

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood HD

Section number 1-6 Page 1

1. Oakwood South Amendment to Oakwood Historic District

2. Location: Portions of North and South Bloodworth Streets, North and South East Streets, North Person Street, East Morgan Street, New Bern Avenue and East Edenton Street, adjacent to the boundaries of the Oakwood National Register Historic District. Raleigh, Wake County (183), North Carolina (NC)

3. Classification;

Private and public-local ownership
District

46 Contributing and 5 Noncontributing properties, one previously listed in the National Register

4. State Historic Preservation Office Certification

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby submit this amendment to the Oakwood Historic District nomination and certify that this amendment has been evaluated according to the procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

William S. Price Date 4 Nov 87
Dr. William S. Price, Director, N. C. Division of Archives and History and State Historic Preservation Officer.
109 E. Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27611

5. National Park Service Certification

Signature of the Keeper Date _____

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions	Current Functions
Domestic/single dwelling	Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/multiple dwelling	Domestic/multiple dwelling

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Section number 7 Page 27. Description

Architectural Classification

Classical Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
Queen Anne

Materials

foundation: brick
walls: weatherboard
 shingle
 brick
roof: asphalt
 slate

As noted in the 1974 nomination for the Oakwood Historic District, Oakwood is "a quiet Victorian neighborhood composed of free-standing dwellings, both cottages and imposing residences, with...small front yards and narrow streets. The dwellings, set so densely that minute differences in architectural detail are significant, include examples of late Greek Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, sawnwork and bracketted vernacular Victorian, and Neo-Classical Revival styles." Deriving its name from proximity to Oakwood Cemetery, the neighborhood's extent is loosely defined, consisting of a continuity of urban fabric, developed between 1850 and 1930, along the east side of the city on ridges that slope down to the cemetery.

This amendment includes five blocks of frame and brick buildings, primarily residences, constructed between 1840 and 1925, but primarily from the turn of the century to World War I. This area is stylistically and developmentally contiguous with the adjacent Oakwood Historic District, consisting as it does of one and two-story Queen Anne and Classical Revival style dwellings with a sprinkling of Craftsman and Colonial Revival style residences, packed closely together on the gridded blocks of the original Raleigh plan:

Earliest of the properties in the area is the ca. 1840 Theophilus H. Snow House at 6 N. Bloodworth Street, a two-story Greek Revival style house that faced New Bern Avenue until being turned ca. 1914. The only non-residential property in the district that was

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constructed as such is the ca. 1937 one-story stuccoed brick Spanish Mission style building set back from the corner at 100 N. Person Street.

There are 49 contributing properties within the amendment, and 5 non-contributing ones, as well as one building previously listed in the National Register. Non-contributing properties in the district include a modern frame pseudo-Queen Anne house at 120 N. Bloodworth, the 1930s grocery mentioned above, a small concrete block apartment house, a considerably-altered 1890s frame house at 400 New Bern Avenue and an altered brick garage. The one house previously listed in the National Register is the Marshall-Harris-Richardson House, moved to 116 N. Person Street in the mid-1980s from nearby Blount Street.

Most of the buildings in the amendment area continue to be used as residences, though a number have been subdivided into apartments or rooms. Several have also been converted for office use.

Inventory List

Significance Key: C-Contributing
NC-Noncontributing

E. Side 100 Block North Person Street

1. 100 N. Person Street (NC)

Ca. 1937 one-story stuccoed brick Spanish Mission style store building originally occupied by a produce operation, now converted to a restaurant.

2. 106-108 1/2 N. Person Street-Warner Apartments (C)

This two-story, brick, Classical Revival style apartment building was built ca. 1923 for Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Warner, who occupied the downstairs apartment and rented out the top two units. Warner was a partner in the Campbell-Warner Company, Raleigh's largest monument works in the early twentieth century. The hipped-roofed rectangular mass of the building is fronted by a two-story porch that has three colossal square brick columns with diamond lozenge inserts and a reticulated balustrade across the top. The first floor was altered in the 1950s by the installation of a cafe, but in 1985 this area was rehabilitated in character with the rest of the building, except that there are

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now two apartments on the first floor.

3. 112 N. Person Street (C)

Originally located at 107 Polk Street, in the adjacent Blount Street area, this two-story frame Queen Anne style house was moved to its present location and rehabilitated as offices in 1985. Probably built in the late 1890s, it was occupied in 1899 by Miss Carrie Strong. The house has a high, hipped roof with gabled wings at the southwest corners and on the rear. A smaller gable at the northwest corner is transected by an exterior chimney with unusual squint corners. Across the front of the house is an arched porch with turned columns and simple brackets. Beneath the porch the front wing is also bowed. The central, glazed door under the porch appears to be the original entrance, although another door has been cut in adjacent to it. Window sash are one over one, except for a multipaned "Palladian" window in the fish scale-shingled front gable. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

4. 116 N. Person Street-Marshall-Harris-Richardson House (NR)

Built in 1900 by Joel K. Marshall, proprietor of the Oak City Laundry, the Marshall-Harris-Richardson house is an excellent local example of the Late Queen Anne style of architecture. It was later owned by Judge William Clinton Harris and John and Mary Richardson. The house was originally located on N. Blount Street several blocks from its present site, but had to be moved in 1985 because of threatened demolition. The two-story frame house has a high, hipped roof with a flat pan at top, T-shaped chimney stacks, large shingled and panelled gables, a two-story oriel window and a full-width front porch. (NR nomination for Marshall-Harris-Richardson House)

W. Side 00 Block North Bloodworth Street

5. 9 N. Bloodworth Street (C)

Built ca. 1905, this two-story, frame Classical Revival style house has a high, hipped roof with pedimented gables at the southeast and northwest corners. Wrapping around the northeast corner of the house is a one-story porch with a pedimented gable at the front steps and square Tuscan columns. The south elevation has a one-story, three-sided bay. Leaded, bevelled glass is set in the front doors and their transoms, while the first floor window adjacent to the porch has an upper sash with a leaded diamond lozenge pattern. The exterior is now covered

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with asbestos siding, and the house has been converted to offices. In 1907 the house was occupied by J. C. Ellington, a dealer in artists' materials, picture frames and wallpaper, and William Woolcott, a dry goods dealer. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

E. Side 00 Block North Bloodworth Street

6. 6 N. Bloodworth Street-Theophilus H. Snow House (C)

The oldest house in the amendment area, this building appears to have been built between T. H. Snow's purchase of the block in 1839 and the 1847 J. W. Johnson Map of Raleigh, which shows a house on the site. The house originally faced New Bern Avenue, but about 1914 Mrs. E. G. Love had the house turned to face North Bloodworth to make room for new construction. At that point the two-story, three-bay, hipped-roofed frame Greek Revival style house was remodelled, although it retained its fluted door surround with corner blocks and three-lite transom and its original cornices. Windows on the building have been cut down and contain modern six over six sash. The hipped front porch roof appears to be 19th century, but has square posts on brick piers that probably date to the turning. Now used as apartments. (Sanborn maps; city directories; 1847 J. W. Johnson Map of Raleigh; Wake County Deeds; 1908 Map of the Love Property)

7. 10 N. Bloodworth Street (C)

This two-story, frame Classical Revival style foursquare house with slate hipped roof was built ca. 1910. The house has a large, L-shaped porch across the front and north elevations that has fluted Doric columns and a square-section balustrade. At the rear of the house is a large, hipped-roofed kitchen wing. The front door has sidelights and transoms with patterned leaded and bevelled glass. Window sash in the hipped dormer also have diamond lozenge upper sash. A large window on the second floor front of the house has been closed up with louvered blinds. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

W. Side 100 Block North Bloodworth Street

8. 109 N. Bloodworth Street (C)

Built ca. 1910, this two-story, frame, Classical Revival style house was occupied in 1911 by Reverend Lemuel E. M. Freeman, pastor of the Fayetteville Baptist Church. The narrow, two-bay house has a hipped slate roof with a hipped dormer at the front

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and a rectangular oriel window supported by consoles at the southeast corner. Across the front is a one-story, shed-roofed porch with paired and tripled Tuscan columns set on brick piers. Window sash on the house are one over one, except under the porch, where there is a diamond lozenge upper sash and a reticulated transom, and on the dormer, which has a diamond-lattice upper sash. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

9. 111 N. Bloodworth Street (C)

Built most likely during the 1890s, this one-story, frame, triple A cottage appears to have originally been similar to other triple A Queen Anne cottages in Oakwood. In the early twentieth century, however, the front porch was changed to a row of tapered, square columns on brick piers. Between 1903 and 1909 a second rear wing was added to the northwest corner, and later the detached kitchen was linked to the house. Like 325 E. Edenton Street around the corner, it has French doors with transoms on either side of the central doorway. The gable ends have trefoil and quatrefoil vents. The corbelled chimney stacks have been stuccoed. In 1899 the house was occupied by Cecil H. Holloway, who worked at the post office. (City directories; Sanborn maps; Shaffer 1881 map)

10. 117 N. Bloodworth Street-(C)

Portions of this two-story, frame, Classical Revival style house set back from the street may date to at least 1881. The 1881 Shaffer map shows a t-shaped house on the same part of the lot, as does the 1903 Sanborn map. This two-story building was expanded to the south by 1903. It was occupied during that period by George T. Norwood, bindery foreman at Edwards and Broughton Printing Company. (City directories; Sanborn maps)

11. 121 N. Bloodworth Street (C)

Built during the late 1880s or 1890s, this one-story, frame eclectic Victorian cottage has a gable-roofed, L-shaped front section and gabled and hipped wings at the rear. A hipped porch in the front ell has slender, square posts with inset panels and an Eastlake trellis railing between them. Paired and tripled windows have two over two sash. The gable ends have Gothic-arched louvers. There are two corbelled-capped chimneys on the main portion of the house. In 1899 the house was occupied by Henry Miller of Miller and Uzzle, managers of the Ludden Bates Southern Music House. (Sanborn maps; city directories; 1881 Shaffer map)

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E. Side 100 Block N. Bloodworth Street

12. 100 N. Bloodworth Street (C)

This two-story frame Classical Revival style house, now divided into apartments, was built ca. 1905. It originally had a one-story porch, which was raised to two stories between 1909 and 1914. In 1907 it was occupied by Walter Woollcott, a dry goods and shoes merchant. The German-sided rectangular house has an unusual hipped roof with a flat pan at the top and various-sized gables on the front three sides. The full-width, two-story front porch has tall Tuscan columns with turned baluster railings on the first floor and square section balusters on the second. The front entrance has double doors and a transom. At the rear are shallow, two-story additions. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

13. 110-112 N. Bloodworth Street-(C)

Built ca. 1914, this two-story, Classical Revival style frame duplex with hipped, asbestos tile roof has a T-shaped plan with hipped porches at the front corners. The corners of the building under the Tuscan-columned porches are clipped to make triple-windowed bays. Window sash are one over one. Centered in the front of the roof is a large, hipped dormer, and there are pedimented gables on either side of the rear. In 1915 110 was occupied by Elias J. Ellisberg, a dealer in ladies' ready to wear, while 112 was occupied by Solon Jacobs, secretary-treasurer of the Globe Clothing Company and Jacobs-Kaplan Company, proprietors of The Vogue. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

14. 114 N. Bloodworth Street (C)

This unusual, two-story frame Classical Revival style house with high, gabled roof and front gable was built ca. 1910. In 1911 the house was occupied by George F. Ball of Ball and Mason commission merchants. The side and front gables of the house have triple windows, the central window on each with a peaked pediment. Across the front of the house runs a hipped porch with Tuscan columns and a projecting central gable. Under the porch, flanking the central entrance, are a three-sided, shingled bay and an oval stained glass window. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

15. 116 N. Bloodworth Street (C)

Constructed in 1909, this one-story, frame Classical Revival style cottage has a high, hipped slate roof with pedimented

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gables on the northwest and southeast corners and a shed dormer. On either side slope of the main roof are chimneys with corbelled caps. Across the three-bay front of the house runs a porch with slender, fluted Doric columns and a central, pedimented gable over the steps. The partially glazed Victorian front door has sidelights and transoms. The front gable has a Palladian window/vent with lattice-pattern sash, and the dormer has this same fixed sash. At the rear of the house is a one-story wing. In 1911 the house was occupied by Alexander G. Fleming. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

16. 118 N. Bloodworth Street-(C)

Like 116, this one-story frame Classical Revival style house has a high, pyramidal roof with gables at the northwest and southeast corners. Its L-shaped front porch has fluted Ionic columns and pilasters. Under the porch is a three-sided entrance bay with oval windows that flank a central door. In the front plane of the roof is a small, hipped dormer with a fixed diamond-lozenge window, and there is a similar window in the front gable. On either side plane of the roof are corbelled-capped chimneys. At the rear of the house are two gable-roofed wings. A fixed aluminum awning runs across the front of the main porch. Built ca. 1910, the house was occupied in 1911 by George F. Ball of Ball and Mason Commission Merchants. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

17. 120 N. Bloodworth Street-(NC)

Ca. 1980 one-story frame pseudo Queen Anne style house.

18. 124 N. Bloodworth Street-(C)

Built ca. 1906, this two-story frame Queen Anne style house was occupied in 1907 by Franklin Sherman, Jr., North Carolina State Entomologist. The rectangular, front-gabled house has pedimented gables on either side near the rear, the south one over a three-sided bay. Across the front end of the house is a hipped porch with turned columns and a pedimented gable over the off-center steps. The southwest corner of the house is recessed under the porch in an entrance bay. Window sash on the house are two over two, except gable windows and a stair window on the front elevation that have six over one fixed sash. The front porch has a fixed aluminum awning. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

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E. Side 00 Block S. Bloodworth Street

19. 15 S. Bloodworth Street-(C)

In 1907 this house, built ca. 1906, was occupied by Neil H. McLeod, a salesman with Lee and Broughton. The nearly-cubical, two-story Queen Anne style frame house has a high, hipped roof with a pedimented gable at the northwest corner that has a Palladian window/vent. A large, corbelled-capped chimney rises from the north elevation of the roof. Across the two-bay front is a hipped porch with turned columns and simple brackets. The front door is located in a recess at the southwest corner. Window sash on the house are one over one. At the rear of the house is a one-story shed. The first floor, northeast corner of the house has a clipped corner. Along the south side of the house is a modern, wooden handicapped ramp. To the south of the house is a set of grey marble steps that appear to be from an earlier house. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

20. 17 S. Bloodworth Street-(C)

Built about 1904, this two-story, frame, Queen Anne style house was occupied in 1905 by Nathaniel Walker, a janitor. Its high, hipped slate roof has a pedimented gable at the southwest corner with a fish-scale shingled face and a fixed, six-lite window. A chimney with deteriorated corbelled cap is located on the south plane of the roof. Across the front elevation runs a one-story, hipped porch with turned columns, simple brackets and square-section railings. The front door, with sidelights and transom, is located in a corner recess. At the north side of the house is a one-story, three-sided bay. Window sash are six over six. At the rear of the house is a one-story, hipped wing with a stained glass window. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

E. Side 100 Block S. Bloodworth Street

21. 101 S. Bloodworth Street-William H. Lyon House (C)

Ca. 1910, William H. Lyon, manager of the Lyon Racket Store, built a new residence on the site of his previous home. Other residents included Mrs. Lyon, the proprietress of the racket store, Winfield H. Lyon, Jr., an attorney, and Miss Ethel Lyon. The Lyon House is a two-story, frame, Classical Revival style house with Craftsman influence. The first floor of the house is clapboarded, the second level shingled. Its high, hipped slate roof has attic gables with shingled faces on the front and south elevations and a gable over a two-story, three-sided bay on the

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north side. Paired chimneys on either side of the main roof have corbelled caps. At the rear of the house are hipped, two-story wings. Across the front and part of the north elevation is an L-shaped porch with paired and triple Tuscan colonnettes on panelled wooden pedestals, and a pedimented gable over the front steps. Window sash are one over one. The house has been recently rehabilitated. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

W. Side 00 Block N. East Street

22. 7 N. East Street-(C)

This one-story, frame, Classical Revival style cottage was built ca. 1914 and was occupied in 1915 by Garland C. Jones, a clerk at Rowland and Rogers, wholesale grocers. Its hipped, slate-shingled roof has a hipped dormer on the front, sheetmetal acroteria and corbelled-capped chimneys. Across the front of the house is a full-width, hipped porch with Tuscan columns. At the rear of the house is a gabled, one-story wing. Window sash are one over one, and the central front door has a rectangular transom. Now covered with asbestos siding, the house has a high set of modern concrete steps with wooden at front. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

E. Side 00 Block N. East Street

23. 10 N. East Street-(C)

Built about 1914, this two-story, sidehall-plan, foursquare brick house was occupied in 1915 by Reyner Bernhardt, a jeweler on South Wilmington Street. Its pyramidal hipped slate roof has a hipped dormer at the front with paired, ten-lite windows and two chimneys with battered caps. Although the front elevation has been painted red, the side elevation retains its red pressed brickwork with tan brick jack arches and sills. There is also a tan brick water table. A full-width front porch has square columns on brick piers. Fixed aluminum awnings have been added to the front porch and second floor windows. The soffits and window jambs are also covered with aluminum. At the rear of the house are two-story frame shed wings, the first floor of which are original, and at the southeast corner is a modern metal stair. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

24. 14-16 N. East Street-(C)

Like #10, this two-story, brick Colonial Revival style duplex was built ca. 1914. In 1915 #14 was occupied by Raymond L. Price, a

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bookkeeper at Darnell & Thomas, while #16 was the residence of Meyer Dworsky, secretary-treasurer of Capital Loan Company. Also like #10, this building is faced with red pressed brick with tan brick chimney stacks, jack arches, window sills and a soldier brick water table. It has a T plan with a pedimented front gable and a hipped rear portion with shallow, gabled wings on either side, all with slate roofs. Centered in the front gable is an elliptically-arched double window with fanlight. A U-shaped porch that wraps around the front of the duplex has square columns set on brick piers. Opening onto the porch at the front are a pair of French windows, while the main entrances are at the rear of the porch. Window sash are one over one, though dining room windows on either side elevation have lozenge-pattern leaded glass windows. Across the rear of the building is a brick wing with a hipped, frame floor added over it. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

W. Side 100 Block N. East Street

25. 103 N. East Street-(C)

Built about 1908, this two-story, frame Late Queen Anne style residence covered with asbestos siding was occupied in 1909 by Neill M. Culbreth, a dentist. The house has a high, hipped slate roof with two-story, gable-roofed wings at the southeast and northeast corners whose pedimented gables have arched vents. The front ell contains a hipped porch with turned columns. At the rear of the house is a gabled, one-story wing. One of the two chimneys has retained its corbelled cap, while the other has been partially rebuilt. Window sash are two over two. A wooden stair has been added to the northwest corner of the house (Sanborn maps; city directories)

26. 105 N. East Street-(C)

Virtually a mirror image of #103, this two-story, frame Queen Anne style house was built ca. 1908, being occupied in 1909 by S. Norman Sandridge, a printer at the U. S. Weather Bureau. Its high, hipped roof has patterned slate and two pedimented gables over projecting wings at the northeast and southwest corners. These gables have round-arched vents with keystones. Two large chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the side planes of the roof. Set in the front ell is a hipped porch with turned columns and simple scroll-sawn brackets. Window sash are two over two, and the front door has a glazed transom. At the rear of the house is a gabled, one-story wing. A frame exit stair has been

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added to the southwest corner of the house. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

27. 107 N. East Street-(C)

Built about 1912, this two-story, frame Classical Revival style foursquare was occupied in 1913 by insurance agent William G. Markham. Centered in the front of its bellcast, hipped roof is a gabled dormer with Palladian window. A large corbelled-capped chimney rises from the south plane of the roof. Across the front of the house is a hipped porch with square columns set on brick piers with square-section railings between. Window sash are one over one and the front door has a small transom. House is now covered with asbestos siding. (City Directories; Sanborn maps)

28. 109 N. East Street-(C)

This two-story, frame, Late Queen Anne style house with stone-patterned asphalt siding was built ca. 1909 and occupied in 1911 by attorney Charles V. Harris. Projecting from the front of its high, hipped roof is a shallow corner bay with pedimented gable roof. A front porch with pedimented gable over the steps has turned columns with simple brackets. On the south side of the building is a one-story, hipped, three-sided bay. An exterior entrance with gabled stoop has been cut through at the southeast corner of the house to connect with the stair. Window sash are one over one and two over two. At the rear of the house is a one-story, gable-roofed kitchen wing. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

Garage-rear of 109 N. East Street (C)

One-story, gable-roofed frame garage contemporary with house.

E. Side N. East Street

29. 102-104 N. East Street (C)

Probably built during the 1890s, this gable-roofed, one-story frame duplex is a survivor of the small cottages along this block during that period. On the 1909 Sanborn map it appears as a duplex with one porch and one rear wing, but by 1914 it had two porches and two gabled rear wings. The north gabled porch with slender posts, square-section railings and trefoil vent appears to be the earlier one, the south porch being similarly, but more crudely detailed. Window sash on the front portion are six over six. The foundation's brick piers have been stuccoed and

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infilled with concrete block, and the chimneys have been stuccoed. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

30. 106 N. East Street-(C)

Constructed ca. 1910, this two-story, frame Classical Revival style house was the residence in 1911 of William N. Hutt, State Horticulturalist. Extending from its slate hipped-roofed central block are two-story wings at the northeast, southeast and southwest that have pedimented gable roofs. At the rear of the house is a hipped, one-story kitchen wing and a one-story, shed addition. An L-shaped porch runs across the front and part of the north elevation. The present square porch columns are replacements--fluted pilasters survive. A pedimented gable is set over the front steps. Half of the porch at the north end has been enclosed. Windows on the front of the house have diamond lozenge upper sash, and there are square diamond lozenge windows on the front stair hall. The gables have lunettes. Side elevation windows are one over one. Now undergoing rehabilitation. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

31. 112 N. East Street-Samuel H. Glass House (C)

Built ca. 1914 for Samuel H. Glass of Samuel and Hayman Glass, proprietors of The Emporium and dealers in ladies garments, this large, two-story frame Classical Revival foursquare has a high, hipped slate roof. Centered in the front slope of the roof is a hipped dormer with triple window. An L-shaped porch that runs across the front of the house and part of the north elevation has Tuscan columns, tripled where the porch extends forward at the front steps, and square-section railings. The symmetrically-arranged, three bay front elevation of the house has a central door with leaded, bevelled glass sidelights and transoms on the first floor, and a central set of French doors with reticulated panels and sidelights on the second level. Wooden modern railings have been added to this second level deck. Window sash on all elevations are one over one. At the rear of the house is a two-story shed wing and a two-story screened porch. A chimney on the south slope of the roof has a partially-rebuilt stack. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

32. 116-116 1/2 N. East Street-(C)

Although Miss Sallie Green owned a house on this site as early as 1881, the current two-story, gable-roofed frame duplex appears to have been constructed ca. 1914. In 1915 it was occupied by Miss Victoria Green. Across the front of the cross-gabled house is a

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two-story porch with rubble granite columns on the first floor and a shed roof with square posts on the second. Although apparently built as a single house, another door has been added on the front, together with a modern awning window. At the rear of the house is a two-story, gabled wing with a one-story shed along the north side. A deteriorated chimney cap rises from the rear of the main roof. (Sanborn maps; city directories; 1881 Shaffer map of Raleigh)

33. 118 N. East Street-(C)

Built in 1908, this two-story frame Classical Revival style house was occupied in 1909 by Dr. J. S. McKee. Its high, hipped-roofed central mass has wings at the northeast, southeast and southwest corners that have pedimented gables with lunettes. An L-shaped porch that runs across the front and part of the north elevation has square columns and a pedimented gable over the front steps. Next to the glazed Victorian front door with transom is an oval window. Windows sash around the building are one over one. Two chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the roof. At the rear of the house is a one-story kitchen wing. Although recently rehabilitated, the house has asbestos siding. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

W. Side 00 Block South East Street

34. 8 South East Street-(C)

Charles P. Watson, a barber, occupied this ca. 1900 house in the early years of the century. Originally a rectangular, gable-roofed one-story frame residence with an L-shaped porch, part of the porch in the ell has been enclosed. All of the porch, which has paired, narrow supports with scroll-sawn brackets between them, is screened in. The front gable of the house has a quatrefoil vent. Window sash are four over four. (City directories; Sanborn maps)

N. Side 300 Block E. Edenton Street

35. 311 E. Edenton Street-(C)

Constructed in 1925, this two-story brick residence was the home in 1926 of G. Ernest Moore of Wake Feed Company. The house has an L-shaped plan with intersecting hipped roofs. Centered in the front roof is a hipped dormer with slate-shingled sides and a pair of six-lite windows. Across the front and half of the east elevation is an L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns that are

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tripled at the corners. The northeast corner of the porch has been enclosed and is covered with vinyl siding, as are the soffits on the porch and main cornice. At the west side of the house is a Tuscan-columned porte cochere. The glazed front door of the house has sidelights with leaded bevelled glass sidelights. At the rear of the house is a one-story, hipped wing, and there is a small, three-sided bay at the northeast corner. On the east side of the house is an exterior chimney with tall, corbelled cap, and there are notable masonry details including a soldier brick belt course along the tops of the first floor windows, a corbelled belt course between the floors, with limestone blocks at the corners, and limestone sills to the windows. Window sash are six over one on the sides, eight over one on the front. Now used as offices. (City directories)

Garage, rear of 311 E. Edenton St. (NC)

Hipped-roofed, one-story brick garage contemporary with house, but converted to an office with the installation of a shingled wall, door and windows in place of the garage doors. Side windows have also been bricked in.

36. 325 E. Edenton Street-(C)

Probably built during the 1890s, this house shows on the 1903 Sanborn map. In 1899 John W. Cheek, a printer at Edwards and Broughton, is listed in the city directory at this address. The one-story, triple-A frame cottage has parallel rear gabled wings and a joined cross-gable wing at the rear. Across most of the front elevation is a porch with square columns and railings with heavy, turned balusters. Beneath the porch is a central doorway with transom flanked by sets of French doors with transoms. Window sash on the side elevations have six over six sash. The front and side gables also have Gothic-arched vents. (City directories; Sanborn maps; 1881 Shaffer map of Raleigh)

N. Side 400 Block E. Edenton Street

37. 401 E. Edenton Street-(C)

This Craftsman style two-story frame house, built ca. 1914, was occupied in 1915 by Louis D. Womble. Basically rectangular, the house has a hipped roof with a projecting hipped bay on the second floor front elevation cantilvered over a hipped, full-width porch with square columns. Underneath the porch is an off-center, three-sided window bay and a door with transom. The first floor of the house is clapboarded, the second floor

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shingled. At the northwest corner of the house is a two-story, shed wing, and there is another two-story, clapboarded shed wing on the rear. A chimney with corbelled cap rises from the rear. Window sash are six over one. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

38. 415 E. Edenton Street-(C)

Built about 1909, this two-story frame Queen Anne house was occupied in 1911 by Mamie B. Terrell, widow of Walter Terrell, and principal of Thompson Public School. The sidehall plan house has a high hipped roof with a slightly-projecting wing at the southeast corner that has a pedimented gable. Across the front and half of the south elevation is a hipped porch with turned posts that are tripled at the corners and paired next to the front steps. At the rear of the building is a hipped, one-story wing. The front door has a transom. Window sash are two over two. The house has been asbestos-shingled. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

Garage, rear of 415 E. Edenton St.-(C)

One-story, gable-roofed frame garage contemporary with house.

S. Side 400 Block E. Edenton Street

39. 404 E. Edenton Street-(C)

Just when this house was constructed is not clear. As late as 1914 it appears on the Sanborn map as a one-story dwelling, constructed between 1903 and 1908. There are clear ghost marks on the building indicating that it was extended by a bay to the west after being raised or rebuilt as a two-story house. There is also a hipped, two-story rear wing which appears to be an addition. A change of occupancy in 1915 to Junius T. Holt, of W. B. Mann and Co., may represent the first expansion of the dwelling. The three-bay front elevation of the house has a hipped roof with a pedimented gable over a slightly-projecting two-story bay at the northeast corner. In this gable is a lunette with tracery. Across two-thirds of the front of the house is a hipped porch with irregularly-spaced Tuscan columns with square-section balustrade between. Beneath the porch is a pair of glazed front doors with transoms, adjacent to which is an added door. Window sash are two over two. A chimney with corbelled cap rises from the east slope of the slate roof. (Sanborn maps; city directories; 1908 Map of the Love Property, Raleigh, NC)

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N. Side 400 Block New Bern Avenue

40. 401 New Bern Avenue-Love House (C)

Built ca. 1912 for Mrs. E. G. Love, widow of Nathan Love, this two-story, Classical Revival style house has had a number of alterations, but retains its essential form. The hipped-roofed central portion has a two-story, hipped wing extending to the rear and shallow, hipped two-story wings at the southeast and northwest corners. A hipped porch with Tuscan columns, now mostly enclosed, runs across the front elevation and part way down the west side. Most window sash are one over one, but there is an oval window on the second floor west side. There is one chimney with its original corbelled cap, while the other chimney stack has been partially rebuilt. The building has been asbestos sided and the foundations have been stuccoed. A set of modern steps have been added to the west side. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

41. 405-407 New Bern Avenue-(C)

Constructed in 1914, this two-story frame Classical Revival style duplex has a high-hipped, slate-roofed main mass with a projecting gable-roofed front wing. The pedimented gable of the wing has a large Palladian window. A U-shaped porch wraps around the front of the building, its original Tuscan columns replaced by square posts and a modern railing. The roof of the porch also has a modern wooden balustrade. Steps at either side of the porch lead to doors at the back of the porch. Chimneys at the front and either side of the roof have battered stacks. The exterior of the building is now covered with asbestos siding. Although currently four apartments, it was originally a duplex, #405 being occupied by H. L. Green of R. L. Green and Sons, wallpapers, and #407 by Ollie R. Brown of Aronson and Brown, proprietors of the Alamo and Grand Theaters. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

42. 411 New Bern Avenue-(C)

This two-story, frame, Classical Revival style house was built ca. 1912, being occupied in 1913 by Miss Binnie Davis and used as a boarding house. The house has a high, hipped roof with a shallow, gabled wing at the southeast corner that has a pedimented gable with a lunette. Centered in the front plane of the roof is a gabled dormer with diamond pattern upper sash. A hipped porch runs across the front of the house. Its square

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columns are replacements, as evidenced by the narrower, panelled pilasters against the wall. The central front door has sidelights and a transom with leaded bevelled glass. Window sash on the house are one over one under the porch, two over two elsewhere. At the east side of the house is a three-sided bay window, while on the rear is a two-story shed wing. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

43. 413 New Bern Avenue-(C)

Ca. 1911 an earlier two-story frame house on this lot was overbuilt or replaced with the present two-story frame Classical Revival style dwelling. In 1913 the house was occupied by Mrs. Vivian E. Denton, widow of E. V. Denton. Its hipped slate roof has a large, gabled dormer at the front with a Palladian window/vent. Flanking the dormer are two chimneys, one with a rebuilt stack. At the northeast corner of the house is a two-story, three-sided bay. The rear also has a two-story, shed wing and a one-story, gabled kitchen wing. Extending across the three-bay front elevation and down the south elevation is a large porch with Tuscan columns and square-section balustrade. At the front steps the porch extends forward and has a pedimented gable, while at the west side the porch extends into a porte cochere. The front door has sidelights and transoms. Other window sash are one over one. Now used as apartments. (Sanborn maps; city directories; 1908 map of the Love Property, Raleigh, NC)

Apartment building, rear of 413 New Bern Ave. (NC)

Ca. 1950 two-story, gable-roofed concrete block apartment building.

S. Side 400 Block New Bern Avenue

44. 400 New Bern Avenue-(NC)

Probably built in the 1890s, this two-story frame house appears on the 1896 Sanborn map as a T-shaped, two-story house with a one-story rear wing and an L-shaped front porch. In 1899 the house was the residence of Reverend Albert M. Simms, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church. Since 1914 the house has been divided into four apartments, new stair wings built on either side of the T, a two-story rear addition made, the front porch expanded and altered and the building aluminum-sided. (Sanborn maps; city directories; 1881 Shaffer Map of Raleigh)

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45. 408 New Bern Avenue-(C)

Built about 1920, this two-story, Classical Revival style frame house was occupied in 1921 by Willis L. Choplin, a hoseman with the Raleigh Fire Department, and Mrs. Effie Choplin, who rented furnished rooms. The house has a high, hipped slate roof with a hipped dormer at the front. The three-bay front elevation has a full-width shed front porch with heavy Tuscan columns. Under the porch, the central front door has sidelights and a transom. Window sash on the house are vertical five over one. At the rear of the house is another hipped dormer and a one-story shed porch, partially enclosed, that is connected to a hipped-roofed brick and frame apartment set over a garage, now boarded up. The two chimneys on the house have corbelled caps and are painted. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

46. 412 New Bern Avenue-(C)

This two-story, front-gabled Craftsman Style house was built ca. 1921 and was occupied in 1922 by Cecil P. Dickson, president of State Distributors Corporation. Clapboarded on the first floor and shingled on the second, the house has a hipped porch across the front that extends into a porte cochere at the east end. The heavy, panelled square porch columns are set on brick piers. The roof has exposed rafter tails and there are large, triangular knee braces in the front eaves of the house. At the rear of the house is a one-story wing, atop which is a shed-roofed sleeping porch. On the west side of the house is an exterior chimney with battered cap. Window sash are one over one. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

N. Side 500 Block New Bern Avenue

47. 501 New Bern Avenue-St. Luke's Home (C)

The Saint Luke's Circle was founded in Raleigh in 1894 to provide a residence for elderly ladies without means. It occupied houses on South and then N. Person Streets before a bequest from John Pullen made possible the purchase of the lot on which the present home was built in 1924. The home is a two-story, tapestry brick-faced Colonial Revival building with an L plan. The seven-bay front elevation has a three-bay, gabled central pavillion fronted by a one-story porch that has brick piers. On either side of the covered porch are walled terraces. In the front and west gables are Palladian window/vents. At the west side of the front wing is a flat-roofed pavillion with two levels of sunrooms. On the east end of the wing is a two-story, gabled pavillion. A two-

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story, gable-roofed wing extending from the rear has two stories of recessed porches on the inside elevation. (City directories; Raleigh News and Observer, 11/17/35)

N. Side 400 Block East Morgan Street

48. 405 East Morgan Street-(C)

Built about 1904, this one-story frame Classical Revival house was the residence of William T. Utley, an art store owner. The one-story, cross-gabled front section of the house is faced with a large front gable. At the rear of the house are lower, hipped rear wings. Across the front of the house is a hipped front porch with replacement square columns. The windows and doors of the house are now boarded up, except for the two over two gable end windows. The house is also covered with masonite siding. Rising from the rear slope of the house is a chimney with corbelled cap. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

S. Side 400 Block East Morgan Street

49. 410 E. Morgan Street-(C)

Apparently built about 1910, this two-story frame house has a hipped, full-width porch with Italianate paired narrow posts that have lacy, scroll-sawn brackets. The main, hipped slate roof has a small gable at the northwest corner. Windows on the house are two over two. The front door has a transom. At the rear of the house is a one-story kitchen wing. An interior chimney on the west side of the roof has a rebuilt stack. The house is now vacant and partially boarded up. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

50. 412 E. Morgan Street-(C)

Built about 1917, this two-story frame Craftsman style house was occupied in 1918 by William L. Wright, a bookkeeper with M. Rosenthal and Company. The hipped roof of the house extends into a hipped wing at the southwest corner of the house and has exposed rafter tails all around. There is also a one-story wing at the rear. An L-shaped front porch with square columns extends across the front and half of the west elevation, though the west portion has been enclosed. Window sash on the building are two over two, and there is a Craftsman style front porch. On the east slope of the roof is a chimney with rebuilt stack. (City directories; Sanborn maps)

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51. 416 E. Morgan Street-(C)

Probably built during the 1890s, this one-story, gable-roofed shotgun house was owned in 1899 by J. H. Wahman. Across the gabled front of the house is a hipped porch that has square posts and is screened in. At the rear of the building is a gabled board and batten addition. Windows on the house are four over four, and there are unusual round, slotted vents in the gable ends. (Sanborn maps; city directories)

8. Statement of Significance

Level of Significance: Local

National Register Criteria: A

C

Areas of Significance: Criterion A-Community Development
Criterion C-Architecture

Period of Significance: Ca. 1840-ca. 1925

Significant Dates: Ca. 1840, 1925

Significant Person: N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Various/Unknown

The 1974 nomination for the Oakwood Historic District states that Oakwood, representing "the only intact nineteenth century neighborhood remaining in Raleigh, is composed predominantly of Victorian houses built between the Civil War and 1914...The great variety of Victorian architectural styles represented by the houses reflects the primarily middle-class tastes of the business and political leaders of Raleigh for whom they were built, as well as the skill of local architects and builders. Oakwood is a valuable physical document of Southern suburban life during the last quarter of the nineteenth century."

However, the popularity of the residential neighborhoods in the eastern part of the city resulted in almost continual development and redevelopment in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Large lots were subdivided, and existing buildings were demolished and replaced with new, more closely-spaced houses. Much of the surviving housing stock in the Oakwood District is early 20th century. Construction continued strong through the mid-1920s, finally tapering off around 1930 as undeveloped land was no longer available and the popularity of new suburban neighborhoods eclipsed Oakwood's appeal. During the first third of the twentieth century Oakwood came to shelter not only the

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prosperous, solidly middle class, but also the lower middle and artisan classes. This resulting rich architectural mix reinforces the historic character of the district.

The area included in this amendment at the south end of the Oakwood Historic District, like the original Oakwood Historic District, is significant in terms of architecture and community planning. The area of the amendment should have been included in the original Oakwood Historic District; professional oversight is the apparent reason for its omission. This amendment carries the boundaries of the district south and west to their logical termini--points where the nineteenth and early twentieth century development is broken by a cemetery and modern parking lots and buildings. At the southeast corner of the amendment is an abrupt transition from large brick and frame houses to open spaces and altered or deteriorated frame houses from a different pattern of development. This is the second of three amendments which will ultimately increase the Oakwood Historic District boundaries to their logical edges. The first, the Linden Avenue Amendment, nominated in August 1987, corrected the eastern boundary. This amendment is a correction of the southern boundary; and the third amendment, the Oakwood North amendment, will correct the northern boundary. The west boundary is correct as originally listed.

The area of this amendment is all included within the original, 1792 plan of Raleigh, and by 1881 was substantially, if not densely built-up.(1) One block, however, remained largely vacant until after the turn of the century. This was the Morson and Denson school property, the block bounded by Jones, East, Edenton and Bloodworth streets. It was on this block that Hugh Morson and John J. Fray operated their Raleigh Male Academy in the 1880s and 1890s.(2) The small school house was removed and the property subdivided in 1903.(3) From the turn of the century until after World War I, development pressures in the area increased. Large lots were subdivided and built on, while older houses were pulled down or moved to make way for larger, more modern dwellings.

Following the lead of other North Carolina cities, Raleigh began to grow from a sleepy small town to a true city at the turn of the century. The proximity of this neighborhood to the downtown central business district southwest of it made it a natural choice for residential redevelopment to accommodate an increased commercial and governmental population. There was also the prox-

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imity of the Baptist Female College at Blount and Edenton Streets, one block to the west (now demolished) with its accompanying workers, students and staff. New Bern Avenue, as one of the four direct approaches to the State Capitol, also retained something of its residential cachet dating from the late 18th century.

A few of the older houses survived, such as the Greek Revival T. H. Snow House on N. Bloodworth, but were overbuilt and lost their capacious grounds. The smaller houses in the area now are principally those built just before the turn of the century, mostly one-story frame Queen Anne cottages, such as 111 N. Bloodworth Street (9) and 325 E. Edenton Street (36).

The new dwellings that were built in the area in the first ten years of the century were a mixture of Late Queen Anne two-story, middle class frame houses like 103 and 105 N. East Street (25 and 26) and larger, two-story Classical Revival frame structures like the Samuel Glass House at 112 N. East Street (31) and 10 N. Bloodworth Street (7). Most have hipped roofs, many of slate, and capacious porches with turned or Tuscan columns, according to style. A number have leaded, bevelled glass sidelights and transoms. Although most of the larger houses seem to have been built for the upper middle class, some appear from city directory listings to have been built largely to use as boarding houses, such as 408 New Bern Avenue (45). There are also several large duplexes built just before the war, (110-112 N. Bloodworth Street (13) and 14-16 N. East Street (24) and a small apartment house built just afterward, the Warner Apartment Building at 106-108 1/2 N. Person Street (2).

As noted above, within the amendment area are representative examples of the Queen Anne style in residential construction, together with one of the finer examples of Queen Anne architecture surviving in Raleigh, the 1900 Marshall-Harris-Richardson House (4). With its picturesque massing, variety of visual textures and characteristic detailing such as stained glass windows, it typifies the style.

The strongest element of the amendment architecturally is its collection of Classical Revival dwellings that span the spectrum from small, one-story frame houses like 116 N. Bloodworth Street (15) and 7 N. East Street (22) to medium-sized, two-story residences like 109 N. Bloodworth Street (8) and 106 N. East Street

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(30), to substantial, brick and frame houses such as the Samuel Glass House at 112 N. East (31) and 311 E. Edenton Street (35). These buildings have in common a largely symmetrical composition, predominantly hipped slate roofs, a wealth of classical elements such as Tuscan columns and Palladian windows, together with handsome detailing like diamond-pane sash and bevelled and leaded glass windows and French doors. This collection of houses compares favorably with the rest of Oakwood and with other portions of Raleigh being developed during the same period.

Footnotes

1

A. W. Shaffer, Shaffer's Map of Raleigh, North Carolina, 1881

2

Elizabeth Reid Murray, Wake, Capital County of North Carolina, (Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983), Volume 1, p. 606.

3

Wake County Register of Deeds, Map of Morson & Densons School Property, July 31, 1903.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Little, Ruth. National Register Nomination for Oakwood Historic District. Raleigh: N. C. Division of Archives and History, 1974.

Raleigh, N. C., City Directories.

Sanborn Maps of Raleigh, N. C., 1896; 1903; 1909; 1914.

Shaffer Map of Raleigh, 1881.

Wake County, N. C., Deeds.

Documentation

A Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State Historic Preservation Office

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 12 acres

UTM References: A-17 E 713725 N 3962160
 B-17 E 714080 N 3962160
 C-17 E 714040 N 3961780
 D-17 E 713725 N 3961780

Verbal Boundary Description:

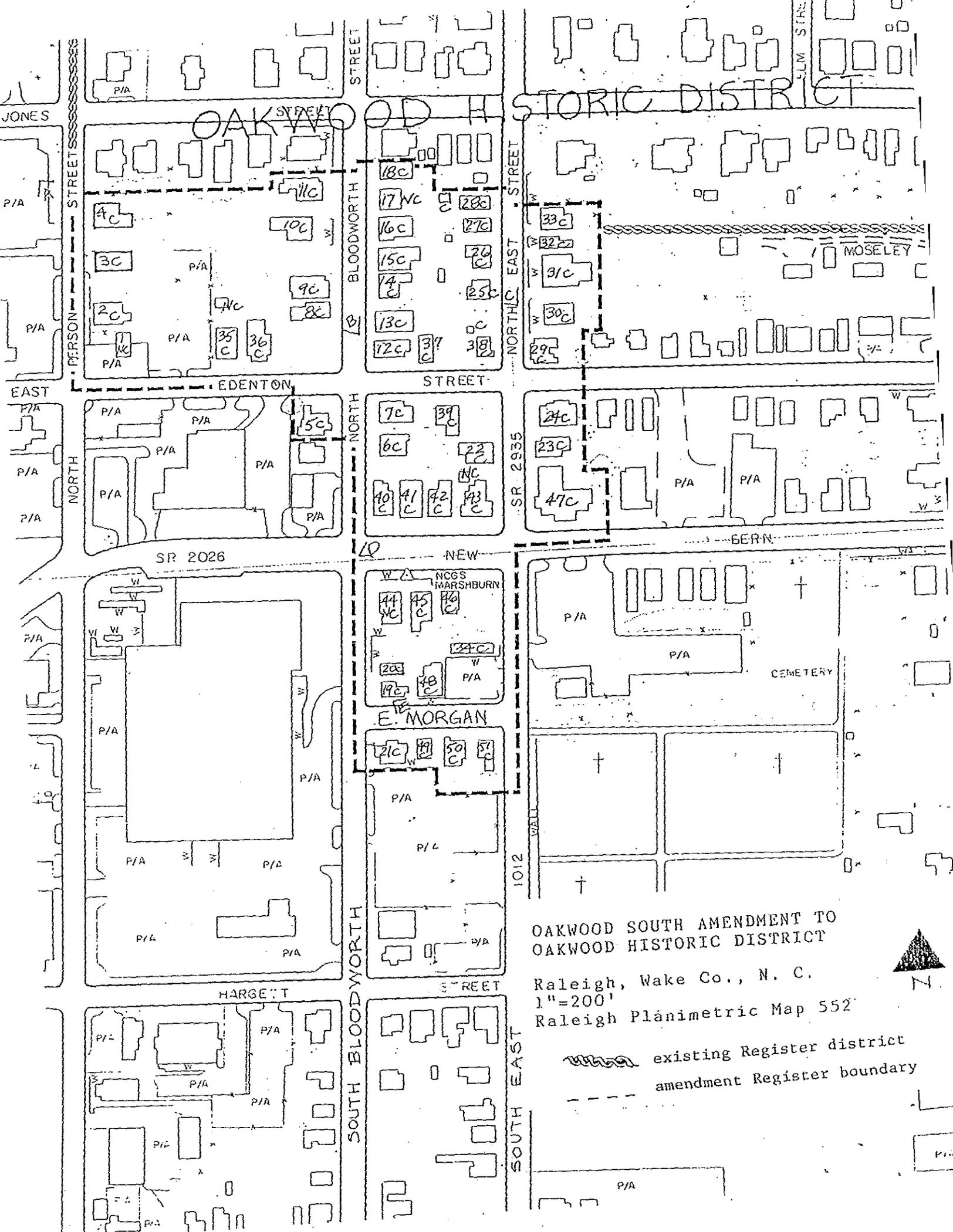
The boundaries of the Oakwood South Amendment to the Oakwood Historic District are shown by the dashed line on the accompanying City of Raleigh planimetric map, drawn at a scale of 1"=200 feet.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Oakwood South Amendment to the Oakwood Historic District are drawn to include a portion of the Oakwood area that is physically and developmentally contiguous with the Oakwood Historic District. The boundaries include the furthest extent of pre-1925 residential development that is substantially unaltered and stylistically continuous.

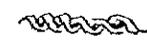
11. Form Prepared By

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August 18, 1987



OAKWOOD SOUTH AMENDMENT TO
OAKWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Raleigh, Wake Co., N. C.
1"=200'
Raleigh Planimetric Map 552

 existing Register district
 amendment Register boundary

