

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic North Durham-Duke Park District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Durham _____ vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Durham code 063

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<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 Multiple

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds

street & number Durham County Judicial Building

city, town Durham state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title City of Durham Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980-81 _____ federal _____ state _____ county local

depository for survey records North Carolina Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state North Carolina

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

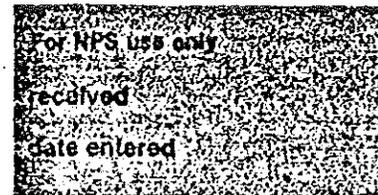
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The North Durham-Duke Park historic district includes one of Durham's earliest suburbs, an early commercial area, and portions of a 1930s residential neighborhood. North Durham's development dates from the 1880s to 1920s. The portion of the Duke Park neighborhood included in the district was built primarily in the 1930s and is characterized by some of the same building types and styles found in North Durham.

The southern boundary of the district is an early twentieth century commercial and residential development, Little Five Points. The area south of Little Five Points was formerly the core of one of Durham's premier neighborhoods, and has been decimated by a growing central business district, highway expansions and urban renewal projects. The approach to the district from the south is via Roxboro Street, a two lane, one way thoroughfare. Close to downtown, Roxboro Street has several vacant grassy lots but is primarily composed of early twentieth century homes. Heavy vehicular traffic has adversely affected properties on Roxboro Street as far north as Trinity Avenue and many homes are in advanced state of deterioration.

Mangum Street is the primary approach to the district from the north. Mangum Street, like Roxboro Street, is a two lane, one way thoroughfare. Duke Park and an interstate highway define the northern boundary of the district. The hills and ravines of Duke Park are geographically distinct from the rest of the district which is much flatter. Streets in this area, but not in the district, are curvilinear and more closely respect the terrain of the area than Mangum Street. The grid pattern of the district is in sharp contrast to adjacent streets in the neighborhood. Houses shaded by mature hardwoods form a dense canopy over the homes on Mangum Street in the northern end of the district. Homes on both sides of the street are located on the crest of small hills and have large front and side yards. As the terrain flattens, to the south houses have much smaller front and side yards. The southern end of Mangum Street, like Roxboro Street, is characterized by dilapidated buildings and vacant lots.

The major east-west approach to the district is Trinity Avenue. The district extends along Trinity Avenue to include two distinct areas. The area east of Mangum Street characterizes the individualistic quality of early 20th century settlement, while the area west is representative of the 1920s and 1930s speculative development. Trinity Avenue is characterized by a dense canopy of mature hardwoods throughout its entire

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length within the district. A small commercial area and an abundance of modern apartments define the western boundary of the district, while empty lots, modern development, and finally an industrial area define the eastern limit of the district.

The district has a tremendous diversity of appearance owing to two major factors: 1) Different areas of the district that developed at similar times were marketed for families with widely different needs and incomes. For example, homes on the 800 block of Glendale Avenue, and North Mangum Street, north of Markham Avenue, were both developed in the 1920s and 1930s; however, Glendale Avenue structures were targeted for working class families, while the much larger Mangum Street homes were targeted to those with upper middle class incomes. 2) A second factor that accounts for divergent styles is the fifty plus year development period that the district includes.

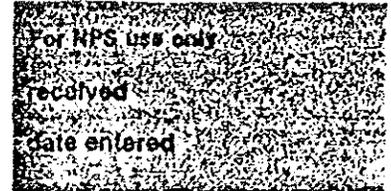
All of the buildings have front yards with the exceptions of the commercial buildings in Little Five Points, a handful of interspersed commercial buildings on Mangum Street, and a commercial store front at 202 East Trinity Avenue (#62). South of Markham Street, the set backs are fairly uniform and the homes are closely spaced. Occasionally a house is set further back from the street and usually has a larger side as well as front yard. Although many earlier homes had iron fences, only a few remain. Portions of the district, especially north of Trinity Avenue, had textured brick sidewalks many of which remain today. Many of the low field stone and granite retaining walls separating front yards from sidewalks and driveways also still exist.

Early Durham development radiated from the downtown train depot and tracks. Mangum and Roxboro Streets are a portion of the original City street grid pattern and are oriented perpendicular to the downtown railroad tracks. Later street development in the district was oriented to the cardinal directions. Consequently, odd-shaped lots are particularly prevalent where cross streets intersect Roxboro and Mangum Street. A one story commercial building at 801 North Mangum Street (#195) exemplifies this situation. The entire district is relatively flat with the exception of the northern segment of the district along Roxboro and North Mangum Streets.

Structures in the district are, with exception of the commercial structures and occasional apartment buildings, one to two-story frame buildings, dating mostly from the 1890s to 1930s. Many of the homes adjacent to Duke Park are in Revival styles, are constructed in brick, and date mostly from the 1920s to 1930s.

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Structures in the district provide a wide variety of the architectural motifs of construction.

The predominant style for early North Durham development followed the basic one-story and two-story single-pile forms. Speculative development at the turn of the century yielded many homes similar in appearance to the earlier homes.

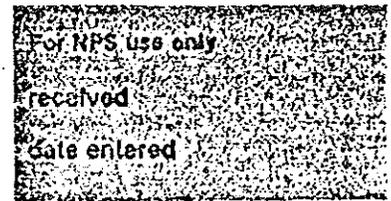
Construction in North Durham beginning in the late 1800s and through the 1930s included many buildings which combined Victorian shapes with Classical detailing, typifying the Neocolonial style.

The infusion of other revival styles, which included Georgian, Federal and Spanish motifs, and the bungalow, are also present in the district. The modest brick commercial structures at Little Five Points, which date from the 1920s, replaced wood frame buildings that probably predated the rest of the neighborhood.

Perhaps the oldest remaining structure in the district is the Geer house at 326 East Trinity Avenue (#71). The building fabric supports a mid-19th century construction date. The two-story single-pile form was a popular basic house type throughout the 19th and 20th century.

Two of Durham's finest examples of the Queen Anne style were constructed in the district during the 1880s. This construction marked the beginning of the conversion of farmland to residential tracts in North Durham. Printer Henry E. Seeman's house, at 112 West Seeman Street (#46), features a carved sunburst motif in the gables, projecting bays, and bracketed gable hoods. Attorney James S. Manning's house at 911 North Mangum Street (#211), features a variety of rooflines, and exterior patterns and textures typical of the Queen Anne Style.

Larger scale residential development began in the 1890s in North Durham. Development proceeded north from Little Five Points to Trinity Avenue where it extended east and west. The basic one and two-story single-pile house forms were made fashionable with a rich overlay of standard millwork of sawn and turned elements at the gables, porches, doors and window openings. The Conrad House at 830 North Mangum Street (#157) exemplifies homes of this period with its pointed arched lintels and ornamental vent and bracing in the gables. Some houses, such as the Umstead House at 106 West Seeman Street (#44), are more highly decorated versions of the basic house type. The Umstead House is one of the few houses constructed

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north of the heaviest 1890 development in the district. It features a triple-A roofline, arched windows, and heavily bracketed porch gables. The McCracken Mize House, at 210 East Trinity Avenue (#66), is one of the few houses built at this time that exhibits a richer variety and form of ornamentation with its round and polychromatic windows, clipped corner facades and tower like gable. Developers also began building simpler one-story single-pile houses, often rental housing. Two such examples are located at 106 (#131), and 108 (#132) West Broadway Street and are characterized by simple applied decoration. The gables in the porch at the house at 108 West Broadway Street, for example, are the focal point of decoration.

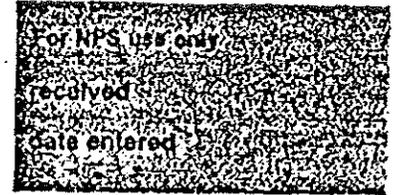
Brodie Duke, widely recognized for his contributions to the physical development of Durham, owned much of the land north of Trinity Avenue and began subdividing his land and selling home sites in 1901.

Many of the houses built at this time were one room deep with the same popular decoration of windows, doors, porches, common in earlier buildings. Rear ells and sheds were later added as needed. A house at 110 East Trinity Avenue (#58) is such an example.

Simultaneously, classical motifs were introduced into the design of buildings in the district. The Dr. Archibald Currie Jordan House at 912 North Mangum Street (#163) is an excellent example of this trend. This structure's main facade is dominated by the gambrel-roofed portico supported by very large Ionic columns. Its classical features combined with its blocky massing, typical of Victorian period buildings, is an excellent example of a Neo-Colonial home. The Woodall House at 910 North Mangum Street (#162) is another Neo-Colonial house. The house's Victorian massing is combined with colonial elements such as oval windows, a Palladian window, clapboards, and porch columns. Typical early 20th century homes are more reserved than the Neo-Colonial archetype. Often, neo-classical elements such as Tuscan porch columns, stone piers and pedimented gables provide the sole decoration on double-pile homes of simple square and rectangular shapes. Richer decoration achieved with the use of columns is exemplified in the Phipps House at 312 East Trinity Avenue (#68) and the Murray-Isaacs House at 207 East Trinity Avenue (#75). Construction styles introduced in the late 1910s included the bungalow, and Colonial, Spanish, Greek and Tudor Revival styles.

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Several variations on the bungalow theme exist in the district. On the south side of the 100 west block of West Seeman Street are six homes which capture some of the most imaginative renditions of the bungalow. All of these houses feature exaggerated flares at the peaks of their gable roofs. An engaged full-facade front porch and gable front attic vent distinguishes a home at 113 West Seeman Street (#51). Other eclectic bungalow elements include the use of applied decoration and elements that simulate joinery. One popular bungalow type is the English Cottage style, so named because the style frequently includes jerkin headed gables, eyebrow hoods and a stuccoed exterior. The house at 120 West Seeman Street (#49) has these features although it has been sheathed in aluminum siding. The Tudor Revival style cottage with brick exterior, multiple gable rooflines, applied half-timbering, and arched doorways also became fashionable. Many such bungalows were built in North Durham in the 1920s and 1930s.

While the bungalow was gaining in popularity so was construction of single story gable-roofed homes for laborers. Homes found in the 800 block of Glendale Avenue, e.g. 816 (#240), 818 (#241), 820 (#242), 822 (#243) typify this type of home. These homes were simple two room structures, and many did not contain indoor plumbing despite their 1930 construction dates.

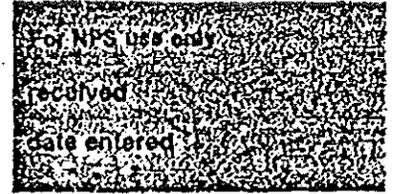
The most elaborate houses constructed in the district between the late 1910s and the 1940s appear along Trinity Avenue, Mangum Street, and Roxboro Road. These homes present a wide spectrum of reigning period revival styles. One example is the Dillard House at 1311 North Mangum Street (#229). The house has a large porch supported by Doric columns. This house is characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The Wright House at 1433 Mangum Street (#236) is another elaborate example of the Colonial Revival style. Classical detailing, curved pediment decorations, and a curved arcade are distinctive features of this home.

The Lloyd Brown House at 1416 Mangum Street (#185) is an unusual example of a Spanish Revival house.

Many of the other revival houses combine various elements of the revival style with those of the bungalow. The Basil Watkins, Sr. House at 1415 Mangum Street (#233) combines revival elements such as elephantine pylons, and visual emphasis on keystones and corner blocks with a basic bungalow shape.

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Some of the district's most notable houses from the period were designed by the Durham firm of Rose and Rose, Architects. Rose and Rose designed the Umstead-Rollins House at 1101 North Mangum Street (#218). This house exhibits a symmetrical main facade and a low, hipped roof with deep bracketed eaves, features often associated with the bungalow. Rose and Rose may have also designed the Mangum House at 1111 Mangum Street (#219). This structure exhibits several Colonial Revival features including Tuscan columns, weatherboarded piers, a staircase flanked with Ionic columns, and large Palladian window.

Another revival style home designed by Rose and Rose is located in the Laura Duke House at 1709 Roxboro Road (#141). This house is a finely detailed Georgian Revival house designed by the firm.

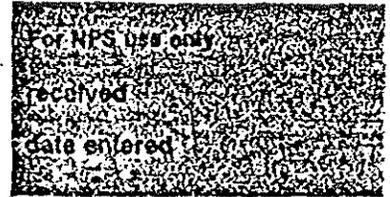
The two-story frame Richard H. Wright, II house at 1433 North Mangum Street (#236), designed by George Carr, Sr. is one of the largest and most elaborately detailed classical revival houses in the neighborhood.

The T. Edgar Cheek House, recently demolished, on East Trinity Avenue, one of the district's most notable structures, exemplified the Tudor Revival style. The enormous home incorporated multiple gable rooflines, arched doorways and applied half-timbering.

Development expanded to East Markham Avenue in the late 1920s and 1930s. East Markham homes in the district are period revival designs. The Colonial Revival style is most prevalent. Residences at 101 (#5), 105 (#7), 107 (#8) East Markham Avenue are excellent examples of the reigning interest in the Colonial Revival style.

One of the most unique homes in Durham is located within the district. The Gamble House at 1307 North Mangum Street (#228) is a rare example of the International Style. It has an irregular shaped exterior created by flat-roofed blocks of varying heights, stuccoed walls, horizontal bands of windows, and no applied decoration.

As North Durham grew, apartments, commercial buildings and churches were constructed. The Markham Apartments, at 201-203 West Broadway (#137), built about 1910, utilizes several revival elements which give it a unique Spanish appearance. The building combines handsome brickwork with sawn brackets in its deep eaves and uses metal shingles which imitate terra cotta tile on the roof hood.

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The foursquares at 811 (#198) and 815 (#200) Mangum Street are so similar in their execution that they suggest speculative development. They contain simple classical features.

The Perry Building at 901 North Mangum Street (#210), built in 1927, is a two-story brick structure which features massive porch columns and gable brackets, an eyebrow dormer, and fan shaped fixed window over the entrance. These features give the apartment building the appearance of a Mediterranean Villa.

The Calvary United Methodist Church at 304 East Trinity Avenue (#67) is an example of the commercial work of Rose and Rose. This structure, like many of the residential designs of the firm, is a period revival structure. The building is quite simple in plan as well as execution.

Commercial development has always been concentrated in the south corner of the district. This development peaked in the 1920s and buildings are simple one and two-story brick structures. The structure at 715-717 North Mangum Street (#190) is perhaps the most embellished commercial structure with its multi-colored brick work and stepped parapet facades.

Today, the North Durham-Duke Park district remains almost entirely residential. However, the district, like other urban neighborhoods, has experienced transitions. Many of the original and early residents and their families have left the area and as a consequence, many of the larger homes have been divided into multi-family residents.

In particular, properties in poor condition are located at the southern end of the district and are often those owned by investor owners. Many structures have suffered from a lack of maintenance. A lack of interest in residential use near downtown has encouraged commercial development on North Mangum Street north of Little Five Points. Along Geer and Mangum Streets and Trinity Avenue, new apartments incompatible with the established character of the neighborhood have been constructed over the past twenty years. Most recent infill construction has taken the form of duplexes and quadplex apartments.

Grace Baptist Church at 1000 North Mangum Street (#167), constructed in 1950, required the removal of all but one house in the block bordered by North Mangum, Roxboro, Seeman streets and East Trinity Avenue.

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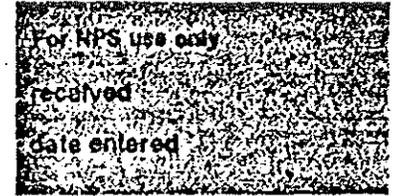
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Despite these developments, the North Durham-Duke Park district is likely to remain a professional and working class residential neighborhood. In general, the area has resisted commercial development. Recent down zonings (e.g. areas zoned for commercial uses are being rezoned for residential use) reflect the neighborhood and city's desire to keep the area residential. The city also intends to invest community development funds for rehabilitation in the area adjacent to Little Five Points.

Many of the homes have remained owner-occupied and long time residents are showing an increased interest in their properties. An infusion of younger residents is also being experienced.

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NORTH DURHAM-DUKE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

EAST MARKHAM AVENUE

- 1 House
N 102 East Markham Avenue
ca. 1930

Brick cottage type dwelling with modern alterations such as louvered windows and aluminum awnings; side gable roof with returns; two gable roofed dormers with shingles and projecting portico over doorway. Partly weatherboarded; one and one half stories.

- 2 House
C 106 East Markham Avenue
ca. 1920

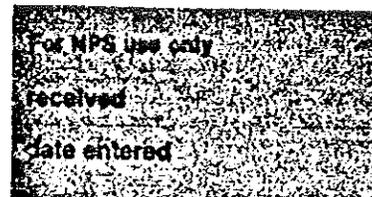
Large two story gambrel roofed house with engaged porch with shed roof supported by columns of brick and wood. Weatherboard siding, wide eaves, and shingled large front dormer. Bow windows on either side of entry.

- 3 House
C 108 East Markham Avenue
ca. 1925

House with hipped gable roof, front facing, with shed roofed dormers on both sides. Attached flat roofed porch on half of front porch with brick columns; side lights on either side of front door. Variety of exterior finishes: stucco, wood vertical siding, and brick. One and one half stories.

- 4 House
C 110 East Markham Avenue
ca. 1925

Two story house with gambrel roofs both front and side facing. Flemish bond brick exterior with stucco on gambrel faces. Remodeled to apartments, with front porch enclosed on either side of entry. Transom and side lights around door.

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EAST MARKHAM AVENUE

- 5 House
C 101 East Markham Avenue
ca. 1925

Large two story Colonial Revival style house with weatherboard siding. Steeply pitched hip roof with large central gable roofed dormer. Attached front porch with columns with classical details.

- 6 House
C 103 East Markham Avenue
ca. 1925

Stuccoed, side gable roofed house with two story central section projecting out with front gable with returns. Side porch and exterior end chimney.

- 7 House
C 105 East Markham Avenue
ca. 1930

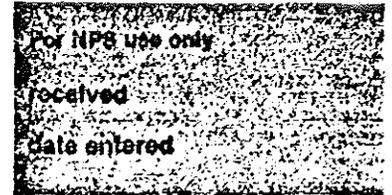
Two story Colonial Revival style brick house, symmetrical with attached flat roofed porch on one side and small wing on the other. Porch roof supported with classical wooden columns. Side facing gable roof. Small flat roofed entry, with small second story balcony.

- 8 House
C 107 East Markham Avenue
ca. 1930

Large gambrel roofed Colonial Revival style house. Exterior finish on first story is stone; second story is stucco. Two wood sided wings flank central square. Small gable roofed attached entry supported by classical columns.

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EAST LYNCH STREET

- 9 House
C 110 East Lynch Street
ca. 1920

Large two story weatherboard sided house; main part of roof hipped with two tall corbelled chimneys. Slightly projecting front wing topped with pedimented gable. Beautiful attached wraparound veranda supported by delicate classically detailed columns.

- DIETL 10 Laddin Tilley House
C 112 East Lynch Street
ca. 1920s

Laddin Tilley, an attorney from Bahama who opened his law practice on East Main Street in 1909, had this two story weatherboard clad house with pedimented front wing and entrance bay built in the late 1920s. Numerous additions to the rear have expanded the dwelling, which now serves as an apartment house.

- 11 House
C 120 East Lynch Street
ca. 1920

Elegantly simple, very symmetrical one story with weatherboard siding. Typical "triple A" front gable but side gables are absent replaced by unusual hipped roof which lends house its distinctiveness. Attached porch supported by small bungalow piers across front of house highlights symmetry of house.

- 12 Farthing House
C 122 East Lynch Street
Ca. 1920

One story bungalow with weatherboard siding. Main body of house has side facing gabled roof porch across front topped by large jerkin headed roof with brackets and is most dominant feature of house. Unfortunate use of too delicate looking wrought iron columns supporting massive porch roof.

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EAST LYNCH STREET

- 13 House
N 124 East Lynch Street
ca. 1960

One story brick ranch style house with front facing gables. Small gabled roof over front door.

- 14 House
C 109 East Lynch Street
ca. 1920

A classic two story bungalow with weatherboard siding. Massive side facing gabled roof unbroken over front porch. Very large brackets support wide eaves on sides. Four elephantine porch columns across front on stone piers, stone foundation. Interesting dormer in front with massive gable roof supported by brackets repeating theme of house's main gabled roof.

- 15 House
C 111 East Lynch Street
ca. 1920

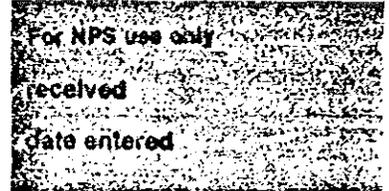
Large two story weatherboard sided house with classical detailing. Main roof hipped with two nicely corbelled chimneys. Pedimented gable over slightly projecting bay in front. Attached front porch with small pediment over front entrance. Nice detailing and house's asymmetry add to its appeal.

- 16 House
C 113 East Lynch Street
ca. 1920

Very nice one story bungalow with weatherboard siding. Main body of house is square with hip roof. A centrally located gable with lunette projects from hip roof in front and side. Large veranda with brick pierced bungalow posts complete this wonderfully balanced house.

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EAST LYNCH STREET

- 17 House
C 121 East Lynch Street
ca. 1920

Squat one story structure with weatherboard siding. Jerkin headed gable roof serves to imitate "thatched roof" cottage appearance. Awnings over windows gives house feeling of being all roof. Small projecting porch over front door supported by brick columns.

- 18 House
C 123 East Lynch Street
ca. 1910

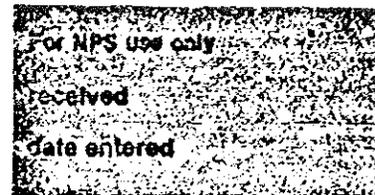
Simple, unattractive two story L-shaped house with aluminum siding. Front and side facing gabled roof, decorative moldings over some windows. Attached front porch supported by bungalow piers at L intersection.

- 19 House
C 125 East Lynch Street
ca. 1930

Small one story bungalow with aluminum siding.

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WEST LYNCH STREET

DH574 20 Smith-Ives House
C 106 West Lynch Street
ca. 1920s

Elegant fluted columns with Corinthian capitals, obscured by the porch awnings, adorn this otherwise modest two story L-shaped clapboard frame house. According to long-time neighborhood residents, the house was constructed in the 1920s by W.H. Smith, a railroad agent. In 1938, Walter Ives, a bookkeeper at Liggett & Myers, and father of the present owner, purchased the house from the Durham Investment Company. Shortly thereafter, Ives began boarding Kempner Rice Diet patients here, a practice that has continued to the present day.

Z1 House
N 108 West Lynch Street
ca. 1953

Relatively new addition to the neighborhood. Nondescript brick veneer house. One and one half story; no front porch.

DH576 22 House
C 112 West Lynch Street
ca. 1910

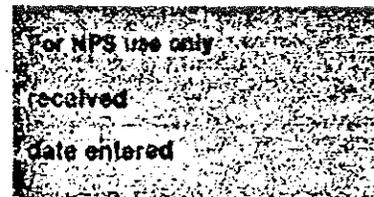
Beautiful two story gothic farmhouse type dwelling. Main body is L-shaped with front facing wing topped by a distinctive gable with elaborately decorated bargeboard. Wraparound veranda with classically detailed columns and dentils.

23 House
C 114 West Lynch Street
ca. 1920

Two story clapboard dwelling with square symmetrical floor plan. High hipped roof has pair of balanced chimneys and hipped roof dormer. Attached front porch with bungalow columns runs along front of house. Built by local businessman, Maynard Mangum.

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WEST LYNCH STREET

24 House
C 116 West Lynch Street
ca. 1916

Two story bungalow covered in weatherboard. High hipped roof with attractive gable dormer and brackets supporting the eaves. Front porch runs the width of the house; original wood columns replaced by wrought iron.

DH578 25 Joseph Allen House
C 118 West Lynch Street
1924

This one and one half story brick cottage exhibits the bungalow features of exposed rafter ends and a curved half-shoulder, exterior end chimney, characteristics that create the cottage quality that was popular for small houses dating from the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. Joseph Allen, Postmaster General of Durham, had the house built in 1924 and occupied it until he sold it to the current occupant a few years ago.

26 House
C 120 West Lynch Street
ca. 1920

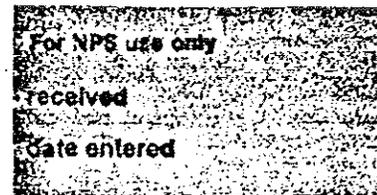
Symmetrical two story foursquare dwelling with hip roof and hipped roof dormer, covered with weatherboard. Attached front porch shows typical bungalow characteristics; unusual features are square floor plan and great height.

27 House
C 122 West Lynch Street
ca. 1940

One and one half story colonial style house with three matching gable roofed dormers across front. Shed roofed porch across front, supported by classical columns and topped with a wrought iron balustrade. Aluminum siding.

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WEST LYNCH STREET

28 House
C 124 West Lynch Street
ca. 1925

One and one half story bungalow, typical of many in the neighborhood. Large front gable above porch which runs entire length of house. Covered with German siding except for solid porch columns.

29 House
C 107 West Lynch Street
ca. 1925

Attractive one story bungalow typical to the street. Features wide weatherboard siding, hip roof broken by gable roofed dormer with brackets and bungalow porch piers. Built by businessman Maynard Mangum.

30 House
N 109 West Lynch Street
ca. 1938

Small one story brick house with side facing gabled roof over simple rectangular form. Small attached front porch covers one half of front covered by very large steep pitched gabled roof. Unusual tiny gable over the one front bay not covered by porch. Front facade almost entirely hidden by shrubs.

31 House
N 111 West Lynch Street
ca. 1940s

Attractive small one story brick house. Basic plan is triple A with a projecting chimney on one side of the front gable, front door with open swan's neck pediment on the other side.

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WEST LYNCH STREET

- 32 House
C 113 West Lynch Street
ca. 1938

Small one story brick house, L-shaped. Gables on sides and on front projecting wing. Eaves project very little. Very small porch with balustrade.

- 33 House
C 117 West Lynch Street
ca. 1920s

Distinctive one and one half story weatherboarded bungalow with hip roof accented by small shed roof dormer. Engaged front porch does not extend entire front length; one single front room interrupts. House sits on high foundation. Impressive brick stairs.

- 34 House
C 119 West Lynch Street
ca. 1920

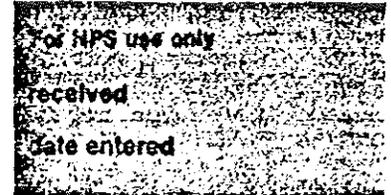
Attractive one and one half story clapboarded bungalow with steeply pitched side facing gable roof which runs unbroken over front porch. Porch roof supported by four wood on brick pier columns. Large shed roof dormer in front. Brackets on eaves on huge side gables.

- 35 House
C 121 West Lynch Street
ca. 1925

One story bungalow with weatherboard siding. Side facing gable roof with jerkin headed ends. Small hip roofed dormer in front, small ornate arched gable roofed stoop over front door supported by classically detailed columns. Small engaged porch across half of house.

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EAST SEEMAN STREET

- DH 617 36. J.A. Giles House
C 114 East Seeman Street
ca. 1900

This one story single pile house with triple A roofline and boldly chamfered porch supports is the only residence surviving in this block, the rest of which has been acquired by Grace Baptist Church. J.A. Giles, Durham's postmaster and later an attorney who practiced in an office formerly located in the rear yard, had the house built in the late 19th or early 20th century. Weatherboarded.

37. House
C 120 East Seeman Street
ca. 1910s

One story L-shaped weatherboard sided structure. Front and side facing gabled roof, boxed gable, with returns, attached porch in L-intersection with turned posts.

- DH 618 38. House
C 122 East Seeman Street
ca. 1910s

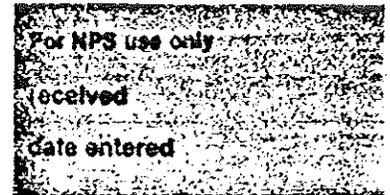
Attractive one story triple A frame structure with weatherboard siding. Decorative bargeboard in gabled porch roof supported by side columns.

39. House
C 124 East Seeman Street
ca. 1910s

Large one story triple A frame house on raised brick foundation, weatherboard siding. A very large veranda covers two sides of the house (with brick piered bungalow columns) providing contrasting massiveness to the more delicate vertical features of the classic triple A plan.

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EAST SEEMAN STREET

04619 40. Rollins House
C 109 East Seeman Street
ca. 1890s

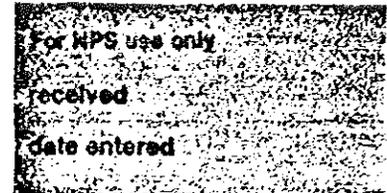
The earliest known owners of this late 19th century T-shaped one and one half story frame cottage were E.T. Rollins and his family, who lived here at the turn of this century. Although the original turned supports, railing, sawn spandrels and saw-toothing on the porch have been replaced with box pylons on brick plinths and the sawn and turned ornamental bracing has been removed from the gables, remnants of the original ornate carpenter decoration characteristic of late Victorian architecture survive in the shingle patterns in the gables and the decorated pointed arched lintels. Rollins owned the Durham Herald, which remains today in the possession of his family.

41. House
C 111 East Seeman Street
ca. 1920s

Simple one story triple A frame structure with weatherboard siding. Rectangular in shape with rear wing. Very small attached front porch supported by wrought iron posts. Aluminum window awnings.

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EAST SEEMAN STREET

DH620 42. Mason-Andrews House
P 113 East Seeman Street
ca. 1900

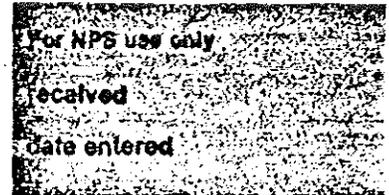
Large two story weatherboard sided structure. Main body of house is rectangular with hip roof. Gable topped side projecting pavilion in front of house is design highlight. Attached wrap-around veranda supported by slender round columns. J.B. Mason owned the property prior to selling it in 1903 to T.G. Sexton for \$175. J.B. Mason was cashier at Citizens National Bank at the same time Benjamin Duke was president of the same institution. Mason's acquisition of the property prior to formal subdivision of the area suggests that the property may have been a gift from Duke to Mason. Mason was also a Durham city alderman in the early 1900s. Mason never lived at this address, which suggests that T.G. Sexton was the first resident at this address, as the city directory for 1907 shows his residence as 199 East Seeman Street. Jimmy Andrews, at one time Durham's only foot patrolman and a popular character well-known to older residents in the community, purchased the house in 1922 for \$150. The property remained in the Andrews family until 1966.

43. House
C 125 East Seeman Street
ca. 1910s

Asymmetrical one story aluminum sided home on raised brick foundation. Roofline a blend of hip and front and side facing gables. Two intricately corbelled tall chimneys. Attached porch covers front of house.

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WEST SEEMAN STREET

- 014621 44. William Umstead House
- P 106 West Seeman Street
- ca. 1880s

Handsome ornamentation, which includes cornice brackets, pointed arched lintels above round arched windows, and double entrance doors with raised panels beneath the transom, indicates a construction date in the 1880s for this two story single pile house with triple A roofline and weatherboard exterior. William Umstead, who is said to have had this house built, lived in it for many years when it was located at its original site on the corner next door facing North Mangum Street. Umstead, a graduate of Duke Law School in 1920, served three terms in Congress and returned to Durham to become a prominent local lawyer. Around 1915, Umstead had the house moved to its present site to make room for his second residence built on the corner, the Umstead-Rollins House. Around 1975, the present owner had the original house restored.

- 45. House
- N 108 West Seeman Street
- ca. 1955

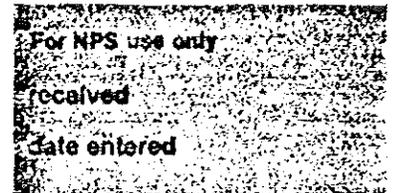
One story "Mediterranean Ranch" style built in pivotal section of the district. Painted brick exterior. Fits well in location between two older structures without detracting from ambience. Construction necessitated moving of 112 West Seeman Street house.

- 014622 46. Seeman House
- P 112 West Seeman Street
- ca. 1880

In spite of numerous alterations and additions to this two story Queen Anne style house with German siding dating from the early

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WEST SEEMAN STREET

46 Seeman House, continued

1880s, much of its original character remains evident in such features as the polygonal bays and bracketed gable hoods with carved sunburst motifs. Henry Seeman, founder of Seeman Printery in 1885, purchased the house in the early 1880s upon his arrival in Durham. Seeman's print shop specialized in the printing of supplies incident to the sale of tobacco products. The Seeman family also started the Seeman Carriage Company which specialized in handmade vehicles. Originally, the yard occupied the entire block, and the house exhibited a much smaller T-shaped form with an ornate one story wraparound porch. In later years, the east wing was extended, the original porch was replaced with a two-tiered porch supported by fluted posts, and numerous additions were constructed on the rear. I.L. Sears purchased the house from the Seeman estate for use as investment property, and in 1940, Sears had the entire house moved several yards to the northwest so that Henry Seeman, Jr. could enlarge his lot and build the brick cottage at 108 West Seeman Street. In 1945, the house was sold to its present owner.

47 House
C 116 West Seeman Street
ca. 1925

The all-encompassing gable roof, exposed rafter ends, recessed porch and shed dormer are basic characteristic features of the bungalow so popular throughout the first four decades of this century. The random course ashlar pylons supporting the porch and the trabeated entrance surround are distinctive features of this very large bungalow with bevel siding.

48. House
C 118 West Seeman Street
ca. 1928

Small aluminum sided one story cottage. Jerkin gables on sides and distinctive temple-like arch over front door.

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WEST SEEMAN STREET

49. House
C 120 West Seeman Street
ca. 1920

Unusual English cottage style bungalow with distinctive jerkin headed gables and large brackets. Roof in front of house is steeply pitched with long eaves. One story with aluminum siding.

50. House
C 111 West Seeman Street
ca. 1916

First of six distinctive bungalows built on Seeman Street. Massive one and one half story weatherboarded structure. Gable over front porch contains craftsman details in bracketing. Porch supported at ends by bungalow columns on stone piers. Chimneys also done in stone. Built by Hanry Seeman for his son, Ernest.

- DH625 51. House
C 113 West Seeman Street
ca. 1920

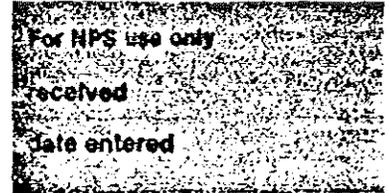
This one story weatherboarded house is representative of the five imaginative and whimsical bungalows constructed on the south side of West Seeman Street in the 1920s. All of these houses feature exaggerated flares at the peaks of their gabled roofs. This particular gable front house with full facade engaged front porch is identified by the extremely deep eaves, the paired porch supports and the gable front attic vents contained in a projecting shed roofed wall dormer that suggests a balcony.

- DH626 52. House
C 115 West Seeman Street
ca. 1920s

One story weatherboarded bungalow with hipped roof, two symmetrically placed chimneys. Gable roofed dormer in front. Unusual bracketed porch posts. Front door in Egyptian Revival type frame.

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WEST SEEMAN STREET

- DH627 53. House
C 117 West Seeman Street
ca. 1920s

Another of the six Seeman Street bungalows with oriental motif seen in peaking of roof in massive front gable over porch and side gables. One story with weatherboard siding.

54. House
C 119 West Seeman Street
ca. 1925

One of the six Seeman bungalows. This house features a massive gable over front porch supported only at ends. One story with weatherboard siding and two very tall chimneys.

- DH628 55. House
C 121 West Seeman Street
ca. 1920s

Single story bungalow highlighted by fieldstone chimneys, stone porch foundation and stone railings and supports. Open porch supported only at each end. Unusual Egyptian Revival window molding. Large front gable roofed dormer. Eaves are supported by large brackets. Bevel siding exterior.

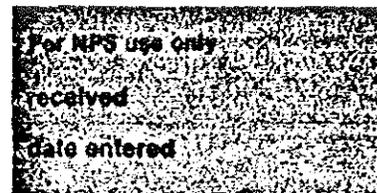
EAST TRINITY AVENUE

- 56 House
C 106 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920s

Two story structure with weatherboard siding. Engaged front porch with brick bungalow piers. Hip roof, brackets, grouped windows and square shape.

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EAST TRINITY AVENUE

57 House
C 108 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920

One story triple A frame structure with two wings in back. Weatherboard siding, fishscale treatment in gables, decorative moldings over windows and doors. Attached porch across front supported by wrought iron posts.

DH632 58 House
C 110 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1900

One story frame Carpenter Gothic cottage with German siding. L-shaped with later additions on the south end. Especially notable for sawn wood gingerbread trim on gables and wraparound porch. Currently under restoration by owner.

59 House
C 112 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920

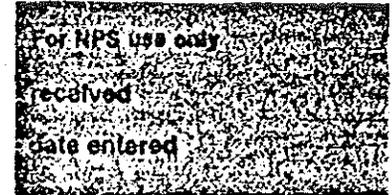
Plain one story triple A weatherboard sided house. Small attached front porch.

60 House
C 116 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1902

One story aluminum sided triple A house. Each gable boxed with returns and contains small diamond shaped vents. Attached shed roofed porch supported by square wooden columns.

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EAST TRINITY AVENUE

61 House
C 118 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1918

Plain two story structure, basic square shape with hip roof and weatherboard siding. Attached porch with metal columns. Small gables on porch and hip roof break monotony of house.

62 Commercial
C 202 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1910s

A one story front not in use. Rectangular shape with gable roof with rectangular stopped facade in front. Asphalt shingles over German siding.

63 House
C 204 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1910.

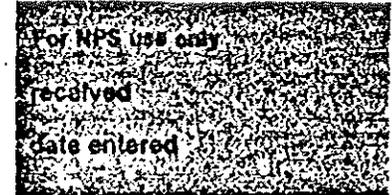
A triple A structure, single story with German siding. Design detailing in all gables, small attached porch covers most of front of house supported by slender columns with gingerbread detailing.

64 Duplex
N 206 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1962

Modern, one story brick duplex.

65 House
C 208 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1930

Two story plain structure of basic square shape, hip roof, central chimney; projecting pavilion with gable roof, small attached porch. Character of house seriously altered by addition of aluminum siding and wrought iron porch supports.

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EAST TRINITY AVENUE

- DH635 66. McCracken-Mize House
C 210 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1890s

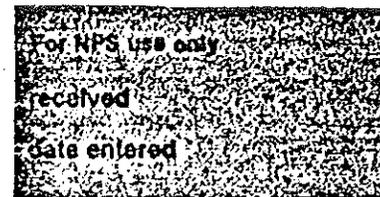
According to local tradition, Dr. George McCracken, who lived at 302 East Trinity Avenue (destroyed) had this one and one half story house constructed for his mother-in-law in the 1890s. The house has undergone few alterations. Fanciful features typical of its late Victorian period of construction include the polygonal front dormer and rondels with petals of colored glass in the clipped corner facade topped with dropped pendant brackets in the gabled wings. Weatherboard siding. For many years, beginning in the early twentieth century, the Mize family lived here. Today, the house is owned by Calvary United Methodist Church and is leased to Durham Neighborhood Housing Services, which is currently restoring it as a demonstration project intended to serve as inspiration for area residents of older houses.

- DH636 67 Calvary United Methodist Church
C 304 East Trinity Avenue
1916

The Neo-Gothic Revival design featuring a gable front with an enormous stained glass window, crenelated corner towers, and buttressing alternating with lancet windows on the flank facades is characteristic of the 1916 construction date of the building. The congregation was organized in the 1880s when E.A. Whitaker, a music dealer and Methodist layman, opened a Sunday School mission on the second floor of a store building formerly located in the 800 block of North Mangum Street. Other laymen, including Peter Briggs, E.J. Parrish, and James H. Southgate, continued the mission until around 1890 when lay minister Reuben Hibberd began to conduct regular church services in addition to the Sunday School. Through the efforts of Mr. Hibberd, the generosity of Benjamin N. Duke and others, a frame building designated the Mangum Street Methodist Episcopal Church South was erected at the corner of Cleveland and North Mangum Streets in 1902. As the congregation grew, a larger church building became necessary, and in 1914, a building committee purchased the lot at 304 East Trinity Avenue for a new church building. After a two-year building drive, the present brick church was erected in 1916 according to a design by Rose and Rose, Architects. In 1968, the educational building, in similar Neo-Gothic Revival styling, was constructed behind the sanctuary.

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EAST TRINITY AVENUE

- 04637 68. Phipps House
C 312 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1900

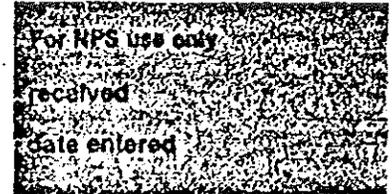
This large, two story frame house, decorated with Neoclassical Revival features of Ionic columns on the wraparound porch, pedimented gabled wings, and a Palladian window in the front attic dormer, was built for the Phipps family early in this century. The house was sold around 1920 to John Moore, who later sold a portion of the property as two adjacent lots to the east. Subsequent owners include W.W. Weaver, who purchased the Durham Sun in the 1910s, and a Mr. Tilley, who renovated the house prior to 1975. The interior features handsome mantelpieces with rich neoclassical overmantels.

- 69. House
C 316 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920s

Large one and one half story bungalow with weatherboard siding. Engaged porch on stone foundation with bungalow columns on stone piers. Gable roof with exposed rafter tails, large shed dormer on front facade.

- 70. House
C 318 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920s

One and one half story frame weatherboard sided house with gable roof supported by brackets and rafter tails. Engaged porch supported by large brick columns.

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EAST TRINITY AVENUE

71. Geer House
DH640 C 326 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1860s

Originally situated one block to the east on land that was once part of the Geer farm, this house was moved to its present location in 1923 in order to provide a site for the T. Edgar Cheek House. Stylistic elements of this house indicate a construction date in the second half of the 19th century, and it is likely that the house was built for a member of the Geer family, either Fred or his father, Jesse, whose large farm encompassed much of the land that now forms the east end of North Durham. The tall two story L-shaped house features careful detailing highlighted by dentil work in all of the frieze boards and applied scalloping in all of the cornices. The original segmental arched windows have either been replaced or obscured by applied rectangular screens. The original center-hall plan has also been altered by the removal of a partition. Weatherboard exterior.

72. House
N 400 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1958

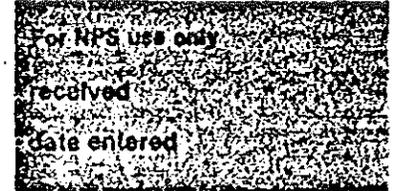
Small one story bungalow type; main body of house has side facing gables. Attached front porch with shed roof supported by pairs of square columns.

73. House
N 402 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1948

Medium sized one and one half story bungalow with weatherboard siding. Main body of house has side facing gable roof; porch across front is topped by massive front facing gable which is focal point of house. Square wooden columns support porch roof.

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EAST TRINITY AVENUE

DH642 74
C Murray-Whitley House
203 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1900

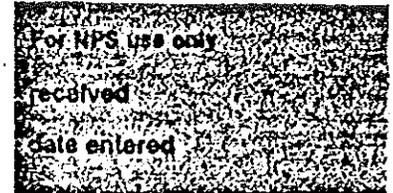
Constructed early in the century by the Murray family, this two story, T-shaped house was long associated with its subsequent owners, the J.P. Whitley family. In recent years, the house was converted to a boarding house and the distinguishing Victorian features of the central tower with conical roof, three-sided end bays and clipped gable roofline were severely compromised by the application of aluminum siding. In 1981, the house was purchased by two individuals who are restoring it to a single-family residence.

DH643 75
C Murray-Isaacs House
207 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1907

The Murrays, who constructed the house next door at 203 East Trinity Avenue, also had this two story, weatherboarded house built prior to 1913. In contrast to the older, more fanciful styling of the Victorian House next door, the Murray-Isaacs House exhibits Colonial Revival detailing in the Ionic columns of the one story wraparound porch and in the Doric columns supporting the two story pedimented portico at the entrance. The Isaacs family acquired the house from the Murrays and for many years, Mrs. Isaacs taught music lessons in a room created by enclosing one corner of the porch. The house presently is owned by the Isaacs' son.

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EAST TRINITY AVENUE

DH644 76. Holland-Watkins House
C 303 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1918

Dick Holland, one of the owners of Holland Furniture Company, had this two story frame house constructed around 1918. The tall hipped roof breaks to form pedimented gables above the shallow wings that project from each facade. Typical of the period are the tall polygonal chimneys with corbelled stacks and the one story wraparound porch supported by Doric columns. After living here for only a few years, Holland sold the house to the Reverend George Watkins, pastor of Grace Baptist Church. Originally, the property included the lot to the east and was surrounded by a very tall and thick hedge. The Watkins family owned the house until 1958. Since then, there have been several owners, one of whom converted the dwelling to apartments. The house is currently under restoration by the present owner.

77 Duplex
N 305 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1959

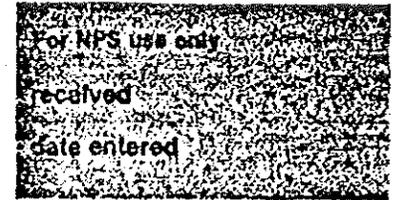
One story modern brick duplex with gabled roof.

78 House
C 311 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1910s

Unusual massive two story, classically detailed, with weatherboard siding. Main body of house has hip roof, pedimented projecting pavilion on one side of front facade with dentils and lunette window in pediment, and dentils along eaves of entire length of roof. Highly unusual dormer in front with classically detailed gable roof with returns and another lunette window. Large attached front porch with bungalow piers.

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EAST TRINITY AVENUE

79 House
C 313 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920

A large one and one half story bungalow with side facing gabled roof continuing unbroken over porch in classic bungalow fashion. Centrally located shed roof dormer, bungalow columns on stone piers. Wood shingle siding contributes greatly to character.

D11647 80. House
C 317 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1910-20s

Very attractive large one story weatherboard sided, highlighted by high hip roof with two tall corbelled chimneys. Basic symmetry of main body broken by small gable roofed front projecting wing and another matching gable on main body of hip roof. Nice attached L-shaped front porch with bungalow-like supports.

D11648 81. House
C 319 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1910s

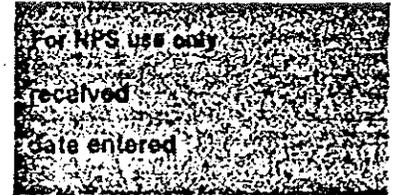
A large one and one half story bungalow covered by weatherboard siding with high hip roof with corbelled chimneys. Distinctive shed dormer; attached front porch has been enclosed on one side.

D11649 82. House
C 321 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1910s

One story Victorian structure with gable on hip roof containing Palladian window. House sits on brick foundation. Character of house destroyed by unsympathetic asbestos siding; original detailing still remains showing house's past potential including two small porches with classically detailed columns.

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EAST TRINITY AVENUE

83. House
DH650C 323 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920s

One story bungalow style dwelling with plain weatherboarding, engaged porch with sawn columns and low hip roof with a small bracketed gable dormer in the front facade.

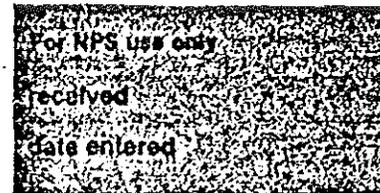
84. House
C 325 East Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920s

Two story bungalow with weatherboard siding; gable roof with exposed rafter tails and large brackets in corners. Engaged porch.

WEST TRINITY AVENUE

85 House
C 104 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1923

Small, two story, steep gable roofed cottage. Eaves at side flush with gable ends. Large shed roof dormer across almost entire length of house. Nice exterior end chimney and weatherboard siding.

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WEST TRINITY AVENUE

86 House
DH653 C 106 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1900

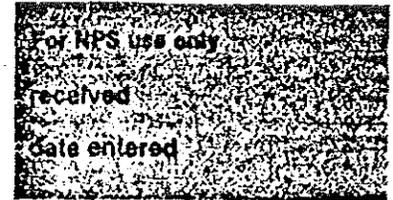
Although this house does not appear on the 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, several of its features, most noticeably the mansard roof (which is the only one of its kind in North Durham), indicate a construction date closer to the turn of the century. Other details supporting an early date for the one and one half story weatherboard sided house are the tall first story windows and the front door with multiple small colored panes of glass surrounding the clear central window. In addition to the roofline, the incorporation of gable roofed wall dormers and concave cornices distinguish the modest size dwelling. The porch supports of a frame pylon on a brick pier are typical of the 1920s and 1930s and may be a replacement. It is possible that the house was moved to the site after 1937.

87 House
C 108 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920

Pleasant, clean-lined one story L-shaped farmhouse style. Gable roofed with two side gables and small off-center front gable. Attached front porch with shed roof supported by basic bungalow piers. Ornate brickwork on chimney; weatherboard siding.

88 House
C 110 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920

Vigorous one story bungalow with fascinating asymmetrical variety of roof forms. Basic hipped roof with side gables and projecting front gable topped wings. Very ornate brackets; small porch under front gable with bungalow piers. Porch continues unroofed around remaining front section of house.

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WEST TRINITY AVENUE

011654 89 House
C 112 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920s

Of the numerous bungalows erected during the 1920s and 1930s in the 100 and 200 blocks of West Trinity Avenue, this example stands apart from the rest because of its arched front door and attached porch with sawn curved brackets in the deep eaves. Single story; weatherboard siding.

90 House
C 114 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1942

Small one story weatherboarded house with front gable over small front porch. Two side gables over main body of house. Atypical all wooden plain porch posts; no brackets on eaves.

91 House
C 118 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920

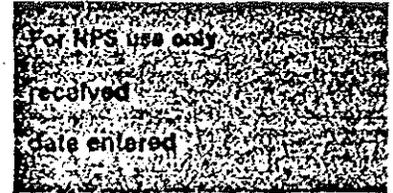
Small one story bungalow; character radically altered by addition of solar greenhouse in former front porch space. Hip roof and weatherboard siding.

92 House
C 120 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920s

Typical bungalow; well maintained. Main body of house is plain rectangular one-story with side gables; porch along entire front of house topped with massive front facing gable roof. Large brackets; very open front porch supports only at end. German siding.

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WEST TRINITY AVENUE

93 House
C 122 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920

Two story weatherboarded house, with basic rectangular floorplan. Only variations from symmetry are small attached gable roofed porch and front facing jerkin headed main gable. Large brackets under eaves.

94 House
C 202 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1925

Beautiful, well-maintained brick Colonial Revival style. Two stories with variety of roof forms, window shapes and sizes. First story porch with bungalow piers and second story porch across the front.

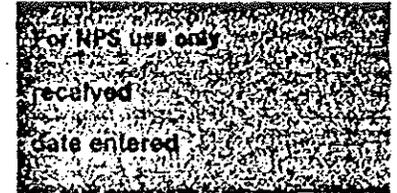
95 House
C 204 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1924

Small one story wooden frame bungalow with weatherboard siding. Unusual front porch rests on stone foundation. Stone piers support front porch columns. Small front gable with large brackets and low slung porch roof.

96 House
C 206 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1939

Small, one and one half story weatherboard sided cottage with very steeply pitched gable roof and sloping shed roofed attached porch. Two tiny gable roofed dormers in front of house.

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WEST TRINITY AVENUE

DH658 97 House
C 208 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1927

Asymmetrical well-built brick bungalow with front facing jerkin headed gable supported by brackets. One and one half story. Two small side gables, small attached porch with bungalow style piers and varying brick bonds in water table and over windows.

DH659 98 House
C 210 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1928

Attractive two story brick structure with two side gables and large front gable, all with elaborate but tasteful brackets supporting eaves. Attached one story front porch with gable roof sloping at gentler angle than main house gable above, but with same style brackets. Supported by fluted porch posts. Lots of interesting quality crafted detailing.

99 House
C 212 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1926

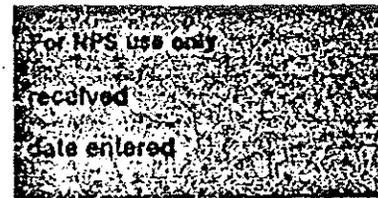
Attractive two story Dutch Colonial house. Gambrel roof and attached front porch with sloping shed roof. Very nicely detailed porch columns.

100 House
C 214 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1940

Attractive one and one half story brick structure with steeply pitched roof with front and side gables. Attached front porch with sloping shed roof.

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WEST TRINITY AVENUE

101 Roycroft House
P 216 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1930

Very nice gable roofed two story brick Georgian style structure. Main body is symmetrical and rectangular. No front porch; instead, a distinctive arched entry area with supporting columns, beautiful front door with elliptical transom and sidelights. Matching one story wings on either side of house; one a screened porch and the other a carport; both topped with wooden balustrades. Palladian windows on top of end gables, shallow eaves with dentil course. This property was a portion of the extensive Brodie L. Duke estate.

102 House
C 218 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1935

One and one half story rambling brick Colonial Revival structure with side gabled roof. Front facing roof with two very large gable roofed dormers. Attached front porch with shed roof and second story balustrade.

103 House
C 222 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1925

Pleasant, recently renovated one story clapboard cottage with jerkin headed gable roof. Enclosed front porch and unusual arched front door under eyebrow arched front stoop. Exterior flush chimney in front of house.

104 House
N 224 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1949

Modern hipped roof two story brick structure dominated by two story portico with supporting Corinthian columns.

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WEST TRINITY AVENUE

105 House
N 226 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1960s

Nondescript modern one story brick house with hip roof along axis of house perpendicular to street; contains several apartments.

106 House
C 228 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1930s

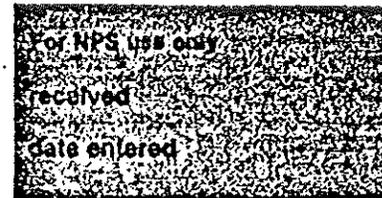
Rambling one and one half story bungalow with aluminum siding. Front facing gable over porch, two side gables on main body swing triple A effect. Wraparound veranda along side of house and half of front with bungalow piers.

107 House
C 230 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1930s.

Large two story Colonial Revival style. Much of form and style lost due to extensive renovation. Front porch converted to room; second story balustrade.

108 Duplex
C 107 and 109 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1932

Interesting but badly deteriorated two story brick Georgian style duplex with hip roof and single massive central chimney. Square floorplan, dentil course. Each entrance has small attached front porch with shed roof and simple classical columns.

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WEST TRINITY AVENUE

109 House
DH664C 111 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920s

Small one story clapboard bungalow with front facing gabled roof and simple rectangular floor plan for main body of house. Unusual porch across half of front and half of one side topped by two gabled roof, one facing front and one facing side. Typical brackets on gable eaves, weatherboard siding.

110 House
C 113 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1930

Unusual, exuberant two story cottage with steeply pitched gable roof, variety of dormers, roof shapes and details. Small front facing gable alongside unusual polychromatic brick trim; chimney clad in weatherboard. Aluminum siding over original stucco.

111 House
DH665 C 117 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1927

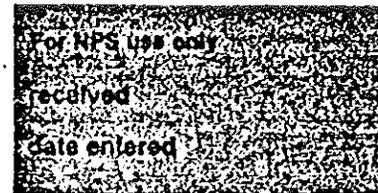
Bungalow elements of molded brackets in deep eaves and box pylons on brick plinths supporting the full facade front porch decorate this substantial two story, three pile brick house with center hall plan. G.C. Hopkins, employed in the Leaf Department of Liggett and Myers for about thirty years, commissioned Rose and Rose Architects to design his house, and a contractor named Wilkerson to build it. The house remained in the possession of the Hopkins family until recently.

112 House
C 119 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1925

Typical bungalow, one story with weatherboard siding, side gable over main body of house with massive front gable over front porch covering entire front of house. Brackets support eaves. Unusual porch posts, classical Tuscan columns.

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WEST TRINITY AVENUE

113 House
C 121 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1930

Small one story dwelling with weatherboard siding. Side gable roof; small attached porch.

114 House
DH666C 201 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1926

Large brick and stucco Dutch Colonial style structure. Combination of gable and gambrel roof. First story is brick; second story is stucco. No porch. Elaborately detailed front door with small gable roofed stoop. Recently renovated.

115 House
C 203 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1930

Large, plain two story weatherboard sided colonial type structure. Recently renovated. No porch; small, plain stoop.

116 House
C 205 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920

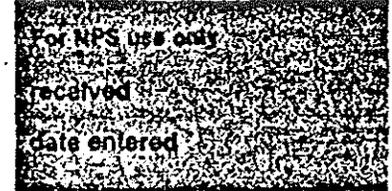
Plain weatherboard sided bungalow with side gables and large front gable over attached front porch. Brackets under eaves. Unsympathetic treatment of porch includes aluminum awnings and wrought iron posts. One story.

117 Apartments
C 207 and 209 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920s

Very large two story brick apartment building. Symmetrically arranged front facing gables.

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WEST TRINITY AVENUE

118 House
C 211 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1920

Deteriorating one story small bungalow with side gables and massive front gable over attached front porch. Typical bungalow porch supports. Weatherboarded.

119 House
C 213 West Trinity Avenue
1910

One and one half story, weatherboarded bungalow. Massive front gable stretching the full width of house with large brackets supporting eaves and a distinctive three-part window in gable.

120 House
N 215 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1960

Unattractive modern one story wooden frame structure built as rental property.

121 House
N 217 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1960

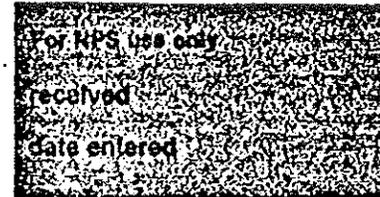
One story modern ranch style house. Aluminum siding.

122 House
C 219 West Trinity Avenue
ca. 1900

Vigorous massive bungalow divided into apartments. Large brackets supporting gables. Interesting balcony in front gable roofed dormer. One and one half story; weatherboarded.

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WEST GEER STREET

- 123 House
C 106 West Geer Street
ca. 1930s

Weatherboarded one story cottage with side gable roof. Flat roofed porch on one side supported by wrought iron columns with two engaged Doric columns against house.

- 124 Caesar House
C 108 West Geer Street
ca. 1940

Gambrel roofed two story house, unsympathetically renovated with aluminum siding, awnings and doors. Wrought iron railings. Side addition on one side.

- 125 House
C 110 West Geer Street
ca. 1928

Small one story weatherboarded cottage with engaged gable roofed porch projecting from low hipped roof. Porch roof supported by two groups of three wooden columns.

- 126 House
C 107 West Geer Street
ca. 1920s

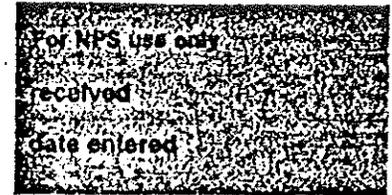
Large shingled bungalow with one shed roofed dormer. Engaged porch roof supported by brick and wooden columns. Each side of house has three gables of varying size and height including small gable at each end of porch. One and one half story.

- 127 House
C 109 West Geer Street
ca. 1920s

One story house with front facing gable roof and engaged porch also with front facing gable roof extending from half of front facade. German siding and wide eaves.

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WEST GEER STREET

128 House
C 111 West Geer Street
ca. 1920s

One story hipped roof cottage with attached gable roofed porch along half of front, German siding and porch supported by wood and concrete columns.

129 House
C 113 West Geer Street
ca. 1920s

Large Colonial Revival style house with German siding. Two story dwelling with hip roof with one gable roofed dormer. Flat roofed addition in back. Flat roofed attached porch supported by brick and wood columns with classical details. Bow windows on sides.

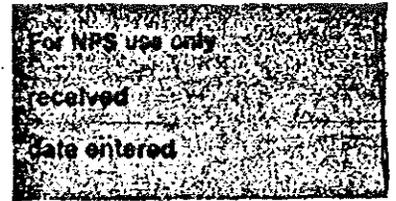
WEST CORPORATION STREET

130. House
N 103 West Corporation Street
ca. 1910

One story wood frame house converted to commercial use. Front addition detracts from original appearance of structure, as does brick-look asphalt siding.

131 House
C 106 West Broadway Street
ca. 1910

One story frame single pile frame house converted to duplex with front facing gable. Sawtooth shingles in gables. Enclosed front porch. Brick foundation and clad in weatherboard.

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WEST BROADWAY STREET

132. House
DH172 C 108 West Broadway Street
ca. 1910

This one story, single pile frame house with rear ell and triple A roofline is a representative example of one of the more modest basic house types that appear throughout the Cleveland-Holloway Street neighborhood. The gables in the porch are the focal points of applied decoration consisting of butt-end shingles and turned posts with sawn spandrels. This house, which retains its original roof of patterned tin shingles, is one of the most intact examples of the few surviving houses dating from the first quarter of this century on Broadway.

133. House
DH1438 C 107 West Broadway Street
ca. 1920

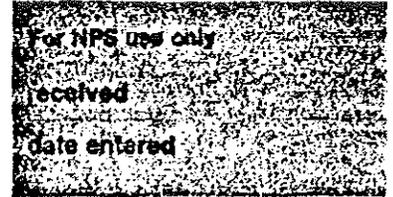
One story triple A frame duplex, sheathed with plain weatherboard, two bays wide, single pile with a variety of shed and T or L-shaped additions. Decorative sawn shingles highlight each gable end. Full facade shed roof attached porch is carried on slender, square posts, which probably replaced earlier turned posts. 4/4 double hung sash windows with pointed arch hood molds enlivened by decorative applied scrollwork. Partially rebuilt interior chimney.

134. Galaxy Apartments
DH173 C 109 West Broadway Street
ca. 1920

Four unit, two story, frame, hip roofed apartment building, seven bays wide, covered by replacement brick-look asphalt siding. The building rests on a brick foundation and is crowned by two brick and parged brick interior chimneys and a center shed roof dormer ventilator. Nearly full facade porch carried by heavy square brick posts. 4/1 windows with plain surrounds.

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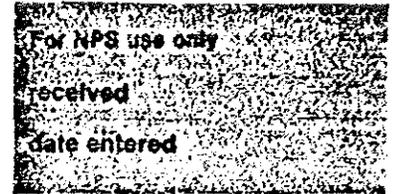
WEST BROADWAY STREET

135. House
DH1440 C 111 West Broadway Street
ca. 1920

Two story frame, German sided, single family, two bay, double pile, L-shaped house with rear T addition. Brick foundation, central interior brick chimney, and asphalt shingle roof. 2/2 double hung sash windows with simple surrounds. Main entrance recessed to right of front facing gable. Attached porch with turned posts and sawn spandrel. Sawn shingles in gables.

136. Bowen House
DH174 P 113 West Broadway Street
ca. 1905

Charming one and one half story frame triple A house with intact fleur-de-lis bargeboard around the roofline of the three bay, single pile main block and the rear one story ell. Steeply sloping roof broken by a gable dormer on either side of the central gable, and by an interior brick chimney. 6/6 double hung windows with plain, pointed hood molds and simple surrounds. The main entrance is lighted by a transom and single sidelight, and the attached porch is carried on simple, square posts. Probably built for C.B. Irwin, a Seaboard Railroad agent. Dennis Bowen purchased the property in 1911 from Celestia I. Mangum.

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WEST BROADWAY STREET

DH175 137
P Markham Apartments
201-203 West Broadway Street
ca. 1908-10

This two story apartment building is a rare surviving example of Durham's earliest apartment buildings. The eight unit Spanish Colonial Revival style building is a good example of the small number of structures built in Durham using this style, which was popularized by the construction of Watts Hospital (National Register) in 1909. The Markham Apartments, faced with brick and stucco and displaying its original exterior, is typical of the early apartment buildings that provided an alternative to the boarding houses and hotels as multi-family dwellings. The building is divided into four segments, each reflected on the main facade by the one story porch with balcony above sheltering two entrances, one door to each unit on the first and second stories. An eclectic design was achieved through the use of various materials, including turned balusters cast in cement. Notable exterior features of the building include its handsome brick work, metal shingles which imitate terra cotta tile on the hood, paired sawn brackets in the deep eaves, and 12/12 and 8/8 double hung windows. Notable interior features include the graceful plaster arch with consoles dividing living and dining rooms and the heavy cornice and dentil molding in the living rooms. C.W. Rigsbee acquired the property at public auction in 1938 for \$18,085. The property has since been resold and has undergone extensive rehabilitation.

SHAWNEE STREET

138. House
C 1305 Shawnee Street
ca. 1920

One story bungalow with brick foundation and beveled siding.

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NORTH ROXBORO ROAD

139. House
C 1701 North Roxboro Road
ca. 1923

Two story, Italianate Standard popular with plain weatherboarding. Low hip roof with original interior chimney, attached porch.

140 House
C 1705 North Roxboro Road
ca. 1920s

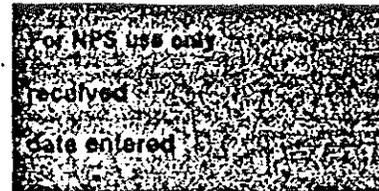
Constructed in the early 1920s, this substantial two story brick house is said to have been the first house constructed in this block of North Roxboro Street. The molded box cornices outlining the pediment above the entrance bay of the full facade front porch forms a contrast to the richly curved sawn brackets in all of the first story eaves. Bulky triangle brackets more typical of the bungalow style appear in the very deep second story eaves. The house was constructed for N.D. Holland, owner and proprietor of the Holland Furniture Company, according to a design by Rose and Rose, Architects.

141. Laura Duke House
C 1709 North Roxboro Road
1926

One of the most finely detailed Georgian Revival style houses in the Duke Park neighborhood is this two story brick dwelling built for Laura Duke in 1926 when the style was at the height of its popularity. Characteristic Georgian Revival style features include the five bay, double pile center hall plan; the gable roof dormers with pilasters flanking the arched windows; the denticulated cornice; and the entrance flanked by Doric columns and pilasters. An uncommon feature of the brick veneered house is the gambrel roofline. Mrs. Duke, a widow of twenty-five years, had the house built for herself and her daughter and son-in-law and their children, the R.H. Johnsons. Mr. Duke had operated a livery on Parrish Street. R.H. Johnson was a tobacco buyer with Liggett and Myers for 43 years. Today, the house is owned by Mrs. Duke's granddaughter.

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NORTH ROXBORO ROAD

142. Packer House
C 1711 North Roxboro Road
ca. 1925

One story, Greek Revival, Standard Popular in excellent condition. Frame with plain weatherboarding. Roof has gable front and sides. Original porch attached, has classical details. The original chimney is exterior end.

143. Maddas House
C 1713 North Roxboro Road
ca. 1927

One and one half story, Standard Popular frame with stuccoed brick siding. Gabled roof and original, interior chimney. Attached porch trimmed with wrought iron detail.

144. Smith House
C 1715 North Roxboro Road
1933

One story Spanish Colonial Revival structure. Frame construction with stuccoed brick.

145. Thompson House
C 1717 North Roxboro Road
1935

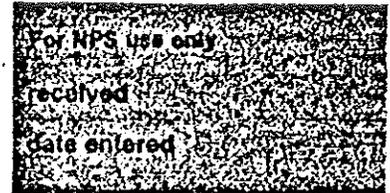
One story, plain traditional with weatherboard siding. Gable front with exterior end chimney.

146. Cook House
C 1719 North Roxboro Road
1923

Two story Colonial Revival of frame construction, common bond brick veneer. Gabled sides roof. Exterior end chimney.

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NORTH ROXBORO ROAD

147. Paschall House
C 1721 North Roxboro Road
ca. 1920

One and one half story frame construction with brick veneer. Board and batten porch is attached. Interior chimney.

148. Scroggs House
C 1723 North Roxboro Road
ca. 1920

Two story Colonial Revival, balloon frame, brick veneer construction. Primary roof has gable sides, two wings have flat roofs.

NORTH MANGUM STREET

Commercial
149 710-712 North Mangum Street
C ca. 1925

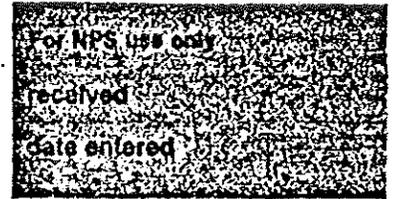
One story brick commercial building.

150 Commercial
C 714 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920

One story brick commercial structure, with corbelled cornice.

151 Commercial
I 800 North Mangum Street
ca. 1930

One story commercial building, part of original Little Five Points business district. Clad in wood siding with mansard roof.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

152 Commercial
C 810 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920s

Plain rectangular brick building sympathetic to character of original Little Five Points business district if properly restored.

153 Commercial
N 812 North Mangum Street
ca. 1950

One story brick commercial building.

154 Duplex
C 816 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910-20

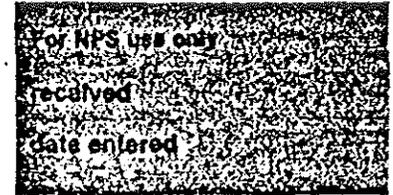
A two story brick structure. Full porch with two stories.

155 Rochelle House
C 822 North Mangum Street
ca. 1900

The treatment of the entrance bay with a clipped front gable, scalloped boards, and a two-tiered porch indicates a late 19th or early 20th century date of construction for this house. In contrast to the turned posts of the small second story porch, more substantial box posts support the wraparound porch at the lower story. The juxtaposition of the steeply pitched hip roof (which itself is rarely seen in Durham on a two story, one room deep form) to the clipped attic gable is very unusual, if not unique, in Durham today. Weatherboard siding.

156 House
C 824 North Mangum Street
ca. 1900

This one story, two room deep form with a hipped, almost pyramidal roof was very popular for modestly sized houses at the turn of the century. Distinctive features of this example are the tall, corbelled chimney stacks, lunette window, and Tuscan porch columns.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

157 Conrad House
C 830 North Mangum Street
ca. 1900

One of the most distinctive turn-of-the-century houses in the 800 block of North Mangum Street is this well maintained, two story dwelling featuring round headed windows contained in pointed arched lintels and an ornamental vent and bracing in the front attic gable. Mimicking the main roofline, a gable at the entrance bay marks the porch that is supported by handsome panelled box posts. The earliest known occupant of this house was Joseph L. Conrad, who lived here for many years, beginning around 1910. In 1907, Conrad was listed in the Durham City Directory as the owner of the Electrical Construction Company; by around 1930, he was cited as a real estate agent.

158 Commercial
I 836 North Mangum Street
ca. 1960

One story frame and concrete block commercial building, used as a transmission service.

159 Commercial
I 902 North Mangum Street
ca. 1940s

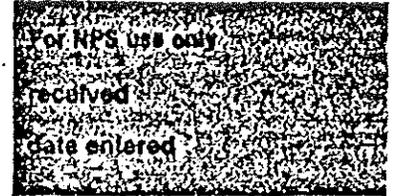
Original commercial brick building has been completely covered by aluminum exterior siding to resemble modern commercial building.

160 House
C 906 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910

Large, two story square shaped house with several wings in back. German siding, high hip roof with two massive symmetrical chimneys. Steep, centrally located gable dormer. Plain two story front porch across front of house with weatherboard railings.

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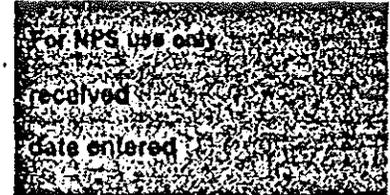
NORTH MANGUM STREET

161 House
C 908 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910

Distinctive, asymmetrical two story weatherboard structure. Very steep hip roof in main body of house with centrally located chimney with elaborate brickwork. Two gable roofed small wings projecting from house, one in front, other on side. Front gable peak with sunburst motif on bargeboard. Small wraparound veranda.

162 Woodall House
C 910 North Mangum Street
ca. 1900

Attorney J.A. Giles had this two story frame house built early in this century. A subsequent owner, for whom the house is popularly named, was Benjamin C. Woodall, who lived here for many years until his death in 1933. In 1894, Mr. Woodall established a harness and saddlery business at 218 West Parrish Street. His business grew to be one of the leading saddlery houses in the city. Mr. Woodall adapted to the changing times by expanding his business to include the sale of buggies and then bicycles, and eventually sporting goods when his store moved to Main Street. The house has a square shape with a steep hip roof topped with two symmetrically arranged chimneys. Projecting pavilion on one side with pedimented gable roof. Stuccoed gable with Palladian window. Large veranda with Tuscan porch columns and unusual oval windows on both first and second story.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

DH583 163 Dr. Archibald Currie Jordan House
C 912 North Mangum Street
ca. 1900

In 1909, Dr. Archibald Currie Jordan moved into Durham from his family homeplace at Rougemont to begin a long association with the new Watts Hospital. Dr. Jordan was president of the Durham-Orange Medical Society in 1909, and in that capacity, he made the acceptance speech of thanks to George Watts when Watts gave the new Watts Hospital to the City of Durham. Dr. Jordan purchased this Neoclassical Revival house from a Mr. Booth, who had had the house constructed a few years earlier. A colossal two story portico with a pedimented gambrel roof and molded entablature and cornice supported by Corinthian columns dominates the main facade of the two story hipped roof house. A more delicate Victorian quality survives in the small polygonal rear porch (partially enclosed in later years) with turned posts, spandrels and frieze. The house has a German siding exterior.

DH584 164 Flintom House
C 914 North Mangum Street
ca. 1890

Several long-time area residents believe that this house may be the oldest structure in the 900 block of North Mangum Street; they recall when the rear kitchen-dining room wing was not attached to the house and livestock grazed in the rear yard. The earliest known owner of this two story, single pile frame house with triple A roofline was Junius M. Flintom, who ran a hardware store at the Corner of Mangum and Chapel Hill Streets downtown. Mr. Flintom also sold crushed rock from the quarry near Durham County General Hospital. A notable feature of the property is the original iron fence surrounding the front yard.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

DH585 165 C Belvin House
918 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920

Oren Belvin had this two story brick house constructed around 1920. Belvin operated Cheek and Belvin Brickyard, an outgrowth of the Calvin O'Briant Brickyard established in the second half of the 19th century. According to the present owner of the house, the walls are 14 inches thick with tiles between layers of tapestry brick. Belvin's daughter reports that the rear yard originally contained gardens and stables. After Mr. Belvin died in the late 1940s, the house was sold to Dr. E.H. Gowling, M.D. He and his wife divided it into four apartments and renamed it Kenloe Manor; this name can still be seen in a decorative concrete panel embedded in the front yard. In recent years, the house has reverted to a single family dwelling. The house features a low hip roof with unusual centrally located Palladian dormer. Flat roofed porch supported by distinctive fluted round columns on small brick piers. Dentil course around cornice.

166 C House
922 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920s

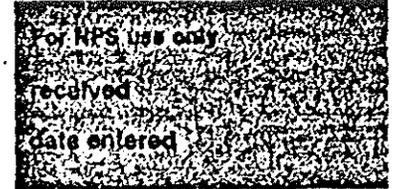
Massive two story square shape with weatherboard siding. Hip roof with large hip roofed dormer. Massive bungalow pier-supported veranda topped with a hip roof which continues over a side carriage porch. Porch roof has several distinctive small low-pitched gables. Transom and sidelights around front door.

DH587 167 C Grace Baptist Church
1000 North Mangum Street
ca. 1950s

Massive brick Gothic Revival style church

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

168 House
C 1102 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

Large two story Colonial Revival style house with hip roof and large projecting front bay. Front porch along entire front with classically detailed porch posts. Variety of window treatments, weatherboard siding and two exterior end chimneys on either side.

169 House
C 1104 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

Imposing two story Colonial Revival. Simple classical detailing. Rectangular shape, with wraparound front veranda with stone based bungalow piers. Weatherboard siding, high hip roof set off by tall chimney and steep front attic gable.

170 Waller House
C 1108 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910

DH590

Around 1910, tobacco warehousemen Maynard Mangum and U.T. Umstead hired contractor Lonnie Glosson to construct this house which they sold to Carl Stallings, an executive in the Leaf Department of the American Tobacco Company. A front gable sheathed in emblicated shingles and supported by brackets and exposed rafter ends dominates the main facade of this meticulously preserved triple pile house. Mr. Stallings did not occupy the house very long; in 1916, he sold the structure to M.B. Waller, a retired farmer from Granville County who moved to Durham with his eight children. The house remains in the possession of four of Mr. Waller's children.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

DH591 171 House
C 1112 North Mangum Street
ca. 1900

Constructed around 1900 for Sol. Mason, this late Victorian house was purchased in 1908 by Regnal T. Umstead, a tobacconist from Willardsville in northern Durham County. Characteristic late Victorian features of the house include the various rooflines of pedimented gables, hipped roof dormers and a bellcast hipped roof wing, as well as scalloped boards in the gables and clipped corners surmounted by drop pendant brackets. Umstead owned the Planter's Warehouse and was a partner with Arthur Carver in his Star Brick Warehouse. Umstead died in 1933 and his wife continued to live in the house until her death in 1956. At that time, her children sold the house to Wallace Fowler, who made it his residence until he sold it in 1979 to the present owners, who have converted it into apartments.

172 House
C 1202 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920s

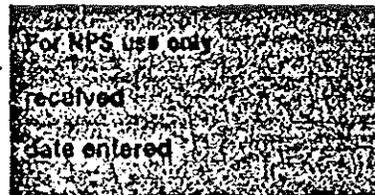
Attractive two story clapboarded frame bungalow with cut stone piers under the front porch. A gable roof with bracketed eaves on the north and south sides of structure. Beautifully landscaped yard.

DH592 173 House
C 1204 North Mangum Street
1924

Large two story Neoclassical residence with center hall plan and French doors leading to living and dining rooms. Weatherboard siding, hipped roof. Stone bungalow piers support large front porch with hip roof which continues over a side carriage porch.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

174 House
N 1206 North Mangum Street
ca. 1950s

Small one story hipped roof frame house. Weatherboard siding.

175 House
C 1208 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920s

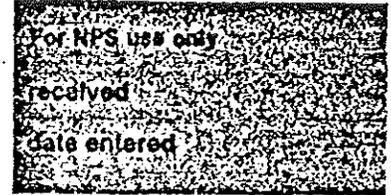
Clapboard one story cottage with both front and side facing gables and gable roofed attached front porch. Brackets under eaves. Wooden porch rails in a distinctive pattern.

176 House
C 1210 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920s

One story hip roofed cottage with front gable roofed windowless dormer and two interior chimneys. Front porch supported by classically detailed posts. Weatherboard exterior.

177 House
C 1212 North Mangum Street
ca. 1940s

Steeply gabled side facing roofed one story cottage with small projecting front gable roofed bay. Front porch across length of front facade, up against projecting bay. Aluminum awnings and siding.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

178 Carpenter's Store
C 1214 North Mangum Street
1923

For many years, this small one story brick building at the edge of the Norfolk and Western Railroad tracks served as a grocery store for the North Durham and Duke Park neighborhoods. The standard storefront of plate glass windows flanking double doors is augmented by a full facade porch with molded fascia and box cornices reminiscent of neoclassical styling. In 1923, J.B. Mason, president of the Citizens National Bank, who lived at 1007 North Mangum Street, hired contractor Lonnie Glosson to build the store. Until 1945, it was occupied by the grocery of H. Perry Carpenter, who lived across the street at 1213 North Mangum Street. Then the business changed hands a couple of times and eventually was managed by Clyde Copley until he moved his store to the corner of East Trinity Avenue and North Roxboro Street in the mid-1950s. After standing empty for almost twenty-five years, the life of the building was extended in 1980 with an award-winning adaptive reuse as an "efficiency" dwelling.

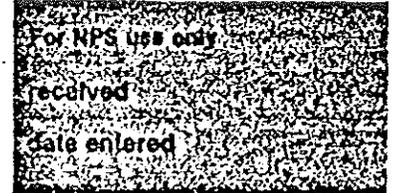
179 House
C 1304 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920s

Very small one story clapboarded cottage featuring two tiny gables with returns projecting from the side gable roof, and modillions around the eaves of the flat roofed front porch.

180 House
C 1306 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920s

Unusual bungalow style house with two stories. Main block of house has front facing gable roof with large brackets. Porch roof is also gable, matching main roof in slope. Porch supported by stone piers and classically detailed wooden posts. Weather-boarded, with shingles in the gables.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

181 House
C 1308 North Mangum Street
ca. 1928

Two story, Italinatate standard popular with pyramidal roof with gable dormer. Weatherboard siding. Attached porch and interior chimney.

182 House
C 1408 North Mangum Street
ca. 1935

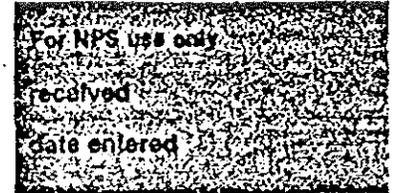
One and one half story bungalow. Hip roof with clipped front gable. Interior end chimney.

183 House
C 1410 North Mangum Street
ca. 1927

Plain traditional, one story house with weatherboard siding. Low hip roof has a gable front.

DH274 184 House
N 1412 North Mangum Street
ca. 1950s

One story, plain traditional house of frame construction with painted brick veneer.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

DH271 185 Lloyd Brown House
C 1416 North Mangum Street
1926

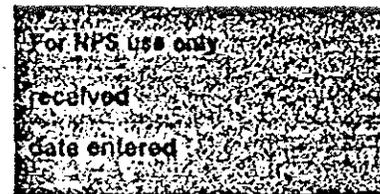
One of the most visually striking houses in the Duke Park neighborhood is the one story Spanish Revival style house constructed around 1926. Salient characteristics of the style are its clean lines resulting from flat stuccoed surfaces, acute angles and a flat roof; the application of terra cotta tile on slanted secondary rooflines; the walled patio and the arcaded entrance porch. On the interior, traditional door and window surrounds, wainscoting, crown molding, and a delicate Adamesque mantelpiece in the living room create a marked contrast to the exterior styling. As originally constructed, the house contained six rooms. In later years, it was greatly expanded by the addition of a master bedroom wing on the north elevation and the addition of a rear wing that is two stories due to the sloping grade of the lot. The north wing accommodates a den on the main level and a garage at ground level. The property was originally owned by N.D. Holland, who had the house constructed for his daughter and son-in-law, the Walter B. Lees. The Lees lived here only two years. The house is popularly known for its long-time owners, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brown, who established the Nehi Bottling Company on Geer Street.

186 House
C 1420 North Mangum Street
ca. 1950s

A one story post-WW II Colonial framed construction with brick veneer. The double pitched roof has gable sides, interior chimney. Classically detailed porch.

187 House
C 1430 North Mangum Street
ca. 1938

This lovely two story pre-WW II Colonial brick veneer borders Duke Park. The interior end chimney is partially concealed by multiwindowed wing. Overhang above first story has balconied effect with wrought iron trim and French doors.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

188 Commercial
I 701 North Mangum Street
ca. 1940s

One story cinderblock construction, front sheathed with aluminum. Curved corner and cornice reminiscent of Art Deco. Substantial alteration.

189 Commercial
C 705-707 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920s

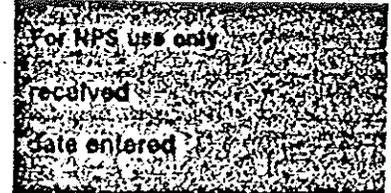
Two story brick structure. Front has English garden wall bond with light-hued bricks. Otherwise plain building, no ornamentation.

190 Commercial
C 715-717 North Mangum Street
1926

As indicated plainly at the center of the parapet, this building was erected in 1926. The 1920s was a period of growth for the Little Five Points commercial district. Several of the existing frame commercial buildings were replaced with brick structures, and the district extended to the south down North Mangum Street. Tapestry brick, in colors ranging from deep red to beige, limited decoration of contrasting inlaid stone and tile, and stepped parapet facades typify this period. At one time, the long and slightly recessed panel may have displayed a name for the building. The very tall parapet ennobles the single story and creates a comfortable transition between the two story building at its south side and this building's one story extension of four storefronts to the north. S.F. Rigsbee and Sons established a grocery and dry goods store at this location in approximately 1890. A 1910 Merchant's Association publication stated that the site was "one of the best situations in the city for a business".

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

191 Commercial
C 719-725 North Mangum Street
1926

This one story building of four storefronts actually is an extension of the taller unit at 713-717 North Mangum Street. The four identical stores retain their original full-facade transoms filled with small squares of frosted glass, all of which have been painted. A permanent awning covered with terra cotta tile and supported by large triangular wooden brackets unites the four storefronts and emphasizes the low and uniform height of this wing of the building.

192 Commercial
C 727 North Mangum Street
ca. 1930s

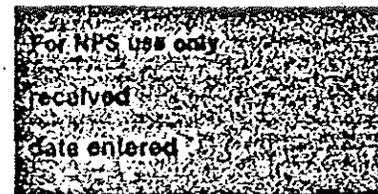
One story brick building.

193 Commercial
C 729 North Mangum Street
ca. 1930s

One story wood frame building.

194 Commercial
C 731 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910

Frame two story building with gable roof.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

195 Commercial
C 801 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920s

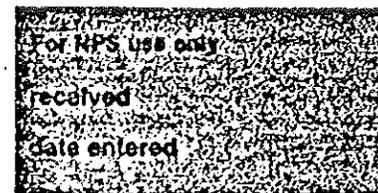
Original Little Five Points one story brick commercial building. Its simple charm has been destroyed by unsympathetic remodeling. Original front entrance and large showroom windows have been bricked over. Entrance on the side of the building now has mansard cornice and mansard stoop.

196 House
C 807 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

Massive, square shaped two story duplex with weatherboard covering on first floor and shingles covering second. Hip roof with central hip roofed dormer. Two tall symmetrical chimneys with ornate brickwork. Windows on front of house arranged in triplets; attractive stone foundation for front porch with stone supported bungalow piers. Dentils on cornice of shed roof over porch. Converted to commercial use.

197 House
C 809 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

This duplex and its twin next door at 807 North Mangum Street were built in the 1910s, a period of renewed development for the Little Five Points area of North Durham. As in the case of this property, this development often entailed demolition of older houses to provide room for the new construction. Colonial Revival style features of this imposing blocky form are found in its symmetry, frieze boares, and box cornices. The eclectic nature of the house results from its sheathing in alternating rows of tall and short shingles and the use of tapestry brick and granite sills for the porch.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

198 House
C 811 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

These Colonial Revival style "boxes" built in the 1910s feature low hip roofs with a pediment above the projecting bay on the main facade and wooden box posts square in section of brick plinths supporting the porch. They also retain their original pressed tin roofs. The two story houses were built after 1913 on the site of houses that were razed to make room for this new construction. The fact that the three houses are identical indicates that their construction was a speculative real estate venture. Listed in the 1919-1920 Durham City Directory, the earliest known occupants of these houses were local merchants: Morris Bain in 811, Louis Gladstein, Jr. in 813, and Samuel Strauss in 815. Gladstein and Strauss, who operated family-owned stores in the 100 block of West Main Street, were members of Jewish families who emigrated to Durham in the late 19th century. Like many members of Durham's Jewish community, the Gladsteins settled first on Pine Street (now South Roxboro Street) and moved to the Little Five Points area around 1910. These three houses are badly deteriorated.

199 House
C 813 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

See 811 North Mangum Street.

200 House
C 815 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

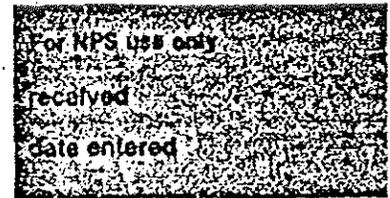
See 811 North Mangum Street.

201 House
C 817 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

Two story brick house with gabled roof. Porch supported by square brick columns. Doorway with classical details.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

202 House
C 821 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910

Small one story house with plain weatherboard exterior. Triple A roof. Former horsedealer's barn in rear.

203 House
C 823 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

One story structure with high hipped roof. Pedimented dormer; classical details on porch; weatherboard exterior. Grocery operated here by William S. Colclough in 1903.

204 House
C 825 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

One story Triple A house. Turned posts and millwork on porch. Front pediment covered with various shingle shapes. Weatherboard siding.

205 House
C 827 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

Two story Colonial Revival house. Porch with classical detailing and second story balcony over entry. Weatherboard exterior.

206 House
C 829 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

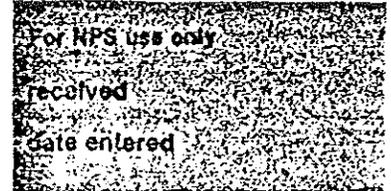
Typical triple A one story structure. Aluminum siding.

207 House
C 831 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

Large two story four square structure with hipped dormer and pedimented porch supported by brick columns. Weatherboard siding and wooden shingles.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

208 House
C 833 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

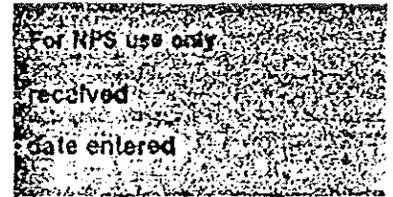
Large two story structure with hipped dormer and pedimented porch with classical details; weatherboard siding. Local grocery store operated here in 1903 by J.B. Kelly, and in 1911 by William S. Colclough, who moved from his prior location of 823 North Mangum Street.

209 Demetrius L. Boone House
P 835 North Mangum Street
ca. 1900s

Demetrius L. Boone moved into this house in the early 1910s. A study of the Sanborn Insurance Maps reveals that a two story house existed on this lot prior to 1913. The similarity of the form of this house to the pre-1913 house outlined on the map, the very tall corbelled chimney stacks typical of the turn of the century, and one story additions and neoclassical ornament more common in the 1910s all indicate that this is the original house and that it was remodelled after 1913. The fluting of the large square porch posts and the gambrel projecting from the hip roof on the main facade (the only recorded instance of this feature in Durham) distinguish the cubical form of the house clad in weatherboard siding. With Charles L. Haywood, Demetrius L. Boone operated the Haywood and Boone Drug Store, situated first at 100 West Main Street and later at the corner of North Mangum and West Parrish Streets.

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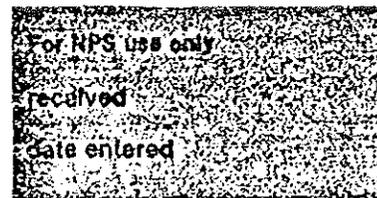
NORTH MANGUM STREET

210 Perry Building
DMS93P 901 North Mangum Street
ca. 1926

This two story brick structure was constructed about 1926 by James S. Perry. Mr. Perry was a city alderman in 1910 and was the bookkeeper at the First National Bank, one of Durham's earliest banks. Mr. Perry lived at 508 North Mangum Street at the time he purchased the property from Mrs. Annie Bridgers for \$2,000. Mrs. Bridgers had acquired the property in 1902 for \$3,000 from F.C. Geer, a prominent landowner in Durham. James Perry moved to 901 North Mangum Street in 1921. C.W. Perry had been living at the site since 1913. This suggests that a single family residence was razed to permit construction of the apartment building around 1926. This development suggests the intense growth occurring in the area adjacent to Little Five Points during the 1920s. The two story Italianate brick structures features a mansard roof and projecting eaves supported by large brackets. A massive front porch covers the entire front and both first and second stories and features Italian Villa arcade arrangement of the six massive brick columns. The top of each arch has large keystones and the brick railings also have stone at the top. Centrally located eyebrow dormer in mansard. Brick porch railing on first story repeats the arcade motif.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

DH594 211 Manning House
P 911 North Mangum Street
ca. 1880

This impressive Queen Anne style house, situated back from the street on a large lot, was constructed around 1880 for Attorney James S. Manning. It ranks with the nearby Seeman House and the Geer House as one of the earliest structures in the rural area that later developed into the neighborhood of North Durham. Although one end of the wraparound porch has been enclosed and rooms directly behind partitioned to form an apartment, the rest of the house remains relatively intact. The multiple varied rooflines and the variety of patterns and textures are typical Queen Anne style characteristics prevalent on the exterior. Also typical of the Queen Anne style is the combination of neoclassical pediments with turned posts and spandrels in the porch. Originally, the house probably was painted in a three-color paint scheme, a neutral color on the weatherboards and contrasting darker colors highlighting the decoration of applied half-timbering, carved sunbursts in the gabled peaks and brackets in the eaves. Rich foliate plaster ceiling medallions and ornate Victorian mantelpieces with overmentels featuring the Greek architectural orders and beveled mirrors appear throughout the interior. Mr. Manning was a judge who eventually moved to Raleigh when he became North Carolina Attorney General. The one story wing on the north side of the house was his office.

212 House
C 915 North Mangum Street
ca. 1900s

Large two story L-shaped farmhouse style with weatherboard siding. Gable roof topped by two chimneys, one with elaborate brickwork, the other recently rebuilt. Two front facing gables, one closed, one open pediment; both with elaborate round motif within the pediment. Side gable has elaborate barge board. Shed roof veranda supported by round columns.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

213 House
C 923 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920s

Two story aluminum sided with gambrel roof, port roof between first and second story. Elaborate gabled/arched stoop over front door which is surrounded by sidelights and a transom. Rectangular shape of house is broken by a projecting screened side porch.

214 Commercial
N 1001 North Mangum Street
ca. 1950

Former service station converted to offices in 1980. Cinder-block covered with aluminum panels. Garage doors replaced with large windows covered with awnings.

215 Duplex
I 1005 North Mangum Street
1982

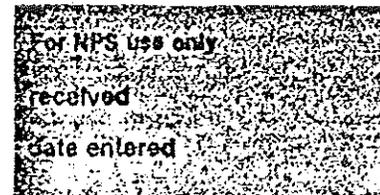
Small frame duplex. One story with wooden siding.

DA596 216 James B. Mason House
C 1007 North Mangum Street
ca. 1900s

James B. Mason, president of the Citizens National Bank, had this clapboarded house erected as his own residence early in the 20th century. The house, unusual for its cruciform shape, has been expanded to the rear with the addition of one story ells and sheds. The clipped-corner facades, surmounted by dropped pendant brackets, and the pointed arched lintels decorated with cutout barge board constitute the surviving original decoration of this late Victorian structure. The full facade porch supported by pylons on brick plinths probably is a later alteration; most likely, the original porch, perhaps in a polygonal configuration conforming to the shape of the main facade, was supported by turned porch posts in combination with other turned or sawn decoration. In recent years, the house has been converted to apartments.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

217 House
C 1011 North Mangum Street
ca. 1940

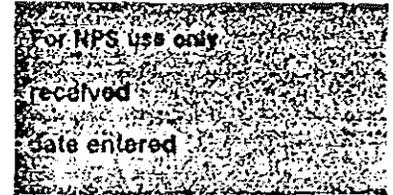
Two story square Italianate house of brick with roof supported by large brackets. Two story porch across half of front facade and roofless one story section extending farther. This house has been converted to apartments.

DH 597 218 Umstead-Rollins House
P 1101 North Mangum Street
ca. 1915

Around 1915, William Umstead hired Rose and Rose, Architects to design this large two story brick house on the site of Umstead's earlier house, which he had had moved to a lot behind at 106 West Seeman Street. Characteristic of the house's construction date, its eclectic design combines the broad symmetrical facade of the Neoclassical Revival style with the low, broad roof and deep bracketed eaves associated with the Prairie and bungalow styles. A similar mixture appears on the interior, with Neoclassical mantelpieces throughout most of the house and a reception room with a beamed ceiling, massive raised hearth and a bold mantelpiece seemingly supported by projecting beams. A few years after Umstead had this house built, he sold it to Mr. E.T. Rollins, owner of the Durham Herald. For the past several years, the house has served as a half-way house for first-time Federal offenders.

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DH598 219 P Mangum House
1111 North Mangum Street
1914

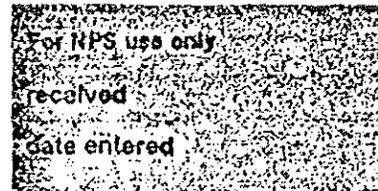
Tobacco warehouseman Maynard Mangum had this imposing two story clapboarded house constructed in 1914 by local contractor Lonnie Glosson. A similarity in the overall form, proportions and low hipped roof with deep bracketed eaves between this house and the Umstead-Rollins House next door may be due to the fact that both houses were designed by Rose and Rose, Architects. The Mangum House, however, is more overtly neoclassical on both the exterior and the interior than the Umstead-Rollins House. Here, Tuscan columns alternate with weatherboarded piers to support the one story wraparound porch. The spacious interior is dominated by a broad central hallway containing the main staircase, the centerpiece of the house. The graceful staircase, flanked by Ionic columns and pilasters at its base, rises to a landing with a Palladian window where it divides symmetrically into two smaller flights that continue to the second story. Of the several houses that he built in this neighborhood, this, the grandest of them all, was Mangum's own residence. For several years, it has served as the Kempner Rice Diet Clinic.

220 House
C 1201 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920

Pleasant one story cottage with wraparound veranda. Asymmetrical floor plan. Small front gable with gingerbread trim, interesting variety of windows. Original front porch posts have been replaced by lattice-work iron.

DH599 221 C House
1203 North Mangum Street
ca. 1910s

One story cottage with neoclassic detailing. Hipped roof with jerkin-headed dormer in front. Square porch columns, bevel siding.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

222 House
C 1205 North Mangum Street
1925

Very large two story house with interesting blend of Queen Anne and bungaloid features. Distinctive weatherboard treatment. Front veranda rests on stone foundation. Porch piers also of stone. Each side of house has unique bay topped by small gable roof.

DH600 223 House
C 1207 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920s

Two story frame house with bungalow features. Shingle siding and gable roof with exposed rafter tails and large brackets. Wraparound porch.

224 House
C 1211 North Mangum Street
ca. 1925

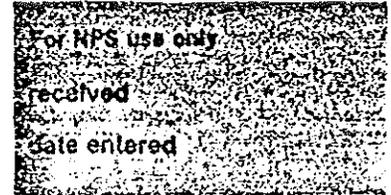
A pleasant one story bungalow with Georgian style details. High hipped roof, symmetrical chimneys, central gable and very nice wraparound porch. Weatherboard siding; very well maintained.

225 House
C 1213 North Mangum Street
ca. 1930

Small weatherboarded house. Interesting steeped brick chimney. Front and side gables with return. Wrought iron front porch posts. One story.

226 House
C 1301 North Mangum Street
ca. 1900

Early bungalow built near the railroad tracks. Clad in weatherboard, sitting on a raised foundation. Highlighted by interesting weatherboard porch railings and a high hipped roof culminating in a single chimney.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

227 House
N 1303 North Mangum Street
ca. 1919

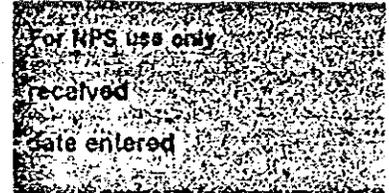
Former bungalow built in 1919, underwent extensive remodeling in 1950 effectively destroying character; original porch removed; concrete slab in front of house. Brick wainscoting added over weatherboard.

DH13 228 Gamble House
P 1307 North Mangum Street
1935

As one of the earliest full-blown examples of the International Style in North Carolina, the 1935 Gamble House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. In spite of the application of Perma-Stone to the exterior in the 1950s, the characteristic lines and materials of this avant garde European style remain evident. A celebrated novelty in Durham when built, the house integrates technology and aesthetics that combine metal, glass and poured concrete in a design for a new open spatial vision boldly expressing the principles of the Bauhaus, the leading German school of design in the 1920s and 1930s. The house was built for Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gamble, who took an active interest in modern art, architecture and photography. When they decided to build a house on the property given to them by Mrs. Gamble's father, Richard E. Dillard (whose house is next door), they collaborated closely with the Asheville architectural firm of Greene and Rogers to produce a design that would reflect their interests. The flat, unadorned walls, which form the box-like sections of the house that truthfully reflect the floor plan and bands of windows that often make a 90-degree turn at corners, are hallmarks of a style that was just beginning to appear in the United States in the 1930s, but which was never widely accepted, least so in the Southeast, for domestic architecture. Emphasis throughout is on the horizontal. Undecorated surfaces of exterior walls and windows

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

228 Gamble House, continued

longer than they are tall enhance the effect of expansion along the ground. The many windows plus the frequent access to terraces on both levels increases the impression of large open spaces as the separation between indoors and outdoors is diminished. The floor plan is also unusual for its time as the communal living areas are at the rear of the house and the kitchen is at the front. A curved staircase, indirect lighting, fireplace surround of mirrors and black Belgian marble, and vivid color schemes highlight the interior. In the decade after its construction, the house was featured in national magazines and for many years was included in the Durham Chamber of Commerce's brochure, "Points of Interest in Durham, North Carolina".

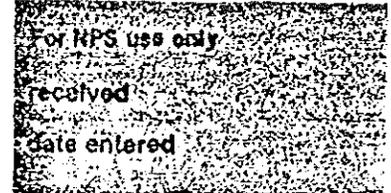
229 Dillard House
P 1311 North Mangum Street
1917

In 1917, the Duke Land and Improvement Company constructed this two story frame house for Richard E. Dillard. As one of the earliest houses built north of the Norfolk and Western Railroad tracks on this major entrance to the city, the Dillard House is characterized by its handsome design, solid construction and prominent location, all of which were intended to proclaim the importance of its owners. Dillard's business interests included livestock, real estate, paper manufacturing and banking. This well executed example of the popular Colonial Revival style is the only house in Durham known to have been designed by the prominent architectural firm of Milburn and Heister Company. The self-contained, boxy form of the Dillard House is distinguished by the large convex portico supported by Doric columns. In contrast to the neoclassical elements, the roofline incorporates deep eaves, a gently sloping hip roof and tall chimneys. The interior was greatly altered when the house was converted to apartments in the 1950s. Restoration of the house began in 1977 after it suffered deterioration from neglect and vandalism. In 1978, the Dillard House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

DH12

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

DH270 230 Fletcher House
C 1405 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920s

R.L. Fletcher, secretary-treasurer of Snider-Fletcher Company, Inc., jewelers, watchmakers and opticians, on West Main Street, had this large one and one half story gable front bungalow constructed in the early 1920s. An unusual feature of the house is the very small second story, a gable front unit projecting from the middle of the first story that gives the roofline a monitor effect. This house is one of approximately half-dozen such one and one half story bungalow designs in Durham. The house is clad in wood shingles.

231 House
C 1411 North Mangum Street
ca. 1930

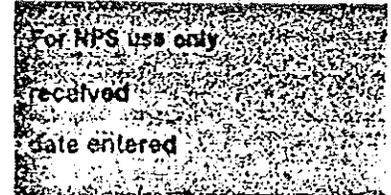
Unusual and attractive brick veneer dwelling in the colonial style with one and one half stories. Features an asymmetrical floor plan, numerous chimneys, brick porch posts, and shuttered arched windows at front and side gables.

232 Duplex
C 1413 North Mangum Street
ca. 1926

Very large, unusual two story brick and stucco structure, elaborate, totally symmetrical about central axis. Narrow tall chimneys at either end, unusual eyebrow dormer over entry. Arched stoop over the single front door. Engaged screened porches at each end.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

DH269 233 Basil Watkins, Sr. House
C 1415 North Mangum Street
ca. 1930

This very large, cross-gable one story bungalow was constructed around 1930. Distinguishing features of the house are the brackets in all the eaves, the elephantine brick pylons supporting the porch and carport, and the cement keystones and corner blocks at windows and doors. The cement contractor who built the house moved away shortly after the house was completed when his business failed as a result of the Great Depression. In 1932, the house was purchased by Basil Watkins, Sr., in whose family it remained until 1979. Watkins was a prominent local attorney and the son of George Watkins, Sr., a minister for many years at Grace Baptist Church. Watkins led a distinguished career that included a large law practice, a judgeship in the early 1930s, chairmanship for many years of the Durham City School Board, and membership on the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest University. Remodelling of the house by the Watkins in 1946 entailed the addition of a study completely panelled in gum, enlargement of the dining room, addition of a new kitchen, and enclosure of a porch for an additional room.

234 House
C 1417 North Mangum Street
ca. 1950

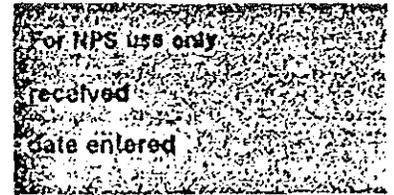
Nondescript modern one story ranch house. Mixed brick and vertical wood siding.

235 House
C 1421 North Mangum Street
ca. 1940

Handsomely constructed two story brick dwelling. Symmetrical main section of house with one story off-center projecting wing. Gable ends flush with eaves. Gable end of projecting wing contains beautiful bay window with copper roof.

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NORTH MANGUM STREET

236 Wright House
P 1433 North Mangum Street
ca. 1920s

Richard H. Wright, II, constructed this two story frame Colonial Revival style house designed by George Watts Carr, Sr. in the late 1920s on a large corner lot left to him by his uncle, Richard H. Wright. At the time of its construction, the house was the only one at this end of North Mangum Street and the land later developed as Duke Park was woods and pastures. The street facade featuring a two story portico facing North Mangum Street is reminiscent of George Washington's Mount Vernon home. Neoclassical detailing appears at the cornices, in the molded lintels above the first story French doors opening onto the front patio, and in the entrance surrounds. The entrance facade has a curved pediment decorated with modillions and foliate plasterwork. The interior of the house is richly panelled and considered to be one of the showplaces of Durham. Characteristic of the Colonial Revival style is the curved arcade that connects the garage to the main house. A small guest house is located on the property. In 1979, the interior was extensively damaged by fire; restoration of the house is planned by the new owners.

GLENDALE AVENUE

237 Houses
238 804, 804 1/2 Glendale Avenue
I ca. 1940s

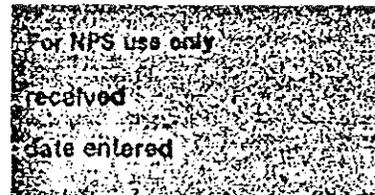
Two identical square one story clapboard boxes, each with front facing gable roof. Extremely close together.

239 House
C 810 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1920s

Interesting rectangular house with hip roof and engaged front porch. House covered with dark brown shingles which also cover porch posts.

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GLENDALE AVENUE

240 Houses
241 816, 818, 820, 822, 1004, 1006 Glendale Avenue
242 ca. 1920s

243
244 Basically identical single story clapboard houses, all
245 with side facing gable roof on main section, with small
C rear sections having rear facing gables. Sloped roof
porches across front facades, supported by turned or plain
posts. 1004 differs only in being a duplex.

246 Commercial
N 828 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1940

Long rectangular one story cinder block commercial building with
a brick front.

247 Houses
248 1000, 1002 Glendale Avenue
C ca. 1930s

Two identical single story clapboard duplexes with front facing
gable roof and two evenly spaced small porches, each with front
facing gable roof matching main roof in slope. Porches supported
by square wood posts.

249 House
C 1208 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1920s

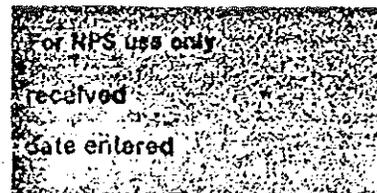
One and one half story Greek Revival style cottage with clapboard
siding and side gable roof. Windowless gable dormer and small
gable roof supported by two small fluted columns.

250 House
C 1212 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1925

Two story colonial with combination gambrel pent roof, large
shed roofed dormer across front of house. Main body of house
is rectangular with wing on side. Aluminum siding.

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GLENDALE AVENUE

251 House
C 1304 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1920s

One story frame cottage. Steeply pitched clipped gable roofline. Built in early 1920s by Henry Pickett, an accountant for Seaboard Railway. Restored by present owner in 1980.

252 House
N 1306 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1950

One and one half story brick structure. Gable roof with three gable roofed dormers in front. Attached side screen porch.

253 Duplex
N 1310 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1950s

One story brick duplex.

254 Duplex
C 1312 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1950s

One story brick duplex painted white. Interior walls have been removed to make single family dwelling. Backyard contains two one room wooden frame playhouses.

255 Duplex
C 1314 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1940s

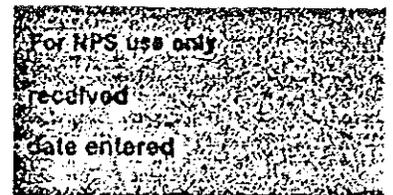
One and one half story frame duplex. Attached front porch. Steeply pitched gable roof with two gable roofed dormers.

256 House
N 1316 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1940s

Small, box-shaped frame cottage with screened porch. One story.

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GLENDALE AVENUE

257 House
C 1305 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1920s

One story brown shingle bungalow. First home built on block in early 1920s. Wide eaves and low pitched roof covering porch across entire front, supported by brick and wood columns.

258 House
C 1307 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1920s

Frame bungalow. Wide eaves and low pitched roof covers porch across entire front. Porch supported by brick columns. One story. Built by Claude Wallace, office manager of American Tobacco Company.

259 House
C 1309 Glendale Avenue
1924

Two story brick American Foursquare with hipped roof. Attached one story gabled roof front porch, supported by brick and wood columns. Transom and sidelights at front door. Built in 1924 by John Spransy, a schoolmaster at Durham High School.

260 House
C 1311 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1940s

Brick story and a half bungalow.

261 House
N 1313 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1940s

One story brick bungalow.

262 House
N 1315 Glendale Avenue
ca. 1940s

One and one half story bungalow. Aluminum siding.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	education	military	social
1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	exploration settlement	philosophy	theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	communications	industry	politics government	transportation
		invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
				neighborhood development
Specific dates	N/A	Builder Architect	Various	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

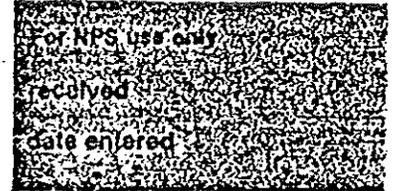
The North Durham-Duke Park district exemplifies growth in one of Durham's earliest suburbs. This growth included commercial development, concentrated in Little Five Points, and residential growth spurred by establishment of a streetcar line on Mangum Street in 1901. Durham's pioneering families spearheaded the earliest development of the district. Many of Durham's business and merchant leaders moved to the then rural area at the dawn of the twentieth century as Durham became more densely settled. The North Durham pioneers built mostly two story wood frame residences which had a variety of sawn wood ornamentation and neo-colonial motifs. The availability of public transportation in 1901, coupled with subdivision of the Brodie Duke holdings north of Trinity Avenue spurred the development of modest single story homes for Durham's working classes, as well as the construction of fashionable apartment buildings. The district contains excellent examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles. Examples of the simple single pile form, Queen Anne, several revival styles, and bungalow forms are represented.

Criteria Assessment

A. The district is associated with the early development of suburban neighborhoods in Durham and is an important example of real estate development in the early 20th century.

B. The district is associated with the career of Brodie L. Duke, the major land developer in Durham around 1900, and with the lives of several important Durham families including the Seeman, Rollins, Roycroft, and Teer families.

C. The district contains significant examples of late 19th and early 20th century architecture with representative styles that include Queen Anne, Neo-Classical Revival, Bungalow, Tudor Revival, Spanish Mission Revival, and International.

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The North Durham-Duke Park historic district owes its historic significance to continuous development, beginning in the late 19th century, that did not culminate until World War II. This long period of growth accounts for the variety of building styles represented.

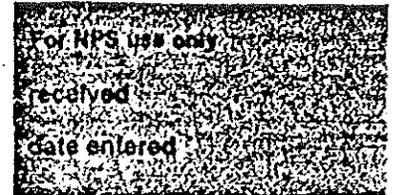
Several topographic and man-made features define the area. The southern portion of the district is relatively flat, while north of Seeman Street, the terrain is hilly. Mangum Street becomes a high point with respect to homes on both sides of the street. Small creeks punctuate rear yards in this area. Proceeding north, small ridges become more pronounced. Streets just outside of the district are curvilinear, respecting the terrain better than Mangum Street. These ridges eventually terminate in a steep ravine that defines the edge of Duke Park and the northern limit of the district.

Man-made features help better define the district. North Mangum and Roxboro streets are paired one-way streets that form the major north/south artery in the district. The intersection of these streets with Broadway Street defines the southern edge of the district. The commercial area between Corporation and Broadway streets is known as Little Five Points. Several blocks north, an east-west railroad alignment is encountered. This crossing is located in a ravine over which Mangum Street crosses, between the 1200 and 1300 blocks. Further north is Duke Park and Interstate 85, the northern boundary of the district.

Trinity Avenue is the primary east/west artery in the district. The existence of several large modern apartment buildings on West Trinity Avenue defines the western edge of the district. A vacant lot bordered by new apartments and a north/south state highway defines the eastern edge of the district. South of Trinity Avenue, the western edge is defined by the existence of industrial and commercial uses as well as more recent residential development.

Early Settlement Patterns

Prior to development in the late 19th century, the district was either in farms or undeveloped. An early map locates the properties of Fred Geer in the district.¹ Another early map indicates that the homesteads were located on Roxboro Road and that no homes existed east

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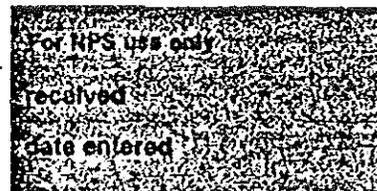
of Roxboro Road.² The structure at 326 East Trinity Avenue (#71) was once part of the Geer family farm and its likely mid-19th century construction date suggests it was built for a member of the Geer family.³ This home is probably the oldest surviving structure in the district. The home's two-story, single-pile form was a popular building shape for houses built throughout the middle to late 19th century. None of the early farm land remains undeveloped, although some ancilliary structures, such as a barn at the rear of 830 North Mangum Street (#157) suggests that the area was used for agricultural purposes.

Holdings of Atlas M. Rigsbee, one of Durham's earliest settlers, occupied the western portion of the present-day district. Rigsbee was elected a commissioner to the city's first governing board in 1869. He became a member of the First Baptist Church and in this capacity lead efforts to create the Durham Female Seminary in 1882.⁴ Mr. Rigsbee was opposed to the use of taxes for public schools, namely the Durham Graded School, and lead efforts to repeal the tax. In the spring of 1886, the Supreme Court of North Carolina declared establishment of the Graded School unconstitutional and the Graded School was forced to survive on private contributions for the scholastic year 1886-87.⁵

The land north of Trinity Avenue was owned exclusively by Brodie L. Duke. Like Rigsbee, Duke was an early Durham resident. In 1865, he planted a crop of tobacco on rented land from his uncle and was soon producing smoking tobacco which was to become the foundation of the Duke enterprises in Durham. Duke also fostered local introduction of the textile industry and was an avid booster for early railroad lines. Throughout the 1880s and 1890s, Duke acquired land from Rigsbee and Geer and was to become the major land developer in the district.⁶

Prior to Duke's major subdivision activities in the 1900s, development in the district was minimal. Attorney James S. Manning and printer Henry E. Seeman had chosen to live in the country (North Durham). Durham's corporate limit was just north of the intersection of Corporation and North Mangum streets. Seeman built his home one block north of Trinity Avenue at 112 West Seeman Street (#46), while Manning's house was built two blocks south at 911 North Mangum Street (#211).

The William Umstead home, which predates Umstead's settlement in North Durham, at 106 West Seeman Street (#44), was another early residence

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that predates the 1901 subdivision. Umstead, a lawyer, was born and raised in the area and served in the United States House of Representatives from 1932 to 1938, before serving in the United States Senate from 1946 to 1948. He was elected governor of North Carolina in 1952 and served until his death in 1954.

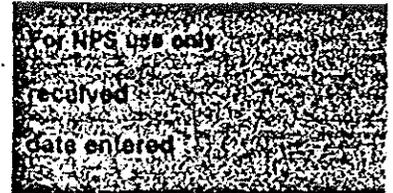
The final person whose settlement in the area predates Duke's formal subdivision was J.B. Mason. Mason was a prominent figure in Durham's first bank, originally organized under Eugene Morehead, and had been living on Pettigrew Street prior to construction of his home at 113 East Seeman Street (#42).⁷ J.B. Mason purchased this land from Fred Geer.⁸

The community's growth at the turn of the century was the catalyst for Duke's subdivision success. Prosperous tobacconists, professionals, and other businessmen had settled the Cleveland and Holloway Street areas, just south of Little Five Points, and additional areas for residential growth were needed.

The Trolley Arrives

North Durham readily became an attractive area for settlement. In 1901, a north-south trolley line on North Mangum Street was constructed that replaced earlier mule cars. The trolley line, built by the Durham Traction Company, secured a fifty-year franchise from the city for its lines.⁹ Not surprisingly, J.S. Manning was instrumental in the franchise's creation. Also in 1901, Brodie L. Duke began to subdivide his land and began to sell building lots.¹⁰ Residential development branched out from North Mangum Street onto Trinity Avenue. Most homes were of the basic one and two-story single pile forms, but they included a rich collection of then standard millwork. A few homes had richer ornamentation and more variety. The McCracken-Mize house at 210 East Trinity Avenue (#66) is an example.

Development blossomed along North Mangum Street. The trolley lines provided easy access not only to downtown, but to east and west Durham as well, and thus made suburbanization popular for not only wealthy merchants but for new city residents as well. The 800 block of North Mangum Street was the first block to develop. The Geers

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still owned this block and elected to sell their holdings in smaller parcels, usually single building lots. One of the few parcels sold prior to the trolley line completion was the lot at 822 North Mangum Street. This lot was sold in 1899 to Jeanette Rochelle, whose husband, Leander Sydney Rochelle, operated a mercantile establishment on Parrish Street.¹¹ Jeanette Rochelle built the architecturally distinctive home at 822 North Mangum Street (#155).

Speculative Development Patterns

In 1910, Jeanette Rochelle's daughter, Wylanta, married sixty-three year old Brodie L. Duke, who was forty years her senior. She soon began acquiring real estate in North Durham, purchasing property in the 800 block of North Mangum Street in 1911.¹² In that same year, she purchased 821 (#202) and 823 (#203) North Mangum Street, already occupied by houses, and in 1912, she bought the large lot at 811-815 North Mangum Street from her brother, Zalpheus A. Rochelle. Wylanta's property acquisitions persisted for more than five decades.

Wylanta Rochelle Duke not only purchased property but developed some as well. About 1917, she built three houses at 811 (#198), 813 (#199), and 815 (#200) North Mangum Street.¹³ These houses were relatively plain two story boxes with a hint of styling in their forms. Their production line image reflected the investment purpose for which they were built. However, these homes catered to a market that was more affluent than the typical Durham rental market. For many years, it had been common practice to erect block after block of small, cheaply built housing targeted for Durham's laborers. Durham city directories reveal that early occupants of the Mangum Street rentals included Louis Gladstein, Jr., and Samuel Strauss, proprietors of downtown clothing stores.¹⁴ Their residence helps suggest movement of Durham's Jewish community from East Pettigrew and South Roxboro streets to Little Five Points. As early as 1910, the Little Five Points area was gaining in popularity. A merchant's publication in 1910 states that S.F. Rigsbee's grocery and dry goods business at 717 North Mangum Street (#190) in Little Five Points enjoyed "one of the best situations in the city for a business."¹⁵

As North Durham grew, educational and religious institutions were established. The North Durham Graded School, since demolished, was built at the time of Duke's subdivision in 1901.¹⁶ In the same

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year, the Grace Baptist Church (#167) erected a sanctuary at the intersection of North Mangum Street and Trinity Avenue.¹⁷ The other major church in the area, the Calvary United Methodist Church, originally organized in the late 1880s and operated on the second floor of a commercial building in the 800 block of North Mangum Street, built its present sanctuary at 304 East Trinity Avenue (#67) in 1916, after a long period of fundraising led by Benjamin Duke.¹⁸

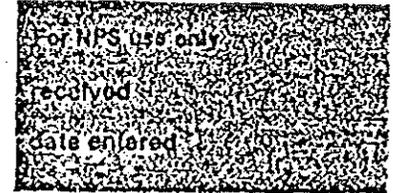
Post World War I Development

Following the First World War, a second generation of settlement moved into the North Durham area and filled in many of the vacant areas along North Mangum and adjacent streets. Many children of the first residents chose to live next to or near their parents, a pattern familiar in many urban neighborhoods in the South. Consequently, Ernest Seeman and his brothers purchased house lots on Seeman Street across from their parents' home. Mrs. Gamble moved into a modern International-style residence next to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R.E. Dillard, who had built their home at 1311 North Mangum Street (#229) in 1917. Other residents were prosperous in the tobacco marketing and manufacturing industry, while a growing number of professional and service occupations were represented in the community. Residents included E.T. Rollins, President-Treasurer of the Durham Herald Company and Vice-President of Home Savings Bank; George McCracken, owner of Durham Plumbing Company; James S. Perry, bookkeeper; and D.L. Boone, pharmacist.¹⁹

The 1920s saw significant expansion of the Little Five Points commercial area and the rest of North Durham. Durham was growing rapidly; between 1920 and 1930, the population grew from 21,719 to 52,037.²⁰ A commercial brick structure at 715-717 North Mangum Street (#190) was built in 1926 and replaced the earlier frame structure built by C.W. Rigsbee. Commercial buildings elsewhere in the district were mostly small grocery stores like the small brick building built by J.B. Mason in 1923. The Carpenter family operated this store at 1214 North Mangum Street (#178) until the end of World War II. Four different owners ran the store over the next fifteen years, until the last owner, Clyde Copley, closed the store in the early 1960s.

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Apartments were also built in the 1920s. A high quality, four-unit apartment house was built at 901 North Mangum Street (#210) by a prominent business and civic leader, J.S. Perry, in the mid-1920s.^{21,22} The Markham Apartments at 201-203 West Broadway Street (#137), two blocks west of North Mangum Street, were also built during this decade of growth.

As residential development extended beyond the Norfolk Southern railroad line, the Duke Park area, part of Brodie L. Duke's holdings, began to take shape. Development was initially concentrated along the 1700 block of North Roxboro Street, which at the time was not a through street. In the 1920s, Duke Park residents began to construct homes in a variety of revival styles, including Tudor, Classical, and Spanish motifs. These conservatively styled homes were built by affluent citizens. This affluence is reflected in the Richard H. Wright II house designed by George Watts Carr, Sr., at 1433 North Mangum Street (#236). The attractiveness of the area was further enhanced when a plot of land in the north end of the district was donated by Brodie Duke and established as a public park.²³

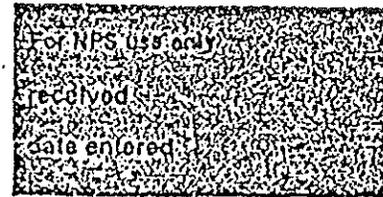
By 1930, most of the residential properties along Mangum, Lynch, Seeman, and Glendale streets had been purchased for homesites. Sanborn maps show that most of the southern portion of the district was developed by 1930 with space set aside along Glendale Avenue and Lynch Street for a playground.²⁴ Post-1930 residences in North Durham were of modest scale, consisting primarily of bungalows and period revival styles with frame or brick exterior and decorated with imaginative combinations of neoclassical elements.

Neighborhood Change

Until the late 1950s, North Durham remained a pleasant, middle-class neighborhood populated by most of the original families that had settled the community. Several factors contributed to the neighborhood's decline. Federal assistance for highway development promoted suburban settlement patterns. Veteran's and Farmer's Home Administration loan practices encouraged new home construction in the suburbs. The development of suburban shopping centers and the shifting of employment centers to suburban areas also encouraged flight from the central city. School desegregation in the early 1960s provided another

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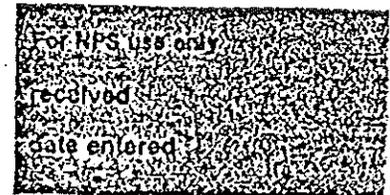
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contribution to the out migration of whites from the neighborhood. The death of original residents, zoning changes, and the one-way pairing of Mangum and Roxboro streets also contributed to a gradual decline of the neighborhood until the mid-1970s. Many structures that had once been large estates were divided into apartments for low-income or student housing. Private organizations obtained ownership of some of the architectural landmarks in the community and adapted them for new purposes. Troy House at 1101 North Mangum Street (#218) occupies the former Umstead-Rollins House on Mangum and Seeman streets and serves as a half-way house for first offenders. The Kempner Rice Diet Program operates out of the Maynard Mangum House at 1111 North Mangum Street (#219). A Moose Lodge is headquartered at the former Cheek estate at the southwest corner of East Trinity Avenue and North Alston Avenue (not within the district). Higher density housing has also replaced single family residences.

Changing land use and transportation patterns had a negative effect on the neighborhood for many years. Several houses were allowed to decay by absentee landlords. Very few were demolished, the exceptions being properties located adjacent to the two large churches in the neighborhood.

Since 1978, a neighborhood association in Duke Park has promoted preservation activities and greater awareness of neighborhood values. In addition, a non-profit corporation, Durham Neighborhood Housing Services, began a program in 1980 to restore pride and confidence to the neighborhood by renovating properties, stimulating reinvestment, and by promoting homeownership opportunities in the neighborhood.

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FOOTNOTES

¹Map of Durham County by Johnson, 1887, copy in North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

²Hand-drawn map by Lewis Blount, as he remembered Durham in 1867-68, September, 1923, copy in North Carolina Room of Durham County Library.

³Claudia P. Roberts, Diane E. Lea, and Robert M. Leary, The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory, (Durham: The City of Durham, North Carolina, 1982), p. 225.

⁴W.K. Boyd, The Story of Durham, (Durham: Duke University Press, 1925), p. 165.

⁵Boyd, The Story of Durham, pp. 179-81.

⁶Robert F. Durden, The Dukes of Durham, (Durham: Duke University Press, 1975), p. 85.

⁷Ramsey's Durham Directory, (Durham: N.A. Ramsey, 1892), p. 131, copy in North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

⁸Durham County Register of Deeds, Deed Books, Durham County Courthouse, Book 22, P. 439.

⁹Boyd, The Story of Durham, p. 154.

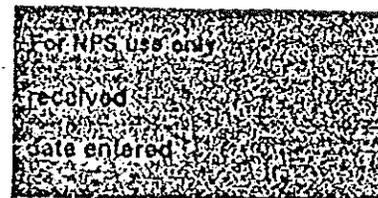
¹⁰"Map of North Durham Property of B.L. Duke", April, 1901, Durham County Register of Deeds, Plat Book 5 B, p. 103.

¹¹Roberts, Lea and Leary, The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory, p. 228.

¹²Durham County Register of Deeds, Deed Books, Durham County Courthouse, Book 43, p. 225.

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¹³Hill Directory Company, Durham City Directory, (Richmond, Virginia: Hill Publishing Company, 1917), p. 220, 392.

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵Durham Merchant's Association, Durham Illustrated, (Durham: Seeman Printery, 1910), p. 21.

¹⁶Roberts, Lea and Leary, The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory, p. 232.

¹⁷Hill Directory Company, Durham City Directory, 1902, p. 18.

¹⁸Roberts, Lea and Leary, The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory, p. 224.

¹⁹Hill Directory Company, Durham City Directory, 1925, pp. 442, 338, 406, 230, 103.

²⁰United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "North Carolina Number and Distribution of Inhabitants Population Bulletin", Fifteen Census, 1930.

²¹Hill Directory, Company, Durham City Directory, 1927, p. 694.

²²Durham County Register of Deeds, Deed Books, Durham County Courthouse, Book 27, p. 422.

²³W.C. Dula, Durham and Her People, (Durham: The Citizens Press, 1951), p. 55.

²⁴Sanborn Map Company, Sanborn Insurance Maps of North Carolina, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1913), updated to 1932.

9. Major Bibliographical References

see attached continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 71.17

Quadrangle name Northwest Durham and Southwest Durham Quadrangle scale 1: 24000

UTM References

A

1	7	6	8	9	9	4	0	3	9	8	7	3	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	7	6	9	0	4	8	0	3	9	8	6	4	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	7	6	8	9	3	2	0	3	9	8	5	5	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	7	6	8	9	3	7	0	3	9	8	6	4	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached Continuation sheets

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dan Freedman/Brent Glass

organization Durham Neighborhood Housing Services of N.C., Inc.

date

street & number 210 East Trinity Avenue

telephone (919) 682-2236

city or town Durham

state North Carolina 27701

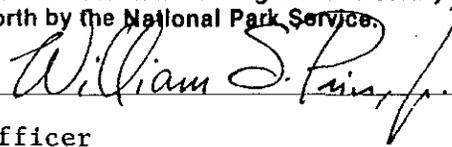
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title State Historic Preservation Officer

date April 11, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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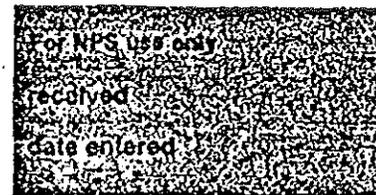
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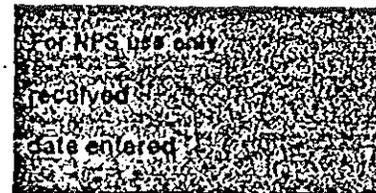
NORTH DURHAM-DUKE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning in the north at the southwest corner of Roxboro Street and East Knox Street running west to the back property line of North Mangum Street; running south along the Mangum Street back property line to the rear lot line of West Lynch Street running west to the rear lot line of the east side of Glendale Avenue; running north to the Norfolk and Western Railroad running west to the rear lot line of the west side of Glendale Avenue running south to Dacian Avenue running east to Glendale Avenue then east to North Street then south to the rear lot line of the south side of West Trinity Avenue then east to Glendale Avenue then south to West Corporation Street then south along the rear lot line of the west side of North Mangum Street to the south side of Broadway Street then west to the west side of 203 Broadway Street then south to the rear lot line then east along the rear lot line on the south side of Broadway Street to the east lot line of 107 Broadway Street, then north to the south side of Broadway then east to the east side of North Mangum Street then north to the south lot line of 710 North Mangum Street then east to the east side of Cleveland Street then north along the east side of Cleveland Street to the north side of

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Corporation Street then east to the east lot line of 103 Corporation Street then north along the rear lot line on the east side of North Mangum Street to the rear lot line of the south side of East Trinity Avenue then east until the eastern lot line of 402 East Trinity Avenue then north to the north side of East Trinity Avenue then west to the west side of Hamlin Street then north to the rear lot line of the north side of East Trinity Avenue then west to the rear lot line of the east side of Shawnee Street then south to the rear lot line of East Trinity Avenue then west to the west side of Shawnee Street then north to the north side of East Lynch Street then west to the east lot line of 125 East Lynch Street then north to the rear lot line of 125 East Lynch Street then west to the rear lot line of the east side of North Roxboro Street then south to the rear lot line of 123 East Lynch Street then west to the west side of North Roxboro Street then north to the rear lot line of East Lynch Street then west to the rear lot line of the east side of North Mangum Street then north to the rear lot line of 106 East Markham Avenue then east to the west side of North Roxboro Street then north to the beginning.