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  Vanguard Park Historic District
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number  Roughly bounded by McCarthy Street, Whitaker Mill Road, Pine Avenue and Hudson Street.
city or town  Raleigh
state  North Carolina  Code  NC  county  Wake  code  183  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.)

[Signature]
[Title]
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

[Signature]
[Title]
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
☐ 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]
[Date of Action]

[Signature]
[Date of Action]
### Vanguard Park Historic District

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

#### 5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>[ ] site</td>
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<td>Objects 0</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

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/shed
- DOMESTIC/garage
- RELIGION/religious facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/shed
- DOMESTIC/garage
- RELIGION/religious facility

#### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Bungalow/Craftsman
- OTHER: Minimal Traditional
  
  Period Cottage
- Colonial Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

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

**Narrative Description**

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

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

**Areas of Significance**
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture

**Period of Significance**
c. 1920–1952

**Significant Dates**
N/A

**Significant Person**
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)
N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**
N/A

**Architect/Builder**
Connell Realty and Mortgage 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):**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record#

**Primary location of additional data:**
- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

**Name of repository:**
### Vanguard Park Historic District

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

#### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property**  
50 acres

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

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**Verbal Boundary Description**  
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

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

#### 11. Form Prepared By

**name/title**  
Ellen Turco and April Montgomery

**organization**  
Circa, Inc.

**date**  
November 2002

**street & number**  
PO Box 407

**telephone**  
919/416-1016

**city or town**  
Durham

**state**  
NC

**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**  
More than fifty owners

**street & number**

**city or town**

**telephone**

**state**

**zip code**

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**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 (1023-0018), Washington, DC 20303.
Section 7/Narrative Description

Setting
The Vanguard Park Historic District developed northeast of the Five Points intersection created by the convergence of Fairview and West Whitaker Mill roads and Glenwood Avenue. The U-shaped district is bounded by McCarthy Street to the west, Oxford, White Oak and Hudson Streets to the north, Pine Avenue to the east and Whitaker Mill Road to the south.

The district’s topography is that of the slightly rolling hills of North Carolina’s eastern Piedmont region. From McCarthy Street, the district’s western boundary, the land slopes down slightly towards Crabtree Creek east of the historic district. A ridgeline with an elevation of approximately 300 feet bisects the district north and south. The ridge runs in an undulating line from just south of the northern terminus of McCarthy Street at Alexander Road, to a location just south of the intersection of Avon Drive and Pine Avenue. From the ridge, the terrain slopes downward to Whitaker Mill Road to the south, and to an unnamed tributary of Crabtree Creek to the north. In the southern part of the district the streets are straight; intersections meet at right angles. North of Hudson Street streets curve to follow topographic lines. In general, the areas with curving streets retain more dense tree cover than then grid pattern areas, thus creating a more wooded and private setting on these streets.

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 approximately one-quarter of an acre in size. 2024 White Oak Road is the largest residential lot in the district at one acre. Houses are constructed closely together. Dwellings address the street and facades are parallel with the curb. Set backs are generally uniform from street to street. The small front yards are often landscaped with locally popular varieties of dogwoods, crepe myrtles, azaleas and other small flowering bushes and shrubs and large hardwoods such as oaks.

Surrounding Area
The area surrounded by the district’s U shape was re-subdivided create two cul-de-sacs with single-family dwellings and an apartment complex. The circa 1980s dwellings on the Fallon Oaks Court cul-de-sac are in rendered in various Colonial Revival styles. The circa 1980s dwellings on the Oxford Hills and Camrose Street cul-de-sacs are contemporary. Ten, two-story brick apartment buildings constructed circa 1965 sit on a seven-acre parcel on the north side of Hudson Street between Carroll and Reaves drives.
The Bloomsbury and Roanoke Park residential subdivisions (NR, 2002 and pending), are located northeast and south of the district, respectively. These neighborhoods are comprised of one and two-story dwellings dating from the 1910s through the present, with most of the buildings dating prior to 1950. House styles represented include Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional and Ranch. The neighborhoods share Vanguard Park's gently rolling landscape and display curvilinear and grid street layouts determined by topography and other natural feature such as creeks and ravines. In general, houses are constructed on lots one-fifth of acre or less. Building set backs are generally uniform from street to street and similar to those found in Vanguard Park.

The Hayes Barton Historic District (NR, 2002) is not immediately adjacent to Vanguard Park, but is located west of Glenwood Avenue and is considered one of the Five Points neighborhoods. Hayes Barton was home to Raleigh's wealthiest residents and as such displays some of the largest and most architecturally sophisticated pre-World War II houses in Raleigh, many of which were architect designed. Hayes Barton house lots are the largest of the Five Points neighborhoods in order to accommodate the large homes and to permit a deep building set back that gives the properties an estate-like appearance. The most common architectural style in the Hayes Barton Historic District is the Colonial Revival.

These three early twentieth-century residential subdivisions blend into one cohesive neighborhood by the presence of similar architectural styles, topography, landscape and street patterns.

Building Types and Materials
One and two-story frame and brick and buildings are in the district. The most common wood siding material is weatherboard or German siding. 105 East Whitaker Mill Road and 204 West Whitaker Mill (# 135 and 155) are the district's only completely wood shingled houses, although shingles are used as decorative elements in the gables of some houses. Asbestos shingles are an original siding material used on approximately twenty-five buildings in the district, most often on Minimal Traditional houses such as 318 Avon Drive (# 16), a circa 1950 one-story, side-gable house. However, asbestos shingles are also used to cover original siding in earlier houses as are aluminum and vinyl sidings. 212 Hudson Street, 115 East Whitaker Mill and 2020 White Oak Road (# 38, 140 and 157) are the district's only stone dwellings. Stone is most often seen as an accent material on frame or brick dwellings, for example, 2213 Alexander Road (# 13) is a one-and-one-half-story, brick, gable-and-wing house with brick façade chimney with stone accents. Foundation materials in the district are concrete block and brick.
Contributing building types in the district include residential, residential outbuildings and a church. Residential buildings include single-family dwellings, duplexes and apartments ranging in date from the 1920s to the present. There are 148 single-family dwellings in the district, 121 of which contribute to its historic significance. There are eight duplexes and apartment buildings in the district, three of which are contributing. The district's only contributing duplex is the circa 1945, one-story, hipped roof, building at 315-317 East Whitaker Mill Road (# 152). A two-story, brick, Minimal Traditional four-unit apartment house stands at 101 Hudson Street (# 45) and a circa 1950 one-story, brick four-unit apartment is located at 123-129 Hudson Street (# 54).

Eighteen of the district's dwellings have outbuildings such as garages, sheds or playhouses. There are thirteen garages and sheds that contribute to the historic character of the district. A typical garage is a one-story, front-gable, frame building with weatherboards or later, synthetic siding.

The district's only religious building is the brick Gothic Revival Vanguard Presbyterian Church at 301 East Whitaker Mill Road (# 150). The building is actually three separate structures—1921 chapel, 1948 Gothic Revival sanctuary and 1961 Educational Building. The chapel and sanctuary were connected by an addition circa 1990. The church parcel also contains the district's only object, the 1968 non-contributing detached bell tower (# 150a).

Architectural Styles
The Vanguard Park Historic District contains contributing examples of nationally popular architectural styles from the 1920s through the early 1952. Styles that contribute to the district's historic significance are Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Craftsman, American Foursquare, Period Cottage, and the Minimal Traditional. The district's dwellings are similar to houses found in the neighboring Hayes Barton and Bloomsbury subdivisions. Its relatively modest housing stock is most similar to that of the Roanoke Park neighborhood, located immediately south.

Craftsman style houses, including bungalows, make up roughly twenty-five percent of Vanguard Park's 1920s housing stock. Craftsman style houses are concentrated on the 100 and 200 blocks of Hudson Street, East Whitaker Mill Road and McCarthy Street. The best examples are found on the north side of East Whitaker Mill Road. The circa 1920 bungalow at 204 West Whitaker Mill Road (# 155) is a one-story, shallow-pitched hipped-roof, house with a recessed porch. The house displays several features that typify the Craftsman style such as shingles, exposed rafter
tails, roof dormers, and paired and banded multi-light window sash. The house is distinguished from its neighbors by its flared, overhanging eaves. Craftsman detailing is applied to many house forms in the district including hipped-roof, clipped-gable, side-gable and front-gable. The houses at 111, 113, 115, and 117 Hudson Street (# 48, 49, 50, 51) are a collection of circa 1920 one-story, frame dwellings, each with a different roof form, with Craftsman features such as exposed rafter tails or eave brackets, shingled gables, and porches supported by pyramidal posts, often on half-height brick piers. Craftsman detailing is also applied to two-story houses. The dwellings at 1913 and 2001 McCarthy Street (# 75 and 77) are two-story frame residences with four-over-one windows, and exposed rafter tails.

Although twelve examples of the American Foursquare are located along Glenwood Avenue in the Bloomsbury and Hayes Barton Historic Districts, only one example of the style is seen in the Vanguard Park Historic District, at 101 East Whitaker Mill Road (# 132). This circa 1925, two-story, three-bay, vinyl-sided house has a hipped-roof and a wraparound porch that shelters an enclosed porch room and a carport. The house retains original six-over-one window sash.

Unlike the neighboring subdivisions of Bloomsbury and Hayes Barton, the Colonial Revival style was used sparingly in Vanguard Park. The style’s formality of design and proportion was not suitable for the small lots and the one and one-and-a-half story dwellings that predominate in the district. Simple examples are 2312 and 2320 Oxford Road (# 83 and 85), both circa 1945. The frame, side-gable houses have door Colonial Revival entry surrounds and six-over-six sash. The district’s best example of Colonial Revival architecture is 2024 White Oak Road (#158), circa 1945. This symmetrical, two-story, three-bay, side-gable brick house is flanked by one-story, side wings. Decorative details include an arched entry surround with fluted pilasters sheltering a paneled, recessed entry and a wide frieze with returns in the gable ends. The house is sited on the rise of a wooded one-acre lot—the district’s largest—landscaped with clipped hedges and ivy. Stone walls and terraced lawn also contribute to the property’s estate-like appearance. The large lot and siting of the house back from the road lend privacy despite the property’s suburban setting.

The Dutch Colonial Revival makes three appearances in the Vanguard Park Historic District. The style is defined by its gambrel roofline and full-façade dormers. Lunette windows are another common feature. Craftsman and Colonial Revival details are often applied to the form. The circa 1930 brick and shingle house at 200 West Whitaker Mill Road (# 154) has Craftsman three-over-one window sash and a central, one-bay pedimented entry porch supported by plain columns. The circa 1928 brick and aluminum-sided house at 118 Hudson Street (# 30) has six-over-one window sash and a one-bay vaulted entry porch with delicate narrow columns. The
frame, weatherboard house at 1910 McCarthy Street (# 67) has six-over-six window sash and a shed-roofed replacement porch, but lacks the Colonial Revival detailing of 118 Hudson Street and 200 West Whitaker Mill Road.

The district’s two examples of Spanish Eclectic architecture are located adjacent to one another at 2204 and 2206 Alexander Road (# 4 and 5). These one-story dwellings share Spanish-influenced features such as asymmetric stuccoed exteriors, arched entryways and tile roofs. However, the dwellings differ in form and detail. 2204 Alexander Road, constructed circa 1920, displays a parapet roofline and an almost full-facade recessed porch. The dwelling’s four-over-one windows reflect a Craftsman influence. The circa 1930 house at 2206 Alexander Road displays Spanish design elements, such as roof tiles, a pyramidal-roofed entrance tower and arched door, window and vent openings, applied to the gable-and-wing form that was favored for the Minimal Traditional of the late 1930s and 1940s.

The district’s twelve Period Cottages constitute roughly nine percent of its housing stock. They are found on every street with the exception of Pine Avenue. The earliest Period Cottages, 212 Hudson Street, 212 East Whitaker Mill Road and 205 West Whitaker Mill Road (# 117, 141 and 144), date from circa 1930. However, the style was in use through the 1950s as evidenced by non-contributing circa 1955 dwelling at 208 Avon Drive (# 14). Period Cottages are essentially smaller, less ornate versions of the Tudor Revival style. Defining architectural characteristics include asymmetrical facades with steeply-pitched, front-gable wings or entry bays, arched entryways, brick or stone front façade chimneys, simulated half-timbering in the gables, and casement or diamond pane windows. Period Cottages are constructed of frame, stone and brick.

The district’s best example of the style is the brick dwelling at 2013 McCarthy Street (#82). This two-and-half story, brick house has a steeply pitched side-gable roof and a shed-roof dormer on the front façade. A one-story, projecting front-gable entry bay shelters the original batten door. Projecting bricks appear in a random pattern on the exterior walls and give the exterior a rustic look. The original metal casement windows have been replaced with windows that simulate the original muntin pattern. A large, but stylistically compatible, new addition extends from the north (rear) elevation. Less detailed versions of the Period Cottage are 212 Hudson Street, 2213 Alexander Road and 208 and 209 Avon Drive (# 38, 13, 14 and 19). A few examples, such as 317 and 320 Hudson Street (# 62 and 44) have been altered by the application of aluminum of vinyl siding.

Minimal Traditional dwellings made their first appearance in the district just prior to World War II and continued to be built after the war’s end. Both gable-and-wing and side-gable forms, also
known as the Cape Cod house type, are in the district. Minimal Traditional houses were the first
in the district to utilize asbestos shingles as an original siding material, although weatherboard
siding is also seen. Some of the dwellings have been altered by the later application of aluminum
or vinyl siding. Minimal Traditional houses are defined as one-story, gable-and-wing or side-
gable dwellings. They are often symmetrical and sometimes display restrained Colonial Revival
details such as a pedimented entry porches, pilastered entry surrounds and six-over-six or eight-
over-eight windows. Fifty-six of the district’s houses are Minimal Traditional. The houses are
concentrated in the eastern portion of the district along Pine Avenue and the 200 and 300 blocks
of Hudson Street, although infill houses exist on other streets. A typical and intact example of the
side-gable form is 200 Hudson Street (# 34). The simple house retains asbestos shingles and
Colonial Revival entry surround.

Four of the resources in the district are classified as “No style” for purposes of the inventory list.
These houses are either constructed after 1952, the end of the district’s period of significance, or
are earlier houses that have been altered to an extent that they no longer convey an architectural
style.

**Integrity**
The Vanguard Park Historic District contains resources 177 resources: 176 buildings and one
object. 140 of the buildings contribute to the district’s historic significance.

Overall, the Vanguard Park Historic District is well-preserved example of an early-to-mid
twentieth-century suburb with intact examples of the major national architectural styles. Most of
the district’s contributing buildings retain a high degree of integrity of form, style and materials.
Many houses, such as the shingled, circa 1925 Craftsman house at 105 East Whitaker Mill Road
(# 135), and the simple, circa 1940, asbestos-sided Minimal Traditional house at 321 Hudson
Street (# 64), display exteriors virtually unchanged since their construction. In general, property
owners have been respectful of the architectural character of the resources in the district. The
most common changes have been the removal of original window sash and the construction of
rear or set back side additions. Only three buildings have been altered to an extent as to render
them non-contributing. The remainder of non-contributing buildings are less than fifty years of
age. As a whole, the district retains the general streetscape and architectural styles from the
period of significance circa 1920-1952. The Vanguard Park Historic District maintains its overall
integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Vanguard Park Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

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Inventory list
This list is arranged alphabetically by street. For north-side streets, the east side is listed first, followed by the west side. For east-west streets, the south side is listed first, then the north side. 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 Historic Preservation Office architectural survey files for the City of Raleigh, Raleigh City Directories (primarily those directories for the years 1930, 1937, 1941, 1947, and 1952), Wake County property tax records and 1924 Sanborn maps updated through 1948.

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 1916-1952 and it possesses physical integrity that dates 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.

Alexander Road, 2000 Block, East Side

1  2004 Alexander Road  house  non-contributing  c.1960
Ranch. This one-story, brick Ranch house has a low-pitched, side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof, replacement windows and a recessed front entry. A centrally located brick chimney is the dominant feature of the façade.

Alexander Road, 2200 Block, East Side

2  2200 Alexander Road  house  contributing  c.1920
Craftsman. This one-story, brick house has a cross-gable, asphalt-shingled roof, eave brackets and a small front porch supported by massive brick posts. The one-light window sash are surmounted by a three-light transom. Six windows, three on either side of the chimney, punctuate the façade. The two single-shouldered, brick chimneys, one on the north and one on the west elevation, pierce the deep eaves of the house. 1947 CD: Edward Johnson, 1952 CD: Olivia Johnson, widow.

2a  2200 Alexander Road  garage  contributing  c.1920
This one-story, weatherboarded, frame garage, located southeast of the house, has an open bay on its north elevation.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Wake County, North Carolina

3  2202 Alexander Road  house  non-contributing  c. 1960
Ranch. The asymmetrical façade of this one-story, front-gable-roofed house is composed of a large,
fixed window that follows the roofline of the east side of the elevation, a door located just west of
center, and a smaller square window on the west end of the elevation. The base of the exterior of
the house is brick veneer and the top is frame.

4  2204 Alexander Road  house  contributing  c. 1920
Spanish Eclectic. This one-story, stuccoed house has a shallow-gable parapet, red, terra-cotta-tile roof,
four-over-one sash windows and a recessed front porch with an arched entry that extends across most of
the façade and shelters the primary entry to the house. A second door on the east elevation provides
access to the rear of the house.

5  2206 Alexander Road  house  contributing  c. 1930
Spanish Eclectic. This one-story, stuccoed, house has a red, terra-cotta-tile, gable-and-wing roof, eight­
over-one sash with segmental arched surrounds and a pyramidal tower with an arch that shelters the
primary entry to the house. A stuccoed chimney on the west elevation serves the house. 1947 CD:
vacant, 1952 CD: Emmor Murphy, auditor, ABC Board

6  2208 Alexander Road  house  non-contributing  c. 1955
Ranch. This one-story, vinyl-sheathed house has a low-pitched, side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof. The
front-gable-roofed porch (a recent addition to the façade) is supported by square, wooden, posts spanned
by a simple balustrade. A vinyl-covered chimney on the east elevation serves the house. 1957 CD:
Ruth Gerald, saleswoman, Boylan-Pearce Department Store.

7  2212 Alexander Road  house  non-contributing  c. 1955
Ranch. This one-story, brick Ranch has a low-pitched, side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof and six-over-six
sash windows.

8  2216 Alexander Road  house  non-contributing  c. 1960
Ranch. This one-story, brick house with two-over-two, horizontal sash windows and a side-gable,
asphalt-shingled roof is situated on a lot with a steep slope to the back yard, resulting in a full-height
basement. A sliding-glass door on the east elevation provides access to the basement. One interior
chimney and one chimney on the rear elevation serve the house.
Alexander Road, 2000 Block, West Side

9 2009-2011 Alexander Road duplex non-contributing c. 1960
This one-story, brick duplex has a low-pitched, side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof and aluminum sash windows.

Alexander Road, 2000 Block, West Side

10 2205 Alexander Road house contributing c. 1945
Minimal Traditional. This one-story house has brick veneer on the east three-quarters of its façade and aluminum siding on the rest. A one-story, one-bay addition on the east end of the front elevation extends to the side. A one-story addition also protrudes from the rear. A central chimney serves the house. 1947 CD: vacant, 1952 CD: Alfred Patrin, chief clerk, Southern Railway.

11 2207 Alexander Road house non-contributing c. 1945/2001
No Style. A frame two-story, side-gable, asphalt-shingle-roofed with a one-bay front-gable porch with a stained glass window in the gable and square posts. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding and has replacement windows and doors. 1990 photos show this house was originally a one-story Period Cottage. The only remaining evidence of the style is the diamond-pane window next to the entry door.

12 2209 Alexander Road house contributing c. 1945
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, frame, aluminum-sided house has a deep front porch with replacement posts, original six-over six sash windows, and a central, stone chimney stack. The low-pitched, side-gable, asphalt-shingled-roof is punctuated by a front gable on the west end of the façade. 1947 CD: David Crenshaw, Crenshaw-Nelson Company; 1952 CD: Ralph Snell, landing engineer.

13 2213 Alexander Road house contributing c. 1945
Period Cottage. The façade of this one-and-one-half-story, brick house has a front-gable projecting entry bay with a steeply-pitched roof and a brick façade chimney with stone accents. The main block of the house has a side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof. A gable-roofed dormer punctuates the southern end. The house retains original eight-over-eight sash windows, a large plate-glass window with divided sidelights under the dormer, and small, diamond-paned window at the front entry. 1947, 1952 CD: Gaylord Harryman, Purnell M. Art Upholstering Co.
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Avon Drive, 200-300 Blocks, South Side

14  316 Avon Drive  house  non-contributing  c. 1980
No Style. This one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, frame house has stucco on its façade and synthetic siding on its other elevations. A centrally-located dormer punctuates the roofline and a small porch shelters the entry on the west elevation of the house.

15  318 Avon Drive  house  contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, asbestos-sided, frame house has a small porch sheltering the front entrance and a combination of six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows. A bay window recently replaced the double window on the front elevation. A front gable extends from the west end of the front elevation. 1952 CD: Melzar Upchurch, ship clerk, Nabisco.

16  320 Avon Drive  house  contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, aluminum-sided, frame house has a new, shed-roofed porch that extends across the west two-thirds of the front elevation and replacement windows. A front gable at the east end of the façade punctuates the side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof. A small, one-story addition extends from the west elevation. 1952 CD: William Bradshaw, foreman, City Department of Public Utilities.

Avon Drive, 200-300 Blocks, North Side

17  207 Avon Drive  house  contributing  c. 1945
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, asbestos shingled, frame house has Colonial Revival details such as a cornice embellished with dentils and a post and lintel entry surround. Two dormers pierce the side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof. The windows of the house have eight-over-eight sash, while the dormers have six-over-six sash. 1952 CD: John F. Deaton, accountant, City Finance Department.

18  209 Avon Drive  house  contributing  c. 1950
Period Cottage. This one-story, brick house has a shingled projecting front-gable entrance bay flanked by a diamond-paned window to the east and a large brick chimney to the west. The building has a steeply-pitched, asphalt shingled roof and eight-over-eight sash windows. 1952 CD: Fleming Straughan, Efficiency Forms & Systems.

19  309 Avon Drive  house  non-contributing  c.1960
Ranch. This one-story, brick house has a low-pitched, side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof and two-over-two horizontal sash windows. A small front porch shelters the east third of the façade.
20 313 Avon Drive  house  non-contributing  c.1960
Ranch. This one-story, brick Ranch house has a low-pitched, side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof and two-over-two horizontal sash windows. A large plate-glass window with two-over-two sidelights dominates the front elevation.

Carroll Drive, 100 block, West Side

21 1907 Carroll Drive  house  non-contributing  c.1961
Ranch. One-story, frame and brick house with a shallow-pitched roof. A bay window, over-six sash and a sliding glass door are present on the front elevation. Gable-end faces the street but the entrance is located on the side elevation.

22 1911 Carroll Drive  house  contributing  c.1915
Bungalow. A one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof brick bungalow with a hipped-roof dormer and a full-façade porch with tapered posts on brick piers. The house has four-over-one windows and a louvered entry door. 1925, 1930 CD: Famous M. Mann, clerk, Wake Feed Co. 1937 CD: no listing; 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Ernest Womble, Womble Service Station.

23 1915 Carroll Drive  house  non-contributing  c.1955
Minimal Traditional. A one-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house with a one-bay front-gable entry porch with turned posts. Paired six-over-six windows and a three-light above two-panel entry door. The house has vinyl siding. 1955 CD: Robert L. Massey, department manager, County Board of Education.

Carroll Drive, 100 block, East Side

24 1908 Carroll Drive  house  contributing  c.1940

25 1910 Carroll Drive  house  contributing  c.1935
Craftsman. A one-story, front-gable, three-bay, brick house with vinyl siding in the gables and a side-gable porch that wraps around to the north elevation. Round posts support the porch. The house has six-over-six windows and a four-light fixed sash in the front gable. The house sits on a
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Hudson Street, 100-300 Blocks, South Side

26  110 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. This one-story, three-bay, frame, weatherboarded house has a front-gable-roofed porch on the east end of its façade, a flat-roofed, screened-in porch to the west, and a gable-roofed side porch. Tapered wooden posts support the front and side porches. The house has three-over-one window sash. A single exterior chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930 CD: Dewey A. Johnson; 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Claude Holder, clerk, State Purchasing Department.

26a  110 Hudson Street  garage  contributing  c. 1920
This one-story, front-gable-roofed, frame, weatherboarded garage has French doors with sidelights in the entrance façade.

27  112 Hudson Street  house  non-contributing  c. 1955
Ranch. This one-story, brick house has a low-pitched, side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof and six-over-six sash windows. A large, fixed window dominates the front elevation. A recessed porch on the west end of the façade shelters the main entrance. 1957 CD: Odell L. Young, salesman, Kimbrell's Furniture.

28  114 Hudson Street  house  non-contributing  c. 1955
Ranch. This one-story, brick house has a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled, hipped roof and two-over-two sash windows. A large, fixed window dominates the front elevation. A recessed porch on the façade shelters the main entrance. One interior chimney with a corbelled stack serves the house. 1957 CD: Richard Wiggins, engineer, SH&PWC.

29  118 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Dutch Colonial Revival. This two-story, gambrel-roofed, house has a brick-veneered first floor, aluminum-sided second floor, six-over-one sash windows and a front door with side panels topped by a single pane of glass. A small, gable-roofed vaulted portico shelters the front entrance. A chimney on the west elevation serves the house and one-story, side sunporch. 1930, 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Homer Riggan, bookkeeper, Porter Candy Company.
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30  120 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. This one-story, three-bay, frame, weatherboarded house has a front-gable-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts, six-over-six-sash windows, and a door with nine lights over one raised panel. A fixed-sash window with ten lights pierces the front gable. A single chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930, 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Paul Johnson, salesman, Pine State Creamery.

31  122 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. This one-story, three-bay, frame, aluminum-sided house has a front-gable-roofed porch. Half-height pyramidal wood posts on brick piers support the front and side porches. A single chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930 CD: Kenneth M. Davis, ruler; 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Clarence Gill, yard clerk, Seaboard Air Lines.

31a  122 Hudson Street  shed  non-contributing  c. 1990
This one-story, frame, front-gable-roofed shed has a door in its northern facade.

32  124 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. This one-story, three-bay, frame, weatherboarded house has a front-gable-roofed porch with eave knee brackets supported by half-height tapered wood posts on brick piers. A fixed-sash window with four lights surmounted by two attic vents pierces the front gable. A single chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930 CD: Winston Davis, bookkeeper, Oak City Laundry; 1937 CD: Wiley Spears, service manager, Rawls Motor Company; 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Frank Goodwin, machinist, Norfolk and Southern Railroad.

32a  124 Hudson Street  garage  contributing  c. 1925
This one-story, hip-roofed, brick garage has a replacement door in its northern elevation.

33  200 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, asbestos-sheathed, frame house has two vinyl-clad dormers that pierce its side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof and Colonial Revival entry surround. The windows in the body of the house have six-over-one sash, while the dormers have three-over-one sash. A small vinyl-clad sunporch with paired six-over-six sash windows extends from the east elevation. 1952 CD: Charles Goodwin, engineer, SH&PWC.
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34  204 Hudson Street  house  non-contributing  c. 1980
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, frame house has Colonial Revival details such as a modillion cornice, a four-light transom above the door, and eight-over-eight sash windows. A steeply pitched, asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof protects the house, which has one exterior chimney on its west elevation.

35  208 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. This one-story, frame, asbestos-sided, front-gable-roofed house has four-over-one sash windows and a front porch supported by truncated wood posts on brick piers. A simple balustrade spans the porch posts. A small, front-gable-roofed bay with paired windows project from the east end of the façade and an expansive, two-story frame addition extends from the rear of the house. 1930 CD: Louvel Bilisoly, line operator, Raleigh Times; 1937, 1941 CD: Wilmer Cox, clerk, State Motor Vehicle Bureau; 1947 CD: no listing; 1952 CD: Esser Werner.

36  210 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. This one-story, three-bay, frame, aluminum-sided house has a front-gable-roofed porch supported by truncated wood posts on brick piers, four-over-one sash windows and a door with four lights over one raised panel. A fixed-sash window with three lights pierces the front gable. A single chimney on the west elevation serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930, 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Hubert Upchurch, bus driver.

37  212 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1930
Period Cottage. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, stone house has a projecting central, front-gable-roofed entrance bay and stone façade chimney. The front door has six lights over two raised, vertical panels and is sheltered by a vaulted entry hood supported by brackets. Window sash is six-over-one. An asphalt-shingled roof protects the house. 1941, 1947 CD: Robert Poole, city fireman; 1952 CD: William H. Moore.

38  214 Hudson Street  house  non-contributing  c. 1955
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded, frame house has a projecting central, front-gable-roofed entrance bay. The front door and windows are replacements. An asphalt-shingled roof protects the house. 1955 CD: John L. Ray, research engineer, State College.

39  312 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable, aluminum-sided, frame house has a projecting central, front-gable entrance bay and six-over-six sash windows. A flat-roofed porch
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wraps from the east end of the facade. A one-story addition projects from the rear elevation. The house is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof and served by two chimneys. 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Seaton O'Neal, State Highway and Public Works Commission.

39a 312 Hudson Street garage contributing c. 1940
This one-story, front-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided, frame garage has a door on the east side of its north elevation and a garage bay on the west side.

40 314 Hudson Street house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, cross-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided, frame house has recessed porch that shelters the front entrance and a one-story addition that projects from the rear elevation. The windows and front door are replacements. The house is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof and served by one chimney on its east elevation. 1941, 1947 CD: Coreless Tenant, fireman, Seaboard Railway; 1952 CD: Carson K. Woodell.

40a 314 Hudson Street garage contributing c. 1940
This one-story, front-gable-roofed, weatherboarded, frame garage has a door on the west side of its northern elevation and a garage bay on the west side.

41 316 Hudson Street house contributing c. 1935
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided, frame house has a projecting central, front-gable, vaulted entry hood supported by brackets. The front door has six lights over two, raised horizontal panels. Windows are six-over-six sash. A one-story addition projects from the rear elevation. The house is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof and served by one interior chimney. It is the earliest example of the Minimal Traditional style in the district. 1937, 1941 CD: Melzar Upchurch, National Biscuit Co.; 1947, 1952 CD: Seaward Liles, salesman, Barnes Motor Parts.

42 318 Hudson Street house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. This one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, asbestos-shingled house has a projecting, front-gable-roofed entrance bay on the east end of the façade flanked by a large brick chimney, a one-story screened-in porch on the east elevation, and six-over-six sash windows. An asphalt-shingled roof protects the house. 1941 CD: Frank Bell, clerk; 1947 CD: Charles Wheeler, student; 1952 CD: James Timberlake, United States Navy.
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43  320 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1940
Period Cottage. This one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, vinyl-sided, house has a lower, front­
gable entrance bay. It also has a brick and stone façade chimney and six-over-one windows. A fabric awning shelters the secondary entrance on the east elevation. An asphalt-shingled roof protects the house. 1941, 1947 CD: John Coates, cleaner, Raleigh French Dry Cleaning; 1952 CD: Russell Hazelton, associate professor, State College

43a  320 Hudson Street  garage  contributing  c. 1940
This one-story, side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided, frame garage has a garage bay on its east elevation.

Hudson Street, 100-300 Blocks, North Side

44  101 Hudson Street  apartment  contributing  c. 1945
This two-story, three-bay, brick, apartment building has a combination of six-over-six and eight­
over-eight sash windows and a broken pediment entry surround. The building is served by three interior chimneys and protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. The rear elevation of the building encompasses a two-story porch with enclosed rooms on either end of both stories. 1947 CD: Apartment 1: Herbert Winston, G. S. Tucker & Bros.; Apartment 2: David Gamble, training supervisor, USES; Apartment 3: Linwood Snell, employee, FHA; Apartment 4: John McQueen, service manager, Monroe Calculating Machines.

45  107 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1945
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided, house has a projecting central, front-gable-roofed, brick-veneered bay that includes a brick façade chimney, an eight­
over-eight sash window and the primary entrance to the house. The rest of the windows in the house are six-over-six sash. A shed-roofed porch shelters the secondary entrance on the east elevation. An asphalt-shingled roof protects the house. 1947 CD: John Harris, purchasing agent, Occidental Life; 1952 CD: Joseph Jones, engineer, Seaboard Air Lines.

46  109 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1930
Craftsman. This one-story, frame, brick-veneered front-gable house displays Craftsman details such as paired three-over-one sash windows and exposed rafter tails. A hipped-roof porch supported by simple Doric columns spanned by a railing with rectangular balusters extends across the front and west elevations. A brick chimney on the west elevation pierces the side porch roof and an asphalt-shingled roof protects the house. 1930, 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Lee Emory Jr., machinist, Dillon Supply Company.
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47 111 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1920
Bungalow. This one-story, frame, asbestos-shingled, hip-roofed house has nine-over-one sash windows and an inset front porch supported by square, tapered wood posts. The windows on the front elevation are paired and the front-gabled-roofed dormer has a faxed sash window with three lights. A brick chimney on the west elevation serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930 CD: Joseph Beard, salesman, Boylan’s Inc.; 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Spencer Clellon.

48 113 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1920
Craftsman. This one-story, frame, weatherboarded, clipped gable roof house has eight-over-one sash windows and a clipped gable roof, front porch supported by simple Doric columns. The windows on the east end of the front elevation are paired and the front door has eight lights over two raised panels. A brick chimney on the west elevation serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930 CD: Hunter Carter; 1937 CD: Dock Roberts, clerk, Wachovia; 1941, 1947 CD: Floyd Morrison, assistant manager, GMAC; 1952 CD: Edward H. Roy.

49 115 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1920
Craftsman. This one-story, frame, weatherboarded, side-gable-roofed house has six-over-one sash windows, eave brackets and a front-gable-roofed, front porch supported by truncated wood posts on brick piers spanned by a simple balustrade. The windows on the east end of the front elevation are paired and a louvered vent pierces the front gable. A brick chimney on the west elevation serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930 CD: Harriet George, widow; 1937 CD: Benjamin Payne; 1941 CD: Katie Rodgers, bookkeeper, W. H. King Drug Company; 1952 CD: William A. Burwell.

50 117 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1920
Craftsman. This one-story, frame, weatherboarded, front-gable-roofed house has four-over-one sash windows, eave brackets and front-gable-roofed, front porch supported by truncated wood posts on brick piers spanned by a simple balustrade. The windows on the east end of the front elevation are paired and a louvered vent pierces the front gable. A brick chimney on the west elevation serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. A series of additions extend from the rear elevation. 1930 CD: Felix Carter, collector, Parker-Hunter Realty; 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Blair Stevick, salesman, Bocock-Stroud.
51 119 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1920
Craftsman. This one-story, frame, weatherboarded, hip-roofed bungalow has six-over-one sash windows, eave brackets and front-gable-roofed, front porch supported by small, square, wood posts on brick piers spanned by a simple balustrade. The windows on the east end of the front are paired and a diamond-shaped vent pierces the front gable. A brick chimney on the west elevation serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930 CD: Barrett Wilson, salesman, Dillon Supply Company; 1937, 1941 CD: Charles Stephenson, examiner, U.S Treasury Department; 1952 CD: Arthur P. Hedrick.

52 121 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1920
Craftsman. This two-story, frame, weatherboarded, front-gable-roofed house has three-over-one sash windows, eave brackets and full-façade, front-gable porch supported by square, wood posts spanned by a simple balustrade. The windows on the east end of the façade are paired and a double, fixed-sash window with six lights pierces the front gable. A brick chimney on the west elevation serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930 CD: Thomas Bell, secretary, George Marsh Company; 1937 CD: Robert Graham, clerk; 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Sidney Knott, employee, Yates Auto Service.

53 123-129 Hudson Street  apartment  contributing  c. 1950
This one-story, side-gable-roofed, brick-veneered four-unit apartment building has metal casement windows, entrances sheltered by front-gable-roofed porches and an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: 123-James McQueen, superintendent, F. D. Clive Paving; 125-Frank Kold, Jr., salesman, Lindie Air.

54 301 Hudson Street  house  non-contributing  c. 1955
Minimal Traditional. This one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sheathed, frame house has a projecting, front-gable-roofed bay on the east end of the façade, a shed-roofed porch on the west end, six-over-six sash windows and a gable-roofed dormer. A brick chimney is located on the west elevation and an asphalt-shingled roof protects the house. 1957 CD: Charles Nordan, salesman, Pine State Creamery.

55 303 Hudson Street  house  contributing  c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. This one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided, frame house has a projecting central, front-gable-roofed bay flanked by a replacement front porch. The windows, doors and asphalt-shingled roof were replaced in 2002. 1941, 1947 CD: Eugene Wall, adjuster, General Exchange Insurance Company; 1952 CD: Paul Bland, assistant manager, USF&G.
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56 307 Hudson Street house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, gable-and-wing, aluminum-sided house has a brick and stone façade chimney and six-over-six sash windows. A front-gable-roofed porch shelters the secondary entrance on the east elevation. A flat-roofed, screened-in porch and car port off the west elevation is a later addition. An asphalt-shingled roof protects the house. 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Albert Mims, mechanic.

56a 307 Hudson Street garage contributing c. 1950
This one-story, front-gable-roofed, weatherboarded, frame garage has an open garage bay on its south elevation.

57 309 Hudson Street house contributing c. 1940
Period Cottage. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, asbestos-sided, frame house has a vaulted entry hood, a front façade chimney, and a recessed porch supported by one pyramidal post on a brick pier. Sidelights flank the entry. The house has six-over-six sash windows and is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Clarence Desern, engineer, Norfolk and Southern Railroad.

57a 309 Hudson Street garage contributing c. 1950
This one-story, front-gable-roofed, weatherboarded, frame garage has a double garage bay on its southern elevation.

58 315 Hudson Street house contributing c. 1925
Craftsman. This one-story, three-bay, frame, weatherboarded, front-gable house has six-over-six sash windows and a hipped roof front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The windows on the façade are paired and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the front gable. One interior chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930, 1937, 1941 CD: Edward M. Sutton, mechanic, Sir Walter Chevrolet; 1952 CD: Robert L. Crotts.

59 317 Hudson Street house contributing c. 1945
Period Cottage. This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided, frame, house has a central, projecting, front-gable-roofed bay that contains the front entrance and a small diamond-paned window. A brick façade chimney and a flat-roofed porch supported by open aluminum posts east of the entry. The front gable is embellished with half-timbering. The house has six-over-six sash windows and is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1947, 1952 CD: James Bradshaw, engineer, Norfolk and Southern Railroad.
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60  319 Hudson Street house contributing c. 1940  
Minimal Traditional. This one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, asbestos-sided, frame  
house has a projecting front-gable-roofed porch on the east end of the façade that shelters the  
main entrance. The house has a combination of eight-over-eight and six-over-six sash windows.  
An asphalt-shingled roof protects the house, which is served by an interior chimney. 1941, 1947  
CD: Edward Staton, driver; 1952 CD: Alton Strickland, salesman, Ideal Paint & Wallpaper.

60a  319 Hudson Street garage non-contributing c. 1970  
This one-story, front-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided, frame garage has a single garage bay on its  
southern elevation.

61  321 Hudson Street house contributing c. 1940  
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, asbestos-sided, frame house  
has a one-bay, vaulted, gable porch that shelters the front entrance and six-over-six sash  
windows. A one-story, front-gable-roofed addition projects from the rear elevation. The house  
is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof and served by one interior chimney. 1941 CD: Allen  
Lightcap, salesman, Montgomery Ward Co.; 1947, 1952 CD: Viola Beachman, nurse and  
widow.

62  323 Hudson Street house contributing c. 1940  
Minimal Traditional. This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, cross-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided,  
frame house has a projecting vaulted hood that shelters the front entrance and six-over-one sash  
windows. A front-gable roof dormer projects from the house’s main block. The house is  
protected by an asphalt-shingled roof and served by an interior chimney and a brick façade  
chimney on the front elevation. 1941 CD: LeRoy Richardson, steamfitter, Monfort Plumbing &  
Heating Co.; 1947 CD: George Bates, assistant serviceman, Burroughs Adding Machines; 1952  
CD: Henry Ferguson, assistant to Treasurer, High Point Bedding & Chair.

McCarthy Street, 1900-2000 Blocks, East Side  

63  1902-1904 McCarthy Street duplex non-contributing c. 1956  
This one-story, brick duplex has projecting front-gable wings at each end of the main block of  
the building and a combination of eight-over-eight and six-over-six window sash. The square,  
wooden porch posts and plate glass windows under the porch roof are replacements. A central  
brick chimney serves the duplex, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof.
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64  1910 McCarthy Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Dutch Colonial Revival. This two-story, gambrel-roofed, weatherboarded, frame Colonial Revival house
has six-over-six sash windows, a raised-panel front door and an asphalt-shingled roof. A shed-roofed
porch supported by paired square posts shelters the front entrance and a one-bay, front-gable-roofed
porch protects a secondary entrance on the south elevation. One interior chimney serves the house.

65  1912 McCarthy Street  house  contributing  c. 1920
Bungalow. This one-story, three-bay, brick, hip-roofed house has six-over-six sash windows and
a front porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers. The windows on the front elevation are
paired and the hip-roofed dormer has paired, square, fixed-sash windows. A brick chimney on
the west elevation serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930 CD:
James Parker, Jr., Battle Creek Bath Institution; 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Robert G.
Williams, Rogers Brothers Service Corporation.

66  2006 McCarthy Street  house  contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, side-gable-roofed, asbestos-sided, frame house has a central,
projecting, front-gable-roofed bay that contains the front entrance and paired, six-over-six windows. A
recessed supported by one square, wood post at is at the north corner. 1952 CD: Robert Vick, engineer,
State Budget Bureau.

67  2008 McCarthy Street  house  contributing  c. 1920
Craftsman. This one-story, hip-roofed, weatherboarded, frame house has deep, overhanging eaves and a
central, projecting, front-gable-roofed porch that shelters the front entrance and is supported by paired,
square, wood posts. The house has four-over-one sash windows, an asphalt-shingled roof and an interior
brick chimney. 1930 CD: Garland Pridgen, carpenter; 1937 CD: Cullom Watkins, Watkins Tire and

67a  2008 McCarthy Street  garage  contributing  c. 1920
One-story, front-gable frame garage.

68  2010 McCarthy Street  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. This one-story, hip-roofed, weatherboarded, frame house has a central, recessed, hip-roofed
porch that shelters the front entrance and is supported by simple columns. The house has four-over-one
sash windows (paired on the front elevation), an asphalt-shingled roof and an interior brick chimney.
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69 2012 McCarthy Street house contributing c. 1925
Craftsman. This one-story, hip-roofed, cedar-shingled, frame house has a central, projecting, front-gable-roofed porch that shelters the front entrance and is supported by full-height, square, wood posts. The house has six-over-one sash windows, an asphalt-shingled roof and an interior brick chimney. 1930 CD: Wiley Jones, sergeant, city police; 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Zeno Floyd, fireman.

McCarthy Street, 1900-2000 Blocks, West Side

70 1907 McCarthy Street house non-contributing c. 1960
Ranch. This one-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Ranch has two-over-two horizontal sash windows and an asphalt-shingled roof.

71 1911 McCarthy Street house contributing c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. A one-story, three-bay, asbestos-sided, side-gable-roofed, frame house with six-over-six sash windows. The roofline of the front façade is broken by a front gable. A one-bay pedimented entry porch supported by narrow, square, wood posts shelters the front door. An original side ell projects from the west elevation. An interior chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: Mabel Hodge, widow.

72 1913 McCarthy Street house contributing c. 1925/1995
Craftsman. This two-story, three-bay, weatherboarded, side-gable-roofed, frame house has a replacement, one-bay front-gable-roofed entry porch. Craftsman elements include the four-over-one sash windows and exposed rafter tails in the wide, overhanging eaves. A one-story hipped-roof sunroom has been enclosed on the south elevation. A brick chimney is on the south elevation serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930 CD: James Williams, machinist; 1937, 1941, 1947 CD: Monroe J. Williams, plant engineer, City Utilities; 1947, 1952 CD: Rosalie Williams, widow.

73 1915 McCarthy Street house contributing c. 1925/1999
Bungalow. This one-story, weatherboarded, front gable-roofed bungalow has three-over-one sash windows and a front-gable porch supported by thick, square brick posts spanned by a simple balustrade. A fixed-sash window with three lights pierces the front gable. A brick chimney on the north elevation serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. A large, two-story, side-gable-roofed addition was constructed off the rear elevation around 1990. 1930 CD: Jasper Strother, teller, Raleigh Banking & Trust; 1937 CD: Charles Meeler, special agent, Norfolk And Southern Railroad Co.; 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Robert Long, service manager, General Electric Supply Corporation.
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<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2001 McCarthy St</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
<td>Craftsman. This two-story, three-bay, weatherboarded, side-gable-roofed, frame house has a front-gable-roofed porch supported by simple columns. Craftsman elements include four-over-one sash windows and exposed rafter tails in the wide, overhanging eaves. A one-story sunporch extends from the south elevation and a two-story addition was constructed on the rear around 1989. A brick chimney on the south elevation serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. CD 1930, 1937, 1941 CD: Carrie Moore, widow; 1947 CD: Harold G. McCurdy; 1952 CD: H. Jean Fricke.</td>
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<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2003 McCarthy St</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
<td>Bungalow. This one-and-one-half-story, asbestos-sided, frame house has three-over-one sash windows and a recessed front porch supported by paired colonettes on brick piers. A shed-roofed dormer with exposed rafter tails and two fixed-sash windows pierces the front of the steeply-pitched, side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof. A chimney on the north elevation serves the house. 1930 CD: Joseph Chitwood, general supervisor, Pender's Stores; 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: W. Worth Somers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2005 McCarthy St</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
<td>Craftsman. This one-story, three-bay, front-gable, house is covered in weatherboards. A front-gable porch supported by narrow, square posts shelters the entry. The house has original, two-over-two window sash, A circa 1995 addition projects from the rear elevation. 1926 CD: S. M. Long; 1930 CD: William S. Sudderth, salesman, Pike's Cadillac Corporation; 1937 CD: Carl Fuqua, agent, Metropolitan Life Insurance; 1941 CD: Alvah Fuqua, widow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2009 McCarthy St</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
<td>Craftsman. This one-story, vinyl-sided, hip-roofed house has four-over-one sash windows and a front-gable-roofed porch supported by replacement turned posts spanned by a simple balustrade. A fixed-sash window with four lights pierces the front gable. Two interior brick chimneys serve the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930 CD: Hoyl J. Stone, mechanic, Oak City Laundry; 1937 CD: Hubert Riddle, roundhouse foreman, Seaboard Air Line; 1941 CD: Hoyl J. Stone, salesman, Wilson Uzzle, Inc.; 1947 CD: William Dupree; 1952 CD: no listing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2011 McCarthy St</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>c. 1935</td>
<td>Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, cross-gable-roofed, weatherboarded, frame house has a projecting front, shed-roofed entry porch that that shelters a door and a small diamond-paned window. The windows in the house are four-over-four and eight-over-eight sash. A small, one-story addition extends from the north elevation. The house is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof and served by one</td>
</tr>
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</table>

79 2013 McCarthy Street house contributing c. 1935
Period Cottage. This house's unusual appearance is attributed to its steeply pitched side-gable roof and the use of projecting bricks that appear in a random pattern on the exterior walls. A one-story projecting front-gable entrance contains the original door and a small window. The original metal casement windows have been replaced. A shed-roofed dormer pierces from the southern exposure of the roof and a large, but stylistically compatible, a circa 1995 addition extends from the north elevation. The house is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof and served by one interior central chimney. 1937, 1941, 1947 CD: Ralph Clements, dentist; 1952 CD: Gail E. Barker.

Oxford Road, 2300 Block, East Side

80 2312 Oxford Road house contributing c. 1945
Colonial Revival. This two-story, three-bay, asbestos-sided, side-gable-roofed, frame house has classical elements such as a Greek Revival entry surround, an interior brick chimney with a corbelled stack and six-over-six window sash. A small, one-story addition with eight-over-eight window sash extends from the southern elevation of the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1947 CD: Lillian S. Mangum, widow; 1952 CD: Yates Parker.

81 2316 Oxford Road house contributing c. 1945
Classical Revival. This two-story, three-bay, weatherboarded, side-gable-roofed, frame house has Colonial Revival elements such as a Greek Revival entry surround, a two-story, front-gable-roofed, front porch, an interior brick chimney with a corbelled stack and six-over-six window sash. A small, one-story addition with casement windows extends from the north elevation of the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1947, 1952 CD: Wilson B. Morton, employee, United States Department of Agriculture.

82 2320 Oxford Road house contributing c. 1945
Colonial Revival. This two-story, three-bay, weatherboarded, side-gable-roofed, frame house has a Colonial Revival pedimented entry surround, An exterior brick chimney with a corbelled stack serves the house. The house retains six-over-six window sash. A small, one-story addition with full-height windows extends from the northern elevation of the house. 1947, 1952 CD: Julius Barefoot, conductor, Seaboard Air Line.
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83 2324 Oxford Road  house non-contributing  c. 1990
Colonial Revival. This two-story, five-bay, side-gable-roofed, brick house has Georgian Revival elements such as a cornice embellished with dentils, an exterior brick chimney with a corbelled stack and tall nine-over-nine window sash. A series of one-and two-story, weatherboarded wings extend from the southern elevation of the house.

Pine Avenue, 1900-2100 Blocks, West Side

84 1905 Pine Avenue  house contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, aluminum-sided, side-gable-roofed, frame house has a Colonial Revival entry surround and eight-over-eight sash windows. A one-story, side-gable-roofed carport extends from the north elevation. An interior chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: Archie F. Henderson.

85 2007 Pine Avenue  house non-contributing  c. 1954
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, aluminum-sided, side-gable-roofed, frame house has six-over-six sash windows and a front-gable-roofed, front porch supported by chamfered, wood posts. An interior chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof.

86 2015 Pine Avenue  house contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, four-bay, aluminum-sided, side-gable-roofed, frame house has six-over-six sash windows. A small, front-gable-roofed hood shelters the front entrance. An interior chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: Ezbert C. Toney, Toney Refrigeration and Stoker.

87 2017 Pine Avenue  house contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing, aluminum-sided, frame house has a projecting, front-gable-roofed bay on the north end of the façade that is flanked by a small, screened-in porch to the south. The house has six-over-six sash windows and is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: W. Howard Wood, city police.

88 2019 Pine Avenue  house contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, front-gable-roofed, asbestos-sided, frame house has a front-gable entry porch supported by aluminum posts. The house has six-over-six sash windows and is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: W. Howard Wood, city police.
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89  2101 Pine Avenue  house  contributing  c. 1950
This one-story, two-bay, front-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided, frame house has a replacement hipped roof porch supported by square posts spanned by a simple balustrade. A front-gable-roofed dormer projects from the northern elevation. The house has six-over-six sash windows and is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: F. Shelby Alford, office manager, John Norwood Distributors.

90  2105 Pine Avenue  house  contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, aluminum-sided, side-gable-roofed, frame house has six-over-six sash windows and a front-gable-roofed, front porch supported by metal posts. An interior chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: John H. Clark, bridge design engineer, SH&PWC.

91  2109 Pine Avenue  house  contributing  c. 1950
This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, aluminum-sided, side-gable-roofed, frame house has six-over-six sash windows and a flat-roofed, front porch supported by square wood posts. An interior chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: Edsel M. Holland, bookkeeper, North Carolina Equipment.

92  2113 Pine Avenue  house  contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded, frame house has a one-bay, front-gable entry porch on the north end of the façade. The porch is supported by square wooden posts. A small, flat-roofed, one-story addition on the north elevation. The house has six-over-six sash windows, an interior chimney and is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: John W. Gregory, carrier, post office.

93  2117 Pine Avenue  house  contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, aluminum-sided, side-gable-roofed, frame house has six-over-six sash windows and a front-gable porch supported by square wooden posts. Two front-gable-roofed dormers illuminate the upper story. An interior chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: Elzie Connell, salesman, Connell Realty.

94  2121 Pine Avenue  house  contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, asbestos-sided, side-gable-roofed, frame house has six-over-six sash windows and a front-gable-roofed entry porch supported by square wooden posts. An interior chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: Warren G. Wittmer, employee, State Employment Security Commission.
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95 2125 Pine Avenue house contributing c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided, frame house has a front-gable-roofed entry porch on the north end of the façade. The porch is supported by square wooden posts. The house has six-over-six sash windows, an interior chimney and is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: Thomas Ledwell.

96 2129 Pine Avenue house non-contributing c. 1995
This two-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided, frame house has a hipped-roofed, front porch supported by square wooden posts and spanned by a simple balustrade. The house has one-over-one sash windows.

97 2133 Pine Avenue house contributing c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, aluminum-sided, side-gable-roofed, frame house has six-over-six sash windows and a flat-roofed, front porch supported by square wooden posts. An X-pattern balustrade sits on top of the porch roof. An interior chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: Harold S. Stephenson, driver, city fire department.

98 2137 Pine Avenue house contributing c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, aluminum-sided, side-gable-roofed, frame house has six-over-six sash windows and a one-bay front-gable entry porch supported by metal posts. An interior chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: vacant.

99 2141 Pine Avenue house contributing c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, cross-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided, frame house has a front-gable-roofed porch on the side (south) elevation that shelters the main entrance. The house has six-over-six window sash, is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof and is served by one interior chimney. 1952 CD: Mary F. Jenks, Westminster Presbyterian Church.

100 2145 Pine Avenue house contributing c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided, frame house has a front-gable porch on the southern elevation that shelters a secondary entrance. The house has six-over-six window sash. A picture window flanked by four-over-four sash is located south of the front entry. The house is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof and is served by one interior chimney. 1952 CD: C. V. Pearce, manager, Blue Plate Foods.
**Reaves Drive, 2000-2100 Blocks, East Side**

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<td>2008</td>
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<td>House</td>
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<td>Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay side-gable house has aluminum siding and a one-bay, front-gable entry porch. The house retains six-over-six window sash and a three-part picture window north of the entry.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>102</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Reaves Drive</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Minimal Traditional. This one-story, two-bay, front-gable brick house has a flat roofed porch with an enclosed porch room. The front façade of the porch room is covered with stone veneer and has a three-part picture window. The remaining sash is six-over-six. 1952 CD: Robert E. Tripp, Jr., projectionist, Colony Theatre.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Reaves Drive</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, front-gable brick house has a one-bay, front-gable entry porch and side-gabled side porch, both with Chippendale balustrades. The house retains original six-over-six sash and paneled shutters. 1952 CD: vacant.</td>
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<td>104</td>
<td>2014-2016</td>
<td>Reaves Drive</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>Non-Contributing</td>
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<td>Ranch. This house is a frame and brick one-story, three-bay side-gabled Ranch with a front-gabled central bay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Reaves Drive</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
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<td>Period Cottage. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable brick house has a projecting front gable bay. The house also has a shed roof entry porch supported by full-height square posts, eight-over-eight windows and a front façade chimney. 1952 CD: Alonzo Norris, foreman, Bynum Printing.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Reaves Drive</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable brick house has a side gable porch on the side elevation. The house has eight-over-eight sash and a front facade chimney. 1941 CD: W. Irving Garris, teacher, King’s Business College; 1947 CD: Ronald E. Hall, interior decorator; 1952 CD: Thomas Bradshaw, manager, High Art Clothing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Reaves Drive</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable aluminum-sided, frame house has a screened porch on the north elevation. Paired eight-over-eight windows and fixed, thirty-six pane picture window flank the entry, which is distinguished by a colonial surround. The house is</td>
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108 2100 Reaves Drive house contributing c. 1940
Period Cottage. This one-story, two bay cross-gable brick house has two-bay projecting entry bay with an asymmetrical roofline, six-over-six sash and a front facade chimney. 1941 CD: Robert G. Matheson, Reverend; 1947 CD: Douglas H. Matheson, chemist, State Department of Agriculture; 1952 CD: Ernest G. Pickett, field supervisor, Great American Insurance.

109 2102 Reaves Drive house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. This one-and-a-half story, cross-gable frame house is covered with asbestos siding on the first story and stucco in the gables. The house has six-over-six sash windows and a gabled entry hood supported by brackets. An exterior stone chimney is on the south elevation. 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: W. Paul Whitley, City Identification Bureau.

109a 2102 Reaves Drive garage contributing c. 1940
Front-gable weatherboard garage with steeply-pitched roof.

110 2104 Reaves Drive house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable brick house has a projecting front gable entry bay and two roof dormers. An original full-glazed entry door is topped by a fan light. Six-over-six window sash remain. 1941, 1947 CD: Harley C. Thompson, building contractor; 1952 CD: Oscar Davis, district representative, Hercules Powder.

110a 2104 Reaves Drive shed contributing
Front-gable, weatherboard shed with double-leaf entry doors.

111 2106 Reaves Drive house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. This one-and-a-half story, side-gable frame house has two roof dormers, a shed-roofed side addition, and a rear addition dating from about 1995. The house retains original six-over-six window sash and is served by a central chimney. 1941 CD: Milton E. Howell, grocer; 1947 CD: Charles Calhoun, employee, Dillon Supply Company; 1952 CD: vacant.

112 2108 Reaves Drive house contributing c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. This two-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house has a one-story wing projecting from the north elevation. A pedimented entry porch added around 1995 shelters the Colonial Revival
pedimented entry surround. The house retains original eight-over-eight sash and is served by an interior end chimney. 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Archie B. Fairley, supervisor, State Department of Agriculture.

**Reaves Drive, 1900 and 2100 Blocks, West Side**

113 1907 Reaves Drive  house  contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided, frame house has a front-gable-roofed pediment on the façade that delineates the primary entrance. The house has six-over-six window sash, is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof and is served by one interior chimney. 1952 CD: Mae Staton, head bookkeeper, Ivey Taylor.

114 1909 Reaves Drive  house  contributing  c. 1923
Bungalow. This one-story, brick, hip-roofed house has eave brackets, six-over-six sash windows and a wraparound porch supported pyramidal wood posts on brick piers. A front gable bay projects from the front elevation. One interior brick chimney serves the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930 CD: Daniel F. Bridges, manager, shoe department, Boylan-Pearce; 1937, 1941, 1947 CD: Ulysses M. Ennis, city fireman; 1952 CD: John V. Woodward.

115 1911 Reaves Drive  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. This one-story, three-bay, asbestos-sided, front-gable-roofed house has six-over-one sash windows and a front-gable-roofed, front porch supported by replacement open metal posts on brick piers spanned by a simple metal balustrade. A square, louvered vent pierces the front gable. Two interior brick chimneys serve the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930 CD: F. Lee Terry, Adams & Terry; 1937, 1941, 1947 CD: B. Ernest Staton, helper, Norfolk And Southern Railroad Co.; 1952 CD: Emily E. Rose.

116 1913 Reaves Drive  house  contributing  c. 1928
Craftsman. This one-story, three-bay, German-sided, front-gable-roofed house has six-over-one sash windows and a front-gable porch supported by pyramidal wood posts on brick piers spanned by a simple balustrade. A square, louvered vent pierces the front gable. Two interior brick chimneys serve the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1930 CD: Willard M. Connelly, food products brokers; 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Rufus Morgan, Morgan's Barber Shop.
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117 2101 Reaves Drive  house  contributing  c. 1948
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, four-bay, side-gable-roofed, brick house has a two-bay, shed-roofed, front porch. The house has six-over-six window sash, is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof and is served by one interior chimney. 1952 CD: Ray H. Jackson, service manager, Farmers Co-Operative Exchange.

118 2103 Reaves Drive  house  contributing  c. 1948
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, painted brick house has a one-bay pedimented porch and a flat-roofed, side porch supported by open metal posts. The house has six-over-six window sash, is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof and is served by one interior chimney. 1952 CD: James S. Coxe, pharmacist, Cromley's Drug Store.

119 2105 Reaves Drive  house  contributing  c. 1948
Period Cottage. This one-story, cross-gable-roofed, brick house has a recessed arched entry porch and a front façade chimney. The house has six-over-six sash windows and is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: Earl W. Moore, driver, Greyhound.

120 2107 Reaves Drive  house  contributing  c. 1950
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, brick house has a projecting, front-gable-roofed bay on the northern end of the façade that is flanked by a shed-roofed porch supported with square posts spanned by a simple balustrade. The house has six-over-six sash windows, is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof and is served by one chimney on the southern elevation. 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Frank Terrell.

121 2109 Reaves Drive  house  contributing  c. 1939
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, frame, side-gable, house has a projecting, front-gable-roof bay and a flat-roofed porch supported by open metal posts. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-six sash windows, and an asphalt-shingled roof and is served by one interior chimney. 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: B. Swindell Jenkins, draftsman, State Highway & Public Works Commission.

122 2111 Reaves Drive  house  contributing  c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, asbestos-sided house has a small, flat-roofed hood that protects the main entrance. The house has six-over-six window sash, is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof and is served by one interior chimney. 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: David A. Rock.
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123  2113 Reaves Drive  house  contributing  c. 1939
Period Cottage. This one-story, weatherboarded, frame, house has a side-gable roof with a projecting
front-gabled entry bay with an arched doorway and a front façade chimney. The house has six-over-six
window sash and is protected by an asphalt-shingled roof. 1952 CD: Robert Holliday, route supervisor,
Pine State Creamery.

124  2115 Reaves Drive  house  contributing  c. 1945
Colonial Revival. This two-story, three-bay, asbestos-sided, side-gable-roofed, frame house has as a
one-bay, front-gable porch supported by narrow paired columns that shelters a door with sidelights and
transom. The house retains its six-over-six window sash. A small, one-story addition with large, plate­
glass windows extends from the north elevation of the house, which is protected by an asphalt-shingled
roof. 1952 CD: J. Vernon Cox, salesman, Carolina Rim and Wheel.

East Whitaker Mill Road, 100-300 Block, North Side

125  101 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925
Foursquare. This two-story, three-bay, vinyl-sided house has hipped roof and a wraparound
porch that shelters a enclosed porch room and a porte cochere. The house retains original six­
over-one window sash and is served by an exterior end chimney. 1930 CD: Getty R. Browning,
NC State Highway Commission; 1937 CD: Albert S. Johnson, tobacconist; 1941 CD: vacant;

126  103 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1955
Minimal Traditional. This one-and-a-half story, gable-and-wing brick house has a roof dormer
and a shed-roofed porch. Windows are original six-over-six sash and the house retains its
original shutters. A fixed-pane picture window flanked by two-over-two sash. 1955 CD: Johnny
King, employee, Amerotron.

126a  103 East Whitaker Mill Road  garage  non-contributing  c. 1955
One-story, front-gable frame garage with weatherboard siding.

127  105 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable house has a front gable entry porch supported
by half-height tapered posts on brick piers. A rectangular louvered roof vent pierces the porch
gable. The house is covered in shingles and retains its original eight-over-one widow sash. 1930
CD: Fred E. Jones, car inspector; 1937, 1941, 1947 CD: Marshall E. Newton, agent, Union Bus
Station; 1952 CD: Brown Sims, mechanic, NC Equipment.
128  107 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925
Craftsman. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable house has a front gable entry porch supported by three replacement columns. The main block is covered with weatherboards and the gable ends are shingled. A sympathetic one-bay, side-gable circa 2000 addition projects from the south elevation. Craftsman design details include exposed rafter tails, original six-over-six window sash, and a full-glazed entry door. The dwelling rest on brick piers infilled with brick and is served by two interior chimneys. 1930 CD: Mercer C. Grant, plumber, NC State College; 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: W. Sterling Lewis, helper, Norfolk And Southern Railroad Co.

129  109 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1920
Bungalow. This one-story, three-bay, front-gable house has a full-facade recessed porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers with concrete caps. The main block is covered with weatherboard and the gable ends are shingled. Exposed rafter tails and a square, louvered roof vent are in the porch gable. The front façade windows are paired, four-over-one Craftsman style sash. The dwelling rests on brick piers infilled with brick. 1930, 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Willis Thompson, supervisor.

130  111 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925
Bungalow. This one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, frame vinyl-sided house has a recessed corner porch. The front façade windows are paired, four-over-one Craftsman style sash. The house has an exterior end chimney and sits on a brick foundation. 1930 CD: John D. Will; 1937 CD: Benjamin W. Haigh, assistant secretary-Treasurer, Farmers Co-Operative Exchange; 1941 CD: B. Walter Huffington, traffic manager, WPTF Radio; 1947, 1952 CD: Roy Stephenson.

131  113 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. This is a one-story, cross-gable brick house has a shed-roofed porch supported by open metal posts. A bay window and a front façade chimney are on the front elevation. 1941 CD: Benjamin W. Haigh, Sec-Treas Farmer's Cooperative Exchange; 1947 CD: Harry R. Weatherington and Mary P., Litchfield Brothers; 1952 CD: William Allen, sales supervisor, Pine State Creamery.

131a  113 East Whitaker Mill Road  outbuilding  contributing  c. 1940
One-story, front-gable, frame outbuilding with weatherboards.

132  115 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925
Bungalow. This one-story, three-bay, front gable stone house has a full-facade recessed porch supported by four, square stone posts. The stone is irregularly coursed ashlar with wide mortar joints. Windows
are original three-over-one Craftsman sash; a lunette window is found in the front gable. 1930 CD: William Watkins; 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Frederick DeWeese, engineer.

133 117 East Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c. 1930
Period Cottage. This one-and-a-half story, three-bay, cross-gable, frame, vinyl-sided house has a wraparound porch supported by round columns. The original windows have been replaced with one-over-one sash. An exterior end chimney is evident on the south elevation. 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Frank T. Smith, vice-president, Rogers Tire Company.

133a 117 East Whitaker Mill Road garage contributing c. 1930
One-story, front-gable, frame, two-car garage with weatherboard and sliding doors.

134 119 East Whitaker Mill Road house non-contributing c. 1910
Triple-A. This two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling is one-room deep with a one-story ell projecting from the rear. The house has been brick veneered and has asbestos siding in the gables. The house has a full-façade, hipped-roof porch with an enclosed room at the west end. The house retains its original six-over-six sash. 1930, 1937, 1941, 1947 CD: Hurley E. Davis, grocer, H.E. Davis Grocery; 1952 CD: Mary Davis, widow.

134a 119 East Whitaker Mill Road garage non-contributing c. 1995
One-story, side-gable, concrete block garage with three garage bays.

135 203 East Whitaker Mill Road commercial building non-contributing c. 1999
This one-story, brick building has five storefronts and is rendered in an early twentieth century commercial design and style. The building features arched display windows, a parapet roofline, and brick panels in the upper facade.

136 205 East Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c. 1930

137 207 East Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c. 1925
Bungalow. This one-and-a-half story, side-gable brick bungalow has a full façade porch and a roof dormer. The house retains its paired, six-over-six window sash and glazed Craftsman entry door.

138  209 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  non-contributing  c. 1925/1995
Craftsman. This one-story, front-gable house has been significantly altered by the addition of a side elevation hipped-roof, addition and wraparound porch. The house retains narrow weatherboard siding, eave brackets and nine-over-one sash. 1930 CD: Wiley H. Williams, clerk, National Oil Co.; 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Luther C. Thompson, policeman.

139  211 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1930
Craftsman. This one-story, three-bay, front clipped-gable house has a full-façade, hipped roof supported by square, paneled posts on brick piers. Knee brackets and a fixed, four light sash are found in the front gable. Original six-over-one sash remain. An exterior end chimney serves the dwelling. 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: John W. Stephenson, city fireman.

140  213 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1925
Bungalow. This one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, German-sided house has a full-façade recessed porch and a hipped-roof dormer with paired, fixed, four-light sash. Craftsman design elements include exposed rafter tails, and three-over-one window sash. Narrow, square replacement posts support the porch. An exterior end chimney serves the dwelling. 1930, 1937, 1941, 1947 CD: Frank O. Goodwin, machinist; 1937, 1941, 1947 CD: John H. Ross, helper, Norfolk and Southern Railroad Co.; 1952 CD: Wiley J. Ross.

141  215 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1920
Craftsman. This one-story, three-bay front gable frame house has a front-gable porch supported by posts on brick piers. A one-story, flat roofed addition projects from the building's east side. The main block is covered with narrow board siding and the addition is German sided. Windows are nine-over-one and six-over-one. 1930, 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Richard Wilmer, foreman.

Gothic Revival. The North Vanguard Presbyterian Church building was constructed in phases between 1921 and 1990. The earliest part of the building is the 1921 chapel located at the corner of East Whitaker Mill Road and Reaves Drive. The one-story, side-gable brick chapel has projecting front-gable entry bay with a lancet-arched entry. The 1948 front-gable, Gothic Revival brick sanctuary has a slightly projecting lancet-arched entryway and lateral-approach concrete steps. The steps had to be reconfigured in the 1960s when Whitaker Mill Road was
widened. The side elevations feature brick buttresses with concrete caps and stained glass windows depicting religious themes. A small louvered fleche tops the sanctuary. The chapel and sanctuary are connected by a glass and steel circa 1990 connector. The 1961 Mangum educational Building is located to the rear of the original chapel and connected via an enclosed brick connector. The two-story, side-gable, brick Educational Building is also supported by brick buttresses.

142a 301 East Whitaker Mill Road  bell tower  non-contributing  c. 1968
This two-part bell tower has a concrete frame and a brick base.

143 303 East Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1940
Minimal Traditional. This one-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing house has a two-bay shed porch supported by open metal posts. Original features include asbestos shingles, six-over-six windows and a paneled entry door with a lunette window. The house sits on a continuous brick foundation. 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Harold T. King, printer, *News and Observer*.

144 315-317 East Whitaker Mill Road  duplex  contributing  c. 1945

West Whitaker Mill Road, 100- 200 Block, North Side

145 100-102 West Whitaker Mill Road  duplex  non-contributing  c. 1960
Ranch. This one-story, hipped-roof, brick duplex has a recessed porch. The house retains its original metal casement windows. A single, central chimney serves each residential unit.

146 200 West Whitaker Mill Road  house  contributing  c. 1930
Dutch Colonial Revival. This two-story, brick and shingle, Dutch Colonial form house has one-story pedimented entry porch supported by round columns. Original features include three-over-one sash and lunette and demi-lunette windows in the gable ends. An exterior end chimney is found on the east elevation. A circa 1995, one-story hexagonal addition is located on the northwest corner and wraps around the rear elevation. A second-story addition has been built on the east elevation sunporch.
Vanguard Park Historic District
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146a 200 West Whitaker Mill Road playhouse non-contributing c. 1995
A diminutive, one-story, front-gable, frame, shingled playhouse.

147 204 West Whitaker Mill Road house contributing c. 1920
Bungalow. This one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof shingled bungalow has a recessed, one-bay entry porch supported by a massive, brick corner pier. A hipped roof dormer with paired, nine-light, fixed sash is set on each of the four roof elevations. Exposed rafter tails are visible in the house's flared, overhanging eaves. Windows include six-over-six sash, and banded, six light wood casement windows. The house is served by a central chimney. 1930, 1937, 1941, 1947, 1952 CD: Christopher Hayes.

White Oak Road, 100-200 Block, East Side

148 2016 White Oak Road house contributing c. 1950
Colonial Revival. This two-story, three-bay, side-gable painted brick house has a projecting two-story front entry bay flanked by front-gable roof dormers. A one-story side-gable sunporch projects from the south elevation. The house retains six-over-six window sash and features a recessed and paneled front entry. 1952, 1955 CD: Michael Bolus, physician.

149 2020 White Oak Road house contributing c. 1950
Period Cottage. This, one-story, cross gable, stone house has a roof dormer on the front elevation. The house retains original six-over-six sash and has square roof vent in the front gable. The house is served by a central stone chimney and rests on a stone foundation. 1952 CD: vacant; 1955 VCD: Robert R. Shinn, general sales manager, Brusatti Plaster.

150 2024 White Oak Road house contributing c. 1950
Colonial Revival. This two-story, three-bay, side-gable brick house is flanked by one-story, side wings. Decorative details include an arched entry surround with fluted pilasters sheltering a paneled, recessed entry and a wide frieze with returns. The house retains eight-over-eight wood window sash and is served by an exterior end chimney. 1952, 1955 CD: Paul W. Lyman, industrial sales manager, CP & L.
The Vanguard Park Historic District is a suburban neighborhood located east of Raleigh’s Five Points intersection. Farmland surrounded Five Points until the extension of an electric streetcar line in 1912 that spurred residential development in the northwest edge of the city. Building trends in the district from the period circa 1920 through 1945 are similar to those in the neighboring Bloomsbury and Hayes Barton Historic Districts. However, Vanguard Park Historic District is distinguished by its concentration of post-World War II housing that makes up approximately one-third of its resources. The district’s post-war housing is significant because it illustrates local construction trends that were driven by the availability of federal mortgage loan programs.

The district’s period of significance begins circa 1920, the date of its earliest houses, and ends in 1952. Within this period three major waves of construction are evident. The first began around 1920 a few years after the 1917 platting of the Vanguard Park subdivision. It was simultaneous with initial construction in the other Five Points neighborhoods and lasted until 1929, the onset of the national depression. During this period, modest Craftsman houses in bungalow, front-gable and side-gable forms were constructed, as well as a few Dutch Colonial Revival and Spanish Eclectic dwellings. The second wave came in the recovery era, 1937 through 1941, as Raleigh rallied from the Depression. Period Cottages and Minimal Traditional houses were built during this time. The third, final and largest wave lasted from 1945 through the mid-1950s and was a result of the end of World War II, the subsequent baby boom, and new federal programs that promoted homeownership. With the exception of a few Colonial Revival houses, the entirety of these third wave dwellings are simple one or one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional houses. These small, pared-down houses could be constructed quickly and inexpensively and were in great demand from ex-soldiers and their growing families with access to Veteran’s Administration Federal Housing Administration mortgages.

The Vanguard Park Historic District meets Criterion C for architecture, as a collection of intact and representative examples of residential buildings designed in the nationally popular architectural styles from circa 1920 through 1952. Infill housing continued to be constructed after 1952, with the latest houses dating from circa 1990, however, the houses from this period are not a sizable portion of the district’s buildings and are not of exceptional significance. Therefore the period of significance ends fifty years ago.

The Vanguard 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 Vanguard Park Historic District meets the registration requirements established for this property type.

Historical Background:

The history of the twentieth century platting of the Vanguard Park Historic District begins in 1916 with the subdivision of eighteen building lots south of Oxford Road, and north of a property line that began at the south edge of what today is called Avon Drive. The subdivision’s southern boundary paralleled Whitaker Mill Road. The eastern boundary was Whitaker Drive, known today as Pine Avenue. The subdivision’s western boundary was an unidentified creek west of Carroll Drive. The subdivision was called Villa Park and was surveyed by J. B. Bray of the Raleigh Engineering and Construction Company. The subdivision created Carroll, Reaves and Pine Drives (today called Avon Drive) and the stretch of Oxford Road from Whitaker Drive (today known as Pine Avenue) to its dead end at a creek west of Carroll Drive. Building lots ranged in size from one-third of an acre to three acres. The large lots of Villa Park would be re-subdivided with smaller building lots in 1936. Although the street pattern remains, no buildings from the 1916 subdivision are present.

The Vanguard Park neighborhood was surveyed and platted in 1917 by C. L. Mann, a local land surveyor who also platted Five Point’s Bloomsbury and Hayes Barton neighborhoods. The subdivision created the 100 and 200 blocks of Hudson Street, McCarthy Street and Carroll Drive. Sixty-four lots were created north of Whitaker Mill Road, south of the Villa Park and White Oak Forest subdivisions, east of the Bloomsbury subdivision, and west of the current Pine Avenue, labeled Whitaker Home Drive on the plat map. The street name referenced the Wake County Home, a public facility for the aged and infirm, located on a forty-acre tract at the northeast corner of Whitaker Mill and Whitaker Home roads. Lots were approximately one third of an acre, with the exception of two large lots on either side of Reaves Drive, and a one and one quarter-acre lot in the center of the block bounded by the subdivision’s northern boundary, McCarthy and Hudson streets and Carroll Drive. The rectangular lot to the east of Reaves Drive was five and three-quarter acres. The ten-acre parcel west of Reaves was labeled “Vanguard

1 Wyatt and Woodard, “Bloomsbury,” 8.4.
2 Wake County plat map 1917, 99.
Farm.” These large lots were re-subdivided into smaller building lots in 1924. At this time Hudson Street was extended from Carroll Drive to Pine Avenue.

The White Oak Forest subdivision is located northwest of the Vanguard Park subdivision. The recorded plat of the White Oak Forest subdivision dates from 1925. The plat was prepared by civil engineer R. G. Ball. However, a White Oak Forest subdivision is marked on the 1917 Vanguard Park subdivision plat. It is unknown if Ball’s 1925 map represents a replatting of the area, or if a period of time lapsed between the creation of the subdivision and its recording. White Oak Forest was comprised of sixty-nine, twenty-five-by-one-hundred-and fifty foot building lots. Lots were laid out on the east side of White Oak Drive and on a loop road called Barbee Place, which would be renamed Alexander Road at a later unknown date prior to 1942. Real estate records reveal that buyers purchased more than one lot on which to construct their new home.

By the 1930s, the residential neighborhoods east of Raleigh’s Five Points intersection were a desirable place for Raleigh’s white middle-class to live. In 1936, the large lots of the eastern half of district’s earliest subdivision, Villa Park, were replatted into smaller lots more in keeping with the residential development in the immediate vicinity. The smaller building lots enabled developers to maximize the land’s development potential. The large lots were replatted by civil engineer L. E. Wooten into small, thirty-by-one-hundred-and fifty-foot parcels. At this time, Pine Drive was renamed Avon Drive. The large lots in the western portion of the original Villa Park subdivision were not replatted. Sanborn maps from the late 1940s reveal the presence of single family dwellings and dependencies on these large lots, which remained through the 1980s.3

With the 1936 Villa Park Subdivision, the Vanguard Park Historic District street infrastructure and lot pattern was complete.

**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. This stability was reflected in the number of new homes built for the middle class during this period. Construction in the Vanguard Park subdivision occurred contemporaneously with construction in neighboring Five Points residential subdivisions such as Hayes Barton (1920), Bloomsbury (1914) and Roanoke Park (1922). The Five Points area of the city was marketed by developers as a desirable place for upper and middle-class white residents because of its location outside the city’s urban core, which by the early twentieth century had a reputation of being dirty, congested and unhealthy.

3 Mike Parker, interview. Linda Harris Edmisten, interview.
Suburban developments were lauded as a clean alternative to city life where people of similar racial and economic backgrounds could reside. Suburban street patterns, lot layout and amenities such as landscaping and parks was distinctly different from grid-pattern streets found in Raleigh’s downtown. Housing stock was new and rendered in the most up-to-date styles. Purchasers had the opportunity to select a house style and plan that suited their taste and budget. Proximity to public transportation was also selling point as North Carolina Power and Light’s (CP &L) Glenwood Avenue streetcar line served the Five Points area.

Approximately forty Craftsman style houses, in both bungalow and front gable-forms, were built in the Vanguard Park Historic District between circa 1920 and 1929. Surviving houses dating from this first wave of construction are concentrated in the southern and western region of the district on Whitaker Mill Road, the 100 and 200 blocks of Hudson Street, Carroll Drive and McCarthy Street. Although 1920s era dwellings are interspersed with later housing stock on every street of the district with the exception of Avon and Pine Avenues.

With the 1929 stock market crash and the subsequent national economic depression, building permits 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. However, building in the district continued at a limited pace as evidenced by the district’s nine dwellings constructed between 1930 and 1937. Houses such as 109 Hudson Street and 211 East Whitaker Mill Road (# 47 and 147) are essentially pared down versions of the Craftsman style, which by the 1930s was waning in popularity.

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, 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. Unlike the distinct clusters of 1920s Craftsman and Bungalow style housing, Period Cottages are concentrated in the southern part of the district interspersed with other housing types within the boundaries of the original Vanguard Park plat. The district’s 1930-1937 Period Cottages are found at 212 Hudson Street, 2013 McCarthy Street, 2213 Reaves Drive and 117 East Whitaker Mill Road (# 38, 82, 130 and 141).

Raleigh’s recovery from the national depression between the years 1937 and 1941 is reflected in the number of housing starts recorded during this time. The city issued an average of 241 permits
each year between 1937 and 1941. Approximately twenty-six circa 1940 buildings are found in
the district. Circa 1940 houses are one and two stories and are often sheathed in original asbestos
shingles and decorated with stripped-down Colonial Revival elements such as door surrounds or
pedimented entry porches. This style is known as the Minimal Traditional and it continued to be
popular after World War II. The district’s recovery era Minimal Traditional houses are clustered
on the 300 block of Hudson Street and on the east side of the 2000 block and the 2100 blocks of
Reaves Drive, the area that was re-subdivided into smaller building lots in 1936.

Four Colonial Revival Houses are also in the district. Colonial Revival architecture features
symmetrical facades, classically inspired porches or entries, six-over-six or eight-over-eight
window sash, and formal floor plans. In the South in particular, the style came to symbolize the
social order of the antebellum era and as such was a common architectural choice in racially and
economically segregated early-twentieth century suburbs. The style was a popular one in
Raleigh’s early-twentieth century subdivisions, however, it was employed with less frequency in
the 1930s and 1940s when tough economic times made less expensive one-story houses the
norm. Colonial Revival houses in the district are late examples, all constructed circa 1945. The
district’s best Colonial Revival house is 2024 White Oak Road (# 158), an asymmetrical, two-
story, three-bay, side-gable brick house with one-story side wings, and an arched entry surround
with fluted pilasters that shelters a paneled, recessed entry. The house sits on a landscaped one-
acre lot. Frame Colonial Revival dwellings are 2314, 2316 and 2320 Oxford Drive (# 83, 84 and
85). These houses are two-story, side-gable, dwellings with six-over-six and eight-over-eight
window sash and classically inspired entry surrounds.

During World War II, few homes were built in Raleigh. Records show that only forty-one
building permits were issued citywide in 1944. Tax records and city directories indicate that not
a single dwelling was erected in the Vanguard Park Historic District between 1940 and 1944.
However, in the years immediately after the war, Raleigh was part of a nationwide boom in
housing construction spurred by soldiers returning from the war and the advent of the federal
Veterans’ Administration (VA) and Federal Housing Administration (FHA) mortgage loan
programs. In 1946, 554 permits were issued in Raleigh and in 1950 the city issued 989 permits.
This boom represents the district’s third and final wave of construction and expanded the district
eastward to its Pine Avenue boundary.

Between 1940 and 1960, almost one-quarter of new houses in the nation were constructed using
the federal FHA or the VA loan programs. These programs made home-ownership a possibility

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4 Ross, 32.
for a large segment of the U.S population that had previously been shut out of the housing market. 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. A required fifty-percent down payment further limited homeownership to the wealthy classes. In contrast, FHA offered thirty-year mortgages with only ten percent down. The VA package did not require a down payment. Once extended terms and low down payments became the industry standard, homeownership increased dramatically throughout the nation.¹

In addition to the rising number of homeowners, the FHA and VA programs also influenced suburban design standards and patterns of development. Federal loan programs used the racial segregated, early twentieth century, suburban model already established in Raleigh’s Five Points area as the ideal. The FHA’s Underwriting Manual stated that urban neighborhoods should be avoided because they ‘have a tendency to exhibit a gradual decline in quality.’ Even if only a few houses in a development might be sold using FHA loans, the whole development had to meet FHA standards in order to sell one house in this manner. The Manual encouraged developers to be involved with a project from the initial plat through the sale of completed dwellings. Private individual builders were not encouraged.⁶ A total of forty-nine houses were built in the period 1945 and 1952, the end of the district’s period of significance. Given the period of construction, it is likely that at least some of these dwellings were constructed using the federal VA and FHA programs, particularly the houses on Pine Avenue, all built circa 1950 by the Connell Realty and Mortgage Company.⁷

The district’s post-World War II housing is built in the Minimal Traditional style; one or one-and-a-half story front or side-gable houses or gable-and-wing houses with no stylistic references. These dwellings are concentrated on the 300 block of Hudson Street, Reaves Drive, where nine examples are interspersed with recovery era and post-1952 housing, and Pine Avenue. The 1952 Raleigh City Directory lists Elzie Connell, a salesman for Connell Realty, as living at 2117 Pine Drive. Infill examples of contributing post-war dwellings are found on Alexander Road, Avon Drive, McCarthy Street and East Whitaker Mill Road.

The only church located within the district’s boundaries is the North Vanguard Presbyterian Church (# 150), today called Westminster Presbyterian Church. The church was founded in 1917 as an outpost congregation of the First Presbyterian Church in downtown Raleigh. First Presbyterian Church saw a need for services in city’s north end. The first services were held at

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³ Survey file, 1905-2151 Pine Avenue.
the Wake County Home. As the congregation grew, the need for a larger space led to the construction of the one-story brick Vanguard Chapel in 1921. Reverend W. B. Sullivan, assistant minister of First Presbyterian Church, led the congregation. In 1923, the church received its own charter as North Vanguard Presbyterian Church. The Reverend Coyte Hunter served as the first full-time pastor. A Craftsman manse was constructed for him on church property behind the chapel that same year.

By the late 1940s, a larger worship space was needed. Under the leadership of Reverend Don Carson a new Gothic Revival brick sanctuary was built east of the chapel in 1948. At this time, the church’s name was changed to Westminster Presbyterian Church. In 1954, when a new manse was built on Cooleemee Drive, the existing manse was moved to the lot at 227 Hudson Street and sold to a private owner. This cleared the rear portion of the lot for construction of the Education Building in 1961. The two-story brick building was named after C. C. Mangum, one of the church’s first elders. Since 1961, the chapel, sanctuary and Educational Building have been connected through a series of building campaigns. In 1968, a freestanding brick and concrete bell tower was constructed on the southwest corner of the lot. Westminster Church continues to draw residents from the district as well as the surrounding community.

Employment Patterns
Residents of the Vanguard Park Historic District were employed in a wide range of jobs including government, sales and management, professional capacities such as dentists, pharmacists, professors, and accountants and in other middle-class jobs such as barbers, bus drivers, police officers and grocers. Many residents went to work downtown in Raleigh’s retail core on Fayetteville Street where employers such as such as the Boylan-Pearce Department Store were located. City, state and federal employees also went to work in downtown Raleigh. Another center of employment was the railroad and warehouse district (Depot Historic District, NR, 2002), where Dillon Supply Company and Firestone Tire and Rubber were located, approximately one-and-a-half miles south of the Vanguard Park Historic District. Pine State Creamery on Glenwood Avenue employed several residents of this district. Although the Wake County Home was located adjacent to the district at the northeast corner of East Whitaker Mill Road and Pine Avenue, there is no evidence from the city directories that Vanguard Park residents were employed there.

It is not possible to determine the extent and type of women’s employment from the city directories. Jobs are listed for a few female residents, such as Ruth Gerald, a saleswoman for the Boylan-Pearce Department Store who resided apparently alone at 2208 Alexander Road (# 6) or
Viola Beachman, a nurse who lived at 321 Hudson Street (# 64). However, many listings have no reference to female employment or the occupation is listed as "widow."

Two of Raleigh's three railroad companies are listed as employers in the 1925-1957 city directories, the Norfolk and Southern, and the Seaboard Air Line. According to the city directories the Southern Railroad did not employ any residents of Vanguard Park, although the line did employ residents of the adjacent Roanoke Park Historic District. Railroad facilities were clustered around the north/south rail corridor that bisected the city. The Seaboard Air Line's massive roundhouse, passenger depot and offices were located southeast of the district around Halifax street where the Logan Trading Company garden store is today. In 1937, Hubert Riddle, Seaboard Air Line roundhouse foreman resided at the Craftsman style house at 2009 McCarthy Street (# 80). The district's Norfolk and Southern Railroad employees could have traveled Glenwood Avenue approximately one-mile south to Jones Street, the location of the railroad's freight depot.

The Norfolk and Southern Railroad and the Seaboard Air Line employed a total fifteen engineers, conductors, office clerks, and helpers and mechanics in the historic district between 1925 and 1957. The largest concentration of railroad employees is found on Hudson Street, but railroad workers are also found in groups on McCarthy Street and East Whitaker Mill Road. While this number is significant, it does not approach the number of railroad workers who lived in the Roanoke Park district. Additionally, Vanguard Park residents appeared to be primarily employed in white collar office jobs and as conductors and engineers, while brakeman, flagman, fireman and mechanics resided in Roanoke Park as well as in the African American Smokey Hollow community that was west of Peace Street and was completely demolished in the 1960s.

Transportation
At least in the early years, the Five Points neighborhoods were connected to other parts of the city by the CP &L streetcar line, which was extended along Glenwood Avenue in 1912. In 1925, 5,210 automobiles were registered in Raleigh and the city's population was approximately 25,000. Thus, as many as one in five of Raleigh's residents may have owned a vehicle. Given the concentration of wealth in the city's suburbs, it is likely that car ownership was concentrated there.

8 The Seaboard Air Line Roundhouse was demolished in the late 1960s.
10 Ross, 23.
The extent of streetcar ridership is unknown. What is known is that CP &L ended streetcar service in 1933. The end of service in no way impacted the construction in Five Points, as waves of construction continued through mid-1950s. While the streetcar line may have been a factor in the initial development of the Five Points neighborhoods, clearly it had competition from the automobile from the beginning. A 1920s advertising poster for the Roanoke Park subdivision promotes the benefits of homeownership and the neighborhood’s attractive setting, but makes no mention of its proximity to the streetcar line suggesting that as early as the 1920s a personal vehicle was the preferred mode of transpiration for Five Point’s middle class.

The number of garages built in the district supports this hypothesis. Sanborn maps from the late 1940s show that about half of the properties in the Vanguard Park Historic District had rear yard buildings that could have been garages. The district’s best-preserved 1920s garage stands behind 124 Hudson Street (#33a). The one-bay, hipped roof, brick garage is accessed by concrete wheel beds that lead from the road. The number of garages in the district, the number of automobile registered in the city, accounts from local residents, and the ultimate closure of the street car line in 1933 suggest that perhaps the line served more as a mode of transportation for domestic workers into the Five Points area, rather than as the primary mode of transport for the residents themselves. Also, given the proximity of the district to employment centers it is possible that some residents walked to work.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section 9/Bibliography


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

Roanoke Park marketing poster, Private Collection of Dan Becker, Raleigh


Wake County Home Local Landmark Designation Report. On file at Wake County Planning Department.


Section 10/Geographical Data

UTMs – continued

5 17 713480 3965280
6 17 713490 3965460
7 17 713300 3965480
8 17 713220 3965630
9 17 713260 3965690
10 17 713340 3965660
11 17 713580 3965200
12 17 713040 3964940

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" = 100’.

Boundary Justification:
The boundary of the Vanguard Park Historic District is drawn to include parcels within the 1917 Vanguard Park subdivision, the 1924 Vanguard Property subdivision, the 1925 White Oak Forest subdivision, and the 1936 Villa Park subdivision. Individual parcels on the edge of the historic district with buildings dating to later than 1952 have been omitted, as have parcels with buildings dating from the period circa 1920 through 1952 that have been substantially altered from their original appearance.