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 an 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  Roanoke Park Historic District
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number  Roughly bounded by Whitaker Mill Road, Fairview Road, Morrison Avenue, Sunrise Avenue, and Bickett Boulevard.
N/A  not for publication
city or town  Raleigh
N/A  not for publication
county  Wake
code  183
state  North Carolina
Code  NC
Zip code  27608

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 for 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 □ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Date  3/14/03
Signature of certifying official/Title  SHPD
State or Federal agency and bureau  North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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

Signature of certifying official/Title  
State or Federal agency and bureau  

4. National Park Service Certification

□ 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:)

Signature of the Keeper  
Date of Action  

(Oct 1990)
## 5. Classification

<table>
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<th>Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)</th>
<th>Category of Property (Check only one box)</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in count.)</th>
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<td>□ public-Federal</td>
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Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historical and Architectural Resources of the Five Points Neighborhoods, Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, 1913-1952.

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

## 6. Function or Use

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<td>LANDSCAPE/park</td>
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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Other: Ranch
- Colonial Revival
- OTHER: Minimal Traditional
- OTHER: Foursquare

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: BRICK
- walls: WOOD, STONE
- roof: ASPHALT
- other: CONCRETE, ASBESTOS, BRICK, METAL

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.</td>
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Criteria Considerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>removed from its original location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>moved from its original location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>a cemetery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>a reconstructed building, object, or structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>a commemorative property</td>
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<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.</td>
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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Community Planning and Development
- Period of Significance
  1913-1952
- Significant Dates
  N/A
- Significant Person
  (Complete if Criterion B is marked)
  N/A
- Cultural Affiliation
  N/A
- Architect/Builder
  Modern Homes Company

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):

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Documentation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>previously listed in the National Register</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>previously determined eligible by the National Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>designated a National Historic Landmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #</td>
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</table>

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:
Roanoke Park Historic District
Name of Property
Wake, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 107

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1
Zone 17
Easting 712840
Northing 3964830

2
Zone 17
Easting 713390
Northing 3965120

1
Zone 17
Easting 713700
Northing 3964600

4
Zone 17
Easting 713240
Northing 3964380

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

ame/title: Ellen Turco and April Montgomery
organization: Circa, Inc.
date: December 1, 2002
street & number: PO Box 407
city or town: Durham, NC
telephone: 919/416-1016
zip code: 27702

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name: ____________________________
street & number: ____________________________
city or town: ____________________________
state: ____________________________
zip code: ____________________________

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 listing. 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 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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
SECTION 7/NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Setting

The Roanoke Park Historic District is located southeast of Raleigh’s Five Points intersection. The intersection is created by the convergence of Fairview and West Whitaker Mill roads and Glenwood Avenue. The approximately 107-acre district is roughly diamond shaped, with a two-block extension at its southwest corner. West Whitaker Mill and Fairview roads spoke outwardly from Five Points in a northeasterly and southeasterly direction respectively, forming the district’s northwest and southwest boundaries and a triangular wedge in which the district’s secondary residential streets are nestled. Sunrise Avenue is the district’s northeastern boundary and the curving Bickett Boulevard serves as the southeast boundary. The 300 and 400 blocks of Bickett Boulevard and Morrison Avenue project from the district’s southwest corner to form the extension.

The Roanoke Park Historic District is an early-twentieth century residential neighborhood consisting almost completely of single-family dwellings and outbuildings such as sheds and garages. The district also contains six contributing duplexes and a park. The nominated area is today referred to by local residents as Roanoke Park, but actually consists of six separate subdivisions created between 1913 and 1926. The district derives its name from the largest of these subdivisions. The subdivisions are unified into one neighborhood by connected streets and sidewalks and the presence of similar architectural styles and building materials, lot and house sizes, and building setbacks. Amenities, such as mature trees, tree medians and a park, serve to further unify the area. The result is a compact and picturesque pedestrian-friendly neighborhood.

The district’s topography is that of the undulating hills of North Carolina’s eastern Piedmont region. From Whitaker Mill Road, the district’s northern boundary, the land rises and falls as it slopes towards Pigeon House Branch and the railroad and industrial corridor south of the historic district. A small, unnamed stream is marked through the center of the park between Greenwood and Cherokee drives on the 1923 Roanoke Park plat map. Another stream serves as the rear property line for the lots on west side of Sunrise Avenue. Neither of these streams is still active, however, the land dips at their former locations.

The district’s characteristic irregular street pattern is a response to the underlying topography. Hills, slopes, and streams were considered during platting and the street pattern was designed to be harmonious with these features. The traditional grid – with streets intersecting at right
angles and following the points of the compass—was abandoned here in favor of a site-specific plan that follows the topography of the area. Straight streets, such as Morrison, the 300 and 400 blocks of Bickett Boulevard and Wills Avenue, run either northwest/southeast or northeast/southwest. Many of the streets, such as the 1600-1800 blocks of Bickett Boulevard, West Aycock Avenue, and Dare Street, curve to follow the gentle slope of the land.

This irregular street plan creates blocks of varying shapes and sizes. The combination of straight and curving streets controls the flow of vehicular traffic, which in turn encourages pedestrian use. The neighborhood park located between Greenwood and Cherokee drives is a destination for pedestrians as well as an open space for children to safely play in view of the surrounding homes. The houses that front the park on Greenwood and Cherokee drives are set back slightly further than those in the rest of the district.

Although the district’s street pattern is irregular, lot size and shape does not greatly vary throughout the district. In general, lots are rectangular—with narrow road frontages and deep back yards—and less than one-fifth of an acre in size. Exceptions are found along Sunrise Avenue where the extra deep lots are slightly larger, at one-third of an acre. The lots on the east side of the 1800 block of Bickett Boulevard and a few lots on the east side of the 1600 block of Sunrise Avenue have been recently subdivided to reduce their size and create a large in-parcel on the block bounded by Bickett Boulevard, East Whitaker Mill Road, and Sunrise Avenue.

The siting of the dwellings is of particular importance in the district. Houses are constructed closely together, yet, the thoughtful arrangement of public and private outdoor spaces preserves a sense of spaciousness despite the high-density of development. Most dwellings address the street and facades are parallel with the curb. On a few corner lots, such as 208 and 1611 Bickett Boulevard (#36 and #105), houses are angled slightly to the street. Houses are close to the street with the setback generally uniform from street to street. Thus, the facades line up to form a defining edge that divides the public and semi-public spaces such as concrete sidewalks and planted tree lawns and front yards, from the private yards to the rear. In recent years many yards have been completely walled off by tall privacy fences. The district’s lack of service alleys also contributes to the privacy of the rear yards. The small front yards are often landscaped with locally popular varieties of dogwoods, crepe myrtles, azaleas and other small flowering bushes and shrubs. These varieties are also seen in the tree medians, as are large hardwoods such as oaks.
Roanoke Park Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

Surrounding Area

The borders of the district are not sharply delineated from surrounding areas, with the exception of the southern boundary of the district, which abut a railroad and industrial corridor. The remaining boundaries transition seamlessly into the Vanguard Park subdivision to the northwest, the Hayes Barton subdivision to west and the Georgetown subdivision to the east. These areas date from roughly the same period as the Roanoke Park Historic District and therefore display compatible buildings of similar size and style as well as gently rolling landscapes and curvilinear street plans. Sidewalks connect the Roanoke Park subdivisions to the adjacent residential areas.

Architectural Styles and Materials

The Roanoke Park Historic District contains examples of nationally popular architectural styles from the 1910s through the 1950s. These styles are Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Craftsman, American Foursquare, Tudor Revival, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch. The district also contains simple dwellings that lack stylistic references and are identified by roof shape and massing such as the front-gable, side-gable, square, hipped-roof cottage, triple-A, and a narrow, front gable-form sometimes referred to as a shotgun. Dwellings range in size from approximately 800 square feet for the small post-war houses on the 300 and 400 blocks of Bickett Boulevard and Hanover Street, to 2000-plus square feet for the two-story houses at the west end of West Whitaker Mill Road.

The district’s housing stock differs from the Hayes Barton Historic District in that the houses are smaller and, as a whole, less architecturally detailed. The large dwellings of Hayes Barton were constructed for Raleigh’s wealthiest residents. Many of the houses are architect-designed and represent the fullest expression of the style in which they are rendered. Roanoke Park dwellings are smaller, pared down versions of their Hayes Barton neighbors. For example, the c.1930 Smith House at 917 Holt Drive in Hayes Barton is a two-story, double-pile brick, Georgian Revival house with a two-story pedimented projecting central pavilion with broken pediment door surround. In comparison, the brick Colonial Revival house at 318 Morrison Street (#235) in the Roanoke Park Historic District shares the materials and two-story double-pile form, but lacks the elaborate entry treatment that is central to the Georgian Revival style.

Approximately fifty percent of buildings in the district are of frame construction. Brick is the second most common material. Stone, stucco and concrete block are also represented. The prevalence of wood and brick as the primary building materials is in keeping with local
construction patterns, as seen in the adjoining Vanguard Park, Bloomsbury and Hayes Barton historic districts.

Stone provided an alternative to wood and brick construction. Its rusticated appearance was well suited to the naturalistic themes in architecture, particularly favored in the Craftsman style, common from the 1910s through the 1930s. Stone was locally available from a granite quarry about three-quarters of a mile northwest of Five Points at the intersection of Glenwood Avenue and Oberlin Road (at the present location of the Glenwood Village shopping center).

Stone in the district is typically undressed brown or gray granite. Stones are laid on edge, rather than in courses, and consolidated with the wide, raised mortar joints commonly seen in early twentieth century Raleigh stonework. A good example of stonework typical in the district is seen on the two-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival dwelling at 501 West Whitaker Mill Road (#400). The front gable of the circa 1940 Minimal Traditional house at 1505 Cherokee Drive (#126) features a stone veneered front gable wing.

Stucco is often seen combined with other materials such as wood or brick. It is used to decorate the gables of the frame Craftsman bungalow at 200 West Aycock Street (#4) and the fine Asian-inspired bungalow at 301 West Whitaker Mill Road (#391). 503 West Whitaker Mill Road (#401) is a one-and-a-half story brick bungalow featuring stucco on the gable ends and dormer.

Nationally, concrete block was a common alternative to wood and brick by the second quarter of the twentieth century. This was due to its low cost and its flexibility for use in a variety of nationally popular styles. However, Sanborn maps indicate that concrete block was not widely used in Raleigh. Although plain, the district’s two pre-1952 concrete block dwellings are significant as rare examples of the concrete block construction; they are 415 Bickett Boulevard (#70), circa 1940, and 1529 Hanover Street (#288), circa 1945. Concrete block is frequently seen as a foundation treatment and in outbuildings.

Sunrise Avenue contains the district’s collection of vernacular forms such as the triple-A, square-hipped roof cottage, and narrow front-gable. The triple-A is a one or two-story, single-pile, side-gable house that derives its name from the presence of a decorative central gable on the façade. The district’s triple-A houses are the circa 1915, one-story, frame houses at 1618 and 1523 Sunrise Avenue (#323 and #333). Six contributing frame, square, hipped-roof cottages are also located on Sunrise Avenue. The earliest is 1525 Sunrise Avenue (#334)

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1 Wyatt and Woodard, E.24.
2 Martin, 6.
Roanoke Park Historic District, Wake County, North Carolina

constructed circa 1915. 1520, 1521, 1533, 1603, and 1629 (#306, #332, #338, #346, and #360) Sunrise Avenue were built circa 1925. Narrow, front-gable houses, sometimes called shotgun houses, are 1512 and 1514 Sunrise Avenue (#302 and #303), circa 1925 and 1915, respectively. Both houses are frame, two-bay houses with shed-roofed porches and no applied ornamentation. The district’s other narrow, front-gable house is 126 East Whitaker Mill Road (#384), located on the corner of Sunrise Avenue and East Whitaker Mill Road.

The Craftsman style, in both bungalow and front and side-gable forms, is by far the most common style in the district with 133 examples present. Craftsman dwellings date from the 1910s and 1920s, with some examples as late as the mid-1930s. One of the best-detailed examples is 1807 Wills Avenue (#408). The 1926 one-and-a-half story, brick, side-gable house is based on a mail order plan from the Harris Brother’s Company of Chicago. Another well-detailed Craftsman house is located at 401 West Whitaker Mill Road (#397). The brick, front clipped-gable dwelling has a wide, overhanging roof and a full-façade front porch with an enclosed porch room. On the façade, paired sixteen-over-one windows light the porch room and a twelve-over-one window is flanked by narrow, fixed sixteen light sash. Simple examples of bungalows are also common in the district. The bungalows at 104, 106, 107, 111, 215, 217, 300, 301, 302 and Duncan Street (#147, #148, #156, #158, #164, #165, #152, #166, and #153) are a collection of one-story, frame and brick dwellings with Craftsman features such as shallow-pitched roofs, exposed rafter tails or eave brackets, shingled gables, and porches supported by pyramidal posts, often on half-height brick piers. In addition to bungalows, the Craftsman detailing was also applied to two-story houses. 1600 Fairview Road (#175) is a two-story frame residence with eight-over-one-windows, paired eave brackets and pyramidal porch posts on brick piers.

Roanoke Park Historic District’s six Foursquare dwellings are stylized with both Craftsman and Colonial Revival features. The frame two-story, hipped-roof house at 1802 Fairview Road (#185) displays a wide sheltering roofline, paired windows and a full-façade porch supported by Doric columns. Down the street at 1902 Fairview Road (#190), a brick Foursquare displays a glazed, Craftsman entry door with sidelights.

Approximately ten frame, brick and stone Colonial Revival dwellings are in the district. Both hipped-roof and side-gable roof forms are present, as is one example of a cross-gambrel roofed house at 310 Perry Street (#269). These houses can generally be described as symmetrical, two-story, double-pile houses with six-over-six window sash and one-bay entry porches supported by columns. The largest concentration is on Morrison Avenue, which

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3 Becker, 6.
contains four Colonial Revival houses. The district’s Colonial Revival dwellings lack the high style design elements seen in Hayes Barton such as raised brick quoins, ornate cornices and entry surrounds with full or broken pediments. 318 Morrison Avenue (#234) is typical of the district’s Colonial Revivals houses. The brick, two-story, side-gable, house with a one-story enclosed sunroom has paired six-over-six windows, and a central entry with an arched transom under the single bay, front-gable porch. 318 Morrison Avenue displays the district’s only two-story portico.

The distinctive gambrel roofline of the Dutch Colonial Revival makes appearances at 322 Morrison Avenue (#237) and 315 and 405 Perry streets (#283 and #288). 322 Morrison Street, circa 1930, is constructed of brick and stucco and has a brick façade chimney and attached shed-roof porch. 405 Perry Street, constructed circa 1925, is a weatherboard house with a one-story, one-bay vaulted entry porch supported by round posts and a sunroom off the east elevation. 315 Perry Street, also circa 1925, is covered with asbestos shingles and has a recessed entry porch.

The district’s sole Tudor Revival dwelling stands at 1705 Scales Street (#296). The circa 1925 one-and-half story stucco house displays the style’s characteristic bellcast, front-facing gable with exposed half-timbering. The house also has a large, multi-light picture window as well as six-over-six sash and a tapered exterior chimney.

The district’s seven Period Cottages are smaller, less ornate versions of the Tudor Revival style. Representative dwellings are located at 1508 Greenwood Drive, 407 and 404 Morrison Avenue (#194, #257 and #240). These houses share style-defining features such as side-gable roofs with a front-facing wing, front elevation chimneys, arched entryways and stone trim. Intact examples of the style are also found clustered on Scales Street at 1710 and 1718 (#292 and #295). Both dwellings are rendered in brick and feature the distinctive front-facing gabled wing and arched entries common to the style.

Minimal Traditional dwellings made their first appearance in the district in the late 1930s and were still being constructed after the end World War II. The house comes in both the gable-and-wing and side-gable forms. The style’s one-story form and minimal ornamentation allowed the dwellings to be constructed quickly and inexpensively. Ornamentation is limited to pared-down versions of Colonial Revival applied architectural detail. Minimal Traditional houses often feature pilastered door surrounds or one-bay entry porches. In Raleigh, Minimal Traditional houses were the first to utilize asbestos shingles as an original siding material. Minimal Traditional houses are concentrated along Bickett Boulevard and Hanover Street, although infill houses exist on other streets. 1615 Bickett Boulevard (#107) is a circa 1945
Roanoke Park Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

One-story, side-gable house with asbestos siding, six-over-six double hung window sash and a six-panel entry door with a surround of fluted columns. It is typical of Raleigh's 1940s Minimal Traditional style. A cluster of eight 1940s two-story versions are found on the 300 and 400 blocks of Morrison Avenue.

By the 1950s the Minimal Traditional was losing favor to the Ranch house, which would become America's omnipresent house in the second half of the twentieth century. Raleigh has several 1950s neighborhoods with Ranch houses such as the area north of the 1950s Cameron Village Shopping Center and the neighborhoods south of North Carolina State University. However, in the Roanoke Park Historic District the Ranch appears as infill housing, in both single-family and duplex forms. Roanoke Park's seven contributing Ranch dwellings are precursors to the fully actualized Ranch style that would proliferate in the 1950s. The circa 1940 brick and frame house at 1714 Bickett Boulevard (#98) displays the low lines, wide hipped-roof and picture window that hints at the Ranch yet to come. A circa 1940 brick duplex at 306-308 Duncan Street (#155) also presents elements of the Ranch. Ranch dwellings are also located at 1713 Scales Street (#300), 209-211 Duncan Street (#162), and 417-419 Bickett Boulevard (#71).

Integrity Statement

Roanoke Park is still a desirable place to live. The attractiveness of its housing stock and setting, and its convenience of location has kept property in high demand. Residents will often choose to expand their houses rather than move to a new part of the city. Additions have been constructed on approximately fifty-two dwellings, or ten percent, of buildings in the district. For the most part the additions have been sensitively designed and constructed on rear elevations and therefore do not impact the primary facades. Another commonly seen alteration is the removal of original window sash. New windows often contain false muntins or no muntins at all. While the use of non-divided-light replacement windows can be detrimental to the historic appearance of an individual building, such changes do not detract from the significance of the collection of buildings as a whole.

Overall, the Roanoke Park Historic District is a well-preserved example of an early-to-mid twentieth century residential suburb with intact examples of the major national residential architectural styles. The district contains 504 resources: 413 houses, eighty-nine outbuildings, and a park (site) with a gazebo (structure). Fifty-seven or, roughly ten percent of the resources are classified as "non-contributing" on the inventory list. Most of the district's contributing buildings retain a high degree of integrity of form, style and materials. Many houses, such as the frame Craftsman house at 1807 Wills Avenue (#408) and the stone
Roanoke Park Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

Colonial Revival house at 501 West Whitaker Mill Road (#400) display exteriors virtually unchanged since their construction. As a whole, the district retains the streetscapes and architectural styles from the period of significance circa 1913-1952. The Roanoke Park Historic District maintains its overall integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.
Inventory List

This list is arranged alphabetically by street. South side first, then north side for east-west streets; and east side, then west side for all north-south streets. The information in this inventory list is based on the 1990-1991 survey of the area conducted by Helen Ross. The survey was updated by Circa, Inc. in 2002. The following sources were used in preparing the inventory list: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office architectural survey files for the City of Raleigh, Raleigh City Directories (primarily those directories for the years 1927, 1932, 1937, 1942, 1947, and 1952), Wake County property tax records and Sanborn maps.

Estimated construction dates were determined by comparing stylistic clues with information in the previously mentioned resources. The city directories did not include the Roanoke Park Historic District area until 1925. If a structure appears in the 1927 City Directory, either a c.1925 construction date is given. The date on the Wake County property tax records is given if it is prior to 1925.

The historic district is made up of contributing and non-contributing resources. A resource is categorized as contributing if it was present during the period of significance (1913-1952) and it possesses sufficient physical integrity from the period of significance. Non-contributing resources either date from after the district’s period of significance or have been altered to an extent that the building’s historic appearance has been lost or significantly obscured.

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<td>108 East Aycock Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c.1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411</td>
<td>110 East Aycock Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>non-contributing</td>
<td>c.1998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
East Aycock Street, North side

412 107-109 East Aycock Street  duplex  contributing  c.1952

413 111 East Aycock Street  house  contributing  c.1946
No Style. One-story, three-bay, frame, side-gable house with German siding. Pent-roof porch supported by triangular braces. 2/2 horizontal replacement sash. Shutters with cut-out dove motif.

414 115 East Aycock Street  house  contributing  c.1951
Ranch. One-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house with inset porch and carport. German siding. 6/6, 8/8 and three-part picture window. Interior chimney, block foundation.

West Aycock Street, North side

1 100-102 West Aycock Street  duplex  non-contributing  c. 1955
Ranch. One-story, side-gable brick duplex with front projecting entry wing.

2 106 West Aycock Street  house  contributing  c. 1925

3 108 West Aycock Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
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4  200 West Aycock Street  house  contributing  c. 1925

5  202 West Aycock Street  house  contributing  c. 1925

6  204 West Aycock Street  house  contributing  c. 1925

7  206 West Aycock Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
<table>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>208 West Aycock St</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>non-contributing</td>
<td>c. 1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with projecting front-gable and masonite siding. Partial engaged porch with square porch posts, front-gable dormer, 6/6 windows, end chimney on west elevation, concrete block foundation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>300 West Aycock St</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>302 West Aycock St</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>304 West Aycock St</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1940</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>306 West Aycock St</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>308 West Aycock St</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colonial Revival. Two-story, stone, hip-roofed dwelling with central brick chimney. 6/6 windows, stone lintels and sills, slate roof, engaged corner porch with stone porch post.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14 400 West Aycock Street  house contributing c. 1930
Craftsman Bungalow. One and one-half-story, frame, side-gable bungalow with central
front-gable dormer. Vinyl siding, paired 4/1 windows with shutters, central entry with
Craftsman door, engaged porch with tapered porch posts, wide eaves, brackets, end
chimney on east elevation, on brick foundation. 1932 CD: Willard Ovestreet; 1937 CD:
Bascom Harrison, sergeant, National Guard; 1942 CD: Edwin Moore; 1947 CD: Horace

15 402 West Aycock Street  house contributing c. 1945
Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame, hip-roofed dwelling with carport and brick
façade chimney. Aluminum siding, 6/6 windows, concrete block foundation. 1947 CD:
Roddie Crosby, pressman, Edwards & Broughton; 1952 CD: Vivian Yarborough, typist,
State Commissioner of Paroles.

16 404 West Aycock Street  house non-contributing c. 1950/1990
No Style. Two-story, frame side-gable dwelling with projecting front-gable ell on first
floor. Asbestos shingles, vinyl replacement windows, shutters, attached front-gable
porch with square porch posts. Second story is a recent addition. 1952 CD: William
Carroll, cabinet maker.

17 406 West Aycock Street  house non-contributing c. 1955
Front-gable. Two-story, frame, front-gable dwelling with weatherboards. Wide eaves,
brackets, 6/6 windows, central entry door, concrete block foundation.

West Aycock Street, South side

18 101 West Aycock Street  house contributing c. 1925
Foursquare. Two-story, frame, hip-roofed dwelling with weatherboards and one-story
hip-roofed rear addition. Paired 6/1 windows, wide eaves, brackets, single bay hip-
roofed entry porches with tapered porch posts on façade and east elevation, brick pier
foundation. Two brick exterior chimneys on east and west elevations. 1927 CD: Fred
Booker, Coca-cola salesman; 1932 CD: William Fowler, carpenter; 1937, 1942, 1947,
1952 CD: Cecil Penney.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Section</th>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>103 West Aycock Street</td>
<td>house</td>
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<td>c. 1925</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>105 West Aycock Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20a</td>
<td>105 West Aycock Street</td>
<td>garage</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>One-story, frame, front-gable garage with asbestos siding and double doors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>107 West Aycock Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>109 West Aycock Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>201 West Aycock Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Minimal Traditional. One and one-half-story, frame, cross-gable dwelling with asbestos siding. Shed dormer on south elevation, 6/6 windows, hip-roofed porch with metal porch posts, engaged side porch, concrete block foundation. 1952 CD: Linwood King.

24 203 West Aycock Street  house  contributing  c.1950
Minimal Traditional. One-story, brick side-gable cottage with projecting front-gable section. 6/6 windows, single bay, front-gable entry porch with square porch posts, central entry door with fluted pilasters, concrete block foundation. 1952 CD: William Alford, agent, Military Intelligence.

25 205 West Aycock Street  house  contributing  c. 1920

25a 205 West Aycock Street  garage  contributing  c.1920
One-story, frame, front-gable garage.

26 207 West Aycock Street  house  contributing  c. 1925

27 Roanoke Park  park  contributing site  c. 1922
Labeled “Sylvan Park” the original subdivision plat, today known as Raonoke Park. Bounded by West Aycock Street to the north, Greenwood Drive to the east, Bickett Boulevard to the south and Cherokee Drive to the west. Low, evergreen shrubs are planted at each corner. Mature oak trees form a canopy in the center of the park. Chain link fence delineates location of former baseball diamond at north end of park. South end of park has playground and basketball court. Central part of park has circa 1980s wood gazebo and a concrete path. Subdivision plat shows creek running through park. Creek is no longer present.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>27a</td>
<td>Roanoke Park</td>
<td>gazebo</td>
<td>non-contributing structure</td>
<td>c. 1980s</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>401 West Aycock Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>403 West Aycock Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>405 West Aycock Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>407 West Aycock Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>409 West Aycock Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, frame, hip-roofed bungalow with central front-gable dormer. Aluminum siding, 3/1 windows, Craftsman entry door and sidelights, engaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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33  411 West Aycock Street  house  contributing  c. 1925

34  413 West Aycock Street  house  contributing  c. 1925

Bickett Boulevard, North side

35  208 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1925

36  208 Bickett Boulevard  outbuilding  contributing  c. 1925
One-story, frame, front-gable dwelling with large interior chimney. Original print shop for Cowan Print Shop, Frank Cowan owner and resident 1947-1952.

37  210 Bickett Boulevard  house  non-contributing  c. 1965
Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with projecting front-gable. 1/1 replacement windows, picture window in central bay, brick and stone veneer around entry, interior chimney, concrete block foundation.
### 38 300 Bickett Boulevard  
**House**  
Non-contributing  
c. 1965  
Minimal Traditional. One-story, four-bay, frame, gable-and-wing dwelling with German siding. 6/6 and 8/8 windows, gable-roofed door hood with brackets, concrete block foundation.

### 39 302 Bickett Boulevard  
**House**  
Contributing  
c. 1950  

### 40 304 Bickett Boulevard  
**House**  
Contributing  
c. 1940  

### 41 306 Bickett Boulevard  
**House**  
Contributing  
c. 1940  

### 41a 306 Bickett Boulevard  
**Garage**  
Contributing  
c. 1940  
One-story, frame, side-gable garage.

### 42 308 Bickett Boulevard  
**House**  
Contributing  
c. 1940  

### 42a 308 Bickett Boulevard  
**Garage**  
Contributing  
c. 1940  
One-story, frame, side-gable garage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43a</td>
<td>310 Bickett Boulevard</td>
<td>outbuilding</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1950</td>
<td>One-story, one-bay, frame front-gable outbuilding with vertical siding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44a</td>
<td>312 Bickett Boulevard</td>
<td>outbuilding</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1940</td>
<td>One-story, one-bay, frame front-gable outbuilding with asbestos shingles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45a</td>
<td>314 Bickett Boulevard</td>
<td>outbuilding</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1940</td>
<td>One-story, one-bay, frame front-gable outbuilding with German siding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>316 Bickett Boulevard</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1940</td>
<td>Minimal Traditional. A one-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with two front-gable dormers. Asbestos shingles, 4/4, 6/6, and 8/8 windows, bay window on east elevation, interior chimney, central entry with replacement door, attached flat-roof porch with metal porch posts, concrete block foundation. 1942, 1947 CD: Claude Hardwood, Dillon Supply; 1952 CD: Elizabeth Hare, Roy's Drive-In.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46a</td>
<td>316 Bickett Boulevard</td>
<td>outbuilding</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1940</td>
<td>One-story, one-bay, frame front-gable outbuilding with German siding.</td>
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</tbody>
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Wake County, North Carolina

<table>
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<th>Section Number 7</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>

47 322 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1930

48 400 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1945

48a 400 Bickett Boulevard outbuilding contributing c. 1945
One-story, one-bay, frame, side-gable outbuilding with vertical siding.

49 402 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940

49a 402 Bickett Boulevard outbuilding contributing c. 1940
One-story, one-bay, frame front-gable outbuilding with vertical siding.

50 404 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1935

50a 404 Bickett Boulevard outbuilding contributing c. 1935
One-story, one-bay, frame, front-gable outbuilding with asbestos shingles.

51 406 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940
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52  408 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1940

52a  408 Bickett Boulevard  outbuilding  contributing  c. 1940
One-story, one-bay, frame, shed-roof outbuilding with asbestos shingles.

53  410 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1940

54  412 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1940

55  414 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1940

55a  414 Bickett Boulevard  outbuilding  contributing  c. 1940
One-story, one-bay, frame, front-gable outbuilding.

56  416 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1940
Roanoke Park Historic District
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56a 416 Bickett Boulevard outbuilding contributing c. 1940
One-story, one-bay, frame, front-gable outbuilding.

57 418 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. One-story, four-bay, frame side-gable dwelling with projecting
front-gable section. Asbestos siding, engaged porch with turned porch posts, replacement
windows, one-bay addition on west elevation, concrete block foundation. 1942 CD:
James Early; 1947 CD: Lafayette Allen, vice president, Lawrence Brothers Company;

57a 418 Bickett Boulevard outbuilding contributing c. 1940
One-story, one-bay, frame, front-gable outbuilding with German siding.

58 420 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. One-story, four-bay, frame front-gable-and-wing dwelling with,
asbestos siding, 8/8 windows, attached front-gable porch with square porch posts,
attached carport on east elevation, concrete block foundation. 1942 CD: John Stancil;
1947 CD: Herman Hunnicutt, sergeant, City Detective Bureau; 1952 CD: Robert Casey,
service manager, National Cash Register.

Bickett Boulevard, South side

59 301 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with enclosed side
porch on east elevation and one-story, two-bay wing off of west elevation.
Asbestos shingles, 6/6 windows with shutters, interior chimney, concrete block
foundation. 1942 CD: Dorothea McDowell; 1947 CD: George Vester, contractor;

60 303 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1935
Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with one-story, one-ay wing off of east elevation. Vinyl siding, 6/6 and 8/8 windows with shutters,
interior chimney, central entry, concrete block foundation. 1942, 1947, 1952 CD:
James Bland, janitor, Insurance Building.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Bickett Boulevard</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Contributing Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>c. 1935</td>
<td>Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with one-story, one-bay wing off of east elevation, vinyl siding, 6/6 windows with shutters, metal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

67 405 Bickett Boulevard  house contributing c. 1935

68 407 Bickett Boulevard  house contributing c. 1940

69 409 Bickett Boulevard  house contributing c. 1940

70 415 Bickett Boulevard  house contributing c. 1940

71 417-419 Bickett Boulevard  duplex contributing c. 1950
Ranch. One-story, frame, side-gable duplex with German siding, 8/8 windows with shutters and interior chimney, concrete block foundation. 1952 CD: Faye Davis (417), James Maddrey (419) draftsman, SH&PWC.
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#### Bickett Boulevard, East side

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
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<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>1602 Bickett Boulevard</td>
<td>House contributing</td>
<td>c. 1950</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimal Traditional</td>
<td>One and one-half-story, three-bay, frame, side-gable dwelling with two front-gable dormers. Aluminum siding, 8/8 windows with shutters, attached front-gable porch with square porch posts and concrete block foundation. 1952 CD: Donald Ethridge, bookkeeper, NC Equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>1608 Bickett Boulevard</td>
<td>House non-contributing</td>
<td>c. 1990</td>
<td></td>
<td>No Style</td>
<td>One and one-half-story, frame, front-gable dwelling with vinyl siding. Palladian inspired window, attached front-gable porch with square porch posts and brick foundation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>1610 Bickett Boulevard</td>
<td>House contributing</td>
<td>c. 1940</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimal Traditional</td>
<td>One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with one-bay side-gable ell. Aluminum siding, 6/6 windows with shutters, central entry under attached shed-roof porch with metal porch posts, interior chimney, concrete block foundation. 1942 CD:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Bernice Strickland, clerk, United States Department of Agriculture; 1947, 1952 CD: Lonnie Stratton.

78 1614 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940

79 1616 Bickett Boulevard house non-contributing c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with one-bay, side-gable ell. Weatherboards with narrow exposure, replacement 1/1 windows with shutters, replacement door, attached front-gable porch with square porch posts, concrete block foundation. 1952 CD: James Robinson.

80 1618 Bickett Boulevard house non-contributing c. 1950

81 1620 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with projecting front-gable section. Vinyl siding, 1/1 replacement windows, replacement door, engaged corner porch has been expanded with attached shed-roof and square porch posts, interior chimney, concrete block foundation. 1947 CD: William Russell; 1952 CD: Jacqueline Lewis, salesman, Boylan-Pearce.

82 1622 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940

83 1624 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with one-bay side-gable ell. Vinyl siding, 6/6 windows with shutters, central entry under attached shed-roof porch

84 1626 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1940

85 1628 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1940

86 1630 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1940

87 1632 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1940

88 1634 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1940
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89 1636 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940

90 1638 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940

91 1640 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940

92 1642 Bickett Boulevard house non-contributing c. 1960
Front-gable. One-story, frame, front-gable dwelling with brick veneer. Paired 1/1 replacement horizontal sash windows, attached shed-roof porch.

93 1700-1702 Bickett Boulevard duplex non-contributing c. 1955
Ranch. One-story, brick, hip-roofed duplex. Picture windows on façade, 2/2 horizontal sash windows with shutters, central chimney, engaged porch with metal porch posts, brick foundation.

94 1704 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940

95 1706 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling. Vinyl siding, replacement windows with shutters, interior chimney, attached single bay front-gable porch with
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metal porch posts, replacement entry door, concrete block foundation. 1942, 1947, 1952
CD: Charles Russell, clerk, United States Post Office.

96  1708 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling. Vinyl siding, 6/6
replacement windows with shutters, interior chimney, colonial revival entry surround,
1952 CD: Robert Lefensky.

97  1710 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1945
Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling. Aluminum siding, 6/6
windows, interior chimney, attached screened-in porch, replacement entry door, concrete
block foundation. 1947 CD: Andrew Edmondson; 1952 CD: Kenneth Handy, owner,
Handy Drug Store.

98  1714 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940
Ranch. One-story, brick, hip-roofed dwelling. Picture window, shutters, engaged porch
with metal porch posts, brick foundation. 1942, 1947, 1952 CD: Collier Cobb, civil
engineer.

99  1720 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1925
Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, brick, hip-roofed bungalow with central front-gable
dormer. Paired, 6/1 windows, exposed rafters, exterior chimney on north elevation,
engaged porch with square porch posts, brick pier foundation. 1927 CD: Rufus Morgan,
owner, Morgan’s Barber Shop (2008 Fair View Road); 1932 CD: William Ellington;

100 1804 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with projecting front-gable
section. Asbestos shingles, 6/6 windows, façade brick chimney, engaged side porch with
square porch posts, colonial revival entry surround; concrete block foundation. 1942,

101 1806 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940
Period Cottage. One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with steeply pitched, projecting,
front-gable section. Asbestos shingles, façade chimney, 6/6 windows, engaged corner
porch, colonial revival entry surround with pilasters, brick foundation.
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102 1808 Bickett Boulevard quadraplex non-contributing c. 1960
No Style. Two-story, three-bay, brick, hip roofed dwelling. Paired 1/1 horizontal sash windows, attached front-gable porch with metal porch posts, divided into four apartments.

103 1810 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1930

104 1812 Bickett Boulevard house non-contributing c. 1955

Bickett Boulevard, West side

105 1611 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1950

106 1613 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1945

107 1615 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1945
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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1627 Bickett Boulevard house</td>
<td>c. 1945</td>
<td>Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling. Vinyl siding, 6/6 windows, central chimney, attached shed-roof porch with metal porch posts,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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114 1629 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1945

115 1631 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1945

116 1633 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1940

117 1635 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1945

117a 1635 Bickett Boulevard  garage  contributing  c. 1945
One-story, frame, front-gable garage.

118 1709 Bickett Boulevard  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, cross gable, frame house with vinyl siding. Engaged porch, paired 4/1 windows, central entry, brick foundation, tapered porch posts, end chimney on east elevation. 1927 CD: F. Lea, sheet metal worker,
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121 1805 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1940 Craftsman. One-story, brick, front-gable dwelling. 6/1 and 9/1 windows with shutters, brick foundation, exposed rafter tails, end chimney on north elevation, attached side-gable porch with tapered porch posts. 1942 CD: Daniel Lovelace; 1947, 1952 CD: Burt Hall, inspector, William Henley Deitrick.


124 1811 Bickett Boulevard house contributing c. 1925
Craftsman. One-story, frame, front-gable dwelling. Weatherboards with wood shingles in the gable ends, central entry, paired 4/1 windows with shutters, end chimney on south elevation, attached front-gable porch, brick pier foundation.

Cherokee Drive, West side

125 1503 Cherokee Drive house contributing c. 1940

125a 1503 Cherokee Drive garage contributing c. 1940
A one-story, two bay front-gable concrete block garage.

126 1505 Cherokee Drive house contributing c. 1940

126a 1505 Cherokee Drive garage contributing c. 1940
One-story, frame, front-gable garage.

127 1507 Cherokee Drive house contributing c. 1940

127a 1507 Cherokee Drive garage contributing c. 1940
A one-story, one-bay, frame, front-gable garage.
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<td>A one-story, one-bay front-gable garage with vertical siding.</td>
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<td>132</td>
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133  1519 Cherokee Drive  house  contributing  c. 1940

Dare Street, East side

134  1700 Dare Street  house  non-contributing  c. 1925

135  1702 Dare Street  house  contributing  c. 1925

136  1704 Dare Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. One-story, frame, front-gable dwelling with attached front-gable porch. Tapered porch posts, 8/1 windows, weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, front-gable dormer on north elevation. Two chimneys, one interior at the rear of the house on the other on the north elevation adjacent to dormer, brick pier foundation. 1927 CD: vacant; 1932 CD: Eugene Taylor, salesman; 1937, 1942 CD: Radford Roy; 1947, 1952 CD: Jay Davis.

137  1706 Dare Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman Bungalow. One and one-half-story, frame, cross-gable bungalow. Engaged front porch with sun room, aluminum siding, wide eaves with brackets 8/1 windows on main block and 6/6 vinyl replacement windows on enclosed porch room, metal awnings, and an interior chimney, brick pier foundation. 1927 CD: JE Stimpson, conductor; 1932, 1937 CD: Pearl Dodson, widow; 1942, 1947 CD: Emma Roberts; 1952 CD: Mayme Bradley.
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<td>1603 Dare Street</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td>1605 Dare Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
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<td>141</td>
<td>1701 Dare Street</td>
<td>house</td>
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<td>c. 1925</td>
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<td>c. 1920</td>
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<td>143</td>
<td>1705 Dare Street</td>
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<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
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143a 1705 Dare Street garage contributing c. 1925
One-story, frame, front-gable garage.

144 1707 Dare Street house contributing c. 1925

145 1709 Dare Street house contributing c. 1925

Doughton Street, South side

146 1411 Doughton Street house contributing c. 1940

Duncan Street, North side

147 104 Duncan Street house non-contributing c. 1925
Craftsman Bungalow. One and one-half-story, frame, side-gable bungalow, heavily altered. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, enlarged dormer, replacement entry door, new porch, chimney removed, brick foundation. 1927, 1932 CD: CC Kelly; 1937 CD:
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148 106 Duncan Street house contributing c. 1925

149 108 Duncan Street house contributing c. 1925

150 110 Duncan Street house non-contributing c. 1925

151 202 Duncan Street house contributing c. 1925

152 300 Duncan Street house contributing c. 1925
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152a  300 Duncan Street  garage  contributing  c. 1925
One-story, one-bay, frame, front-gable garage in the rear yard.

153  302 Duncan Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, frame, front-gable bungalow with asbestos shingles.
Paired 6/1 windows, attached front-gable porch with tapered porch posts, wide eaves,
brackets, and brick chimney on east elevation, brick pier foundation. 1927, 1932, 1937,
1942 CD: Archie A Doolittle, electrician; 1947 CD: Opal Nelson; 1952 CD: Thomas
King, garage superintendent, Royal Baking.

154  304 Duncan Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. Two-story, frame, front-gable dwelling with vinyl siding. 6/6 windows,
shutters, 2 shed dormers on east elevation, central chimney, brick foundation, addition on
rear. 1927 CD: OR Sumner, engineer; 1932 CD: Stanley Ballenger, assistant professor;

154a  304 Duncan Street  garage  contributing  c. 1925
One-story, frame front-gable garage with weatherboards.

155  306-308 Duncan Street  triplex  contributing  c. 1950
Ranch. One-story, brick, hip-roofed triplex with front-gable wings. Casement
windows, asbestos shingles in gable ends, three porches: 2 engaged and 1
projected, all with metal porch posts, brick foundation. 1952 CD: Aubrey Moore
(unit 306), textile worker, Pilot Mills; Wilbur Mohorne (unit 306a), Director of
feed distribution, Farmer's Coop Exchange; Harlee Thompson (unit 308)
superintendent, P. S. West Construction.

Duncan Street, South side

156  107 Duncan Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Minimal Traditional. One-story, stone, side-gable dwelling, with projecting,
front-gable section. Stone façade chimney, attached front-gable porch, 6 light
over two panel door, 8/8 windows. 1927, 1932 CD: William Jones, manager;
1937 CD: Henry Caudle; 1942, 1947 CD: Luther Dillard, bridge design engineer;
1952 CD: May Parker.
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<td>Duncan Street</td>
<td>house contributing 1941</td>
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<td>159</td>
<td>201</td>
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<td>159a</td>
<td>201a</td>
<td>Duncan Street</td>
<td>shed non-contributing c. 1970</td>
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<td>160</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>Duncan Street</td>
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<td>161</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>Duncan Street</td>
<td>house contributing c. 1925</td>
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157 109 Duncan Street house contributing 1941  
Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, brick, front-gable bungalow. Engaged porch with tapered porch posts, wood shingles in gable end, central entry, 8/1 windows, and end chimney on west elevation, brick foundation. 1942, 1947 CD: Mary Parker; 1952 CD: Luther Dillard, bridge design engineer.

158 111 Duncan Street house contributing c. 1925  

159 201 Duncan Street house contributing c. 1930  

159a 201 Duncan Street shed non-contributing c. 1970  
One-story, side-gable shed with metal roof, casement window and particle board siding.

160 203 Duncan Street house contributing c. 1930  

161 205 Duncan Street house contributing c. 1925  
Craftsman. One and one-half story side clipped-gable dwelling with front-gable dormer. Attached wrap porch with hip-roof and tapered porch posts. Stone
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exterior on first level, weatherboards on second, 8/1 windows, enclosed sleeping
porch on upper level, end chimney on west elevation. 1927 CD: vacant; 1932 CD:
Frederick Hiner, manager, odd Fellows Building; 1937, 1942, 1947, 1952 CD:
Jere Gay, clerk, United States Post Office.

161a 205 Duncan Street garage contributing c. 1925
One-story, one-bay, front-gable stone and shingle garage on rear yard.

162 209-211 Duncan Street duplex contributing c. 1950
Ranch. One-story, six-bay, brick, side-gable duplex with engaged porch. 1952
CD: Emma Parker (unit 209), widow; Hollis Fuller (unit 211), North Carolina
Fire Insurance Bureau.

163 213 Duncan Street house contributing c. 1935
Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, stucco, front-gable bungalow. Engaged,
screened in porch with square porch posts, and metal awning. 8/1 windows,
exposed rafter tails, shutters, chimney on east elevation. 1937 CD: James Kelton,

164 215 Duncan Street house contributing c. 1925
Craftsman. One-story, hip-roofed dwelling with central hip-roofed dormer. Full
façade porch with brick porch posts and hip-roof. Exposed rafter tails, paired 6/1
windows, brick foundation and two interior chimneys. 1927 CD: CM Moore,
building contractor; 1932, 1937, 1942, 1947 CD: William Sanders, night jailer;
1952 CD: Thomas Darnell.

165 217 Duncan Street house contributing c. 1925
Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, frame, front-gable bungalow. Attached front-gable
corner porch with tapered porch posts. Wood shingles, paired 8/1 windows, exposed
rafter tails, chimney on east elevation, brick pier foundation. 1927, 1932, 1937, 1942,

166 301 Duncan Street house contributing c. 1925
Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, frame, side clipped-gable bungalow. Vinyl siding,
engaged porch with tapered porch posts, central front-gable dormer, Craftsman windows,
shed-roof upper level addition on rear and end chimney on east elevation, brick pier
foundation. 1927, 1932 CD: OW Moore, boiler maker; 1937 CD: Arthur Dunn; 1942

167  303  Duncan Street  house  contributing  c. 1925

168  305  Duncan Street  house  contributing  c. 1925

169  309  Duncan Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. One and one-half-story side clipped-gable dwelling. Stone exterior, sleeping porch on upper level, clipped gable dormer, attached shed-roof porch with stone piers and metal awning, 8/1 windows and end chimney on west elevation, brick pier foundation. 1927 CD: CJ Harris, bookkeeper; 1932 CD: Edgar Barber, superintendent; 1937 CD: Troy Smith; 1942, 1947, 1952 CD: Louis Zucker.

Fairview Road, East Side

415  1511 Fairview Road  duplex  non-contributing  c. 1957
Ranch. One-story, two-bay, hipped-roof, brick house. 2/2 horizontal sash and two, Three-part picture windows on front façade.

Fairview Road, West side

170  1506 Fairview Road  house  contributing  c. 1950
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<td>172</td>
<td>1510 Fairview Road house contributing c. 1940</td>
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<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>1512 Fairview Road house contributing c. 1940</td>
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<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>1514 Fairview Road house contributing c. 1913</td>
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<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>1600 Fairview Road house contributing c. 1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>1602 Fairview Road house non-contributing c. 1955</td>
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</table>

**171 1508 Fairview Road house contributing c. 1940**  

**172 1510 Fairview Road house contributing c. 1940**  

**173 1512 Fairview Road house contributing c. 1940**  

**174 1514 Fairview Road house contributing c. 1913**  

**175 1600 Fairview Road house contributing c. 1930**  

**176 1602 Fairview Road house non-contributing c. 1955**  
Minimal Traditional. One-story, three-bay, brick, side-gable dwelling with German siding in the gable ends. 1/1 windows and attached porch with square porch posts, brick foundation.
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181 1706 Fairview Road house contributing c. 1930 Craftsman Bungalow. One and one-half-story, stone, side-gable bungalow. Large front-gable dormer with stucco and half-timbering, engaged porch with tapered porch posts, ribboned 3/1 windows, central entry, chimney on south façade. 1932 CD: Leonard Fraizer; 1937, 1942, 1947 CD: Cohen Johnson, clerk; 1952 CD: John Cameron, division director, State Board of Education.
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182  1708  Fairview Road  house  contributing  c. 1930

183  1710  Fairview Road  house  contributing  c. 1925

183a  1710  Fairview Road  garage  contributing  c. 1925
One-story, two-bay, brick, front clipped-gable garage.

184  1800  Fairview Road  house  contributing  c. 1925

185  1802  Fairview Road  house  contributing  c. 1925

186  1804  Fairview Road  house  contributing  c. 1925
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<td>188</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>house</td>
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<td>c. 1955</td>
<td>Minimal Traditional. One-story, brick, side-gable dwelling with brick foundation. Original projecting front-gable section has been shifted from the east side to the west side of the façade. Attached, front-gable porch with square porch posts added. End chimney on west elevation and 8/8 original windows remain.</td>
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<td>190a</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>garage</td>
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<td>One-story, one-bay, frame garage with pyramidal roof.</td>
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<tr>
<td>191a</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>garage</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
<td>One-story, one-bay, frame front-gable garage.</td>
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</table>
Greenwood Drive, East side

192 1504 Greenwood Drive  house  contributing  c. 1940

193 1506 Greenwood Drive  house  contributing  c. 1940

193a 1506 Greenwood Drive  outbuilding  contributing  c. 1940
One-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame guest house in rear yard.

194 1508 Greenwood Drive  house  contributing  c. 1940

195 1510 Greenwood Drive  house  contributing  c. 1945
Minimal Traditional. One-and-half story, frame, cross-gable house with asbestos shingles. Garage space has been incorporated into house, 6/6 windows, glass sliding doors, façade chimney, concrete block foundation. 1947 CD: vacant; 1952 CD: Charles Smith, secretary-treasurer, Capital City Builders.

196 1512 Greenwood Drive  house  contributing  c. 1940
196a 1512 Greenwood Drive  garage  contributing  c. 1940
One-story, front-gable cinder block garage located in the rear yard.

197 1516 Greenwood Drive  house  contributing  c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. One-story, three-bay, frame, side-gable dwelling with projecting
front-gable. Vinyl siding, 6/6 windows, concrete block foundation. 1942 CD: Horace
Taylor; 1947 CD: Wirt Tickle, inspector, Greyhound; 1952 CD: Albert Leban, agent,
Pullman.

197a 1516 Greenwood Drive  garage  contributing  c. 1940
One-story, front-gable cinder block garage located in the rear yard.

198 1518 Greenwood Drive  house  contributing  c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. One-story, frame; side-gable dwelling covered with asbestos
shingles. 6/6 windows, attached front-gable porch with decorative metal porch posts,
brick foundation, one-story rear addition and end chimney on the north elevation. 1942,
1947, 1952 CD: Jack Crabtree, fireman.

198a 1518 Greenwood Drive  garage  contributing  c. 1940
Large one-story, frame, front-gable garage in rear yard.

199 1520-22 Greenwood Drive  duplex  contributing  c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. One-story, six-bay, side-gable duplex. Brick and vinyl, 6/6
windows, central chimney, large rear addition, brick foundation. 1942, 1947, 1952 CD:
James Nordan (unit 1520), cashier, First Citizens Bank; Joseph Hogwood (unit 1522).

200 1524 Greenwood Drive  house  contributing  c. 1940
Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, frame, side-gable bungalow with central front-gable
dormer. Vinyl siding, 4/1 windows, wide eaves with brackets, shed-roof porch with brick
porch posts, rear addition and end chimney on north elevation, brick foundation. 1942,

201 1526 Greenwood Drive  house  contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. One-story, five bay, frame, side-gable dwelling covered with vinyl
siding. 6/1 windows, colonial revival entry surround and central chimney, concrete block
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201a 1526 Greenwood Drive garage contributing c. 1950
One-story, frame, front-gable garage in the rear yard.

Hanover Street, East side

202 1502 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1925

202a 1502 Hanover Street outbuilding contributing c. 1925
One-story, one-bay, frame, front-gable shed.

203 1504 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. One-story, brick, side-gable dwelling with projecting front-gable section. 6/6 windows with shutters, awnings, interior chimney, rear addition, brick foundation. 1952 CD: Daniel Lemons, lineman, City Public Works.

204 1506 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1945

205 1510 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1940

206 1512 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1945
Minimal Traditional. One-story, three-bay, frame side-gable dwelling. Asbestos shingles, 6/6 windows with apron, interior chimney, attached flat-roof porch with metal
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207 1512 1/2 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1950

208 1514 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1945

208a 1514 Hanover Street garage contributing c. 1945
One-story, frame, front-gable garage.

209 1516 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1945

209a 1516 Hanover Street garage non-contributing c. 1960
One-story, side-gable, concrete block garage.

210 1518 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1945

210a 1518 Hanover Street garage contributing c. 1945
One-story, frame, front-gable garage.

211 1520 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1940
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211a 1520 Hanover Street outbuilding contributing c. 1940
A large frame, one-story front-gable structure with shed-roof extension off the south elevation. Asbestos shingles, end chimney, 6/6 windows and central entry door.

212 1522 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1940

213 1524 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1925

214 1526 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1952
Minimal Traditional. One-story, brick, side-gable dwelling with projecting front-gable section. 4/4, 6/6, and 8/8 windows, replacement door, attached front-gable porch with metal porch posts, interior and exterior chimneys, brick foundation. 1952 CD: under construction.

Hanover Street, West side

215 1503 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1945
216 1505 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1940

217 1507 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1940

218 1509 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1940

219 1511 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1940

220 1513 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1925

221 1515 Hanover Street house contributing c. 1950
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<td>1517 Hanover Street</td>
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<td>c. 1925</td>
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<td>223</td>
<td>1519 Hanover Street</td>
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<td>c. 1950</td>
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<td>225</td>
<td>1523 Hanover Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
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<td>226</td>
<td>1525 Hanover Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1930</td>
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<td>227</td>
<td>1527 Hanover Street</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>contributing</td>
<td>c. 1945</td>
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</table>


Minimal Traditional. One-story, stucco, side-gable dwelling. 6/6 vinyl windows, shedroof porch with square posts large, flat-roof rear addition. 1947CD: vacant; 1952 CD: Alex Bradley, manager, A. D. and Sons Roofing and Sheet Metal.
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<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td>310 Morrison Avenue</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>c. 1950</td>
<td>Craftsman</td>
<td>One-story, brick, clipped front-gable dwelling with aluminum siding in the gable end. 4/1 windows, entry with sidelights under shed-roof with knee brackets, one-story, hip-roofed enclosed porch room on façade, interior chimney, brick foundation. 1952 CD: Charles Jolly, supervisor, White Transmission.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>314 Morrison Avenue</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>c. 1930</td>
<td>Minimal Traditional</td>
<td>One-story, three-bay, frame, side-gable house. German siding, 6/6 and 1/1 windows, attached shed-roof porch with square porch posts, brick pier foundation. 1932 CD: William Shoemaker, engineer; 1937 CD: Hunter</td>
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234 316 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1950

235 318 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1930

235a 318 Morrison Avenue garage contributing c. 1930
One-story, two-bay, front-gable garage.

236 320 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940

236a 320 Morrison Avenue garage contributing c. 1940
One-story, frame front-gable garage.

237 322 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1930
Roanoke Park Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

237a 322 Morrison Avenue garage contributing c. 1930
One-story, frame, front-gable garage.

238 400 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1935
Craftsman. One and one-half-story, stone, side-gable dwelling with central hip-roofed dormer on façade and central shed-roof dormer on rear elevation. 4/4, 6/6, and 8/8 windows, wide eaves, rafter tails, interior chimney, attached flat-roof porch with metal awnings on east elevation. 1937, 1942, 1947, 1952 CD: Hubert Fish, helper, Norfolk and Southern Railroad.

238a 400 Morrison Avenue garage contributing c. 1935
One-story, one-bay, frame garage with pyramidal roof.

238b 400 Morrison Avenue outbuilding contributing c. 1935
One-story, one-bay, front-gable log outbuilding.

239 402 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940

240 404 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940

241 406 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940
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<tr>
<td>246a</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>outbuilding</td>
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- **242 408 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940**

- **243 410 Morrison Avenue house non-contributing c. 1940**

- **244 412 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940**

- **245 414 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940**

- **246 416 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940**

- **246a 416 Morrison Avenue outbuilding contributing c. 1940**
  - A one-story, frame, side-gable shed.
Roanoke Park Historic District
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247 424 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940

Morrison Avenue, South side

248 301 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940

249 307 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940

250 319 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1930/1995

250a 319 Morrison Avenue garage contributing c. 1930
Flat-roofed, frame two car garage.

251 321 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940

251a 321 Morrison Avenue shed contributing c. 1940
One-story, one-bay, front-gable shed.
<table>
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<tr>
<td>252</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>CD: Wiley Spears, department manager, Rawls Motors.</td>
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<td>253</td>
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<td>254</td>
<td>327 Morrison Avenue</td>
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<td>255</td>
<td>329 Morrison Avenue</td>
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<td>256</td>
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<td>256a</td>
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<td>One-story, frame side-gable garage.</td>
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<td>257</td>
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257a 407 Morrison Avenue garage contributing c. 1940
One-story, frame, front-gable garage.

258 409 Morrison Avenue house non-contributing c. 1965
Minimal Traditional. One-story, three-bay, brick, side-gable dwelling with projecting front-gable section. 8/8 windows, brick foundation.

258a 409 Morrison Avenue garage non-contributing c. 1965
One-story, frame front-gable garage.

259 411 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940

259a 411 Morrison Avenue garage contributing c. 1940
One-story, frame, front-gable garage.

260 413 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940

260a 413 Morrison Avenue outbuilding contributing c. 1940
One-story, frame, front-gable outbuilding.

261 421 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940
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262 423 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940

262a 423 Morrison Avenue outbuilding contributing c. 1940
One-story, frame, front-gable outbuilding.

263 425 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940

263a 425 Morrison Avenue outbuilding contributing c. 1940
One-story, frame, front-gable outbuilding.

264 427 Morrison Avenue house contributing c. 1940

Perry Street, North side

265 302 Perry Street house contributing c. 1925

266 304 Perry Street house non-contributing c. 1950
Roanoke Park Historic District
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267 306 Perry Street house contributing c. 1925

267a 306 Perry Street garage contributing c. 1925
One-story, one-bay, frame, front-gable garage with German siding.

268 308 Perry Street house contributing c. 1935

268a 308 Perry Street garage contributing c. 1935
One-story, one-bay, frame, front-gable garage with asbestos shingles.

269 310 Perry Street house contributing c. 1925
Colonial Revival. Two-story, frame, cross-gambrel roof dwelling with aluminum siding. Attached shed-roof porch has been enclosed and one-bay flat-roof porch with metal porch posts has been added. 3/1 windows, brick foundation. 1927 CD: vacant; 1932 CD: Octavious Hooker, conductor, Norfolk and Southern Railroad; 1937 CD: Rhett Miller, road builder; 1942, 1947 CD: Charles Maynard; 1952 CD: Paul Dillon.

270 312 Perry Street house contributing c. 1925
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<td>273</td>
<td>Perry Street</td>
<td>house</td>
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<td>Craftsman Bungalow</td>
<td>One and one-half-story, frame bungalow with two shed dormers. Full façade porch with shed-roof and square porch posts has been partially enclosed. Aluminum siding, paired 6/6 windows, central entry, end chimney, brick pier foundation. 1927, 1932, 1937, 1942, 1947, 1952 CD: CF Pilley, printer.</td>
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</table>
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276a 400 Perry Street  garage  contributing  c.1940
One-story, front-gable frame garage.

277 402 Perry Street  house  contributing  c. 1930

278 404 Perry Street  house  non-contributing  c. 1925
No Style. Two-story brick and frame dwelling. House was originally a one-story Craftsman. A second story Mansard roof addition has been added, and obscures the original form. First floor is brick, with attached clipped-gable porch and ribboned 5/1 windows and Craftsman door. Second story is vinyl with 5/1 windows with metal awnings and a dormer on the east elevation, brick foundation. 1927 CD: vacant; 1932 CD: Paul Bodewell, signal supervisor; 1937 CD: Edgar Bazemore, clerk, Carolina Power and Light; 1942, 1947, 1952 CD: Hubert Davis.

279 301 Perry Street  house  contributing  c. 1930

280 305 Perry Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. One-story, frame, front-gable dwelling with aluminum siding. Paired 8/1 windows, attached front-gable porch with metal porch posts, One-story frame addition on east elevation, concrete block foundation. Not listed in 1952 CD.

281 309 Perry Street  house  contributing  c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. One-story, brick, side-gable house dwelling with projecting front-gable. 8/8 windows with shutters, attached porch with shed-roof and square
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porch posts, façade chimney, brick foundation. 1942, 1947 CD: Hunter S. Collins; 1952 CD: Charles Rhodes, credit supervisor, GMAC.

282 311 Perry Street house contributing c. 1940

282a 311 Perry Street garage contributing c. 1940
One-story, frame, front-gable garage in rear yard.

283 315 Perry Street house contributing c. 1925

284 317 Perry Street house contributing c. 1940

285 319 Perry Street house contributing c. 1940

286 401 Perry Street house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. One-story, brick, side-gable dwelling. Engaged porch with metal porch posts and railings, 8/8 windows with shutters, end chimney on east
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elevation brick foundation. 1942 CD: Neil Jennings; 1947 CD: vacant; 1952 CD:
Bevi Barber, foreman, State Prison.

287 403 Perry Street  house  contributing  c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. One-story, brick, side-gable house dwelling with projecting
front-gable. Vinyl siding in gable ends, attached porch with shed-roof, façade
chimney, 8/8 windows with shutters, brick foundation. 1942, 1947, 1952 CD:
Aaron Vaughn, conductor, Seaboard Air Line.

288 405 Perry Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Dutch Colonial Revival. Two-story, frame, side-gambrel roof, house with two
large shed dormers on north and south elevations and a one-story, one-room
addition with shed-roof on the east elevation. Aluminum siding, 6/6 windows
with shutters, replacement door with incorporated transom and end chimney on
east elevation, brick pier foundation. 1927: FP Ernest, superintendent; 1932 CD:
Mrs. H Whitlock, widow; 1937, 1942, 1947 CD: Cola Morris; 1952 CD: Aaron
Capps.

Scales Street, East side

289 1704 Scales Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. One and one-half-story, brick, side clipped-gable dwelling. Enclosed
sleeping porch on upper floor, attached flat-roof porch with metal porch posts, 6/1
windows, large rear addition, brick foundation. 1927, 1932, 1937, 1942, 1947,
1952 CD: S. W. Bagley, manager.

289a 1704 Scales Street  garage  contributing  c. 1925
One-story, frame, front-gable garage in rear yard.

290 1706 Scales Street  house  contributing  c. 1935
Craftsman. One-story, brick, front clipped-gable dwelling. Attached clipped
gable porch over central entry, 6/6 windows, wide eaves, chimney on south
elevation, brick foundation. 1937 CD: Jerry Elmore; 1942 CD: William White,
agent, State Farm Bureau Insurance Company; 1947 CD: Clinton Armstrong;
1952 CD: Raeford Austin.
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<td>One-story, frame, front-gable garage in rear yard.</td>
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<td>291</td>
<td>1708 Scales Street</td>
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<td>292</td>
<td>1710 Scales Street</td>
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<td>292a</td>
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<td>One-story, frame, front-gable garage in rear yard.</td>
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<td>293</td>
<td>1712 Scales Street</td>
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<td>293a</td>
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<td>One-story, frame, front-gable garage in rear yard.</td>
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<tr>
<td>294</td>
<td>1716 Scales Street</td>
<td>house</td>
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<td>c. 1935</td>
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294a 1716 Scales Street garage contributing c. 1935  
One-story, frame, front-gable garage in rear yard.  

295 1718 Scales Street house contributing c. 1930  

Scales Street, West side  

296 1705 Scales Street house contributing c. 1925  

296a 1705 Scales Street garage contributing c. 1925  
One-story, frame, front-gable two-car garage, German siding and exposed rafter tails.  

297 1707 Scales Street house contributing c. 1925  

297a 1707 Scales Street garage contributing c. 1925  
One-story, two-bay, front-gable garage with German siding, exposed rafter tails and X-batten doors.  

298 1709 Scales Street house contributing c. 1925  
Craftsman. One and one-half-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with painted asbestos siding. 6/6 windows, sleeping porch on upper level, enclosed porch, end...

299 1711 Scales Street  house  contributing  c. 1925

300 1713 Scales Street  house  contributing  c. 1947

Sunrise Avenue, East side

301 1510 Sunrise Avenue  house  contributing  c. 1915

301a 1510 Sunrise Avenue  garage  contributing  c. 1915
One-story, one-bay, frame, gable-front garage covered with tar paper.

302 1512 Sunrise Avenue  house  contributing  c.1925
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<td>Non-Contributing</td>
<td>1512 Sunrise Avenue</td>
<td>Metal shed.</td>
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<td>Non-Contributing</td>
<td>1516 Sunrise Avenue</td>
<td>One-story, one-bay, front gabled shed covered with stucco.</td>
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<td>One-story, one-bay, gable front shed with vertical siding and double-leaf doors.</td>
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<td>307</td>
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<td>Square, hipped-roof cottage. Heavily altered one-story, three-bay, hipped roof, frame dwelling with projecting front gable wing. Photographs in county tax records show that the wing was formerly a porch and was enclosed sometime after 1997. The house has replacement windows and doors and is covered with vinyl siding. 1932 CD: Owen Edwards, solicitor, Sanitary Laundry; CD 1937: Hal Macon, chief claims adjuster, State Highway Commission; CD 1942, 1947, 1952 CD: Marion Springle, machinist, Norfolk and Southern Railroad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>307a</td>
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<td>One-story, side-gable modern shed.</td>
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<td>No Style. One-story, font-gable, frame, multi-unit apartment building covered with T-111 siding.</td>
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<td>310</td>
<td>1528 Sunrise Ave</td>
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<td>312</td>
<td>73</td>
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<td>313</td>
<td>73</td>
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<td>316a</td>
<td>73</td>
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<td>c. 1950</td>
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</table>
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317a 1542 Sunrise Avenue  garage  contributing  c.1910
One-story, front-gable, frame garage weatherboards and exposed rafter tails.

318 1604 Sunrise Avenue  house  contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. One-story, three-bay side-gable post-war frame house with aluminum siding. Stoop entry porch is supported by metal poles and shelters original six-panel door. Original 8/8 double hung window sash are flanked by shutters. Brick interior chimney. Concrete block foundation. 1952 CD: James R. Moore, City Police.

319 1606 Sunrise Avenue  house  contributing  c. 1950

320 1610 Sunrise Avenue  house  contributing  c. 1920

321 1612 Sunrise Avenue  house  contributing  c. 1925

321a 1612 Sunrise Avenue  garage  contributing  c. 1925
One-story, two-bay, shallow-pitched front-gable block garage. Front gable covered with tar paper.
### Roanoke Park Historic District

**Wake County, North Carolina**

#### 322 1616 Sunrise Avenue
- **Type:** house
- **Contributing:** c. 1925
- **Description:** Craftsman. One-story, three-bay, gable front, frame, house covered with asbestos singles. Two-bay, front-gable porch shelters entry with half-glazed door. Tapered posts on brick piers support the porch. A later, metal awning attaches to the porch. A louvered vent is located in the porch gable. 3/1 double hung sash is original. Exterior chimney. 1932, 1937, 1942 CD: John L. Hicks; 1947, 1952 CD: James O'Daniel, car inspector, Southern Rail Road.

#### 323 1618 Sunrise Avenue
- **Type:** house
- **Contributing:** c. 1915

#### 323a 1618 Sunrise Avenue
- **Type:** garage
- **Contributing:** c. 1915
- **Description:** Weatherboarded one-story, one-bay, front-gable garage.

#### 324 1620 Sunrise Avenue
- **Type:** house
- **Non-Contributing:** c. 1993
- **Description:** No Style. One-story, three-bay, gable-front house with projecting front gable wing. Vinyl siding.

#### 325 1622 Sunrise Avenue
- **Type:** house
- **Contributing:** c. 1925

#### 326 1624 Sunrise Avenue
- **Type:** house
- **Contributing:** c. 1925
- **Description:** Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, three-bay, side-gable bungalow with a hip-roofed roof dormer with a three-light window flanked by louvered vents. Full-façade, hipped roof porch with square posts and wide-overhanging eaves. Original Craftsman 3/1 window sash remain. Interior brick chimney. Alterations include vinyl siding and additional of vinyl shutters. 1932 CD: Andrew Smith, machinist,
Roanoke Park Historic District
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326a 1624 Sunrise Avenue garage contributing c. 1925
Weatherboarded one-story, two-bay, front gable garage with modern garage door.

327 1626 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1923

328 1628 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1940

329 1628 Sunrise Avenue garage contributing c. 1940
One-story, one-bay, front-gable garage with non-historic vertical siding and a modern garage door.

330 1630 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1925
Sunrise Avenue, West side

331 1519 Sunrise Avenue  house  contributing  c.1925

332 1521 Sunrise Avenue  house  contributing  c.1925

332a 1521 Sunrise Avenue  shed  contributing  c.1925
One-story, hipped-roof, shingled shed.

333 1523 A & B Sunrise Avenue  duplex  non-contributing  c. 1915

334 1525 Sunrise Avenue  duplex  contributing  c.1915
### Roanoke Park Historic District
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<table>
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<td>336</td>
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<td>c. 1981</td>
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340 1537 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c.1925

341 1539 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1925

342 1541 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c.1925

342a 1541 Sunrise Avenue shed contributing c. 1925
One-story, front-gable frame shed with French doors.

343 1543 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1945

344 1545 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. One-story, three bay, side-gable, brick dwelling. Metal posts support attached gable front porch. 6/6 lights windows exception on three-part
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345 1601 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1922

346 1603 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1924

347 1605 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1924
Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, three-bay, front-gable, frame dwelling with Craftsman details. Full-façade inset porch is supported by four, square, tapered posts on brick piers. Porch gable is stuccoed and displays Craftsman four-light sash. Additional Craftsman design elements include the exposed rafter tails, 2/2 windows and Weatherboards. Brick piers have been infilled with later brick. 1937 CD: Brantley S. Parker; 1942 CD: Edward Allen, plaster contractor; 1947, 1952 CD: Plato Sullivan, manager, Sullivan’s Grocery.

347a 1605 Sunrise Avenue garage contributing c. 1924
One-story, front-gable, two-bay, block garage. Weatherboard siding is found in the front gable.

348 1607 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1924
Craftsman. One-story, two-bay, gable-front dwelling with weatherboards and brick-patterned rolled asphalt in gables. Two tapered posts on brick piers support attached gable-front porch. Two posts have been removed, the piers remain. Diamond-shaped louvered vent in porch gable. Design elements include brackets, exposed rafter tails. Original 6/6 window sash remain. Four light, half-glazed
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349 1609 Sunrise Avenue apartment non-contributing c. 1985
Craftsman Bungalow. This property is located behind 1611 Sunrise Avenue. Altered one-story, four-bay, gable-front house with inset porch. Asbestos siding. House has had large addition to rear. Projecting storage closets have been built under porch. Chimney has been wrapped in synthetic siding.

350 1611 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1925

350a 1611 Sunrise Avenue outbuilding contributing c. 1925
One-story, three-bay, shed-roofed structure with two sets of plywood double-leaf garage doors and one nine-light, half-glazed entry door. Structure is covered with non-historic vertical siding.

351 1613 Sunrise Avenue house non-contributing c. 1948
No Style. Tax records from the mid-1990s reveal that this side-gable, one-and-a-half-story, vinyl-sided structure is actually a heavily altered Minimal Traditional house. Alterations include the construction of a large roof dormer and full-façade replacement porch. 1952 CD: Elmo Johnson, clerk, North Carolina Military District.

351a 1613 Sunrise Avenue garage contributing c. 1948
Two-story, front-gable garage. Sliding wood doors cover garage opening on first story. A metal casement window lights the second level.

352 1615 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1940
Front-gable. One-story, two-bay, front gable dwelling covered with original asbestos shingles. The one-bay, attached, front-gable porch is decorated with turned porch posts and spindled porch frieze. House retains original 2/2 double-hung window sash and a single-light half-glazed door. 1942 CD: Oscar Cutts,

352a 1615 Sunrise Avenue shed contributing c. 1940
One-story, gable-front, frame shed.

353 1617 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1930

353a 1617 Sunrise Avenue garage contributing c. 1930
Two-story, one-bay, gable-front garage apartment with weatherboard siding. 6/6 double hung sash survives.

354 1619 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1952
Ranch. One-story, side-gable brick house with shed porch supported by metal posts. 1/1 sash

354a 1619 Sunrise Avenue garage non-contributing c. 1955
One-story, two-bay, flat roof concrete block garage with one-bay addition

355 1621 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1925
Craftsman. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick house with decorative front gable and shed-roof porch supported by square brick posts. 9/1 widow sash and half-glazed door. Knee braces. 1927, 1932, 1937 CD: Timothy Hayes, carpenter; 1947, 1952 CD: Mrs. Timothy Hayes, widow.

355a 1621 Sunrise Avenue garage contributing c. 1925
One-story, one-bay, gable-front frame garage with glazed double-leaf door and shed wing

356 1623 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1925
Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, side-gable bungalow, with front-gable vent dormer. Dwelling covered with weatherboards and wood shingles. Porch
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356a 1623 Sunrise Avenue garage non-contributing c. 1960
Front-gable, one-story, one-bay frame shed – front addition

357 1625 Sunrise Avenue
House demolished – 3/03

358 1627 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1925

359 1627 Sunrise Avenue outbuilding contributing c. 1925
Frame, one-story, gable-roof outbuilding with vertical siding.

360 1629 Sunrise Avenue house contributing c. 1925

Sunset Avenue, East side

361 1800 Sunset Avenue house contributing c. 1925

362 1802 Sunset Avenue house contributing c. 1925
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363 1804 Sunset Avenue house contributing c. 1925  

363a 1804 Sunset Avenue garage contributing c. 1925  
One-story, front-gable concrete block garage.  

364 1806 Sunset Avenue house contributing c. 1925  

365 1808 Sunset Avenue house contributing c. 1925  

366 1810 Sunset Avenue house contributing c. 1925  
Sunset Avenue West side

367 1803 Sunset Avenue house contributing c. 1930

368 1805 Sunset Avenue house contributing c. 1930

369 1807 Sunset Avenue house contributing c. 1930

369a 1807 Sunset Avenue outbuilding contributing c. 1930
Two-story, frame, side-gable structure with German siding and 6/6 windows, brick pier foundation. Attached to the façade is a one-story, front-gable concrete block addition.

370 1809 Sunset Avenue house contributing c. 1930

371 1811 Sunset Avenue house contributing c. 1930
Colonial Revival. Two-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with attached shed-roofed porch and carport. Aluminum siding, 1/1 windows, shutters and end

East Whitaker Mill Road, South side

372 100 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  non-contributing  c.1957

373 104 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c.1945
Minimal Traditional. One-and-a-half story, frame, vinyl sided, gable-and-wing dwelling with dormer and inset porch with square posts. 6/6 sash, three-part picture window and full-glazed entry door. End chimney, concrete block foundation.

374 106A East Whitaker Mill Road  house  non-contributing  c.1998
Colonial Revival. Two-story, two-bay, frame, front-gable house with inset one-bay, two-story porch. 1/1 windows with shutters, entry door with sidelights and transom. Hardiplank siding, brick foundation.

375 106B East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c.1930
Foursquare. Two-story, two-bay, brick, hipped-roof house. Full-façade hipped-roof porch with brick square piers. West end is screened porch. Wide overhanging eaves finished with beadboard. 9/1 windows, three-part picture window, and original nine-panel door with six square panels atop nine vertical, rectangular panels. Brick foundation, end chimney.

376 108 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c.1950

377 110 East Whitaker Mill Road  duplex  contributing  c.1925
Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, front-gable, frame house with inset porch supported by paired, square posts. Weatherboards, 3/1 sash, rectangular vents in front gables, exposed rafter tails. Replacement six-panel entry doors. Interior chimney, brick foundation.

378 112 East Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c.1919
Craftsman. One-story, two-bay, front-gable, frame house with attached, side-gable, wrap porch supported by pyramidal posts on brick piers. 3/1 windows, brackets in eaves, full-glazed door Weatherboards, interior chimney, brick foundation.

379 114 East Whitaker Mill Road house non-contributing c.1913/1990
Side-gable. One-and-half-story, two-bay, frame, side-gable house with full-façade inset porch with metal posts and balustrade. Originally a duplex, it was converted to single family circa 2000. At this time second entry was eliminated and part of porch incorporated into living space. 9/9 windows, Hardiplank siding. Stuccoed exterior chimney and foundation. Large, circa 2000 saltbox-form rear addition.

379a 114 East Whitaker Mill Road garage non-contributing c.1990
One-story, front-gable garage.

380 116 East Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c.1913
Craftsman. One-story, three-bay, front-gable, frame house with weatherboards and hipped-roof porch with full-height square posts. 3/2 sash and full-glazed entry. Interior chimney, brick foundation.

380a 116 East Whitaker Mill Road garage contributing c.1913
One-story, front-gable frame garage with vertical wood siding.

381 118 East Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c.1920
Craftsman Bungalow. One-and-a-half story, side-gable house with front-gable dormer and inset porch with wide, pyramidal posts on brick piers and arcaded porch frieze. Eave brackets. All decorative features and body of house covered with vinyl siding. 4/1 sash and half-glazed entry. End chimney, brick foundation.

382 120 East Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c.1913
Craftsman Bungalow. One-and-a-half story, side-gable with full-façade engaged porch that has been screened. Shed-roof dormer has two five-light fixed sash. Aluminum siding, 8/2 sash, eave brackets, replacement entry door. Bay window added on west elevation. Interior chimney, brick foundation.

383 122 East Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c.1935

383a 122 East Whitaker Mill Road outbuilding contributing c.1935
Ruinous granite outbuilding. Roof gone. Walls and foundation remain.

384 124-126 East Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c.1920
Front-gable and narrow, front-gable. Two buildings connected by wall. 124 is a one-story, front-gable house with attached front-gable porch with replacement turned posts. 4/1/1 sash, sidelights around entry, vent in front gable, exposed rafter tails. 126 is a narrow, one-story, front-gable house with an attached front-gable porch with same turned replacement posts as on 124. 1/1 sash (some replacement), solid replacement door. T-111 siding.

West Whitaker Mill Road, South side

385 101 West Whitaker Mill Road house non-contributing c. 1925/1995

385a 101 West Whitaker Mill Road shed non-contributing c. 1995
Frame, shed-roofed storage shed.
103 West Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925

105 West Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925

201 West Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925

203 West Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925
205 West Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925

301 West Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925

301 West Whitaker Mill Road  garage  non-contributing  c. 1925
One-story, front-gable garage with German siding and exposed rafter tails. French doors with sidelights haven been added.

303 West Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925

305 West Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925
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394 307 West Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c. 1925

395 309 West Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c. 1925

396 311 West Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c. 1925

397 401 West Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c. 1925

398 403 West Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c. 1925
Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, frame, hip-roofed bungalow with central hipped roof dormer, weatherboards, engaged front porch with tapered porch posts, 4/1 windows, central door and central brick chimney, brick pier foundation. 1927 CD: CW Mengel, vice president, Olsen, Inc.; 1932 CD: George McElderry, 1937
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399  407 West Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925

400  501 West Whitaker Mill Road  House  contributing  c. 1925

401  503 West Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman Bungalow. One and one-half-story, brick, side-gable bungalow with two central shed-roof dormers on façade and rear elevation. Gable end and dormer are stucco, engaged porch, wide eaves with brackets, 6/1 windows and end chimney on the west elevation, brick foundation. 1927, 1932 CD: Clarence Philbrick, salesman; 1937 CD: Donald Small; 1942, 1947, 1952 CD: Harvey Pittman, State Employment Security Commission.

Wills Avenue, East side

402  1804 Wills Avenue  house  contributing  c. 1930

403  1806 Wills Avenue  house  contributing  c. 1930
Roanoke Park Historic District
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404 1808 Wills Avenue house non-contributing c. 1950
No Style. One-story, brick, side-gable dwelling. Raised seam metal roof, many modern alterations and large two-story addition attached by a hyphen off rear elevation. 1952 CD: Ellis Hamilton.

Wills Avenue, West side

405 1801 Wills Avenue house contributing c. 1925

405a 1801 Wills Avenue garage contributing c. 1925
One-story, frame front-gable garage with weatherboards.

406 1803 Wills Avenue house contributing c. 1925
Craftsman Bungalow. One and one-half-story, brick, steeply-pitched, side-gable bungalow with inset front porch and large shed dormer. Dormer has paired 4/1 windows and is stuccoed. End chimney on the south elevation, brick foundation. 1927 CD: vacant; 1932 CD: Frederick Deweese, engineer, Carolina Power and Light; 1937, 1942 CD: Christian Kutschinski and Mrs. Gerladine Kutschinski, osteopath; 1947 CD: Clifton Payne; 1952 CD: Lonnie Batts.

406a 1803 Wills Avenue garage contributing c. 1925

407 1805 Wills Avenue house contributing c. 1940
Craftsman Bungalow. Two-story brick side-gable bungalow with a front-gable dormer and a shed dormer on the rear. Flat-roof porch with square brick porch.
posts spans the façade. The house features 8/1 Craftsman style windows and a hipped roof bay window on the north façade adjacent to the end chimney, brick foundation. 1942, 1947, 1952 CD: Thomas Griffis.

407a 1805 Wills Avenue garage contributing c. 1940
One-story, frame front-gable two-car garage with vinyl siding.

408 1807 Wills Avenue House contributing c. 1925
Craftsman. One and one-half-story, side-gable brick dwelling with monitor roofline and excellent Craftsman detailing. 8/1 windows, exposed rafters, wide eaves, square brick porch posts and. Brick end chimney on north elevation, brick foundation. The district’s only known mail order plan house. 1927, 1932, 1937, 1942, 1947, 1952 CD: Allen Fogleman, owner, Fogleman Auto Repairs.

408a 1807 Wills Avenue garage contributing c. 1925
One-story, frame, front-gable two-car garage with asphalt shingle siding.

409 1811 Wills Avenue house contributing c. 1930

409a 1811 Wills Avenue garage contributing c. 1930
One-story, frame front-gable garage with weatherboards.
Roanoke Park Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

SECTION 8/STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located northwest of downtown Raleigh, the Roanoke Park Historic District is locally significant as a suburban neighborhood developed between 1913 and 1952. The district is a well-preserved example of an early-to-mid-twentieth century residential suburb with intact examples of dwellings from the major national architectural styles popular at the time.

Roanoke Park proper was one of many twentieth century land subdivisions in Raleigh’s Five Points area in what was then the northern part of the city. The Roanoke Park Historic District consists of six of these subdivisions, of which Roanoke Park was the largest. The individual dwellings of the nominated district are related by their dates of construction and architectural styles and are an excellent collection of popular architecture from the early-to-mid-twentieth century. Styles represented include Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional and Ranch. The subdivisions are unified into one neighborhood by interconnected streets and sidewalks, and the presence of similar and compatible architectural styles and materials, lot and house sizes, and building setbacks. Amenities, such as mature trees, tree medians and a park, serve to further unify the area. The district contains 502 resources: 414 dwellings and eighty-six outbuildings. A picturesque park is a contributing site, and a modern gazebo in the park is a non-contributing structure. Roughly ninety percent of the resources retain the requisite amount of physical integrity to contribute to the district’s historic significance.

The development of the Roanoke Park Historic District illustrates national suburbanization trends from just prior to World War I through the 1950s. With the arrival of motorized transportation, first with the extension of the street car line along Glenwood Avenue in 1912, and later in the 1920s when automobiles became widely available, homeowners were free to reside in parts of the city separate from where they worked. Extension of streetcar service drove the development of the Five Points neighborhoods. Additionally, Five Points neighborhoods boasted twentieth-century conveniences such as electricity, water, sewer and phone service.

While this period in American history saw great advances in transportation and technology, it was also a period of social stratification. Like many subdivisions across the South, the district’s deeds contained restrictions that prohibited African-American ownership and occupancy. Thus, the suburbs offered white middle-class America a racially homogeneous lifestyle. In the mid-1940s, soldiers returning from World War II craved the return to an American suburban ideal established prior to the war. The district contains a significant number of dwellings constructed to accommodate these ex-soldiers and their families.
The district’s period of significance begins in 1913, the date of the plat of the neighborhood’s first subdivision, the Barnes land subdivision. The neighborhood continued developing into the 1950s and 1960s, however, this period is not of exceptional significance, and therefore the period of significance ends at 1952, the fifty-year cut-off for Criteria A and C.

The Roanoke Park Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criterion C, for architecture, as a collection of intact and representative examples of nationally popular architectural styles from the period of significance, 1913-1952. Construction in the historic district was influenced by national events such as the Depression and subsequent economic recovery, World War II and the post war housing shortage. The earliest houses in the district are the vernacular triple-A houses, and early Craftsman styles dating from the 1910s, some of them possibly built prior to platting of the subdivisions. There are approximately ten of these houses found on Sunrise Avenue and East Whitaker Mill Road. From the years immediately following World War I through the beginning of the national economic depression in 1929, the Craftsman influence predominated with approximately thirty-seven percent of the district’s buildings displaying elements of the style. Another five percent of the buildings date from prior to 1930 but are rendered in other styles such as the American Foursquare, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival. Period Cottages and Minimal Traditional houses replaced the Craftsman style in the economic recovery era in the mid-1930s. Popularity of the Minimal Traditional continued after World War II and into the 1950s. Approximately forty percent of the dwellings in the district are Minimal Traditional and Period Cottage. Seven contributing Ranch houses are also in the district. These dwellings are significant as representatives of the beginning of an architectural trend, as Ranch houses would come to be the dominant house form of the suburban landscape in the second half of the twentieth century. The remainder of the houses in the district lack the architectural detail necessary to place them in a stylistic category, however, most of the dwellings date from the period 1930 through 1952 and still contribute to the district’s historic significance.

The Roanoke Park Historic District also meets National Register Criterion A for community planning and development. The district is representative of early twentieth century residential suburbanization patterns that saw the emergence of racially segregated and economically stratified neighborhoods geographically apart from urban centers and dependent on motorized transportation.

The Roanoke Park Historic District is discussed in the multiple property documentation form, “Historic and Architectural Resources of the Five Points Neighborhoods, Raleigh, 1913 - 1952” under the three contexts for the area “The Move to the Suburbs: Raleigh’s Five Points Neighborhoods, 1900 - 1930,” “Getting to the Suburbs: The Role of Transportation in the Five
Points Neighborhoods, 1912 - 1930,” and “The Architecture of Raleigh’s Five Points Neighborhoods, 1913 – 1952” (pages E 2 - E 27). The historic district property type is discussed in Section F (pages 28 - 34). The Roanoke Park Historic District meets the registration requirements established for this property type.

Historical Background

Development of the Five Points Area

By the 1910s, the suburbanization of Raleigh was underway with the development of the Glenwood, Cameron Park and Boylan Heights subdivisions occurring between 1906 and 1910. Raleigh’s upper and middle classes were aspiring to the suburban lifestyle as was evidenced by the success of these first subdivisions and the continued demand for new ones.

The city’s second wave of residential subdivisions, including those in the Roanoke Park Historic District, were platted between 1910 and 1926 around the Five Points intersection created by the convergence of West Whitaker Mill and Fairview roads and Glenwood Avenue. The earliest Five Points area subdivision was that of the Barnes property on the south side of Whitaker Mill Road by local lawyer and real estate developer James H. Pou, Jr. in 1913. Pou made his foray into Five Points area real estate speculation in 1905, when he bought a tract of land north of Fairview Road. However, this parcel would not be platted as Bloomsbury until 1914, two years after the extension of Carolina Power and Light’s (CP&L) Glenwood Avenue streetcar line to its terminus at the Bloomsbury Amusement Park. (The Bloomsbury Historic District was listed in the National Register in 2002.) Pou served on the Board of Directors for the Raleigh Electric Company, which became CP&L in 1908, and became general counsel for CP&L in 1913. Pou’s position in the company made him aware of CP&L’s plans to extend the streetcar line down Glenwood Avenue and concomitantly aware of the development potential of land in the Five Points vicinity. Thus, Pou also platted the Georgetown subdivision east of Sunrise Avenue in 1918.

Pou was not the only real estate developer taking advantage of the demand for suburban housing. North and east of Five Points the Vanguard Park neighborhood was underway with the platting of Villa Park in 1916. Hayes Barton (listed in the National Register in 2002), Raleigh’s most elite residential subdivision, was developed beginning in 1919 by Allen Brothers Realty on the lush and hilly land west of Glenwood Avenue.

5 Bishir and Earley, eds., 31.
6 Wyatt and Woodard, “Bloomsbury,” 8.3.
7 Bishir and Earley, eds., 33-34.
Development of the Roanoke Park District and Employment Patterns

The Roanoke Park Historic District is comprised of six separate subdivisions platted between 1913 and 1926 by several different real estate developers, including Pou. Those subdivisions are; Sunrise Avenue, E. R. Pace Estate, Fairview Park, Hayes Barton Extended, Ridgeway, and Roanoke Park.

The district’s earliest subdivision is Sunrise Avenue, which also forms the district’s eastern boundary. James H. Pou Jr. purchased the land from the Barnes family sometime prior to 1913 when it was platted by the Raleigh surveyors Riddick and Mann. The subdivision created the lots on the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Sunrise Avenue. Dwellings and outbuildings on Sunrise Avenue span from the early 1910s through the 1990s. The street is important because it contains the district’s oldest buildings, constructed prior to the end of World War I in 1917, as well as the only examples of regional vernacular styles, such as the triple-A, the hipped-roof cottage and the narrow, front-gable form, sometimes referred to as the shotgun. The presence of these vernacular houses suggests that the builders of these dwellings were less concerned with issues of taste then issues of economy.

The triple-A is a one or two-story, single-pile, side-gable house that derives its name from the presence of a decorative central gable on the façade. The distinctive roofline is first seen in piedmont North Carolina in the 1870s and is thought to be an adaptation of the Gothic Revival style favored by the upper classes. The triple-A houses were built in North Carolina’s rural and urban areas through the 1920s. The district’s triple-A houses are the circa 1915 one-story, frame houses at 1618 and 1523 Sunrise Avenue (#323 and #333). The dwellings are the only examples of the type in the Five Points area.

Square, hipped-roof cottages, or pyramidal cottages, are another vernacular form that were constructed in rural and urban settings in early-twentieth century piedmont North Carolina. These simple and economical dwellings are often seen as worker housing in mill villages. The houses are one-story, roughly square buildings topped by a steeply pitched hipped, or pyramidal, roof. The interior arrangement is commonly four rooms of equal size. More elaborate variations of the basic form incorporate subsidiary gables, fanciful wrap porches, and sawnwork decoration. However, the examples present in the district display basic hipped-rooflines and simple porches. The earliest example is 1525 Sunrise Avenue (#334) constructed circa 1915.

\[\text{Swain, ed., 80.}\]
The shotgun house is a narrow, one-story dwelling with its gable end facing the street. Façade fenestration consists of a door and window, or less commonly, just a door. The shotgun originated in early-nineteenth century New Orleans and Haiti, where it developed from African, Indian and French traditions. The type was a popular choice for rental housing because the spare form was cheap to construct and easy to maintain. A true shotgun house is one room wide, without a hallway to connect interior spaces. It is unknown if the dwellings on Sunrise Avenue are true shotguns in terms of the arrangement of interior space, however, the fenestration on the narrow, front-gable exteriors are strongly suggestive of the shotgun form. 1514 Sunrise Avenue (#303), circa 1915, is a one-story, narrow, front-gable, frame dwelling covered in German siding with a shed porch supported by square posts. This house type is only found on Sunrise Avenue in the district and nowhere else in the Five Points area.

It is possible to establish employment patterns after the mid-1920s, when the city directories began to include Sunrise Avenue. In the mid-1920s and early 1930s almost all of the residents of Sunrise Avenue were employed in blue-collar jobs such as mechanics, painters, carpenters, roofers, and plumbers. This employment pattern suggests that the Sunrise Avenue dwellings were constructed as affordable housing for the workers that labored in the warehouses and railroad yards in the industrial corridor that borders the district’s southern boundary. City directories also reveal that despite their modest means, approximately half of Sunrise Avenue residents owned their homes, while others rented. When compared with the rest of the district, this percentage of owner occupancy is lower on Sunrise Avenue.

1940s city directories, the first years that noted owner occupancy, reveal that the majority of homes in the historic district overall were owner-occupied. Residents owned businesses and were employed in retail and professional jobs, as well as the trades. It is difficult to determine the extent and type of women’s employment from the city directories. Although jobs are listed for a few women, many listings have no reference to female employment or are listed as “widow.” Men were employed in retail businesses as clerks, salesmen, and managers. Retail employers included Briggs Hardware, Sir Walter Chevrolet, and the Coca-Cola Company. A small number of professionals made the district home including, lawyers, professors, structural and civil engineers, a pharmacist, a nurse, and even an osteopath. The city directories record a variety of other types of jobs such as barbers, waiters, repairmen, traveling salesmen and construction
contractors, painters, and carpenters. The railroads were the largest employer of the district’s residents in early twentieth century, employing both blue collar and white collar workers. Three railroads are listed as employers in the city directories, the Norfolk and Southern, the Southern Railroad, and the Seaboard Air Line. The railroads employed engineers, conductors, flagmen, clerks, carpenters, fireman, brakemen, and helpers.

In 1921 Pou purchased a small tract east of Five Points and south of Whitaker Mill Road. These lots became the district’s second subdivision, Fairview Park. Fairview Park consists of twelve parcels on Sunset Avenue and seven lots on the south side of Whitaker Mill Road. The subdivision developed quickly, with all of the dwellings constructed by circa 1930. Craftsman houses, bungalows and Colonial Revival style houses are represented in both frame and brick.

The district’s namesake, Roanoke Park subdivision, was platted in 1922 and developed by the Raleigh Real Estate and Trust Company. A few of the houses, such as the circa 1910 houses at 1617 and 1623 Bickett Boulevard (#108 and #111) almost certainly date from prior to the subdivision of the land. Roanoke Park’s streets were named after people and places in North Carolina’s history: Aycock, Dare, Hanover, Greenwood, Cherokee, Bickett, and Perry. A marketing campaign appealed to white, upwardly mobile, middle-class first-time homebuyers. A 1922 sales poster states “the biggest thing in real estate is getting started” and touts the subdivision’s proximity to Hayes Barton “where the Honorable Josephus Daniels, Colonel Albert Cox and other prominent citizens have built beautiful residences.”

The Roanoke Park subdivision is distinguished from the district’s other five subdivisions by its curvilinear street pattern oriented around what is today referred to as “Roanoke Park,” (#27) although the subdivision plat identifies it as “Sylvan Park.” The park continues to this day to be an important anchor and gathering place for the surrounding neighborhoods, although its use has shifted from sylvan retreat to an open space with a playing field, basketball court and playground.

In 1923 the Raleigh Real Estate and Trust Company created the Ridgeway subdivision comprised of Wills Street, Duncan Street and the 1800 block of Bickett Boulevard. The subdivision of the E. R. Pace estate followed in 1924 and included parts of Perry, Duncan and Scales streets and the northeast side of Fairview Road. These subdivisions are comprised primarily of Craftsman houses.
The third-largest subdivision in the district, the 1926 Hayes Barton Extended subdivision, created Morrison and Doughton streets and the 300 and 400 blocks of Bickett Boulevard. City directories and tax records reveal the subdivision remained unbuilt until the late 1930s, the result of the 1929 stock market crash and subsequent national economic depression. Around 1937 Modern Homes Company established an office at 415 Bickett Boulevard (#70) and began construction of simple and affordable Minimal Traditional dwellings. Houses were priced at between $3,000 and $3,500. 11 City directories reveal that the houses were predominantly owner occupied by white and blue-collar workers such as Carl Willard, accountant for CP& L, and Homer Williams, a bookbinder, at 322 and 311 Bickett Boulevard (#47 and #64), respectively.

**Construction Trends and Architectural Styles**

The period between the end of World War I in 1917 and the beginning of the Great Depression in 1929 was one of relative economic stability in Raleigh as is evidenced by the number of houses constructed in the district during this time. Between 1920 and 1930 approximately 180 homes were built, representing forty-five percent of the district's houses. 1920s houses make up almost the entirety housing stock on West Aycock Avenue, East and West Whitaker Mill Road, Sunset Avenue, and Wills Avenue and are also found in significant numbers on Duncan Street.

Frame and brick Craftsman houses in front-gable and bungalow forms are the most prevalent style in the district. The style emphasized casual, often one-story, floor plans and the use of natural, textured materials such as shingles and rustic stone. Honest expression of the structure was also apparent in exposed rafter tails, or eave braces or brackets, and heavy, battered porch posts. The Craftsman style was nationally popular from the 1910s through the 1920s. The architectural firm of Greene and Greene who practiced in Pasadena, California until 1914 popularized the style. Designs drew heavily from the English Arts and Crafts Movement, as well as from Asian-inspired motifs. 12 The style spread across the country as smaller, scaled down versions of the high style California Craftsman bungalow were mass-produced and sold as “kit houses” by Sears, Roebuck and Company, the Aladdin Company, and others.

In contrast to the organic materials and casual living spaces that characterized the Craftsman style, the Colonial Revival style displays exterior symmetry, often with classically inspired porches, and formal floor plans. The style was not intended to be historically accurate, but rather interpreted idealized classical motifs and applied them to modern homes. 13 In the South in particular, the style came to symbolize the social order of the antebellum era and as such was a

12 McAlester, 454.
13 McAlester, 326.
common architectural choice in racially and economically segregated early-twentieth century residential suburbs. The district's thirteen simple Colonial Revival houses are two-story, symmetrical dwellings with an amalgam of classical or colonial stylistic elements including Dutch, Georgian, Federal, and Greek.

The American Foursquare derives its name from its cube-like shape and its floor plan with four rooms on the first floor and four rooms on the second floor. Like the Craftsman style, the Foursquare was popularized nationally through pattern books advertising prefabricated kit houses. The district's six Foursquares are two-story, square, dwellings with low-pitched hipped-roof wide and overhanging eaves and both Colonial Revival and Craftsman detailing. Paired, double-hung sash further emphasize the building's horizontal lines and subtly suggest the banded windows of the Arts and Crafts style.

With the 1929 stock market crash and the subsequent national economic depression, building permits issued in Raleigh declined. In 1930, 181 building permits were issued. In 1931, only fifty-one were issued, and by 1932 the number was down to thirty-four. The recovery era between 1937 and 1941 saw a rebound, with an average of 241 permits issued each year. A new style, the Period Cottage, which had its roots in the English Tudor Revival, was popularized during the 1930s. Defining architectural characteristics of Period Cottages include steeply-pitched rooflines, front-gable wings or entry bays, arched entryways, brick or stone front façade chimneys, half-timbering in the gables, and casement or diamond pane windows. The district's seven Period Cottages were constructed between circa 1925 and circa 1940 and are found on Morrison and Scales streets, Greenwood Drive, and Bickett Boulevard.

The Minimal Traditional style makes its first appearance both nationally and locally in the 1930s and continued to be used through the 1950s when it was supplanted by the Ranch. The style was a modest choice for a nation recovering from economic hard times after the Depression, and again a few years later after World War II. The style takes it name from its use of traditional stylistic references, in a minimal, or stripped down manner. Minimal Traditional houses lack full-façade porches, or entry porticos, fancy pedimented door surrounds and elaborate cornices. Eaves and rakes are often flush. The style’s small size, lack of applied decorative detail, and large porches kept down construction costs and enabled the dwellings to be completed quickly and inexpensively. The district’s 1930 Minimal Traditional styles are one-story frame, brick or stone gable-and-wing dwellings. By the mid-1940s, the trend was to further simplify the style by the elimination of the front-facing wing and a conversion to a symmetrical, side-gable form.

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14 Ross, 32.
15 McAlester, 478.
During the final years of the World War II, few homes were built in Raleigh, with records showing forty-one building permits issued in 1944. The years following the war saw both a nation wide and local boom in housing construction to accommodate soldiers returning from the war and their growing families. Advent of the federal Veterans’ Administration (VA) and Federal Housing Administration (FHA) mortgage loan programs made home ownership a possibility for these families. Prior to the advent of FHA and VA loans, mortgage loans had generally been short term (five years was typical), which resulted in large monthly payments. Fifty-percent down payments were common, which further limited homeownership to the wealthy. In contrast, FHA offered thirty-year mortgages with ten percent down. The VA package did not require any money down. Once extended terms and low down payments became the industry standard, homeownership increased dramatically throughout the nation.

Changes in the mortgage industry and the new demand for housing impacted post-war Raleigh. These national trends are reflected in the district by the forty-six dwellings constructed between 1945 and 1952. Post-war housing is primarily constructed in the southeastern portion of the district on Hanover Street, Bickett Boulevard, Morrison Avenue, and Greenwood and Cherokee drives. The district’s post-war, side-gable dwellings are a further simplification of the gable-and-wing Minimal Traditional styles of the 1930s. Post-war houses are most often symmetrical, frame, one or one-and-a-half story, side-gable dwellings with little if any applied decorative ornamentation. Durable asbestos shingles are the most common original siding material.

The district has eight contributing Ranches constructed prior to 1952 including the circa 1947 frame, asbestos-shingled house at 1713 Scales Street (#300), a circa 1940 brick, hipped-roof house at 1714 Bickett Boulevard (#98), and a circa 1950 brick triplex at 306-308 Duncan Street (#155). While few in number, the district’s Ranch houses are significant in that their presence marks the local beginnings of a national architectural trend. Styles such as the Dutch Colonial Revival and Period Cottage were subsets of the early twentieth century revivals, and as such enjoyed a brief period of popularity. However, the Ranch was to become America’s prevalent house form in the second half of the twentieth century. The district does not contain many Ranches, and the examples that do exist are later infill houses on streets platted decades before their construction. However, the district’s Ranches are important as some of the earliest examples of the form in the city and a precursor to the neighborhoods that would be developed completely with the one-story houses.

The Roanoke Park Historic District was almost completely built out by 1952. At this time, new suburbs were created on the fringes of the city, as is still the pattern today. However, the Roanoke Park Historic District remains a desirable place to live. The stylish homes, landscaped
setting, and pedestrian-friendly ambience that first made the district popular are still sought-after today. A tribute to the success of the district's design formula is that many of the region's new subdivisions attempt to replicate the appearance and feeling of Raleigh's oldest subdivisions.
SECTION 9/BIBLIOGRAPHY


Martin, Jennifer F. “Local Landmark designation report for E. M. Lawrence House.”


Raleigh City Directories. Located at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, State Library, Raleigh, North Carolina.


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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SECTION 10/GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTMs – continued

5  17  713040 3964040
6  17  712920 3964100
7  17  713120 3964440
8  17  712780 3964680

Verbal Boundary Description:
The boundary of the Roanoke Park Historic District is shown by the black line on the accompanying tax map, drawn to a scale of 1" = 125'.

Boundary Justification:
The boundary of the Roanoke Park Historic District is drawn to include the residential parcels within the recorded subdivisions of Roanoke Park, Ridgeway, E. R. Pace Estate, Fairview Park, Barnes Land, and Hayes-Barton Extended. These residences are similar in design, scale, materials and the subdivisions are linked by sidewalks and interconnected streets. The district’s northern boundary is the east-west travel corridor, Whitaker Mill Road. The street also serves as the southern boundary for the Vanguard Park Historic District, a district with similar architectural styles and street patterns but a separate development history. To the south the district abuts a railroad and industrial corridor. The district borders the Hayes-Barton Historic District to the west, which is differentiated by larger, high style dwellings and highly sophisticated landscape plan. The district’s eastern boundary delineates it from the Georgetown subdivision comprised of 1950s and later houses. For this reason the boundary has excluded the 200 block of East Aycock.