

HISTORIC OAKWOOD

WOOD CEMETERY

LINDEN AV.

PERSON

BURKE SQUARE

NORTH

HALIFAX

SALISBURY

JONES

EDEN

45

15

11

29

42

HARRINGTON

MARGETT

SAUNDERS

BOYLA

HILLSBORO

W. SANDERS

A Walking Tour
of North Carolina's largest
intact 19th century
residential neighborhood

Raleigh, NC.



www.historicoakwood.org

At the time of the Civil War, what is now Oakwood was the northeastern outskirts of the small town of Raleigh. It was woods and fields, and became a campground for Sherman's Union troops in April of 1865. In the 1870s and 1880s Oakwood's development began. Some of the houses built in this period were in the Italianate style, with arched windows and bracketed cornices, or the French-inspired Second Empire style, with mansard roofs. But most houses were built in the North Carolina Victorian style, with sawnwork detail. Most were built of heart of yellow pine, with roofs of terne metal or wooden shingles. The streets were dirt, but lined with trees. Most people had vegetable gardens and kept livestock.

By the 1890s, Oakwood was a fashionable suburb, with horse-drawn streetcars leading downtown. The streets were lit with gaslights, and there were water pumps on the corners. Houses were built in the Queen Anne style, with steep slate roofs, gables and turrets, turned woodwork, stained glass, and a rich palette of paint colors. The residents were a mixture of upper-middle-class to working-class folks: state officials, merchants, craftsmen, teachers, and railroad men. There were both white and black residents.

In the early 20th century, Oakwood reached its apogee, with streets paved in "Belgian blocks" of Wake County gneiss. Streetcars and streetlights were electrified. Several small groceries opened on corners in the neighborhood. Houses were built in the Neoclassical Revival style, with classical columns, gables shaped like Greek pediments, leaded glass windows, and elegant pastel paint colors.

After World War I, Oakwood was superseded in fashion by the Cameron Park and Hayes-Barton neighborhoods. Most of Oakwood's remaining empty lots were filled with charming but modest Craftsman-style bungalows. Many residents took in boarders to help pay the rent or mortgage. The streetcar shut down in 1933.

After World War II, the automobile allowed for more suburban-style development, and Oakwood became downright unfashionable. Most of the wealthier families moved out, and their old houses were made into apartments or rooming houses. Dilapidation set in. By 1965 this run-down neighborhood was considered of so little value that the State adopted a plan to demolish most of it to make room for an expressway and state offices.

But in the early 1970s, new folks began to move in and fall in love with Oakwood's fine design and craftsmanship. They joined with some remaining old families to oppose the expressway. In 1972 they formed the Society for the Preservation of Historic Oakwood and held the first annual Candlelight Tour, to allow the public to see the wonderful interiors of these homes. Oakwood was designated Raleigh's first National Register historic district in 1974, and its first local historic district in 1975. Demolition plans were abandoned! Over the next several decades, the old homes were restored one-by-one to their original charm and splendor.



511 East Jones Street

Now Oakwood is once again a flourishing neighborhood, and its houses are lovingly cared for. The neighborhood hosts picnics and pot-lucks throughout the year. Each December, Oakwood decks itself in holiday finery and people come from miles around to admire. The Candlelight Tour, held on the second weekend of December, opens about a dozen homes to the public. Each spring, the Oakwood Garden Club hosts a Garden Tea and Tour, featuring selected neighborhood gardens.

Oakwood is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. And as it is a local historic district, any exterior alterations to the historic houses must be approved by the Raleigh Historic Development Commission.

There is a map of Oakwood in the center of this brochure. You may begin your tour at any point and travel in any direction; streets are listed alphabetically and it's all lovely!



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Special thanks to historian Bruce Miller



THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
HISTORIC OAKWOOD

The SPHO is a 501c3 non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation and protection of Historic Oakwood. If you enjoyed visiting Oakwood and using this brochure, please consider making a small donation at www.HistoricOakwood.org and follow us on Facebook at facebook.com/HistoricOakwood

North Bloodworth Street

6 Theophilus H. Snow House c.1840 This is the oldest house in Oakwood. It was built for Theophilus Snow, who made some of the original furniture for the State Capitol. The house originally faced New Bern Avenue; it was turned to face Bloodworth Street in 1915; the porch was replaced at that time.

10 Carroll-Turner House c.1913 This Neoclassical Revival two-story was built for printer Ernest Carroll. In 1976 it became the home of Frank Turner, who became the first black at-large member of the Raleigh City Council.

116 Alexander Fleming House 1907 Fleming, a real estate broker, built this fine Neoclassical Revival cottage with fluted Tuscan columns, and a Palladian window/vent in the attic.

117 Fall-Broughton-Norwood House 1877 This house was owned by Needham B. Broughton, founder of Edwards & Broughton printing company, state senator, and trustee of Baptist Female (now Meredith) and Wake Forest Colleges and N.C. Agricultural & Mechanical College (now N.C. State University). Broughton's bookbinder George T. Norwood bought the house in 1907 and in 1911 expanded and remodeled it with Neoclassical Revival elements. The grand door surrounds have beveled-glass windows. The pediments in the gables and over the entryway are supported by elaborately carved modillions.

123 Margaret Monie House c.1877 This triple-A house (so called because of the gable at each end, and a third gable in the middle) was built for John and Margaret Monie. He was a Scottish immigrant and merchant. The Tuscan columns on the porch were added in c.1920.

222 Lee & Broughton Grocery c.1901 This building served as a neighborhood grocery until 1980. The southern end was originally a stable.

223-225 Davis Drug Store Building c.1912 The section on the corner was built in 1912 to serve as Davis Drug Store. The other two sections were added in 1916 to serve as a grocery and a butcher shop. Notice the stamped-tin cornice and finials. The Coca-Cola advertisement on the Lane Street side was painted in 1953. All three sections are now the Side Street Restaurant, operated since 1979 by Mary Lu Wooten.

302 Lee-Horton House c.1902 This house was built for Ed Hugh Lee, a grocer, clothing merchant, and real estate dealer. It is a fine example of the Queen Anne style; the wraparound porch has turned posts, a polygonal roof, and a curved corner.

304 Martha Keith House 1893 This Queen Anne cottage has German siding, a Chinoiserie balustrade, and staggered wooden shingles in the gable.

North Bloodworth Street (cont.)

411 Strong-Stronach House c.1871 This Italianate-style house was built by prominent contractor Thomas H. Briggs for George V. Strong, a lawyer, judge, and member of the N.C. General Assembly. The house has a pyramidal roof with a wide gable on each side, and paired brackets under the eaves. Note the four elaborate chimneys. In 1884 the house was bought by Alexander B. Stronach, wholesale grocer and dry goods merchant, son of William Stronach Sr., the Scottish stonemason who came to Raleigh in the 1830s to work on the State Capitol. From 1983 to 2015, the house served as the Oakwood Inn, Raleigh's first bed and breakfast.

414 Wright-Stronach House 1879 This was originally a simple triple-A house. In 1886 merchant and city alderman Frank Stronach (Alexander's brother) bought it and soon thereafter transformed it into a grand and unique house by adding Queen Anne elements: the tall central projection with a balcony and a carved "sunburst" in the gable, the turned porch posts and spindlework frieze, the "witches' hats" with finials on the porch, the small panes of stained glass around the windows, the oval stained-glass windows and the rose window. Stronach owned a livery stable and jokingly referred to the house as "Horsenose Villa." His son James Norfleet Stronach installed the iron fence in 1939.

421 Pullen-Hicks-Morson House c.1870 This elegant cottage is the first of fourteen houses built in Oakwood for developer and philanthropist Richard Stanhope Pullen. In the 1880s this was the residence of Hugh Morson, principal of the Raleigh Male Academy, and later first principal of Raleigh High School.

425 Pullen-Tillinghast-Douglass House c.1870 R. S. Pullen also built this house. It was originally a simple vernacular house; David R. Tillinghast remodeled it in the Queen Anne style in the 1890s. He was a teacher at the "Deaf Dumb and Blind Institute;" he and his wife Caroline were deaf themselves. Attorney William C. Douglass bought it and in c.1911 updated it to reflect the Neoclassical Revival style, with coupled Tuscan colonnettes on stone-capped brick pedestals, and pilasters astride the door, second-story central window, and dormer. After World War II, the house was divided into six apartments and so remained for many years, but was restored in c.2001. Note the elegant iron vents under the porch.

513 Douglass-Wheeler House c.1924 This brick bungalow bears these hallmarks of the Craftsman style: exposed rafter tails and diagonal braces under deep eaves, battered (tapered) square posts on brick pedestals, a shed dormer, and windows with four vertical panes over a single pane.

North Bloodworth Street

515 Margaret Weir House 1892 This Queen Anne gable-front-and-wing house was built for William and Margaret Weir; he was an Irish-born stone contractor. The slate roof has bands of scalloped and rectangular shingles.

518 Patterson-Haynes House 1899 This was the home of Louisa Bunker Haynes, daughter of Chang Bunker, one of the original Siamese twins. Chang and his conjoined twin Eng had settled near Mt. Airy, N.C., and fathered 21 children. Louisa was “a deaf-mute lady of rare intelligence.” Her husband Zacharias Haynes had been a teacher and administrator at the Colored Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. They had ten children.

525 George Washington Mordecai House c.1916 This fine Neoclassical Revival house has diagonal siding in the gables and porch frieze, and 12-over-1 windows. Mordecai was a supervisor with the Norfolk & Southern Railway.

526 Owen Odum House c.1924 This perfect Craftsman bungalow was built for schoolteacher Owen Odum.

601 Anna Ball Stronach House c.1878 Prominent contractor Thomas H. Briggs built this house for William Carter Stronach and Anna Ball Stronach. “W.C.” was a son of the Scottish stonemason who helped build the Capitol, and was a merchant, banker, developer, and first superintendent of the Old Soldiers’ Home. The house originally had nearly two acres of land with it, on both sides of Bloodworth St. The estate was called at various times “Willowbrook” and “Geranium Valley.” There were several outbuildings, horses, cows, goats, pigs, chickens, etc. This home’s large scale, imposing position, and elegant detail give it a definite grandeur. Notice the Italianate arched windows, the mutules under the porch eaves, and the standing-seam terne-metal roof.

605 Thomas-Panton-Mordecai House c.1920 This late Neoclassical Revival house shows the influence of the Prairie Style of architecture in its shallowly-pitched hipped roof without an entablature, and its grouped windows. First resident Harrison Panton was an electrical engineer with Carolina Power & Light.

721 John M. Sherwood House c.1887 This house was built for banker John Sherwood. Notice the wonderful slate roof and double front door. The interior ceilings are thirteen feet high.

800 Briggs-Argo-Aycock House c.1881 This fine house was built by Thomas H. Briggs for his son Fabius. It was purchased in 1902 by Thomas Munro Argo, member of the N.C. General Assembly and founder of the N.C. Bar Association. Former Governor Charles B. Aycock bought the house in 1910; his widow Cora lived here until 1945. The house is in form

North Bloodworth Street (cont.)

a standard North Carolina triple-A, but its details are in the Italianate style, especially the arched windows with Italianate frames and hoods, the very tall recessed double-door with elaborate woodwork, and the bay windows on both sides of the house. The magnificent porch was removed in the 1950s when the house was turned into a church, but restored in 2004. The house originally sat on a nine-acre tract; the estate was known as "Oakdale."

North Boundary Street

311 L. Bruce Powers House c.1922 This Georgian Revival house has classical details but is simple and symmetrical in form, in contrast to earlier Neoclassical Revival houses. A portico in the center and a porch on the side were hallmarks of the style. Powers was a pharmacist.

314 J. Paul Robertson House c.1929 This charming 1¾ - story house of Wake County stone was built for real estate dealer J. Paul Robertson.

315 Lewis-Fort House c.1877 This is one of eleven houses in Oakwood built for prominent developer Julius Lewis. Sisters Selina and Emily Fort were the first residents; their family lived here until 1959. Notice the decorative exposed rafter tails and the rectangular bay window. The quatrefoil attic vent is used as the symbol of the Oakwood neighborhood. Additions have nearly tripled the size of the house.

316 Henry J. Stockard House c.1906 Stockard was president of Peace Institute (now William Peace University) and a minor poet. Notice the diamond-paned window in the dormer and the plasterwork detail in the entry gable.

318 Ellen Mordecai House c.1874 Ellen Mordecai was the daughter of prominent landowner Moses Mordecai. She dictated a delightful book about the Mordecai family. Her son Samuel Fox Mordecai II became first dean of the Duke University Law School. The house features fluted Ionic columns, a fanlight transom over the front door, and dentil molding. The house originally stood on the northeast corner of N. Boundary and N. Person Streets, and was moved here by Frank Sherwood in 1934 to save it from demolition.

415 A. L. Murray Grocery c.1921 This was built as a grocery store with attached apartment. It had many names over the years: the Bon Ton, the Blue Star, Watson's, and the T&C.

515 Mordecai-Leavister House c.1912 Thomas O. Leavister, the first resident, was proprietor of Leavister's Pharmacy, now Person St. Pharmacy. Notice the pressed-tin shingle roof.

North Boundary Street (cont.)

525 John H. Henderlite House c.1908 Henderlite was a railroad engineer. The stone wall at the front of the yard was built soon after the house.

600 block On the north side of the block is a beautifully preserved row of Craftsman bungalows from the 1920s.

North East Street

14-16 Montague-Marshall House c.1915 This fine brick Neoclassical Revival house was built as a duplex. Notice the tan brick jack arches, and the attic fanlight window.

102 Hilliard Williams House c.1868 Williams was an African-American carpenter, and built this house for his own family. It is the third-oldest house in Oakwood. Williams's descendants lived here until 1922.

107 Laura Markham House c.1913 This house is in the form known as "foursquare," typified by its cubical shape, four openings on the front, four rooms on each floor, and a hipped roof with a dormer. It was a popular form in the early 20th century.

112 Samuel Glass House 1916 Glass, a Jewish clothing merchant and delicatessen owner, built this grand Neoclassical Revival house about ten years after he immigrated from Latvia with his son Benjamin. His wife Sadie arrived in the U.S. a few years later. Four more children were born here. The Glass family spoke Russian, Yiddish, and English. Notice the beveled glass windows around the door.

118 Maynard-McKee House 1908 The first residents of this Neoclassical Revival house were John Sasser McKee and his wife Elizabeth. He was a young physician who had been the head coach of the football team at the "N.C. College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts" (now N.C. State University). In 1915 he became head of the Raleigh Board of Health. Notice the oval foyer window.

215 Mebane-Stein House c.1897 State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles Mebane built this Queen Anne gable-front-and-wing cottage, with a cutaway bay window, and scalloped siding in the gable. He sold it to Dixie, Nellie and Bertha Stein in 1900. They were dressmakers, and lived here until 1941.

218 Heck-Pool-Parker House c.1875 Jonathan M. Heck, a Colonel in the Civil War, became a major developer of Oakwood. Architect George S. H. Appleget designed this and two similar houses nearby facing Jones St., after designing Heck's mansion at 309 N. Blount St. These are superb examples of the Second Empire style. Most characteristic are the mansard roofs and the towers; the main roofs are convex, and the tower roofs are concave. The arched windows in elaborate frames are also typical. The wooden shingle roof has bands of rectangular and scalloped shingles. Heck sold the house upon completion to Stephen Decatur Pool, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The porch on this house was "modernized" in



504 N. East Street

North East Street (cont.)

1904, with Tuscan columns and a rounded section at the corner, to accommodate a table. The stone retaining wall was built in c.1912 for T. B. & Penelope Parker at a cost of \$100.

407 and 409 Stronach shotgun houses c.1898 “Shotgun” houses were only one room wide and several rooms deep. One could fire a shot in the front door, and it would travel through each room before exiting the rear. This was a way to fit two houses on a single lot, before duplexes or apartments existed in Raleigh.

412 W. Fenner McDowell House c.1888 McDowell was a blacksmith for the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. He died in 1918 and his widow added the Tuscan columns and beveled-glass around the front door. The alley on the right leads to Elm Street.

415 Stanford Nichols House c.1874 This house was originally located at the corner of N. East and Polk Streets. In 1889 the Daughters of the Confederacy established in it the “Soldiers Home” for homeless Civil War veterans. There were five inmates; in 1891 a larger Soldiers’ Home was opened on New Bern Ave. In 1906 this house was turned sideways and moved to this location, so a bigger house could be built on the corner.

504 Heilig-Woodard House c.1898 This Queen Anne cottage was built for railroad engineer Harris J. Heilig, famous for his record-breaking speed of 90 miles per hour. Notice the very steep hip roof with projecting gables, under which are shallow cutaway bay windows. The octagonal tower is topped with a double-ogee terne-metal roof and a finial. This house originally stood on the corner – the current site of 501 Polk Street. In c.1913 Heilig moved this house into his back yard (its current position) where it was renumbered and turned to face East St. He then built 501 Polk St. in the more up-to-date Neoclassical Revival style.

516 Stronach-Bryant House c.1879 First resident Thomas Bryant was a butcher; his wife Martha kept milk cows and their daughter Pattie was a seamstress. This charming cottage is typical of the North Carolina Victorian style, with a hipped roof and sawnwork on the porch.

North East Street (cont.)

517 Davis-Dixon House 1903 This Queen Anne cottage was built for widow Lula Davis at a cost of \$1,785. The wraparound porch has its own octagonal roof topped with a finial.

534 Lambert-Shepard House 1924 This bungalow has unusual woodwork in the Craftsman style. Paul and Sophia Shepard were the first residents; he was an engineer for the railroad.

535 Oakwood Common 1991 The residents of Oakwood raised the money to buy the land for this park, and did much of the work of installing the fence, play equipment, and landscaping.

624 Henry H. Nowell House c.1922 This house is in the Dutch Colonial Revival style, with a gambrel roof, stucco siding and a sunroom. It has 64 windows and doors. Nowell was a furniture merchant; his wife Virginia was a developer.

706 W. Ernest Holland House c.1925 This Craftsman bungalow was built for W. Ernest Holland, chief of the Raleigh Fire Department. The house was ordered from the Sterling Homes catalog, and arrived in numbered pieces with instructions. The name of the model was "Avondale."



408 Elm Street

Elm Street

218 Moore-Stringfield House c.1895 In 1899 this Queen Anne house became the home of Baptist minister O. L. Stringfield and his wife and seven children. Their son Lamar Stringfield was the founder and first conductor of the North Carolina Symphony.

"Pullen Town" 401, 404, 408, 410, 411, 415, and 416, also 519 Oakwood Ave. (around the corner) 1886-1889 These houses were built by developer and philanthropist Richard Stanhope

Elm Street (cont.)

Pullen, who also donated the land for N.C. Agricultural & Mechanical College (now N.C. State University) and Pullen Park. The exterior walls are three bricks thick. Pullen supervised the making of the bricks for these houses on the present grounds of N.C. State before he donated the land. The brick was originally covered in stucco, coursed to imitate finer brick; the stucco on 415 and 416 Elm has been recreated. Most Pullentown houses have their original slate or standing-seam terne-metal roofs. Pullen established a garden behind 415 for all the Pullen Town residents to share. At 408 Elm in 1972, Ames Christopher organized the group of neighbors who fought the proposed expressway that would have run through the middle of Oakwood.

523 Jasper D. Capps House c.1939 This house is in the English Cottage style, as evidenced by the steep curving roof line, arched doorway, and tapering chimney.

East Jones Street

304 Lewis-Joyner House 1878 Built for prominent developer Julius Lewis, this eclectic gem combines several architectural styles. From the Stick style comes the large diagonal brackets and the profusion of siding types, including diamond shingles on the tower, board-and-batten in the gables, and diagonal siding over some windows. From the Second Empire style comes the mansard roof on the tower, with iron cresting. From the Italianate style comes the moderately-pitched roof and bracketed hoods over the windows. State Superintendent of Public Instruction James Yadkin Joyner lived here 1902-1933; he organized the state system of public high schools, and directed construction of nearly 3000 schools.

316 Hill-Morson House c.1877 This house was built for U.S. Marshal Joshua Hill; it was originally of 1½ stories. In 1911 the house was bought by Hugh Morson, founding principal of the Raleigh Male Academy and then Raleigh High School, the first public high school in the city. Morson enlarged and remodeled the house with Neoclassical Revival details such as the pedimented gable with the lunette attic window.

320 Monie-Sanderford House c.1911 James M. Kennedy, architect of the City Market and Murphey School, designed this fine Neoclassical Revival house, with Tuscan columns, a pedimented gable supported by modillions, diamond-paned windows in the dormer, leaded glass transom and sidelights, and an oval window on the right side.

327 Frederick W. Habel House 1894 Habel was in charge of sales for A.D. Royster candy manufacturers. His house is a masterpiece of the Queen Anne style, with a two-story bay window, and a steeply-pitched roof with alternating bands of scalloped and rectangular slate shingles. The paint colors are original.

William Peace University

Krispy Kreme

Other Tours

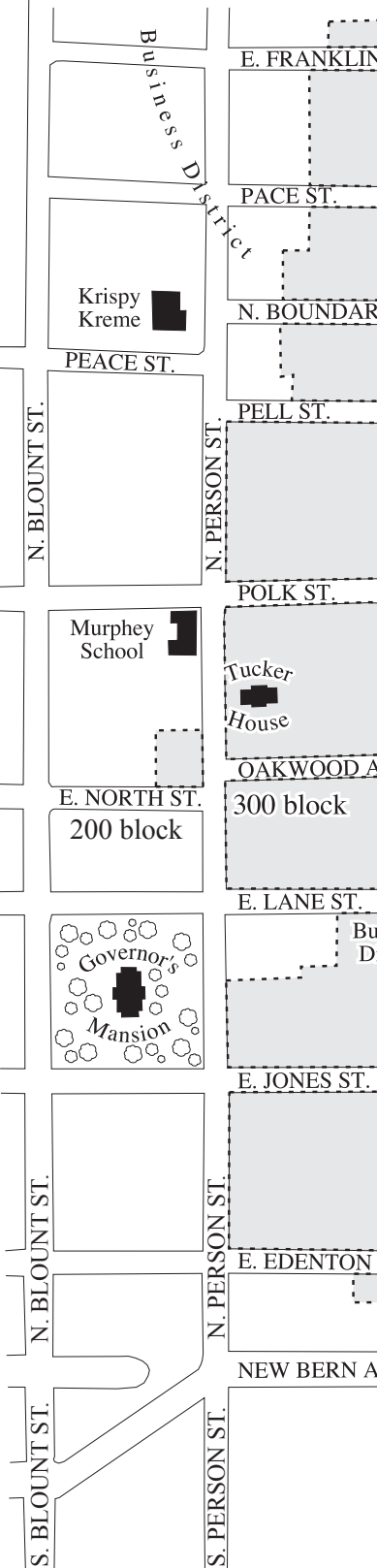
The **Historic Oakwood Candlelight Tour®** is held the second full weekend of December. Tour goers are treated to docent-led interior tours of a dozen Oakwood properties dressed for the holidays. This is the only tour in which private homes are open to the public and is the primary funding source for the SPHO. Tickets are required and go on sale in early November. Visit the Historic Oakwood website for more information.

The Oakwood Garden Club hosts an annual **Garden Tour and Tea** in late April or early May. After a traditional Victorian Tea, tour goers are taken on a guided tour of several Oakwood Gardens. Hats are encouraged.

Several other groups and organizations host “haunted”, “scary” or “ghost” tours of the neighborhood and/or cemetery in October. Google or visit the Oakwood Facebook page to find out more.

HistoricOakwood.org

facebook.com/HistoricOakwood





THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF

HISTORIC OAKWOOD

TO US 64



SHADED AREA IS
HISTORIC DISTRICT



316 East Jones Street

East Jones Street (cont.)

401 Whitelaw-Boushall House 1876 This house was built for John Whitelaw, a Scottish-born stone contractor specializing in tombstones; he also built the stone tower of Christ Church downtown. This house was originally a simple rectangular house. In 1894 it was purchased by local politician Joseph Dozier Boushall and his wife Mattie, daughter of the prominent developer Jonathan McGee Heck. The Boushalls expanded and updated the house with these Queen Anne features: the turned posts and “witch’s hat” on the porch, and the west wing with the two-story cutaway bay and stained-glass windows. Notice also the large granite carriage stone by the street.

409 Young-Dowell House c.1901 This Queen Anne house was built for plumber and small-time developer William J. Young. He then built five other houses on this block. In the early 1920s this was the home of Horace Kirby “Saxie” Dowell, who became a popular jazz saxophonist, bandleader and composer. His biggest hits were “Three Little Fishes” and “Playmate, Come Out and Play with Me.”

503 Heck-Lee House & 511 Heck-Wynne House c.1874 Colonel Jonathan McGee Heck made a fortune manufacturing bayonets during the Civil War, then became a major developer of Oakwood. He built these houses and the similar house at 218 N. East. The architect was George S. H. Appleget, who had already designed Heck’s mansion at 309 N. Blount St. These are superb examples of the Second Empire style. Most characteristic are the mansard roofs and the towers; the main roofs are convex, and the tower roofs are concave. The arched windows in elaborate frames are also typical. The chamfered posts and ornate woodwork on the porches are original. The wooden shingle roofs have bands of rectangular and scalloped shingles. 503 was owned 1875-1904 by James W. Lee, cigar manufacturer and Chief of Police. 511 was owned 1875-1889 by livery stable owner George W. Wynne.

East Jones Street (cont.)

504 Wiley-Cameron-Gatling House c.1871 This house was built by prominent contractor Thomas H. Briggs for banker Philip A. Wiley. Francis Hawks Cameron, President of the N.C. Life Insurance Company, bought it in 1878. The Maynard-Gatling-Hutchins family owned it from 1903 to 2008. The standing-seam terne-metal roof is original. The front porch was torn off in 1940. It was restored in 2015, based on an old photograph.

516 Thompson-Anderson-Allen-Robertson House c.1851 This is the second-oldest and largest house in Oakwood. It was originally about half its current size, and sided in clapboards. It was built for William Thompson, who made the mahogany furniture for the House and Senate chambers in the State Capitol. In 1871 the house was bought by William Anderson, president of the Bank of Raleigh. His heirs sold it in 1920 to William Allen, the State Chemist, and his wife Suzanne. The Allens veneered the house with brick, added the west wing, the sunroom, the grand entry, and the porch and porte-cochere. Suzanne lived here until she died in 1982 at age 105. The house suffered a severe fire in 2012; it was meticulously restored by attorney Ann Robertson.

521 Thomas B. Wilkinson House c.1911 This house exemplifies the later phase of the Neoclassical Revival, with its symmetrical design, large Tuscan columns, and leaded glass sidelights and transoms around the front door.

525 Frankie L. Clark House c.1902 This house was built for slate and tile roofing contractor Moses Clark and his wife Frankie. Queen Anne features include the turned porch posts with brackets, the cutaway bay window, and the balcony of a type often called "consumption porch." Sleeping in the fresh air was recommended for people with consumption (the old name for tuberculosis).

528 Thomas B. Moseley House c.1894 Moseley was an insurance and real estate broker. The house was originally simpler; Moseley later embellished it with Tuscan columns and Neoclassical Revival windows in the gables and dormers. He died here in 1944. The carriage stone by the street has "Moseley" engraved on it.

530 Andrew Syme House c.1874 This house is a typical North Carolina vernacular house of the Victorian period, with elaborate sawnwork on the porch. Original owner Syme sold fire insurance. In 1888 Melville and Sallie Broughton moved here; their sixth child J. Melville Broughton Jr. grew up to become Governor of the state, then a U.S. Senator.

534 Henry M. Farnsworth House c.1885 Many houses in Oakwood originally had wooden shingle roofs similar to this. Notice also the flamboyant sawnwork on the porch, a North Carolina specialty of the Victorian period.

East Jones Street (cont.)

541 George Kaplan House 1924 Kaplan and his wife Miriam were Jewish immigrants from Russia. He was a jeweler and haberdasher with a shop downtown. This Craftsman bungalow is sided with stucco and has a second-story sun room. Houses with this feature were called “aeroplane bungalows” -- the sunroom resembles an airplane cockpit.

542 Hufham-Polk House c.1876 Leonidas L. Polk was appointed N.C.’s first Commissioner of Agriculture by Governor Zebulon Vance in 1877 and moved here with wife and six daughters. He later helped found what are now N.C. State University and Meredith College. This house was built on the side-hall plan, with the hall on the right side and the rooms on the left, as evidenced by the asymmetrical window placement. This innovation allowed a house to fit on a narrow city lot.



321 East Lane Street

East Lane Street

321 Horton-Walters House c.1895 Prominent contractor Thomas H. Briggs built this cottage with its ornate Victorian woodwork for merchant and developer R. L. Horton. The next year Horton sold the house to Julius Faison, a doctor at the Insane Asylum. He gave it to his daughter Laura Faison Walters as a wedding present. It is rumored that the house was built on the site where, on April 13, 1865, General Judson Kilpatrick’s Union Cavalry hanged Lt. Walsh of the 11th Texas Cavalry for firing at them after the city had surrendered.

323 Robert Lee Horton House c.1899 This Queen Anne, also built for merchant R. L. Horton, features turned porch posts and spindlework, a Chinoiserie balustrade, and scalloped siding in the gables and between the first and second stories. It is topped by a steep gable-on-hip roof. Horton opened grocery stores and a clothing store, and built five houses in the vicinity.

East Lane Street (cont.)

406 William J. Hawkins Carriage House c.1879 This was originally the carriage house for the William Hawkins Mansion, which stood on the northeast corner of Blount and North Streets. The carriage house was rolled on logs to its current site in 1913 and converted to a residence. Its Second Empire features – most notably the mansard roof with scalloped slates – echo those of the Mansion, which, alas, was torn down in 1967.

411 and 415 Horton Double-Deckers 1913 R. L. Horton built these houses as duplexes, with one large apartment on each floor. They were the first duplexes in Oakwood, and therefore controversial. Their two-story porches are supported by huge Tuscan columns on brick pedestals.

500 and 600 blocks In the first half of the 20th Century, these two blocks were home to many Jewish merchants and their families, earning the area the nickname “Little Jerusalem.” Most were immigrants from eastern Europe.

512 Guirkin-Pizer House c.1919 The first residents of this bungalow were William and Sadie Pizer, Jewish immigrants from Poland. He and his brother opened Pizer Brothers, a ladies clothing store downtown.

523 Friedlander-Iverson House c.1920 Isador Friedlander was secretary-treasurer of Kline & Lazarus Department Store. This superb bungalow has fine Craftsman-style windows and a long unsupported span across the front porch.

525 Hunnicutt-Lazarus House c.1913 This fine Neoclassical Revival house features fluted Ionic columns, fine “clamshell” siding, and hexagonal-paned windows. First owner Fabius Hunnicutt was a sidewalk paving contractor; second owner Goodman Lazarus – another Jewish immigrant -- was co-owner of Kline & Lazarus Department Store.

601 Ogden-Kline House 1909 Jewish immigrant Jacob Kline was Lazarus’ brother-in-law and co-owner of Kline & Lazarus Department Store. Notice the wooden shingle roof, a reproduction of the original.

602, 606, and 610 Edwards Foursquares c.1912 These three houses were built for Cornelius B. Edwards, co-owner of Edwards and Broughton printing company, and minor developer. The houses are in the form known as “foursquare,” with four openings on the front and four rooms on each floor. To their left is one of Oakwood’s eight alleys.

603 John Herbert Buffaloe House c.1910 Notice the beautiful etched glass in the door showing the house number.

701 Cash Grocery c.1908 This was Raleigh’s longest operating grocery. The section on the right was the owner’s residence. Widow Fannie Richardson ran the store from 1911 to 1932; her sons delivered the groceries. The Pepsi sign on the left side was painted in 1973.

Linden Avenue

207 Wharton-Fields House c.1906 This Queen Anne cottage was built for prominent photographer Cyrus P. Wharton, who had a studio on Fayetteville St. The house originally stood on Boylan Avenue. It was moved here in 2007 by the Society for the Preservation of Historic Oakwood, to save it from demolition.

217 Ida Stonebanks House c.1892 This Queen Anne cottage was the first house on Linden Ave. It was built for Conrad and Ida Stonebanks; he was the barkeep at the Yarborough House, a fashionable hotel on Fayetteville St.

221 and 225 Edwards Cottages c.1912 These superb Neoclassical Revival cottages were built for printer and developer Cornelius B. Edwards. Note the Palladian window/vents in the dormers and the slate roofs with tin finials.

309 Caroline G. Teachey House c.1925 This Dutch Colonial Revival house has the typical gambrel roof. Caroline Teachey had a clothing store on Fayetteville St.; her father lived with her; he was city superintendent of streets.

314 Vallie Henderson Park 1976 This little park was established by the Society for the Preservation of Historic Oakwood and the Oakwood Garden Club as a memorial to the lady who led both organizations.

New Bern Avenue

412 Alma F. Dickson House c.1921 This Craftsman house was purchased as a kit from the Aladdin house catalog; the model was the "Shadow Lawn." It has very deep eaves supported by large brackets, and original stained wooden shingle siding on the second story. The porch extends to form a porte-cochere on the left side.

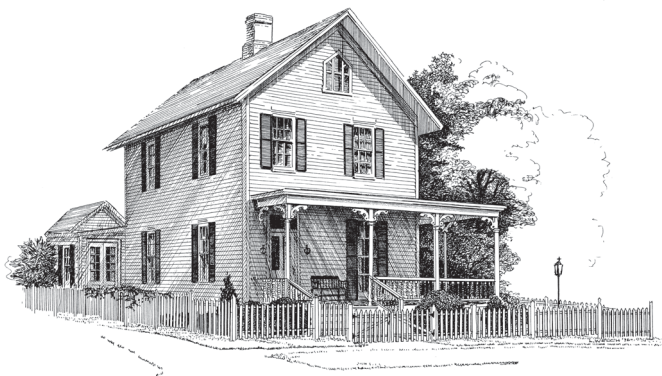
415 Vivian E. Denton House c.1912 This Neoclassical Revival house has a grand wrap-around porch forming a porte-cochere on the left side. There is beveled leaded glass in the sidelights and transoms around the front door.

Oakwood Avenue

304 Marcellus Parker House 1879 Prominent contractor Thomas Briggs built this grand home for 34-year-old cotton broker Marcellus Parker. Its windows and double front door are arched in the Italianate style. The porch posts are chamfered and have elaborate capitals. The Second Empire-style central tower has a balcony and a mansard roof topped with an iron finial. Note also the bay window on the right side, and the standing-seam terne-metal roof.

312 Thomas F. Wilson House 1895 Wilson was a conductor for the Seaboard railroad. Notice the cutaway bay window, and sawtooth wooden shingle siding in the gable. Both are typical features of Queen Anne architecture.

317 Williams-Primrose House c.1908 This Neoclassical Revival house and the three adjacent houses were built for Miriam Carson Williams, president of the State National Bank. She was America's first female bank president.



411 Oakwood Avenue

Oakwood Avenue (cont.)

318 Melissa V. Bingham House 1879 This charming triple-A cottage was the first house completed on Oakwood Ave. It was built for Melissa and Benjamin Bingham; he was a tobacco manufacturer.

326 Robert C. Rivers House 1895 This Queen Anne cottage was built for Rivers, an immigrant from England. He managed the Metropolitan Opera House and the Academy of Music, both downtown.

412 Charles B. Hart House c.1901 This Queen Anne masterpiece was built for hardware merchant Charles B. Hart, and his father Charles A. Hart, a “capitalist.” It was designed by prominent Raleigh architect Charles W. Barrett. It cost \$3600 to build, a large sum at the time. It has an octagonal tower with a tin shingle roof and three lancet windows lighting the interior staircase. Notice the bargeboards in the gables, the half-timber and stucco in the front gable, the heavy turned porch posts, and the small stained-glass windowpanes in the tower, front doors and transom.

508 Leander Partin House c.1895 Partin was a flagman with the Seaboard Railroad. This perfect Queen Anne cottage has a Chinoiserie fretwork balustrade, a popular feature in Raleigh. The double front door has a stained-glass transom.

512 Angier-McClary House c.1900 This Queen Anne cottage has German siding, quatrefoil vents in the three gables, and a standing-seam copper roof on the porch. Here Mrs. Jernigan shot and killed her husband in 1994.

515 Love-Goodwin House c.1894 This triple-A cottage was built for Egbert and Martha Love. He was a dealer in hides and furs. In 1898 they built the larger house next door at 511, and rented this house to Charles A. Goodwin, a stonecutter for the Raleigh Marble Works, and his large family. In the 1980s this was the home of Hall-of-Fame pitcher Gaylord Perry.

526 William P. Clements House c.1894 Clements was a conductor with the Seaboard Railroad. Notice the charming stick-style porch posts, balustrade, frieze, and brackets under the eaves. The standing-seam metal roof dates to c.1916.

Oakwood Avenue (cont.)

530 Drewry-Edgerton-Henderson House 1897 This house was built for John C. Drewry, an insurance broker, minor developer, member of the Raleigh Board of Aldermen, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and later a state senator. It was extensively remodeled in 1920. From 1943 to 1997, this was the home of Vallie Henderson, who founded the Oakwood Garden Club in 1950 and led the movement to preserve Historic Oakwood in the 1970s.

701 Oakwood Cemetery 1867 The oldest portion of the Cemetery is the Confederate burial ground, established in 1867 on land donated by Henry Mordecai. Here lie 1,390 Civil War soldiers; most of their graves are marked with identical marble stones. In 1870, 36 acres were added and the name Oakwood Cemetery was adopted. It became the resting place for many of Raleigh and North Carolina's most prominent citizens, and contains many wonderful examples of Victorian and early 20th-century monument art. The entrance gate and the Gothic Revival office were built in 1910 of Raleigh gneiss, designed by Oakwood architect Harry P. S. Keller. The Gothic Revival "House of Memory" was built in 1935. A detailed guide to the Cemetery is available at the office. The neighborhood derives its name from this cemetery.

Pell Street

This tiny narrow street, with no verge between the sidewalk and street, has a European charm.

North Person Street

100 Blowe's Esso Station c.1938 This was originally a gas station. It is in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, as evidenced by the stucco siding and red tile parapet roofs between ornamental turrets.

116 Marshall-Harris-Richardson House c. 1901 This Queen Anne fantasy has stained glass and leaded glass windows, a Palladian window in the large gable, half-timbering in the gables in all the gables, inspired by the English Renaissance, and two different types of bay window. The house was built at a cost of \$4200 for Joel Marshall, proprietor of the Oak City Laundry. It was later the home of Judge William Clinton Harris. It originally stood on N. Blount St. It was moved here in 1984 to avoid demolition.

400 Hall-Hunter House 1892 This house was built for Rev. James J. Hall, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church. It was originally a simpler house. Carey J. Hunter purchased the house in 1893; he was an insurance agent and developer. In 1908 he had the house remodeled with a unique blend of Queen Anne forms and Neoclassical Revival details. One approaches the front door from the corner, on a marble sidewalk and marble stairs. The door is decorated with plasterwork and surrounded by beveled-glass windows. Above it is an octagonal tower with tiny dormers and a finial on top. Thirteen Ionic columns line the

North Person Street (cont.)

wraparound porch. The house boasts oval windows, a Palladian window, two bay windows, and four very fine stained-glass windows. Two round windows were added on the right side in 1975.

401 Lamar-Brown House 1896 This house is a showcase of Queen Anne forms and woodwork. The wraparound porch features turned posts with pierced brackets and a spindlework frieze, and a unique balustrade with both raised and turned woodwork. Wooden fish-scale shingles adorn the gables. There is a bow window on the left side and a keyhole-shaped stained-glass window in its own diagonal projection. The wonderful slate roof, a reproduction of the original, was installed in 2001. The house was built for Alethea Lamar, daughter of railroad executive W. J. Hawkins. It was purchased in 1901 by Henry Brown, secretary of the N.C. Corporation Commission, which regulated railroads, banks and utilities.

407 Emily J. Woodell House c.1905 This unique 1½-story has two half-dormers sided in wooden shingles. It was built for Emily and Burwell Woodell; he was Grand Secretary of the N.C. Order of Odd Fellows.

408 Lucretia B. Jones House c.1872 This is among the oldest houses in Oakwood. The elaborate sawnwork on the porch is typical of the better North Carolina farmhouses of that period. This house was built for Robert and Lucretia Jones; he was a wholesale grocer. From 1886 until c.1895 this was the home of Zacharias and Louisa Haynes. They were both deaf; he was a teacher and administrator at the Colored Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.



418 North Person Street

418 Garland S. Tucker House 1914 Tucker established a chain of furniture stores. He had prominent architect James M. Kennedy design this house, Raleigh's finest surviving masterpiece of the Neoclassical Revival. It is perfectly symmetrical. Huge Ionic columns support a two-story semicircular portico behind which is a one-story porch with a balcony. Beveled-glass windows frame the front door. The

North Person Street (cont.)

house originally stood at 420 N. Blount St. Garland's widow Toler Moore Tucker lived in the house until her death in 1972. Garland Tucker Jr., gave the house to the City, which moved it here in 1975 to avoid demolition. It is used for community meetings and special events.

426 Hoke-Broughton House 1872 This house was built for Robert F. Hoke, North Carolina's most celebrated Civil War general, and then an insurance, railroad and mining executive. From 1884 to 1901 this was the home of Needham B. Broughton, founder of Edwards & Broughton printing company, state senator, president of the N.C. Anti-Saloon League, and trustee of Baptist Female (now Meredith) and Wake Forest Colleges and N.C. Agricultural & Mechanical College (now N.C. State University). The house was originally of 1½ stories and sided in wood; the second story and the stone veneer with little Gothic windows was added in c.1937.

504 Major John Cox Winder House c.1875 This Italianate-style house was built for John C. and Octavia Winder. Major Winder was a manager of two railroads, and a former engineer for the Confederacy. Typical Italianate features include the wide gables on each side, the ornate brackets under the eaves, the hooded windows, and the arched recessed doorway. The small building on the Polk St. was originally a separate kitchen. According to tax lists in 1890 the value of the Winders' book collection slightly exceeded that of their firearms.

506 Octavia Winder Skinner House c.1905 This fine Neoclassical Revival house was built for Octavia Winder Skinner, twice-widowed daughter of Major John Cox Winder & Octavia Winder of 504 N. Person St. Octavia Skinner was an author best known for the novel *An Arresting Voice*. Her second husband Ludlow Skinner had been shot in 1903 by lawyer Ernest Haywood following an argument regarding an affair between Mr. Haywood and Octavia's sister Gertrude Winder Tucker. The scandal was reported in the New York Times. Octavia senior gave this property to Octavia junior on the condition that she build her house on it. Its finest features are on the left side of the house: a bay window with leaded glass, and three stained glass windows following the staircase. The slate roof has tin cresting on the ridge. From 1942 to 1982 this was the "Restover Tourist Home."

522 Stronach-Robbins House c.1894 This Queen Anne gable-front-and-wing cottage has decorative bargeboards in the gables, with trefoil cut-outs.

Polk Street

304 Rufus T. Coburn House c.1926 This brick and stucco house is in the Dutch Colonial Revival style, as typified by the gambrel roof.



409 Polk Street

Polk Street (cont.)

315 Meyer Dworsky House c.1920 This is Oakwood's finest Craftsman bungalow, with battered stone columns, brick and wooden-shingle siding, and a slate roof. Note also the Craftsman-style windows, knee braces and exposed rafter tails under the eaves, and an unusual tiny bay window on the left side. Meyer and his brother Solomon owned Dworsky's Jewelry Store downtown.

319 Annie S. Bailey House c.1896 This Queen Anne gable-front-and-wing cottage has an unusual frieze of diamond-shaped fretwork on the porch, scalloped siding in the gables, and small panes of stained glass in the front door and windows.

325 Justice Walter Clark House c.1896 Walter Clark had been a Major in the Confederate army at age 17. He served as Chief Justice of the N. C. Supreme Court from 1903 to 1924, and drew up the bill proposing "Esse quam videri" as the state motto of North Carolina. He had this Queen Anne house built for his mother and three sisters. It has pierced decoration and scalloped siding in the 2nd-story gables, and a carved sunburst in the porch gable. The slate roof has alternating bands of rectangular and scalloped shingles. In the side yard is one of the oldest white oaks in Raleigh.

400 Silas Lucas House c.1914 This fine Neoclassical Revival house has pedimented gables supported by carved modillions. The front door has sidelights and transoms with beveled leaded glass. Here was filmed much of the 1993 movie *The Portrait*, starring Gregory Peck and Lauren Bacall.

407 (c.1907) and 409 (c.1910) Michael A. Moser Houses Moser was a prominent building contractor; he built the Pilot Cotton Mill and the Church of the Good Shepherd. He first built the one-story house on the corner lot, then moved it to its present location, and built the two-story house. He really wanted to live on the corner! Both houses are superb examples of the Neoclassical Revival, with fluted Ionic columns and fine beveled-glass windows. 409 boasts its original roof, with two colors of slate. Note also the marble sidewalk and iron fence.

500 Parker-McDonald House c.1898 This Queen Anne house has a steep gable-on-hip roof sheathed in slate, and scalloped siding in the gables and between the first and second stories.

Polk Street (cont.)

501 Harris J. Heilig House c.1913 This Neoclassical Revival masterpiece was built for railroad engineer Harris J. Heilig, famous for his record-breaking speed of 90 miles per hour. The wraparound porch has seventeen coupled and tripled Tuscan colonnettes on stone-capped brick pedestals. The elaborate entrance faces the corner. Heilig previously lived in a Queen Anne house on this lot. He moved it to the back yard and turned it to face East Street before building this house.

502 Alcott-Thompson House c.1890 This gable-front-and-wing cottage was built for Wayne and Ernestine Allcott. They briefly ran a grocery store in the left side of the house. In 1900 this was the home of N.C. Secretary of State Cyrus Thompson and his wife and eight children, his sister, and two servants. The house features two bay windows, Italianate window frames, sawnwork brackets and quatrefoil attic vents.

513 Schiveley-Toon House c.1888 This Italianate house was built for David L. Schively, superintendent of the Raleigh National Cemetery and Methodist minister. Thomas Fentress Toon, former Civil War general, moved here in 1900 after being elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1900. He died here in 1902. The window frames and the brackets under the eaves are typical of the Italianate style.

515 Charles Wesley Young House c.1886 Thomas H. Briggs built this charming cottage for Young, a grocer. Young committed suicide in 1910, leaving his widow Margaret with seven children. Daughter Ethel died here in 1988 at age 103. Her sister Emily lived here until 1989.

516 Pullen-Bashford House c.1879 This house was among fourteen built in Oakwood for Richard Stanhope Pullen. He sold it in 1885 to bookkeeper Thomas J. Bashford. His grandson Thomas G. Bashford grew up here, served on the Raleigh City Council, and helped to defeat the plan to build an expressway through the center of Oakwood.

517 Asa B. Forrest House 1881 This house was built by Thomas H. Briggs for Asa and Betsy Forrest. He was the superintendent of Oakwood Cemetery from 1874 until his death in 1920, and was responsible for its development and beautification. He also ran his own nursery on the land between this house and the cemetery, and planted many trees throughout Raleigh. He had a horse and buggy, and kept a cow and chickens. The house was "modernized" in 1922.

519 Mortimer E. Forrest House c.1911 Asa and Betsy Forrest had this Neoclassical Revival cottage built for their son. The hipped roof has slate shingles and tin finials. The porch has coupled Tuscan colonnettes on brick pedestals. Mortimer's wife Stella led the formation of the Oakwood Garden Club in 1950. She died here in 1983.

520 S. Webb Holloway House c.1921 This Neoclassical Revival house was built for S. Webb Holloway, a furniture repairman and cabinet maker. His shop was in the large building in the back yard. ☸