

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR

MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR  THEMATIC NOMINATION

1 NAME

HISTORIC Trinity Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Durham

STATE

North Carolina

VICINITY OF  
CODE  
037

NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
2nd

COUNTY CODE  
Durham 065

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	N/A <input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mayor Charles B. Markham

STREET & NUMBER 101 City Hall Plaza

CITY, TOWN

Durham

VICINITY OF

STATE  
North Carolina

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, Register of Deeds  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Durham County Judicial Building

STREET & NUMBER 201 E. Main St.

CITY, TOWN

Durham

STATE  
North Carolina

6 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Claudia Roberts Brown

ORGANIZATION Consultant to the City of Durham

DATE  
June 1984

STREET & NUMBER 301 E. Poplar Ave.

TELEPHONE  
919/968-1181

CITY OR TOWN

Carrboro

STATE  
North Carolina

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Attractive, closely spaced houses with landscaped yards fronting grids of streets covered with dense canopies of hardwoods characterize the neighborhoods included in the Trinity Historic District. Although building set-backs vary, generally they are uniform along each street. Service alleys bisect all of the blocks in Trinity Heights and the blocks in Trinity Park between Watts and N. Duke streets south of Urban Ave. Overall, Trinity Park is more densely developed than Trinity Heights, where one-and-one-half blocks are vacant and overgrown with trees and underbrush. Generally, the street grid reflects the speculative nature of the neighborhoods' origins rather than a uniform topography. The northern reaches of the district are fairly flat. In contrast, the terrain toward the east edge of the district, especially between Green St. and W. Markham Ave., is quite uneven so that N. Duke and N. Gregson streets traverse hills while the cross streets are more level, following a shallow grade ascending toward the campus to the west. The only deviation from the street grid occurs at the southeast corner of the district where the Durham High School campus occupies the long, irregularly shaped tract of sixteen acres that formerly was Brodie L. Duke's estate.

With almost ninety percent of its buildings classified as pivotal or contributing to the character of the district, the neighborhoods included in the Trinity Historic District serve as a lexicon of Durham's residential and institutional architecture of the late 1890s to around 1940. Although predominantly residential, the district also includes several institutional buildings in addition to the Durham High School campus, as well as one small store building and a few modern office buildings constructed as infill in recent years. The houses exhibit a variety of materials and range in size from modest one-story cottages to very stylish two-and-one-half-story structures; the institutional buildings are large structures two to three stories tall, often augmented by towers or belvederes, with elevations of brick or stone. Among the broad range of styles and modes in Trinity Heights and Trinity Park, the vernacular Queen Anne, Neo-Colonial and Colonial Revival styles, bungalows, Foursquares and Period Houses predominate. While a few of the dwellings and all of the institutional buildings are attributed to area architects, the great majority of the houses were culled from builders' guides and popular house and garden magazines.

Some of the district's earliest and most visually interesting buildings are in the Queen Anne style. The four Faculty Row cottages (NR) are among the best examples of the style remaining in Durham. They were built on the Trinity College campus in 1891 to 1892 according to plans mail-ordered from a New York City architect and moved into Trinity Park in the 1910s. Towers accent two of these houses -- an octagonal corner tower with a pointed roof on the Crowell House at 504 Watts St. and a short,

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square crenellated one on the Cranford-Wannamaker House at 1019 W. Trinity Ave. All four of the cottages display the multiple rooflines and variety of exterior materials characteristic of the Queen Anne style, such as decorative shingles and timbering. The Wilson House at 822 Onslow St. in Trinity Heights is another good example of the Queen Anne style, featuring carved fan patterns and drop pendants on the porch and saw-tooth shingles in the gables and pedimented dormers that enrich the tall hipped roof. The two-and-one-half-story Stone House, built in the 1900s at 1020 Urban Ave., has polygonal elevations, multiple rooflines, and a triangular attic dormer window filled with stained glass.

Most of the late Victorian houses in the district are traditional basic house types onto which decorative elements of the Queen Anne style are grafted. Built from the late nineteenth century to around 1910, these houses appear predominantly in the Trinity Heights. Here, this trend is exemplified by the turn-of-the-century Osborne House at 818 Clarendon St. which displays a combination of Queen Anne and neoclassical features: applied bargeboard in pointed lintels and drop pendant brackets above a two-story polygonal bay are juxtaposed with Tuscan porch columns and a pediment at the entrance bay. This transition from the Queen Anne to the neoclassical mode also distinguishes the two-story L-shaped house at 807 Onslow St. with its molded boxed cornices, box porch posts, and butt-end arrangement of cedar shake shingles in the large front gable. Displaying the same basic form, the house next door at 805 Onslow St. is more thoroughly Victorian in flavor, exhibiting applied bargeboard in pointed arched lintels and turned porch posts and railings. In contrast, the later one-story, F-shaped West House, built in 1911, expresses the growing popularity of the classically derived styles with its plain frieze boards and Tuscan porch columns and complete absence of any of the applied bargeboard or decoratively patterned shingles typical of the Victorian modes. In Trinity Park, virtually all of the traditional basic house types are one story in height. Examples include the T-shaped house at 1114 Watts St. with double front doors, turned porch posts and sawn spandrels, believed to have been built as a farmhouse in the late 1800s.

The most popular style for houses built in the Trinity Historic District between 1900 and the late 1910s is the Neo-Colonial, a transitional style combining Victorian massing and asymmetry with Colonial details that appears in greatest concentrations along N. Buchanan Blvd., Watts St., and the cross streets at the southern end of Trinity Park. The typical Neo-Colonial house in the district is a picturesque composition of offset rectangular two-story gabled wings projecting from a boxy hip-roofed block with wraparound porches that is given a Colonial flavor with embellishments such as molded box cornices, neoclassical porch posts, pediments, and Palladian windows. Examples include the Mack-Patterson House at 508 N. Buchanan Blvd. and the Eakes-Mabry House at 301 Watts St. with Tuscan and Ionic porch columns, respectively. The generously proportioned Norris House at 501 Watts St. has a lunette attic window and tapered box posts on brick plinths supporting a wraparound porch. (This arrangement

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of tapered box posts on brick plinths is the most popular porch support in the district, characterizing scores of houses beginning with the Neo-Colonial dwellings and continuing with Foursquares, bungalows and several Period Houses.) The massive Cranford House (I) at 704 N. Buchanan Blvd. features a Palladian attic window that contrasts to a non-classical porch with very large weatherboarded piers. The handling of many of the district's Neo-Colonial houses is more restrained, as seen in the Franck House at 801 Onslow St. where exterior detail is restricted to Tuscan porch columns on brick piers, plain frieze boards, and molded box cornices with returns.

The Trinity Historic District's most exuberant Neo-Colonial houses present a rich array of neoclassical motifs complemented by traditional Victorian decorative elements. On Lamond Ave., the Hinton House combines Ionic columns with turned balusters in the porch railing, cut-away corners in gabled bays, and brackets in the eaves, while next door the T.E. Allen House exhibits intricate composite capitals on the porch columns, polygonal bays, and sawn brackets. The richness of some of these more elaborate Neo-Colonial houses derives from the use of stained glass, one of the most striking evocations of Victorian eclecticism. Numerous houses built in Trinity Park through the mid 1910s were adorned with stained glass in vivid colors and compositions, but much of it has been removed, as exemplified by the T.E. Allen House, where its numerous windows with lattice muntins were filled with this decorative element. Several Neo-Colonial houses, however, retain noteworthy displays, such as the Thaxton House at 212 Watts St. with its half-dozen colorful windows and the L.M. Edwards House at 604 Watts St. where stained glass appears in all of the windows of the main facade. In many of the district's Neo-Colonial houses, entrance, sidelights and transoms contain clear bevelled, etched and leaded glass, as seen in the Dr. Fassett House at 303 Watts St.

By the late 1910s, new construction in the Trinity Historic District was beginning to yield a greater variety of styles and house types, including period revival styles, bungalows and "Foursquares." The popularity of these modes endured through the 1920s and into the 1930s, when they were augmented by "Period Houses," typified by allusions to earlier styles only in selected features, in contrast to the imitative character of specific period revival style houses. While Period Houses eclipsed bungalows and Foursquares during the 1930s, the more academically correct period revival style houses remained in vogue beyond 1940, characterizing most of the district's "contributing" buildings constructed in the 1940s and 1950s.

The single most prevalent house type in the district is the bungalow, constituting about one-fifth of its housing stock. The approximately ninety bungalows altogether exhibit a broad variety of treatments, ranging from large Craftsman-influenced examples to modest one-story gable-front cottages. One of Durham's first bungalows, the Graham-Newsom House built in the early 1910s at 1017 Gloria Ave., also is one of the city's few examples of the type to display strong Craftsman influences,

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most evident in the living room inglenook in front of the fireplace. Other stylistic variations on the bungalow theme include the tudoresque Cooper House at 1006 Dacian Ave., with brick veneer in the first story and applied half-timbering in all of the gables. The design of the Bramham bungalow on N. Buchanan Blvd., characterized by stuccoed walls and a clipped gable roof, was inspired by the English cottage style, while the S.O. Riley House at 1012 W. Trinity Ave., shows Japanese influences in the system of crossed beams and sawn rafter ends at the porch.

The majority of the bungalows in the Trinity Historic District are the one-and-one-half-story types with side gable roofs and engaged full-facade porches. Some of them are brick-veneered, but most are sheathed in weatherboards, German siding, or split shake shingles. Although the most common porch support is the ubiquitous combination of tapered box posts on brick plinths, many of these bungalows are individualized with other porch treatments. They suggest the diversity possible within the basic bungalow mold of a low silhouette, informal plan, and rustic or plain details. For example, enormous tapered brick piers support the very shallowly arched frieze of the porch of the Page-Childs House at 1019 W. Markham Ave. and the bungalow at 406 Watts St. is arcaded, with large, slightly tapered box posts that are shingled. Several of the standard one-and-one-half-story bungalows sheathed in shingles with large shingled box posts were built for investment by the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. on four streets running east-west in the middle of Trinity Park, just off N. Gregson St. The sixteen L & M bungalows also include several one-story simple gable- and gambrel-front types, which also appear in sizable numbers elsewhere throughout the district. A good example of the more elaborate one-story bungalow with multiple gables and small projecting bays on the elevations occurs at 1016 Urban Ave. with the stuccoed Myatt house.

The "Foursquare" is another tremendously popular house type found throughout the residential neighborhoods of the district. Although they all have the same basic form, there are many among the several dozen instances of the type that are distinctive, their individuality dependent upon rooflines, fenestration, porch treatments, and applied decoration such as brackets, dentils, and other classical elements. The three houses in a row at 1008, 1010 and 1012 Green St. (built with salvage from Julian S. Carr's Somerset Villa) are identical in size, proportions, plan and materials, but one has a pedimented gable-end roof, each has individualized attic dormers, and one has very large brick piers supporting the porch instead of the typical box posts on brick plinths of the other two. The Laprade House at 1108 Monmouth Ave., distinguished by ochre-colored brick veneer, has exposed rafter ends in the deep overhang of a hipped roof. In the next block, a bracketed gable interrupts the hip roof of the frame Boddie House, with Tuscan columns at the porch. Notable for its imposing size, the Hazel-Murdoch House, also on Monmouth Ave., displays brackets in all eaves, a rounded attic dormer, and tapered box porch posts that are panelled. Many of the district's Foursquares are simpler, as exemplified by the Arnold Briggs House at 1005

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Gloria Ave., characterized by weatherboarded elevations, low hipped roof, and attached full-facade porch carried by molded box posts on brick piers.

With the construction of "Period" Houses beginning in the 1920s, a fanciful eclecticism reminiscent of the late Victorian styles reappeared in the Trinity Historic District. There are several groups of Period Houses in the northern reaches of the district, each characterized by the repetition of certain features that reflect their origins as ventures by a single developer. In contrast to period revival style houses, none of these features, nor the houses' proportions and dimensions, seems to have been copied from an antecedent style. The five period houses in a row at 905 to 917 Green St. have large box porch posts, most of them fluted; other allusions to the Colonial Revival style include gambrel and pedimented rooflines. On W. Markham Ave., several Period Houses in the 900 block have the same boxy two-story form with wall dormers, symmetrically composed facades, and slender box posts with match stick railings at full-facade porches; each is distinguished by its roofline and treatment of the entrance and attic vents or windows. The house at 905 W. Markham Ave. exemplifies the sometimes whimsical nature of the Period House, with a carved sunburst lunette just below a clipped gable-front roof incorporated into a design with strong allusions to the Colonial Revival style. While most of the period houses in the district are frame and strongly influenced by Colonial modes, there are several tudoresque examples, such as the cottage at 1007 Monmouth Ave., displaying brick-veneered elevations and a main facade with a large chimney and applied half-timbering in three gables. Several Period Houses in the district are vague in their stylistic references. For example, the distinguishing features of the house at 911 Monmouth Ave. are stuccoed walls, banks of casement windows, and a pergola at the side porch.

During the decades that bungalows, Foursquares and Period Houses were going up across the Trinity Historic District, dozens of period revival style structures also were constructed. As throughout the rest of Durham, here the classically derived modes were the most popular of the period revival styles. One of the most notable examples of the neoclassical Revival style in Durham is Watts Hospital (I), now a house, built in 1895, several years before the style became popular elsewhere in the city. Heavy denticulated and modillioned cornices, a large Palladian window, and Ionic one-story porch columns highlight the foursquare form of this design by the Boston architectural firm of Rand and Taylor. Distinctive porches also lend an exuberant quality to later examples of the Neoclassical Revival style, as exhibited by the 1905 Bassett-Brown House at 410 N. Buchanan Blvd., dominated by a monumental Ionic tetra-style portico, and the Salmon House at 512 Watts St. (built 1908 and reconstructed 1935 following a fire) with its monumental pedimented portico overlapping a one-story wraparound porch, both in the Tuscan order. Many of the academic renditions of the Colonial Revival style houses prevalent during the 1920s and 1930s are brick-veneered with decorative cornices and one-story entrance porches. The W.W. Rankin House represents this trend with its denticulated cornice and balustraded Tuscan porch; its main entrance is enframed by multi-paned transom and sidelights.

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Several other period revival styles lend variety of the district's residential architecture. The Kronheimer House at 1015 Minerva Ave. is one of the foremost Renaissance Revival houses in Durham. Designed by Raleigh architect G. Murray Nelson in 1930, it features terra cotta tile on a low hipped roof, curved brackets beneath box cornices, and a round arched entry with keystone and leaded fanlight flanked by limestone Ionic columns; a limestone Ionic-columned arcade frames a large porch recessed at a front corner. An arcade also characterizes the stuccoed Nachamson House built a couple of years earlier at 1005 Minerva Ave. In this Renaissance Revival style house, the arcade with keystones and panelled balustrade above outlines a large corner front porch and each of the arches on the main facade echoes the round-arched entrance and floor-to-ceiling windows on the front wall. R.R. Markley of Durham designed the four-story Erwin Apartments on N. Buchanan Blvd. in an austere, stylized version of the Neoclassical Revival known as "Modernistic." Sharply incised windows contribute to the severity of the design in which decoration is reserved for the cornices, water table, and entrances with a bronze fanlight grille and cartouche at each side. Austere interpretations of the Neoclassical Revival style also characterize five other apartment buildings in the district -- the identical Rollins and Manchester apartments on Lancaster St., Salmon Apartments on Monmouth Ave., and the Edward Powe and Powe Apartments back to back on Watts St. and N. Buchanan Blvd. -- in contrast to the four buildings of Governor's Row on Dacian Ave. and N. Gregson St. which are distinctly Georgian in flavor.

Tudor and Spanish revival styles also appear in the district. A good example of the former is the brick-veneered Freedman House at 1006 W. Trinity Ave. featuring a clipped gable roof, large exterior chimney with multiple shoulders on the main facade, and decorative stonework around the pointed arched front door. The 1920s Clements-Watkins House at 310 Watts St., designed by Rose and Rose, Architects, is the district's sole example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, expressed in a "tiled" roof of molded copper, sawn brackets and rafter ends, and an attic dormer fronted by a stepped and curved parapet. The Whitted House at 1204 W. Markham Ave., one of a handful of Spanish Mission style houses built in Durham during the 1920s and 1930s, features stuccoed facades, arched entries and windows, arcaded porches, flat roofs at various heights, and terra cotta tile on window hoods and entryway.

The several institutional buildings constructed in the district prior to 1940 embody either the Colonial Revival style or one of the several medieval revival styles. Local architect C. Miller Euler's design for the 1917 George W. Watts School is the earliest and most eclectic of the district's institutional buildings, displaying a combination of stylized neoclassical motifs at entrances and windows with vaguely Gothic parapets and buttressing that is typical of public school architecture of the period. The more consistent stylistic references of the two other schools, built just a few years later, represent the fuller development of the Colonial Revival style. Architect George Watts Carr's Julian S. Carr Junior High School built in 1922 features

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denticulated cornices, keystones at all windows, an elaborate entrance with stylized Ionic pilasters carrying a full entablature, and a belvedere atop the central block. Completed in 1923, Durham High School, designed by Milburn and Heister Company, is similar to the junior high school in its cornices, keystones and belvedere. Its distinguishing feature is the three-story bank of five pairs of windows adorned with a stone balcony on scroll consoles that spans the entire bank of windows at the second story. Milburn and Heister also designed the 1925 King's Daughters Home in the Colonial Revival style, highlighted by pedimented gables, quoins, richly decorated cornices, and monumental panelled box piers supporting the two-tiered entrance portico.

The revival styles of the district's four churches built in the 1920s range from the Romanesque to Neo-Gothic to Early Renaissance. Built in 1927, the Romanesque Revival style Durham Alliance Church is a buttressed gable-front building with a square tower on the main facade that displays panels of herringbone brickwork and a corbelled blind arcade. Watts Street Baptist Church and Trinity Presbyterian Church exhibit two interpretations of the Neo-Gothic style. While both feature large tracery stained glass windows in gable fronts and square three-stage towers, very different effects were achieved with the random-coursed gray ashlar exterior of the 1923 Watts Street Baptist Church and the deep red brick walls of Trinity Presbyterian built two years later. In Trinity Heights, at the west edge of the district, the main facade of Asbury Methodist Church, designed by Harry Barton of Greensboro, recalls transitional late Gothic/Early Renaissance Tuscan architecture with its system of blind arches at the top of the gable and the alternating stone and brick voussoirs of the three arched entrances.

Two houses that contribute to the architectural significance of the Trinity Historic District do not fit a specific stylistic label. At 501 Watts St., the eclectic design of the large two-story Flowers House built in the early 1910s combines features of the Shingle and Neo-Colonial styles. Shingles on large piers, latticed windows, and attic gables extended to engage single-story porches recall the earlier Victorian style while the symmetrically arranged facade, modillioned and dentilled cornices, and entrance with pilasters and bevelled glass sidelights and transom characterize the Neo-Colonial style. In sharp contrast to this house with its historical allusions, the 1937 Eli N. Evans House at 1021 Dacian Ave. was inspired by the International Style with its flat roofs, terraces, and elevations of curves and sharp angles. Large panels of glass bricks, including one in the curved walls, distinguish the main facade.

The Trinity Historic District looks much the same as it did around 1940. A considerable number of buildings has been constructed since World War II, particularly in the northernmost areas. Except for the several very plain duplexes and apartment buildings, however, most of the later buildings blend with the established character of the district. During the past decade, scores of rehabilitations, most of them restorative in nature, have revitalized the neighborhoods of the district, considered today to be one of Durham's most fashionable areas.

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INVENTORY LIST

The inventory list for the Trinity Historic District is organized in three sections--Trinity Park, Trinity Heights, and Trinity College/East Campus of Duke University.

Because there are almost 500 entries for this district, descriptions of the houses have been abbreviated somewhat by the use of certain terms described below; modifications of these "standards" are noted in the entries:

Neo-Colonial: Many of the earliest houses built during the 1900s and early 1910s are transitional in style, their Victorian massing and asymetry adorned with the classical details associated with later Colonial Revival style houses. In the inventory list, these houses are identified as Neo-Colonial and, unless otherwise noted, their form is a boxy two-story hip-roofed core augmented with two-story gable-roofed wings.

Foursquare: Self-contained two-story form, square or rectangular in outline, with moderately pitched hipped roof, a front attic dormer, and deep boxed eaves.

Type A Bungalow: One-and-a-half-story bungalow with side gabled roof, front dormer, eaves with triangle brackets in the gables and exposed rafter ends, and engaged full-facade porches supported by tapered box posts on brick plinths.

Type B Bungalows: One-story bungalow with multiple gabled roofline consisting of crossed, overlapping and subsidiary gables. Engaged porch has tapered box posts on brick plinths.

Simple Type B Bungalow: One-story gable-front bungalow with recessed full-facade front porch supported by tapered box posts on brick plinths.

Codes in parentheses at the end of entries identifies sources for historical data:

- AH Notes in building files at the Survey Branch of the N.C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- CD Durham city directories, located in the North Carolina Room of the Durham Public Library
- F/S John Baxton Flowers, III, and Marguerite Schumann, Bull Durham and Beyond (The Durham Bicentennial Commission, 1976).

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Int. Oral history gathered through interview with current owner and/or original owner or his descendant. More specific information regarding interviews are in the building files at the N.C. Division of Archives and History.

NR National Register nomination.

Speed

Int.

Telephone interview with Mrs. Speed, long-time occupant of 1008 Lamond Ave., March 1981.

TPNA

Trinity Park Neighborhood Association files in the possession of various members of the association. Most of the material used for the entries has been reproduced and placed in the Trinity Park neighborhood file at The N.C. Division of Archives and History. Of particular interest are the series of taped interviews of long-time neighborhood residents made by Robert J. Malone; notes made from these tapes are in the Trinity Park file.

VF

Vertical files, Reference Room of the Durham Public Library.

TRINITY PARK

Green St.

1.

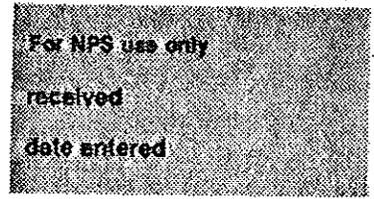
House, 1008 Green St. One of three very similar large, two-story brick Foursquares constructed in a row in late 1920s by contractor T.H. Lawrence with salvaged materials from Julian S. Carr's razed mansion, Somerset Villa. All feature exterior end chimney with corbelled stack and full-facade hip-roofed porch, granite sills, floor plan with wide center hall; all interior fixtures and trim from Carr's house. They are distinguished by their rooflines and porch supports. This house has a pedimented gable end roof, two gabled attic dormers, and porch supports of box posts on brick plinths. (VF)

2.

House, 1010 Green St. One of the three houses, with 1008 and 1012 Green St., built by contractor T.H. Lawrence with salvage from Somerset Villa.

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This one has a hipped roof, front attic gable containing a vent and porch supports of box posts on box plinths. (VF)

- D11973 C 3. House. 1012 Green St. With 1008 and 1010 Green St., one of the three houses built by T.H. Lawrence with salvage from Somerset Villa. Here, the roof is hipped with a hip-roofed attic dormer and the porch supports are large brick piers. (VF)
- C 4. House. 903 Green St. One-story brick cottage with short gable-front wing, built early 1930s.
- N 5. House. 907 Green St. Plain one-story post-1940 frame cottage.
- C 6. House. 909 Green St. One of five frame two-story Period Houses with Colonial Revival style features built in a row in the early 1930s, evidently by a single speculator contractor. This one is gambrel-roofed with full-facade wall dormer; large fluted piers with match stick railing in between support the shed-roofed porch.
- D11974 C 7. House. 911 Green St. Another in the row of five Period Houses built by a speculator in the early 1930s. Here the roof is gambrel-front with wall dormers along the sides. The hip-roofed porch has deep eaves with sawn rafter ends, large fluted box posts, and match stick railing.
- C 8. House. 913 Green St. Another of the five "speculative" Period Houses identical to 909 Green St. except that the porch has box posts on brick plinths with granite sills.
- C 9. House. 915 Green St. One of the five speculative Period Houses with a gambrel roof and wall dormers but a wider facade than the other three in this group with the same roofline. Entrance porch has a pedimented roof supported by box posts.
- C 10. House. 917 Green St. One of the five speculative Period Houses in a row. This one has a very tall gabled roof with wall dormers and shed porch supported by box posts on brick plinths.
- C 11. House. 919 Green St. Type A bungalow with gabled dormer and trabeated entrance surround.
- N C 12. House. 921 Green St. Post-1940 two-story frame house with gabled roof, tall full facade shed dormer, and recessed porch across two-thirds of front elevation.

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I 13. House. 927 Green St. One-story 1960s brick "ranch" house.

~~NC~~

14. House. 1003 Green St. Compact two-story frame Period House with Colonial Revival style features, built late 1930s.

N? NC

15. House. 1005 Green St. One-and-a-half-story 1940s frame cottage with cross gable roof, attached entrance foyer, exterior chimney on main facade, and recessed corner porch.

C 16. House. 1009 Green St. Large two-and-one-half-story brick veneered Colonial Revival style house built circa 1930. Features gabled roof and gabled dormers, all with box cornices and returns; exterior gable end chimneys; Palladian attic windows in the gable ends; gabled entrance porch on Tuscan columns; and entrance with sidelights and fanlight transom. Similarities in design and materials to three houses directly across the street (1008, 1010, 1012) that were built by T.H. Lawrence suggest that this also may have been built by Lawrence.

W. Markham Ave.

I 17. House. 906 W. Markham Ave. Small one-and-one-half-story dwelling built 1950s with aluminum siding and metal posts at entrance porch.

C 18. House. 908 W. Markham Ave. Built early 1930s, one of several two-story frame Period Houses in this block with certain features in common-- including basic forms and proportions, materials, trim, box posts with match stick railings supporting full-facade porches, and exterior end chimneys with corbelled stacks--which suggest that they were all built by a single speculative contractor. In 1928, area developer F.M. Tilley sold this lot and others on W. Markham to University Home Builders, which apparently constructed this house and entry No. 19. It is distinguished by its gable front, lunette attic vent, wall dormers on the side elevations, and porch. All of these houses in the 900 block of W. Markham Ave., as well as some of the bungalows, were bought in the 1930s by C.T. Council for rental housing. (TS, Int.)

C 19. House. 910 W. Markham Ave. One of the group identified in entry No. 18, characterized by a gambrel-front roof and shed porch. Like 908 W. Markham Ave., it has wall dormers on the long elevations and a lunette attic vent on the main facade.

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- C 20. House. 912 W. Markham Ave. One-and-one-half-story "Cape Cod" Period House with three dormers on main facade, gabled entrance porch with box posts, and sidelights and fanlight framing the front door. Built early 1930s, now aluminum sided.
- C 21. House. 914 W. Markham Ave. Variation on Type A bungalow, with shed-roofed dormer and an engaged porch supported by large brick piers across only one-half of the main facade.
- C 22. House. 916 W. Markham Ave. Mirror image of 914 W. Markham Ave., both apparently part of a single speculative venture.
- C 23. House. 918 W. Markham Ave. One-story gable-roofed frame bungalow built 1920s or early 1930s, with interior corbelled chimney and attached gable-front porch on clustered box posts covering east end of main facade.
- I 24. House. 920 W. Markham Ave. One-story brick-veneered house with features vaguely Colonial Revival in style, from 1960s.
- C 25. Bennett House. 926 W. Markham Ave. Single Type A bungalow sheathed in German siding, well preserved and intact on exterior. Said to have been built late 1910s, second house on the block. Present owner, Mrs. Bennett bought it circa 1920 from the builder, who lived in it a short while. (Int.)
- C 26. House. 930 W. Markham Ave. Plain one-and-one-half-story frame gable-roofed house three or four rooms deep, with symmetrical three-bay facade, engaged full-facade porch on slender box posts, and two interior chimneys. Believed to have been first house built in this block; at time of construction the street ended here, not yet extended through the 900 block. (Int.)
- C 27. House. 1004 W. Markham Ave. Narrow two-story gable-roofed frame Period House built early 1930s. Design, including full-facade shed porch on slightly tapered box piers with molding, recalls the group of Period Houses cited in entry No. 18.
- C 28. House. 1006 W. Markham Ave. Two-story circa 1930 Period House, brick veneered. In proportions, gambrel roof, and front wall dormer, recalls group of houses cited in entry No. 18. Pairs and trios of slightly tapered box posts on brick plinths support engaged shed-roofed porch. Around 1930 it was owned by developer/contractor J.L. Sally, who apparently constructed it. (TS)

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- C 29. House. 1010 W. Markham Ave. Two-story frame Period House with gambrel roof, full-facade wall dormer, and engaged shed-roofed porch supported by large weatherboarded piers. Its earliest known occupant was G.V. Massey, a salesman. By 1930, H. Faison Peirce, president of Industrial Supply Corp. lived here, succeeded a few years later by salesman J. Clarence Crutchfield. The occupancy record suggests that the house was rental. (CD)
  
- C 30. House. 1012 W. Markham Ave. One-story frame hip-roofed bungalow, with bracketed gable above entrance bay of full-facade recessed porch. Porch supports of clustered box posts with molding on brick plinths.
  
- C 31. Lansford House. 1014 W. Markham Ave. Circa 1930 two-story brick-veneered Period House with broad symmetrical three-bay facade, tall gambrel roof with almost full-facade shed dormer, and gabled hood supported by consoles above trabeated entrance surround. Patio runs across main facade, which ends in a short, flat-roofed one-story wing on the west and a flat-roofed porch on Tuscan columns across the east elevation. The earliest known occupant was J. Otho Lunsford, manager of The Depositors National Bank Building on W. Main St., who lived here in the early 1930s. (CD)
  
- I 32. House. 1022 W. Markham Ave. One-story brick-veneered house with broadly overlapping roof of multiple hips, built 1950s or 1960s.
  
- C 33. House. 1024 W. Markham Ave. Early 1930s Period House with cross gable roof and brick veneer. Gabled wing on main facade features brick quoins and stuccoed lunette above second-story window. Reserved neoclassical surround at entrance contained in short shed-roofed wing. Metal-framed, multi-paned casement windows.
  
- ~~C~~ 34. House. 1100 W. Markham Ave. Circa 1940 two-story, brick-veneered Colonial Revival style house. Entrance porch supported by clustered slender fluted piers.
  
- C 35. House. 901 W. Markham Ave. Two-story brick-veneered Foursquare with full-facade hip-roofed porch on large brick piers, built 1920s.
  
- C 36. House. 903 W. Markham Ave. Simple Type B bungalow featuring full-facade recessed porch beneath broad gable, all sheathed in German siding.

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- C 37. House. 905 W. Markham Ave. One-and-a-half-story frame cottage, one of the Period Houses cited in entry No. 18. Gable-end roof has two gabled dormers with casement windows and small gable above entrance bay. Full-facade porch shelters pairs of double-hung sash windows on either side of entrance flanked by sidelights.
- C 38. House. 909 W. Markham Ave. One-story hip-roofed bungalow sheathed in German siding. Short, sharply tapered box posts on brick plinths support tall German-sided frieze delineating recessed wraparound porch.
- C 39. House. 911 W. Markham Ave. Two-story frame house, the most distinctive of the group of Period Houses cited in entry No. 18. Marked by broad, clipped gable-front roof and by pair of windows topped by large carved sunburst with keystone in middle of second story.
- C 40. House. 913 W. Markham Ave. Type A bungalow. Except for gable dormer almost identical to entries no. 21 and 22.
- C 41. House. 915 W. Markham Ave. One-story hip-roofed bungalow with recessed full-facade porch marked by German sided frieze, tapered box posts, and match stick railing.
- C 42. House. 919 W. Markham Ave. One-and-one-half-story Period House built circa 1930. Engaged gable-front porch at east end of facade supported by tapered box posts on brick plinths. First story brick-veneered. All gables are pedimented and filled with applied half timbering.
- C. 43. Paschall House. 921 W. Markham Ave. Brick-veneered 1920s Foursquare. Heavy tapered box posts on brick plinths support full-facade hip-roofed porch. Occupied for several years beginning late 1920s by the Mallie J. Paschall family, owners of Paschall Bakery. (CD)
- ~~C~~ 44. House. 923 W. Markham Ave. Late 1930s one-story brick-veneered bungalow with gable-front roof and subsidiary gables on sides, full-facade hip-roofed porch with large tapered brick posts on stone sills and brick plinths.
- I 45. House. 925 W. Markham Ave. Long one-story, brick veneered house built 1950s or 1960s, with multiple hipped roof, deep overhang, and metal-framed windows.

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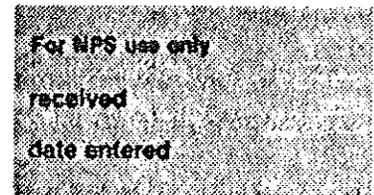
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- C 46. House, 1007 W. Markham Ave. Mid-1930s one-and-one-half-story brick-veneered cottage with gabled roof; small gable-front wing contains main entrance with neoclassical surround enframed by granite blocks in random shapes.
- C 47. Zuckerman House, 1009 W. Markham Ave. Distinctive two-story Period House displaying strong Tudor Revival style influences. Brick-veneered in stretcher bond, the main block has a clipped gable front. The east end of the main facade is a shallow wing with a recessed porch on the first level and a very tall gable encompassing the second story and attic. All gables have applied half-timbering. Charles T. Zuckerman, secretary of The Home Insurance Agency, Inc., had the house built in the late 1920s. (CD)
- C 48. House, 1015 W. Markham Ave. Early 1930s Period House with Colonial Revival influences. Consists of two-story gable-roofed main block and one-story gable-front wing projecting from east end of main facade, all brick-veneered. Unusual configuration appears to be original.
- C 49. House, 1017 W. Markham Ave. Two story L-shaped, cross-gable-roofed building with veneer of clinker brick and exterior end chimney with corbelled stack. Neoclassical surround at entrance in front wing and shed porch in recess of ell.
- C 50. Page-Childs House, 1019 W. Markham Ave. Type A bungalow distinguished by enormous tapered brick piers supporting very shallow pointed arched frieze of the engaged full-facade porch. The earliest known occupant was Walter E. Page, owner of Page Motor Co., in the early 1920s; Duke University professor Benjamin G. Childs succeeded him in the early 1930s. (CD)
- C 51. House, 1021 W. Markham Ave. Two-story frame Period House exhibits Colonial Revival influences that include gambrel roof with full-facade wall dormer. Engaged shed marked by molded box posts across main facade is enclosed on west end and open with shallow pediment for porch at east end.
- Nc 52. House, 1023 W. Markham Ave. Boxy two-story, brick-veneered Colonial Revival style house with surround of fluted pilasters and broken pediment, built after 1940.
- I 53. Duplex, 1025 W. Markham Ave. Modernistic two-story gable-roofed building; exterior materials of stained vertical boards, colorful masonite panels, and brick veneer.

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Urban Ave.

- N 54. House. 900 Urban Ave. One-and-one-half-story 1950s brick-veneered cottage with restrained Colonial Revival details including leaded fanlight at entrance.
- N 55. House. 904 Urban Ave. Identical to entry no. 54.
- N 56. House. 908 Urban Ave. One-story 1950s brick-veneered cottage.
- N 57. House. 910 Urban Ave. One-and-one-half-story brick-veneered cottage with gable-end roof and shorter gable-front wing on main facade.
- I 58. House. 912 Urban Ave. Square, one-story brick-veneered house with hipped roof, casement windows, and recessed entrance porch with foliate metal frame.
- C 59. House. 918 Urban Ave. Circa 1930 one-story, L-shaped brick-veneered bungalow with cross gable roof and arcaded porch filling front recess and extending across facade.
- C 60. House. 920 Urban Ave. One-story brick-veneered bungalow built circa 1930. Side gable roof with engaged gable-front porch on heavy brick piers covers west end of main facade.
- ~~N~~C 61. Kramer House. 922 Urban Ave. Two-story flat-roofed brick-veneered Foursquare distinguished by bracketed fixed awning covered with terra cotta tile across main facade. Hip-roofed full-facade porch on tapered box posts and brick plinths. Built late 1930s. Earliest known occupant was Duke University professor Paul J. Kramer. (CD)
- C 62. Wolf House. 924 Urban Ave. Small two-story gable-roofed Period House, brick-veneered with shed porch on slender box posts across main facade. Built around 1930 by Duke University botany professor Frederick Wolf. (Int., CD)
- N? (Nc) 63. House. 926 Urban Ave. Long one-and-one-half- and two-story brick-veneered, gable-roofed Period House with Colonial detailings. Built after 1940, reportedly on site of late nineteenth-century one-story frame house. (Int.)
- N 64. House. 928 Urban Ave. Early twentieth-century frame house with hipped roof and hipped attic dormer. Altered with asbestos tile sheathing and metal posts at full-facade shed porch.

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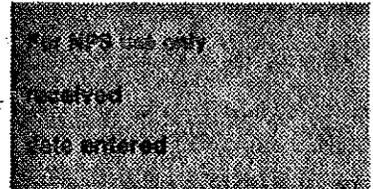
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- N 65. House. 1002 Urban Ave. Two-story frame Period House with gambrel roof and full-facade wall dormer, built circa 1930. Altered with aluminum siding and metal posts at entrance porch.
- C 66. House. 1004 Urban Ave. Type A bungalow featuring large gabled dormer and weatherboarded railings between porch posts.
- DH1040 C 67. Bostick House. 1006 Urban Ave. Quaint two-story L-shaped frame Period House exhibiting cross gambrel roofline and a three-sided bay in the front gambrel end. Constructed 1935 for Mr. and Mrs. Wade M. Bostick upon their marriage. Mrs. Bostick's brother recalls that the design was taken from an issue of Good Housekeeping magazine in which it appeared as a "New England-style house of the year." (Int.)
- C 68. Cooke House. 1008 Urban Ave. Two-story gambrel-roofed house placed perpendicular to the street so that main entrance, with single-bay porch on Tuscan columns, is on side elevation. Brick-veneered with slate-covered roof, frame full-facade dormers, and one-story porch on large brick piers across gambrel end facing street. A two-story frame wing is on north end. Earliest known occupant was Rorer V. Cooke, manager of Cease Lunch System, beginning late 1920s. Directory listings indicate that the house also contained an apartment, probably in the frame wing. (CD)
- DH1039 C 69. Duplex. 1010 Urban Ave. Large frame Foursquare, built 1910s or 1920s. Distinctive features include bell-cast hip roof broken by gabled attic wall dormer on front and sides. Pairs and trios of Tuscan columns on large panelled brick plinths support full-facade porch. Built as a duplex with two entrances in the middle of the main facade, each framed by wide fluted pilasters and two-panel transom; now further subdivided into apartments.
- C 70. House. 1012 Urban Ave. One-and-one-half-story brick-veneered cottage featuring clipped gable roof and engaged multiple gable-front porch on brick piers.
- DH1041 C 71. Myatt House. 1016 Urban Ave. Type B bungalow constructed 1926 with multiple, sometimes overlapping gables, notched brackets, and large tapered box posts on brick plinths. Seth Woodall Myatt had the house constructed within a year after J.B. Duke asked him to move from Canada, where he was working for the Duke-Price Power Company, to serve as purchasing agent in the acquisition of more than 7,500 acres for the new West Campus of Duke University. Upon completion of the real estate package, Mr. Myatt served as secretary-treasurer of the Duke Endowment until his retirement. The Myatts occupied the house until around 1970; two other parties have owned the property since then. (Int.)

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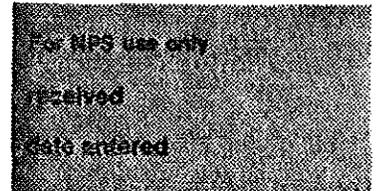
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- 72. Stone House. 1020 Urban Ave. Constructed in the first decade of the 20th century by contractor and house mover Harvey Stone as his own residence. As the oldest house on Urban Ave., the structure exhibits the late Victorian characteristics of multiple hipped, gabled and pedimented rooflines, polygonal elevations, and a large wraparound porch that were typical of Queen Anne style. A pair of two-story three-sided bays constitute most of the main facade. An imaginative touch appears in the three attic windows consisting of paired panes surmounted by a third triangular pane; the triangle in the central gable-roofed dormer is filled with stained glass.
- C 73. House. 1022 Urban Ave. Large Type B bungalow distinguished by exterior of stained cedar shakes and by stone plinths in the porch supports. Used today as a counseling center.
- 74. {destroyed to enlarge church parking lot}
- C 75. House. 1110 Urban Ave. Two-story brick-veneered Colonial Revival style house featuring one-story porch on large brick piers across gable end facing N. Buchanan Blvd. (Now uses 702 N. Buchanan Blvd. as address)
- C 76. House. 1001 Urban Ave. Simple Type B bungalow marked by large tapered box porch piers and solid railing, all weatherboarded. Built early 1920s as investment by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (TS)
- N 77. House. 1003 Urban Ave. Simple Type B bungalow, originally identical to entry No. 76. Altered with enclosure of full-facade recessed porch, large multi-paned window on main facade, and new attached porch with metal roof and supports. Also built early 1920s by Liggett & Myers Co. (TS)
- C 78. House. 1005 Urban Ave. Type A bungalow with very short shed dormer and replacement foliate metal supports at engaged full-facade porch.
- C 79. House. 1007 Urban Ave. Type A bungalow featuring narrow gabled dormer and an elephantine brick pier at each end of the porch. The two other porch supports, flanking the central entrance bay, are the typical tapered box posts on brick plinths.
- C 80. House. 1009 Urban Ave. Intact Type B bungalow, built 1920s.
- C 81. House. 1105 Urban Ave. Type B bungalow built 1920; east end of porch enclosed.

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- C 82. Holder-Cousins House. 1107 Urban Ave. Frame two-story, L-shaped house; central chimney, cross gable roof with pedimented gables and full-facade porch on plain box piers. Built late 1910s and first occupied by R.L. Holder, clerk with The Durham & Southern Railway Co.; he was succeeded here in the early 1930s by Major T. Cousins, a musician. (CD)
- C 83. House. 1111 Urban Ave. Early 20th century two-story house sheathed in German siding. Consists of boxy main unit with low hipped roof, large corbelled interior chimney, and gable-roofed two-story wing on west elevation.
- Dacian Ave.
- C 84. Duplex. 900 Dacian Ave. 1920s two-story cubical, flat-roofed building with symmetrical main facade, two entrances under a single terra cotta tile-covered hood, and a shed-roofed porch on simple posts at each side elevation. Veneered in beige brick.
- C 85. Duplex. 902 Dacian Ave. Upstairs/downstairs duplex of frame construction. It is gable-roofed and has a centered two-story gable-front wing on main facade, sheathed in weatherboards in the first story and flush vertical boards above a modillioned string course in the second. Several of these duplexes were built in Durham suburbs circa 1930.
- C 86. Duplex. 904 Dacian Ave. Brick-veneered Foursquare with full-facade porch on large brick piers. Late 1920s.
- C 87. House. 906 Dacian Ave. Early 20th-century one-story hip-roofed frame cottage. Exposed rafter ends in deep eaves and attached hip-roofed porch covering west end of main facade. Porch has pairs and trios of slender box posts with lattice in between and match stick railing.
- I 88. House. 908 Dacian Ave. One-and-one-half-story multiple gable-roofed frame cottage from 1950s; aluminum siding and replacement foliate metal porch posts.
- C 89. House. 910 Dacian Ave. One-and-one-half-story brick-veneered house built 1920s featuring three hip-roofed dormers and engaged full-facade porch with tapered box posts on brick plinths.
- C 90. House. 912 Dacian Ave. One-story, 1920s gable-front bungalow, brick-veneered. Displays single triangle brackets in front gable and attached full-facade hip-roofed porch with large tapered brick posts on brick plinths.

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- C 91. House, 914 Dacian Ave. Type A bungalow sheathed in German siding with shed dormer, built 1920s.
- C 92. House, 916 Dacian Ave. Modified frame Type A bungalow: one-story with a short shed attic dormer. The west end of engaged porch has been closed.
- C 93. House, 918 Dacian Ave. Very small one-story, one-room-deep clipped gable-roofed cottage with rear ell; gabled entrance hood supported by large triangle brackets. A small flat-roofed wing has been added to west end.
- DH948 C 94. Horner House, 920 Dacian Ave. General contractor R.D. Horner had this Foursquare constructed as his residence and office in 1924. Characteristic of its date of construction, the house is an eclectic design combining Colonial Revival details of gables and dentil work in the porch with typical bungalow features of box pylons on brick plinths and sawn decorative brackets in deep eaves. Horner and his family occupied the house until the early 1950s. Later the house was converted into apartments. In recent years, the house has been occupied by a new owner who has rehabilitated most of the house to one large unit while retaining a small apartment upstairs for rental. (CD, Int.)
- DH949 C 95. Governors Row, 922, 924 and 926 Dacian Ave. and 806 N. Gregson Ave. Apartment complex of four three-story brick buildings named for four North Carolina governors--The Vance, The Glenn, The Aycock and The Bickett, built late 1920s. Recently refurbished, each building displays Colonial Revival style detailing including brick quoins, molded box cornices and pedimented entrance surround. (CD)
- C 96. House, 1002 Dacian Ave. One-story frame, hip-roofed bungalow with gabled attic dormer; recessed full-facade porch has tapered box posts on weatherboarded plinths, with a solid weatherboarded railing. Built early 1920s as investment by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (TS)
- C 97. House, 1004 Dacian Ave. One-story frame bungalow with clipped gable-front roof. Full-facade recessed porch has large tapered piers and solid railing, all weatherboarded. Also built early 1920s by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (TS)
- C 98. Cooper House, 1006 Dacian Ave. Large one-and-one-half- and two-story Tudoresque bungalow, brick-veneered on the first story. Two-story portion at rear end; lower front portion has broad gable front and engaged gable-front porch on slightly tapered posts and brick plinths across central entrance and east bay. All gables covered with applied half-timbering. A. Derwin Cooper, M.D., built the house in the early 1930s. (CD)

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99. House, 1010 Dacian Ave. Brick-veneered two-story Period House with neoclassical features. Typical of its 1940s date, it combines molded box cornices and returns with metal-framed casement windows and a three-sided bay with bell-cast roof.
- N 100. House, 905 Dacian Ave. Simple Type B bungalow, shake shingles in front gable. Entire recessed porch has been enclosed, and windows on new main facade are jealousy and bay types.
- C 101. House, 907 Dacian Ave. Modified simple Type B Bungalow: clipped gable-front roof covered in raised seam tin; recessed corner porch. Aluminum sided.
- C 102. House, 909 Dacian Ave. One-story, hip-roofed bungalow with small gabled attic dormer containing vent built circa 1920. Tapered box posts on very large weatherboarded plinths and solid weatherboarded railing mark porch.
- C 103. Burch House, 911 Dacian Ave. Circa 1920 simple frame Type B bungalow featuring shake shingles on the front gable, large tapered porch posts and solid porch railing. Smooth frieze across porch embellished with widely spaced "dentils." Justice of the Peace James S. Burch and his wife Lena lived here for many years beginning in the 1920s. (CD)
- C 104. House, 913 Dacian Ave. Brick-veneered 1920s Colonial Revival style house. Two stories tall, it has pedimented entrance porch with slender Tuscan columns, multi-paned transom above front door, symmetrical facade and center hall plan, and Palladian arrangement of attic windows in broad gable ends.
- I 105. Eastwood Apartments, 915 Dacian Ave. Plain two-story brick-veneered rectangular motel-type "box" with outside stairs and balcony, constructed c. 1980.
- I 106. House, 921 Dacian Ave. One-story frame house built 1950s: multiple hipped roof, lower elevations brick veneered, upper elevations covered with board and batten.
- I 107. Reeves House/Apartment Building, 923 Dacian Ave. Very deep two-story brick building, hip-roofed with modillioned cornice. One-story porch has large fluted brick piers. Extensively altered (doors and windows filled in, new ones cut, exterior stairs and balconies added) when converted to apartments with construction of new two-story ell in 1960s. The house dates from the late 1920s and was occupied for many years by Norman O. Reeves, partner in Boyd & Reeves Grocery. (CD)

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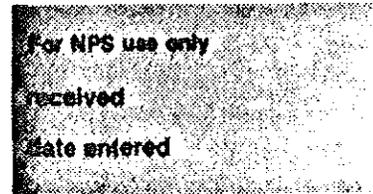
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- C 108. House. 1001 Dacian Ave. Simple Type B bungalow featuring shake shingles in front gable, "dentilled" frieze, and weatherboarded tapered box porch piers and solid railing. Liggett & Myers investment property built early 1920s. (TS)
- C 109. House. 1003 Dacian Ave. Identical to entry No. 108, except that porch posts are pairs and trios of box posts on weatherboarded plinths. Another Liggett & Myers investment property. (TS)
- C 110. House. 1005 Dacian Ave. Two-story frame Period House from circa 1930. Colonial Revival details include Tuscan entrance porch, multi-paned transom above front door, and round-arched window with keystone and fanlight marking staircase landing in west elevation.
- C 111. House. 1007 Dacian Ave. One-story frame bungalow built circa 1930. Gable-roofed with wide engaging, gable-front porch featuring match stick railing, and clustered tapered box posts on large brick plinths.
- C 112. House. 1009 Dacian Ave. One-story bungalow; brick-veneered first story with stuccoed pedimented gables and engaged pedimented gable-front porch on large brick piers. Circa 1930.
- C 113. Duplex. 1011 Dacian Ave. This basic design is used for several upstairs/downstairs duplexes in Durham: Foursquare with flat-roofed two-tiered portico at central bay supported by monumental brick piers. On each side of portico, deep molded entablature rests on wooden supports. This example is veneered in tapestry brick.
- X/C 114. Cowan House. 1013 Dacian Ave. Two-story L-shaped, brick-veneered Period house built late 1930s. Cross-gable roof, neoclassical entrance surround in gable-front wing and porch on slender box posts in front recess of ell. Earliest known occupant was Robert H. Cowan, vice-president of Durham Lumber Co. (CD)
- C 115. Duplex. 1015 Dacian Ave. Plain early 1930s gable-front Foursquare modified with a two-story rectangular bay on each side. Porch across main facade rests on large brick piers.
- C 116. Cowper House. 1017 Dacian Ave. One-and-one-half story frame bungalow. All-encompassing gable roof broken on main facade by wide recessed shed dormer. Slightly tapered box posts support full-facade recessed porch. Built late 1920s; earliest known occupant was Frederick A.G. Cowper, a Duke University professor.

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DH951 NC

117. Eli N. Evans House. 1021 Dacian Ave. Large, two-story brick structure built in 1937, one of the earliest International Style houses constructed in Durham, Mr. and Mrs. Eli N. Evans, proprietors of the United Dollar Store until its sale in the early 1960s, are known locally for their love of modern architecture that has produced two houses that were considered to be avant-garde in their day. (The other house is the rambling, split-level house constructed in Forest Hills in 1950, the year Evans was elected to the first of two successive terms as Mayor of Durham.) Characteristic of the International Style is the flat roof, combination of curves and sharp angles in the elevations, the terraces, and the extensive use of glass. The main facade is notable for its large expanses of glass bricks. According to Mrs. Evans, the builder of the house tested the design by constructing models to be sure that the curved wall of glass brick would be structurally sound. The house was built as a duplex and for many years the owners occupied the first floor and rented out the second. Later, it was used as a sorority house. Now divided into apartments. (Int.)

C 118. House. 1023 Dacian Ave. One-and-one-half story Period House distinguished by gabled dormer containing Palladian window. Recessed full-facade porch has replacement foliate metal supports. Circa 1930.

DH952

C 119. House. 1025 Dacian Ave. Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival style house built circa 1930. Recalls Federal style houses of New Bern, N.C., in its proportions, three tall gabled attic dormers, and side hall plan. Full-facade porch with finely molded cornice and entablature rests on Tuscan columns.

I 120. Apartment Building. 1027-31 Dacian Ave. Very plain two-story, hip-roofed apartment building built mid-1970s; companion to entry no. 309.

Monmouth Ave.

C 121. House. 904 Monmouth Ave. Simple circa 1920 Type B bungalow featuring clipped gable front with shake shingles above dentilled frieze. East half of recessed full-facade porch has been enclosed.

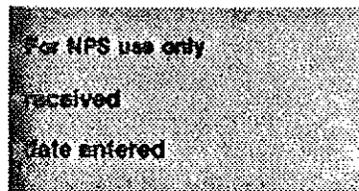
C 122. House. 906 Monmouth Ave. One-story circa 1920 frame, hip-roofed bungalow with gabled attic vent above main facade. East end of full-facade recessed porch has been enclosed.

DH1012

C 123. House. 908 Monmouth Ave. Simple Type B bungalow featuring cedar shakes above "dentilled" frieze in front gable and on large tapered box porch posts and solid railings; rest of house weatherboarded. Built circa 1920.

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- C 124. House, 910 Monmouth Ave. Simple Type B bungalow built early 1920s. Recessed full-facade porch rests on a large brick pier at each end; no brackets or exposed rafter ends.
- C 125. House, 912 Monmouth Ave. Simple Type B bungalow with attached gable-front porch covering middle of main facade.
- I 126. Duplex, 914 Monmouth Ave. Austere modern gable-roofed building sheathed in flush vertical boards.
- C 127. House, 916 Monmouth Ave. One-story frame gable-front cottage built circa 1920. Gabled hood on simple brackets above central front door. Gabled roof extends on west side to cover small arcaded porch on large tapered, shingled piers.
- N 128. House, 918 Monmouth Ave. Plain 1940s two-story brick-veneered and gable-roofed house with metal-framed casement windows.
- N? (NC) 129. House, 920 Monmouth Ave. One-story 1940s brick-veneered cottage featuring entrance foyer with round-arched entrance and one side of the steeply pitched engaged gable front lower than the other.
- C 130. House, 922 Monmouth Ave. Simple Type B bungalow, cedar shakes above dentilled frieze in broad front gable. Porch has large brick posts at corners and pierced brick balustrade with stone coping.
- C 131. Ramsey House, 924 Monmouth Ave. One-and-one-half-story brick-veneered Colonial Revival style house built early 1930s. Handsome features include gambrel roof, three gabled dormers across front, engaged shed-roofed porch on paired box post, and trabeated entrance surround. Earliest known occupant was James H. Ramsey, machinist for The Imperial Tobacco Co. (CD)
- DH1013 C 132. Green-Carr House, 926 Monmouth Ave. Charming Period House with Georgian Revival details. The one-story frame building has a side gable roof on the front portion and a cross gable on the rear. The small attic dormers are gabled with heavily molded returns. The attached shed porch on Tuscan columns shelters paired nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows and a trabeated surround with leaded sidelights, transom, and corner blocks. Neoclassical detailing carried throughout interior. Built circa 1927 by Frank Green, a real estate investor who later became an agent with Durham Life Insurance Co. After Green lost the house during the Depression, Dr. and Mrs. John W. Carr bought it. Dr. Carr was a professor at Duke University. Both Carrs and then just the widowed Mrs. Carr, lived here until the early 1980s. (Int., CD)

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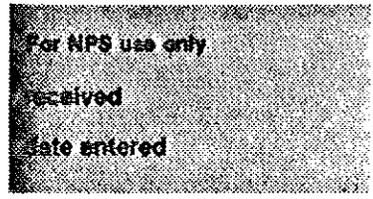
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- C 133. House. 1002 Monmouth Ave. Hip-roofed frame bungalow with gabled attic dormer and weatherboarded balustrade between porch supports. One of 16 houses built in Trinity Park in the early 1920s as investment by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (TS)
- DH1014 C 134. House. 1004 Monmouth Ave. Modified simple Type B bungalow has clipped gable front sheathed in shingles. Dentilled frieze forms a shallow arch at its lower edge, supported by slender box posts. Another L & M house built early 1920s. (TS)
- C 135. House. 1006 Monmouth Ave. 1920s frame Foursquare featuring two-bay main facade and full-facade porch with tapered box posts on brick plinths and match stick railings.
- N 136. House. 1008 Monmouth Ave. Two-story gable-front Foursquare altered by removal of front porch, enclosure of side porch, and application of aluminum siding.
- DH1015 C 137. McCrea House. 1010 Monmouth Ave. Dr. Forrest D. McCrea, a Duke University professor, is the earliest known occupant of this brick two-story gable front house. As is the case of entries no. 138 and 139, this house is said to have been constructed by a contractor named Brown, perhaps William H. Brown, listed as a contractor in city directories. The configuration of the narrow gable end facing the street, very popular in the early 20th-century in more densely populated cities, is not typical of Durham. The Colonial Revival style detailing of this house is restricted to the molded box cornices with returns, the molded box porch posts and the Palladian attic window in the front gable, the only distinctly neoclassical feature of the house. (Int., CD)
- DH1016 C 138. Lambeth-Strickland House. 1012 Monmouth Ave. Two-and-one-half-story brick-veneered Colonial Revival style house built late 1920s by same contractor who did entry no. 137. Deep denticulated eaves, Tuscan columns at the full-facade porch, and sidelights and fanlight at the front door highlight the design. The Rev. William A. Lambeth, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, was the earliest occupant; by 1935, it was occupied by John Strickland, Jr., general superintendent of the Public Service Company. (Int., CD)
- C 139. House. 1014 Monmouth Ave. Two-story brick-veneered Period House built late 1920s, reportedly by contractor named Brown. Gambrel roof with deep overhang and almost full-facade shed dormer. Shed porch with gabled entrance bay and clusters of slender box posts shelter most of facade. Front door has broken pediment surround. (Int.)

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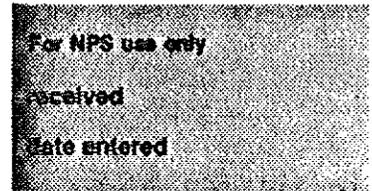


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- DH1017 C 140. Duplex, 1016 Monmouth Ave. Brick-veneered Foursquare with one flat per story features very deep bracketed eaves and almost full-facade porch on heavy tapered and panelled box posts and brick plinths.
  
- C 141. Duplex, 1018 Monmouth Ave. Frame Foursquare with porch identical to that of entry No. 140.
  
- DH1018 C 142. Williams House, 1020 Monmouth Ave. Distinctive frame Foursquare fronted by full-facade porch with bracketed eaves, decorative boards applied to shingled gable front, and three very short molded posts on a large brick plinth at each corner. Constructed 1923 by general contractor O.S. Williams as his own residence. (CD)
  
- C 143. House, 1022 Monmouth Ave. Large frame Type A bungalow, unaltered.
  
- C 144. House, 1024 Monmouth Ave. Two-story brick-veneered Period House very similar to entry no. 139 and apparently also built by same contractor. Full-facade porch with paired box posts and finely molded entablature and cornices has been enclosed as a sun porch on the west end. (Int.)
  
- DH1019 C 145. Boddie House, 1026 Monmouth Ave. Frame Foursquare with hipped roof interrupted by bracketed gable above east entrance bay of main facade. Full-facade hip-roofed porch on Tuscan columns also is gabled at the entrance bay. Earliest known occupant was Mrs. S.S. Boddie, a teacher. (CD)
  
- C 146. Laprade House, 1108 Monmouth Ave. Distinctive two-story house veneered in ochre-colored brick. Deep eaves of hipped roof have exposed rafter end. Enclosed one-story flat-roofed sun porch on west end features large multi-paned windows and balustrade raised slightly at the corners. Occupied for many years beginning early 1920s by William T. Laprade, Duke University history professor. (CD)
  
- C 147. House, 903 Monmouth Ave. Frame one-story hip-roofed bungalow marked by oversized shed attic dormer containing vent. Recessed full-facade porch has box posts and match stick railings. Due to sloping terrain, most houses on this side of Monmouth have full raised basement on rear elevation.
  
- C 148. House, 905 Monmouth Ave. Simple Type B bungalow, identical to entry no.123 across the street.

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- C 149. House. 907 Monmouth Ave. Simple Type B bungalow, also identical to entry 123 except that base to frieze is a shallow pointed arch and porch posts and railing are metal replacements.
- C 150. House. 909 Monmouth Ave. Modest frame Foursquare with typical full-facade porch on tapered box posts and brick plinths. Large exterior chimney on east elevation has a single shoulder on one side.
- C 151. House. 911 Monmouth Ave. One-story stuccoed frame cottage has gabled roof and very shallow gable-front wing. Built circa 1930, its distinguishing features are banks of casement windows and pergola on the side porch.
- C 152. House. 913 Monmouth Ave. One-story frame cross gable-roofed bungalow built late 1920s. The recessed full-facade porch has solid brackets and small latticed windows in the weatherboarded gable front resting on large brick piers.
- C 153. House. 915 Monmouth Ave. One-story frame Period House built circa 1930. On the main facade there are three shingle-clad hip-roofed attic dormers and a full-facade recessed porch with molded frieze and box posts.
- DH1020 C 154. House. 917 Monmouth Ave. One-story frame bungalow built 1920s. It is gable-roofed with an engaged full-facade gable-front porch featuring simple triangle brackets, sawn rafter ends, "dentilled" frieze arched on lower side, and box posts on brick plinths.
- C 155. House. 919 Monmouth Ave. Frame gambrel-front Period House with dormers along sides, built 1920s. Narrow two-bay main facade includes four-pane transom above front door and almost full-facade porch on slender Tuscan columns.
- C 156. House. 921 Monmouth Ave. Brick-veneered Foursquare distinguished by Tuscan columns at full-facade porch and by entrance with large sidelights and transom containing muntins in diamond pattern. Built circa 1930.
- C 157. House. 923 Monmouth Ave. Two-story brick veneered Foursquare has side gable roof and panelled box posts supporting full-facade porch. Built circa 1930.
- DH1021 C 158. House. 1001 Monmouth Ave. Simple Type B bungalow, identical to entry no. 123 and 148. Also built early 1920s by L & M. (TS)

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C 159. House, 1003 Monmouth Ave. Simple Type B bungalow identical to entry no. 158 next door, except for replacement metal posts and railing; also built by L & M. (TS)

C 160. House, 1005 Monmouth Ave. Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival style house built circa 1930. Almost identical to entry no. 119 on Dacian Ave. except that there are only two attic dormers and the porch frieze is plain.

DH1022 C 161. House, 1007 Monmouth Ave. One-story brick-veneered Tudoresque cottage. Multiple gabled roofline includes three decorative gables with applied half-timbering on main facade. Brick arches with stuccoed keystones enframe recessed entrance porch and larger recessed corner porch. Large exterior chimney on main facade. Built circa 1930.

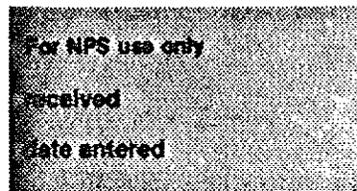
N 162. House, 1009 Monmouth Ave. One-and-one-half-story 1950s brick-veneered cottage with three-sided bay in gable-front wing.

DH1023 C 163. Snipes House, 1011 Monmouth Ave. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Snipes had this finely crafted one-and-one-half-story frame bungalow built in 1925. It has a clipped gable roof with a large gable-front porch. Details include decoratively sawn raking boards, trabeated entrance surround, latticed windows and a bracketed flower box in the front gable, and stone shoulders on the brick chimney. (Int.)

DH1024 C 164. Hazel-Murdock House, 1013 Monmouth Ave. Ten large rooms on two floors provide more than 3,000 square feet of living space in this finely decorated Foursquare constructed in 1926. Except for the weatherboarded exterior now covered with aluminum siding, the house is almost identical to another Durham house designed by Rose and Rose, Architects and may have been designed by the same firm. Brackets in all of the eaves, panelled box pylons on brick plinths, as well as the curved attic dormer characterizes the house. Rich crown molding decorates the first-floor rooms arranged in a center hall plan. The earliest known occupant of the house was L. Philip Hazel, a real estate agent who maintained an office in his home and may have had the house constructed. Although Mr. and Mrs. Edgar D. Williams lived here during the late 1930s and early 1940s, the house is more popularly known for Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Murdoch who lived here during the 1940s and 1950s. Murdoch was president and treasurer of Murdoch Ice and Coal Company, Inc. (CD, Int.)

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DW1025 ~~NC~~

165. Byrd House. 1015 Monmouth Ave. Carefully detailed one-and-one-half-story, brick-veneered Colonial Revival style house built late 1930s. Three large gable-roofed dormers with molded box cornices and returns pierce the front of the slate roof; each contains a round-arched window with keystone flanked by pilasters. Large entrance porch on clustered Tuscan columns shelters front door surrounded by sidelights and sunburst lunette. W. Ernest Byrd, partner in Byrd Brothers & Pickett, feed dealers on Morgan St., lived here many years beginning in late 1930s. (CD)

N? (NC)

166. House. 1017 Monmouth Ave. Boxy two-story, gable-roofed Period House displaying Colonial Revival influences in symmetrical facade, neoclassical entrance surround and molded cornices. Built after 1940.

C 167. House. 1021 Monmouth Ave. This two-story frame Period house built circa 1930 has a gambrel roof, very tall shed dormer across most of the facade, and a full-facade porch supported by a pair of tapered box posts on a large brick plinth at each corner.

C 168. House. 1023 Monmouth Ave. One-story frame gable-roofed bungalow with gable-front porch on large tapered box posts and brick plinths across most of facade. Dates from 1920s.

C 169. Salmon Apartments. 1025 Monmouth Ave. Handsome three-story brick building containing two flats per floor, built early 1930s by contractor John Salmon who had lived next door at 512 Watts St. for many years. A hood with sawn rafter ends and a brick parapet above surmount the building. Above the central trabeated entrance surround there is a stone plaque inscribed with the name of the building and flanked by a cornice and consoles. On each floor, a recessed porch flanks the central bay. Converted to condominiums in the early 1980s. (Int.)

W. Trinity Ave.

C 170. Trinity Apartments. 906 W. Trinity Ave. Three-story, five-bay brick apartment building constructed in 1928 according to an incised stone shield centered near the top of the stepped parapet roofline. Recessed, stuccoed rectangular panels delineated by brick soldier courses mark each floor. Building appears unaltered and retains twelve-over-one sash windows and applied broken pediment entrance surround with fluted pilasters. Recessed wooden fire escape centered in western elevation.

I 171. Town and Campus Apartments. 908-912 W. Trinity Ave. Two-story, twenty-unit brick-veneered apartment building, constructed 1965. (CD)

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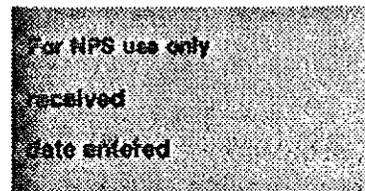
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- C 172. Ambassador House Apartments. 916 W. Trinity Ave. Three-story, nineteen-unit rectangular apartment building constructed 1929. The rough stucco wall finish may have been applied at a later date since the rear half of the H-shaped building is painted brick. Classical design elements include pedimented entry porch supported by heavy wood Doric columns, and pilasters flanking the double-leaf main entrance with molded surround; each door is composed of fifteen glass panes set in heavy wood muntins. A heavy, molded string course marks the first story. Above it, the building is divided into five bays by stuccoed panelled pilasters which extend above the heavy box cornice to create a crenelated effect on the flat roof. (CD)
- DH1028 C 173. Duplex. 918 W. Trinity Ave. Two-story frame gambrel-roofed house which retains original sheathing of split-shingles, nine-over-one paired sash windows and slightly projecting entrance bay highlighted by twelve-light sidelights. Triangle brackets support eaves. Built late 1920s and currently divided into four apartments. First occupants were Nathan Levy, a manager of M.B. Smith, Inc., jewelry store and Fred Black, an agent for the Sinclair Refining Company. (CD)
- I 174. Apartment Building. 920 W. Trinity Ave. L-shaped two-story, brick veneered apartment building, constructed c. 1960. (CD)
- N 175. House. 924 W. Trinity Ave. Altered c. 1920 two-story hip-roofed dwelling currently divided into four apartment units. First floor retains four-over-one windows. Second story replacement projecting aluminum windows. Front porch replaced with metal canopy and decorative iron railings.
- C 176. House. 926 W. Trinity Ave. Intact two-story frame Foursquare. Double-hung sash windows composed of three slender panes over single pane. Full-facade attached porch supported by box pylons on brick plinths. Handsome multi-paned entrance flanked by multi-light sidelights. House first appears in city directory as residence of Mrs. R.B. Morris, a widow.
- DH1029 C 177. House. 1002 W. Trinity Ave. One of the neighborhood's several identical, modest Type A bungalows whose most prominent features are the stocky shingle-covered piers supporting full-facade engaged porches. Constructed early 1920s by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. as investments. For most of the 1920s, this recently refurbished house was occupied by Radford Rigsby, Durham City Manager. (TS, CD)
- C 178. House. 1004 W. Trinity Ave. Type A bungalow, identical to entry no. 177 and also built by L & M. (TS)

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DH1030 X C

179. Freedman House. 1006 W. Trinity Ave. Constructed in 1938 for Jacob Freedman, manager of D. Freedman Company, a clothing store located on W. Main St., this one-and-one-half-story brick house is one of the few Tudor Revival style houses built in Trinity Park. Its salient features include a clipped-gable roofline, large exterior chimney with multiple shoulders on the main facade, and decorative stonework around the pointed arched front door. (CD)

C 180. House. 1008 W. Trinity Ave. Classic Type A bungalow sheathed in split shakes, constructed early 1910s. Engaged porch carried by stocky box posts on shingled piers. Six-over-one windows light the first floor and the house retains original fourteen-light entrance.

C 181. House. 1010 W. Trinity Ave. Two-story frame Foursquare, c. 1910, unaltered. Twelve-over-one windows and transomed and sidelighted entrance. Box posts on granite-trimmed brick plinths support one-story attached porch.

DH1031 C

182. S.O. Riley House. 1012 W. Trinity Ave. Constructed in 1923 for District Court Judge S.O. Riley, this Type B bungalow was modified with the later addition of a small second story reminiscent of a monitor. The shingle-sided house is distinguished by the Japanese influenced entrance porch attached with exposed structural members that include decoratively sawn rafter ends and cross beams; shingled porch piers rest on brick plinths. (F/S)

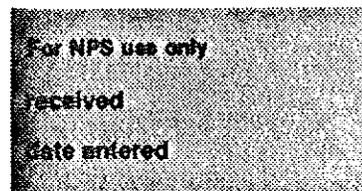
C 183. Mason House. 1014 W. Trinity Ave. Constructed in the late 1920s for Herbert Mason who operated a furniture store at Five Points, this one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival style brick and frame house is set in a spacious double lot. Full-facade engaged porch with flared eaves is supported by wooden Doric columns. The slightly projecting central attic dormer has wooden fan. Fluted pilasters frame trabeated entrance with sidelights. (CD)

DH1032 C

184. Perry Sloane House. 1020 W. Trinity Ave. Stocky Doric columns and Palladian attic windows highlight this one-and-one-half-story gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival style frame house constructed c. 1929 for tobacconist Perry Sloan. The entrance hall features a panelled double-run staircase and a built-in bench. The house remained in the Sloan family until 1975. The current owners possess a copy of the original stock plans that were ordered from New York. Local architect George Watts Carr, Sr. drew the plans for the enlargement of the house in the 1930s. (Int.)

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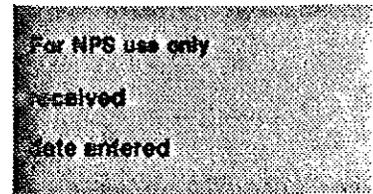


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- C 185. Edwin Pusey House. 1022 W. Trinity Ave. Two-and-one-half-story slate-covered gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial Revival style frame house constructed 1918 for Edwin Pusey, Superintendent of Durham City Schools. Slate-covered pent roof delineates first story and shelters trabeated main entrance which is flanked by double-hung sash sidelights. (CD)
- C 186. Adams House. 1024 W. Trinity Ave. Small one-story, pyramidal-roofed Type A bungalow sheathed in split shakes. Exposed sawn rafter ends. Constructed 1922; first occupant was Randolph T. Adams, a teacher at Trinity College. (CD)
- C 187. House. 1026 W. Trinity Ave. Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame Foursquare with unusual slate-shingled attic dormer. One-story attached full-facade porch with heavy plain frieze is carried by square brick piers. The house first appears in the 1923 City Directory. The home of Edward A. Scott, a mill hand.
- C 188. House. 1030 W. Trinity Ave. Slate-covered, pyramidal roof tops this modified two-story Foursquare. Replacement wood-trimmed projecting windows light second story. Most of porch has been enclosed. Replacement foliate aluminum porch posts and railing.
- DWLO'S P 189. Trinity Avenue Presbyterian Church. 925 W. Trinity Ave. The history of the congregation of this church may be traced to the earliest laborers at the Pearl Cotton Mills, formerly located one block to the east. In 1895, a Sunday School mission was established in the Pearl Cotton Mills Chapel, a small frame building on the mill property. By 1902, the congregation had reorganized as the Second Presbyterian Church. It took its present name when it reorganized again in 1921 and adopted the plans for the present Neo-Gothic Revival style building designed by the architectural firm of Rose and Rose and constructed in 1925. The church is constructed of shale brick manufactured in Johnson City, Tennessee, laid over hollow tile. A three-story buttressed tower with two tiers of stained glass dominates the main elevation of the church, while buttresses and very tall stained glass windows delineate the walls. On the interior, a broad arch decorated with neoclassical motifs enframes the altar. The interior also features lancet tracery windows and an exposed beam ceiling with ornamental trusses. The sanctuary was renovated in 1972. The Education Building, badly damaged by fire in 1966, was reconstructed the same year. (Church history file, Int.)
- C 190. House. 1001 W. Trinity Ave. Type A bungalow identical to entries no. 177 and 178, also built as investment by L & M. (TS)

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C 191. House. 1003 W. Trinity Ave. Identical to entry no. 190 except for porch posts of box pylons on brick plinths. Also built early 1920s by L & M. (TS)

DH1034 C 192. Claude D. Williams House. 1005 W. Trinity Ave. A combination of neoclassical and gothic motifs decorate this stucco-on-frame cross gable-roofed cottage constructed between 1925 and 1930 for Claude B. Williams, secretary-treasurer of the Austin-Heaton Company, a flour mill formerly located on South St. Heavy consoles support bold boxed molding outlining the arched entrance, while a flat crenelated roofline appears at the top of the attached arcade sun porch. (CD)

C 193. House. 1007 W. Trinity Ave. One-and-one-half-story frame house with large shed-roofed dormer supported by sawn brackets and lighted by a band of two-over-one casement windows. Engaged porch supported by paired box posts. On the first floor, the house retains original double-hung sash windows composed of four narrow panes over a single pane.

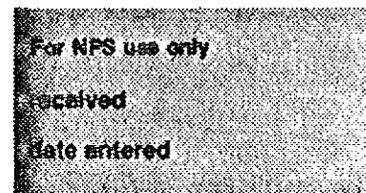
DH1035 C 194. House. 1009 W. Trinity Ave. One-and-one-half-story c. 1920 Type A brick bungalow. Stuccoed gabled dormer with exposed rafter ends features a Palladian window and heavy triangular brackets. Expansive porch carried on large brick piers is extended by a porte-cochere at the east. The stuccoed gable-front porch has a Palladian window and applied half-timbering.

DH1036 C 195. House. 1015 W. Trinity Ave. Two-story c. 1910 rectangular frame house with cross hip roof. Nearly full-facade one-story shed-roofed porch carried by box posts with simple molded caps and bases. Large eight-over-one sash windows flank the replacement front door. Two exterior end chimneys pierce the deep eave with exposed rafter ends.

DH1038 P 196. Bassett House. 1017 W. Trinity Ave. One of the four surviving Queen Anne style Faculty Row houses erected in 1891 on the Trinity College campus by local builder T.S. Christian. The two-and-one-half-story frame house is characterized by an unusual gambrel roof with cross gables. Like the other houses in the group, the first floor is sheathed with German siding and the upper stories are covered with decoratively patterned shingles. A very tall exterior chimney rises above the roof on the east elevation. The front attic gable features a sunburst lunette window. The spacious one-story wraparound porch is supported by turned posts and decoratively sawn spandrels.

The first occupant of this house was John Spencer Bassett, Trinity College history professor from 1890 to 1906. He is remembered as the center of the "Bassett Affair," a landmark case for academic freedom that erupted over his

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1903 essay charging politicians with exploitation of the race issue for partisan ends. He warned that this would lead to serious racial conflict if the politicians continued their insistence on the inferiority of blacks. Bassett, and Trinity College which supported him, came under attack by the North Carolina Democratic press for pro-black sentiments. The central issue was not so much racial, as that of the right of a professor to express a rational opinion on any matter he chose. Part of the college's Board of Trustees' statement of support declares, "Any form of coercion of thought and private judgment is contrary to one of the Constitutional aims of Trinity College." (NR)

- DM16 P 197. Cranford-Wannamaker House. 1019 W. Trinity Ave. This two-story 1891 Queen Anne style frame cottage is the most significantly altered of the four surviving Trinity College Faculty Row houses (moved to its present location about 1918.) Originally the house featured an exotic onion-shaped dome surmounting the tower. When the dome was removed around 1900, the tower was reshaped with its present flat roof and crenelation. The house remains one of the most distinctive of this group of cottages, not only for its medieval looking tower, but also for the elaborate shingle work on the second story: the undulating, variously sized shingles create a wave-like effect. The first floor is sheathed with German siding. A front door with leaded glass sidelight is sheltered by a small engaged porch supported by box posts.

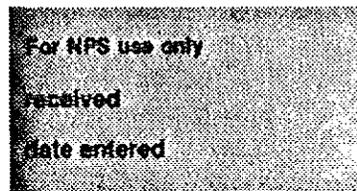
William I. Cranford was the first of a series of professors who lived in this house. He was an instructor in Greek, later a professor of philosophy and logic and eventually Dean of the College. The most notable of his successors was William H. Wannamaker, who taught German at Trinity College and Duke University for 46 years. Wannamaker served in several administrative posts at the college throughout his career and as editor of the South Atlantic Quarterly. He was also responsible for the growth of the college's sports program and for bringing famed football coach Wallace Wade to Duke University. (NR)

- DH1037 C 198. Samuel Angier House. 1021 W. Trinity Ave. Samuel Angier, treasurer of Cary Lumber Company formerly located on Buchanan Blvd., had this one-and-one-half-story frame Type A bungalow built around 1925. Much of the porch, which originally extended across the entire facade to wrap around the east end, has been enclosed. (AH)

- C 199. Watkins House. 1023 W. Trinity Ave. One-and-one-half-story bungalow with pedimented front and shed-roofed dormer on the west (side) elevation. Distinctive exterior features include sheathing of alternating rows of tall and short split shake shingles, and substantial panelled and molded posts supporting the full-facade front porch. Constructed 1922 for Dr. G.T. Watkins, Jr., a physician. (CD)

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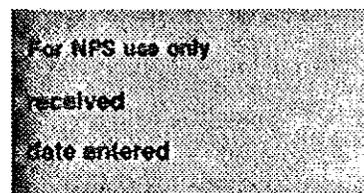
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Minerva Ave.

- C 200. House. 1002 Minerva Ave. Type A bungalow identical to entry no. 177 but not believed to have been built by Liggett & Myers. (TS)
- DH1000 C 201. House. 1004 Minerva Ave. Two-story, three-bay c. 1910 modified frame Foursquare, now covered with aluminum siding. Colonial Revival style influences include slightly projecting central second-story bay with returns and attic windows with fanlight. Entrance surround features single-light sidelights. One-story porch carried by tapered, recessed panel box piers on brick plinths.
- DH1000 C 202. House. 1006 Minerva Ave. Brick-veneered Type A bungalow; box posts on brick plinths, support porch. Craftsman-influenced triangular brackets in the eaves and at front dormer, which is slightly flared at ends.
- C 203. House. 1008 Minerva Ave. One-and-one-half-story, three-bay gambrel-roofed frame house with full-facade shed-roofed second story dormer. Exposed rafter ends and decorative triangular brackets. Full-facade engaged porch supported by tapered square posts on brick plinths.
- C 204. H.M. Reams House. 1010 Minerva Ave. Type A bungalow with decorative diamond panel windows in shed-roof dormer. Paired square posts on granite plinths support full-facade engaged porch. House retains original pressed tin shingle roof. Constructed 1921 and first occupied by H.M. Reams, a clerk. (CD)
- DH1001 C 205. Oldham House. 1012 Minerva Ave. Boxy two-story gable-front boxy frame house. One-story offset gable-front porch supported by tapered wooden posts on brick plinths joined by slender square balusters; porch gable accented by shingles. Decorative triangular brackets support eaves of the main block. Constructed 1921 for Luther C. Oldham, a travelling salesman for the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. (CD)
- DH1002 C 206. Silver House. 1014 Minerva Ave. Brick two-story, L-shaped house constructed for Mrs. Rosa Silver, widow of grocer Herman Silver, between 1930 and 1935. Identifying details of a blind arch containing two windows in the projecting gabled wing, decorative brickwork at the roofline, and terra cotta tile roof contribute to the overall design, reminiscent of vernacular Italian Renaissance country pallazzos. (Int., CD)

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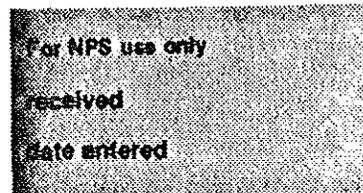


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- DM1003 C 207. Duplex. 1016 Minerva Ave. Two-story Foursquare, brick-veneered, the first story with wooden clapboards on the slightly overlapping second story. The overhang is accented by pear-shaped drop pendants. Colonial Revival style accents include robust cornice modillions, fluted pilaster entrance surrounds, and fluted box posts supporting attached open side porch.
- C 208. House. 1018 Minerva Ave. Two-story frame Neo-Colonial house with pedimented projecting front bay and pedimented attached porch supported by tapered box posts. Single light sidelights now filled in.
- DM1004 C 209. Dewey Mims House. 1020 Minerva Ave. Two-story frame Neo-Colonial house with projecting bay on main elevation highlighted by lunette in pedimented gable. Pyramidal roof pierced by interior chimney with corbelled cap. Full-facade porch supported by square posts and pilasters. Entrance bay retains original single-pane sidelight atop recessed molded panels. Known for long-time owner Dewey Mims. (Int.)
- DM1005 C 210. House. 1022 Minerva Ave. Charming, recently refurbished, one-story frame house with a pyramidal roof and shallow hipped and gabled wings appears to date from the early 20th-century and thus is one of the first houses on Minerva Ave. In addition to its overall form, features indicating its relatively early age include the decorative window to the left of the front door and the tall interior chimney with corbelled stacks.
- N (NC) 211. House. 1024 Minerva Ave. Two-story, three-bay c. 1950 Colonial Revival style brick-veneered house with two-story attached pedimented porch supported by four Doric columns.
- N (NC) 212. House. 1026 Minerva Ave. Two-story, three-bay rectangular brick-veneered Colonial Revival style house with hipped-roof and center chimney. Brick quoining, simple string course at second-story level, and high dentils at cornice. Brick is painted white. Built circa 1950 but blends well with older buildings.
- C 213. House. 1108 Minerva Ave. Two-story, three-bay, frame Neo-Colonial house built c. 1915 with pyramidal roof and pedimented projecting bay. Spacious full-facade front porch supported by square posts and pilasters.
- DM1006 C 214. W.W.Card House. 1110 Minerva Ave. W.W. Card, first athletic director of Trinity College, had this substantial two-story frame Neo-Colonial house with multiple hipped roofline constructed c. 1905. According to early photos and recollections by one of Card's daughters, it was one of Trinity Park's earliest houses and was for many years relatively isolated on a very large lot. The exterior of the house, which features plan frieze and cornerboards, Tuscan porch columns and a trabeated entrance, appears to be intact. (IPNA)

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- DH1007 C 215. Nachamson House. 1005 Minerva Ave. The Renaissance Revival style of this masonry house constructed of tile covered with stucco is revealed in its arcaded entrance porch with keystones surmounted by a panelled balustrade. Echoing the arcade of the porch are three arched openings to the house--the entrance and two floor-to-ceiling windows that originally contained French doors. Each opening is capped with a fanlight. Constructed 1928 for Eli and Jenny Nachamson shortly after they moved from Kinston to Durham where they opened the United Dollar Store, a downtown discount department that was popular until the early 1960s. According to Sara Evans, one of the Nachamson daughters, Mrs. Nachamson designed the house. (Int.)
- DH1008 C 216 C.P. Strickland House. 1007 Minerva Ave. Two-story frame, pyramidal-roofed Foursquare with modest classical detailing of dentils in the attached gable-front bungaloid porch supported by square corbelled brick posts; corbelled brick porch balusters. Constructed c. 1924 for C.P. Strickland, secretary of the Cary Lumber Company. The pine floors are said to have been cut from timber in the Fairintosh Plantation in northern Durham County. (AH)
- DH1009 C 217. Leftwich House. 1009 Minerva Ave. W.B. Leftwich, superintendent of storage at American Suppliers, Inc. had this two-story frame Foursquare constructed in the early 1920s. Very wide weatherboards, a low hipped roof with deep eaves, a stone foundation, and stone plinths supporting the box porch posts characterize the double pile dwelling. (AH)
- C 218. House. 1011 Minerva Ave. One-story frame Type B bungalow with pyramidal roof on main block. Gable-front nearly full-facade attached porch supported by tapered box posts on brick plinths is enframed by broad molded pointed arch. Decoratively sawn triangular brackets in porch eaves. Porch gable retains split shingles.
- DH1010 P 219. Kronheimer House. 1015 Minerva Ave. This two-story brick house constructed in 1928 for Benjamin Franklin Kronheimer is one of the foremost Renaissance Revival houses in Durham. The design for the house was executed by Raleigh architect R. Murray Nelson. Enhanced by its setting back from the street on a large lot and surrounded by mature trees, the house is unaltered on the exterior. The low hipped roof covered with terra cotta tile, sawn brackets in the deep eaves, stone reliefs of swags, and the Ionic stone arcade of the recessed corner porch constitute the principal aspects of the design. The focal point of the main facade is the entrance bay with an arched entry framed by Ionic columns and pilasters bearing a full entablature. Above three arched windows framed in stone are outlined by spiralling colonnettes. The little altered interior features a center hall

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highlighted by dramatic staircase with decorative wrought iron balusters, a very large dining room to the left (east) of the black and white tiled entrance hall, and a large living room with fireplace to the right (west); adjacent to the living room is a sun room with fireplace with heavy stone hood. Large connecting twin master bedrooms occupy the west wing of the second story, which also contains four other bedrooms. Mr. Kronheimer, who owned a successful Main St. department store, earned a reputation as one of Durham's merchant princes. (F/S)

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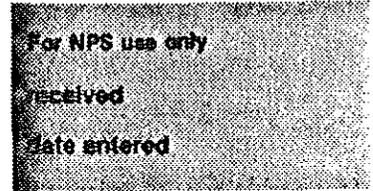
- P 220. Pegram House, 1019 Minerva Ave. This one-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style house is situated on its third lot since it was constructed in 1891. The house is one of the four surviving Faculty Row houses constructed on the campus of Trinity College by Durham contractor T.S. Christian from plans ordered from an unknown New York architectural firm. The asymmetrical house features a steeply sloping cross-gabled roofline; German siding sheathes the first story and the upper elevations are covered in scalloped shingles. A triangular panel of decorative woodwork imitating half timbering is above the main entrance. Two corbelled chimneys rise above the roof. A long one-story ell extension in the rear and a spacious wraparound porch carried by turned posts expand the main block of the house. On the interior, which follows a modified side-hall plan, the five original mantles and much of the door hardware remains intact.

William H. Pegram, a physics and chemistry professor at Trinity College, occupied the house from 1891 until his death in 1928. He enjoyed a 55-year association with Trinity College, first as a student and later as a professor and finally professor emeritus. Pegram married Emma Craven, daughter of Rev. Braxton Craven, who was the president of Trinity College during most of the time that it was located in Randolph County. In the seven months after Craven's death in 1882, Pegram served as Interim President of the College. An addition to teaching chemistry and physics, Pegram also taught English during the 1880s and coached the debating team for many years. He continued teaching at Trinity College after it moved to Durham until his retirement in 1919. About 1919 Pegram had the house moved across the street from the campus on Buchanan Blvd. (then Guess Rd.). The house remained in the family until 1966. In 1977, it was moved to its present location when it was threatened by demolition. It was sold to preservationists who undertook an extensive restoration of the house. (NR)

- C (N) 221. Apartment Building, 1021 Minerva Ave. Two-story, seven-bay, hip-roofed c. 1930 brick-veneered fourplex in Colonial Revival style. Two-tiered front porch supported by square posts; modillioned cornice and classically influenced sidelighted entrance surround.

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C 222. House, 1107 Minerva Ave. Two-story c. 1910 frame house, altered by enclosure of original attached full-facade shed-roofed porch with pedimented gable. Triangular brackets and exposed rafters support the eaves.

Gloria Ave.

C 223. House, 1006 Gloria Ave. Two-story c. 1919 Colonial Revival style house with slate-covered roof. Paired Tuscan columns support small entry porch. Recessed two-story side porch at the east was enclosed for use as a den/office when the six room house was remodelled in 1968. Interior follows center hall plan; master bedroom is duplicate of living room, complete with fireplace. Now aluminum sided. (Int. 5/84)

DH 959 C 224. Duplex, 1008 Gloria Ave. Upstairs/downstairs duplex built c. 1921 and identical to entry no. 113 except that it is weatherboarded. Shallow entrance porches supported by Tuscan columns.

C 225. House, 1010 Gloria Ave. C. 1910 two-story hip-roofed frame Foursquare with classical detailing; Palladian window in the pedimented attic dormer with returns; fluted box posts and pilasters support the nearly full-facade porch (Western half has been enclosed); short fluted posts accent second-story balustrade. Handsome entrance surround has simple molded pilasters.

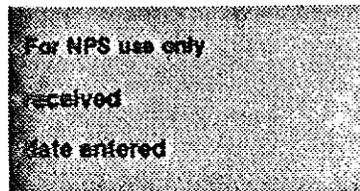
DH 960 C 226. L.A. Marshall House, 1012 Gloria Ave. Two-story frame Foursquare constructed c. 1910 for L.A. Marshall who ran a car rental business, known as an "auto livery." Colonial Revival elements include Tuscan porch columns, plain frieze and cornerboards. Other distinguishing elements include a striking trabeated entrance surround with decoratively incised glass and very tall interior and chimneys with richly corbelled caps. An unusual feature of the west chimney is its exposed face on the north elevation. Interior modernized 1975. (Int., CD)

C 227. House, 1014 Gloria Ave. C. 1920 one-and-one-half-story cross gable-roofed Type A bungalow with classical detailing in the denticulated porch cornice and heavy, fluted tapering porch posts set on granite-trimmed brick plinths. Heavy triangular brackets support broad eaves. House retains original sash windows containing five slender panes over single pane. Recently refurbished.

C 228. House, 1016 Gloria Ave. Two-story frame Neo-Colonial house built circa 1910. Pedimented projecting bay accented by lunette; pedimented attached entry porch carried by paved square tapering columns; recessed one-story

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hip-roofed wing at the east. A decoratively corbelled chimney pierces the pyramidal roof. Retains original entrance with single sidelight and transom. Interior features five mantels with original tilework surrounding fireplace and oak bannister on the three-run staircase.

- C 229. House. 1018 Gloria Ave. Very similar to entry no. 228 with the major difference the porch configuration. The c. 1915 house features shed-roofed attached porch carried by square wooden posts set on brick plinths. Entrance surround altered by application of incongruous "colonial" broken pediment, applied surround.
- C 230. House. 1020 Gloria Ave. Pyramidal-roofed two-story frame Foursquare built c. 1910 with attached wraparound porch supported by Doric columns and pilasters. Entrance bay accented by projecting pediment supporting paved fluted columns resting on clapboard skirting. House retains original entrance of glass and panelled wood surmounted by a transom and flanked with sidelights. In fair condition, currently used as duplex.
- N 231. Edwards House. 1022 Gloria Ave. Two-story frame Foursquare sheathed with German siding; pyramidal roof. Originally very similar to entry no. 230. Unsympathetically altered in 1971 with small French doors replacing the second-story windows, full-facade porch replaced by copper clad canopy sheltering the main entrance. First floor hidden from sight by forbidding brick wall with security gate. Constructed c. 1910 by the Edwards family who were in the grocery business. The house originally had a coal grate fireplace in every room; five of these remain. Interior follows center hall plan; twin parlors with pocket doors flank the hallway. (Int.)
- DH961 C 232. Rufus Powell, Jr., House. 1024 Gloria Ave. The squat, panelled elephantine box pylons carrying the shallow arch of the full-facade engaged porch lend distinction to this otherwise typical Type A frame bungalow. The house was built c. 1920 by Durham contractor Rufus Powell, Jr., as his own residence. (CD, Int.)
- C 233. Duplex. 1026/1028 Gloria Ave. C. 1925 two-story rectangular, brick-veneered Colonial Revival style duplex with slate-covered gable roof. Each entrance bay marked by slender paired Doric columns and pilasters supporting boxed cornice which is surmounted by balustrade with Chippendale style railing. Nicely proportioned building with attention to detail evident in panelled shutters, molded window sills, and on the first floor windows splayed brick lintels with keystones.
- DH962 C 234. Council-Boone House. 1001 Gloria Ave. Commodore Thomas Council, owner of the Five Points Drug Company, vice-president of the Home Building and Loan

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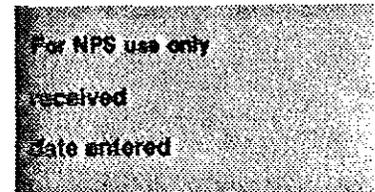
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Association, and manager of the B.C. Remedy Company (which he co-founded), had this two-story frame Foursquare constructed between 1928 and 1930. Paved brackets support the deep eaves. The original one-story wraparound porch was removed by subsequent owner Dr. W. Waldo Boone who also added dentilled cornices to the first-story windows, a fanlight over the front door, and one-story wings appended to the west and south elevations. Unsympathetic metal porch posts are more recent. (Int., CD)

- C 235. Arnold Briggs House. 1005 Gloria Ave. Two-story frame classic Foursquare. Paired three-over-one sash windows flank front-door composed of eight lights over molded vertical panels. Tall brick exterior end chimneys. One story shed-roofed, attached porch carried by square posts with molded caps set on brick plinths. Constructed in 1925 for Arnold Briggs who drew the plans himself. Briggs was a long-time employee of the Austin-Heaton Co. (Int. 9/80)
- DH963 C 236. Gantt House. 1007 Gloria Ave. An eclectic combination of architectural details distinguishes this two-story triple-pile house. These details include tall chimneys with decorative caps, second-story polygonal bays, a metal roof in emulation of terra cotta tile, and a deep denticulated cornice in the eaves. The house was constructed in the early 1920s for Robert M. Gantt, an attorney. (CD)
- DH964 C 237. W.W. Rankin House. 1011 Gloria Ave. Duke University mathematics professor W.W. Rankin supervised the construction of this two-story brick house which he built as his own residence in the early 1920s. Its Colonial Revival style design is evident in the heavy denticulated cornice with returns, one-story attached Tuscan entrance porch surmounted by Chippendale style balustrade, the center hall plan, and the handsome denticulated crown molding throughout the first story interior. The interior also features a graceful staircase with molded rail and turned balusters, tall ceilings, large butler's pantry, servant's quarters, and a speaking tube from kitchen to master bedroom above. (Int.)
- C 238. House. 1013 Gloria Ave. Currently divided into four apartments, this c. 1910 two-story, German-sided Foursquare with pyramidal roof features a beautiful entrance with leaded glass transom and sidelights and an oval leaded glass window to the right (west) of the front door. Leaded glass transom over large one-over-one sash windows to the left (east) of entrance. One-story shed-roofed attached wraparound porch has tapered box posts connected by slender square balusters and molded hand rail.

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DH965C

239. Duplex. 1015 Gloria Ave. Two-story rectangular, brick-veneered Colonial Revival style duplex built c. 1950. One-story attached shed-roofed porch carried by simple square posts and pilasters. Exterior end chimneys; six-over-six sash windows.

DH966 C

240. Graham-Newsom House. 1017 Gloria Ave. This large, one-and-one-half-story frame house is one of the few bungalows in Durham with strong craftsman influences appearing on the interior as well as the exterior. Sheathed in split shake shingles, the exterior features typical exposed rafter ends, deep eaves and engaged porch. Interior may have been inspired by one of Gustav Stickley's manuals for craftsmen or bungalow houses as the living room is highlighted by an inglenook in front of the fireplace. Earliest recorded occupant was grocer T.A.Graham who resided here as early as 1915. By 1925, the house was owned by Dallas W. Newsom, real estate and insurance agent, president of Durham Book and Stationery Company, and treasurer and registrar of Trinity College. Subsequent to Newsom's disposal of the house in 1930, it was used by Dr. Lyla G. Smith as one of Dr. Walter Kempner's satellite houses for rice diet patients. The house retains the institutional kitchen installed for the rice house. (Int., CD)

DH967 C

241. Duplex. 1019/1021 Gloria Ave. Recently renovated two-story stuccoed Foursquare with slate-covered pyramidal roof over main block and slate hipped roof over slightly recessed wing on east side. Twelve-over-one sash windows on first floor of main block with paired nine-over-one sashes lighting second story. The stucco is rough on first floor and smooth on the second. Decoratively sawn rafter ends support wide overhanging eaves. Porch roof replaced with canvas awning.

C

242. House. 1023 Gloria Ave. Two-story c. 1900 Neo-Colonial house sheathed with German siding; cross-gabled roof with pedimented dormer. Slightly projecting entrance bay retains original double-leaf door flanked by sidelights. A portion of the wraparound porch, carried by square posts on brick plinths, has been enclosed. Large one-over-one sash windows light both stories.

DH968 C

243. Graham House. 1025 Gloria Ave. Large c. 1913 two-story modified frame Foursquare, sheathed with German siding and set on high random coursed fieldstone foundation. Two tall interior brick chimneys rise above the pyramidal roof with a pedimented dormer. Handsome attached full-facade shed-roofed porch carried by elephantine panelled pylons set on fieldstone plinths. Round-arched front door. An early two-story addition is at the west.

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Lamond Ave.

- DH984 C 244. North House. 1000 Lamond Ave. This building lot was sold to the Rev. William B. North by Duke Land and Improvement Co. in 1904 for \$750. The Rev. North, the District Superintendent of the Methodist Church in North Carolina, had the house constructed in 1907. Characteristic of its Neo-Colonial style is the combination of neoclassical features, that include Corinthian porch columns and pedimented gables, with the ornate and colorful stained glass transoms all across the main facade. While many early Trinity Park houses originally had stained glass windows, this is one of the few houses that retains such a large display of this decorative element. When North moved in the 1920s, he rented the house to Edwin D. Fowler, Secretary of the Seeman Printing Company. North retired here in the 1930s and upon his death in the 1950s the house passed to his daughter. She sold it in 1978 to owner occupants who have restored it. (Int.)
- N 245. Dr. E.A. Speed House. 1002 Lamond Ave. This 1900s two-story frame house reportedly was built for physician Edward A. Speed and his sisters. Dr. Speed married and moved out of the house, but after his death in 1911 his widow occupied the house for several decades. Asymmetrical massing typical of the Neo-Colonial style. Converted to apartments and extensively altered. (Speed Int.)
- I 246. Office Building. 1006 Lamond Ave. A one-story brick structure built late 1970s in L-plan with cross gables.
- DH985 C 247. Speed House. 1008 Lamond Ave. William M. Speed, Sr., president and one of the owners of the Austin-Heaton Milling Company, had this one-and-one-half-story frame house constructed in 1908. Originally the house contained six rooms; today it has ten with additions to the rear and enclosure of a portion of the wraparound porch. One of the relatively few early 20th-century houses in Durham that is occupied today by direct descendants of the original owner. (Speed Int.)
- DH986 C 248. Rufus Powell House. 1010 Lamond Ave. The combination of pedimented gables, Ionic porch columns, multiple rooflines, polygonal bays and intricately leaded entrance surround reflect the 1900s construction date of this Neo-Colonial house. The seven-room house has been expanded with two additions to the rear. Rufus Powell, a "captain" with the Durham-Oxford Railroad, had the house built for himself and his family. Around 1950 the Calvary Methodist Church acquired the property and traded it for the Tyson property adjacent to the church on E. Trinity Ave. To aid in the trade the church converted the Powell House into one

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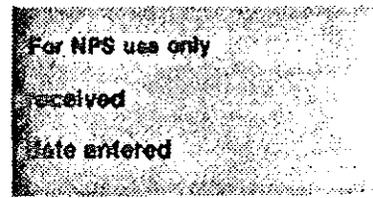
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large dwelling unit and several smaller ones so that Mrs. Tyson could rent rooms to patients of Dr. Kempner's rice diet clinic (originally headquartered directly across Lamond Ave.). The house has been re-converted to single-family dwelling. (Int.)

- I      249. Office Building, 1014 Lamond Ave. 1970s brick structure, one-story; each office has its own outside entrance.
- C      250. Duplex, 1001 Lamond Ave. A two-story frame upstairs/downstairs duplex identical to entry no. 113. Built late 1920s by W.T. Purvis who lived next door at 1003 Lamond. (CD, Speed Int.)
- DH987 C      251. Robbins House, 1003 Lamond Ave. Two-story frame Neo-Colonial house with sawn brackets in all of the eaves and a carved sunburst fanlight above the front door. Constructed by a member of the Powell family early in this century. W.T. Purvis, manager of the Credit and Collection Department of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, lived here with his family in the late 1910s and 1920s. House is popularly named for Phillip D. Robbins, employed by Thalheimer's Department Store and Ellis-Stone Department Store; his sister taught music here during the 1940s. (Speed Int., CD)
- DH988 C      252. Hinton House, 1005 Lamond Ave. Foreman for the Duke Branch of the American Tobacco Company (now Liggett & Myers), Robert H. Hinton moved into this two-story Neo-Colonial house in 1906. A pyramidal roof is crossed by gables which project to the front and sides; both bays hold typical Queen Anne cut-away corners and eave brackets. The full-facade porch wraps to the east and is distinguished by Ionic columns on brick piers and a balustrade consisting of a shaped rail and turned balusters. A front transom and side window are two fine specimens of the neighborhood's remaining stained glass windows. (CD)
- DH989 C      253. T.E. Allen House, 1007 Lamond Ave. Constructed around 1904, this Neo-Colonial house is the largest and most imposing of the handsome group of early 20th-century houses that line Lamond Ave. Composite porch columns, multiple rooflines, polygonal bays, and sawn brackets originally were augmented by an elaborate display of stained glass in each of the windows that is now filled with lattice work. The front door transom and sidelights formerly were filled with leaded glass. Constructed for T.E. Allen, owner of an insurance agency by the same name. Allen's son, George, earned a national reputation as ambassador to Greece and as "the voice of America." (Speed Int., CD)

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Morgan St.

DH1026

- C 254. Julian S. Carr Junior High School. 700 Morgan St. One of the most significant of Durham architect George Watts Carr's early designs executed while managing the Durham office of the Winston-Salem based firm of Northrup and O'Brien. The contractor was T.H. Lawrence. The central, three-story block was constructed in 1922 and the two perpendicular wings and the auditorium in between were constructed in 1926. Originally known as Central Junior High School, this building is a handsome exercise in the Colonial Revival style, featuring a denticulated cornice all around, keystones above all of the windows, a belvedere atop the central block, and an elaborate main entrance surround of stylized Ionic pilasters carrying a full entablature and balustrade. Today the school serves as a portion of the Durham High School campus. (Durham City School records)

N. Duke St.

DH955

- P 255. Durham High School. N. Duke St. After the death of Brodie L. Duke in the late 1910s, the City of Durham acquired his house and grounds on N. Duke St. The rapid growth of Durham was quickly rendering the old Durham High School on Morris St. obsolete and the city fathers recognized the desirability of this large tract as a site for the proposed new high school. Construction of the building, then named Central High School, was completed in 1923, according to the Neoclassical Revival style design of the architectural firm of Milburn and Heister Company. Similar to the Julian S. Carr Junior High School constructed about the same time at the south end of this tract, the new high school features a denticulated cornice, keystones above most of the windows, and a belvedere surmounting the central block. Here, however, the main entrances are flanked by Doric pilasters carrying a full entablature. The focal point of the main facade is a central three-story bank of five paired windows separated by pilasters and adorned with a stone balcony supported by scroll consoles that spans all five pairs of windows at the second story. Around 1930 Durham architect H. Raymond Weeks was commissioned to design the auditorium, gymnasium, and music wing. In recent years, the high school campus has been greatly enlarged with the addition of several new buildings. (Durham City School records)

~~NC~~

- 256. House. 1005 N. Duke St. Built between 1935 and 1940, this one-and-one-half-story brick cottage is distinguished by gable-front roof and large shed-roofed dormers on each side, banded multipaned windows, an exterior-end chimney, and a gabled entry bay with a round-arch multi-paned door. (CD)

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- C 257. House. 1007 N. Duke St. A one-story weatherboarded Type A bungalow built between 1925 and 1930; front gable engages a full-facade porch; panelled box posts on brick piers hold the porch roof.
- C 258. House. 1101 N. Duke St. Frame Foursquare built 1910s. A pyramidal roofline carries cross gables which form slight two-story projections on the side elevations; a hip-roofed dormer is centered on the front. The most striking feature of the house is the wraparound porch secured by full brick piers, brick balusters, and granite railing; two sections of the porch have been enclosed.
- C 259. House. 1103 N. Duke St. Late 1920s frame one-story cottage; gabled roof and engaged porch covering two-thirds of the front facade; extended by an ell to the rear.
- C 260. House. 1105 N. Duke St. Very small late 1920s one-story gable-roofed house detailed with box cornices with returns, four-over-one windows, a full three-bay terrace defined by brick and granite piers, and a gabled portico held by triangular brackets.
- C 261. House. 1107 N. Duke St. This late 1920s one-story cottage is a variation of a Type A bungalow designed with a broad gable front and porch supported by box posts on brick plinths with a patterned balustrade. A stepped double-shouldered exterior end chimney and five-over-one and six-over-one windows further detail the exterior.
- C 262. House. 1109 N. Duke St. One-story, two-room-deep house with high hipped roof, a design popular across the state at the turn-of-the-century. The roof carries a small gable. A full-facade porch carried by Tuscan columns shelters the entrance and follows the lines of the house. Originally located at a corner of N. Duke St. and W. Markham Ave. and moved to this location in the mid-1920s. (Int.)
- C 263. House. 1111 N. Duke St. Constructed in the 1920s, this two-story frame Foursquare exhibits box cornices with return, a centrally-placed front gable-crossing the side-gable roofline, and nine-over-one windows. Full-facade shed-roofed porch retains a gable marking the entrance and paired box posts on brick plinths
- C 264. House. 1113 N. Duke St. This early 1920s one-story frame cottage exhibits bungalow features including wide bracketed eaves with exposed rafter ends and a large shingled and gabled projection which engages a full-facade porch on solid brick piers.

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N. Gregson St.

- ~~X~~C 265. Duplex. 600-602 N. Gregson St. Beginning a block of duplexes and apartments, this late 1930s two-story brick-veneered building retains an interior chimney and applied sawn work at the frieze. A four-bay front facade holds two entries at the center flanked by fluted pilasters and sheltered by porticos.
- C 266. Duplex. 604-606 N. Gregson St. This late 1920s two-story brick-veneered duplex is distinguished by a hip roof with central dormer, wide eaves with exposed rafter ends, nine-over-one windows, stepped single-shouldered chimneys, and gabled porch roofs. Porch supports are tapered box posts on brick plinths.
- ~~X~~C 267. Duplex. 608-610 N. Gregson St. An irregularly-shaped late 1930s two-story brick-veneered duplex carrying a gable roof; a large gabled projection forms the center bay. Pedimented entrances are flanked by fluted pilasters and bands of six-over-six windows light the interior.
- C 268. Apartment Building. 612-614 N. Gregson St. Characteristic of late 1940s classical styling, this symmetrical two-story eight-unit brick-veneered building features two slightly projecting wings on either end of a rectangular main block; the four gables are weatherboarded. Each entrance held in the wings is topped by a broken pediment and urn and flanked by fluted pilasters.
- C 269. Duplex. 904-906 N. Gregson St. Two-story 1920s brick-veneered duplex. Symmetrically composed facade is classically detailed with twelve-over-one windows, two pedimented porch bays held by fluted box posts and pilasters and multi-paned entrance surrounds.
- I 270. House. 910 N. Gregson St. Ranch-style house constructed mid-1950s.
- C 271. House. 1008 N. Gregson St. 1920s Type A bungalow retains original shingled exterior, low hipped-roof dormer, four-over-one windows, tapered box posts with molded caps set on brick piers, an interior-end chimney, and a multi-paned entry door.
- C 272. House. 1010 N. Gregson St. Fairly plain one-story gable-roofed house sheathed in German siding, built 1920s. Recessed entry without a porch.
- C 273. House. 1012 N. Gregson St. This variation of a Type A bungalow built in the 1920s has undergone numerous alterations including installation of replacement metal posts at the porch which extends to form a porte-cochere.

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- C 274. Durham Alliance Church. 301 N. Gregson St. This brick church building highlighted by a variety of decorative brickwork dates from 1927. The cornerstone reads "Christian and Missionary Alliance Gospel Tabernacle, established 1889--erected 1927." The Evangelical denomination was established in New York in 1887 by Dr. A.B. Simpson. Although the Durham congregation was active in the late 19th century, it was not incorporated until 1917. The exterior details of this Romanesque Revival style building include buttresses topped with stone modillions, corbelled panels or blind arches delineating each of the bays, and panels of herringbone brickwork and a corbelled blind arcade all around the top of the tower on the main facade. (Church history records)
- C 275. Duplex. 303-305 N. Gregson St. Two-story 1930s brick building fancifully ornamented with shaped crenelles at the cornice, a pent roof of copper shaped and painted to simulate Spanish tile roofs, a corbel table enriched by arches, and a full-facade porch upheld by tapered metal posts on brick piers.
- C 276. Duplex. 307-309 N. Gregson St. Companion to the entry no. 275, this early 1930s buildings also is eclectically embellished. A pent copper "tile" roof covers the cornice held by paired brackets; it is also topped by shaped crenelles. A full-facade porch is held by chamfered box posts with brackets that draw the eye to applied sawn detail at the frieze.
- C 277. House. 311 N. Gregson St. Mid-1930s one-story frame Type A bungalow with gable-front engaged porch exhibits an exterior-end chimney with stone inserts at the shoulders, nine-over-one windows, full brick porch piers, and arches at the porch openings.
- C 278. Apartment Building. 401-403 N. Gregson St. This four-unit row house was built by George Allen in the early 1920s. The roofline of the two-story brick structure is symmetrically composed with two large front facing gables centered by a dormer. Each two-bay unit has its own porch and multi-paned entry door. (CD)
- C 279. House. 405 N. Gregson St. Early 1920s two-story variation of simple Type B bungalow. A narrow three-bay double-pile plan is augmented by additions to the side and rear.
- C 280. Morgan House. 407 N. Gregson St. The widow of F.M. Morgan, superintendent of the wiring department at the Durham Traction Co., lived in the house in the 1920s and 1930s and supplemented her income by renting rooms. Built in the early 1920s, this Foursquare features a side-gable roof centered by a gabled dormer; box eaves retain triangular brackets. Slightly tapered wooden box posts rise from brick piers to hold the hip roof of the full-facade porch. (CD)

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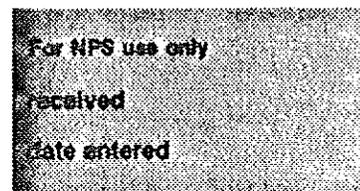
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- C 281. T.C. Markham House. 409 N. Gregson St. Purchasing agent Thomas C. Markham was the first owner of this Period House built in the early 1920s. Following English cottage style tenets, the one-and-one-half-story brick-veneered house is surmounted by a steeply pitched gable roof broken by two large stuccoed shed-roof dormers. Other decorative elements include quarter-round windows, box eaves with returns, a projecting gabled entry bay, and a panelled door with a round-arched transom. (CD)
- C 282. House. 411 N. Gregson St. Following ideas expressed in pattern books and magazines of the early 1930s, this two-story three-bay frame house displays a gabled roofline, an exterior-end chimney, six-over-six windows, and a panelled entry door flanked by engaged fluted columns. The house has replacement siding and replacement metal posts at the sun porch on the north side.
- C 283. Graham's Grocery. 505 N. Gregson St. Mrs. Mary Graham, who lived at 1017 Gloria Ave., moved her Graham's Grocery Store from 1117 W. Main to this early 20th-century commercial building early in the 1920s. The four bays consist of three large plate glass windows and an entry; corbelling defines the cornice. Small segmental-arched windows appear on the side elevations. (CD)
- C 284. House. 905 N. Gregson St. James Deltart, physical plant director of Duke University, was the first occupant of this house, in the late 1920s. This Type A bungalow holds a shed-roofed dormer, an exterior-end chimney which pierces the eaves, and a full-facade porch with solid brick piers, now enclosed on the north bay.
- C 285. William Berry House. 907 N. Gregson St. William Berry had this one-and-one-half-story brick Period House built in the late 1920s. The steeply pitched gabled roof with large shed-roofed dormers appears on several other houses in the neighborhood. A salient feature is an imposing chimney located on the main elevation; a full-facade shed-roofed porch is held by fluted box posts rising from brick pylons. (CD)
- DH 980 C 286. W. Franklin Warren House. 909 N. Gregson St. The eclectic design of this two-story brick duplex constructed mid-1920s derives from the combination of neoclassical elements in the pedimented entrance porch and the Tudoresque applied half-timbering in the pedimented gables. The earliest known occupant of the first-story flat was W. Franklin Warren, principal of Durham High School. (CD)

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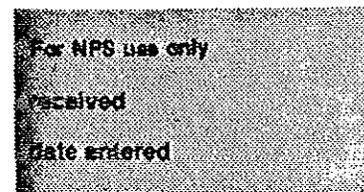


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- C 287. Jesse Bishop. 911 N. Gregson St. Jesse Bishop, vice-president of Miller-Bishop, had this two-story brick Colonial Revival pattern book house constructed in the late 1920s for his family. Characteristic of the style are the side gable roof, interior-end chimney, twelve-over-one windows, box cornices with returns, and leaded-glass fanlight and sidelights at the entry. (CD)
- C 288. Jacob Freedman House. 1001 N. Gregson St. Clothier Jacob Freedman had this two-story frame Colonial Revival style house built in the late 1920s. Gambrel roof is overlaid with almost full-facade shed-roofed dormers. Other principal elements of this style include quarter-round attic vents, an interior-end chimney, eight-over-one windows, a three-bay facade with one-story wings flanking the core, and an entry detailed with fluted columns and pilasters. (CD)
- ~~C~~ 289. House. 1007 N. Gregson St. Late 1930s classically styled one-and-one-half-story brick house with side gables and three watherboarded gable-front dormers. The three-bay, three-room-deep block is detailed with eight-over-eight windows, a center entry flanked by sidelights with panelled aprons, and a canopy held by metal posts.
- C 290. House. 1013 N. Gregson St. This late 1920s brick Foursquare has a pyramidal roof which flares to wide eaves and a centered hip-roofed dormer. A full-facade hip-roofed front porch is carried by heavy brick columns and a brick balustrade trimmed by granite. A recent brick wall defines the porperty.

Albemarle St.

- C 290.1. Tinzen House. 201 Albemarle St. Reported by a former resident of 205 Albemarle (formerly Jones St.) to be the Tinzen family home, this plain but handsome Neo-Colonial house, built c. 1910, exhibits characteristics of two stories with a cross-gabled roof and side hall plan. Decoration of the frame house is restricted to box cornices with returns, a two-light transom above at the entry, and turned posts on the less-than-full-facade porch.
- C 290.2. Duplex. 205-207 Albemarle St. W.T. Purvis, who lived at 1003 Lamond Ave., had this Foursquare constructed in the 1920s for rental property. Modest Colonial Revival detailing on the two-story frame structure is restricted to the Palladian window arrangement in the gabled attic dormer. (Speed Int.)

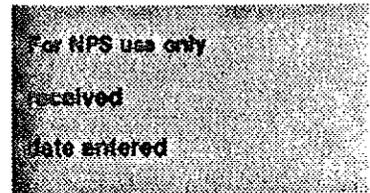
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Watts St.

- C    291. McAllister House. 202 Watts St. Built 1910 for engineer W.H. McAllister. Blocky two-story frame Neo-Colonial house sheathed in German siding, surmounted by a low hipped roof with a hip-roofed dormer. A deep porch on German-sided piers wraps to the south. Classical details include pilasters flanking the entry and an elliptical second-story window with keystones. (CD)
- C    292. McAllister House (II). 204 Watts St. Reputedly the second house of W.H. McAllister, built in 1925. Brick Foursquare fronted by a Mission style curvilinear parapet centered on hip roof. Stone lintels top the nine-over-one paired windows with keystones on the first-story. A full-facade porch contains classically detailed box posts on stone piers and paired curved brackets in the eaves. (AH)
- C    293. Piper House. 206 Watts St. Built between 1905 and 1911 for E.C. Piper and milliner Sallie Piper. Two-story irregularly-shaped Neo-Colonial frame house has a center hall plan. Cross gables form two-story bays on the front and south elevations; the side bay is distinguished by cut-away corners. A wraparound porch is upheld by Tuscan columns and fronted by a gabled entry containing shingles. Leaded glass is found in the gable window and in a small window next to the entry. (AH)
- C    293.1. Duplex. 208 Watts St. This two-story brick 1920s duplex with its side gable roof and exterior-end chimneys is typical of Colonial Revival styling found in the pattern books of the day. A full-facade porch complete with balcony is upheld by box posts; six-over-six windows are shuttered.
- I    294. Apartment Building. 210 Watts St. A recent two-story brick apartment building with a small side porch and exterior staircase.
- DN 1044 C    295. Thaxton House. 212 Watts St. Durham County Deputy Sheriff and County Tax Collector J.J. Thaxton is the earliest known occupant of this two-story Neo-Colonial frame house built early in this century. It is one of the very few in Trinity park that retains its original abundance of stained glass, appearing in six windows on the main facade. Local contractor Harvey Stone is believed to have constructed the house. Mr. Thaxton occupied it only a few years; then Duke University purchased it as a residence for Dr. Spear, Dean of Religious Education at Trinity College and later head of the Divinity School at Duke University. (Int.)

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DH1045 P

296. (Former) Watts Hospital. 302 Watts St. This handsomely appointed Renaissance Revival style building was constructed in 1895 according to the designs of the noted Boston architectural firm of Rand and Taylor. At the time of its construction, it was considered to be one of the most up-to-date hospitals in the state. Notable features of the interior include the smooth surfaces and coved edges throughout which allow for easy cleaning. Neoclassical detailing embellished all principal elements of the exterior: denticulated and modillioned cornices appear at the second-story roofline and around the full-facade front porch, denticulated lintels appear above all doors and windows and Ionic columns support the front porch. The most notable feature of the exterior is the Palladian window placed in the middle of the south facade to correspond with an interior stair landing. There is a three-sided bay in the second story above the main entrance. This building was the central and largest of four buildings arranged in a symmetrical configuration and connected by one-story corridors. The complex originally was located at the corner of N. Buchanan Blvd. and W. Main St. The hospital outgrew these facilities by 1909 and moved to new and much larger quarters on Broad St. After the move, Dr. Norman McLeod Johnson, a director of the County health Department, purchased this building in 1914 and moved it to its present location where he used it for his residence. In the 1950s it was converted to apartments. The house was restored as a single-family dwelling in 1975. (F/S)

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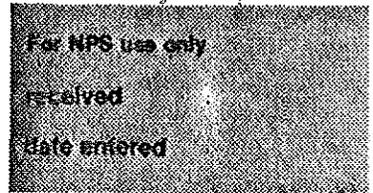
297. Apartment Building. 304-308 Watts St. This late 1930s two-story brick apartment building features paired two-level flat-roofed porticos which provide porches for the four units. A corbelled chimney is centered on the hip roof; six-over-six shuttered windows have cornice-like lintels. A centrally placed main entry is classically detailed.

DH1046 P

298. Clements-Watkins House. 310 Watts St. The firm of Rose and Rose, Architects, designed this two-story, three-room-deep brick house in the early 1920s for Buck Clements, owner of a local insurance agency. In the early 1930s, Dr. and Mrs. George Watkins purchased the house. After Dr. Watkins' death in the early 1950s, Mrs. Watkins remained in the house for another decade. The house is a very solidly built masonry structure with all lintels, sills and other trim of granite. The use of wood for decoration is reserved for the sawn brackets and exposed rafter ends in the eaves of the second story and for the shallow hoods at all of the porches. The low hipped roof and hoods are sheathed in copper molded in imitation terra cotta tile. (Int.)

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- C      299. Harris house. 312 Watts St. Built c. 1925 for Dorian Harris, real estate and insurance agent, this Type A bungalow displays the unusual feature of a slightly convex roofline on the main facade engaging the full-facade porch on solid brick piers. The porch is extended on the south by a pergola. Shed roofs are found on the dormer and one-story south wing; all roofing material is slate. (CD)
- C      300. Lipscomb House. 402 Watts St. Built between 1911 and 1915 for W. Lipscomb, Vice-President of Pritchard, Bright and Co. A Type A bungalow sheathed in shingles and distinguished by an arcaded porch across the three-bay facade; tapered box porch posts are shingled. Other bungalow features include a single-shouldered exterior end chimney, a hip-roofed dormer, and shaped rafter ends. A trabeated entrance surround and unusual stepped windows in the south bay detail the main facade. (CD)
- C      301. House. 406 Watts St. This Type A bungalow built in the 1910s is a fine example of Craftsman ideals with its shingled exterior, bands of multipaned windows, a well-lit shed roof dormer, a deep porch defined by brick posts and rails, a sun room wing on the south, and a terrace spanning the corner.
- C      302. House. 500 Watts St. This 1910s two-story frame Neo-Colonial house contains a shed-roofed dormer on the main block of the cross-gable slate roof; there is a two-story ell on the south. A later bungalow style porch wraps to the south; its railing has turned balusters. Boxed cornices, one-over-one windows and a trabeated entrance surround are other details.
- P      303. Crowell House. 504 Watts St. An octagonal corner tower, scalloped shingles on the second story, and applied half-timbering highlight this quaint Queen Anne cottage constructed in 1891 on the Trinity College campus. The upper sashes of the windows are in the characteristic Queen Anne configuration of a large central pane surrounded by small squares and rectangles of glass. The engaged front porch is supported by box posts. John Franklin Crowell, the first occupant of the house, lived here for only a few years prior to leaving Trinity College to pursue doctoral studies. Crowell was president of Trinity College from 1887 to 1895 and the director of the move of the college from Randolph County to Durham in 1892. He was a strong believer in the academic advantages provided by an urban environment; beyond promoting the move to Durham, Crowell worked very hard to improve the educational facilities of the college and to upgrade its faculty. In addition to teaching, administering the college and cataloguing the combined book collections of the Literary Society, Crowell introduced intercollegiate football to Trinity College. In the early years of the 20th century, he pursued a second, distinguished career as an economist and statistician in New York. The Crowell House was moved to its present site in the 1910s. (NR)

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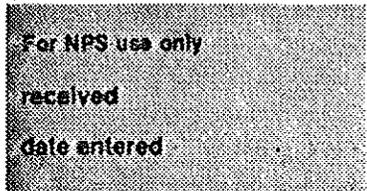
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- C 304. Cole House. 506 Watts St. Built c. 1910 for the owner of Al's Pharmacy (current site of Goodwill Industries on W. Main St.) This house was later the home of W.L. Cole, superintendent of Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co. This narrow Foursquare has a slate-covered hip roof and a hip-roofed dormer; a single shouldered chimney pierces the eaves. Box columns with molded capitals uphold the full-facade two-bay porch, and sidelights and transoms surround the entry door. (Int., CD)
- I 305. Cole Apartments. 510 Watts St. Built in the 1950s as the Salmon Apartments. A two-story brick building with boxed cornices and a recessed entry flanked by pilasters.
- DH1048  
P 306. Salmon House. 512 Watts St. Edwin Currin had this Neoclassical Revival house built for himself and his family on this large corner lot around 1908. Currin moved to Richmond in 1910, and in 1913, after leasing the house for three years, he sold it to contractor John Salmon. In 1935, after the house suffered serious fire damage, Salmon, who had moved away in 1931, rebuilt the house on the original foundation, reproducing the original plan and many stylistic features. With the addition of a large rear wing during reconstruction, the house was converted to apartments. Molded box cornices, Tuscan porches and the Palladian attic windows characterize the style. This is one of the few houses in Durham which features a one-story wraparound porch overlapped by a two-story pedimented portico on monumental columns at the entrance bay. Converted to condominiums early 1980s. (Int.)
- C 307. Putnam House. 602 Watts St. Two-story brick-veneered Colonial Revival style house built late 1920s. Marked by molded box cornices and large mutules in the deep eaves of the hipped roof. The central single-bay porch on Monmouth Ave., now the main entrance, features columns with stylized Corinthian capitals and a carved sunburst above the door flanked by leaded sidelights. The original main entrance facing Watts St. is identical except that here the fanlight also is leaded. The earliest known occupant of the house was S. Grady Putnam, manager of Friendly Cafeteria. By 1935, James E. Pickett, manager of S.H. Kress was living here. (CD)
- DH1049  
C 308. L.M. Edwards House. 604 Watts St. L.M. Edwards, M.D., had this Foursquare with deep box cornices and a one-story wraparound porch constructed in the early 1920s. Dr. Edwards occupied the house until the early 1960s when it was acquired by the present owner. The most notable feature of the house is the proliferation of stained glass in all of the windows on the main facade. According to local tradition, the materials for the house, including the stained glass windows, were salvaged from Brodie L. Duke's house when it was dismantled to make room for construction of Durham High School. (Int.)

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- I 309. Carroll Apts. 606-616 Watts St. Plain two-story brick-veneered building constructed mid-1970s.
- C 310. George W. Watts School. 704 Watts St. This two-and-one-half-story building constructed in 1917 according to designs by local architect C. Miller Euler is the oldest brick school building in Durham still serving its original purpose. Stylized neoclassical motifs at entrance and some of the windows and stepped parapets and buttressing on the main facade that are reminiscent of Gothic architecture are salient aspects of this handsome building. (Durham City School records)
- P 311. Watts Street Baptist Church. 804 Watts St. The Watts Street Baptist Church was organized in 1923 in response to the need for a Baptist church to serve growing Trinity Park; at that time, the nearest Baptist churches were Temple and Graystone, approximately one-half mile and one mile away, respectively. Many local residents served on the organizing committee known as the "Committee of 25" and within two years raised the funds for this Gothic Revival style church which they occupied in April, 1925. Church membership has grown from 157 in 1923 to more than 1100 today. The random-coursed ashlar used for the facade is identical to the material used in the walls surrounding the East Campus of Duke University. The L-shaped building consists of three components: the long gable-front sanctuary dominated by tracery stained glass windows, the three-tiered crenellated tower and a gable-end office wing. (Church records)
- C 312. House. 814 Watts St. This 1920s two-story brick Period House has a gambrel front roof extended by large shed-roofed dormers. The front elevation holds a round-arched attic window, paired nine-over-one windows at the second story and a full-facade porch with large box posts on brick piers.
- C 313. Bussell House. 816 Watts St. Built in the 1920s for Philo Bussell, vice president of Durham Industrial Bank. With a brick facade laid in Flemish bond, this Foursquare is enriched by its hipped roof extending to form wide boxed eaves containing paired curved brackets, One interior and one exterior-end chimney pierce the eaves, A full-facade porch is extended by a terrace on the south; it is adorned with Tuscan columns, turned balusters and paneled piers holding wooden urns which flank the porch entry. (CD)
- I 314. Beth El Synagogue. 1004 Watts St. Erected in 1957 for Durham and Chapel Hill's Jewish community, this modern one-story brick structure is characterized by its horizontal lines in its flat roof, window bands and metal canopies.

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- I 315. The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints. 1008 Watts St. Built after World War II for the Mormon congregation, this plain gabled brick L-plan sanctuary has a three-stage tower on the main gable.
- C 316. Shipp House. 1104 Watts St. Contractor Connie H. Shipp built this house for his family in the 1910s; his daughter continues to live in it today. As a mason, Shipp worked on many of Durham's important structures including Trinity Park's Watts St. Baptist Church and the King's Daughters Home. Asymmetrical in form, this two-story Neo-Colonial house sheathed in German siding has a center hall plan. A pedimented dormer and corbelled chimney stack punctuate the cross-gabled roof. A full-facade porch with tapered box posts on brick plinths wraps to the south side where it is enclosed. (CD, Int.)
- ~~N~~C 317. House. 1106 Watts St. This late 1930s two-story brick Period House features a cross gable roof, multi-paned windows, a double-shouldered and stone-trimmed exterior end chimney and an entry beneath a small fanlight transom. other features include broken pediment gables, a wall dormer, and a one bay shed-roof porch upheld by grouped square posts with lattice infill.
- N (N)C 318. House. 1108 Watts St. The symmetrical three-bay facade features a gable entry porch on plain box posts. Although it was built in the 1950s, it is compatible with the neighboring older buildings. Now covered with vinyl siding.
- N (N)C 319. House. 1110 Watts St. A 1950s two-story, two-room-deep frame house sheathed in weatherboards molded to look like shingles. A hipped roof is set off by scallop detailing at the cornice. Shuttered eight-over-eight windows and an entry topped by a swan's neck pediment with urn and flanked by pilasters further enrich the facade.
- C 320. House. 1114 Watts St. This one-story T-shaped frame structure is said to have been built in the late 19th century as a farmhouse on the extensive Markham farm that formerly occupied this area of Trinity park. Recently restored, the house retains its original turned porch supports with sawn spandrels and its double front doors.
- C 321. Faucette-Coffin House. 115 Watts St. Two-story frame Neo-Colonial house built in 1918 for merchant N.E. Faucette. A pyramidal roof marked by subsidiary gables on the front, side and rear elevations tops this simply detailed house. Tapered box posts on brick piers support the wraparound porch. (CD)

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- C 322. House. 201 Watts St. Built in 1900 and remodelled with replacement siding 1969. The two-story frame Neo-Colonial house has a pyramidal roof with a large gable containing a squared Palladian window. Interior chimneys and tapered box porch posts are encased in stucco.
- C 323. Brooks House. 203 Watts St. Built in the 1920s, this shingled two-story Neo-Colonial house with rear additions was occupied in the 1920s by physician Baird Brooks. A hipped roof with a dormer forms wide boxed eaves. A single-shouldered chimney extends through the eaves on the south side; four small windows with art glass flank the chimney. A full-facade porch is held by brick piers corbelled at the top and detailed with brick stops.
- C 324. House. 205 Watts St. This c. 1910 Neo-Colonial house is similar to 203 Watts St. in form. The hipped roof holds a hip-roofed dormer on the north side elevation. Paired four-over-one windows are found in both stories. A full-facade porch carries a one-bay hip-roofed, shingle-sheathed balcony.
- C 325. Pierce House. 207 Watts St. T.H. Lawrence was the contractor who built this two-story brick Foursquare in 1925 for banker T.B. Pierce. Many details are similar to entry no. 298. A hipped roof carries a shingled dormer with multi-paned windows; other nine-over-one windows are paired or grouped in threes. Large paired triangular brackets decorate the wide eaves. A full-facade porch with deck is trimmed with granite; multi-paned sidelights, entry door and French doors detail the three bays. (Int.)
- ① (NC) 326. House. 209 Watts St. Built in the late 1950s, this boxy two-story brick house is topped by a low hipped roof and lighted by eight-over-eight shuttered windows. An entrance porch with balcony is ornamented by decorative metal posts and railings. The entrance is flanked by pilasters and topped by a leaded fanlight.
- DH1050 C 327. Talbot Smith House. 213 Watts St. A typical example of a Foursquare with Colonial Revival detailing built in 1916 for Talbot Smith. The high hipped roof with front dormer is crossed by a gable which forms slight two-story projections on both sides. Wide eaves are supported by sawn brackets; paired nine-over-one windows are shuttered. A full-facade two-bay porch is supported by elephantine wooden posts on brick piers; a terrace wraps to the north side. (Int.)

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DH1051

C 328. Eakes-Mabry House. 301 Watts St. Multiple rooflines, projecting wings and polygonal bays characterize this large two-story frame Neo-Colonial house constructed around 1910. This property was purchased in 1909 from the Duke Land and Improvement Company by a Mr. Hall who purchased several lots in this immediate area during that year; he soon sold this particular piece of property to John L. Eakes, proprietor of the Model Steam Laundry on W. Mair St. It is not known whether Mr. Hall was merely speculating in land or developing his property with houses. By 1919, W.A. Mabry, the long-term owner popularly associated with the house, was living there. A deep wraparound porch supported by Ionic columns and a profusion of large windows contribute to the spacious quality of the house. (TS, CD)

DH1052

C 329. Dr. Fassett House. 303 Watts St. Eye, ear, nose and throat specialist Dr. B.W. Fassett had this two-story frame Neo-Colonial house built in 1910. The original core was constructed along a center hall plan with an ell; several additions and enclosures are apparent on the north side and to the rear. There is a two-story cut-away corner bay on the south elevation. A full-facade porch shelters the one-over-one windows with leaded glass transoms and the entrance with leaded glass trabeated surround. (TS)

I 330. Apartment Building. 307 Watts St. Recent two-story L-shaped brick building.

C 331. Rand House. 311 Watts St. Built in the 1920s for William Rand, manager of Durham's Coca-Cola Company, this two-story brick house is a fine example of pattern book Colonial Revival styling popular in the 1920s and 1930s. The side-gable slate roofline has three dormers with boxed cornices; other characteristic features are the balanced three-bay facade with one-story flanking wings, paired and grouped nine-over-one windows, Palladian windows, a classically-detailed porch with balcony, and a paneled entry door. (CD)

DH1053

C 332. Norris House. 401 Watts St. Dr. Carl Norris, a dentist, had this two-story frame Neo-Colonial house constructed around 1912. The one-story wraparound porch supported by box pylons on brick plinths substantially augments the main block of the house. The boxy form is surmounted by a low hipped roof with a gable containing a lunette attic window in the main elevation. (CD)

C 333. Duplex. 403-405 Watts St. A 1920s two-story hip-roofed brick duplex with a short ell on the north side. The two entries are sheltered by gabled porticos decorated with sunburst columns and pilasters.

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0111054 C

334. Breedlove House. 407 Watts St. Trinity College librarian Joseph Breedlove constructed this two-story double-pile frame house in the 1900s. The restrained Neo-Colonial design, reminiscent of the more elaborate (Former) Watts Hospital, is evident in such elements as the plain frieze boards at the base of the deep box cornices, the narrow corner boards with molding at the top, and the paired box porch posts with molding at top and bottom. Dr. Breedlove lived here for several decades. (TPNA)

0111055 C

335. Henry Carr House. 409 Watts St. Rose and Rose, Architects designed this two-story house for dentist Henry Carr in the early 1920s. Its distinguishing features include clipped gable roofline with deep bracketed eaves and the arcaded wraparound porch with massive piers decorated with stone insets. An extremely tall chimney stack with two paved half shoulders that rise above the main two-story block of the house appears out of proportion to the one-story rear wing from which it arises. (Beverly Rose Int.)

0111056 P

336. Flowers House. 501 Watts St. The eclectic design of this large two-story frame house recalls the Shingle Style in its gently sloping gabled roofs and shake shingles on the piers of the front and side porches. A combination of materials and details distinguishes the exterior. Weatherboards sheath the main elevations and stucco fills the attic gables. Modillions appear in the second-story eaves and dentils articulate the cornices of the porches. Corresponding to these neoclassical details is the Colonial Revival style of the interior.

W.W. Flowers commissioned Charlotte architect C.C. Hook to design the house for his father, Colonel George Washington Flowers, in the early 1910s. The contractor was John T. Salmon. Flowers deeded the house to his family with the stipulation that it always serve as a family gathering place, no matter which member of the family may be occupying it. It is presently occupied by W.W. Flowers' sister, who has lived here since it was constructed. The Flowers family has always been very actively involved in Durham life. Colonel Flowers was chairman of the Durham County Commissioners, W.W. Flowers was president of Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co., and another of Colonel Flowers' sons, Robert Lee Flowers, was president of Duke University for many years.

C

337. Brooks House. 507 Watts St. Another of the pattern book Colonial Revival houses of the 1920s and 1930s, this two-story brick residence was built in 1924 for pediatrician B.V. Brooks who moved to Trinity Park from West Durham. The symmetrical three-bay facade is surmounted by a slate covered gable roof with two gabled attic dormers. Other embellishments include a

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modillioned box cornice, nine-over-nine sashes, string courses, a gabled portico with returns and classical box posts, and beveled glass sidelights and transom. (CD)

- I 338. House. 509 Watts St. A recent one-story gable-roofed brick dwelling with recessed corner porch containing box posts.
- C 339. Powe House. 601 Watts St. Built in 1920 for Ellerbee Powe, this German-sided Foursquare has undergone many alterations. The original wraparound porch is enclosed on both ends and sides, creating a recessed entry. There is a small classically styled porch on the south elevation. (CD)
- C 340. Powe Apartments. 603 Watts St. T.H. Lawrence was the contractor for this 1920s classically detailed four-story brick apartment building. It is connected to the Edward Powe apartment building directly behind at 506 N. Buchanan. The three-bay front facade of salmon colored brick is topped by an ornate cornice holding modillions and dentils; a granite string course divides the third and fourth stories and forms a round arch with keystone above the second stairwell window. The side elevations of red brick hold single-shouldered exterior-end chimneys and segmental arched windows (Int.)
- C 341. House. 607 Watts St. One of several boxy, two-story frame houses said to have been built by realtor Rufus Aiken. It has a side hall plan and a slate-covered hipped roof fronted by a hip-roofed dormer. Wraparound porch has tapered box posts on brick plinths.
- C 342. Rochelle House. 611 Watts St. Reportedly another of Rufus Aiken's speculative ventures, this 1910 house was the home of city auditor Zalph Rochelle. The main block with dormer is similar to entry no. 341; hip-roofed projections on each side give it a T-form. Restrained detail consists of box cornices, one-over-one windows, spacious wraparound porch, and a transom above the entrance. (Int.)
- C 343. J. Cheek House. 701 Watts St. Built in the 1920s for John M. Cheek, manager of Cheek-Holton Manufacturing Co., frame Foursquare with a pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer. Eaves contain exposed rafter ends. There is a slight one-story shed-roofed projection on the north side. A full-facade porch shelters the main entry topped by a multi-paned transom. (CD)
- C 344. Fuller House. 703 Watts St. Built in the 1920s for lawyer Frank Fuller, Jr., this shingled Foursquare is distinguished by four-over-one paired or grouped windows, boxed cornices, a multi-paned front door, and a side hall plan. An attached porch is topped by a gable on brick piers. (CD)

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- C 345. House. 705 Watts St. This modest one-and-one-half-story L-shaped house has a cross-gabled roof and brick veneer. English cottage features include the chimney on the main facade; Tuscan columns support an entrance porch.
- C 346. House. 707 Watts St. Boxy two-story frame house built circa 1910. Hipped roof pierced by interior chimneys. Original full-facade porch with Tuscan Columns wraps to the south side; trabeated entry surround.
- C 347. House. 711 Watts St. Said to have been built in 1910s by real estate agent Rufus Aiken, this frame Foursquare reportedly served as a convent for Roman Catholic nuns who were nurses. Two interior chimneys are symmetrically located on the hipped roof with front dormer. Fluted cornerboards define the three-bay double-pile form. The south corner of the wraparound porch supported by box posts has been enclosed and the original trabeated entrance is now flanked by two dissimilar doors added when the house was converted to apartments. (CD, Int.)
- I 348. Harris Apartments. 801-803 Watts St. Two-story brick building identical to entry no. 330.
- C 349. House. 805 Watts St. Built in the 1920s, this Type A bungalow carries a shed-roofed dormer, paired and grouped nine-over-one windows, an interior chimney, paired and grouped box posts on brick piers, and a segmental-arched entry.
- C 350. Holton House. 809 Watts St. Built in the 1920s for Holland Holton, professor at Trinity College. The shingled Type A bungalow exhibits a large gabled dormer, an exterior end chimney which pierces the eaves, a shallow one-story wing on the south side, and a wraparound porch held by tapered box posts on brick plinths. (CD)
- C 351. T.H. Lawrence House. 811 Watts St. In the 1920s, contractor T.H. Lawrence built this shingled Foursquare for his own home. Two interior chimneys are balanced on the hip roof and attic dormer contains leaded glass. Shaped rafter ends appear in the wide eaves. A full-facade porch is topped with a shingled one-bay balcony; shingled box posts and railing further detail the porch. (CD)
- N 352. House. 813 Watts St. One-story 1940s German-sided cottage, its narrow end set to the street; fronted by a one-bay porch.

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353. House. 1001 Watts St. Fine example of an English cottage Period House, this 1940s one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling exhibits multiple cross gables, a front facade step shouldered chimney, and an arched stone entry surround set in a small gabled projection.

C 354. House. 1013 Watts St. Type A bungalow built circa 1910; shed-roofed dormer has three windows with latticed muntins in the upper sashes. A shallow one-story dining room extension is located on the south side. Less-than-full-facade porch carried by tapered box posts on brick plinths.

C 355. House. 1015 Watts St. Classic two-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival style frame house built 1920s. One-story wing consisting of a porte-cochere and sunporch flank the gable-roofed main block. A portico upheld by thin Tuscan columns shelters the paneled front door flanked by wooden sunburst transoms and sidelights with paneled aprons.

DH 062

C 356. W. Fleming Lyon house. 1105 Watts St. Tobacco buyer and warehouseman W. Fleming Lyon had this house constructed as his residence around 1905. The relatively large Neo-Colonial house is simple in design, with its characteristic early 20th-century decoration restricted to the leaded surround at the entrance and the Tuscan columns supporting the porches. (Int.)

C 357. House. 1107 Watts St. 1930s two-story Colonial Revival style frame house, now sheathed in wood-grained vinyl. The basic double-pile, three-bay form features a gable roof, a stepped single-shouldered exterior end chimney, six-over-six windows, and entrance and side porches upheld by box posts.

C 358. Baker House. 1111 Watts St. First owned by Dr. Roger Baker, physician at Duke Hospital, this early 1930s Colonial Revival style house displays brick veneer, entrance surround with fluted pilasters and swan's neck pediment, paneled aprons under the first-story front facade windows, and a later one-story addition on the south side. (CD)

DH 063

C 359. Holland-Wilkerson House. 1113 Watts St. Although this house is not listed in Durham city directories prior to 1927, it appears to be contemporary with the almost identical Stephen Gates House at 1319 Watts St. dating from the 1910s. The earliest known occupant of the house was an insurance agent named W.C. Lindsey; during the 1930s the house was occupied by a dentist named Nathan T. Holland. By 1938, a popular Durham contractor named Oscar W. Wilkerson and the architect A. Ernest Wilkerson were residing here. The two-story form with central hipped roof and shallow gabled wings is

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distinguished by a small second-story balcony; decorative gables are filled with butt-end shake shingles. When a later owner restored the property in the 1970s, he unearthed gardens in the back yard which included a brick wall, brick walks and a pond. (Int., CD)

W. Main St.

- C 360. McPherson Hospital. 1110 W. Main St. Dr. Samuel Dace McPherson, Sr., who studied at the University of Maryland and New York Polyclinic, established his eye, ear, nose and throat hospital in March, 1926. The original McPherson Hospital building is the three-story brick structure facing W. Main St. Its Colonial Revival design featuring modillioned and denticulated cornice, keystones above the windows, and a two-story neoclassical entrance portico was executed in 1926 according to plans by the architectural firm of Milburn and Heister. The property originally was the site of the first Watts Hospital, which was relocated in much larger facilities on Broad St. in 1909. By 1914, all of the original Watts Hospital buildings had been removed from the site except for the frame two-story Colonial Revival style building at 104 N. Buchanan Blvd. which was incorporated in the McPherson Hospital complex. The two-story steel-framed structure with walls of sandstone colored brick situated at the corner of W. Main and Watts Streets was constructed in the 1960s. Dr. McPherson administered the hospital until his death in 1953 when he was succeeded by his son, Sam D. McPherson, Jr. (Int., F/S)

N. Buchanan Blvd.

- C 361. Sweaney House. 104 N. Buchanan Blvd. This two-story German-sided Colonial Revival style house actually faces W. Main St. and is currently part of the McPherson Hospital complex. A hipped roof with belvedere surmounts the boxy core flanked by one-story wings consisting of a sunroom and sunporch. Characteristic of Colonial Revival detailing are the box eaves with modillions and dentils, denticulated window hoods and cornerboards molded at the top. A wraparound porch with a shingled gable at the entrance bay rests on tapered elephantine box posts and brick plinths. The house was built in 1906 as an addition to the original Watts Hospital complex, formerly on the site of McPherson Hospital. After Watts Hospital moved to larger facilities on Broad St., this building was purchased by Dr. John Sweaney, M.D., for his home. Dr. Sweaney moved from Leaksville, N.C. to Durham so that his son, Hunter, then in medical school, would have the advantage of practicing in a community with a hospital. Later, the Sweaney family sold the house to McPherson Hospital. (Int., F/S)

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- DM931 C 362. Mrs. J.C. Angier House. 106 N. Buchanan Blvd. In the early 1920s, Mrs. J.C. Angier, a widow, purchased this two-story frame house which had been constructed a few years earlier. Prior to this time, she had been living at the Angier-Satterfield House on W. Pettigrew St., which had been constructed for herself and her husband, who was president of Cary Lumber Co. This handsome triple-pile house is embellished with the bungalow features of squat pylons on brick plinths and curved triangle brackets and exposed rafter ends in the eaves. (Int.)
- C 363. Montague-Roberts House. 108 N. Buchanan Blvd. Frame Foursquare sheathed in shake shingles built between 1915 and 1919. An entrance porch on box posts is topped by a shingled balustrade. Another one-bay, hip-roofed porch on box posts is attached to the south side. Earliest owner was W. Marvin Newton, president of W.M. Newton & Co., clothiers on W. Main St. In the 1920s he sold the house to Dr. Seth J. Montague; after his death, his widow remained in the house until she died in the mid-1940s. Then, Benjamin R. Roberts, president of The Durham Bank and Trust Co. (now Central Carolina Bank) purchased the house for his home. Roberts came to Durham in 1932 and remained with DB & T until his retirement in 1958. Thereafter he served as State Banking Commissioner, appointed by Gov. Luther Hodges. After his death in 1964, the house passed to his daughter; she sold it to an investor who has converted it to four apartments. (CD, Int.)
- C 364. Dr. Felts House. 110 N. Buchanan Blvd. Dr. R.L. Felts, M.D., had this two-story frame house constructed around 1918. Its Colonial Revival style decoration consists of Ionic columns supporting the full-facade porch and an entrance surround of decorative sidelights and a sunburst fanlight. (CD)
- C 365. Barbee House. 112 N. Buchanan Blvd. Built between 1915 and 1919 for H. Clyde Barbee, cashier at The Peoples Bank, this two-story frame house presents its narrow side to the street; an unusual clipped gable roof with deep boxed eaves and returns surmounts the front facade. A full-facade porch rests on two large stone piers; floral-patterned beveled-glass sidelights and transom set off the front door. The house has been re-sided, but it retains its original nine-over-one multi-paned windows. (CD)
- DM933 C 366. Bramham House. 114 N. Buchanan Blvd. William G. Bramham, Durham attorney and judge, had this one-and-one-half-story stuccoed cottage style bungalow constructed in 1924. It is characterized by a modest scale, clipped gables, and simple triangle brackets in the gable eaves. Among Judge Bramham's many accomplishments were his positions as chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee and president of the Piedmont League

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of Baseball Clubs, the Southatlantic Association of Baseball, and the Virginia League of Baseball Clubs. (F/S)

- C 367. Booker House. 116 N. Buchanan Blvd. Physician Lyle S. Booker was the original owner of this brick Foursquare built by contractor T.H. Lawrence between 1915 and 1919. It is distinguished by bungalow elements of wide eaves, a stepped single-shoulder chimney with paneled stack which pierces the eaves on the south side, a full-facade porch upheld by brick on stone plinths, and a porte-cochere on the north side. Unusual drop pendants appear in the eaves. (CD, Durham Public Library photo archives)
- DIVISION P 368. King's Daughters Home. 204 N. Buchanan Blvd. The hand of the architectural firm of Milburn and Heister is revealed in the Colonial Revival style design of this two-story brick building featuring a two-story neoclassical entrance portico supported by paneled box piers. Other distinguished features of the design are richly decorated cornices, quoins and pedimented gables. The King's Daughters was conceived by a Unitarian minister and organized in 1886 as "a sisterhood of service for rich women." Shortly thereafter, the North Carolina branch of the organization was established and, in 1903, the Sheltering Home Circle of the King's Daughters was organized in Durham at the home of Mrs. M.B. Wyatt on Cleveland St. The circle consisted of sixteen charter members led by their president, Mrs. J.S. Moseley. From the beginning, the work of the circle was primarily social service.

After a few years the members decided to build a home for aged women. In 1910, Brodie L. Duke donated two lots on the corner of Gloria Ave. and N. Buchanan Blvd. and a \$500 "nest egg;" the deed specified that the land be used for "an old ladies home." The Sheltering Circle soon raised the money required for the construction of the home, and by 1911 they had built a frame house that could accomodate one dozen women. The residents paid \$10 to \$15 a month for room, board and care when necessary. Mrs. Eugene Morehead sketched the design for this frame house and contractor John Salmon constructed the building according to plans by Hill C. Linthicum.

It was not long before larger accomodations were needed. In the early 1920s, J.B. and B.N. Duke became interested in the work of the Circle and donated \$40,000, which was added to the existing \$20,000 building fund. The Sheltering Home Circle of the King's Daughters hired Milburn and Heister to execute the plans which were personally supervised by Mr. Yancey Milburn. The original frame house was auctioned off and a larger house on the corner of N. Duke St. and W. Markham Ave. was rented for the elderly residents while the large new building was constructed. C.H. Shipp's

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Consolidated Construction Company of Durham were the builders. The brick building with limestone trim had thirty-five bedrooms, a living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry and infirmary. In 1952, a two-story annex was built on the rear of the 1925 building. The Sheltering Home Circle continues to maintain the King's Daughters Home today. (Int., history brochure at Home)

- C 369. Boyd House. 208 N. Buchanan Blvd. Durham historian, history professor and librarian W.K. Boyd was the original owner of the circa 1912 Colonial Revival style house. Each plane of the hipped roof carries gabled dormers; the two-story main block is three rooms deep with a five-bay main facade. Three gabled ells project from the south side; a one-story sunroom with paneled frieze is located at the north. The center bay is fronted by a small pedimented portico with box piers. Circa 1930 Boyd sold it to The Women's Club of Durham, which enclosed the north porch for a tea room; the venture failed and Dr. Boyd re-purchased the house. In 1941, he sold it to Mrs. William Preston Few, widow of the Duke University president. She lived here to her death in 1971; during World War II she rented rooms to wives and families of servicemen stationed at Camp Butner. In 1981, Brian L. South of Charlotte renovated the house as seven apartments. (DMH, 5/20/84)

- DH935 P 370. Erwin Apartments. 312 N. Buchanan Blvd. This four-story masonry apartment building was constructed in 1930 according to the design of Durham architect R.R. Markley. It is an example of the austere neoclassical styling popular in the 1920s and 1930s for large buildings which has been termed "Modernistic." The sharply incised windows and the flat walls, occasionally broken by a projection or recession in plane, contribute to the austerity of the design. Decoration is reserved for the cornices, water table and entrances which feature a bronze fanlight grille and a cartouche at each side. Large casement windows, a stone flower box, and a cartouche in the cornice mark the slightly projecting entrance bay. (F/S)

- DH936 C 371. Duke-Wannamaker House. 402 N. Buchanan Blvd. Benjamin N. Duke had this two-story frame Colonial Revival style house constructed prior to 1920 for the use of Trinity College. In its early years, it served as a boarding house for professors and, later, as a women's dormitory. Eventually, it was remodeled as the residence of W.H. Wannamaker, Dean of Trinity College and Vice Chancellor of Duke University. In 1965, the house was purchased by Mrs. Avery, who donated it to the Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man for its headquarters. Dr. J.B. and Louise Rhine established the

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internationally acclaimed foundation for research in extrasensory perception. The work of the Drs. Rhine, their predecessor, William McDougall, and others created North Carolina's reputation as the center for parapsychology. Although exterior of this house has been adapted for institutional use, the residential scale and original details such as the Doric entrance porch and the foliate consoles supporting the archway in the center hall remain intact. (F/S)

DA931 C

372. Edwards House. 406 N. Buchanan Blvd. Dr. Charles W. Edwards, Professor of Physics at Trinity College and Duke University, had this house constructed in 1908. It was the second house built opposite the campus on N. Buchanan Blvd. which then was named Guess Rd. The design of the house is eclectic, featuring neoclassical dentil cornices and Doric porch columns, latticed window sashes, and an Arts and Crafts style front door and sidelights. The central hall is paneled and has pocket doors leading to the principal rooms. Today the house is owned by Dr. Edward's son. (TPNA)

DA938 P

373. Bassett-Brown House. 410 N. Buchanan Blvd. Dr. John Spencer Bassett, Trinity College Professor of History and founder of the South Atlantic Quarterly, began construction of this house in the summer of 1905. Although the house is not the largest on N. Buchanan Blvd., it is one of the most impressive by virtue of its monumental Ionic portico. According to Richard Bassett, Dr. Bassett's son, his father was his own architect and contractor. Originally the interior was quite simple, although it did include a full bathroom and furnished heat, rarities in those days. The younger Bassett believes that the elaborate exterior design may have been a gesture to counteract the impression anyone might have that his father's tenure on campus was not permanent. Previously, the Bassetts lived in the house on Faculty Row that has been moved to 1017 W. Trinity Ave. (entry no. 196). After Dr. Bassett, a Trinity College professor named Nash owned the house for a short while. Frank ("Bull") Brown, who was working for Trinity College as a landscape consultant, purchased the house from Nash. He later became a professor of Shakespeare at Trinity College and Duke University and eventually was Comptroller of the school. Brown and his wife hired a decorator to completely remodel the interior of the house. It now features rich crown molding throughout, built-in bookcases, neoclassical mantelpieces and a long gently-sloping staircase that dominates the center hall. (TPNA, Int.)

C

374. "The Edward Powe." 506 N. Buchanan Blvd. Constructed in the 1920s as "The Edward Powe." This apartment building has been connected to Powe Apartments (entry no. 340) directly behind. Edward Knox Powe, Sr., who had the apartments constructed, was general manager of the Erwin Cotton Mills'

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No. 1 and No. 4 mills in Durham; he willed the property to his son, Edward, Jr., a local investment banker. The three-story brick building is distinguished on the front facade by a slightly projecting central bay topped by a bracketed projecting wooden cornice, six-over-one windows with curved metal balconies at the third story, and a recessed entry sheltered by a metal canopy held by large chains. (Int., Estate records)

- C      375. Mack-Patterson House. 508 N. Buchanan Blvd. This two-story frame house reportedly was constructed early in this century by realtor Rufus Aiken, reported by the present owner and other long-time neighborhood residents to have constructed several other similar frame houses in the immediate area. The house retains its slate roof and original one-story wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns. The earliest known occupant was J.A. Mack, travelling salesman. He was succeeded here by Lyndon C. Patterson, realtor.
- C      376. Duplex. 510 N. Buchanan Blvd. Constructed 1920s, a frame Foursquare features a hipped roof with central interior chimney. A full-facade porch is neatly detailed with tapered paneled box posts on brick piers; two entries are found on either side of paired nine-over-one windows.
- C      377. McGranaham House. 512 N. Buchanan Blvd. Lumberman L. McGranaham was the first resident of this two-story gable-roofed frame house built between 1915 and 1919. A variety of elements characterize its exterior, including shaped rafter ends; multiple window forms; a hip-roofed porch which once wrapped to the north and is presently enclosed at the corner; and a two-story rear ell which retains a screened second-story used as a sleeping porch. (CD)
- C      378. House. 602 N. Buchanan Blvd. This shingled Type A Bungalow was constructed in the 1920s and occupied first by John Carr, Jr., professor at Duke. Typical features include a gabled dormer, multipaned windows which are paired or grouped by three's, and a rectangular shed-roofed bay marking the dining room on the north side.
- DH940 C      379. Monk House. 604 N. Buchanan Blvd. William Plato Monk, tobacconist with the Big Four Warehouse, was the owner-occupant popularly associated with this two-story Type B bungalow built circa 1925. It features shingled gables, paired nine-over-one and diamond patterned windows, and a gabled projection at the entrance bay of the porch. (CD)
- C      380. House. 606-608 N. Buchanan Blvd. Built between 1915 and 1919 as a single-family residence, this rectangular two-story shingled frame house has been

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converted to a duplex. Dominating the narrow main facade is a hip-roofed two-story, almost full-facade porch. The first level of the porch is detailed by three stone piers while the second level has box posts on wooden box plinths; both levels hold shingled balustrades.

- C 381. House. 610 N. Buchanan Blvd. Although this cottage does not appear in city directories until the late 1920s, the low hipped roof with symmetrically placed corbelled chimneys indicates an earlier construction date. Unusual detailing and later remodelling create an eclectic flavor. Most unique are the wooden lintels with bosses and paneled window aprons. Aluminum siding and metal replacement porch posts.

382. Cranford House (I). 704 N. Buchanan Blvd. Dr. and Mrs. William I. Cranford had this large two-and-one-half-story duplex constructed in the first years of this century. The dominant feature of the house is the very deep wraparound porch supported by large weatherboarded piers. The porch rises to an engaged second tier decorated with a Palladian attic window above the entrance bay. Although the house has been rental property for many years, its exterior is fairly intact and retains its original slate roof. Dr. Cranford was a farmer as well as a philosophy professor at Trinity College. His large yard included a barn and chicken house and the family cow regularly grazed upon the Trinity College campus. Dr. Cranford also owned a farm on W. Club Blvd. east of N. Duke St. Although the house was constructed as two two-story units, the residents shared a single large staircase. (TPNA)

- C 383. Cranford House (II). 708 N. Buchanan Blvd. This is the second house of Dr. William I. Cranford (see entry no. 382) who was chairman of the Durham County Board of Education as well as a Duke professor by the time he occupied this house in the late 1920s. The frame Foursquare plan is fronted by a full-facade porch with tapered box posts on brick plinths and gabled projections to the front and north side where it forms a porte-cochere. The second story is shingled. (TPNA)

- C 384. Glasson House. 710 N. Buchanan Blvd. German-sided Foursquare structure with a low hipped roof and interior chimneys is sited on very small corner lot so that main entrance is on long south side elevation. Most of the north end of the lot was incorporated into the road cut for the 1100 block of W. Markham Ave. A less than full-facade porch is upheld by Tuscan columns. Nine-over-one windows light the interior; a window on the rear elevation placed between stories indicates an interior stairwell containing a landing. William Glasson, former Dean of the School of Arts and Science at Duke, was the owner popularly associated with the house.

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- C 385. Duplex. 803 N. Buchanan Blvd. Built in the late 1920s, this two-story brick Foursquare presents a narrow facade to the street. Two small, flat-roofed porches upheld by Tuscan columns shelter the entries in the outer bays. Grouped nine-over-one and twelve-over-one windows further detail the facade.

TRINITY EHIGHTS

Green St.

- I 386. House. 1409 Green St. One-story cinder block duplex.

- DH412 C 387. House. 1411 Green St. Handsome frame Foursquare with raised seam tin on low hipped roof with hipped attic dormer and two interior chimneys. Hip-roofed rear one-story ell and almost full-facade front porch with panelled box posts on brick plinths. Neoclassical details include deep molded box cornices, frieze boards and corner boards.

W. Markham Ave.

- C 388. Cunningham House. 1200 W. Markham Ave. T-shaped, clipped gable-roofed house faced with random coursed ashlar identical to that of low wall surrounding the East Campus just across the street. Windows take up much of the elevations and French doors lead to patios in the recesses of the "T." The gables are stuccoed. Built 1921 for Prof. Cunningham, who began a lengthy tenure in the Zoology Dept. of Duke University, when the school was still Trinity College. (CD)
- C 389. Whitted House. 1204 W. Markham Ave. One of a handful of handsome Spanish Mission style houses built in Durham during 1920s and 1930s. Identifying characteristics include stuccoed facade, arched entries and windows, arcaded porches, flat roofline at various heights and terra cotta tile on window hoods and entry way. Built for W.L. Whitted, former assistant treasurer of Duke University, by contractor Tyson Crisp, who also built other houses in Durham in the same style. Completely, restored in the 1970s. (CD, Int.)
- C 390. House. 1206 W. Markham Ave. Frame Foursquare with deep eaves, molded box cornices, and full-facade porch now screened in. Tall hipped roof and narrow two-story, three-sided bay on west elevation indicate fairly early construction date for this style, apparently around 1910.

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- C    391. 1308 W. Markham Ave. Frame two-story Foursquare built circa 1930 as upstairs/downstairs duplex, identical to entry no. 113 except that original wooden supports of entrance hoods have been replaced with metal lattice supports.
- C    392. House. 1312 W. Markham Ave. T-shaped brick-veneered house with two-story gable-front wing at top of the "T" and one-and-one-half-story wing with engaged arcaded porch and hip-roofed dormer at the "stem." parallel to the street. Small one-story porch with brick piers at corners has been enclosed.
- I    393. Apartment Building. 1404 W. Markham Ave. Non-descript two-story brick-veneered building with exterior staircases, built 1950s or 1960s.
- C    394. Duplex. 1410 W. Markham Ave. Frame upstairs/downstairs duplex, identical to entry no. 85.
- P    395. Asbury Methodist Church. 1612 W. Markham Ave. This handsome Renaissance Revival style church erected in 1926 represents a long history closely associated with the neighborhoods surrounding the nearby Erwin Cotton Mills and the original Trinity College campus. The congregation of the church was organized in the late Spring of 1894 at the end of a revival conducted by Reuben Hibberd, E.J. Parrish and R.M. Briggs in the baseball park formerly located in the northwest corner of the Duke University East Campus. The previous year, Mr. Hibberd, a local florist and consecrated lay preacher, had begun holding cottage prayer meetings and Bible classes in the homes of the Erwin Cotton Mills workers in West Durham. When the congregation was organized, an empty cottage in West Durham was made available for services and the Reverend Robert W. Bailey became the first appointed pastor of the church in December 1894. In 1896, Benjamin N. Duke, who had supported the church from the beginning, deeded a large lot at the corner of W. Main and Ninth Sts. as a permanent home for the congregation; shortly thereafter he erected a small chapel on the site for the Methodist congregation to share with the Presbyterians of the community. After the Presbyterian congregation erected Blacknall Memorial Presbyterian Church, Duke remodelled the chapel, annexed a larger new church to it and donated more land next door on which he built a parsonage. He donated all of this to the Methodist congregation, which had adopted the name West Durham Methodist Church.

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The congregation grew rapidly and eventually required larger accommodations. In 1926, they purchased the present site at the corner of W. Markham Ave. and Clarendon St. and constructed the existing brick church. The main facade of this church, designed by Greensboro architect Harry Barton, is characterized by a system of blind arches that recalls transitional late Gothic/Early Renaissance Tuscan churches. In recent years, the neoclassical sanctuary has been renovated. It features Corinthian pilasters and a richly detailed frieze with three types of egg and dart molding. The beams of the coffered ceiling are outlined in acanthus leaves. All of the molding is highlighted in gold dry brush. (Church records)

- C 396. House, 1700 W. Markham Ave. Frame Foursquare distinguished by exterior end chimney of tapestry brick, sidelights at one side of main entrance, and almost full-facade porch with very large tapered box posts on brick plinths with granite sills.
- C 397. House, 1704 W. Markham Ave. Turn-of-the-century one-story one-room-deep frame house with rear ell and triple-A roofline. The well-preserved house features an almost full-facade hip-roofed front porch with turned posts, spool spandrels and railing with closely spaced turned balusters.

Lancaster St.

- C 398. House, 804 Lancaster St. Simplified Neo-Colonial frame house with boxy hip-roofed core, offset gabled wing on main facade and two tall interior chimney with corbelled stacks. Slightly elevated on piers with brick infill. Half-flight of stairs leads to porch with slender Tuscan columns and matchstick railing that follows contour of main facade.
- DH414 C 399. F.M. Tilley House, 806 Lancaster St. Large frame hip-roofed bungalow with engaged wraparound porch. Most distinctive features are the shallow broad arches resting on large tapered brick piers that enframe the porch. F.M. Tilley, who developed most of this block, lived here for many years and is believed to have built the house for himself prior to 1920. The 1915 city directory lists him as a farmer (he is said to have farmed part of this block), but by 1921 he was listed as a realtor. (CD,Int.)
- DH415 C 400. House, 810 Lancaster St. Frame one-story hip-roofed bungalow with engaged full-facade porch supported by paired panelled box posts on brick plinths and very simple, large spandrels.

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- C 401. House. 812 Lancaster St. Frame one-story hip-roofed house with front gable and offset gable-roofed wing on south elevation. Wraparound porch supported by very slightly tapered box posts with molding at the top. Tall interior chimneys; lunette window next to front door.
- C 402. House. 814 Lancaster St. Plain Neo-Colonial house with cross gable roof, one-story three-sided bay on south elevation, and porch supported by Tuscan columns. Gables are pedimented with circular vents.
- C 403. House. 818 Lancaster St. Large, plain Neo-Colonial house with central hipped roof and pedimented offset shallow two-story wings. Large tapered box posts on brick plinths support the shed-roofed porch. North wing appears to be an addition.
- DMH 416 C 404. West House. 822 Lancaster St. Two-story F-shaped frame dwelling with popular neoclassical details of plain frieze boards and Tuscan porch columns. Built 1911 by F.M. Tilley, private developer who built several houses in immediate area. First occupant was H.C. West, a retired carpenter who purchased it from Tilley. Occupied by West and two generations of his descendants until 1976, when sold to present owners who converted it to apartments.
- C 405. Rollins Apartments. 803 Lancaster St. Handsome four-story neoclassical style four-plex with Flemish bond exterior built 1920s. The entrance of double doors with transom and sidelights is recessed behind a round arch with stone consoles at its base. On either side of the entrance, arcaded two-tiered porches project, one for each unit. The lower porches have impost blocks between Tuscan columns and lintels, all of stone, while second-story porches are more enclosed, featuring open round-arched "windows" with stone sills and keystones. The porches also have brick quoins, molded stone cornices and flat brick parapets with stone panels bearing foliate designs. Rich interior detail includes marble mantels. Raised basement contains storage and utility rooms. Large yard has four-car garage at rear. Begun by area developer F.M. Tilley, who went bankrupt in middle of project, and completed by E.T. Rollins. Converted to condominium late 1970s. (DMH, 5/19/81)
- C 406. House. 809 Lancaster St. One-story T-shaped frame house with cross-gable roof, rear shed wing, and porch following front contour with tapered box posts and match stick railings. Built 1900s.

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- DH421 C 407. Constable House. 811 Lancaster St. Almost square one-story frame house with tall hipped roof and shallow offset gabled wing on main facade. Slightly tapered box posts with molding at top and match stick railing support porch following contour across most of facade. House well preserved except for partitioning of center hall. Mrs. W.P. Constable, widow of a Methodist minister, bought the house in 1925 from Southgate Jones, believed to have been acting as representative of the bank that owned it. (Int.)
- C 408. Manchester Apartments. 813 Lancaster St. Also begun by F.M. Tilley, this four-plex is identical to the Rollins Apartments except that the front porches to the north units have been sensitively altered by enclosure with windows and French doors. Completed by former N.C. Gov. William B. Umstead, the building was converted to condominiums in 1979. (DMH,5/19/81)
- N 409. House. 817 Lancaster St. The Sanborn insurance maps indicate that this very narrow compact rectangular two-story frame house with a hipped roof was built prior to 1913; its exterior, however, has been completely altered with cedar shake shingles and replacement of full-facade porch with a metal entrance porch.
- C 410. House. 819 Lancaster St. Irregularly shaped one-story frame house with several short gabled wings, built prior to 1913. Exterior has been sheathed in asbestos shingles, part of the wraparound porch has been removed, and remaining porch sections have replacement metal supports.
- C 411. House. 823 Lancaster St. One-story frame house built prior to 1913 has hip-roofed core and short gabled wings. Recently refurbished, it retains its original plain frieze boards, pointed arched window lintels and slightly tapered box porch posts with match stick railing. South end of wraparound porch was enclosed when house converted to duplex.
- Onslow St.
- C 412. Duplex. 804 Onslow St. Two-story brick-veneered upstairs/downstairs duplex in compact rectangular form with hipped roof and two-tiered shed-roofed porch across main facade. Original wooden box posts and match stick railings survive on second tier of porch, but have been replaced with metal fixtures on first.

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- DH433 C 413. House. 808 Onslow St. Plain two-story frame Neo-Colonial house with central hipped roof, offset pedimented wings and nine-over-one double-hung sashes. The north end of the wraparound porch with box posts and solid weatherboarded balustrades has been enclosed.
- N 414. House. 814 Onslow St. Plain circa 1940 frame cottage, one-and-one-half stories, gable-roofed with combination of double-hung sash and metal casement windows.
- C 415. House. 818 Onslow St. Large frame Foursquare features tall hipped roof with front attic gable, deep eaves with plain frieze boards, and large interior corbelled chimneys. Full-facade porch has tapered box posts with molding at top on brick piers and match stick railings. Built late 1910s. The house is well preserved and situated in a large landscaped yard.
- DH434 C 416. Wilson House. 822 Onslow St. Careful exterior detailing renders this very early 20th-century, one-and-one-half-story frame house one of the most distinctive structures in Trinity Heights. It features pedimented dormers, saw tooth shingles in all gables and dormers, and carved fan patterns and drop pendants in the continuous spandrels of the front porch. R.N. Wilson, a chemistry professor at Trinity College, lived here for many years from at least 1911. In recent years, the house was divided into apartments. (CD)
- DH435 C 417. Franck House. 801 Onslow St. Modest but handsome turn-of-the-century Neo-Colonial style house with large wraparound one-story porch supported by bulbous Tuscan columns on brick plinths. Although several additions have been made to the rear, it appears that the rear one-story wing with polygonal south facade is original. Mrs. Franck, who has occupied the house since 1939, has sympathetically renovated the interior. (Int.)
- DH436 C 418. House. 805 Onslow St. This rambling two-story frame house from the turn of the century gives the impression of being two houses that have been joined-- a larger L-shaped front block to which the rectangular rear wing is attached at a rear corner. Both sections have pointed arched surrounds with bargeboard applied to the lintels. Original turned porch posts and decorative railing survive.
- DH437 C 419. House. 807 Onslow St. Early 20th-century date of construction for this frame two-story, L-shaped frame house indicated by combination of molded box cornices and box porch posts with butt-end arrangement of cedar shake shingles in large front gable. The second story of the north wing and the one-story sections are later additions. Owned by Duke University which has divided it into several apartments.

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- N 420. House. 811 Onslow St. One-and-one-half-story brick-veneered cottage with one-story gabled wing on main facade and engaged porch. Built 1940s.
- C 421. House. 813 Onslow St. Type A bungalow with hip-roofed dormer and engaged porch wrapping around south elevation.
- C 422. House. 821 Onslow St. Austere two-story, T-shaped frame house with central hipped roof and gabled wings. Deep porch supported by large tapered box posts on brick plinths covers most of main facade.
- C 423. House. 823 Onslow St. Type B bungalow with single gable-front roof extending across full-facade porch supported by massive brick posts at both corners.

Berkeley St.

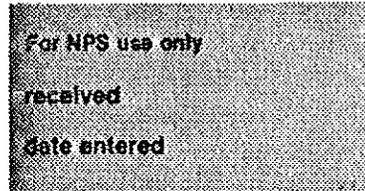
- N 424. Duplex. 802-804 St. 1940s hip-roofed brick-veneered building with frame neoclassical entrance surrounds and exterior chimney on main facade.
- N 425. House. 806 Berkeley St. One-story brick-veneered cottage, circa 1960. Attached gable-front porch on slender posts in frame.
- DA392 C 426. House. 810 Berkeley St. Circa 1910 square one-story cottage with high hipped roof, front attic gable and two interior corbelled chimneys. Almost full-facade porch has slightly tapered box posts with molding at top and match stick railing. Lunette window on south side of entrance.
- C 427. House. 812 Berkeley St. Very simple Late Queen Anne style house with tall hip-roofed core. Offset gabled wings, and wraparound porch supported by turned posts with match stick railing.
- C 428. House. 814 Berkeley St. Simple Late Queen Anne style house identical to 812 Berkeley St. with addition of larger boxed cornices with returns.
- N 429. Condominiums. 816 Berkeley St. Row of four two-story condominiums perpendicular to street. Although these units were completed in 1984, their modern design features set-back, materials, configurations, and multiple gabled roofline compatible with the older neighboring structures.

Sedgefield St.

- C 430. House. 811 Sedgefield St. Simple Type B bungalow with attached gable-front porch, built 1920s. Boarded up and apparently slated for demolition.

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Clarendon St.

- C 431. House. 808 Clarendon St. One-story two-room-deep frame house with tall hipped roof, hip-roofed attic dormer and full-facade porch on tapered box posts and stone plinths. Nine-over-one double-hung sashes and sidelights on one side of entrance. Built 1900s.
- I 432. Apartment Building. 810 Clarendon St. Plain two-story brick-veneered building with small sliding windows. Built 1950s or 1960s.
- DH394 C 433. Floyd Wright House. 812 Clarendon St. One-story, two-room-deep house with tall hipped roof, gabled front attic dormer and wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns. Reportedly built 1900s by Floyd Wright who sold it to mother of present owner. (Int.)
- DH395 C 434. House. 814 Clarendon St. Irregularly-shaped two-story frame house with hipped and gabled roofline. Distinguishing features include molded box cornices with returns and plain frieze boards, two-over-two double-hung sashes, single-paned transom above entrance; porch across most of main facade has molded frieze boards and slightly tapered box posts molded at each end on brick plinths.
- DH396 C 435. Osborne House. 818 Clarendon St. Turn-of-the-century frame house with combination of Victorian and neoclassical features. The two-story one-room-deep basic house form with a hipped roof is embellished with applied bargeboard in the pointed window lintels and drop pendant brackets above the two-story polygonal bay on the north elevation; Tuscan columns support the one-story wraparound porch and the pedimented second-story porch above the entrance bay. Maps indicate house was moved to this site, perhaps from block immediately south which was closed after 1913. Mrs. Mamie Osborne, proprietor of dry goods stores in East Durham and West Durham, lived here as early as 1907 and as late as 1925. The house has been divided into apartments for several years. (CD)
- C 436. House. 820 Clarendon St. Narrow one-story bungalow with attached porch on box posts and brick plinths at center of main facade. Both house and porch have clipped gable fronts and simple triangle brackets in eaves. Aluminum sided.
- DH397 C 437. House. 822 Clarendon St. Two-story one-room-deep frame house with hipped roof and rear one-story ell. Features decorative cutwork vent in front gable, pointed arched surrounds at windows and main entrance, Victorian

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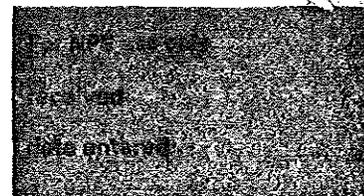
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window with colored panes in front door, and almost full-facade porch with molded frieze and tapered box posts on brick plinths. Also apparently moved from 700 block Clarendon St. which was closed in 1910s.

- DH398 C 438. House. 805 Clarendon St. One-story one-room-deep frame house with original wing across rear built 1900s. Alterations include addition of half-story to rear wing, dormers on front block and new porch supports of paired posts with latticework in between.
- DH399 C 439. House. 809 Clarendon St. Irregularly-shaped one-story frame house with cross-gabled roof; wraparound porch features turned posts and decoratively sawn spandrels. Appears to date from turn of the century.
- C 440. House. 811 Clarendon St. Small one-story F-shaped house built prior to 1913. Retains molded box cornices with returns and gable-end chimney with single stepped shoulders and corbelled stack. Much of original full-facade porch has been removed so that today porch just fills front recess.
- DH400 C 441. House. 819 Clarendon St. Two-story T-shaped frame house with one-story rear ell, built circa 1910. Fairly austere, with molded box cornices and returns and plain frieze boards; porch on molded and tapered box posts and brick plinths follows contour of main facade.
- C 442. House. 821 Clarendon St. Late 1920s or early 1930s one-and-one-half-story frame cottage with gable-end roof and a series of very shallow gabled wings at various heights on main facade. Porch has replacement metal posts.
- C 443. House. 823 Clarendon St. Small circa 1920 frame Foursquare with two-bay main facade, tall hipped roof with front gabled attic dormer and full-facade porch on molded tapered box posts and brick plinths. Now divided into apartments.

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Structures, of course, are closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structure. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structure. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) neighborhood development
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

~~1890-1935~~

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

N/A

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Trinity Historic District is composed of the major portions of the Trinity Heights and Trinity Park neighborhoods which together stand as an important reflection of Durham's coming of age that began in the 1890s. Once financial security had been assured with a healthy and diversifying industrial base, the men responsible for that security -- Julian S. Carr, the Dukes, Richard H. Wright and others -- turned their attention to the public services and cultural amenities essential for Durham to become a thriving city. In 1890, Carr and Washington Duke attracted rural Trinity College to Durham with their offers of a site and substantial funding. The relocation of the college and the primitive trolley system begun a few years earlier together prompted real estate development beyond the town limits near Trinity, beginning with Carr and Richard H. Wright's Trinity Heights at the north edge of the campus. However, it was not until 1901 when Wright announced his new efficient trolley system that there was any significant suburban development in Durham. Lot sales in Trinity Heights increased immediately and in April, 1901, Brodie L. Duke platted Trinity Park on his large tract at the campus' east border. Both neighborhoods grew rapidly over the next three decades, attracting successful businessmen and professionals as well as many Trinity College faculty and administrators. Architecturally, the Trinity Historic District is one of Durham's most important areas, serving as a lexicon of the city's fashionable residential and institutional architecture of the late 1890s to circa 1940.

## CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. The Trinity Historic District represents the efforts of the leaders who had created Durham's prospering economy to provide the public services and cultural amenities necessary for the community's continued development as a progressive city. The development of the suburbs of Trinity Heights and Trinity Park from the 1890s through the 1930s, stimulated by an efficient public transportation system and the relocation of Trinity College, also represents the rise of a sizable middle class in Durham.
- B. The Trinity Historic District reflects the business acumen of such influential Durhamites as Julian S. Carr, Richard H. Wright, Brodie L. Duke, and scores of smaller real estate investors.
- C. The Trinity Historic District is Durham's largest and best preserved concentration of popular residential architecture from the 1890s to circa 1940.

### Criteria Assessment Exception:

- B. The Watts Hospital Building (#296) was moved from its original location in 1914. It is significant for its architectural merit, and has been on its new site for over 50 years.

The neighborhoods of Trinity Park and Trinity Heights are important in Durham's history as two of the city's earliest and most intact streetcar suburbs. Each is interesting for the unique ways in which its development was stimulated by the trolley systems and Trinity College; further, the portions of the two neighborhoods included in the Trinity Historic District present patterns of residential growth and a gamut of building types and styles that also reflect the overall accomplishments of early twentieth-century Durham. From the time of their establishment, Trinity Heights and Trinity Park had close ties to Trinity College, as indicated by their names, but their origins and early development are better understood in terms of the larger economic, political and social forces that shaped Durham at the turn of the century. The financial security of the late nineteenth-century tobacco and textile booms enabled Durham's leaders to devote greater attention to public amenities and cultural enrichment. The same powers that brought an institution of higher learning to Durham also installed an efficient transportation system that prompted the development of new, suburban neighborhoods catering to a steadily growing middle class.

In contrast to Durham's late nineteenth-century neighborhoods, a relative few of the residents of Trinity Heights and Trinity Park were directly associated with tobacco and textiles. While many of Trinity Park's residents were connected with the neighboring college, the majority were merchants, businessmen and professionals, part of the broader local economy produced by their predecessors' successes in Durham's leading industries. The younger generations wanted to live in modern, fashionable houses in keeping with their own recent accomplishments, not in the older neighborhoods where they grew up closer to Durham's industries. Although both neighborhoods originally were very similar in population and architecture, the much larger Trinity Park, with room to develop over several decades, and with a selection of up-to-date houses, continued to appeal to Durham's growing middle class population much longer than the very small Trinity Heights, which was almost completely developed by the mid-1920s.

Trinity Heights was platted in the same year that construction of the Trinity College campus began. The title "Heights" may refer to the neighborhood's location north, or "above," the campus, or to the fact that Trinity Heights occupies the highest and most level ground at the south end of the 286 acres that Julian S. Carr

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Durham City Directories. North Carolina Room, Durham Public Library.  
 Durham County Register of Deeds. Durham County Judicial Building.  
 Durham, N.C.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 180.3

E. 17: 688100/3986750

UTM REFERENCES

F. 17: 687550/3986750

A	17	6887600	3987090
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B	17	688750	3987040
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

C	17	688550	398820
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

D	17	588100	3985850
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet.

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and Richard H. Wright purchased in 1890. Most of their land (which extended to the west side of Ninth St., into the area soon to be designated West Durham) eventually became known as Walltown, its rugged, stream-crossed topography north of Green St. populated by blue-collar workers living in cheaply built houses. The enormous tract was a very attractive target for real estate speculation at the turn of the 1890s due not only to its proximity to the new campus, but also because of anticipated transportation service to central Durham.

It appears that these features prompted Carr and Wright to form the Durham Consolidated Land and Improvement Company (DCL&I) for the purpose of purchasing the 286-acre tract. The new campus and the expectation that the trolley system would be extended to the vicinity of their land both were touted in the company's promotional brochure printed in 1890.<sup>1</sup> The brochure included an advertisement for the college and the architect's rendering of Main Building, then under construction. The blurb for the DCL&I land stressed its close proximity to the new campus and stated,

The lots offered for sale by this Company are beautifully situated for residences, and the advantages they afford to parents desiring to educate their sons are manifest. The lots set apart for residences are 50 x 140, with an alley 20 feet wide in rear and fronting streets 60 feet wide. They command fine views, are high and dry, with excellent natural drainage and easy of access to the centre of Durham by the Dummy Street Railway which the Company expect to built through this property, having already secured the exclusive street car franchise for the entire town of Durham.<sup>2</sup>

The speculative nature of Trinity Heights remains evident today in the grid pattern of its streets. Moreover, for many years the streets running east-west were designated by letters and those running north-south by numbers: Markham Ave. and Green St. were A and B streets, respectively; Lancaster, Onslow, Berkeley, Sedgefield and Clarendon streets were 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th streets, respectively.

As constructed in 1885, the trolley system, known as the Dummy Street Railway, ran principally along Main St. to connect the south end of the Trinity campus with Ramseur St. at the east edge of the downtown area.<sup>3</sup> For several years Carr and Wright's real estate development did not proceed far beyond the platting of the acreage into 56 blocks of lots as the Dummy Street Railway proved to be an unsuccessful operation. The Durham Consolidated Land and Improvement Company even proposed to purchase the system when it seemed to be on the verge of collapse in 1891 as insurance for its land investment. These<sup>4</sup> efforts failed, and by 1894 the trolley system was dismantled rather than expanded.

Fortunately for DCL&I, it appears that the sale of some lots and the subsequent building of a few houses in Trinity Heights (first listed as such in the city

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directories around 1910) began in the 1890s, prior to the advent of the Durham Traction Company and its new efficient electric trolley system. This successful enterprise, established in 1901 by the financially astute Wright, greatly enhanced the location of DCL&I's 56 blocks and spurred their development. In the meantime, Trinity College expanded its curriculum and many of its instructors and professors, new to Durham, sought homes convenient to campus.

In contrast, there were no concerted development efforts during the 1890s in the area now known as Trinity Park, although it also was adjacent to Trinity College and even closer to the trolley line and central Durham than Trinity Heights. The 1891 "Bird's-Eye View of the City of Durham, North Carolina" includes the earliest depiction of Trinity Park, then an open space between the tobacco buildings at the west edge of the city and the Trinity campus. Until early in the twentieth century, Trinity Park consisted primarily of woods and fields, some of them under cultivation, and an occasional house.

One of these houses was constructed around 1880 by businessman Brodie L. Duke, the eldest son of Washington Duke. The large tract, occupied today by Julian S. Carr Junior High School and Durham High School, was Duke's estate. His large Second Empire house stood between N. Duke and N. Gregson streets opposite the east end of Lamond Ave. Not long after moving into Durham in 1869, Duke had purchased the property for his home, close to his factory on W. Main St. This acquisition marked the beginning of his extensive real estate investments that were to highlight his business career. Although he encountered serious difficulties in his dealings in the commodities market during the early 1890s, Brodie Duke's real estate ventures were his greatest accomplishments, not only because of the resultant personal financial gains, but also because of the significant role he played in building Durham.

By the turn of the century, Duke had amassed a huge parcel of land wrapping around the northwest boundaries of Durham that was to become the major portion of the North Durham, Duke Park and Trinity Park neighborhoods. In the Trinity Historic District, his land east of the Trinity campus extended north from W. Main St. to Urban Ave. All of the Trinity Park land north of Urban Ave. included in the district was part of the John Wesley Markham farm, said to have been established prior to the Civil War. Markham's house was between Watts St. and Guess Rd. (now N. Buchanan Blvd.) in the path of W. Markham Ave.

Undoubtedly Duke realized that Durham's rapid growth promised a high return on future development of his real estate. The construction of the Trinity College Campus at the west edge of his property and the establishment of a public transportation system linking the downtown and West Durham increased the value of his land. Duke was cautious with his development plans, however, and waited to be sure of the success of the trolley system before proceeding with subdivision and sale of his land. Wright

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and Carr had formed DCL&I and launched a campaign to sell their building lots north of Trinity College just as soon as the campus was begun and the planned extension of the Dummy Street Railway was announced. Whatever his reason for not following Wright and Carr's example, the failure of Durham's first trolley system proved Duke's lack of action prudent.

Duke's subdivision of his property in 1901 coincided with the formation of the Durham Traction Company and its announcement of plans to introduce an electric trolley system. Duke's April, 1901 plat shows a grid of streets and alley-bisected blocks containing narrow building lots. The only portion of Trinity Park south of Urban Ave. that Duke did not own was a parcel at the southwest corner of the neighborhood occupied by the first Watts Hospital. Duke's animosity toward George W. Watts, who had donated the land and the funds for the hospital in 1895, was expressed by his naming of the streets running north-south: Gregson St. originally was named Hated St., so that a map of the streets read "Duke - Hated - Watts."<sup>10</sup> North of Urban Ave., John Wesley Markham's farm had passed upon his death in 1898 to his son, Cornelius Lee "Monk" Markham. The younger Markham and the other heirs of his father platted the "Markham Place" property between N. Buchanan Blvd. and Ellerbee Creek east of N. Duke St. into 135 lots divided into eight blocks in 1903.

Duke began selling his building lots shortly after they were platted. Sales were brisk, and in 1908 he formed the Duke Land and Improvement Company which offered contracting services in addition to handling the sale of property.<sup>12</sup> Initially, most of the Trinity park lots sold were in the south end of the neighborhood, convenient to the trolley line on W. Main St. that attracted so many of the buyers. The Sanborn insurance maps show that by 1913 there were many houses on Lamond and Gloria avenues and several on Watts St. south of Monmouth Ave. At the south end of Watts St., Beverly Apartments (no longer standing) was the only new building in the block formerly occupied by Watts Hospital. The apartment complex, Durham's first, was built in 1913 by George W. Watts who directed that its revenues help support Watts Hospital. After the new Watts Hospital opened in 1909 on Broad St., the 1895 main building of<sup>13</sup> the original complex was moved to 302 Watts St. where it was converted to a house. The only houses on N. Buchanan Blvd., then just a muddy clay track named Guess Rd., were the three houses in the 400 block facing Epworth Inn on the Trinity College campus.

It appears that the Markham heirs did not market their lots with Duke's dedication. Ten years after their lots north of Duke's subdivision were platted, only a few had been developed with houses, including the Stone House at 1020 Urban Ave. Another early house on one of the Markham Place lots, at 1114 Watts St., may have been built in the late nineteenth century as a tenant house on the Markham farm. A few other houses north of Urban Ave. that have been torn down, such as the house formerly at 926 Urban Ave., also are believed to have been built in the late nineteenth century.

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by the Markhams. On Watts St., just beyond the north edge of the Markham land, the distinctive Holland Wilkerson House dating from the 1900s was constructed on part of the Markham farm sold separately from the larger platted subdivision. The antebellum Markham homeplace stood between Watts St. and N. Buchanan Blvd. until around 1920 when it was razed to make room for the extension of W. Markham Ave. to A St. which was then renamed W. Markham.

The majority of residents in Trinity Park during the first two decades of its development were professionals, businessmen and merchants. Among the most notable were insurance executive T.E. Allen and William M. Speed (of Austin-Heaton Milling Company) on Lamond Avenue. Several were in the medical profession, including physicians R.L. Felts, N.M. Johnson (who moved the first building of Watts Hospital and converted it to his residence), Lyle S. Booker, Burton W. Fassett, and dentist Carl Norris.<sup>14</sup> Many of the early residents of Trinity Park were associated with the neighboring college. When Trinity College opened its doors in Durham in 1892, it accommodated most of its faculty and administrators on campus. By the 1920s, however, some of the faculty were seeking housing of their own convenient to the campus. Of the more than two dozen instructors and professors around 1910, approximately one-quarter of them lived "off campus," including two who resided in Trinity Park. By 1920, the number had risen considerably, with at least eight faculty listed in city directories with Trinity Park addresses. Several of those who built in Trinity Park prior to 1920 -- professionals, merchants and academicians alike -- purchased their property from investors who had bought two or three lots each from Brodie L. Duke.<sup>15</sup> It is interesting to note that until the mid-1910s, the designation "Trinity Park" in Durham city directories referred to the campus, while residences in the Trinity Park neighborhood were cited only by their street address. The popular local image of the campus as a park to be enjoyed by all was reflected in Ben Duke's statement, made upon his donation of funds for beautification of campus grounds in 1895, that, "We wish to make it an attractive place, not only for the students, but a pleasant park for the citizens of our community."<sup>16</sup>

Of the Trinity College faculty residing off campus around 1910, the majority lived in the more densely developed Trinity Heights. The first series of the Sanborn Insurance Maps of Durham to include Trinity Heights was published in 1913 when the neighborhood still lay outside of Durham city limits and was considered part of West Durham. These maps reveal that in less than twenty years the neighborhood had established a development pattern which remains evident today. The majority of the lots in practically every Trinity Heights block included in the district had houses on them by 1913. The block between Berkeley and Sedgfield streets (today overgrown and containing only one boarded up and condemned structure) was the least developed block, with only three houses. This block was purchased when the Trinity College administration considered extending the original campus in preparation for expansion as Duke University in the 1920s. After Trinity Heights real estate prices soared as

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property owners learned of the college's intention, this land was abandoned in favor of thousands of acres to the southwest purchased for a new West Campus.<sup>17</sup> The Trinity Heights tract today remains in Duke University ownership. Throughout the 1910s, the link between Trinity Heights and Trinity College remained strong, although many newcomers to the neighborhood were businessmen. Several people ran boarding houses that lodged unmarried faculty and served meals to students, the Thompson House at 806 Onslow St., for instance.<sup>18</sup>

Many houses in the district were the work of enterprising Durhamites, eager to profit from the city's rapid expansion, who turned to real estate on a scale that was modest in comparison to the dealings of DCL&I and Duke. One such businessman was Fletcher M. Tilley, initially a farmer, who in the 1910s purchased much of Lancaster St. where he built at least two houses, one of them for himself. Tilley's inclusion of simple land investment among his real estate ventures is exemplified by his purchase of lots in the 900 block of W. Markham Ave. (part of the Markham farm) and their subsequent resale to University Home Builders in the late 1920s. He also is reported to have been hired as the contractor for several other houses in both neighborhoods.<sup>19</sup> Another early, small-scale investor active in Trinity Park prior to 1920 was Rufus Allen, reported to have built several houses on Watts St. and N. Buchanan Blvd.

Development proceeded at a steady, healthy pace throughout the 1920s and 1930s, particularly in the much larger Trinity Park neighborhood. An aerial photograph taken in 1921 reveals that most of N. Buchanan Blvd. and Watts St. and all of the blocks south of W. Trinity Ave. were lined with houses by the turn of the third decade of the century.<sup>20</sup> Many of these dwellings were built by the Duke Land and Improvement Company, which had outlived its founder who died in 1917. Throughout the next two decades, development occurred on most of the remaining lots on these streets and along the streets north of W. Trinity Ave., which had been merely grassy wagon trails in the 1910s. Primary reasons for the new brisk pace of construction in these northern reaches of the Trinity Historic District removed from the trolley lines were the growing popularity of automobiles among Durham's swelling population and the death in the late 1910s of "Monk" Markham, whose heirs aggressively marketed the "Markham Place" lots north of Urban Ave.

Although there are reports of several people "losing" their houses in the early 1930s, the Depression does not appear to have slowed development in the district for any significant length of time. The effects of the Depression were minimized in Durham due to the continued health of the tobacco industry. In fact, the single largest developer in Trinity Park during the 1920s and 1930s was Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, which in 1918 purchased sixteen lots on Minerva, W. Trinity, Monmouth, Dacian and Urban avenues, immediately east of N. Gregson St., and had a trustee build and sell a bungalow on each lot in the early 1920s.<sup>21</sup> The newer development north of W. Trinity Ave. is distinguished by several groups of Period

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Houses that reflect the activity of individual investors in the vein of Fletcher M. Tilley. Contractor John Salley, active throughout many of Durham's suburbs in the 1930s, is believed to have been responsible for the row of Period Houses in the 900 block of Green St. A group of similar brick veneered houses in the 1000 block of Monmouth Ave. is attributed to another contractor named Brown, perhaps William H. Brown who is listed as a contractor in late 1920s and 1930s city directories. In addition to several structures built by contract, including Powe Apartments and his own house on Watts St., T.H. Lawrence, one of Durham's best known contractors of the period, constructed the three large houses at<sup>22</sup> 1008, 1010 and 1012 Green St. with salvage from Julian S. Carr's Somerset Villa.

Similar to the neighborhoods' earlier houses in their solid construction, range of styles, and careful detailing, the houses built in Trinity Heights and Trinity Park after 1920 also continued to attract the same sort of middle and upper-middle class residents as their predecessors. Not surprisingly, many of those individuals building their own houses or buying new ones during the 1920s and 1930s were faculty and staff of Trinity College and Duke University. Durham city directories reveal that almost every block in the residential portion of the Trinity Historic District had at least one professor or college administrator and some blocks included several. Doctors and dentists rivalled academicians here, numbering well over a dozen in the 1930s. Numerous business owners included Benjamin Franklin Kronheimer and Eli Nachanson, owners of popular downtown department stores, as well as C.T. Council, the owner of Five Points Drug Co. and co-founder of B.C. Remedy Co. (Council ventured into real estate with his purchase of several houses in the 900 block of W. Markham Ave. which he rented prior to reselling.<sup>23</sup>) By the late 1930s, several prominent Durham contractors, in addition to Tilley and Lawrence, were residing in the district, among them Harvey Stone, R.D. Horner, O.S. Wilkinson, Connie H. Shipp, and John Salmon. Other professions well represented in the district were bankers, salesmen, teachers and ministers.

Like college professors, many of the area's ministers and teachers worked right in the Trinity Historic District, for the area had acquired churches and schools as it developed. Trinity Park's first three congregations built churches in the 1920s: Trinity Avenue Presbyterian Church, Durham Alliance Church, and Watts Street Baptist Church. In 1926, West Durham Methodist Church moved into its new building on W. Markham Ave. in Trinity Heights and chose the new name of Asbury Methodist Church. George W. Watts School was built in 1917 and followed shortly thereafter by Durham High School and Julian S. Carr Junior High School, built on Brodie L. Duke's estate. Duke also was instrumental in establishing the Sheltering Home Circle's King's Daughters Home, a home for aged women on property at the corner of N. Buchanan and Gloria Ave. that he donated to the Circle in 1910.<sup>24</sup>

By the 1930s, Durham's sizable population of young couples desiring fashionable residences but not yet able to afford their own houses had created a market for

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stylish apartments. The Trinity Historic District contained the highest concentration of apartment buildings in the entire city of Durham. In addition to Beverly Apartments, there were the identical Manchester and Rollins apartment buildings on Lancaster St., begun by Tilley and completed by William B. Umstead and E.T. Rollins, respectively, after Tilley filed for bankruptcy. In Trinity Park, textile executive Edward Knox Powe built the similar Powe Apartments and "The Edward Knox Powe" apartment building back to back on Watts St. and N. Buchanan Blvd., respectively, during the 1920s. Salmon Apartments, Trinity Apartments, and the Governor's Row complex also date from the 1920s. Erwin Apartments, Durham's largest and most distinctive apartment building of the period, was constructed on N. Buchanan Blvd. in 1930 by yet another prominent local textile family, for whom it was named.

Although the Trinity Historic District was quite densely developed prior to 1940, its close proximity to downtown Durham and West Durham discouraged the proliferation of neighborhood shopping districts. The tiny Graham's Grocery facing the high school athletic fields on N. Gregson St. is the only commercial building in the district. Also on N. Gregson, just beyond the south boundary of the district, there was a short row of brick shop buildings. The prestige of Trinity Heights and more particularly Trinity Park as recognized suburbs undoubtedly contributed to the absence of commercial development in the district. None of the developers is known to have written restrictive covenants into deeds as many developers in other Durham neighborhoods did after 1910.

Throughout the 1940s and 1950s and into the 1960s, houses and small apartment buildings were constructed on the relatively few remaining undeveloped lots in Trinity Heights and Trinity Park. On Watts St., a few larger parcels were developed with churches and a synagogue. The area suffered some decline beginning in the 1950s as residents moved to newer, more fashionable suburbs and many vacated houses were converted into apartments in response to the growing demand for off-campus student housing. Many long-time residents, however, remained in the neighborhoods. Trinity Park, and to a lesser degree Trinity Heights, began to experience a renaissance in the 1970s as the trend away from urban living reversed with the rising cost of gasoline, soaring real estate prices for new construction, and the increasing interest in historic preservation and restoration of solidly built homes. In Trinity Park there is a strong neighborhood association that has actively fostered neighborhood preservation through annual house tours and lobbying for "down zoning." In 1980, the association purchased a large corner lot slated for development with a multi-family dwelling and converted it to a playground. Scores of houses that have returned to owner-occupancy have been rehabilitated and the two areas are once again among Durham's most popular neighborhoods, populated by a broad spectrum of academicians, professionals and businessmen.

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NOTES

<sup>1</sup> "Map of the Town of Durham, North Carolina, Showing the Property of the Durham Consolidated Land and Improvement Co.," Nov. 1890, in the Manuscript Room, Perkins Library, Duke University.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. This description really is true only for the lots at the south end of the tract that became Trinity Heights.

<sup>3</sup> W.K. Boyd, The Story of Durham (Durham: Duke University Press, 1925), pp. 151-54.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Joel A. Kostyu, Durham: A Pictorial History (Norfolk: Donning Press, 1978), pp. 81 and 82.

<sup>6</sup> "Bird's-Eye View of The City of Durham, North Carolina" (Madison, Wisc.: Rugby and Stoner, 1891). Copies of the map are in the Manuscript Room of Perkins Library, Duke University, and in the North Carolina Room of the Durham Public Library. The only portion of the Bird's-Eye View that appears to be inaccurate is the northwest corner containing the Trinity Historic District: the Norfolk & Western Belt Line, announced but not yet constructed, is improperly placed; the B.L. Duke Warehouse (included in the Bright Leaf Historic District) is not shown; the cluster of buildings probably meant to be the John W. Markham farm is too far south; and although the rest of the houses in this corner are in the proper relationships to the buildings on the remainder of the view, the scale of the streets west of Duke St. is too small.

<sup>7</sup> Robert F. Durdan, The Dukes of Durham, 1865 - 1929 (Durham: Duke University Press, 1975), pp. 85-86.

<sup>8</sup> Interview with Ms. Annie Markham, descendant of John W. Markham, February 1981, in Durham.

<sup>9</sup> Kostyu, pp. 81 and 87.

<sup>10</sup> "Map of North Durham Property of B.L. Duke," April 1901, Durham County Register of Deeds (DCRD), plat book 5B, page 103.

<sup>11</sup> DCRD, plat book 5, page 27.

<sup>12</sup> The City of Durham Illustrated (Durham: The Merchants Association, 1910), p. 34.

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13 Janet Silber, National Register nomination for Watts Hospital, N.C. Division of Archives and History, 1980; and taped interview by J.R. Malone with Mrs. Evelyn Salmon Spoon, 24 September 1979, in Durham. (Tape is in collection of the Trinity Park Neighborhood Association.)

14 Taped interview with Mrs. Evelyn Salmon Spoon; and Durham city directories.

15 Deed research notes compiled by J.R. Malone, Durham.

16 Durden, p. 109.

17 Telephone interview with Duke University Engineer, July 1982; and Durden, pp. 237-38.

18 Early twentieth-century Durham city directories.

19 DCRD, plat book 6, page 169; early Durham city directories; and several interviews, conducted during inventory field work in 1981, with long-time Trinity Heights residents who remember F.M. Tilley.

20 Photograph collection, Duke Archives, Perkins Library, Duke University.

21 DCRD, deed book 54, page 461; and deed book 61, page 320.

22 Julie Moorhead, "Bricks and Wood From Carr Mansion Make 3 Houses in Row," Durham Sun, 14 March 1973.

23 Interviews in 1981 with several long-time residents of the 900 block of W. Markham Ave.

24 Bertha Lakey Rochelle, History of the Sheltering Home Circle of The King's Daughters and Sons, Durham, N.C. 1903 - 1945, privately published 1946.

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northwest corner of lot 24, block 6, Durham County Tax Map 12, proceed east along the south side of Green St. to the northwest corner of lot 21, block 6, map 2; follow the east side of the alley south through the middle of block 6 to the southwest corner of lot 12, block 6; follow the south side of lot 12 to its southeast corner, cross N. Buchanan Blvd. in a straight line to the west side of lot 6, block 4, map 16; follow the west side of lot 7 north to its northwest corner and then follow the north side of lot 7 east to its northeast corner; follow the east lines of lots 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 north; cross Green St. in a straight line to the southwest corner of lot 10, block 3, map 16; follow west lines of lots 10, 11, 12, and 13 to the northwest corner of lot 13, block 3, map 16; follow north side of lot 13 east, cross Watts St. to the northwest corner of lot 1, block 8, map 16, and follow the north line of lot 1 east to its northeast corner; follow east lines of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of block 8 south, cross Green St. in a straight line to the northwest corner of lot 22, block 7, map 16, and then follow the west line of lot 22 to its southwest corner; follow south lines of lots 22, 21, 20, 19, 18 and 17 east to the southeast corner of lot 17, and then follow the east line of lot 17 north, crossing Green St. to the southeast corner of lot 12, block 8, map 16; follow south side of lot 12 west and then west side of lot 12 north to its northwest corner; follow north lines of lots 12, 13, and 14 to the northeast corner of lot 17; follow east line of lot 14 south, cross Green St., and then proceed along south side of Green St. east to southwest corner of Green St. and N. Duke St.; follow west side of N. Duke St. to northwest corner of N. Duke St. and Urban Ave.; follow north side Urban Ave. west to northwest corner Urban Ave. and N. Gregson St.; cross Urban Ave. in a straight line and follow west side N. Gregson St. south to northeast corner lot 5, block 7, map 15; cross N. Gregson St. and follow south side of alley that bisects block 1, map 15 to the west side of N. Duke St.; follow N. Duke St. south to the southeast corner of lot 25, block 1, map 15 and then follow the south lines of lots 25 and 24, block 1 west to the southwest corner of lot 24; cross Dacian Ave. and follow the west lines of lots 1, 29 and 28 of block 2 and lots 1 and 26 of block 23, all of map 15, to the southwest corner of lot 26, block 3; cross W. Trinity Ave. in a straight line and follow the south side of W. Trinity Ave. east to the southwest corner of N. Duke St.; follow the west side of N. Duke St. south to the northwest corner of N. Duke St. and Morgan St.; proceed along the south and then west sides of block 6, map 60 to a point opposite the northwest corner of N. Gregson St. and Lamond Ave.; cross N. Gregson St. and follow the north side of Lamond Ave. to a point opposite the southwest corner of Lamond Ave. and Albemarle St.; cross Lamond Ave. and follow the west side of Albemarle St. to the south corner of lot 8, block 3, map 16; follow the south and west lines of lot 8 to the alley, cross the alley to the southeast corner of lot 12, block 3, and follow the south lines of lots 12 and 13 west to the southwest corner of lot 13; follow the west line of lot 13 north and cross Lamond to the southeast corner of lot 8, block 5, map 14; proceed along the north side of Lamond Ave., crossing Watts St. in a straight line to a

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point in the east line of lot 11, block 2, map 14; follow the east line of lot 11 south and then the south line of lot 11 west to its southwest corner; then follow the north and east lines of lot 8, block 2 to W. Main St.; proceed along the north side of W. Main St. west to the northeast corner of W. Main St. and N. Buchanan Blvd.; follow the east side of N. Buchanan Blvd. north to the southeast corner of N. Buchanan Blvd. and Markham Ave.; cross Markham Ave. in a straight line to the northwest corner of N. Buchanan Blvd. and Markham Ave.; follow the north side of Markham Ave. west to the southwest corner of lot 12, block 6, map 12 and then follow the east side of the alley bisecting block 6 north to the point of beginning.