets and Clark Avenue. The ravine is now the Edna Metz Wells Park.

"Brown Park" is a deep tree-filled ravine with some recent judicious plantings of azaleas. It is accessible by paths and steps from the street and is kept clear of underbrush. On the south and west sides of the street, houses are built on sites above the street and look down into the park. On the east, houses are on grade with the street. At the northern end is the previously mentioned park.

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"Green Park" is a wide, gently sloping oval bowl surrounded by East and West Park Drive. Trees cluster at each end and grassed open space provides play areas down the center. All the building lots on this park are above street grade. The effect of this is to make the houses and the park private because of the screen provided by the large trees in front of the houses and accessible because sidewalks at street grade promote interaction.

All the streets are narrow by current standards, being approximately 30' from curb to curb. The sidewalks, an integral feature of the original plan, encourage pedestrian traffic. Lots have 30' to 40' frontage but may vary considerably in depth--from 60' to 120'. The setbacks for the house facades is not absolutely uniform for it takes into account the terrain and lot depth, but generally the distance between house and sidewalk is 20'. The irregularly shaped blocks are bisected by 10' wide service alleys which run roughly parallel to the north/south streets. These service alleys are all in use and are frequently as densely developed as the street facades.

The typical features: curvilinear layout and traditional grid, terraced front yards and flat ones, open and shaded parks, changes in elevation from park to street to sidewalk to house and from lot to lot, the deep perspectives through the blocks afforded by the service alleys and the large numbers of old evergreen and deciduous trees create a rich visual fabric. The curvature of the streets slows traffic through the neighborhood which further enhances the sense of community for the Cameron Park dwellers and privacy from the surrounding City.

Cameron Park has an architectural fabric as apparently diverse as its setting. But it derives an underlying homogeneity and consistency from the persistence of the same house types found in Glenwood and Boylan Heights (see Thematic description). There are, however, three significant differences: the first is that Cameron Park includes the most expensive houses of the three neighborhoods. Second there is somewhat more variety in the fabric because of a few examples of other popular domestic styles. And third, because the reserved portion of the property was not opened for development until 1927, its fabric is made up of consistently smaller and less pretentious houses that are characteristics of post-1925 building. The following examples of the buildings found in Cameron Park will illustrate these differences:

The Queen Anne/Colonial Hybrid is one of the predominant forms in the neighborhood. 311 Calvin Road (#10), 203 (#213) and 222 (#146) Hillcrest, 227 Forest (#200), 1117 Park, 131 and 217 Hawthorne (#s 259 and 256) and 1407 Hillsborough Street are excellent examples which also show the variety with which the form was used.

The large three-bayed Colonial Box exists in even greater numbers. 1712 Park Drive (#243), 129 and 206 Forest (#s 208 and 179), 129 West Park Drive (#116), 304 Hillcrest (#149) and 130 Hawthorne (#220) are examples of the plain, more

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traditional version of this type. The Box is also found with more of an academic, Georgian Revival flavor. Many of these are brick: 204 and 206 East Park Drive (#s 18 and 19), 1400 Park Drive (#100), 311 Forest (#192) and 222 Hawthorne (#244) are all good examples which also represent the variety that this treatment could produce. 1208 College Place (#15), 304 East Park Drive (#30), 221 West Park Drive (#110) and 212 Groveland Avenue (#291) represent the weatherboarded variety. 1618 Ambleside Drive (#226) is a careful remodeling of a three-bayed plain box into a very skilled "Colonial Revival" mansion.

The two-bayed, two-story Colonial Box, like its larger relative, exists in a variety of forms of which two, the plain and the bungalized, predominate. Examples of the former are 116 and 228 East Park Drive (#s 308 and 26), 117 West Park (#119), 203 and 304 Forest (#s 206 and 185) and 1611 Ambleside (#119). Bungalow versions are 305 Calvin Road (#13), 216 and 307 Hillcrest (#s 143 and 159), 303 Forest (#195) and 1700 Park (#240).

The bungalow in all forms is also present. 1205 (#38), 1609 (#231), 1811 (#292), 117 Woodburn (#284), 221 Hawthorne (254), 309 (#158) Hillcrest and 1615 Ambleside Drive (#197) represent the most pervasive form. 232 East Park (#28), 305 West Park (#107) and 302 Forest (#184) are examples of the very large, gambrel-roofed bungalow.

Departures from the predominant house types are scattered in Cameron Park. A good Mission/Spanish influenced house is the otherwise familiar box at 200 Hawthorne. The large two-story duplex at 224 Hillcrest shows some California influence. The most resplendent example of Tudor-Revival is the row houses, 130 - 136 Woodburn Road (#s 267-268). 1605 Park Drive (#232), a large rambling brick house with a thatched-effect roof, is somewhat of a local landmark for its picturesque quality.

The development along the reserved portions of Cameron Park is a typically story, story and one-half or two-story box, but on a smaller scale than that of the original platted portion. The fact that the lots are flatter and have no service alleys behind them also decreases the psychological scale of the area.

Georgian Revival, Tudor Revival and some Spanish influenced stuccoed houses reflect the greater eclecticism of later development. The predominance of brick veneer, however, exemplifies the prosperity that had come to Raleigh before the depression and that returned to the area quickly in the mid-thirties.

The major properties in the proposed Cameron Park District which are not residential are the Wiley School and Needham Broughton High School.

The Wiley School, a grammar school, opened in 1926. It replaced the first Wiley School which was located on East Morgan Street. Designed by C. Gadsen Sayre, it is a red brick, three-story block characterized by banks of huge sash windows set in cream stone surrounds. Between the second and third floors, decorated panels run between the banks of windows and tie down together in a flattened bay

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effect. The arched and folded carvings of the panels, the color scheme and scale of windows recall Jacobethan and Tudor-Revival forms. The carved bas-reliefs above the entry and centered in the ends of the parapet recall the same sources that influenced the other decoration.

Needham Broughton High School, named for a prominent Raleigh personage, was opened in 1929. Designed by William H. Deitrick, it is a splendid example of the Romanesque Revival adapted to an educational institution. The three-story central block is flanked by wings which advance to create a forecourt. This focuses attention on the fine central tower which reaches another story above and is crowned with a fairly steep hip roof. The single center entry door is placed in a heavy, round arched and molded opening while a tripartite arched opening creates a loggia-like effect for the entries on the ground floor of the two wings. Built of creamy orange, yellow and brown local stone, rough finished, fine patterns of fenestration and corbelling under eaves and gables give the building a vitality and sense of appropriate, human scale. A low wing on the east side houses the cafeteria. Additions, not all sympathetic, have, however, been confined to the rear of the school. In 1930, Deitrick was awarded the Outstanding School Prize for his design of the school.

The presence of the two schools solidified the essentially upper-middle class fabric of Cameron Park. For several generations the high school was widely recognized as among the premier high schools of the State. The growth which produced the neighborhood, however, could not be contained.

North Carolina State College beyond Cameron Park on Hillsborough Street expanded enormously after the end of World War II. The opening of new suburbs west and north of Cameron Park precipitated non-residential development around the neighborhood. This has been most significant along Hillsborough Street, but the creation of Office and Institutional Zoning by the City in the fifties prevented the worst kind of strip development along this major thoroughfare. To the west of Cameron Park, the opening of Cameron Park Shopping Center in 1949 on the property that was once Cameron's Wood produced a new row of offices and apartments along a newly widened Clark Avenue. These, however, have acted as both a buffer and transition for the older portions of the neighborhood along Park Drive.

The real danger to the neighborhood came when older residents died and others moved to newer suburbs. Houses were broken up into multiple rental units and boarding houses or were used by fraternities at nearby N. C. State. The very pressures, however, that seemed to spell decline conspired to spell rehabilitation. Pressure on the market for good housing brought particularly by the dynamic growth of the University in the late 1950s and early 1960s brought the kind of inhabitants to Raleigh who could see the visual and architectural value of the neighborhood. Many families had never left, although there were unpleasant pockets. The initial low cost of the old houses encouraged young people to buy and restore.

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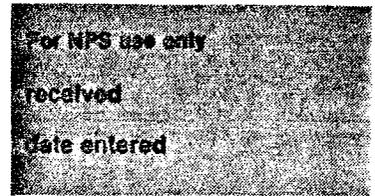
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The present appearances of the neighborhood and its atmosphere is now comparable to what Hunter-Parker sold in 1910--privacy, community and comfortable living.

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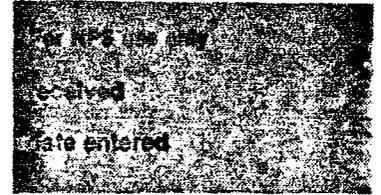


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- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| 1 | 415 Calvin Road
ca. 1925 | Colonial two-story Box, hip roof, deep eaves; attached one-story porch (w/hip roof).
Outbuilding. | C |
| 2 | 413 Calvin Road
ca. 1930 | Colonial two-story Box, gable roof; attached one-story porch, full facade. Outbuilding. | C |
| 3 | 411 Calvin Road
mid-20th century | Recent Colonial two-story Box, 1st & 2nd floors articulated differently, brick vs. wood. Overhang over entry.
Outbuilding. | C |
| 4 | 409 Calvin Road
ca. 1921 | Colonial two-story Box, hip roof; attached one-story porch, almost full facade.
Outbuilding. | C |
| 5 | 407 Calvin Road
1925 | One-story Bungalow; jerkin-head roof; attached porch w/low-sloping roof, not full facade but extends over drive. | C |
| 6 | 405 Calvin Road
1925 | Two or one-story Bungalow; gable end is perpendicular to the street; attached porch, full facade, and extending over drive. Dormer centered above. | C |
| 7 | 403 Calvin Road
ca. 1940 | Contemporary Colonial | N-C |
| 8 | 317 Calvin Road
ca. 1920 | Colonial two-story Box Bungalized; porch roof extends over drive.
Outbuilding. | C |
| 9 | 313 Calvin Road
ca. 1920 | One-story Bungalow, gable end is perpendicular to the street; low-sloping roof over attached porch; dormer centered above. | C |
| 10 | 311 Calvin Road
ca. 1925 | Queen Anne Colonial; hip roof; hip roof projecting bay. Attached one-story porch. full facade. | C |

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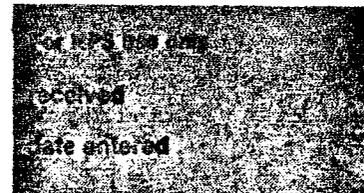
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11	309 Calvin Road ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; clipped gable dormered roof; one-story porch around corner of house.		C	
12	307 Calvin Road ca. 1930	One-story Bungalow; gable end is perpendicular to the street; engaged porch - roof line extends over drive. Dormer above.		C	
13	305 Calvin Road ca. 1920	Colonial two-story box, bungalow elements in attached one-story porch.		C	
14	303 Calvin Road ca. 1940	Contemporary. One-story Colonial		C	
15	1208 College Place ca. 1930	Colonial two-story Box; Georgian detail; doorway w/side lights, fanlight above and arched portico. Two-story addition not quite full height of house.		C	
16	1212/College Place 1214/College Place ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; portico; side porch.		C	
17	202 Park Drive E. 1923/24	One-story Bungalow; deep eaves rest on brackets. Porch left side of full facade. Projecting bay, right side. Added lattice.		C	
18	204 Park Drive E. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; arched pediment and recessed doorway. Side porch.		C	
19	206 Park Drive E. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; arched windows and pediment.		C	
20	216 Park Drive E. 1919/20	Colonial two-story Box; gable dormered roof; engaged one-story porch, 2/3 facade.		C	
21	218 Park Drive E. ca. 1960	One-story Bungalow.		NC	
22	220 Park Drive E. 1921/22	Colonial two-story Box; portico and side porch (screened in).		C	
23	222 Park Drive E. 1921/22	Colonial two-story Box; portico, side porch enclosed. Outbuilding.		C	

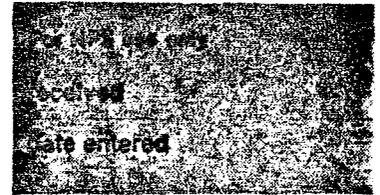
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24	224 Park Drive E. ca. 1920	One-story Bungalow; gable end is perpendicular to the street, engaged porch, full facade - dormer centered above.			C
25	226 Park Drive E. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; eye-brow dormer, semi-circular portico. Outbuilding.			C
26	228 Park Drive E. 1921/22	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/hip-roofed dormer, attached one-story porch, full facade, originally but room has been pushed out and filled in porch space.			C
27	230 Park Drive E. 1921/22	Colonial two-story Box, w/gable dormered roof and columns from the eaves of the roof. Outbuilding.			C
28	232 Park Drive E. 1921/22	Two-story Bungalow; jerkin-head roof w/jerkin-head dormer; engaged porch, full facade.			C
29	302 Park Drive E. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; portico.			C
30	304 Park Drive E. 1921/22	Colonial two-story Box; portico, arched windows, eyebrow dormer. Outbuilding.			C
31	306 Park Drive E. ca. 1925	One-story Bungalow; gable end is perpendicular to the street; low-sloping roof over attached porch, dormer centered above. Outbuilding.			C
32	308 Park Drive E. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box, enclosed portico, side porch.			C
33	310 Park Drive E. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; gambrel dormered roof; attached one-story porch, full facade. Outbuilding.			C
34	312 Park Drive E. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story box with gambrel domered roof, gable pediment marks entry. Side porch. Outbuilding			C

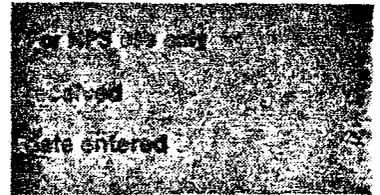
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35	314 Park Drive E. 1915/16	Colonial two-story Box; pediment over door, "portico porch".		C	
36	320 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Porch; hip roof, portico in front of entry, screened in side porch. Outbuilding.		C	
37	1209 Park Drive ca. 1925	One-story Bungalow; gable is perpendicular to the street; attached porch w/gable facing street. Side porch, right side.		C	
38	1205 Park Drive ca. 1925	One-story Bungalow; gable roof w/pediment end toward street. Attached porch w/gable roof, off-center.		C	
39	1201 Park Drive 1924	One-story Bungalow; gable end faces street. Attached gable-roofed porch, off-center.		C	
40	1204 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; plus two side porches. Projecting bay towards rear (where entry is).		C	
41	1210 Park Drive id 20th century	Contemporary Colonial two-story Box.		N-C	
42	1300 Park Drive ca. 1930	Contemporary Colonial.		C	
43	1302 Park Drive ca. 1970	Contemporary three-story wood structure w/a three-story bay window, full facade, center.		Obtrusive N-C	
44	1304 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof, attached one-story porch. Brick.			
45	817 W. Johnson St.	Non-existent			
46	815 W. Johnson St. ca. 1940	Contemporary Colonial, one-story gable is perpendicular to the street; side porch; brick.		N-C?	
47	811 W. Johnson St. ca. 1935	Picturesque gable is perpendicular to the street w/two gables facing street. Stone.		C	

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48	809 W. Johnson St. ca. 1940	Contemporary Colonial; one-story brick, engaged porch.		C	
49	807 W. Johnson St. ca. 1950	Contemporary Colonial, one- story, hip roof, brick.		NC	
50	805 W. Johnson St. ca. 1930	One-two Bungalow, pedimented gable, engaged porch.		C	
51	St. Mary's Street ca. 1960	Contemporary Brick Box, flat roof. (Raleigh Valve & Fitting Co.).		N-C	
52	806 W. Johnson St. ca. 1960	Contemporary, brick. (Beth Meyer Syngogue).		NC	
53	810 W. Johnson St. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box, hip roof, portico, brick.		C	
54	812 W. Johnson St. 1938	One-story Colonial Revival Picturesque 1938, stone, pedimented gable. Extension over drive, side porch glassed in.		C	
55	816 W. Johnson St. ca. 1950	Contemporary Colonial; engaged porch.		NC	
56	911 W. Peace St. ca. 1940	Picturesque/Contemporary Colonial; one-story brick.		C	
57	909 W. Peace St. ca. 1940	Contemporary Colonial; one-story. Gable is perpendicular to the street w/intersecting gable facing street.		C	
58	907 W. Peace St. ca. 1930	Contemporary 1930's Colonial. Stone, arch over doorway.		C	
59	905 W. Peace St. ca. 1930	Contemporary Colonial; gable is perpendicular to the street w/ two gables facing street.		C	
60	901/ W. Peace St. 903 ca. 1950	Contemporary Commercial Brick Box.		N-C	
61	723 St. Mary's St. ca. 1920	Needham Broughton High School. Fine Romanesque Revival granite complex, with forecourt and tower.		C	

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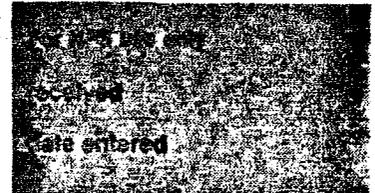


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62	1001 W. Peace St. ca. 1930	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof.	C
63	1003 W. Peace St. ca. 1930	Colonial two-story Box; gable is perpendicular to the street; side wing. Awning.	C
64	1005 W. Peace St. ca. 1930	Colonial two-story Box; dormered gable roof, faces street, left side of gable actually extends at a different pitch, resembles profile of salt-box. Gable pediment over entry.	C
65	1007 W. Peace St. ca. 1935	One-story Picturesque/Colonial; brick and stone. Gable is perpendicular to the street w/stone gables facing street.	C
66	1009 W. Peace St. ca. 1940	Contemporary Colonial. Gable is perpendicular to the street w/"X" gable. Attached porch. Brick.	
67	1011 W. Peace St. ca. 1935	Contemporary Colonial; gable is perpendicular to the street w/ "X" gable. Attached porch. Brick.	C
68	1013 W. Peace St. ca. 1935	One-story Colonial. Stone. Gable is perpendicular to the street w/gable facing street, centered. Corner porch.	
69	1015 W. Peace St. ca. 1930	One-story Colonial. Arched portico, gable is perpendicular to the street. Side porch.	
70	1017 W. Peace St. ca. 1940	Picturesque; brick. Note: Stone around entry. Side wing, chimney, full facade.	C
71	1021 W. Peace St. 1922 W. Johnson St. ca. 1925	Dutch colonial two-story box, slubbed brick exterior. Enclosed porch.	C

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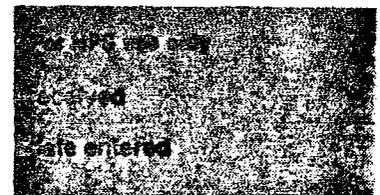
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72	920 W. Johnson St. ca. 1930	Contemporary Colonial - One and one-half stories. Portico, gable is perpendicular to the street w/two gables facing street.		C	
73	918 W. Johnson St. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; side porch, flat top portico, brick.		C	
74	914 W. Johnson St. ca. 1930	Colonial two-story Box; two-story portico. Columns. Side porch, side extension.		C	
75	912 W. Johnson St. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box. Portico. Side porch. Brick.		C	
76	908 W. Johnson St. ca. 1930	(Contemporary) Colonial; gable is perpendicular to the street w/"X" gable. Brick. Awnings.		C	
77	906 W. Johnson St. ca. 1925	Colonial two-story Box. Steep pitch gable dormered roof, stone. Enclosed porch. Temple front.		C	
78	904 W. Johnson St. ca. 1930	One and one-half story Colonial; gable pediment over door, side porch, enclosed. Brick.		C	
79	902 W. Johnson St. mid-20th century	Colonial two-story Box; dormered roof, side porch enclosed. Wood and brick.		C	
80	900 W. Johnson St. ca. 1930	Spanish style stone, one-story box with raised parapets and flat, tiled roof, terra cotta caps to parapets, attached front porch.		C	
81	901 W. Johnson St. ca. 1940	Picturesque; gable is perpendicular to the street w/two gables facing street. Brick w/stone.		C	
82	903 W. Johnson St. ca. 1930	Picturesque; stone, gable is perpendicular to the street w/two gables facing street. Chimney, front facade.		C	
83	905 W. Johnson St. 905½ W. Johnson St. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; brick duplex, gable is perpendicular to the street			

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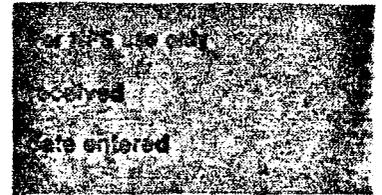
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84	907 W. Johnson St. ca. 1930	Colonial two-story Box, Georgian; attached one-story porch w/pediment marking entry.		C	
85	909 W. Johnson St. ca. 1930	Contemporary Colonial - one and one-half stories, white brick, gable is perpendicular to the street w/"X" gable and two dormers.		C	
86	911 W. Johnson St. ca. 1935	Picturesque/Colonial; brick w/stone front facade. Gable is perpendicular to the street and extended - "X" gable and dormer.		C	
87	913 W. Johnson St. ca. 1930	Colonial two-story Box, Temple Front. Brick.		C	
88	915 W. Johnson St. ca. 1930	Colonial or Bungalow. Gable is perpendicular to the street w/"X" gable. Stone. Awning.		C	
89	917 W. Johnson St. ca. 1925	Picturesque/Colonial. Gable is perpendicular to the street w/ two gables facing street. Side porch.		C	
90	919 W. Johnson St. ca. 1935	Colonial Revival; side porch, gable street w/"X" gable and two dormers which are attached.		C	
91	1502 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box, dormered gable roof. Portico.		C	
92	1500 Park Drive ca. 1930	Contemporary; Hip Roof Box; w/ projecting bay.		C	
93	1426 Park Drive 1424 Park Drive ca. 1930	Contemporary Colonial two-story Box.		C	
94	1422 Park Drive mid-20th century	Contemporary.		NC	
95	1420 Park Drive ca. 1930	Contemporary Colonial.		C	
96	1418 Park Drive ca. 1930	Contemporary Colonial.		C	
97	1414 Park Drive 1416 Park Drive ca. 1930	Contemporary Colonial; attached one-story porch, full facade.		C	

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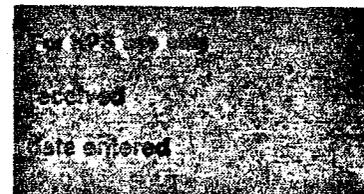
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Continuation sheet	Cameron Park	Item number	7	Page 13
98	1410 Park Drive ca. 1940	Contemporary.		N-C
99	1406 Park Drive ca. 1940	Contemporary.		
100	1400 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; temple front marks entry.		C
101	409 Park Drive 1921/22	Two-story Bungalow; jerkin- head roof w/intersecting cross cable-deep eaves rest on brackets. Attached one-story porch.		C
101A	409/407 Park Dr. W. ca. 1920	Empty lot between the two.		
102	407 Park Dr. W. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box - Georgian detail; door has side lights and fan-shaped wood transom overhead.		C
103	405 Park Dr. W. 1921/22	One or two-story Bungalow; gable roof w/gable dormer; engaged porch, full facade.		C
104	313 Park Dr. W. ca. 1920	Colonial Revival.		C
105	311 Park Dr. W. ca. 1921	Contemporary Colonial.		
106	307 Park Dr. W. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof, flat pitched portico over entry - also serves second floor as small deck. Outbuilding		C
107	305 Park Dr. W. 1921/22	Two-story Bungalow; jerkin-head roof w/jerkin head dormer, engaged porch, full facade.		C
108	303 Park Dr. W. 1914	Contemporary.		N-C
109	301 Park Dr. W. 1921/22	One-story Bungalow; engaged porch, gable dormer above.		C
110	221 Park Dr. W. 1919/20	Colonial two-story Box, gable dormers, portico, side porch.		C
111	215 Park Dr. W. ca. 1922	One and a half story Bungalow; clipped gable roof and dormer, attached one-story porch, full facade - side porches, one of which is screened in.		C

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Continuation sheet	Cameron Park	Item number	7	Page	14
112	211 Park Dr. W. 1919/20	Colonial two-story Box; gable roof w/gable dormers, portico, side porch.		C	
113	209 Park Dr. W. 1919/20	Colonial two-story Box; brick entry marked by arch w/keystone and brick detailing, that is not a portico but serves as one, side porch, screened in.		C	
114	207 Park Dr. W. 1917	Dutch colonial two-story box, gambrel dormered roof, engaged one-story porch.			
115	201 Park Dr. W. 1919/20	Colonial two-story Box elements; portico over entry, side porch.		C	
116	129 Park Dr. W. 1919/20	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof, attached one-story porch, full facade.		C	
117	127 Park Dr. W. by 1914	Colonial two-story box, Queen Anne elements: hip roof with gable dormer, attached one-story full facade porch that wraps corner. Outbuilding.		C	
118	123 Park Dr. W. by 1914	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/hip roof dormer, attached one- story porch, full facade.		C	
119	117 Park Dr. W. 1915/16	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/hip dormer, attached one-story porch, full facade.		C	
120	115 Park Dr. W. 1915/16	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/hip-roofed dormer, attached one- story porch; full facade. Note: Oval windows and casings in win- dows.		C	
121	1313 College Pl. 1919/20	Colonial two-story box; brick, Georgian detail.		C	
122	1309 College Pl. ca. 1920	Two-story Colonial Box, clipped gables; attached one-story full facade porch.		C	

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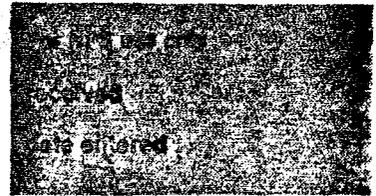


Continuation sheet Cameron Park Item number 7 Page 15

123	1307 College Pl. ca. 1925	1½ story bungalow	C
124	1305 College Pl. ca. 1920	2 story brick Colonial Revival (moved)	C
124A	Hillsborough St.	Parking lot.	
125	1304 Hillsborough St. 1915/16	Queen Anne Colonial porch extends over drive.	C
126	1306 Hillsborough St. 1914	Queen Anne Colonial wrap-around porch; hip roof. (Womens Center of Raleigh).	
127	1310 Hillsborough St. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; jerkin-head roof. Attached one-story porch, full facade. (Adams Terry Realty, Co.).	C
128	1405 Hillsborough ca. 1910	Queen Anne Colonial; attached one- story porch, wraps around and curves. Hip roof. Pediment marks entry.	C
129	1407 Hillsborough ca. 1915	Queen Anne Colonial; attached one- story wrap-around porch w/two- story portico. Note: Lights around doors. (Law Firm).	C
130	1415 Hillsborough ca. 1915	Queen Anne Colonial; wrap- around porch, pediment marks entry, hip roof w/cross gable.	C
131	1400 Hillsborough ca. 1920	Careful Greek-revival/full facade portico single story box church building. Wood siding, white.	C
132	1406 Hillsborough ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof, attached one-story porch extends over drive. (Sir Walter Raleigh Tourists).	C
133	1408 Hillsborough 1917	Queen Anne Colonial; hip roof w/ dormer. Side porch, attached one-story porch. Yellow brick.	C
134	1410 Hillsborough 1914	Colonial two-story box, Queen Anne elements: hip roof, attached one- story porch.	C

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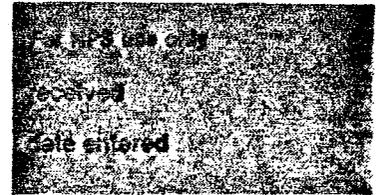
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Continuation sheet	Cameron Park	Item number	7	Page	16
135	116 Hillcrest 1921/22	Colonial two-story Box; portico over entry, side porch-screened in.		C	
136	118 Hillcrest 1917	Colonial two-story box, Queen Anne elements: Intersecting gables, bay window, attached one- story porch, full facade and wraps corner.		C	
137	120 Hillcrest ca. 1917	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/hip dormer, attached one-story porch, full facade.		C	
138	122 Hillcrest 1915/16	Colonial two-story Box; two- story portico.		C	
139	124 Hillcrest ca. 1920	Two-story Bungalow; gable roof, engaged porch, one-story, full facade. On second story, a small porch w/gable roof-looks like a dormer has been opened up.		C	
140	1408 Beneham ca. 1920	One-story Bungalow, raised on garage. Gable street; engaged porch.		C	
141	202/204 Hillcrest ca. 1930	Contemporary Colonial two-story Box; duplex-portico over each entry.		C	
142	206/208 Hillcrest ca. 1930	Contemporary Colonial two-story Box; duplex-portico over each entry.		C	
143	216 Hillcrest ca. 1925	Colonial two-story box, bungalow elements: attached one-story full facade porch, gable end faces street deep overhanging eaves rest on brackets.		C	
144	218 Hillcrest ca. 1920	One-story Bungalow; gable is per- pendicular to the street, low-sloping roof over porch. Dormer above.		C	
145	220 Hillcrest 1921/22	Contemporary Colonial. Outbuild- ing.		N-C	

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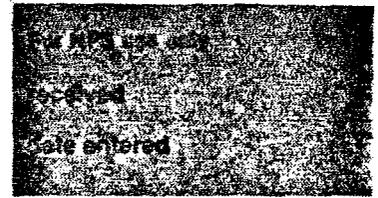
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Continuation sheet	Cameron Park	Item number	7	Page	17
146	222 Hillcrest ca. 1914	Queen Anne Colonial; projecting bay w/cable end toward street, and intersecting hip roof. No porch, but a portico marks entry.		C	
147	224/226 Hillcrest ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box. California style?		C	
148	300 Hillcrest 1918/19	Colonial two-story Box; enclosed portico, enclosed side porches.		C	
149	304 Hillcrest ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; gable end faces street; one-story porch, full facade and wraps around side.		C	
150	306 Hillcrest ca. 1920	Dutch colonial, two story box, gambrel dormered roof, gabled portico marks entry.		C	
151	308 Hillcrest ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box, portico w/arched roof, side porch.		C	
152	310 Hillcrest ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; Georgian detail, portico over entry, dormer window, side porch.			
153	1425 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof, two projecting bays, right & left sides of front cable pediments face street. In between a two-story porch.		C	
154	1421 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; gambrel dormered roof, enclosed side porch, two-story addition or projecting bay. Outbuilding.		C	
154A	1417 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof, portico in front of entry, side porch.		C	
155	1415 Park Drive ca. 1950	Contemporary, Colonial one-story Box.		N-C	

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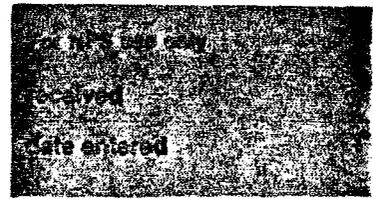


Continuation sheet Cameron Park Item number 7 Page 18

156	1403 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial Revival, Georgian detail, Outbuilding.	
157	311 Hillcrest 1923/24	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof overhang over entry. Side porch-enclosed.	C
158	309 Hillcrest 1923/24	One-story Bungalow; hip roof, engaged porch, hip roof dormer above.	C
159	307 Hillcrest 1923/24	Colonial two-story Box elements of _____, hints at _____, alludes to _____ Bungalow attached one-story porch, deep eaves rest on brackets.	C
160	305 Hillcrest	Contemporary Colonial.	N-C
161	ca. 1950 303 Hillcrest ca. 1924	Colonial two-story Box; gable roof, enclosed side porch, entry bay pushed forward under gable roof.	C
162	801 Hillcrest ca. 1925	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof, hip roof pediment over entry.	C
163	225 Hillcrest 1923/24	Dutch colonial two-story box, gambrel dormered roof; entry bay pushed forward under gable.	C
164	223 Hillcrest 1915/16	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof, two-story porch "arved out" of corner of house.	C
165	219 Hillcrest 1915/16	Colonial two-story Box; dipped gable, attached one-story porch, full facade and wraps around corner pediment marks entry.	C
166	215 Hillcrest by 1914	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof, projecting two-story portico, one- story porch, full facade and wraps around side.	C

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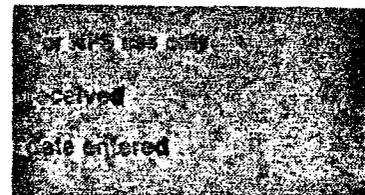
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Continuation sheet	Cameron Park	Item number	7	Page	19
167	209 Hillcrest by 1914	Queen Anne Colonial; projecting bay (gable) w/intersecting hip. Wrap-around porch w/pediment marking entry.			C
168	203 Hillcrest by 1914	Queen Anne Colonial; Note: Palladian window and pediment on porch roof marking a corner entry.			C
169	129 Hillcrest 1917	Colonial two-story Box; gable roof, attached one-story porch, full facade.			C
170	125 Hillcrest 1915/16	Hip roof Bungalow (one-story); attached porch w/o roof. Eyebrow dormer/vent above. Recessed entry.			C
171	121/123 Hillcrest	Contemporary Box.			N-C
172	mid-20th century 117 Hillcrest by 1914	Colonial two-story Box; Georgian detail, enclosed portico.			C
172A	Hillsborough Street	Parking lot.			
172B	Hillsborough Street	Parking lot.			
173	1506 Hillsborough ca. 1970	Contemporary Brick Box; w/trapezoid roof. (Independent Insurance Agents of N.C.).			N-C
174	116/118 Forest Rd. by 1914	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/gable dormer, attached two-story porch, full facade.			C
175	120 Forest Rd. ca. 1915	Colonial two-story box, Queen Anne elements: hip roof, attached full facade corner wrapping one-story porch, pediment marks entry.			C
176	124 Forest Rd. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story box, bungalow elements: deep eaves rest on triangular brackets, attached one-story porch, full facade.			C

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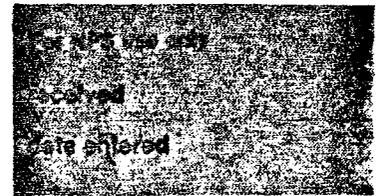


Continuation sheet Cameron Park Item number 7 Page 20

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|------|---|---|---|
| 177 | 126 ¹²⁸ Forest Rd.
ca. 1920 | Colonial two-story Box; Duplex attached one-story porch, full facade, but half has been screened in. | C |
| 178 | 128 130 Forest Rd.
ca. 1915 | Two and one-half Queen Anne Colonial Revival. Side porch. | C |
| 179 | 204/206 Forest Rd.
by 1914 | Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/hip dormer attached one-story porch. Queen Anne. | C |
| 179A | 1508 Beneham
ca. 1920 | One-story Bungalow; gable faces street, attached porch. | C |
| 180 | 208 Beneham
1921/22 | Colonial two-story Box; clipped gable and clipped gable dormer, portico over entry and two side porches. | C |
| 181 | 206 E. Forest Dr.
ca. 1920 | Contemporary one-story Bungalow, engaged porch. | |
| 181A | E. Forest Dr. | Empty lot. | |
| 182 | 212/214 E. Forest
ca. 1920 | Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/dormer two porticoes mark two entries. (Duplex) | C |
| 183 | 216 E. Forest Dr.
ca. 1920 | Colonial two-story Box; what was probably originally an attached open porch is now enclosed. | C |
| 184 | 302 E. Forest Dr.
ca. 1920 | Two-story Bungalow; three-bay entry facade, gable roof w/deep eaves resting on brackets. Gable roof-steeping porch on front of entry. | C |
| 185 | 304 E. Forest Dr.
ca. 1920 | Colonial two-story Box; hip roof attached one-story porch (hip roof), full facade, side porch. | C |
| 186 | 306 E. Forest Dr.
ca. 1920 | One-story Bungalow, dormered gambrel roof, engaged porch and side porch, right side. | C |

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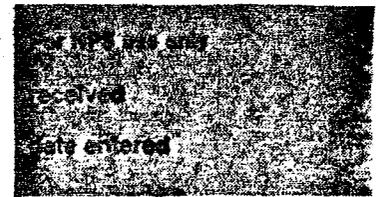
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Continuation sheet	Cameron Park	Item number	7	Page	21
187	308 E. Forest Dr. ca. 1920	Two-story Bungalow; jerkin-head roof w/dormer centered; attached porch w/low sloping roof. (Gabled roof cottage)		C	
188	310 E. Forest Dr. ca. 1920	One-story Bungalow; engaged porch.		C	
189	312 E. Forest Dr. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/hip roof dormer, projecting entry, second floor addition.		C	
190	314 E. Forest Dr. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; portico, asymmetrical entry.		C	
191	315 E. Forest Dr. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; portico, side porches.		C	
192	311 E. Forest Dr. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; portico and two side porches (enclosed).		C	
193	309 Forest Rd. ca. 1925	One-story Bungalow; gable is perpendicular to the street, engaged porch probably was full facade but a room has been enlarged to take up porch space. Dormer above.		C	
194	305 Forest Rd. ca. 1920	Dutch colonial two-story box, gambrel dormered roof, gable pediment marks entry. Outbuilding.		C	
195	303 Forest Rd. 1918/19	Colonial two-story box, bungalow elements: gable ent to street, deep eaves on brackets, full facade one story porch.		C	
196	1610 Ambleside ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; clipped gambrel dormered roof (or hip on gable), recessed entry, side porch (enclosed screened).		C	
197	1614/Ambleside 1616/Ambleside 1918/19	Colonial two-story Box; attached two-story porch, full facade part enclosed, part projects. Perhaps originally it was a two-story portico.		C	

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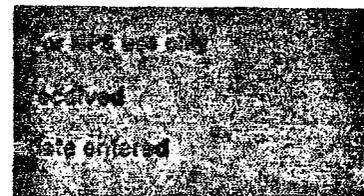
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Continuation sheet	Cameron Park	Item number	7	Page 22
198	1615 Ambleside ca. 1925	One-story Bungalow; gable is perpendicular to the street, engaged porch, full facade, gable dormer above.		C
199	1611 Ambleside ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/hip dormer, attached one-story porch, full facade.		C
200	227 Forest Dr. ca. 1920	Queen Anne Colonial; projecting bay, gable end faces street, intersecting gable covers back bays, porch, full facade, serves both stories. Gable dormer.		C
201	225 Forest Dr. 1917	Colonial two-story Box; gambrel dormered roof-essentially, but the lower half is shingles like the side of a house, and the upper half is accentuated by extending the eaves. A small dormer pops out of the very top. Projecting bay (two-story) on side, gable pediment marks entry.		C
202	223 Forest Dr. 1917	Queen Anne Colonial; projecting bay w/gable end facing street. Porch, full facade, pediment on porch roof marks entry.		C
203	221 Forest Dr. 1915/16	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/gable dormer, two-story porch (attached) - One and one half story is full facade and has a pediment marking entry.		C
204	219 Forest Dr. 1915/16	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/gable dormer, attached one-story porch, full facade.		C
205	205 Forest Dr. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; portico, Outbuilding.		C
206	203 Forest Dr. by 1914	Colonial two-story box, Queen Anne elements: hip roof, attached one story porch.		C
207	1608 Beneham ca. 1930/40	Colonial two-story Box (three-door garage).		C

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208	129 Forest Rd. by 1914	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/dormer, projecting bay, center, second story, attached one-story porch, full facade.	C
209	127 Forest Rd. by 1914	Queen Anne Colonial; projecting bay w/gable facing street-front porch, full facade. Intersecting gable towards rear, corner porch.	C
210	125 Forest Rd. ca. 1920	Colonial Revival; two-story portico.	C
211	117 Forest Rd. ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; attached one-story porch, full facade and wraps around corner.	C
212	115 Forest Rd. by 1914	One $\frac{1}{2}$ Hip roof. Bungalow w/clipped gable dormer, attached one-story porch, full facade - end enclosed.	C
213	1600 Hillsborough mid-20th century	Contemporary, Commercial Brick Box; w/glass, two-story. American Mutual Ins. Co.	N-C
214	1616 Hillsborough 1917	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof. Attached one-story porch, full facade, wide horizontal siding.	C
214A	1618 Hillsborough	Parking lot.	
215	1620 Hillsborough mid-20th century	Contemporary, Commercial Brick & Glass Box; two-story. St. Paul Property and Liabilities Insurance Company.	N-C
216	114 Hawthorne ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/hip dormer, attached one-story porch, full facade.	C
217	118 Hawthorne 1917	Colonial two-story Box; attached one-story porch, full facade, (and wraps around corner?).	C
218	120 Hawthorne 1921/22	One-story Bungalow; hip roof, attached porch w/hip roof-off center.	C
219	124 Hawthorne ca. 1950	Contemporary Colonial.	N-C

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Continuation sheet	Cameron Park	Item number	7	Page 24
220	130 Hawthorne 1923/24	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/hip roof dormer, attached one-story porch, 2/3 facade plus extends in front of facade of extension.		C
221	1609 Beneham ca. 1920	One-story Hip Roof Box; (or Bungalow w/o porch) shed converted to apartment.		C
222	200 Hawthorne 1921/22	Spanish Colonial.		
223	216 Hawthorne 1914	Dutch colonial two-story, inter- secting wings and roofs, stone, engaged side porch, projecting entry bay.		C
224	222 Hawthorne ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; Georgian detail.		C
225	224 Hawthorne ca. 1930	Contemporary Colonial.		C
226	1618 Ambleside 1918/19	Colonial two-story Box; Georgian detail; two-story portico, side porch.		C
227	302 Hawthorne ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof and hip roof portico. Side porch.		C
228	1623 Park Drive 1921/23	One-story Bungalow-sideways? Gable end faces street, attached porch, gable faces street, all + off-center.		C
229	1621 Park Drive by 1914	Queen Anne Colonial; projecting bay (gable); intersecting gable roof. Attached one-story porch, full facade.		C
230	1611 Park Drive ca. 1920s	Colonial one-story Box; hip roof, two projecting bays, (on ends of front facade) w/gable pediment facing street. Georgian detail, door and semicircular windows.		C
231	1609 Park Drive 1918/19	Hip Roof Bungalow; engaged porch, not full facade, hip roof dormer above.		C

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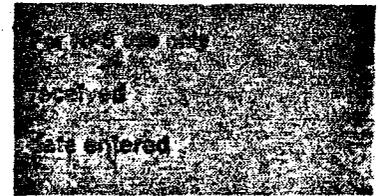
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Continuation sheet	Cameron Park	Item number	7	Page 25
232	1605 Park Drive ca. 1920	Picturesque; steep pitches, thin vertical windows.		C
233	1614 Park Drive 1918/19	Colonial Revival.		C
234	1616/1618 Park Dr. ca. 1920	Picturesque. Note: Clipped gables.		C
235	1620 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; portico over entry.		C
236	1622 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; attached one-story porch, not full facade.		C
237	1624 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; attached one-story porch, full facade.		C
238	1626 Park Drive 1921/22	Hip Roof Bungalow; engaged porch, full facade, hip roof dormer above.		C
239	1628 Park Drive 1923/24	One-story Bungalow; jerkin-head roof, attached porch-jerkin- head roof, clip faces street.		C
240	1700 Park Drive 1921/22	Colonial two-story box, bungalow elements: attached one-story porch, deep eaves on brackets		C
241	1708 Park Drive ca. 1930	Picturesque; clipped gables.		C
242	1710 Park Drive 1923/24	Colonial two-story Box; portico over entry w/roofline extending to make porch space. Side porch enclosed.		C
243	1712 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/hip roof dormer, attached one- story porch, full facade, side porch enclosed.		C
244	1714 Park Drive 1917	Two-story Bungalow; gable is per- pendicular to the street; engaged porch, projecting bay, right side, both stones, gable faces street, dormer centered above porch.		C

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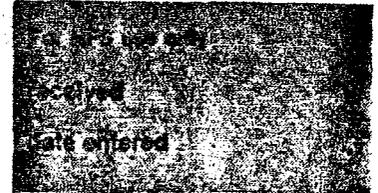


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|-----|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| 245 | 1716 Park Drive
1921/22 | Colonial two-story Box; elements of _____, hints at _____, alludes to _____ Dutch; gable roof and gable overhang for first story; gable pediment marks entry. Two-story projecting bay on side not quite full height of house. | C |
| 246 | 1718 Park Drive
ca. 1920 | Colonial two-story Box elements of _____, hints at _____, alludes to _____ Dutch; gambrel dormered roof, gable portico marks entry. | |
| 247 | 1719 Park Drive
ca. 1920 | Colonial two-story Box; gable portico marks entry, enclosed side porch. | C |
| 248 | 1717 Park Drive
ca. 1915 | Queen Anne Colonial; projecting bay w/hip roof intersecting hip. Wrap-around porch but not full facade. (What appears to be a pediment is the end of a gable of another house). | C |
| 249 | 1715 Park Drive
1917 | Colonial two-story box, bungalow large elements: deep eaves on brackets, portico in front of entry, sun porch. | C |
| 250 | 1707 Park Drive
1923/24 | Colonial two-story box, bungalow elements: gable end faces street, full facade one-story, gable end to street, porch. | C |
| 251 | 30 ³ Hawthorne
ca. 1920 | Colonial two-story Box; Georgian detail: side porch. | C |
| 252 | 229 Hawthorne
ca. 1920 | Dutch colonial two-story box, gambrel dormered roof, two bay windows, one-story side porch. | C |
| 253 | 223 Hawthorne
1917 | Colonial two-story Box; attached one-story porch, full facade. | C |

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254	221 Hawthorne 1917	One-story Bungalow; gable is perpendicular to the street, engaged porch; dormer above w/low sloping roof, also, tiny deck off dormer.	C
255	219 Hawthorne by 1914	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof porch.	C
256	217 Hawthorne by 1914	Queen Anne Colonial; projecting bay (gable) w/interesting hip roof, wrap-around porch w/pediment marking entry.	C
257	211 Hawthorne by 1914	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/hip roof dormer; attached two-story, 1 level porch, full facade columns go up full height of house. Note: Odd windows 2nd story over entry.	C
258	201 Hawthorne ca. 1915	Colonial two-story box, bungalow elements: deep engaged porch.	C
259	131 Hawthorne by 1914	Queen Anne Colonial; projecting bay, gable faces street, intersecting hip roof w/gable dormer centered wrap-around porch w/pediment-marking entry. Note: Oval window.	C
260	127 Hawthorne by 1914	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/2 dormers, attached one-story porch, full facade and wraps around corner.	C
261	125 Hawthorne by 1914	Colonial two-story box, bungalow element: low sloping roof over attached one-story porch.	C

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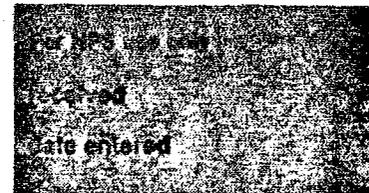
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Continuation sheet	Cameron Park	Item number	7	Page	26
262	119 Hawthorne 1917	One-story Bungalow; gable is perpendicular to the street; engaged porch, gable dormer above.		C	
263	1700 Hillsborough mid 20th century	One-story Commercial Brick Box. (Contem.)		N-C	
264	1702 Hillsborough mid-20th century	Contemporary two-story Commercial concrete and glass slab and column structure.		N-C	
265	118 Woodburn ca. 1920	One-story Queen Anne Colonial.		C	
266	120 Woodburn 1923/24	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof, attached one-story porch. Brick. (Raleigh Friends House).		C	
267	130 Woodburn 1917	Tudor Revival, condominiums		C	
268	136 Woodburn 1917	Tudor Revival, condominiums		C	
269	200 Woodburn 1923/24	Colonial two-story Box; Georgian detail, portico over entry, side porch.		C	
270	204/206 Woodburn ca. 1940	Contemporary Colonial two-story Box.		N-C	
271	208/210 Woodburn ca. 1930	Picturesque.		C	
272	224 Woodburn by 1914	Colonial two-story box, attached one-story porch.		C	
273	226 Woodburn ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; gable roof, shed dormer.		C	
274	229 Woodburn ca. 1920	Two-story colonial box, 1 shed wing and entry engaged in gable wing.		C	
275	225 Woodburn ca. 1925	One-½ story brick bungalow.		C	

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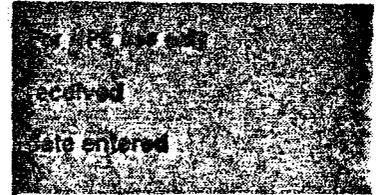
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Continuation sheet	Cameron Park	Item number	7	Page 29
276	215 Woodburn 1923/24	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof, attached one- story porch.		C
277	213 Woodburn ca. 1910	Colonial two-story Box; two- story porch, full facade.		C
278	209/211 Woodburn 1923/24	Colonial two-story Box; Georgian detail, attached one-story porch, full facade which also serves second story as a deck.		C
279	205 Woodburn ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/hip roof dormer, attached one-story porch, full facade. Projecting bay towards rear.		C
280	203 Woodburn by 1914	Colonial two-story Box; gable roof, attached one- story porch, full facade. Outbuilding.		C
281	127/29 Woodburn ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; gable roof, end to street, portico in front of entry. Outbuilding.		C
282	125 Woodburn ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/gable dormer on front. Attached one-story porch, full facade. Outbuilding.		C
283	123 Woodburn by 1914	Colonial two-story Box-hip roof w/gable dormer. Attached one- story porch.		C
284	117 Woodburn ca. 1920	One or two-story Bungalow; engaged porch, gable dormer above roof extended over drive. (porte que drive).		C
285	115 Woodburn ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; portico over entry, side porch.		C
286	1804 Hillsborough by 1914	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof w/dormer, hip roof portico, side porch, rear shed w/gambrel, brick.		C

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Continuation sheet Cameron Park Item number 7 Page 30

287	126/128 Groveland ca. 1950	Contemporary Colonial two-story Box.	N-C
287A	Next to Groveland	Parking lot.	
288	202 Groveland 1917	Colonial two-story Box; attached one-story porch, full facade, screened in.	C
289	208 Groveland by 1914	Colonial two-story Box; portico, enclosed side porch.	C
290	210 Groveland 1921/22	Dutch colonial two-story box, gambrel dormered roof, gable marks entry.	C
291	212 Groveland ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; Georgian detail, side porch.	C
292	1811 Park Drive 1923/24	One-story Bungalow; gable faces street, low-sloping roof over attached porch which also extends over drive.	C
293	1809 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof-portico, side porch, enclosed. Bay window above entry.	C
294	1800 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; portico over entry, side porch-enclosed.	C
295	1808 Park Drive 1921/22	Colonial two-story Box; hip roof, portico, attached porch, enclosed.	C
296	1810 Park Drive ca. 1920	Colonial two-story Box; gable roof w/intersection gable (faces street) attached one-story porch, full facade.	C
297	1812 Park Drive ca. 1920	Two-story, gambrel roofed, second floor overhang, facade porch with dormer above.	C

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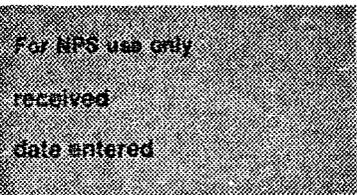
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Continuation sheet Cameron Park Item number 7 Page 31

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 298 | 1814 Park Drive
1923/24 | Dutch colonial two-story box,
gambrel dormered roof, recessed
entry. | C |
| 299 | 1816 Park Drive | Dutch Colonial | C |
| 300 | ca. 1920
1908 Park Drive
1921/22 | Colonial two-story Box;
jerkin-head roof, side
porches (one enclosed, one
open), and projecting bays
above. | C |
| 301 | 1908 Park Drive
ca. 1920 | Colonial two-story Box;
Georgian detail, hip roof,
portico in front of entry,
two sides porches, both
enclosed. | C |
| 302 | 1910 Park Drive
1921/22 | Colonial two-story Box;
Georgian detail, hip roof,
portico in front of entry,
two side porches, both
enclosed. | C |
| 303 | 1907 Park Drive
ca. 1920 | Colonial two-story Box;
gable roof faces street,
attached one-story porch,
full facade, two entries
(duplex). Note: Arched
window. | C |
| 304 | 1905 Park Drive
1917 | Colonial two-story Box;
gable roof w/dormer portico
over entry, two-story wing,
slightly lower than full
height of house. | C |
| 305 | 211 Groveland
by 1914 | Colonial two-story Box; gable
roof w/three gable dormers-
note arched windows. Attached
one-story porch, full facade,
also extends in front of projecting
side room. | C |

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Continuation sheet Cameron Park Item number 7 Page 32

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 306 | 203 Groveland
by 1914 | Two-story Bungalow; gable roof extends over engaged porch which probably used to be full facade but which was "filled in" with room extensions. | C |
| 307 | 201 Groveland
1915/16 | Colonial two-story Box; portico, two-story extension, not quite full height of house. | C |
| 308 | 116 E. Park Drive
Ca. 1920 | Colonial two-story Box; hip roof; attached one-story porch, full facade. | C |
| 309 | 124 E. Park Drive
Ca. 1920 | Colonial two-story Box; hip roof with hip roof dormer; attached one-story full-facade porch. | C |
| 310 | 1215 College Place
Ca. 1920 | Colonial two-story box with hip roof. Originally a garage to main house at 124 E. Park Drive, now converted to apartment | C |
| 311 | 114 E. Park Drive
Ca. 1915 | Two-story Colonial Dutch Revival; gambrel roof; full facade engaged porch. Completely shingled. | C |

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates See indiv. entries Builder/Architect See individual entries

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Purchased in 1910 by the North Carolina Trust Company and the Southern Real Estate Company, platted by Riddick and Mann and sold by the Parker-Hunter Realty Company, Cameron Park represents the third major documented, and the most sophisticated, attempt by the city's controlling interests to accommodate the rapidly growing white middle class of early 20th century Raleigh. Located on a beautiful, forested site, cut by streams and provided with the amenities of water, sewer, sidewalks, streetcars and two parks, Cameron Park consistently attracted the upper-middle class. This is reflected in the architectural fabric which is predominantly large colonial, classical revival and neo-Georgian homes with some picturesque bungalows and a smattering of Mission style and Tudor Revival dwellings. With Glenwood and Boylan Heights, Cameron Park offers a great source of information and insight into this historically significant period of urbanization in Raleigh and the State.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

Cameron Park is significant in American history, architecture and culture because the neighborhood possesses integrity of location, setting, representative architectural design and feeling, and:

- a) As one of Raleigh's first 20th century suburban neighborhoods is associated with the growth of industrialization and urbanization in Raleigh and North Carolina, an event that has made a significant contribution to board patterns of our history;
- b) The neighborhood's developers, Carey N. Hunter and V. O. Parker, are persons significant in Raleigh and North Carolina's past, being representative of the leaders of the New South;
- c) The neighborhood embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type-suburban popular architecture--and a period--the first decades of the 20th century--that represents a significant and distinguishable entity within the development of the landscape of the City.

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On April 25, 1910, the Greensboro-based North Carolina Trust Company and Southern Real Estate Company purchased 110 acres of the old Cameron plantation for \$90,000. Almost immediately, work was underway to create Cameron Park, a residential suburban neighborhood just west of the City of Raleigh. Advertisements for the development began soon after the Raleigh firm of Parker-Hunter Realty Company bought a twenty percent share of the venture in June and thereby became sole marketing agent.

Cameron Park's significance in the development of Raleigh should be considered in the context of the changes that were taking place in 1910. In the first decades of the 20th century, Raleigh experienced a period of unprecedented growth and economic prosperity with a resulting redefinition of traditional social and economic relationships. As one of Raleigh's first suburban neighborhoods, Cameron Park's success was related to the appearance and growth of a new and more affluent middle class made up of businessmen, professionals and state government officials. As a strictly white middle class neighborhood, Cameron Park's development was an early stage in the fragmentation of Raleigh into racially, as well as socio-economically, segregated neighborhoods. Its creation, along with that of Glenwood (1905) and Boylan Heights (1907), represents the first step in Raleigh of the flight of the middle class to the suburbs. Though it succeeded both Glenwood and Boylan Heights as an all-white middle class neighborhood, Cameron Park was unique for two reasons. First, it was designed as a solidly upper-middle class neighborhood, whereas both Boylan Heights and Glenwood made provisions for lower as well as upper-middle class residents. Secondly, its developers undertook an intensive advertising campaign in which they made an elaborate appeal to the desires of the upper-middle class of Raleigh for beauty, security and social status.

The unique marketing campaign that was devised to sell Cameron Park to upper-middle class white buyers will be discussed first. The success of the campaign will then be demonstrated with a description to the property sales, the neighborhood and some of the people who moved into Cameron Park. The conclusion will contain a little about Cameron Park's history since the 1920s and a statement about Cameron Park's significance in the general course of Raleigh's history.

Located on land abounding in rolling forested hills and deep ravined streams, Cameron Park was indeed a beautiful place in which to build a home. However, the real key to the success of the development lies in the unique and aggressive marketing campaign undertaken by the Parker-Hunter Realty Company. In its advertising for Cameron Park, Parker-Hunter made an appeal to every facet of middle class aspiration. At one level, this appeal was made in fairly straightforward terms of owning a nice home in an attractive neighborhood. On another level, however, the appeal was directed to more subtle feelings of ambition and insecurity.

Some understanding of the marketing success of Cameron Park may be gained by examining the two men who were partners in the Parker-Hunter Realty Company.

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Carey J. Hunter was fourteen years older than Virgil O. Parker when they began their association in 1904. Well-to-do, a member of the country club and on the board of directors of various institutions, Hunter exemplified the successful Raleigh businessman. By 1910, when Cameron Park sales began, he had already achieved considerable success as the agent for North Carolina and Virginia of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Ohio. It is likely that Hunter's role in the Cameron Park operation was as the model of success for prospective buyers, while Parker, still in his thirties and on his way up, was the partner to whom Cameron Park buyers would relate and with whom they would feel comfortable doing business.

Although their relationship exemplifies a typical American business partnership, Parker and Hunter undertook a marketing campaign that was unique in Raleigh history. Neither Glenwood nor Boylan Heights appears to have employed any such aggressive sales techniques. Throughout the Cameron Park advertising, an appeal was made to the social ambitions of prospective buyers. In its physical design, the neighborhood already contained at least two features that would appeal to status consensus buyers. Proximity to the fashionable neighborhood on Hillsborough Street was one. That section of Hillsborough Street between St. Mary's and downtown was the home of a number of old respected Raleigh families who lived in large and stately mansions.

Another important feature for class conscious buyers was the alley system that was incorporated into the design of Cameron Park. In a densely populated area with houses placed on narrow lots, these alleys served a useful function, allowing easy access to the back doors for residents and service people. In addition, the system held a more subtle appeal as a means of defining class by distinguishing between the front and back doors. As in upper class neighborhoods, social equals used the front door; servants and trades people approached the back door by way of the alley.

These design features were valuable, but more important to Parker-Hunter's advertising campaign were two restrictive covenants written into Cameron Park deeds. The first restriction, which was indefinitely in force, prevented any black people from residing in Cameron Park except as servants. There could be no selling or renting to people of Negro blood. The second covenant required that a minimum of \$3,000 be spent on the construction of each Cameron Park residence. Introduced six months after lots in Cameron Park first went on the market, this sum was considerably higher than those for Glenwood and Boylan Heights, both of which had similar restrictive covenants.

Such restrictive covenants were a means of defining the class and racial makeup of the neighborhood. Sales of lots in Glenwood and Boylan Heights were still in progress when Parker-Hunter began marketing Cameron Park in July, 1910. Undoubtedly, the competition was stiff. It might be argued that one reason for Cameron Park's sales success was that its developers learned to use the technique of exclusion to make Cameron Park lots seem more attractive. Cameron Park

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was sold as a status symbol. The significantly higher cost of owning a home in Cameron Park was sold as a status symbol. The significantly higher cost of owning a home in Cameron Park relative to Boylan Heights and Glenwood appears to have increased sales rather than discouraging them, indicating that status by association. As they claimed in September, 1910, and continued to proclaim throughout their advertising campaign, "We appeal especially to those who wish to buy homes where the best physical and social conditions will be maintained."²

The Cameron Park Brochure, printed in 1914, is an elaborate appeal to middle class social and career ambitions. Here the developers drew a very clear connection between where a person lived and his success in society and business. The brochure stated that although it may appear to be cheaper to rent rather than buy a house, one must consider that business standing, social prestige and character are also at stake. "...Business influence, social connections and established character of the homeowner bring about the difference between landlord and tenant."³ Owning a house (and the implication is one in Cameron Park) develops a man's character. People begin to respect him for advice. As a result, his social standing in the community and his business prosper. References to J. Pierpont Morgan and words such as character, independence and success are used repeatedly to strengthen the association between owning a home in Cameron Park and the fulfillment of buyers' ambitions.

If the advertising for Cameron Park spoke to the aspirations of prospective buyers, it also addressed the darker feelings of insecurity brought on by living in a changing society in which social status was by no means secure and in which job status was becoming increasingly important as a definition of prestige. In this case, the appeal in the brochure became explicit. "Home is the refuge of the soul under stress; the source of strength for the fierce onset in the struggle."⁴

In recognizing and addressing the more emotional reasons for buying a home, Parker-Hunter initiated an apparently new and unique advertising technique. The success of their marketing campaign can be seen in the property sales and in the development of the neighborhood. If, as it seems, the developers intended that Cameron Park be an upper-middle class neighborhood, then they were eminently successful. The lots sold quickly and they sold to the "right" people. Furthermore, the company made a considerable profit on the venture.

Parker-Hunter never resorted to the tactic of giving away prizes or auctioning lots as the companies marketing Glenwood and Boylan Heights had done. In an oblique reference to auction sales in those neighborhoods, Parker-Hunter claimed, "Big prizes are not required to sell our property. If you want a home that will be a satisfaction, buy a Cameron Park Lot."⁵ Sales methods for Cameron Park were genteel and uniform. Although lots on Hillsborough Street were more expensive, lot prices beyond that seemed to be based on the size of the lot rather than proximity to any major streets. Unlike the other two developments where lot and house prices varied considerably, the developers never intended to have a cross section of the middle class in Cameron Park. Uniformly

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high prices for both ensured that the neighborhood would be solidly upper-middle class.

Not until 1920, nearly ten years after Cameron Park had opened, did the company reduce lot prices. Then, apparently in order to divest itself of the project, all lots were reduced to \$100 from the original \$1,000 to \$2,500 range. By then, 150 sales had been made and the company had grossed something in the range of \$268,000 after an initial capital investment of \$100,000, not counting engineering costs of laying streets and water and sewer lines.

Growth started along Hillsborough Street and progressed northward on all streets. This pattern was probably related to the proximity of the fashionable neighborhood on Hillsborough. In addition, Hillsborough Street was a major boulevard with a street car line that ran from downtown to the old fairgrounds near North Carolina State University. Before the advent of the automobile and the nuisance of noisy traffic, it was both fashionable and convenient to live on a major city thoroughfare.

The affluence of the neighborhood can be seen in the houses. The presence of architectural styles such as Colonial and Classical Revival, Mission Style, Tudor Revival and Dutch Colonial, reflects the eclecticism of tastes that was in vogue in the early decades of the 20th century. The use of these styles implies a diversity of construction materials, including wood, stone and brick. This variety of styles and materials indicates some degree of sophistication and wealth on the part of the owners. Further proof of the affluence of Cameron Park families is the presence in many of the houses of steep back stairs and toilets in the basements indicating that the houses were designed to accommodate servants. These houses were contemporary for their time and younger families moved in.

Although a few Cameron Park buyers were professionals, including professors, lawyers and state government officials, the majority of the people who bought and built homes in Cameron Park were involved in business. At least eighteen people who later bought lots in Cameron Park were either featured or mentioned in the 1910 issue of The Raleigh Illustrated published by the Chamber of Commerce. Some, like William L. Wyatt, were presidents of their own companies. Some, like Robert Horton and Thomas Johnson, started out in one company and went on to start their own businesses. Others remained in one company and worked their way up to positions of leadership as James Allison had done. In all cases, they were people on their way up when they moved to Cameron Park. Howard Satterfield, who had started as a professor at the State University, went on to become one of the city's prominent builders after designing a number of the homes in Cameron Park. Joseph B. Cheshire, Jr., became a well-known attorney and civic leader.

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There are some apparent connections among the first Cameron Park buyers. Several were involved in the same businesses. Many had moved to Cameron Park from the downtown neighborhood of North Wilmington, North Blount and North Person Streets. This was an area where many of Raleigh's prominent families still lived in fine old houses, but the neighborhood was also mixed with duplexes and boarding houses. The move to Cameron Park was a move to a solidly middle class neighborhood made up of single-family dwellings.

The importance of the neighborhood was further solidified with the location of the new Wiley Grammar School on St. Mary's Street on 1929, and the decision to build the new high school at the junction of Peace and St. Mary's Streets. The location of the latter, in particular, was indicative of the growth of population in the area. In 1929, when Needham Broughton High School was finished, it, with Wiley, gave the neighborhood an implicit security.

Cameron Park continued as a strong and attractive neighborhood into the 1950s. Women often joined neighborhood organizations. Once people moved to Cameron Park, they usually stayed, more often moving away from the city than to another neighborhood with the city. Those who did move within Raleigh usually moved to the newer and fashionable Hayes Barton area.

In the 1950s, Cameron Park entered a period of decline. Older families were dying out and younger families had stopped moving into the neighborhood. This coincided with and may have been the result of the subdivision boom in the areas surrounding the city. Even more threatening to the fabric of the neighborhood were the pressures placed on its perimeter by an expanding city and university. Throughout the 1950s and early 1960s, a small but active group of residents fought a continuing battle against the spread of offices and institutions into the neighborhood and the conversion of large single-family dwellings into high density boarding and apartment houses. As a result of a rebirth of interest in inner city neighborhoods by young affluent families, the mid-sixties witnessed a reversal of the pattern of decline in Cameron Park. Young families again started moving back in and renovating dilapidated houses.

Cameron Park was a marketing success because of Parker-Hunter's ability to identify a potential market and then address their advertising to the ambitions and desires of potential buyers. Using methods of exclusion and elaborate advertising, they appealed to the upper-middle class of Raleigh by identifying lots in Cameron Park as symbols of social and career achievement. An important result of this campaign, though, was the concentration in this neighborhood of a large portion of the white upper-middle class of the city. The creation of Cameron Park represents the end to racially and socially integrated neighborhoods in Raleigh. After 1910, the trend would be for members of Raleigh's middle and upper classes to move farther and farther from the center of the city into distinct and homogeneous neighborhoods.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Except where noted, all information for this paper was taken from the following sources:

Abstracts of Deeds for the first sales in Cameron Park, Wake County Records, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1980-81. Filed with National Register Nomination, Department of Cultural Resources, Survey and Planning, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Marianne Wason has written a paper on the history of Cameron Park for a course at NCSU, Raleigh, North Carolina. She has kindly allowed us the use of her notes which will be filed with the National Register Nomination.

Annual editions of the Raleigh Directory, 1907-08, 1909-10, 1911-12, 1913-14, 1915-16, 1917, 1918-19, 1921-22, 1925, Hill Directory Company, Inc.

Raleigh City Directory, 1930, Hill Directory Company, Inc.

Linda Harris and Mary Ann Lee, An Architectural and Historical Inventory of Raleigh, North Carolina, City of Raleigh Planning Department and Raleigh Historic Properties Commission, 1978.

"Cameron Park, 1910-1914," Publicity Brochure, c.1914.

Raleigh Evening Times, July-December, 1910.

2. Raleigh Evening Times, September 2, 1910.
3. "Cameron Park, 1910-1914," Publicity Brochure, c.1914, p. 20.
4. Cameron Park Brochure, p. 10.
5. Raleigh Evening Times, November 28, December 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 1910.
6. Jennie M. Barbee, Historical Sketches of the Raleigh Public Schools, 1876-1941-42 (Raleigh: Barbee Pupils Association, 1943), p. 63ff.
7. All employment and residential information was taken from Raleigh City Directories, 1907-1930.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Apprx. 105

Quadrangle name Raleigh West, N. C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UTM References

A	1 7	7 1 2 2 0 0	3 9 6 3 2 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 7	7 1 2 4 2 0	3 9 6 2 3 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 7	7 1 1 1 0 0	3 9 6 2 1 4 0
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D	1 7	7 1 1 6 2 0	3 9 6 2 3 7 0
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E	1 7	7 1 1 7 5 0	3 9 6 2 8 0 0
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F			
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G			
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H			
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation sheet and maps.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marilyn Dutton and Dr. Charlotte V. Brown, Consultants

organization City of Raleigh

date July 8, 1982

street & number Mimosa Place

telephone

city or town Raleigh

state N.C.

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date February 18, 1985

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Barbee, Jennie M., Historical Sketches of the Raleigh Public Schools, 1876-1941-42. Raleigh: Barbee Pupils Association, 1943.

"Cameron Park, 1910-1914," Raleigh: np, 1914 (?).

Harris, Linda L. and Mary Ann Lee, An Architectural Inventory of Raleigh, North Carolina. Raleigh: City of Raleigh Planning Department and Division of Archives and History, 1978.

Raleigh City Directories, 1907-1930. Raleigh: Hill Directory Company.

Raleigh Evening Times, July-December, 1910.

Raleigh Illustrated, 1910. Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1910.

Wason, Marianne, "Cameron Park", an unpublished study of the development of Cameron Park, notes filed with the National Register Nomination, Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, State of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Wake County Records, Deeds and Maps, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, North Carolina.

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Cameron Park Boundaries

The proposed boundaries for the Cameron Park National Register District are: beginning at the intersection of College Street with St. Mary's Street, north along the center of St. Mary's Street to the back lot line of the property of Needham Broughton High School, west along that line to the northwest corner, then south on that property line to West Peace Street, west down the center of West Peace Street to the intersection with West Johnson Street and Clark Avenue, then west along the northern boundary of the Edna Metz Wells Park, continuing west along the back lot lines of Numbers 1614 to 1910 Park Drive to the northeast corner lot lines of City Fire Station #5, south along that line, crossing Park Drive and turning slightly southwest to run south down the center of Oberlin Road to the intersection with Groveland Avenue, then east and south along back lot lines of the parking lot to the service alley turning south along the lot line of the Branch Banking and Trust Company to the lot lines between the Velvet Cloak Inn and 1415 Hillsborough Street, south along that line, then west along the back lot lines of 1415, 1407 and 1405 to Park Avenue, north along the center of Hillsborough Street, east to East Park Drive, north along the center of East Park Drive to the service alley beside 114 East Park, east along the alley to the back lot lines of 114, north along the back lot lines of 114 and 116 East Park, then northwest along the north lot line of 116 East Park to East Park, then north down the center of East Park to the intersection with College Place but including the property at 124 East Park Drive, east along the center of College Place to the intersection with (Calvin Road, northeast along the center of Calvin Road) St. Mary's Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries differ somewhat from the original plats developed by the Parker-Hunter Realty Company in 1910 and 1927. The present boundaries are a result of office and institutional growth along Hillsborough Street and the exclusion of others is based on the significant relationship of the once solidly residential street to the development of Cameron Park, a relationship explained in both the description and the statement of historic significance. Similarly, the inclusion of two schools, Needham Broughton High School and Wiley School, and their designation as pivotal properties of the district based on a particular relationship to the neighborhood is also explained in the statement of historic significance.