

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

FOR THE

DESIGNATION OF THE

SOUTH PERSON/SOUTH BLOUNT

HISTORIC OVERLAY DISTRICT

Adopted by the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
May 17, 2011
Revised October 2011

THE RALEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICTS COMMISSION

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BACKGROUND

The City Council may designate a “historic overlay district” by zoning ordinance according to §10-2052 of the Raleigh City Code. These procedures are enabled by North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 160A-400.1 through 160A-400.14. The city has designated five local historic districts: Oakwood (1975), Blount Street (1976), Capitol Square (1976), Boylan Heights (1984), and Moore Square (1992).

In 2000 City Council recognized the historic significance of the 500 block of South Person and South Blount streets by including a historic preservation element in the city-adopted *500 Block S. Person/S. Blount Area Redevelopment Plan*. The plan specifically notes historic overlay district zoning as a tool to stabilize the historic character of the neighborhood, also “maintain[ing] the residential character of this area.”¹

The Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (RHDC) was tasked with implementing the historic preservation element of the plan, which is the consideration of a historic overlay district (HOD). To accomplish this, City Council funded the preparation of a historic overlay district designation report, with RHDC appointed as the administrator of the project; a consultant was hired and an initial draft was completed. Due to scarce resources, the draft was not finalized in 2000. The project remained on the Department of City Planning’s work program, however, and the consideration of designating the South Person/South Blount project area as a local historic overlay district is included as an action item in the 2030 Comprehensive Plan [HP 2.6].

RECOMMENDATION

The Raleigh Historic Districts Commission reviewed this report at its meeting on **May 17, 2011**, following a neighborhood meeting held on March 28, 2011. The commission makes the following recommendations to the City Council:

1. That the South Person/South Blount project area be designated as a historic overlay district according to the boundary described in the revised “Proposed South Person/South Blount Historic Overlay District” map included in this report.

¹ *500 Block S. Person/S. Blount Area Redevelopment Plan* item VI.B.2.b, p. 7.

2. That the historic development standards to be applied by the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission in consideration of applications for Certificates of Appropriateness be approved as described in this report.
3. That City Council add to the RHDC work program an item to explore the possibility of conducting archaeological investigations in cooperation with the property owners of the adjacent “Stronach’s Alley block,” bounded by E. Cabarrus, S. Wilmington, E. Lenoir, and S. Blount streets, and to seek funding for these investigations.
4. That alternative names for the historic overlay district be investigated with the goal of better reflecting the historical significance of the area.

2030 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN SIGNIFICANCE

The Historic Preservation Element of the 2030 Comprehensive Plan offers guidance to sustain and promote the identity of Raleigh as a city with great historic communities. It includes recommendations to promote preservation; enhance planning, regulatory and incentive tools; and improve coordination among stakeholders who impact the preservation of Raleigh’s cultural and architectural heritage. The policies of the Historic Preservation Element advance all six vision themes that serve as the overarching goals of the 2030 Comprehensive Plan.

The following policies of the 2030 Comprehensive Plan render further support to the creation of historic overlay districts where appropriate, to help preserve the historic identity of Raleigh:

Policy HP 1.2 Cultural and Historic Resource Preservation

Identify, preserve, and protect cultural and historic resources including buildings, neighborhoods, designed and natural landscapes, cemeteries, streetscapes, view corridors, and archaeological resources.

Policy HP 2.3 Raleigh Historic Designation

Encourage and sponsor the designation of eligible historic resources for local protection.

Policy HP 2.4 Protecting Historic Neighborhoods

Protect the scale and character of the City’s historic neighborhoods while still allowing compatible and context-sensitive infill development to occur.

Action HP 2.6 Downtown Historic Overlays

Consider designating local historic overlay districts in downtown for Fayetteville Street National Register district, Depot National Register district, and **South Person-South Blount** Streets redevelopment plan area. [emphasis added]

Policy HP 4.5 Support for Neighborhoods

Support neighborhood efforts to pursue both federal and Raleigh historic designations, and to make use of zoning overlay districts.

Policy H 1.6 Housing Preservation

Encourage the preservation of existing housing units whenever feasible, especially structures of historic or architectural significance.

Policy ED 6.4 Cultural Resource Promotion

Work with local historic preservation and arts groups to identify and promote Raleigh's cultural resources.

Policy UD 1.1 Protecting Neighborhood Identity

Use Neighborhood Conservation Overlay Districts (NCOD), Historic Overlay Districts (HOD), or rezonings to retain the character of Raleigh's existing neighborhoods and strengthen the sense of visual order and stability.

Policy UD 5.5 Areas of Strong Architectural Character

Preserve the architectural continuity and design integrity of historic districts and other areas of strong architectural character. New development within such areas does not need to replicate prevailing architectural styles exactly but should be complementary in form, height, and bulk.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The project area is representative of several facets of Raleigh's African American urban historic significance during the mid-nineteenth century through the beginning of integration:

1. Architecture: The South Person/South Blount district contains buildings that are primarily residential in nature, peppered with a handful of small-scale

commercial and institutional buildings throughout. Modest in size and scale, the buildings show a progression of architectural styles.

2. Neighborhood/Community: The South Person/South Blount project area retains an urban residential feel with elements of commercial development. Historically this has been an affordable neighborhood within walking distance of Raleigh's urban core.

The South Person/South Blount Historic District research report more fully describes these themes. A copy of the research report is attached.

URBAN DESIGN SIGNIFICANCE

The designation of the South Person/South Blount District will put in place an important tool for achieving the goals outlined in the 2030 Comprehensive Plan and the *500 Block S. Person/S. Blount Area Redevelopment Plan*. Pertinent objectives include:

1. Preserving the historic architecture and urban cultural landscapes that are significant to the city's history and development.
2. Retaining residential character in an area with significant development pressure threatening its still-affordable community.
3. Promoting infill development that respects and enhances the existing scale and density of the area.
4. Providing smaller commercial structures with lower overhead costs to serve small business needs in the neighborhood.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

The intention of a historic overlay district is "to insure insofar as possible that the exterior portion of buildings, structures and their appurtenant features located within an Historic Overlay District...shall remain in harmony with other buildings, structures and appurtenant features in the District..." Raleigh City Code §10-2052(e)(4) lists documents entitled *Design Guidelines for Raleigh Historic Districts* and *The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* as the development standards for Raleigh historic districts, and it is

recommended that these standards be used for the South Person/South Blount
Historic Overlay District.

SOUTH PERSON/SOUTH BLOUNT HISTORIC OVERLAY DISTRICT BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The district boundaries were identified in the process of adopting the *500 Block S. Person/S. Blount Area Redevelopment Plan*. The boundaries have been updated to reflect changes that have occurred since the plan's adoption in 2000. The boundaries include contributing buildings as well as undeveloped land and non-contributing structures where necessary to protect the historic urban context from inappropriate development.

The boundaries encompass a significant concentration of largely intact resources that represent the history of African Americans in Raleigh's urban center from the late nineteenth century through the beginning of integration.

While the properties located in the Stronach's Alley block have been excluded from the district, the alley itself is included based on its historical and cultural significance as a passageway for African Americans during the era of segregation. Further, it is the only known through-alley with lots fronting the alley.

The study area overlaps a portion of the East Raleigh-South Park National Register Historic District. While it may be argued that the boundaries of the proposed district should incorporate two additional blocks included within the National Register boundaries, each of these blocks have lost integrity and are therefore excluded: the block bounded by E. Cabarrus, S. East, E. Lenoir, and S. Bloodworth streets, and the block bounded by E. Lenoir, S. Bloodworth, E. South, and S. Person streets.



SOUTH PERSON/SOUTH BLOUNT HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP




The following map graphically describes the boundary for the proposed South Person/South Blount Historic Overlay District.

PROPOSED SOUTH PERSON - SOUTH BLOUNT HISTORIC OVERLAY DISTRICT

Raleigh, Wake County
North Carolina

July 2011

-  Proposed District Boundary
-  East Raleigh - South Park National Register District Boundary

-  Contributing Resource
-  Non-contributing Resource
- See inventory for status of all outbuildings
-  Raleigh Historic Landmark

Address
VL Vacant

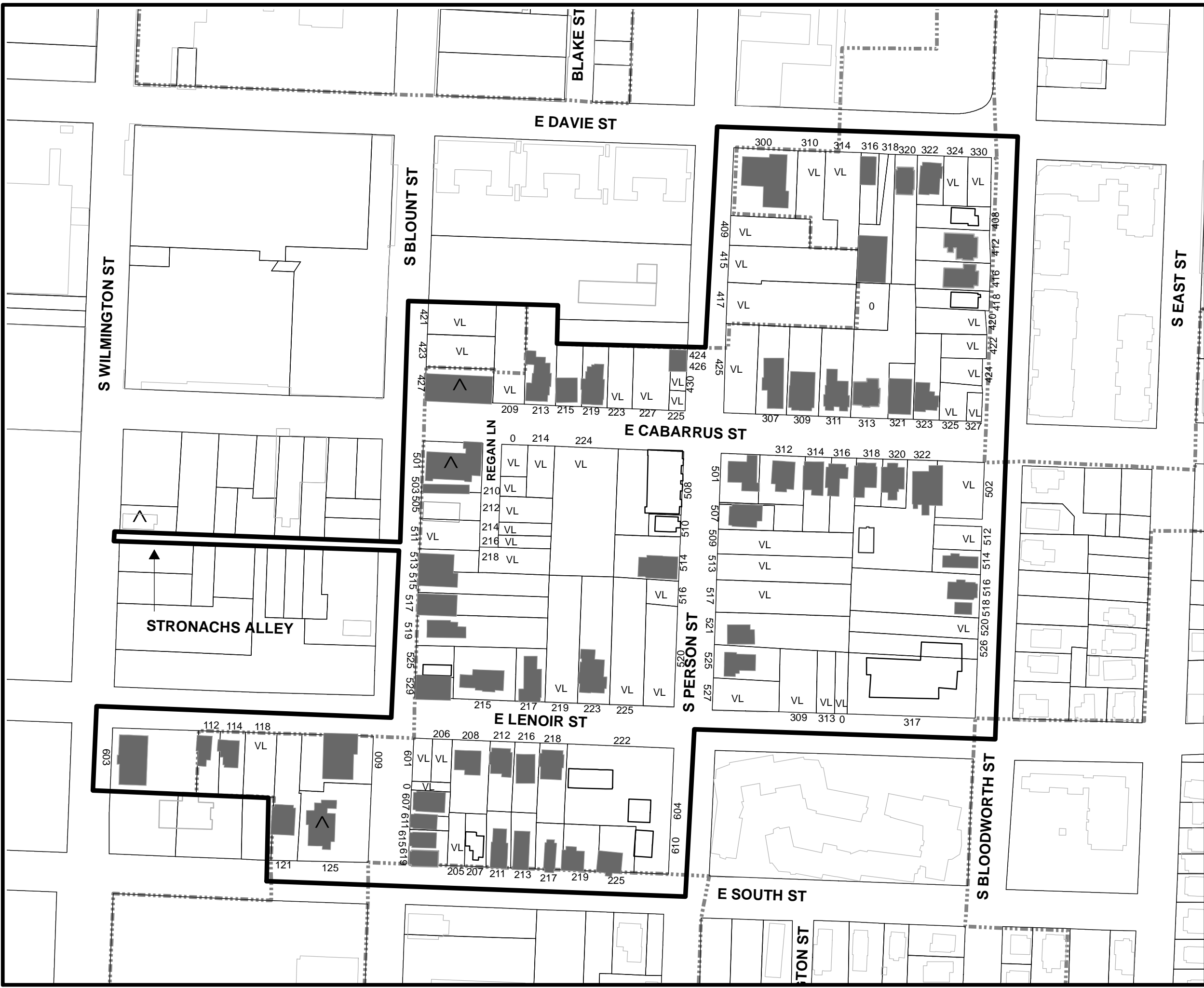
1 inch = 150 feet



City of Raleigh



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HISTORIC RESEARCH REPORT
FOR THE
DESIGNATION OF THE SOUTH PERSON/SOUTH BLOUNT DISTRICT
AS A
HISTORIC OVERLAY DISTRICT

Prepared for the
Raleigh Historic Districts Commission

by

Dan Pezzoni
Landmark Preservation Associates

Raleigh

January 2003, Revised April 2010

Revised by RHDC May, September, and October 2011

The South Person/South Blount project area lies within the original limits of the City of Raleigh as established in 1792. The potential local historic district is historically, architecturally, and culturally significant, possessing a mix of residential, commercial, institutional, and community landmark resources representative of African American life in Raleigh from the late nineteenth century through the beginning of the era of integration. A portion of the project area is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the East Raleigh-South Park Historic District, and two resources within the project area are individually listed in the National Register: the Masonic Temple Building and the Rogers-Bagley-Daniels-Pegues House. These properties, as well as the Tupper Memorial Baptist Church, are designated Raleigh Historic Landmarks.

Statement of Significance

Little is documented about the project area's development prior to the Civil War, although the survival of the ca. 1855 Rogers-Bagley-Daniels-Pegues House confirms early residential development in the area. Presumably, whites were the area's principal landowners before the war, although African Americans would have comprised a sizable percentage of the area's population, as blacks represented nearly fifty percent of Raleigh's population in the late antebellum period.¹

The Reconstruction period marks the beginning of the project area's development as part of an African American neighborhood. Freedmen migrated to Raleigh from surrounding rural areas in hopes of securing economic advancement and the protection of federal authorities, and African American neighborhoods sprang up around the periphery of the city. Southeast Raleigh, the section of the city that embraces the project area, proved particularly attractive to blacks due to its proximity to Shaw University. Founded in 1866 as the Raleigh Institute and relocated to its present site in 1870, the

¹ Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 8.2; Parham, "Rogers-Bagley-Daniels-Pegues House," 8.1; Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, *Culture Town*, 77; and Mattson, "Evolution of Raleigh's African-American Neighborhoods," 3, 17-18.

traditionally African American university commanded “the heart of the negro district.”² Others have written that Shaw “greatly stimulated black development in South Raleigh” and aided in the creation of Raleigh’s African American professional elite. Shaw University was founded by a white Baptist missionary, Henry M. Tupper, who established Second Baptist Church in conjunction with the school. Tupper Memorial Baptist Church, as the church is now known, stands at **317 S. Blount** in the project area and has been described as “one of the leading institutions in post-war Raleigh’s emerging black community.” Designated a Raleigh Historic Landmark in 2000, the present building was erected in 1912-13 and remodeled in 1957.³



Rogers-Bagley-Daniels-Pegues House



Tupper Memorial Baptist Church

During the late nineteenth century African Americans were employed in the tobacco warehouses and factories that were erected near the project area. William Carter Stronach (1844-1901), a prosperous white businessman and civic leader, spearheaded Raleigh’s efforts to become a tobacco market. Stronach was a partner in the wholesale-retail grocery business W.C. and A.B. Stronach, which employed approximately thirty workers, some of them African-American, at three store locations in downtown Raleigh. Stronach built Raleigh’s first tobacco sales warehouse in 1884 at the corner of

² So described by white civic leader Josephus Daniels.

Wilmington and Davie streets adjacent to the project area. Soon thereafter a prizery, a factory for preparing tobacco for shipment, was constructed on the southeast corner of Wilmington and Cabarrus streets. Raleigh failed to develop as a tobacco market, and Stronach's warehouse and other facilities were eventually torn down.

Stronach's Alley

The original study boundaries included a city block bounded by E. Cabarrus, S. Wilmington, E. Lenoir, and S. Blount streets, which is archaeologically sensitive due to its high potential to yield cultural resources. Stronach's Alley itself is recommended for designation due to its historical and cultural significance; the properties located within the block, while not included in the recommended boundaries of the South Person/South Blount Historic District, are recognized in this report as archaeologically significant. The area's history provides a window into an early multi-use district:

Possibly related to the tobacco industry was the development of a small African American enclave on property Stronach owned near the Wilmington-Cabarrus prizery. Transecting the block bounded by E. Cabarrus, S. Wilmington, E. Lenoir, and S. Blount streets, **Stronach's Alley** was a hub of activity. Black carpenter Bibb Matthews (perhaps Robert B. Matthews) named the enclave after his employer W.C. Stronach. It is possible that Matthews, with his father W.H. Matthews, identified as a bricklayer and plasterer in period business directories, and other members of the Matthews family also active in the building trades, were responsible for the construction of houses throughout the project area.

The block containing the Stronach's Alley enclave was a nexus of residential, institutional, and commercial life. A significant feature of the block is the two-story brick residence of Dr. Manassas Thomas Pope, constructed in 1900 at 511 S. Wilmington. A Raleigh Historic Landmark, the Pope House features a two-tier front porch with a second-story "sun parlor" enclosure and, on a side elevation, a circular stained-glass side window. The house, which also contains Dr. Pope's office, was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.⁴ This house is representative of larger-scaled houses present along the eastern side of the 500 block of S. Wilmington Street at the turn of the century. On Sanborn maps, along S. Wilmington between Stronach's Alley and E. Lenoir Street, were five dwellings similar in scale to the Pope House.

³ Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.64, 8.5; Mattson, "Evolution of Raleigh's African-American Neighborhoods," 16-17; Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, *Culture Town*, 56; and 1888 and 1896 Sanborn maps.

⁴ Mattson, "Evolution of Raleigh's African-American Neighborhoods," 13; Zogry, "Dr. M. T. Pope House;" Sanborn maps.

City directories confirm that as of 1903, the residents of the block worked in a variety of trades, with job descriptions such as laborer, porter, gardener, coachman, butler, painter, physician, driver, janitor, pastor, manager.⁵ In addition to residences, a church, two mission rooms (also labeled “Negro Hall”), a movie theater, a hospital, and commercial uses for the cotton and automobile industries were present during the period of significance. Sanborn maps (*Appendix A*) show the evolution of the block and give an indication of the broad array of artifacts that may be present on the site. For example, historic St. Ambrose Church, known first as St. Augustine’s, was built in 1868 on the northwest corner of N. Dawson and W. Lane; in 1895 the church was moved to S. Wilmington Street, where it played a large role in the neighborhood until its demolition in 1965.⁶ From 1914 to 1950, the landscape of the Stronach’s Alley block changed dramatically, as residences gave way to an African American hospital, wholesale and warehouse facilities, and businesses related to the automobile industry.

Stronach’s Alley is included in the district boundaries because it survives as a roadway connecting Wilmington and Blount streets.⁷ The land encompassing the alley is not included because it is now largely vacant and used for parking; additionally, development requiring extensive digging which would likely yield evidence supporting its designation has not occurred. There is, however, a high potential for the archaeological discovery of material cultural remains that would foster a better understanding of urban African American daily life during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Excavation of this block could yield information on social and material inequality between whites and blacks in Raleigh. It might also provide information for a comparison of urban and rural African American landscapes and material culture. Finally, a survey might tell the story of the block’s rapid change from residential and commercial activities during the mid-twentieth century.

Pictorial sources and maps from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, supplemented by surviving resources, provide insight into the architectural character of the project area. One-story frame houses with gable roofs predominated, and front porches and rear kitchen wings with side porches expanded the living and working space of these small houses. Sanborn insurance maps from the 1880s and 1890s indicate a number of duplexes and also long one-story houses with narrow gable ends facing the

⁵ 1903 Hill’s City Directory.

⁶ Simmons-Henry and Edmiston, *Culture Town*, 102.

street, or “shotgun” houses.

Although the South Person/South Blount district’s houses were generally small, they often possessed stylish exteriors, as demonstrated by surviving examples. The late nineteenth century, well-preserved shotgun house at **514 S. Bloodworth** boasts Victorian ornamentation such as delicate sawn porch railings and post brackets and a quatrefoil gable vent.



514 S. Bloodworth Street



213 E. South Street

Also found in the project area are “Triple-A” houses, which feature decorative center gables on their side-gable roofs. The four houses on the east side of the **600 block of South Blount Street** feature diamond-shaped and quatrefoil vents. A few two-story Victorian-style houses survive, such as **215 E. Cabarrus**.



309 E. Cabarrus Street



213, 215, and 219 E. Cabarrus Street

⁷ Stronach, “Geranium Valley Stronachs, 29, 34-37; *Branson’s North Carolina Agricultural Almanack . . . 1891.*, 184; *Directory of the City of Raleigh*, 108; Johnson and Murray, *Wake*, 132-133; Sanborn maps.

Beginning in the 1910s the Victorian housing of preceding decades was supplemented by new house styles and forms. Craftsman-style bungalows, vernacular houses with Craftsman-style elements, and foursquare-form houses were popular during the 1920s—examples survive at **312 and 314 E. Cabarrus** and **521 S. Person**. Later houses with Colonial Revival detail began to appear; one of the project area’s more sophisticated houses of this period is the ca. 1920 Charles Frazier House at **121 E. South**, a gambrel-roofed dwelling with Craftsman and Colonial Revival accents. Frazier was the secretary-treasurer of the Capital Building & Loan Association and a cashier with the Mechanics & Farmers Bank. Frazier’s house stands next to the aforementioned antebellum Rogers-Bagley-Daniels-Pegues House, which was acquired by Shaw University’s African American dean of theology, Albert W. Pegues, in 1919.⁸



312 and 314 E. Cabarrus Street



121 E. South Street

Gothic-inspired architecture is present in the project area as well, in the ca. 1922 Davie Street Presbyterian Church at **300 E. Davie**, and the ca. 1923 Gethsemani Seventh Day Adventist Church at **501 S. Person**.

⁸ Wright et al, “East Raleigh-South Park Historic District,” 7.100; Parham, “Rogers-Bagley-Daniels-Pegues House,” 8.3.



300 E. Davie Street



501 S. Person Street

The project area is located several blocks south of East Hargett Street, Raleigh's African American "Main Street," and this proximity combined with the area's location in downtown Raleigh helped foster the development of a secondary commercial focus. Examples of industrial/commercial form buildings from the early twentieth century include those located at **318 E. Davie** (ca. 1912), now a residence, and **529 S. Blount** (ca. 1929).



318 E. Davie Street



529 S. Blount Street

Another contributing factor was the presence of the Masonic Temple Building at **427 S. Blount**. From its construction in 1907 the Masonic Temple functioned as a sort of incubator for black-owned businesses, in addition to its role in supporting the institutional needs of the community. The Masonic Temple may have been a factor in

the location of the Lincoln Theatre at 126 E. Cabarrus, a simple ca. 1940 brick building graced by an Art Deco marquee located just outside the district..



427 S. Blount Street



126 E. Cabarrus Street

The mixed residential-commercial character that the Person and Blount corridors acquired by mid-century is apparent in a 1947-48 aerial view published in *Culture Town* (p. 51).⁹ Some commercial construction, such as the 1948 substantially altered, gable-fronted stuccoed masonry building at **510 S. Person**, dates to the period of prosperity that followed the Second World War. In the 1950s the project area's non-domestic architecture began to show the influence of modernism. The one-story brick commercial triplex at **600 S. Blount** exhibits characteristics of the style such as a flat roof and aluminum-frame display windows. The modernist flat-roofed brick headquarters building of the General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina at **603 S. Wilmington**, built in 1953, features projecting and recessed entries with stack-bond surrounds and windows in projecting concrete frames.

⁹ Brown and Bushong, "Masonic Temple Building;" Simmons-Henry and Edmisten, *Culture Town*, 51.



600 S. Blount Street



603 S. Wilmington Street

The mid-twentieth century reached the high water mark of residential, commercial, and institutional development in the project area, but the period was also one of profound change that bettered the lives of the city's African American population while paradoxically acting to weaken the project area's vitality. Integration alleviated the socioeconomic strictures that gave rise to Raleigh's separate African American neighborhoods, and the project area's residents and businessmen were freer to live, shop, and locate businesses elsewhere. The nationwide decline of downtown areas during the third quarter of the twentieth century also contributed to the deterioration of the project area. In the last quarter of the twentieth century and the first decade of the twenty-first, economic revitalization centered on Raleigh's commercial core has presented new challenges. Deteriorated or obsolete structures have been demolished for new construction and parking lots. Despite these losses, much of the area retains the historic character it had acquired by the mid-twentieth century. The area's historic residential character was strengthened in recent years by the relocation of six historic and modern houses to vacant lots or derelict properties on the block bounded by Bloodworth, Cabarrus, Davie, and Person streets.

Inventory

The preparation of this report entailed architectural survey and historic documentation

of the project area in order to assess the contributing significance and integrity of the area's historic resources. Integrity was assessed in part according to five criteria that were developed for an assessment of the district potential of Raleigh's College Park-Idlewild neighborhood. The five criteria are: integrity of roofline, trim, windows, exterior wall cladding, and porches. Resources that possess integrity for at least three of the five criteria are classified as contributing to a district. An additional criterion is used by the SHPO to assess the contributing status of historic resources that have been moved into an area from elsewhere. Whether the resources were threatened in the original location and whether they are compatible with their new context are considerations.¹⁰

Inventory classifications: C: contributing; NC: noncontributing; VL: Vacant Lot

408 S. Bloodworth Street

NC ca. 2000

Two-story frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, a gabled one-story porch with classical columns, and 4/4 and 6/6 windows with fake muntins. The house was moved from a location several blocks away to its present lot ca. 2006-09.

412 S. Bloodworth Street

C ca. 1875

One-story frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof, a front porch with replacement square wood columns and turned balusters, and replacement 1/1 windows. The house was moved from 210 or 214 S. Bloodworth Street to its present lot ca. 2006-09.

416 S. Bloodworth Street

C ca. 1885

One-story Late Victorian frame house with an asphalt-shingled triple-A side-gable roof, weatherboard siding, a front porch with replacement square wood columns and turned balusters, and replacement 1/1 windows. The house was moved from 218 S. East Street to its present lot ca. 2006-09.

418 S. Bloodworth Street

NC ca. 2000

Two-story frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, a gabled one-story porch with classical columns and turned balusters, and 6/6 windows with fake muntins. The house was moved from a location several blocks away to its present lot ca. 2006-09.

¹⁰ Little, "College Park/Idlewild," 2-3; Ann V. Swallow email to Dan Pezzoni, February 17, 2010.

420 S. Bloodworth Street

VL

422 S. Bloodworth Street

VL

424 S. Bloodworth Street

VL

502 S. Bloodworth Street

VL

512 S. Bloodworth Street

VL

514 S. Bloodworth Street

C ca. 1880

One-story Victorian shotgun-form frame house with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, 6/6 windows, a front porch with a sawn balustrade and slender posts with sawn brackets, and a quatrefoil gable vent. The front entry is boarded up.

516 S. Bloodworth Street

C late 19th century

One-story frame house with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, 3/1 and 6/6 windows, and a front porch with recently inserted (apparently salvaged) square posts with heavy molded caps.

Cumbo's Barber Shop

518 S. Bloodworth Street (part of 516 S. Bloodworth Street parcel)

C 1933

One-story, two-bay, concrete block commercial building with a shed roof with a stepped side parapet, a plate glass window, and a replacement front door. A mural depicting a fighter jet is painted on one side. Founded by African American barber Frank W. Cumbo between 1927 and 1938.¹¹

520 S. Bloodworth Street

VL

526 S. Bloodworth Street (see 317 E. Lenoir Street)

¹¹ Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.45.

421 S. Blount Street

VL

423 S. Blount Street

VL

Masonic Temple Building (RHL)

427 S. Blount Street

C 1907

Three-story brick-veneer frame building with segmental-arched windows, a cutaway corner entry with a cast iron column, and street-level storefronts with metal cornices. The first-story windows have replacement 1/1 sashes and the upper-story windows are boarded up. The building is individually listed in the National Register and designated a Raleigh Historic Landmark.

Tupper Memorial Baptist Church

501 S. Blount Street

C 1912-13; 1957; 1976

Tall one-story Gothic-influenced church of brick-veneered frame construction with corner entry towers, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, and 1957 remodelings including buttresses and round-arched windows (the veneer also dates to 1957). A memorial wing was added to the rear in 1976. Tupper Memorial Baptist Church is designated a Raleigh Historic Landmark. Previously the site of the Blount Street Baptist Church (Colored) [1896,1903,1909 Sanborn maps].

503 S. Blount Street

C late 19th century; ca. 1925

One-story shotgun-form frame house with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, a Craftsman front porch with remnant Victorian details, barred replacement 1/1 windows, and a modern two-story rear addition.

505 S. Blount Street

NC 1962; 1990s

One-story concrete block building with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. Building originally commercial in function; recently remodeled as a garage.

511 S. Blount Street

VL

513 S. Blount Street

C ca. 1945

Two-story gable-front building with brick piers at first story framing storefront. Asbestos shingles. Formerly Cannon Grocery Company.¹²

515 S. Blount Street

C ca. 1945

One-story concrete block commercial building with brick facing, shed roof with parapet, projecting ca. 1980 plastic sign and display windows. Building may have housed a dry cleaning business.

517 S. Blount Street

C ca. 1945

One-story concrete block commercial building with brick facing, shed roof with parapet, double entries, and barred display windows and doors with transoms.

519 S. Blount Street

C ca. 1905

Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with diamond-shaped vents, a one-story wraparound porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze, and 2/2, 4/4, and replacement 1/1 windows. The house is used as offices by The Carolinian newspaper.

525 S. Blount Street

NC ca. 1960

One story stucco building with flat, faux Mansard-style roof, a glass storefront barred 4/2 windows, and fire stair. Noncontributing due to the 1970s faux Mansard-style roof.

529 S. Blount Street

C ca. 1929

Two-story building of concrete block (perhaps veneer) with flat roof and terra-cotta flashing, with an inset corner drive-through for a former service station, a signage panel in the front parapet, an asphalt-shingled pent awning, and replacement 1/1 windows. Housed 1930s service station.¹³

600-604 S. Blount Street

C ca. 1951

One-story brick commercial building with a flat roof, an angled corner entry, and plate glass, glass block, and industrial windows. At the rear of this lot, fronting E. Lenoir, is a stone retaining wall and concrete stairs.

601 S. Blount Street

¹² Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.124.

¹³ Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.124.

VL

0 S. Blount Street

VL

607-609 S. Blount Street

C ca. 1910

One-story, four-bay Victorian frame duplex with asbestos-shingle siding, an asphalt-shingled triple-A gable roof with a diamond-shaped vent in the front gable, double entries, replacement 1/1 windows, and a concrete slab front porch with turned posts on brick pedestals.

611-613 S. Blount Street

C ca. 1910

One-story, four-bay Victorian frame duplex with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled triple-A gable roof with a quatrefoil diamond-shaped vent in the front gable, a 9/9 historic window, replacement windows, double entries, and a concrete slab front porch with replacement wood posts.

615-617 S. Blount Street

C ca. 1910

One-story, four-bay Victorian frame duplex with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled triple-A gable roof with a diamond-shaped quatrefoil vent in the front gable, replacement 1/1 windows, double entries, and a concrete slab front porch with replacement wood posts.

619-621 S. Blount Street (part of 615 S. Blount Street parcel)

C ca. 1910

One-story, four-bay Victorian frame duplex with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled triple-A gable roof with a tall, narrow, diamond-shaped vent in the front gable, a concrete slab front porch with modern wood posts and balusters, double entries, and round-arched and square-headed replacement windows.

0 E. Cabarrus Street

VL

209 E. Cabarrus Street

VL

Jones-Williams House

213 E. Cabarrus Street

C 1923

Two-story Craftsman frame house with asbestos-shingle siding, an asphalt-shingled

front-gable roof, gable brackets, some replacement windows, an attached rear carport, and a one-story wraparound porch with battered wooden posts on brick piers and an enclosed side. "First owner was Dr. George T. Jones, a black pharmacist and manager of Mallette Drug Co. His wife, Alice Jones, a school teacher, sold the house to the current owner J.E. Williams. According to Mr. Williams, the house was constructed by Lucius Wilcox, who is the only black builder listed in the 1925 directory."¹⁴ In front of the house at the curb is a marble carriage stone inscribed with the name Davis, probably a relic from an earlier house on this site.

214 E. Cabarrus Street

VL

M. D. Haywood House

215 E. Cabarrus Street

C ca. 1917

Two-story Neoclassical Revival foursquare form frame house with wood-shingle siding on the second story, weatherboard siding on the first story, an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof, 1/1 windows, a two-story side bay window, and a one-story front porch with a pediment and classical columns. "Haywood family lived here from 1917 to after 1938. M.D. Haywood, a black postal carrier, who was later a Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, was the first occupant."¹⁵

Jones-Mial House

219 E. Cabarrus Street

C ca. 1917

One-story Neoclassical Revival frame cottage with asbestos siding, an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof with a front gable with decorative wood-shingle sheathing, 6/1 and 6/6 barred windows, a corbelled brick chimney, and a front porch with square wood columns. "Originally owned by Dr. George T. Jones, this house was sold to Rev. George A. Mial when Dr. Jones moved to 213 E. Cabarrus. Nina I. Mial, a black hairdresser owned the house in 1938."¹⁶

223 E. Cabarrus Street

VL

224 E. Cabarrus Street

VL

227 E. Cabarrus Street

¹⁴ Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.85.

¹⁵ Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.85.

¹⁶ Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.85.

VL

225 E. Cabarrus Street

VL

307 E. Cabarrus Street

C ca. 1918

Two-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, 6/6 and 1/1 windows, a front entry with sidelights, and an engaged two-tier front porch with two-story brick pillars, metal balustrades, and an enclosed second tier (possibly a sleeping porch).

309 E. Cabarrus Street

C late 19th century

One-story Victorian frame house with aluminum siding, a metal-sheathed triple-A gable roof, a front porch with wood posts with elaborate sawn brackets and balustrade, replacement 6/6 windows, and replacement diamond-shaped gable vents.

311 E. Cabarrus Street

C late 19th century

One-story Victorian, four-bay frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled triple-A gable roof, 2/2 windows, round and diamond-shaped gable vents, converted to a duplex subsequent to 1914, with dual front porches and front doors.

Leonidas Frazier House

312 E. Cabarrus Street

C ca. 1922

Two-story, three-bay Craftsman frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof with a hipped front dormer and exposed rafter ends, a one-story front porch with battered wood posts on brick piers and a gabled extension, a front entry with old sidelights and a replacement door, and replacement 2/1 windows. First owner was Leonidas Frazier, an African American who owned the house through 1938.¹⁷

313 E. Cabarrus Street

C 1895

Two-story Victorian form house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof with hipped ventilation dormers, a one-story front porch with replacement square wood columns and balusters, a smaller second-story porch engaged under the main roof, and replacement 1/1 windows. The house was moved from 402 E. Hargett Street to its

¹⁷ Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.90.

present lot ca. 2006-09.

314 E. Cabarrus Street

C ca. 1926

Two-story Craftsman frame house with original brick veneer, an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof with a hipped front ventilation dormer, a one-story front porch with patterned battered wood posts on brick piers, and 9/1 windows.

316 E. Cabarrus Street

C late 19th century

One-story Victorian frame house with asymmetrical angled 2-story bay, weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled triple-A gable roof, a front porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets and balusters, 4/4 windows, a three-pane transom over the front entry, and diamond-shaped gable vents.

318 E. Cabarrus Street

C late 19th century

One-story Victorian frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled triple-A gable roof, a front porch with replacement square wood columns, 4/4 windows, a one-pane transom over the front entry, and peaked gable vents.

320 E. Cabarrus Street

C- late 19th century; ca. 1960

One-story Victorian frame house with brick veneer added ca. 1960, an asphalt-shingled triple-A gable roof, a front porch rebuilt in 2002, and replacement 1/1 windows. Despite the brick veneer, the building retains its scale and form.

321 E. Cabarrus Street

C late 19th century; ca. 1930

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled cross-gable roof, a Craftsman front porch with battered wooden posts on brick piers and a solid railing, 6/6 windows, and floor-to-ceiling 4/6 windows on the porch.

322 E. Cabarrus Street

C ca. 1930

Two-story, six-bay building of concrete block construction with a brick front and a flat roof. Changes to the building since 1989 include the replacement of 6/1 windows with modern 6/1 sashes, addition of a small bay window on the front, and removal of stoops over the entries. At the rear of the lot sits a ca. 2000 1-story utility building.

323 E. Cabarrus Street

C late 19th century; ca. 1960

One-story frame, three-bay house with an offset gabled front wing, brick veneer, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a front porch with replacement metal supports, and replacement 3/1 windows, resulting in a Minimal Traditional feel. Despite the brick veneer, the building retains its scale and form.

325 E. Cabarrus Street

VL

327 E. Cabarrus Street

VL

Davie Street Presbyterian Church

300 E. Davie Street

C 1922; ca. 1980

One-story, seven-bay Gothic-influenced frame church with brick veneer, a slate gable roof, a corner tower with crenellation and corbelling, lancet-arched stained glass windows, circular windows, and a modern rear addition. The 1909 Sanborn maps show the Davie Street Presbyterian Church (Negro).¹⁸

310 E. Davie Street

VL

314 E. Davie Street

VL

R.H.W. Leake House

316 E. Davie Street

C late 19th century

Remodeled one and three-quarter-story, two-bay frame house with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a one-story wraparound porch with replacement wood posts, and modern 1/1 windows. Rev. R.H.W. Leake, presiding elder at A.M.E. church, and Dewey E. Leake resided in the house from before 1900 to 1926.¹⁹

318 E. Davie Street

C ca. 1912

¹⁸ Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.82 describes "7-bay Neo-Gothic Revival church with irregular plan: front-facing gable on east side of facade (original pre-1922 sanctuary). Hipped-roof block between original sanctuary and tower, which is on northeast corner of building. Rear hipped-roof block faces S. Person St. New addition to southeast corner of church. Very intact; brick-veneer siding; slate roof; pointed-arch doors and stained-glass windows with hood mold and keystone; tower features round windows flanking entrances, castellations, and corbelled cornice; original sanctuary has returns, molded cornice, and frieze board. Original sanctuary first occupied by Raleigh Methodist Church, current congregation first listed at this address in 1875-76 directory. Church remodelled and enlarged by Calvin E. Lightner, prominent black Raleigh builder and businessman, who served as elder here for 62 years."

¹⁹ Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.83.

One-story brick building of industrial form with a hip-roofed roof housing, modern glass-panel doors, remodeled as single-family dwelling.

Young House

320 E. Davie Street

C ca. 1900

One-story late Victorian frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof, weatherboard siding, a front porch with replacement wood posts and balusters, and replacement 2/1 windows. The house was moved from 224 S. Bloodworth Street to its present lot ca. 2006-07. Abraham Young and wife Julia, a domestic worker, resided here from before 1900 to ca. 1925.²⁰

322 E. Davie Street

C ca. 1908

One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled triple-A gable roof, a front porch with replacement metal supports, replacement 2/2 windows, and diamond-shaped gable vents.

324 E. Davie Street

VL

Brick retaining wall and two sets of concrete steps remain.

330 E. Davie Street

VL

Stone retaining wall/foundation wall and stone steps remain.

112 E. Lenoir Street

C late 19th century

One-story, narrow Victorian frame house with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled triple-A gable roof, a front porch with replacement turned posts, altered round gable vents, and replacement 1/1 windows. Front yard is enclosed with a Gothic wood picket fence.

Gorham House

114 E. Lenoir Street

C late 19th century; ca. 1930

Two-story Victorian frame I-house with vinyl and fake stone siding, an asphalt-shingled triple-A gable roof, a one-story front porch with brick wood columns with brick supports, and 4/4 windows (floor-to-ceiling on first floor). Family of African American letter carrier Arthur L. Gorman resided here prior to 1900 to ca. 1930.²¹

²⁰ Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.83.

²¹ Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.126.

118 E. Lenoir Street

VL

206 E. Lenoir Street

VL

208 E. Lenoir Street

C-architecture Late 19th century

Two-story frame I-house with brick-pattern asphalt siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a one-story front porch with wood posts, 6/6 windows (likely original), replacement 1/1 windows, and round vents in the gables.

212 E. Lenoir Street

C ca. 1880

One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, a front porch with slender wood posts, a three-pane transom over the front entry, and replacement 2/2 windows under boarded transoms.

215 E. Lenoir Street

C ca. 1950

One-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional house of brick veneer frame construction with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, 6/6 windows, picture window, a round attic window, a Colonial Revival front entry surround, and an attached garage.

216 E. Lenoir Street

C 1945

Two-story, three-bay apartment building of concrete block and brick construction with a parapet shed roof, a front stoop with classical columns and a metal roof balustrade, and replacement vinyl windows.

217 E. Lenoir Street

C 1909

Two-story, three-bay Foursquare-form frame house with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer, a one-story partly screened wraparound porch on sided, battered posts on brick supports, and 4/1 windows.

218 E. Lenoir Street

C ca. 1875

One-story, five-bay frame duplex with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed hip roof, and 4/4 windows. The house is notable for its front porch with slender square posts with elaborate sawn brackets and a sawn balustrade.

219 E. Lenoir Street

VL

222 E. Lenoir Street

NC 1966

Two-story, four-bay four-unit apartment building of brick- and wood-clad frame construction with a side-gable roof. The apartments on the 600 block of S. Person Street are part of the complex.

Dr. Peter H. Williams House

223 E. Lenoir Street

C late 19th century

One-story, three-bay Queen Anne frame house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The front porch has turned posts, a decorative frieze, a metal balustrade, and a projecting corner with a turret roof. The house also has a decorative gable with a stained glass lunette, 2/2 windows, a non-original picture window, a trefoil vent in a rear wing gable, and a brick foundation with corbelling and honeycomb vents. African American physician Peter Williams resided here from 1914-1939.²²

225 E. Lenoir Street

VL

309 E. Lenoir Street

VL

Parking lot for 317 E. Lenoir Street.

313 E. Lenoir Street

VL

Parking lot for 317 E. Lenoir Street.

Shaw University Early Childhood Development Center

317 E. Lenoir Street (also 526 E. Lenoir)

NC ca. 2006

One-story Modernist building of stuccoed concrete block construction with varied window sizes and polychromatic paint scheme.

409 S. Person Street

VL

²² Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.95.

415 S. Person Street

VL

417 S. Person Street

VL

424 S. Person Street

C 1940s

One-story concrete block commercial building with a metal-sheathed front-gable roof with a false front and 6/6 windows.

425 S. Person Street

VL

426 S. Person Street

C 1940s

One story concrete block commercial building with flat roof and display windows.

430 S. Person Street

VL

Gethsemani Seventh Day Adventist Church

501 S. Person Street

C ca. 1923

One-story Gothic-influenced church of decorative pebble-textured and white-painted concrete block construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, a centered front tower-like projection with an entry with a lancet-arched transom, and square-headed stained glass windows. Occupied by a black congregation from 1923 to 1982.²³

507 S. Person Street

C pre-1914

One-story, three-bay frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer with a 6/6 window, a front hipped porch with decorative pediment and replacement square wood columns, and boarded up 1/1 windows.

508 S. Person Street

NC ca. 1995

Three-story Neo-Craftsman frame apartment or condominium building. The first story has brick veneer, the second story has weatherboard siding, and the third story has wood-shingle siding.

²³ Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.54.

509 S. Person Street

VL

510 S. Person Street

NC 1948; 2010

Recently remodeled one-story commercial building of cinderblock construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The remodeling resulted in a fake stone front gable end, a stuccoed side elevation with fake stone accents, a front entry with double-leaf wood and decorative glass doors, and plate glass windows. In front of the building is a concrete-block double archway. The present occupant is the I Believe Multi Cultural Salon.

513 S. Person Street

VL

514 S. Person Street

C ca. 1875

One-story, three-bay frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a non-original hipped dormer, a front porch with brick foundation and replacement red tile floor and replacement metal supports, and on-original 6/6 windows.

516 S. Person Street

VL

517 S. Person Street

VL

520 S. Person Street

VL

521 S. Person Street

C early 20th century; ca. 1949

Two-story, three-bay Foursquare-form house with weatherboard or fiber cement siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped dormer, a one-story front porch with replacement square wood posts, and replacement 6/6 windows. The house may have been moved to its site after 1949. The present occupant is the Shaw University Football Office.

525 S. Person Street

C ca. 1905

One-story, three-bay frame house with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a front stoop with metal awning (original porch was removed), horizontal 2/2 windows, and a non-original picture window.

527 S. Person Street

VL

604 S. Person Street

NC ca. 1966

Two-story apartment building of brick- and wood-clad frame construction with a side-gable roof. The apartments at 610 S. Person and 222-228 E. Lenoir streets are part of the complex.

610 S. Person Street

NC ca. 1966

Two-story apartment building of brick veneered frame construction with a side-gable roof and applied neo-colonial decorations. The apartments at 604 S. Person and 222-228 E. Lenoir streets are part of the complex.

210 Regan Lane (formerly Tappers Lane)

VL

Parking lot.

212 Regan Lane (formerly Tappers Lane)

VL

Parking lot.

214 Regan Lane (formerly Tappers Lane)

VL

Parking lot.

216 Regan Lane (formerly Tappers Lane)

VL

Parking lot.

218 Regan Lane (formerly Tappers Lane)

VL

Parking lot.

Charles Frazier House

121 E. South Street

C 1925

Story-and-a-half frame house with Craftsman and Colonial Revival influences. The house has an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof with a shed dormer across the front with a center gable, and a front porch with Craftsman brick and wood supports. Windows have decorative Craftsman sashes and the front entry has decorative Craftsman sidelights, transom, and door. The house was rehabilitated and a new foundation inserted in 2002. A black metal fence encloses this and the adjacent property, 125 E. South Street. Owned by C.R. Frazier, an African American cashier for the Mechanics & Farmers Bank and secretary-treasurer of the Capital Building & Loan Association.²⁴

Rogers-Bagley-Daniels-Pegues House (RHL)**125 E. South Street****C ca. 1855**

One of the few surviving antebellum houses in the city, this two-story Greek Revival-Italianate frame house has weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed hip roof, a bracketed cornice, corner pilasters, side bay windows, 6/6 windows, and rear wings. The one-story front porch has classical columns, a ca. 1906 enclosure, flush board sheathing on the house wall behind, and a deck extension with a decorative sawn balustrade. The house, which is listed individually in the National Register in 1979, and designated a Raleigh Historic Landmark in 2009, was rehabilitated in 2002. The SHPO has also determined this to be of statewide significance. A black metal fence encloses this and the adjacent property, 121 E. South Street.

205 E. South Street**VL****207 E. South Street****NC late 19th century**

One-story, frame shotgun-form house with modern beaded weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof with the gable facing the street, a shed wing, and mostly replacement windows. Noncontributing due to the windowless shed addition on the front.

211 E. South Street**C late 19th century**

One-story, two-bay Victorian frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, asbestos-shingle siding, replacement windows, and a quatrefoil gable vent. The front porch has modern Craftsman wood posts on parged pedestals that are modeled on early-twentieth-century supports that survived on the house wall.

²⁴ Wright et al, "East Raleigh-South Park Historic District," 7.100.

213 E. South Street**C late 19th century**

One-story, two-bay frame house with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a front porch with replacement roof, metal supports on brick pedestals, and a metal balustrade, 6/6 windows, and a picture window. Cornice returns and water table remain.

217 E. South Street**C late 19th century**

One-story, three-bay Victorian shotgun-form frame house with asbestos shingle siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with a diamond-shaped vent, a front porch with wood posts and slatted balusters, and 1/1, 4/4, and 6/6 windows.

219 E. South Street**C late 19th century**

One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, the brick foundation of a porch with wood lattice railing, and 6/6 and 9/9 windows.

225 E. South Street**C pre-1914**

Two-story, three-bay frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof with open soffit and a hipped dormer, a one-story entry porch with square wood columns and metal balustrade, and 4/4 and replacement 1/1 windows.

Stronach's Alley**1896**

Because of the adjacent parking lots, the exact width of the alley is not apparent; however, the right-of-way varies between 15 and 16 feet. The alley is historically and culturally significant as a passageway for African Americans during the era of segregation. Further, it is the only known through-alley with lots fronting the alley.

General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina Building**603 S. Wilmington Street****C 1953**

One-story Modern Movement brick building with a flat roof, projecting and recessed entries with stack-bond surrounds, and aluminum-framed windows in projecting concrete frames.

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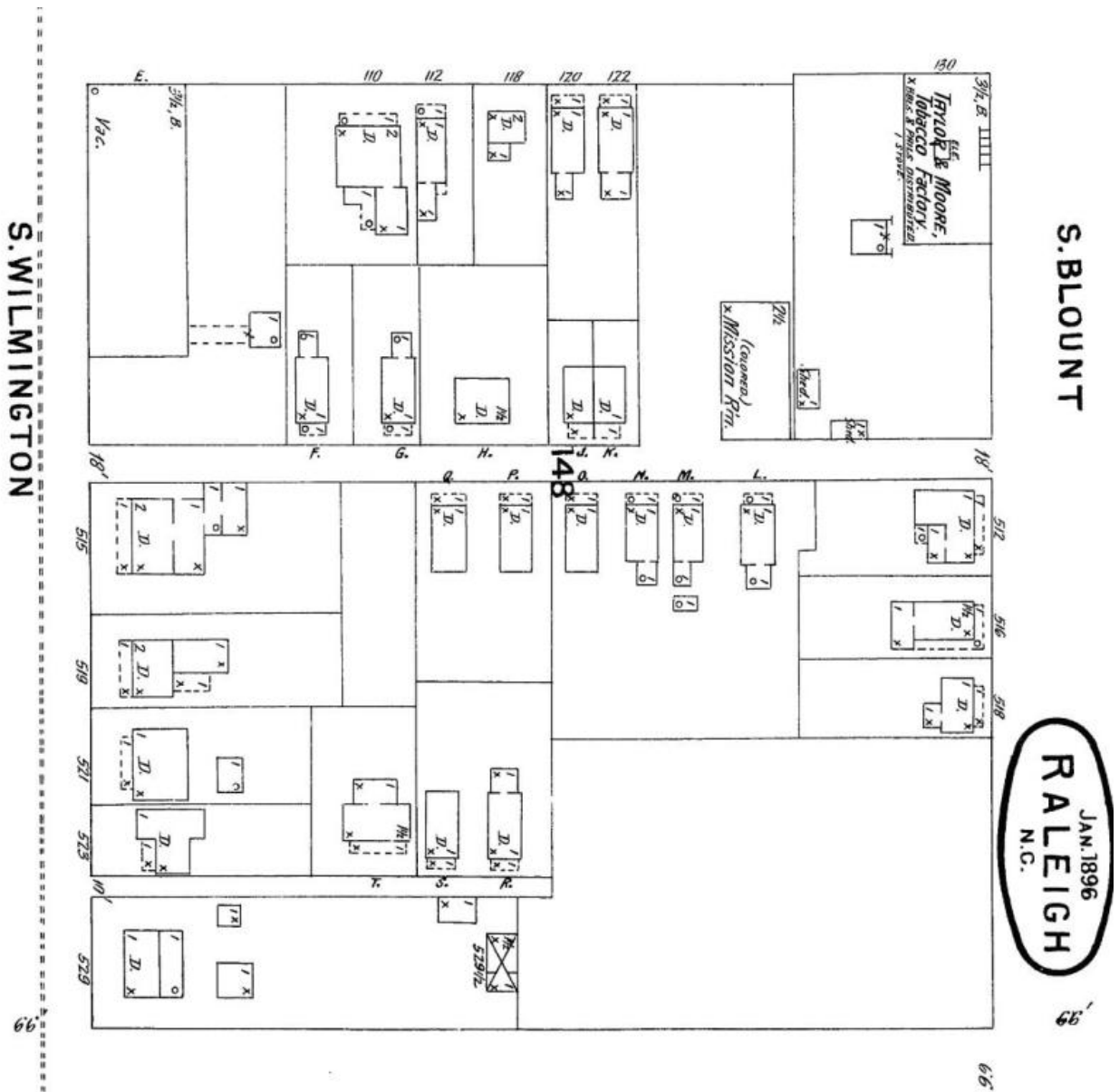
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Appendix A



Stronach's Alley (Sanborn Map, 1896)

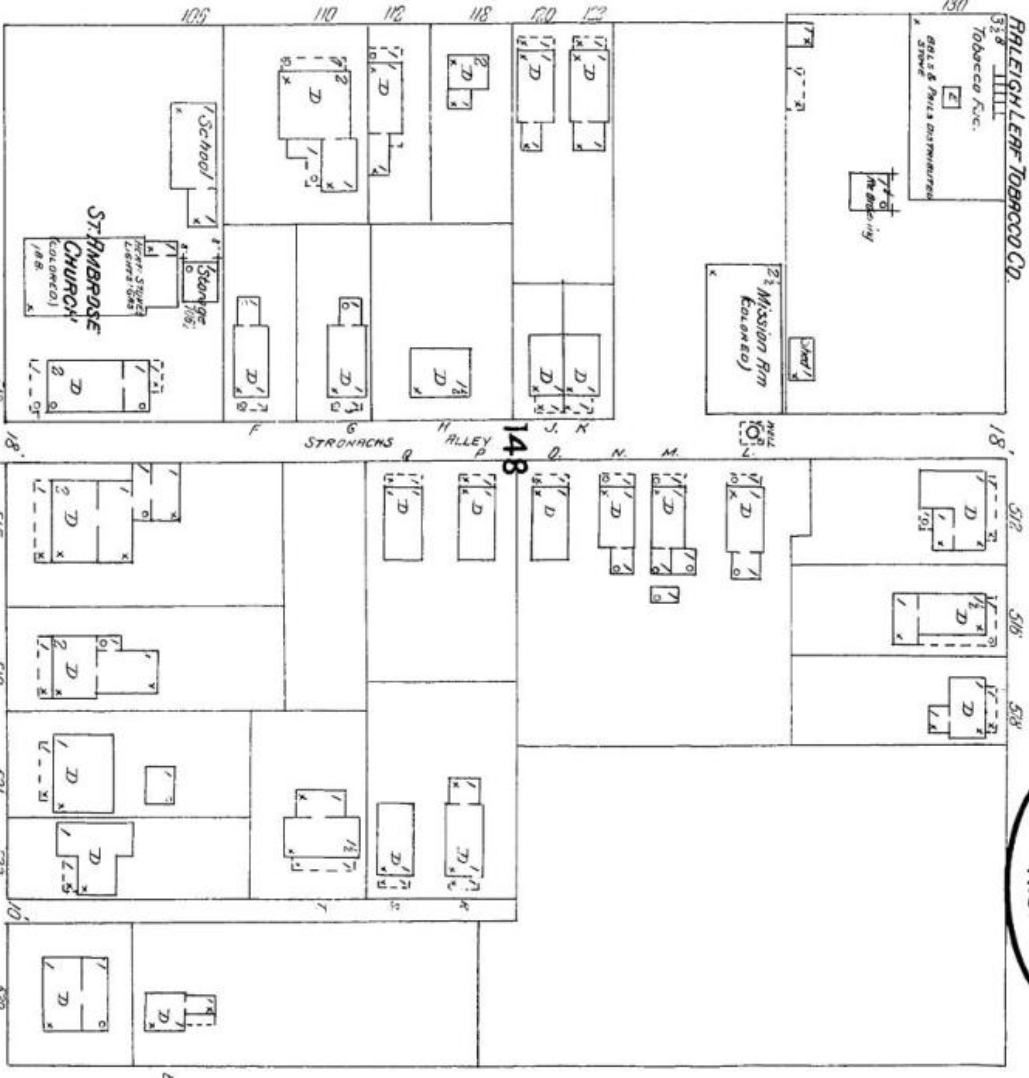
S. BLOUNT

RALEIGH LEAF TOBACCO CO.

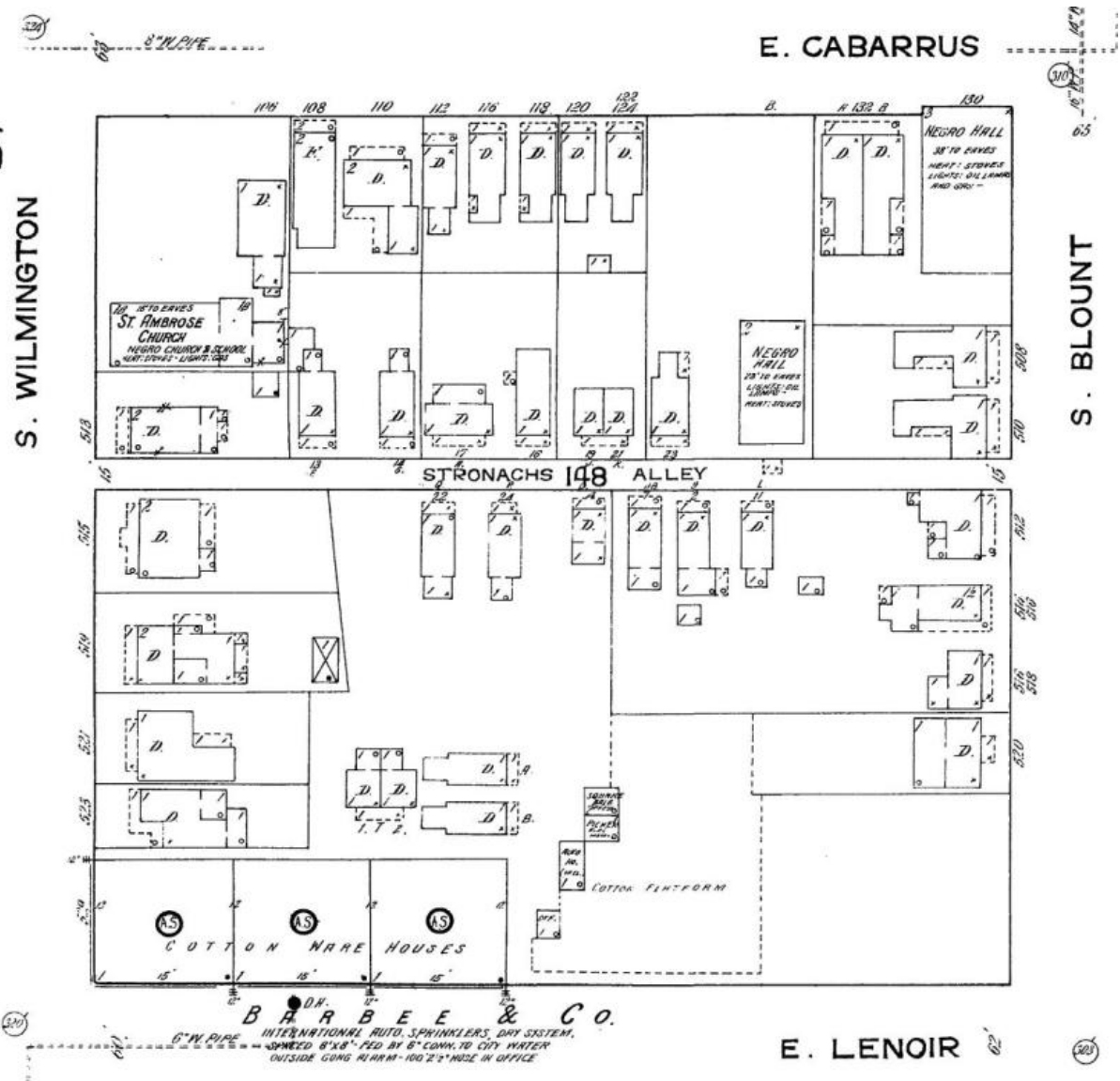
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841-8 7th St. S.W.

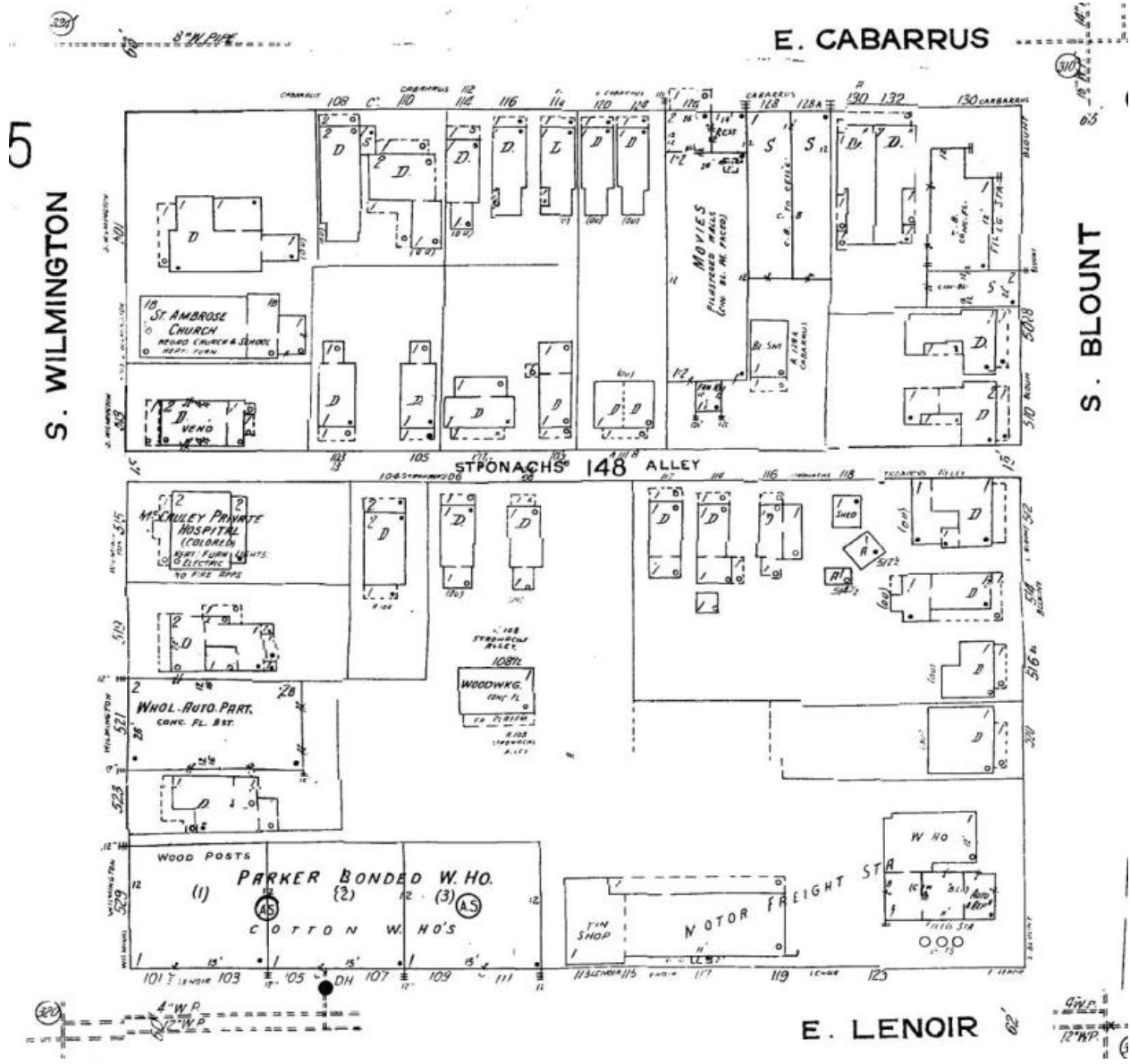
Mission Firm
(Kawatoj)



Stronach's Alley (Sanborn Map, 1903)



Stronach's Alley (Sanborn Map, 1914)



Stronach's Alley (Sanborn Map, 1914-1950)