

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bloomsbury Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Fairview Road, St. Mary's Street, Byrd Street, Sunset Drive and Whitaker Mill Road ☒ N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Raleigh ☒ N/A ☐ vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27608

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Jeffrey C. Cross SHPO 3/5/02

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Bloomsbury Historic District
Name of Property

Wake Co, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
439	92	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
439	92	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Historic and Architectural Resources of the
Five Points Neighborhoods

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/specialty store
RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/specialty store
COMMERCE/business
COMMERCE/restaurant
RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

BUNGALOW/Craftsman
Tudor Revival
Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD/weatherboard
BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

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

Bloomsbury Historic District

Name of Property

Wake, NC

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

c. 1914-1952

Significant Dates

c. 1914

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Carolina Builders

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Bloomsbury Historic District

Wake, NC

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property apx. 120 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7
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7	1	1	9	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	6	5	3	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

3

1	7
---	---

7	1	2	7	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	6	5	7	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

4

1	7
---	---

7	1	3	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	6	4	8	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sherry Joines Wyatt, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization David E. Gall, AIA, Architect

date September 26, 2001

street & number 938 West Fifth Street

telephone 336-773-1213

city or town Winston-Salem

state NC

zip code 27101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Bloomsbury Historic District, Wake County, North Carolina

7. Description
Architectural Classification
Colonial Revival
Other/ Minimal Traditional
Other/ Ranch

Materials

Foundation

STONE/ Granite
CONCRETE

Walls

ASBESTOS
ALUMINUM
STONE/ Granite
STUCCO
WOOD/ Shingle
WOOD/OTHER/German siding

Roof

METAL
SLATE
TILE

Narrative Description

The Bloomsbury Historic District, located northwest of downtown Raleigh, is one of five historic neighborhoods surrounding the large, Five Points intersection (the others include Hayes Barton to the immediate south, Vanguard Park to the immediate southeast in a wedge between Whitaker Mill Road and White Oak Road, Roanoke Park to the south of Vanguard Park, and Georgetown to the east of Roanoke Park). At Five Points, Glenwood Avenue, one of Raleigh's primary north-south arteries, intersects with the major thoroughfares of Fairview Road (northwest-southeast) and Whitaker Mill Road (east-west), which intersect (along with the Hayes Barton street of Glenn Avenue, which runs east-west) to form the Five Points intersection. The

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Bloomsbury neighborhood was developed north of Fairview Road, on rolling terrain that slopes southeastward to a small branch running parallel to White Oak Road. At the northern edge of the district, the terrain slopes up to a ridge. The original plat for the neighborhood followed Whitaker Mill Road west from an arbitrary property line between Bloomsbury and the White Oak Forest subdivision. At Five Points, the plat boundary turned northwest along Fairview Road to St. Mary's Street (denoted as Bloomsbury Park Road) and east along St. Mary's Street to the property line. It was determined that the boundaries for the Bloomsbury Historic District should be expanded from the original plat lines to include the north side of Byrd Street (inventory #213-226), the east end of Byrd Street (inventory #226-234 and #246-254a), and the north side of St. Mary's Street (inventory #1-17, and inventory #149). These additions allow for the inclusion of structures that relate strongly to the scale and character of Bloomsbury and were most likely considered a part of the neighborhood at the time of their construction. The additional St. Mary's Street resources contribute to the earlier period of the district's development with the 18 contributing structures (of 23 total) dating from around 1925. The additional Byrd Street resources contribute to the later post-war period of the district's development with the 13 contributing structures (of 24 total) being built during the 1940s. The current boundaries of the Bloomsbury Historic District are Fairview Road on the west, E. Whitaker Mill Road on the south, the north sides of St. Mary's Street and Byrd Street on the north, and the east sides of Breeze Road, The Circle, and Sunset Drive on the east.

The natural topography of the area plays an important role in the design of Bloomsbury. While this role is not as pronounced as in the adjacent Hayes Barton neighborhood, the two finger-like hills that make up the majority of the district are utilized in the street layout. Beechridge Road, for example, runs along the ridge of the larger hill to the north. The Circle is located near the top of the smaller hill and closely follows its contours.

Glenwood Avenue, a road which pre-dates the neighborhood, became the streetcar corridor around 1912. Glenwood Avenue cuts diagonally from the southeast to the northwest through the neighborhood, across topographic contours. To the south and west of Glenwood, there is virtually no regard for the topography visible in the street design. Here, St. Mary's Street, Cowper Drive, and Woodland Avenue are constructed at a ninety degree angle to Fairview Road.

While the response to topography is somewhat limited in Bloomsbury, the neighborhood's design was certainly intended to give the visitor or resident a sense of being close to nature. The design was aided by the names chosen for the streets such as Woodland, Myrtle, Beechridge, and White Oak. Similar to Hayes Barton, some of the grandest houses are located on streets that take the greatest advantage of the topography. Large houses with equally large lots are located on Beechridge Road. Elsewhere in the neighborhood, the development tends to be quite dense, with relatively small lots, small distances between houses and a relatively uniform, narrow setback from the street.

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The earliest homes in the district date from around 1914. Several houses appear on the 1914 Bloomsbury plat map (updated in 1916), near Five Points on Glenwood Avenue and White Oak Road. It is unlikely that all of these survive. Two extant examples are located at 1817 (inventory #371) and 1819 (inventory #372) White Oak Road, however. Probably built between 1914 and 1916, 1819 White Oak combines an earlier, Victorian-era form, with Craftsman stylistic references. The two-story, front gable duplex has a double-tier porch and wide eaves. Sheathed in clapboard on the lower level, the upper level has wood shingles. 1817 White Oak is a smaller example of an earlier house form combined with Period Cottage references.

Reaching full-speed by the early 1920s, development in Bloomsbury tended to cluster along Fairview Road and Glenwood Avenue and on the streets connecting these two arteries. Construction was also brisk east of Glenwood Avenue, near the Five Points intersection, on White Oak and Alexander streets, and, by the mid-1920s, on The Circle. The earliest periods of development in Bloomsbury occurred in the southern half of the District, which is the portion of the neighborhood closer to downtown Raleigh.

Bloomsbury was well-developed by 1930 and was expanding north and northeastward on Byrd and St. Mary's streets. The Depression brought construction virtually to a halt. Unlike wealthier Hayes Barton, very few houses were constructed in Bloomsbury during the early 1930s. After 1936, as America's economy improved, construction in Bloomsbury resumed, but at a less exuberant pace than in the 1920s. Minimal Traditional and Colonial Revival houses were built on vacant lots and along Byrd and St. Mary's streets throughout the late 1930s and immediately before and after World War II. By about 1950, the district was substantially built-out with construction during the 1950s and 1960s being limited to scattered vacant lots located primarily in the northern half of the District.¹

The early 1920s architecture of Bloomsbury is especially notable for its variety in size, style, detail, and stylistic combinations. These features are especially prominent in the bungalows that make up the vast majority of Bloomsbury's 1920s housing stock. One of the largest bungalows in Five Points, the MacCarthy House (c. 1925, inventory #145) is located at 2400 Fairview Road. This two-story, side-gable bungalow is in the Craftsman style with features such as the wide porch and porte-cochere supported by stone piers. More typical of Bloomsbury's bungalows is the Craftsman Bungalow at 2117 Cowper Drive (c. 1925, inventory #38). This side gable bungalow has a front gable dormer with knee braces and a notable porch with a wide, arched lintel supported by massive, stuccoed, corner piers.

Smaller, less architecturally refined examples of Craftsman Bungalows are also common in the Bloomsbury Historic District. The 1900 block of Alexander Road has a collection of

¹Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Raleigh, N.C. 1914, updated 1949."

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similar bungalows, located at 1910, 1922, 1924, and 1928 (inventory #357, 362, 363, and 365). All built c. 1925, these houses have clipped gable roofs, partial-width, attached porches, and simple details. The Circle also has an excellent collection of modest bungalows. The house at 2221 is typical (c. 1925, inventory #323). This front gable bungalow has knee braces, exposed rafter tails, and an attached, gable roof porch supported by paneled, battered columns on brick piers.

In addition to bungalows, the Craftsman style was also occasionally applied to larger houses. The dwelling at 1825 Glenwood Avenue (c. 1925, inventory #181) is a good example. This cross gable house has wide eaves, knee braces and battered porch piers. The most popular larger house type in Bloomsbury during the 1920s, however, was the Foursquare. Bloomsbury has numerous examples, notably along Glenwood Avenue and Fairview Road. 2406 Fairview Road (c. 1925, inventory #146) is a typical symmetrical example with a central entrance door. It is two stories with weatherboard siding, hip roof, paired windows, hip roof dormer, and attached porch supported by paired posts. A more elaborate example is 1810 Glenwood Avenue (c. 1925, inventory #152), which is an asymmetrical example with a side entry door. This house has strong Craftsman influences, including banded windows, extraordinarily wide eaves, and shingle siding.

Another style utilized for the larger dwellings on the prominent Fairview and Glenwood thoroughfares was Colonial Revival. In contrast to the elaborate, brick, Georgian Revival dwellings of Hayes Barton, these houses tend to be simple, frame renditions of the style. A good example is 2004 Glenwood Avenue (c. 1930, inventory #164). This two-story, side-gable house is two bays with paired windows. It has sidelights at the side passage entry, and an attached porch with paired posts.

Related to the Colonial Revival, the Dutch Colonial Revival style is also represented in the Bloomsbury Historic District. Examples of this style are scattered along Fairview Road, Glenwood Avenue, Beechridge Road, and St. Mary's Street. 2213 Beechridge Road (c. 1930, inventory #259) is a typical example. It is two-stories with the ubiquitous gambrel roof and wide, shed dormer. The house is brick on the lower level and clapboard on the upper level. It has a small, pedimented, central entry.

In Bloomsbury, Colonial Revival features are often mixed with other stylistic influences. For example, the house at 2122 Cowper Drive (c. 1925, inventory #057) is a standard bungalow form with a side-facing, clipped gable roof. Yet, the house has a centered, attached Colonial Revival porch with vaulted pediment opening, oversized dentils, and keystone. Similarly, 2223 Creston Road (c. 1930, inventory #091) is in the Spanish Colonial Revival style complete with stucco sheathing and tiled parapet roof, but it exhibits a rounded, classical porch with heavy Tuscan columns. The free stylistic interpretations in Bloomsbury seem to exemplify the district's architecture where popular styles and plans were altered and customized producing richly

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detailed dwellings. 2117 Woodland Avenue (c. 1925, inventory #069) epitomizes these interesting houses. Apparently built by contractor J.A. Davidson as his own residence, the house is an interesting local interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style.² The one-story house is constructed of local granite and has a red tile roof. The form is side gable with a projecting, gabled bay at each corner framing a deeply recessed porch with stone piers. The use of stone is particularly noteworthy. Located near a granite quarry (at the intersection of Oberlin Road and Glenwood Avenue) that was in operation during the 1920s, the District has several fine examples of stone houses such as 2204 (c. 1925, inventory #236) and 2206 (c. 1930, inventory #237) Byrd Street.

Custom-built houses with notable stylistic combinations and interpretations stand side-by-side with mass-produced mail order houses such as the Sears, Roebuck and Company design found at 1824 White Oak Road (c. 1930, inventory #390). This house is an unusual Tudor Revival house with front facing clipped gable roof, stucco and brick sheathing, and an arched opening to the recessed entry.³ While the restrained Tudor Revival details of this house are typical of the majority of the houses of this style in Bloomsbury, there are a few more elaborate examples such as the Emanuel House at 2200 Beechridge Road (c. 1925, inventory #264). This stone house has a multi-gabled facade with half-timbering and a well articulated entry with a heavy, paneled door. In the Bloomsbury Historic District, the mixture of custom houses, houses based on nationally popular plans, large, and small houses illustrates the heterogeneous character of both the neighborhood's architecture and population.

This diversity continued even after the building boom of the 1920s had ended. During the 1930s and into the 1940s, pared-down stylistic influences were brought into Bloomsbury's architecture. While there are very few Period Cottages dating from the 1920s in the neighborhood, there are several examples from the Recovery Era. These houses tend to have simplified details and flush eaves typical of the Minimal Traditional style, but they are solidly Period Cottage in form and features. One example is located at 1816 White Oak Road (c. 1935, inventory #387). This stone, side gable house exhibits a projecting, gabled entry pavilion, which has half-timbering and a flattened Tudor arch marking the recessed entry. More simplistic, is 2213 St. Mary's Street (c. 1930, inventory #015). This brick house has a cross-gable roof and a projecting gabled ell with prominent facade chimney.

²Raleigh City Directory, 1925.

³Helen Ross, "Bloomsbury - Survey Area XIII, 1991" in Architectural Survey File "Bloomsbury National Register Historic District, 1991 and 2001," State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

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Colonial Revival also played a role in the early Minimal Traditional houses of the Recovery Era. At 2219 Creston Road (c. 1935, inventory #89) is an example of Colonial Revival / Minimal Traditional house. It is a one-story, brick with a columned front porch. In c. 1940, a minimalistic Colonial Revival was constructed on The Circle at 2250-2252 (inventory #304). This two-story, brick duplex combines the restrained nature and simplified detailing of the Minimal Traditional with elements of the Colonial Revival, such as the general form and the pedimented and pilastered entrance surrounds.

Minimal Traditional houses gained popularity during the 1940s. The Bloomsbury Historic District has a number of examples; both pre- and postwar. The small, brick cottage at 2270 The Circle (c. 1949, inventory #310) is typical. It has a side gable roof and restrained Period Cottage references such as the facade chimney and front gable ell. Further, most of the houses built after c. 1945 are Minimal Traditional, though they share this time period of the neighborhood's development with Cape Cod, Period Cottage, and Ranch houses. In the 1950s, Minimal Traditional houses began to lose favor to Ranch houses. There are a few examples of Ranch houses scattered throughout the District.

Bloomsbury is, and was historically, predominantly single family residential. However, multi-family duplexes played a notable role in the neighborhood's development. Duplexes in Bloomsbury are more numerous than in the Hayes Barton Historic District. Their presence underscores the greater diversity of Bloomsbury from its origins, as compared to Hayes Barton, where diversity was slower and more controversial in arriving. As discussed in Section 8 of this nomination, the income and professional levels varied more widely in Bloomsbury and the presence of numerous duplexes helped to accommodate lower income levels, transient citizens, and single individuals who desired to live in an established and reputable neighborhood, but who were not yet positioned to commit to home ownership. While the majority of duplexes in Bloomsbury were constructed in the Colonial Revival style and an excellent example of a differing style is located at 2300 Fairview Road (inventory #138). Built during the 1920s, this brick Foursquare has Craftsman influences and exhibits double, gabled entrance porches with brick piers and a pedimented dormer. Similar to Hayes Barton, some of Bloomsbury's duplexes have been converted into single family use.

Indicating the increasingly important role the automobile played in Bloomsbury's development during the 1920s and 1930s, there are a large number of historic garages within the district. Typically these garages are simple, one-story, single-bay buildings with either hip or front-gable roofs. A good example is found in the rear of 2111 Myrtle Avenue (c. 1925, inventory #108). This garage (c. 1925, inventory #108a) is one bay with wooden "x"-braced doors and a hip roof. A more elaborate garage is in rear of 2216 St. Mary's Street (c. 1925, inventory #032). Built of stone to match the house, this one-story, single bay garage (c. 1925, inventory #032a) has a front gable roof. Double-bay garages are also found in the district,

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although less often than in the more affluent Hayes Barton neighborhood. A typical example is the one-story, double-bay, front-gable, weatherboard sheathed garage in rear of 2112 Woodland Avenue.

In addition to residential properties and outbuildings, the Bloomsbury Historic District has institutional and commercial resources. There is only one institutional building in the district, the Hayes Barton Baptist Church located at 1800 Glenwood Avenue (inventory #151). The original church was constructed in 1926, but burned in 1962. The existing building was completed in 1966. It is in the Georgian Revival style with a colonnaded pediment at the entry and a Wren-influenced steeple on the front gable roof.

Bloomsbury has several commercial buildings clustered on the narrow triangle between Glenwood Avenue and Fairview Road at the Five Points intersection. The Flat Iron Building (c. 1922, inventory #173), located at 1801 Glenwood Avenue, is a simply designed, two-story brick commercial building. Additionally, there is a row of postwar, one-story commercial buildings (see inventory #113 - #120 and #174 - #176) ending with the large, c.1980, Wachovia Branch Bank. (inventory # 120), designed in the locally specific Moravian Revival style. The majority of these commercial structures are mid-century and exhibit the standard one or two-story form with flat roofs with stone or brick copings, rectilinear masonry exteriors, plate glass store fronts, and a variety of awning materials.

Very little construction occurred in the district during the 1970s and 1980s, but during the 1990s, a few contemporary traditional dwellings have been constructed on vacant lots. As a whole, the district retains a remarkable degree of integrity, with relatively few contemporary intrusions or significant alterations.

The district contains a total of 531 resources, of which 439 are contributing. (92 non-contributing). Of these resources, 112 are outbuildings (mostly garages), of which 25 are non-contributing.

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Craftsman Bungalow. One-story, weatherboard, frame with side clipped gable roof. Main body of house features paired, 8/1 windows, nicely detailed, central front entry with Craftsman style door and sidelights. Attached, simple, front gable pedimented portico supported by metal replacement porch posts and balustrade. 1926 CD: H.P. Williams, Williams & Upchurch, real estate, insurance; 1937 CD: Hubert P. Williams; 1947 CD: Hubert P. Williams.

375 1823B White Oak Road house/duplex non-contributing, age c. 1970
Modern Eclectic. Two-story, wood and brick front gable house/duplex. Upper story features modern half-timbered interpretation with small decorative front gable pediment, paired, 6/6 windows and central entry door with simple, pedimented portico supported by simple wood posts. Upper story above grade, central entry reached via raised concrete walk with iron balustrade. Lower story partially below grade, brick with 8/8 windows. Deeper setback than surrounding structures. No CD references through 1962.

376 1825 White Oak Road house contributing c. 1930
Period Cottage. One-and-a-half story, weatherboard, frame, front gable roof with flush eaves, southwest and northeast elevations feature pedimented, front gable dormers with paired, 6/1 windows (southwest elevation probably features entry door instead of windows - see below). Front elevation features paired 6/1 windows and smaller front gable roof projection with brick chimney flanked by 2 single pane windows, front entry from side of the projection. Southwest elevation feature later addition of wooden exterior stair leading to landing at dormer height. 1930 CD: first listing, Raymond Whistnant, cable splicer; 1937 CD: Mrs. Mary D. Whistnant; 1947 CD: Mrs. Mary D. Whistnant.

377 1827 White Oak Road house contributing c. 1930
Colonial Revival with Craftsman influences. One-and-a-half story, brick with saltbox and front gambrel roof. 2 front elevation gable dormers with returns and single Craftsman style 3/1 windows. Main body of house features paired, 3/1 Craftsman style windows and central entry door. Engaged porch supported by slightly tapered square wooden posts atop square brick piers, wooden balustrade. 1930 CD: first listing, Malcolm R. Swart, attendant, Norday's Service Station; 1937 CD: Mrs. Helen Swart; 1947 CD: George E. Passmore.

378 1829 White Oak Road house contributing c. 1930
Colonial Revival with Craftsman influences. One-story, asbestos shingles with side clipped gable roof, exposed rafters. Front elevation features paired 3/1 Craftsman style windows, central entry door. Prominent, attached, gable roof portico with exposed rafters and curved underside,