

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Name of Property/District

County, State

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Lakewood Park Historic District

other names/site number Lakewood

2. Location

street & number 1601-1907 West Lakewood Avenue, 2001-2112 Chapel Hill Road,
1406-1601 James Street, and 1809-1819 Bivins Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Durham N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Durham code 063 zip code 27707

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jessie Crow SHPD

3/7/03

Signature of certifying official

Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the

National Register
___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date
of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>76</u>	<u>28</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>76</u>	<u>28</u> Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) "Historic Resources of Durham (Partial Inventory: Historic Architectural Properties)"

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic: single dwelling, secondary structure, multiple dwelling;
Commerce/Trade: specialty store; Religion: religious facility;

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic: single dwelling, secondary structure, multiple dwelling;
Commerce/Trade: specialty store; Religion: religious facility; Social: meeting hall;

7. Description

=====
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Bungalow/Craftsman; Other: tri-gable, pyramidal cottage; Queen Anne;
Classical Revival; Commercial Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof asphalt
walls weatherboard, shingle, brick
other granite, vinyl

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

=====
8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance ca. 1902-1952

Significant Dates 1902

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreeage of Property 28.7

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17/687060/3984580		3	17/687330/3984360	
2	17/687340/3984500		4	17/687120/3984200	

XX See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title M. Ruth Little
organization Longleaf Historic Resources date December 9, 2002
street & number 2709 Bedford Avenue telephone 919-836-9731
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27607

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

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

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Lakewood Park Historic District, Durham County, N. C.

Section 7: Description

The Lakewood Park Historic District comprises approximately fourteen block faces that include 2002-2112 Chapel Hill Road; 1601-1907 West Lakewood Avenue; 1406-1601 James Street; and 1809-1819 Bivins Street. The district is located east of Lakewood Shopping Center in the 2000 block of Chapel Hill Road, built in 1960 on the site of Lakewood Park, built in 1902. The current Lakewood neighborhood extends from Morehead Avenue on the north to Chapel Hill Boulevard on the south, an area much larger than the Lakewood Park Historic District. The district contains the historic core that developed during the operation of the park from 1902 to the mid-1930s, and that has retained its historic integrity. Chapel Hill Road is the major artery in the district. West Lakewood Avenue runs along an east-west ridge, with James Street extending to the south in a gradual slope down to a ravine at the bottom of the 1600 block. Bivins Street, one block south of West Lakewood Avenue, connects Chapel Hill Road and James Street.

The street plan of the district consists of large irregular blocks laid out more or less in a grid pattern. Lots are generally sixty by 120 feet wide, with small front yards. Almost every street has a sidewalk, and the medians are landscaped with mature hardwood trees, usually pin oaks, cedars, pines, or crepe myrtles. Many houses have a driveway that leads to a small frame garage at the rear of the lot. The district is heavily wooded, with a settled appearance. The character of the 2000 block of Chapel Hill Road is largely commercial. Six historic commercial buildings are interspersed with houses and late twentieth century retail buildings. The 2100 block is entirely residential except for the Lakewood Baptist Church at 2100 Chapel Hill Road.

Of the total 104 resources in the district, seventy-three percent contribute to its historic character. The contributing properties consist of sixty-four buildings, primarily single-family dwellings, and twelve garages and sheds. Noncontributing resources consist of eleven dwellings and commercial buildings and seventeen garages and sheds. There are four vacant lots in the district.

Three generations of residential development are visible in the Lakewood Park Historic District. During the first generation, from ca. 1902 to ca. 1920, one-half of the single-family dwellings in the district were erected. These are one-story frame houses of tri-gable, gable-and-wing, or pyramidal cottage form with modestly stylish Queen Anne features, such as front-gable wings, bay windows, bracketed porches, and decorative sawnwork trim. The earliest documented house in the district, a side-gable house with a front center gable (tri-gable house) was built about 1902 at 2003 Chapel Hill Road (Fred Roll House). Although this example was completely remodeled in the 1930s, other examples of the tri-gable house type stand at 1410 James Street, 1710, 1800, 1802 and 1907 West Lakewood Avenue, and 1811 and 1813 Bivins Street. An example of the stylish gable-and-wing house type, featuring a side-gabled main block with a gabled front wing, is the ca. 1906 Hancock House, 1809 West Lakewood Avenue. An undercut bay window with decorative brackets with pendants projects from the wing, and a porch nestles between the wing and the main block. The Perdue Land plat of 1906 labels this as the Ray House. (Figure 1)

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The most substantial of the first generation houses are pyramidal cottages, which are two rooms deep. The 1906 Charles Crabtree House, 1807 West Lakewood Avenue, features an ornate front porch that makes it the most architecturally distinguished of the type. The Gunter-Latta House, 1419 James Street, built in 1907, is less stylish than the Crabtree House but as substantial in size. Pyramidal cottages continued to be built through the 1910s. With brick from a Durham tobacco warehouse that was being demolished, James Charles Myrick had a pyramidal cottage with segmental-arched doors and windows built at 1408 James Street in 1916. Although the two-story, one-room-deep house type known as the I-House was extremely popular in rural areas of Durham County during this era, only one example stands in Lakewood—the ca. 1915 house at 1417 James Street.

The second generation houses of Lakewood Park, built during the 1920s, were primarily bungalow and Craftsman house types. One of the earliest bungalows, the James Kellam House, 1705 West Lakewood Avenue, ca. 1920, is a side-gabled frame house with a front-gabled porch with massive battered stone pillars and railing that shelters the entrance door, flanked by a wide band of transomed windows. In the early 1920s the Lakewood Methodist Church built a stylish parsonage at 1810 West Lakewood Avenue. The church was located to the rear (north) of this lot on Palmer Street. The parsonage, an unusual example of the Craftsman style, has a wide shape with a side-clipped-gable roof, a shallow front bay window supported on brackets, and a small recessed entrance porch. A few houses in the district, such as the Cole House, 1606 West Lakewood Avenue, are large, very simple versions of the Craftsman style on ample-sized lots. The wide, side-gabled frame house has a full-façade shed porch, Craftsman brick and wooden porch posts, a gabled dormer window, and eave brackets.

A pair of substantial two-story Craftsman-style houses were built in the district during the 1920s. Roofing contractor Edward J. Latta had one of these built at 1421 James Street about 1925. The two-story pyramidal-roofed main block with front-cross gable, a hip-roofed side wing, tall nine-over-one sash windows, and the wraparound porch are distinguishing features. The Thompson and Cannady contracting firm of Durham, who built several similar houses in Durham's Watts-Hillandale Historic District, may have constructed Latta's house. The Judge Alf Wilson House, 1700 West Lakewood Avenue, built in the early 1920s, has a two-story pyramidal-roofed main block with a gabled side wing, a rear ell, and a wraparound porch.

As the Depression eased in the mid-1930s, the third generation of residential building, characterized by Period Cottage and Minimal Traditional-style houses, began. Popular taste had shifted away from the Craftsman style to the Period Cottage style, a smaller, simpler evocation of the Tudor Revival style. Two duplexes at 2108 and 2110 Chapel Hill Road were built by 1937 in the Period Cottage style. Both are one-story gable-and-wing type houses with corner porches. 2108 Chapel Hill Road has one entrance under the porch, the other in the front wing. 2110 Chapel Hill Road has an entrance in the front wing, sheltered by a Tudor-style stoop. The other entrance is apparently under the porch, now enclosed as a sunroom. In the late 1940s and early 1950s a handful of Minimal Traditional houses appeared on remaining lots in the district. Two of these are at 1517 and 1519 James Street, nearly identical one-story, extremely plain houses with

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asbestos wall shingles. A few wide, low brick ranch houses completed the building fabric of the district in the early 1960s.

Three historic grocery stores, a florist shop, and one historic church are located within the largely residential Lakewood Park Historic District. The architecturally distinguished two-story brick building, originally a grocery store, at 2009 Chapel Hill Road was built about 1920. In the late 1920s a similar two-story brick building was built as a grocery store across the street at 2022 Chapel Hill Road. In the late 1930s Frederick Roll built a new florist shop at 2001 Chapel Hill Road. The diminutive Tudor Revival-style brick shop features a steep side-gabled roof, an arched entrance, and a striking oriel display window. About 1940 the Broadway and Ward Grocery occupied a one-story brick building at 2013 Chapel Hill Road. The Lakewood Baptist Church congregation built a distinguished Classical Revival-style brick sanctuary at 2100 Chapel Hill Road in 1924 with a monumental quatrastyle portico and plentiful stained glass windows.

Most of the historic houses in the Lakewood Park Historic District retain a moderate level of integrity, with their original windows, porches, front doors, and occasionally even their weatherboard siding. Many have been sided with vinyl, but it is generally applied in an unobtrusive manner. A number of the houses have been altered incrementally over the years in such small ways as the enclosure of a portion of the front porch, the replacement of the porch with a smaller entrance porch, or the replacement of the original porch posts. These houses retain sufficient integrity to be contributing to the district. A small number of pre-1952 houses have been remodeled so substantially that they have lost their architectural integrity. For example, the Ripley House, 1803 West Lakewood Avenue, was converted to five apartments about 1960. The house was brick veneered; windows and porch were replaced; and new doors added. The house has lost its historic character. At 1612 West Lakewood Avenue, the front porch of the pyramidal cottage is completely enclosed, and rear additions, vinyl siding, and replacement windows complete its transformation away from its historic character. The historic commercial buildings stand in nearly unaltered condition.

Inventory List

Note: List is arranged alphabetically, by street name, north side first, then south side; west side first, then east side. Buildings are of frame construction unless otherwise stated. Dates and names of houses are derived from the following primary and secondary sources. The primary sources are the 1937 Sanborn Map [1937 SM (the first Sanborn map that includes the Lakewood area); Durham City Directories dating from 1910 to 1952 (CDs); and interviews. The major secondary source is *The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory* by Claudia Roberts Brown, 1982.

Dates of construction are derived from a sampling of the Durham City Directories beginning in 1925, the first year that street listings for most of the district are included. Street listings for the entire district are included in the 1930 directory. Each street address was tracked in 1925, 1930, 1939, 1952, and 1955 to determine when it was included in the directory. If a street address does not appear in the 1952 directory, that building is assumed to be noncontributing due to age. The date of any house built prior to the

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1925-1930 period is based either on an educated guess based on its construction features and style, on buildings shown on plat maps, or on information supplied during an interview. The vernacular tri-gable and pyramidal cottage-type houses are assumed to have been built ca. 1910 or 1915 because of their house type and style. Houses that first appear in the 1925 directory are dated as "ca. 1925," houses that appear in the 1930 directory are dated as "late 1920s," and so on. An exception to this is that bungalows that first appear in the 1930 directory in blocks that were not mapped in 1925 are dated "ca. 1925."

Names of houses are based on the earliest known owner-occupant, or on the name of the owner-occupant who lived in the house for the longest period of time prior to 1952, the end of the period of significance. The directories do not differentiate owner-occupants from tenants until 1939. Houses are not named after individuals who are assumed to have been tenants. Owner-occupants identified in the 1939 directory were searched backward in the alphabetical listings of the directories to determine when they occupied the house. Individuals known to have owned certain houses were searched back to the 1910 directory, the earliest published directory, to determine if they lived on the same street. (In early directories, the addresses of people who lived outside downtown Durham were given by street, but with no street number.) Houses that appear in the 1925 directory might be as old as ca. 1902 when Lakewood Park was constructed. As an example of the extrapolative research done in the city directories, 1421 James Street first appears in the street listings of the city directory in 1925, when Edward J. Latta was the occupant. The 1939 directory lists Edward J. Latta as the owner-occupant. Therefore Latta is assumed to have been the owner in 1925, and the house is named for him.

Contributing/Noncontributing Status: All buildings are categorized as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing) based on the following criteria. Contributing buildings were constructed prior to 1952, and are more than fifty years old. They also retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to contribute to the historic character of the historic district. Any building built after the end of the period of significance, in 1952, is noncontributing due to its age (NC-age). Buildings built before 1952 that have lost their architectural integrity because of substantial additions and/or alterations incompatible with their historic character are categorized as noncontributing because of these changes (NC-alt.). Examples of this are complete window, door, and porch replacements; artificial siding that obscures the original door, window, wall and eave detailing, and extensive post-1952 additions. Artificial siding such as aluminum, vinyl or asbestos shingles does not automatically render a building noncontributing if it retains its historic form and other early features such as windows and a porch.

**1800 block Bivins
St., South side**

1809 Bivins St.
C

T. Lonnie Jenkins House. Side-gabled 1 ½-story bungalow with large gabled dormer, interior chimney, glazed door and 4/1 sash windows. The shed porch has

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- Ca. 1925 Craftsman posts. Vinyl covers the walls and the eaves and decorative brackets. T. Lonnie Jenkins, carpenter, was the occupant in 1930. [1930 CD]
- 1811 Bivins St.
C
Ca. 1920 **House.** One-story single-pile, hipped-roof house with a center cross-gable, interior chimney, a glazed and paneled door, and 2/2 sash windows. The hipped porch has Craftsman posts. Asbestos shingles cover the walls. Frank L. Patterson and L. Phipps Bassett were occupants in 1930. [1930 CD]
- 1813 Bivins St.
C
Ca. 1910 **Eakes House.** One-story tri-gable house with 2/2 sash windows and a hipped porch. Vinyl covers the walls and boxed eaves, and the turned porch posts are probably replacements. Geneva Eakes, widow of John W. Eakes, was the occupant in the 1920s. [1921, 1930 CD]
- C Garage. Ca. 1940. Front-gabled garage with German siding.
- 1817 Bivins St.
NC-age
Ca. 1965 **House.** One-story brick rental house with hipped roof and metal windows.
- 1819 Bivins St.
NC-age
Ca. 1965 **House.** One-story brick rental house with side-gabled roof and metal windows.
- 2000 block Chapel Hill Rd., North side**
- 2022 Chapel Hill Rd.
C
Late 1920s **Brantley and Watson Grocery/Davis Baking Company.** Brick 1 and 2-story commercial building with relatively intact façade consisting of glass brick transom over plate glass storefront, pairs of 1/1 sash windows, brick pilasters, and corbeled cornice and parapet. East elevation retains ca. 1980 trompe l'oeil mural advertising Davis Baking Company. A contemporary 1-story brick west side wing housed an open porte-cochere type gas station. The triangular 1-story concrete block warehouse section on the east side was added about 1950. This was the Brantley and Watson Grocery in its early years, and was apparently built by the Brantleys. The 1930 City Directory lists the Lakewood Barber Shop downstairs, Arlie Cheek, a grocer, living upstairs, and the University Service Station in the west wing. The station was converted to a bakery about 1939 when Davis Baking Co. purchased the complex. The company operated in the building until at least the early 1980s. [Roberts; 1930 CD; interview]

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**2000 block Chapel
Hill Rd., South side**

2001 Chapel Hill Rd.
C
Late 1930s

Roll Florist Shop. Diminutive Tudor Revival-style brick shop, with front section having a steep side-gabled roof and rear section with a perpendicular gable roof. Façade contains a round-arched door with a brick header surround and a batten door with a round window. Remainder of façade is a bronze oriel display window with a leaded glass border at the top. Side elevations contain 1/1 sash windows with brick surrounds. Noted Durham nurseryman Fred Roll built this after 1937 to replace an earlier frame florist shop. [Roberts; 1937 SM]

2003 Chapel Hill Rd.
C
Ca. 1902; ca. 1935

Fred Roll House. Originally a one-story tri-gable house that was expanded to 1 ½-stories by 1937. The front shed porch has boxed classical posts, and the east bay is enclosed as a sunporch. The porch roof contains 3 gabled dormers. Windows are primarily 6/1 sash, and there is a small east side bay window. The main entrance has sidelights. A 2-story addition tops the rear shed section. Vinyl covers walls and trim. German-born nurseryman Fred Roll purchased this house and a 7-acre tract of land in 1902 and established a large nursery business here. The Roll family still owns the complex. [Roberts; 1937 SM]

C Greenhouse ca. 1930. Long gabled frame greenhouse with weatherboards below, continuous glazed windows set in wood muntins in upper section. This is the only remaining greenhouse of numerous greenhouses.

C Roll Florist Shop. First quarter 20th c. Front-gabled 1 ½-story building with flanking shed roof wings. West wing contains a garage door. Vinyl covers walls and trim. This stood on the corner, at 2001 Chapel Hill Rd., until it was replaced in the late 1930s by the current florist shop and moved back to serve as a shed. [Roberts]

2007 Chapel Hill Rd.
C
Ca. 1910

House. One-story tri-gable house with boxed eaves and eave returns, 2/2 sash windows, a front cross-gable, and a rear ell. The original front porch has been replaced with a shed stoop. Asbestos shingles cover the walls. James Brock and Robert Currer lived here in 1930. [1930 CD]

C Shed. Ca. 1940. Front-gabled frame shed covered with metal siding.

2009 Chapel Hill Rd.
C
Ca. 1920

Commercial Building. Brick 2-story commercial building, 3 bays wide and 6 bays deep, with dark red brick veneer on the façade and common bond brick on sides. Storefront retains original leaded glass transom, but the plate glass display windows are probably ca. 1940 replacements. West bay contains a stair to second floor. Upper

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façade features replacement sash windows with stone sills, a corbel cornice and decorative parapet with stone cap. Side elevations have replacement sash windows. Florist Fred Roll had this building constructed on the edge of his nursery tract. For many years the first story contained a grocery and the upper floor an apartment. Charles M. Crutchfield Jr. operated a grocery here in 1930, and lived over the store. [Roberts, 1930 CD]

2011 Chapel Hill Rd.
NC-age
Ca. 1975

Office Building. Colonial Revival-style 1 ½-story office building, 5 bays wide, with brick veneer walls, a gabled roof with dormer windows, and a gabled stoop.

2013 Chapel Hill Rd.
C
Ca. 1940

Broadway and Ward Grocery Store. One-story brick, flat-roofed commercial building with a parapet roof with terra cotta coping, walls of running bond veneer, and a glass storefront with metal door and window trim. Small metal windows illuminate the side elevations. H. J. Broadway and Philip Ward ran a grocery store here in the 1940s. By 1952 Pickard Roofing Co. occupied the building. [1937 SM, 1952 CD, interview]

2017 Chapel Hill Rd.
NC-age
Ca. 1965

Commercial Building. One-story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof and a raised basement. A metal shed porch shelters the two glass storefronts. Current occupants are Lakewood Laundry and Rocks Pawn Bail Bonds.

2021 Chapel Hill Rd.
C
Ca. 1925

Hobby House. Substantial 1 ½-story side-gabled bungalow with an interior chimney, wood shake walls, and a wraparound porch with Craftsman posts and wood railing. The entrance has wide sidelights. Other features are overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and decorative brackets, 4/1 sash windows, and a front gabled dormer. The west side porch with sawnwork trim is a late 20th century addition. The Hobby family lived here in the second quarter of the 20th century. By 1937 the basement contained apartments. [1937 SM, interview]

2100 block Chapel Hill Rd., North Side

2100 Chapel Hill Rd.
C
1924, ca. 1955

Lakewood Baptist Church. Brick Classical Revival-style front-gabled sanctuary, 3 bays wide and 10 bays deep, with a monumental quatrastyle Doric façade portico. Above the entrance is a wooden pediment and stained glass window. The portico pediment contains a bull's eye window. Ca. 1975 the façade was covered with graveled panels. Side elevations contain three levels of stained glass windows and recessed 2-story 6-bay wings along each elevation. Lakewood Baptist Church was organized in 1912, and built a frame sanctuary at 1500 James St. by 1915. The congregation built the present brick church in 1924. [Roberts, interview]

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NC-age. Education wing. Ca. 1955. A roofed walkway links the 2-story, flat-roofed brick education wing to the sanctuary.

2104 Chapel Hill Rd.
C
Ca. 1952 **William C. Grady House.** Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gabled brick house with replacement sash windows and a shed porch with boxed posts. Wm. C. Grady was the owner and occupant in 1952. [1952 CD]

2106 Chapel Hill Rd.
C
Ca. 1930 **J. Bunyan Atwater House.** One-story Craftsman-style house with pyramidal roof, boxed eaves, a hipped front dormer, 1 interior chimney, German siding, and 9/1 sash windows. The entrance has 1 sidelight, and the hipped porch has Craftsman posts and a replacement wood railing. One bay of the porch is enclosed as a room. Salesman J. Bunyan Atwater was the occupant in 1930. [1930 CD]

NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Front-gabled shed covered with weatherboards.

2108 a & b Chapel Hill Rd.
C
Ca. 1937 **Duplex.** Side-gabled, 1-story Period Cottage duplex, with 6/6 sash, 2 front doors, and a partially recessed front-gabled porch. Vinyl covers walls and trim. The cast-iron porch posts are probably replacements. The 1937 Sanborn Map shows the house as a duplex. John W. Atwater was the owner/occupant in 1939. [1937 SM, 1939 CD]

2110 Chapel Hill Rd.
C
Ca. 1935 **Duplex.** Side-gabled, 1-story Period Cottage duplex with exterior end chimney, German siding, 6/1 sash windows, and an entrance with a bracketed hood and center cross gable. A recessed side porch is now enclosed as a sunroom. The 1937 Sanborn map shows the house as a duplex. Aubrey C. Todd was the owner/occupant in 1939. [1937 SM, 1939 CD]

2112 Chapel Hill Rd.
C
Ca. 1935 **Duplex.** Craftsman-style 1-story side-gabled duplex with 1 exterior and 1 interior chimney, an entrance with 1 sidelight, 3/1 sash windows, and a partially engaged front-gabled porch with Craftsman posts and a wood railing. Vinyl covers the walls and the eaves and eave brackets. The 1937 Sanborn map shows the house as a duplex. Hubert L. Atwater was the owner/occupant in 1939. [1937 SM, 1939 CD]

2100 block Chapel Hill Rd., South side

2101 Chapel Hill Rd.
C
Ca. 1915, ca. 1950 **Johnny Rigsbee House.** Intact pyramidal cottage with 2 interior chimneys, weatherboards, 1/1 sash windows, glazed and paneled door with 1 sidelight, and a front cross gable with a single-pane window. The hipped wraparound porch has boxed classical posts and a simple wood railing. Side bay window surmounted by a cross gable. Original rear shed with center recessed porch with chamfered posts. The

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Johnny Rigsbee family may have been the original owners. A Rigsbee daughter and her husband David S. McGilvary were living here by 1930. [1930 CD, interview]

2105 Chapel Hill Rd.
C
Late 1920s

Clyde A. Brantley House. Intact large brick side-gabled 1 ½-story bungalow with 2 interior chimneys and 1 exterior chimney, glazed Craftsman-style door, 4/1 sash windows, and a wide gabled front dormer. Other features are overhanging eaves with decorative brackets and an engaged wraparound porch with Craftsman posts and wood railing. Clyde A. Brantley, a fruit dealer, tore down 2 houses on this site and built this house for his family in the late 1920s. [1930 CD, interview]

NC-age. Garage. Ca. 1960. Flat-roofed concrete block 2-car garage.

1400 block James St.
West side

1406 James St.
C
Ca. 1915

Susie E. Morris House. Pyramidal cottage with weatherboards, boxed eaves, a glazed and paneled door, and a hipped porch with boxed classical posts. Windows have replacement 1/1 sash. Susie E. Morris, widow of R. C. Morris, lived here in the 1920s. [1921, 1930 CD]

C Shed. Ca. 1925. Front-gabled shed with German siding and 6/6 sash windows.

1408 James St.
C
1916

James C. (Charlie) Myrick House. Brick pyramidal cottage with 3 chimneys, random common bond brick walls, segmental-arched openings, a glazed front door, and tall 9/1 sash windows with slate sills. The engaged wraparound porch has plain brick posts. The rear ell has a recessed side porch. Myrick had the house built with brick salvaged from a tobacco warehouse in 1916. In 1930 Myrick was a salesman with Hesse Furniture Co. His daughter, Frances Myrick Howard, owned and occupied the house until the late 1990s. [1921, 1930 CD; interview; Durham Co. DB 49, 445]

C Garage. Ca. 1940. Flat-roofed 2-car garage with weatherboards.

1410 James St.
C
Ca. 1910

J. W. Harward House. Tri-gable 1-story house with weatherboards, 4/1 sash windows, a front cross-gable with louvered vent, and a hipped porch with several turned posts and some original wood railing. Most of the porch posts and railing are replacements. The J. W. Harward family owned and occupied the house in the 1920s. J. W. Harward was a carpenter. [1925, 1930 CD; interview]

1412-1416

Vacant Lot.

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1418 James St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1920

House. One-story side-gable house, 4 bays wide, with a front-gabled porch. The house has undergone considerable alteration. The original windows appear to be replaced with single and double windows of a different shape, and the classical porch columns do not appear original. Vinyl siding and trim. In 1925 the house was vacant; in 1930 Malcolm R. Noah was the occupant. [1925, 1930 CD]

1420 James St. **Vacant Lot.**

1422 James St.
C
Ca. 1920

House. Pyramidal cottage with front-gabled wing, 2/2 sash windows, boxed eaves with eave returns, a glazed and paneled door with sidelights, and a hipped porch with Craftsman posts. Aluminum siding. In 1925 T. W. Baker was the occupant; in 1930 the house was vacant. [1925, 1930 CD]

NC Garage ca. 1980. Front-gabled, 2-car garage with German siding.

**1400 block James St.,
East Side**

1407 James St.
C
Late 1920s

Esther Williams House. Craftsman-style front-gabled house with interior chimney, 3/1 sash windows, and an offset gabled porch with Craftsman posts and a replacement railing. Vinyl siding covers the walls, eaves, and eave brackets. The occupant in 1930 was Esther Williams. [1930 CD]

NC Garage. mid-1950s. Front-gabled concrete block garage.

1409 James St.
C
Late 1920s

Theophilous Hight Duplex. Craftsman-style 1-story duplex with hipped roof, 2 interior chimneys, German siding, 2/2 sash windows, and a hipped porch with Craftsman posts and a replacement railing. The hipped dormer has a louvered vent. Theophilous Hight, janitor, was long-time owner/occupant. [1930, 1939 CD; interview]

1413 James St.
C
Late 1920s

Aubrey B. Brooks House. Craftsman-style 1-story hipped roof house with engaged porch with Craftsman brick posts with granite caps and a wood railing. Other features are German siding, 4/1 sash windows, and a hipped dormer with a louvered vent. Aubrey B. Brooks, a barber, was the original owner/occupant. [1930, 1939 CD; interview]

C Garage. Late 1920s. Front-gabled garage with German siding.

1415 James St. **House.** Craftsman-style front-gabled house with weatherboard, glazed Craftsman-

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- C
1927 style door, 4/1 sash windows, recessed corner porch with boxed post, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and decorative brackets. This was a duplex from the 1930s to the 1950s. [1930, 1939, 1952 CD; interview]
- 1417 James St.
C
Ca. 1915 **Latta House.** Two-story I-House with German siding, 4/4 sash windows, glazed and paneled door, front cross gable, and a 1-story porch with brick Craftsman piers and replacement upper posts. The eaves are boxed. The earliest owners were the Lattas. By 1925 W. R. Maynard was the owner/occupant. [1925, 1930 CD; interview]
- 1419 James St.
C
Ca. 1910 **Gunter-Latta House.** Pyramidal cottage with weatherboards, entrance with sidelights, 1/1 sash windows, a front cross gable with a louvered vent, and a hipped porch with replacement boxed posts. E. T. Gunter sold the house to Edward J. Latta, owner of Latta Roofing Co., in 1912. A granite retaining wall extends along the front yard. [1925 CD, interview; Durham Co. DB 37, 259; 42, 331]
- NC Shed. Ca. 1960. Shed-roofed shed with plywood siding.
- 1421 James St.
C
Ca. 1925 **Edward J. Latta House.** Distinguished 2-story, L-shaped, hipped roof house with a front cross gable, weatherboards, tall 9/1 sash windows, and wide boxed eaves. The glazed door has sidelights and a transom. The 1-story wraparound porch has Craftsman posts and wood railing and a cross gable with decorative trim over the entrance bay. The south side of the porch has been enclosed. A granite retaining wall extends along the front and side elevation. Edward J. Latta, president and treasurer of Latta Roofing Company, had the house built about 1925. The E. E. Stromslands bought the house in the late 1940s, and Mrs. Stromsland partially enclosed the porch as a beauty shop. The house is similar in design to the Brock House, 2115 W. Club Blvd. in the Watts-Hillandale Historic District, built by contractors Thompson and Cannady. [Roberts, 1925 CD, interview]
- 1500 block James St.,
West side**
- 1500 James St.
C
Ca. 1915, ca. 1924 **Duplex.** One-story hipped-roof Craftsman-style house with 2 interior chimneys, a large hipped dormer window, a pair of glazed and paneled front doors, and 9/1 sash windows. The hipped porch has Craftsman brick posts with granite caps. The original rear porch has replacement posts and railing. Vinyl covers the walls and eaves. The building was constructed about 1915 as the Lakewood Baptist Church. In 1924 it was sold to a private owner and rebuilt as a duplex. No evidence of its original church appearance remains on the exterior. [1930 CD, interview]
- 1502 James St. **Lakewood Baptist Church Parsonage.** Pyramidal cottage built of common bond

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- C
Ca. 1915
brick, with 2 interior chimneys, boxed eaves, 2/2 sash windows, and a hipped porch with Craftsman posts. The wide hipped dormer window is a replacement. Although the Lakewood Baptist Church did not have this house built, they used it as a parsonage until the 1920s. In the late 1920s C. S. Bost, gravestone cutter, lived here. [1925, 1930 CD, interview]
- NC Shed. Ca. 1985. Shed-roofed shed with vertical wood siding.
- 1506 James St.
NC-age
Ca. 1960
House. Brick Ranch house, 3 bays wide, with hipped roof and front concrete patio.
- 1508 James St.
C
Ca. 1910
Rufus and Annie Rigsbee House. Gable-and-wing 2-story house with a hipped roof, weatherboards, boxed eaves, a large center chimney, and a wraparound porch. The 1/1 sash windows and the paired turned posts may be replacements. The side-gabled 1-story wing on the south side is an addition. The original owners were Rufus and Annie Rigsbee. The W. I. Dodson family has owned the house since before 1952. [1925 CD; letter from owner]
- NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Shed-roofed shed covered with metal.
- 1510 James St.
C
Ca. 1910
House. House of identical form to 1908, with a gable-and-wing 2-story form, a hipped roof, a wraparound porch, and a rear kitchen ell. This house has 2/2 sash windows and German siding that appear to be original. The porch has replacement cast-iron posts. A. G. Wilson, machine operator, was occupant in 1925 and 1930. [1925 CD]
- 1512 James St.
C
Ca. 1920
Octavius Crabtree House. Two-story, double-pile house with a hipped roof, interior chimneys, a front cross gable, and 2/2 sash windows. The glazed and paneled door is sheltered by a hipped porch with Craftsman posts. The south side 1-story sunroom was probably an open porch originally. In 1921, Octavius Crabtree, a superintendent, lived in a house on James St., and it was probably this house. In 1939 his widow, Ethel, was the owner-occupant. [1921, 1925, 1939 CD]
- 1514-1516 James St. **Vacant Lot**
- 1518 James St.
C
Ca. 1925
House. Hip-roofed 1-story bungalow with interior chimney, wood shingle walls, and an engaged porch with Craftsman posts and a cross-gable over the porch. A wing has been added to the north side. J. E. Stanley was occupant in 1925. [1925 CD]

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NC Carport. Ca. 1970. Metal flat-roofed carport.

1520 James St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1925

House. Pyramidal cottage with a large front-gabled porch with wood shingles covering the gable end. Alterations, including replacement porch posts, replacement windows, and aluminum siding, have compromised its architectural integrity. Walton Parrish was occupant in 1925. [1925 CD]

NC Carport. Ca. 1970. Flat-roofed metal carport.

**1500 block James St.,
East side**

1507 James St.
C
Ca. 1952

Effie Tiller House. Frame 1-story house with hipped roof, German siding, and a concrete patio. Mrs. Effie Tiller was the owner in 1952. [1952 CD]

NC Garage. 1960s. Concrete block garage with hipped roof

1509 James St.
C
Ca. 1925

House. Craftsman-style 1-story house with pyramidal roof and an engaged porch with Craftsman posts. Alterations include vinyl siding, replacement 1/1 sash windows, and a replacement porch railing. [1925-1952 CD]

NC Garage. Ca. 1960. Front-gabled 2-car garage with vinyl siding.

1511 James St.
NC-age
Ca. 1960

House. Brick Ranch house, 4 bays wide, with hipped roof and metal windows.

1513 James St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1925

House. Pyramidal cottage with center chimney and a hipped porch. Many alterations, including vinyl siding and trim, vinyl porch posts, a replacement door, and replacement sash windows have compromised its architectural integrity. [1925-1952 CD]

1515 James St.
C
Ca. 1925

Clark-Horton House. Side-gabled 1 1/2-story bungalow with an engaged porch with Craftsman posts and a replacement iron railing, 2/2 sash windows, and a shed dormer with casement windows. The overhanging eaves with decorative brackets are covered with vinyl, as are the walls. J. H. Clark was the occupant in 1925. Mrs. Flora P. Horton was the owner/occupant during the 1930s. [1925, 1930, 1939 CD]

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1517 James St.
C
Ca. 1950

Alton V. Mann House. Small 1-story side-gabled house with center chimney, 6/6 sash windows, asbestos wall shingles, and a flat-roofed stoop with cast-iron posts. Alton U. Mann was owner/occupant in 1952. [1952 CD]

1519 James St.
C
Ca. 1950

John Kish Jr. House. Small 1-story side-gabled house with center chimney, 6/6 sash windows, asbestos wall shingles, and a concrete stoop with iron railing. John Kish Jr. was owner/occupant in 1952. [1952 CD]

1521 James St.
C
Ca. 1950

House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story house with hipped roof, German siding, and 6/6 sash windows. Murray Heimburg was the occupant in 1952. [1952 CD]

1600 block James St.,
West side

1600 James St.
C
Ca. 1930

House. Craftsman-style 1-story front-gabled house with German siding, 1/1 Craftsman-style sash windows, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and decorative brackets. The gabled porch has Craftsman brick posts with granite caps. The house is not listed in the 1925 city directory, and in 1930 it is listed as vacant. [1930 CD]

1600 block James St.,
East side

1601 James St.
C
Ca. 1930

House. Craftsman-style 1-story side-gabled house with 4/1 sash windows, a glazed and paneled door with 1 sidelight, a shed porch with boxed posts, and a gabled dormer with casement windows. Overhanging eaves have exposed rafter tails and decorative brackets. The house was extended one bay to the north in a design that matches the original house. Vinyl siding covers the walls. [1930-1952 CD]

1600 block W.
Lakewood Ave.,
North side

1606 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Late 1920s

Cole House. Side-gabled, 1-story bungalow with 2 interior chimneys, weatherboards, a glazed and paneled door with 1 sidelight, 1/1 sash windows, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and decorative brackets. The engaged porch has Craftsman posts and wood railing with Chippendale accents. Ernest W. Cole was the occupant in 1930. Mrs. Edna T. Cole, nurse, was the owner/occupant in 1939, and by 1952 Martin B. Cole was owner/occupant. [1930, 1939, 1952 CD]

1612 W. Lakewood

James F. Hill House. Pyramidal cottage with 2 interior chimneys and a hipped front

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Ave.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1915

dormer with casements. Alterations, including a hipped porch that has been enclosed, vinyl siding, and replacement sash windows have compromised its architectural integrity. James F. Hill, a machinist, owned and occupied this house from at least 1925 to 1952. [1925-1952 CD]

C Shed. Ca. 1915. Small gabled board-and-batten shed with exposed rafter tails.

1600 block W.
Lakewood Ave.,
South side

1601 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Late 1920s

House. Brick front-gabled 1-story Craftsman-style house with interior chimney and an offset front porch with massive battered brick posts, a brick balustrade, and arched soffits. The center support is an ornate cast-iron post that may be original. Other original features are a Craftsman door, 15/1 sash windows, pebbledash half-timbered finish in the porch gable, and boxed eaves with decorative brackets. A stone retaining wall extends along the side yard. A succession of people lived here in the 1930s. By 1952 Clyde A. Ferrell was the owner/occupant. [1930-1952 CD]

C Garage. Ca. 1930. Front-gabled garage with metal sheathing and exposed rafter tails.

1603 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Ca. 1952

House. Hip-roofed 1-story house with weatherboards, a front brick chimney, horizontal 2/2 sash windows and a porch with cast-iron posts. Rev. E. Lemar Kincaid lived here in 1952. [1952 CD]

1605 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Late 1920s

John B. Jacobs House. Side-gabled 1-story bungalow with German siding, 4/1 sash windows, a gabled dormer window, overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, and an engaged porch with Craftsman posts and wood railing. John B. Jacobs, who ran a watch repair shop, was the owner/occupant from 1930 to at least 1952. [1930-1952 CD]

C Garage. Ca. 1930. Front-gabled garage with German siding.

1609 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Late 1920s

R. E. Lee, Jr. House. Large 1 1/2-story side-gabled bungalow with wood shingle walls and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. Other original features are paired 1/1 sash windows, a wide shed dormer, and an engaged porch with Craftsman posts and a railing covered with wood shingles. A bay with three sash windows projects in the center of the façade, with an entrance door on each side. A 1-story addition projects from the east side, and an open deck and staircase projects from the

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west side. The house was apparently built as a duplex. It is shown as a duplex on the 1937 Sanborn map. Robt. E. Lee Jr. is the owner/occupant from at least 1939 to 1952. [1930-1952 CD]

NC Shed. Ca. 1950. Front-gabled shed with German siding that appears to have been moved here at a later date since it rests on concrete blocks.

1700 block W.
Lakewood Ave.,
North side

1700 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Early 1920s

Judge Alf Wilson House. Large 2-story pyramidal-roofed Craftsman-style house with 2 tall chimneys and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. Other original features are a hipped dormer with casement windows, a hipped wraparound porch with Craftsman posts and wood railing, weatherboards, 5/1 sash windows, and a glazed and paneled door. The front steps have granite caps. The east side has an original 2-story wing. The family of Judge Alf Wilson were the owner/occupants from at least 1939 to 1952. [1925-1952 CD, interview]

NC Garage. Ca. 1930. Front-gabled garage with weatherboard that is noncontributing because it is in ruinous condition.

1704 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Ca. 1910, ca. 1930

Hugh Curtis House. Gable-and-wing 1-story house that was raised to 1 1/2 stories with an addition about 1930. Original features are tall 1/1 sash windows, a glazed and paneled door with a single sidelight, a side bay window, and a front porch with classical posts. The addition added a half-story, with pairs of 6/6 sash windows. Hugh Curtis, a clerk at Holland Brothers, was the owner/occupant by 1921. His widow, Bessie, remained here until at least 1952. [1921-1952 CD; interview]

C Shed. Ca. 1940. Dilapidated shed-roofed garage with metal siding.

1708 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Ca. 1950

House. Minimal Traditional 1-story house with center chimney, 6/6 sash windows, aluminum siding, and a gabled stoop with cast-iron posts. In 1952 the house had two occupants and was apparently a duplex. [1952 CD]

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1710 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Ca. 1910

Albert Woods House. Tri-gable 1-story house with 2/2 sash windows and a low shed porch with Craftsman posts. The lower piers have been stuccoed. Albert Woods, superintendent of the wiring department of the Durham Traction Co., was the owner/occupant by 1921. He later became an electrical contractor, and lived here until at least 1952. [1921-1952 CD, interview]

1700 block W.
Lakewood Ave.,
South side

1701 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Early 1920s

Alton Skinner House. Side-gabled 1-story bungalow with exterior end chimney, weatherboards, and 9/1 sash windows. The entrance has wide sidelights, and on the west side is a bay window. The wide-gabled porch has boxed wood posts and a wood railing. Alton Skinner, machinist, was the owner/occupant from at least 1925 to 1952. The house is now a day care center. [1925-1952 CD]

NC Playhouse. Ca. 1980 Diminutive front-gabled frame playhouse with weatherboards.

1705 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Ca. 1919

James W. Kellam House. Side-gabled 1-story bungalow with weatherboards, 12/1 sash windows, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and decorative brackets. The original glazed and paneled door has flanking 9/1 sash windows and transoms. The gabled porch has handsome battered granite posts and granite railings. James W. Kellam, owner of J. W. Kellam Company, was the owner/occupant from at least 1925 to 1952. This was badly damaged by a 1920s fire that swept through the 1700 block of Lakewood Ave. from the east. [1925-1952 CD; interview; Durham Co. DB 54, 655]

NC-alt. Garage 1930s. Gabled 1-car garage with large 1960s addition that has altered its original appearance.

1707 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Early 1920s

House. Hip-roofed 1-story Craftsman-style house with 9/1 sash windows, interior chimneys, and a gabled porch with Craftsman posts. Vinyl covers the walls, eaves, and porch posts. The longest-term owner was Mrs. Daisy Beck, who lived here from at least 1952 for many years. [1925-1952 CD; interview]

C Garage ca. 1940. Front-gabled 2-car garage with vertical siding.

1711 W. Lakewood
Ave.

V. E. Wilson House. Hip-roofed 2-story house with German siding, tall tripartite windows of 12/12 center sash flanked by 6/6 sash on main façade, and a 1-story

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C
Ca. 1916, 1930
porch with replacement metal posts. The west exterior end chimney, with a corbeled cap, is original. Built for V. E. Wilson, a bookkeeper for Holland Bros. Furniture. About 1930 Mr. Wilson converted the house into four apartments by removing the east end of the original wraparound porch, enclosing sleeping porches on the west side, and constructing an exterior chimney on the east side. [Roberts, interview]

1800 block W.
Lakewood Ave.,
North side

1800 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Ca. 1910
W. E. Moss Rental House. Tri-gable 1-story house with 2/2 sash, boxed eaves with returns, a front cross-gable, and a hipped porch. Alterations include asbestos shingle siding, replacement cast-iron porch posts and replacement railing. The rear shed appears to be an addition. W. E. Moss owned a sizeable amount of land and some rental houses in Lakewood, including this one, in the early 20th century. [interview]

1802 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Ca. 1910
W. G. Murray House. Tri-gable 1-story house with weatherboards, 4/4 sash windows, a front cross-gable, a glazed and paneled front door, and a hipped porch with replacement boxed posts. The earliest known owner/occupant was W. G. Murray, a machinist, who lived here in 1925. [1925 CD, interview]

1806 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
Ca. 1915
Edward W. Gunter House. Pyramidal cottage with a tall chimney, weatherboards, 2/2 sash, and a hipped porch with turned posts. This was altered to a duplex by replacing the center door with a window and adding flanking doors. A third rental unit is located in the rear. Edward W. Gunter is listed in the city directories as early as 1921. He remained here until at least 1930. In 1925 he was a carpenter, in 1930 he was a clerk at Chas. M. Crutchfield. [1921, 1925, 1930 CD; interview]

1810 W. Lakewood
Ave.
C
early 1920s
Lakewood United Methodist Church Parsonage. Craftsman-style 1-story house with side-gable roof with clipped-gable ends, weatherboards, and bands of 3/1 and 4/1 sash windows. The overhanging eaves have exposed rafter tails and decorative brackets. Above a front bracketed bay window is a shallow shed dormer. Beneath the corner recessed porch is a glazed door with sidelights. Boxed posts support the porch. Built as parsonage for Lakewood United Methodist Church, located immediately to the rear on Palmer Street. It served as the parsonage until at least 1952. [1925-1952 CD]

NC Garage. Ca. 1960. Flat-roofed concrete block garage.

1800 block W.

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**Lakewood Ave.,
South side**

1801 Lakewood Ave. **Vacant Lot.** This was the site of the W. E. Moss House until the 1980s, when it was demolished.

1803 W. Lakewood Ave.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1915, ca. 1960 **Ripley House/Apartment Building.** Two-story hip-roofed house that retains a few features from its original appearance, including 4/1 sash windows, and a 1-story bay window on each side elevation. Lewis O. Ripley, a carpenter, was the owner and occupant from at least 1925 to 1952. About 1960 it was converted to 5 apartments, thereby losing its historic character in the process. Brick veneer covers the walls, and doors have been added across the façade. A replacement flat-roofed wraparound porch has a brick floor and cast-iron posts. [1925-1952 CD; interview]

1807 W. Lakewood Ave.
C
1906 **Charles T. Crabtree House.** Intact and stylish pyramidal cottage with 2 interior chimneys, weatherboards 1/1 sash windows, and a front cross gable with a louvered vent. The glazed and paneled door is located in a center bay window with flanking angled sash windows. The hipped porch has turned posts with brackets, a wood railing, and a projecting pedimented center bay. This was one of the earliest houses constructed on Lakewood Avenue. Charlie T. Crabtree, a master mechanic at the American Tobacco Company, and his wife Pattie had the house built. The house remained in the family until at least the early 1980s. [Roberts]

1809 W. Lakewood Ave.
C
Ca. 1906 **Ray-Hancock House.** Modest Queen Anne-style gable-and-wing 1-story house with boxed and molded eaves, a glazed and paneled door, and an undercut bay projecting from the front wing, with decorative brackets with pendants. Alterations include recent wood German siding, replacement 1/1 sash windows, and an altered porch with replacement turned posts and a brick floor. The earliest known owner was the Ray family. Leroy Brown owned it subsequently. Geo. M. Hancock Jr. lived here for many years. [1925-1952 CD; interview; 1906 Perdue Subdivision Plat]

NC Garage. Ca. 1950. Front-gabled concrete block garage with shed in south side.

**1900 block W.
Lakewood Ave.,
South side**

1901 W. Lakewood Ave.
C **Samuel Blane House.** Gable-and-wing plan 1-story house with weatherboard, boxed and molded eaves, 2 front cross gables, 2/2 sash windows, and a wraparound porch. Alterations include replacement Craftsman porch piers and upper cast-iron posts and

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-
- Ca. 1915 a large flat-roofed rear addition. The house appears to be a tri-gable house extended by one bay, yet was probably originally built in this form. The best-known owner/occupant was Samuel E. Blane, who lived here from at least 1925 to 1939. Lorene Hancock, who worked at Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, lived here during the second half of the 20th century. [1925-1952 CD; interview]
- 1903 W. Lakewood Ave.
C
Ca. 1920 **W. E. Moss Rental House.** Pyramidal cottage with an extremely steep hipped roof and a side hipped wing, a wraparound porch, and a central chimney. The boxed eaves, weatherboards, and 2/2 sash windows are original. Replacement boxed posts support the porch. W. E. Moss built the house as a rental; one of his sons later lived here. [Roberts; 1925-1952 CD]
- 1907 W. Lakewood Ave.
C
Ca. 1906 **William S. Carrington House.** Tri-gable 1-story house of modest Queen Anne-style with a front cross-gable decorated with sawtooth and staggered wood shingles, and a hipped porch with replacement Craftsman posts. One bay of the porch is enclosed. Windows include some original 2/2 sash and some replacement fixed windows. A flat-roofed garage addition stands at the rear. William S. Carrington, here by 1906, is the earliest known owner-occupant. His widow Christie was the occupant in 1930. [1925, 1930 CDs, interview, 1906 Perdue Subdivision Plat]

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Lakewood Park Historic District, Durham County, N.C.

Section 8: Statement of Significance

The early-twentieth century suburb of Lakewood Park, located in southwest Durham adjacent to the site of Lakewood Amusement Park in the 2000 block of Chapel Hill Road, is a fourteen-block historic district containing sixty-four houses, commercial buildings, and a church that retain historic integrity from the ca. 1902 to 1952 time period. Built by Durham's street railway company at the end of the trolley line in 1902, the park was an amusement park in the mold of Coney Island, New York. From its construction until its closing in the mid-1930s, Lakewood Park was known as "The Coney Island of the South" for its swimming facilities, theater/casino, dance pavilion, roller skating rink, bowling alley, and concessions. The park was the major recreational attraction for citizens of Durham and surrounding counties in the first third of the twentieth century. The community that grew up around the park included houses of modest Queen Anne, Craftsman, and bungalow styles as well as a small commercial district along Chapel Hill Road containing grocery stores, a florist shop, and the Lakewood Baptist Church.

The Lakewood Park Historic District meets National Register Criterion A for its planning and community development significance to the city of Durham as an early twentieth century streetcar suburb. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its local architectural significance. The historic context for the district may be found in "Historic Resources of Durham (Partial Inventory: Historic Architectural Properties)," specifically in section B-1, "City of the New South: Public Services and Real Estate Development," section 8.22-24, "Durham's Steady Growth into the New Century: 1900-1920," section 8.27-30, and "The Development of Modern Durham: the 1920s and 1930s," section 8:30-35. The historic architectural context for the district appears in section 7, "Durham's Architecture," under the headings "Popular Housing, circa 1880 to the 1910s," pages 9-11, "Picturesque Revival Styles: Period Houses and Bungalows," pages 18-20, and the significance outlined in Section 8, page 1 and 42-43. The period of significance begins ca. 1902 with the oldest district buildings, and continues to 1952 when historic development of the neighborhood was completed. The historic buildings in the district generally retain their architectural integrity, including original porches, windows, and front entrances. Lakewood Park's streets retain their historic neighborhood character, with sidewalks on Chapel Hill Road and mature trees.

Historical Background

In 1902 Durham's electric power company, the Durham Traction Company, led by Richard H. Wright, built an eight-mile electric trolley system. To house the company shops and trolley sheds, the company purchased twenty-seven acres from W. H. Proctor and Nancy Rigsbee on Chapel Hill Road, the main road from Durham to Chapel Hill to the southwest. The tract was a few blocks south of Maplewood Cemetery, which had been established in 1872 and marked the edge of the city at the turn of the twentieth century. The trolley tracks ran in an X-shape from the company shops and trolley sheds in southwest Durham through the central business district to the Durham Bulls baseball stadium in northeast Durham.¹ Another line extended from the Durham Country Club on Club Boulevard in northwest Durham through

¹ Leyburn, *The Way We Lived: Durham 1900-1920*, 160; Anderson, *Durham County*, 264; 1937 Sanborn Map.

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downtown to southeast Durham. On the main portion of the wooded acreage the company constructed an amusement park known as Lakewood Park, featuring a merry-go-round, a roller coaster, a lake for swimming, a roller-skating rink, a dance pavilion, a bowling alley, and a casino for theatrical performances. The frame buildings were clustered near the covered trolley stop, with the lake located to the northwest where the land dropped off. On July 20, 1902, at the official opening, the *Durham Daily Sun* reported that hundreds of people enjoyed the attractive park, illuminated by various colored electric lights.²

A series of photographs depict the park's attractions in 1910.³ One photograph shows an open-sided summer trolley car beside the canopied platform at the entrance to the park, located directly opposite the intersection of Lakewood Avenue. In the background stands the casino, a picturesque frame building with a turreted corner entrance tower with arched doorways (see Figure 1). Another photo shows the merry-go-round beneath a simple wooden shelter with a pyramidal, wood-shingled roof. Another photo shows the concrete pool, Durham's first public swimming pool, built by 1910, with a long bathhouse with changing rooms beside it, and scores of youth in knee-length bathing suits. An aerial view of the roller coaster shows a huge wooden trestle that soars and dips among tall hardwood trees. A young girl poses in front of the dance pavilion, an open shelter with wood-shingled roof and shingled railing around the perimeter.

Durham citizens flocked to the park in great crowds to enjoy swimming during the daytime and dancing and theatrical performances in the evenings. At the casino, actually an auditorium with a large stage, the Runkel Stock Company put on nightly shows for many years, using locals as extras. T. C. Foster operated the park in its later years, from the late 1910s to the 1930s. He brought game concessions and special shows including circuses, carnivals, and fireworks displays to the park to attract crowds. Other attractions were hot air balloons and a horse that jumped into a pool in front of the grandstand. The park was promoted by manager Foster on billboards in the 1920s as "the Coney Island of the South." Lakewood Park drew crowds from Durham and surrounding counties for over twenty-five years, until the late 1920s. When automobiles came into common use in the 1920s, attendance at the park began to decline as other attractions competed. In 1930 the Durham Traction Company sold the street car system to the Durham Public Service Company, which replaced the trolleys with buses. The park finally closed about 1934.⁴

As Lakewood Park became the chief recreational destination in the Durham area, a neighborhood developed around the park. In the 1890s a few families had built houses on Chapel Hill Road. Captain Joseph R. Renn, a train conductor, built a large Queen Anne-style house at 1812 Chapel Hill Road during the decade.⁵ (The house still stands, but is outside the district boundaries.) The surrounding countryside held small farms. Chapel Hill Road remained the heart of the Lakewood neighborhood after residential settlement began, and the finest houses were built along the thoroughfare.

²"New Park Open," *Durham Daily Sun*, July 21, 1902; "Lights Turned On," *Durham Daily Sun*, July 22, 1902.

³W. G. Plyler photos of Lakewood Park, 1910, Durham Public Library collection.

⁴Roberts Brown, *The Durham Architectural and Historical Inventory*, 245; Latta, Typescript history of Lakewood Park, 1995; typescript interview, 1996; "Durham's Lakewood Revived," *Durham Daily Sun* (?) May 26, 1934. The park reopened for a brief time in 1934.

⁵Roberts Brown, *The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory*, 245, 250.

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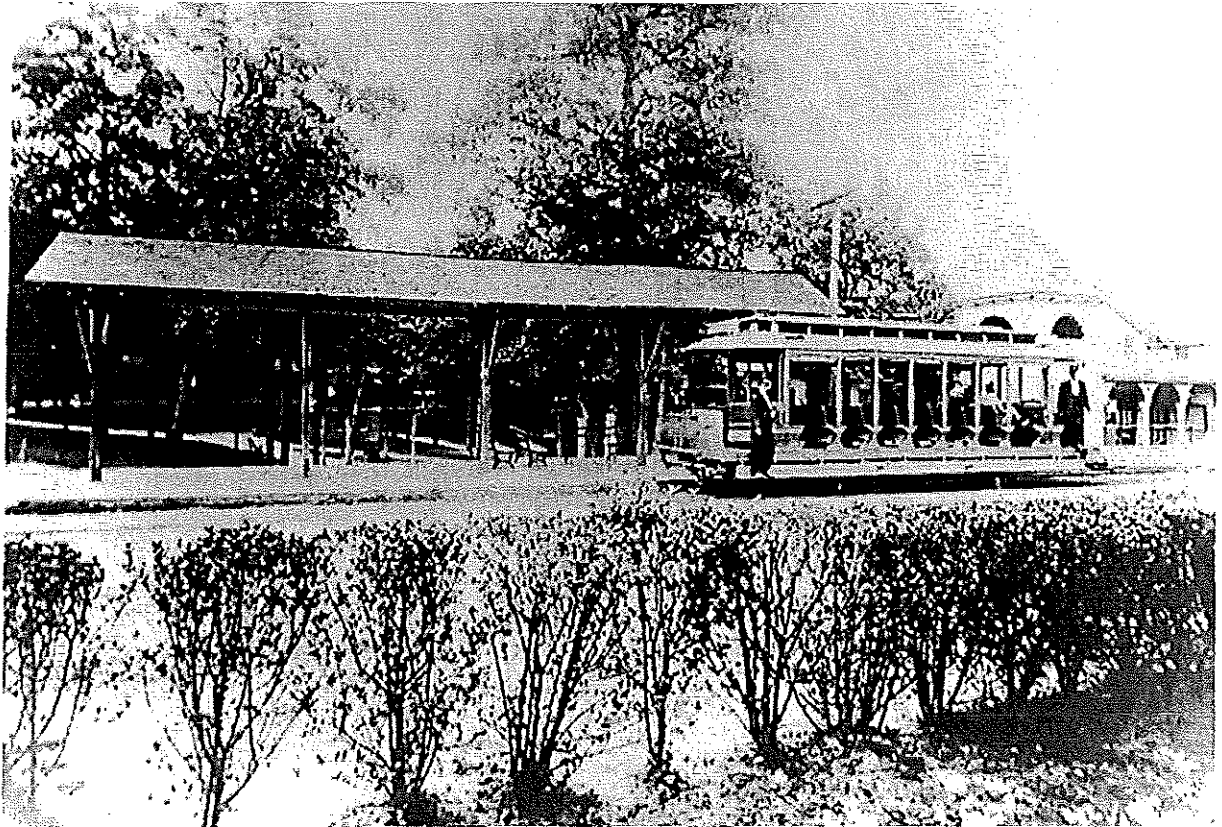


Fig. 1: Lakewood Park Trolley Stop, Durham, 1910. W. G. Plyler, Durham Public Library Collection.

Unlike a number of the amusement park suburbs of this era, the Lakewood neighborhood was not a planned subdivision. Lakewood Avenue was laid out about 1902, and by 1906 there were a handful of houses along Chapel Hill Road and Lakewood Avenue.⁶ James Street is named for Captain Leonidas James, a native of Ohio who established the James Lumber Company in northeast Durham County. James built a house at the corner of Chapel Hill Road and House Avenue two blocks north of the Lakewood Park Historic District, and apparently played some role in laying out James Street.⁷ By 1906 the dwellings of the Carrington, Ray and Moss families stood on the south side of Lakewood Avenue near the intersection with James Street. The Carrington House (1907 West Lakewood Avenue), and the Ray House (1809 West

⁶A 1903 deed for a lot across from Lakewood Park on Chapel Hill Street mentions two unnamed new streets, one of which was probably Lakewood Avenue, indicating that Lakewood Avenue was laid out about 1902. Durham County Deed Book 32, 103-104; W. V. and Susan J. Dean, grantors.

⁷Anderson, *Durham County*, 265.

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Lakewood Avenue) are still standing. One of the earliest residents was florist Frederick Roll, who purchased the simple one-story, frame, tri-gable house at 2003 Chapel Hill Road, directly across from the trolley stop at the park, from the J. T. Christian family in 1902. The house still stands but has been considerably enlarged and altered. The architecture of these houses establishes the district's early architectural character of one-story frame houses of modest Queen Anne style with sawnwork-detailed porches and other Victorian era trim, such as decorative wood shingles in the front cross-gables, or bay windows. In 1906 Charlie Crabtree purchased a 73 x 147 foot lot at 1807 West Lakewood Avenue from Hattie Peace. He and his wife Pattie had a pyramidal cottage built there. The deed describes the lot as being near the Dean homestead about two miles from Durham on the Chapel Hill Road.⁸

The bulk of the lots in the historic district were created from 1906 to 1908 through the subdivision of three farmsteads: the J. A. Perdue Land, the Susan J. Dean Homeplace, and the E. A. Woods Land. The land of J. A. Perdue, who kept a saloon on Mangum Street in Durham, and lived nearby, was purchased by Griswold Real Estate and Insurance Company and divided into twenty-nine lots, each sixty feet wide, on James and Bivins streets in 1906.⁹ (See Figure 2) Among early purchasers were E. T. Gunter, a grocer, and his wife, who purchased lot 12 (1419 James Street) in 1907. The Gunters may have built the pyramidal cottage-type house on the lot, although they continued to live in the city limits near their grocery store. They may have rented out the house prior to 1912, when they sold the property, described as "situated near the southwestern suburbs of the city of Durham," for \$360 to E. J. Latta. Latta lived in the house until he built a new two-story Craftsman-style house next door, at 1421 James Street, about 1925.¹⁰

In 1907 surveyor E. C. Belvin subdivided part of the property of Susan J. Dean, who owned the land along the east side of Chapel Hill Street, into twenty-nine lots. This tract is at the northeast junction of Chapel Hill and Lakewood streets, and includes two lots on the south side of Lakewood Avenue. Palmer and Ripley streets are located in this subdivision.¹¹ Dean and her husband W. V. Dean apparently had a farm on the land, and their land was later known as the Susan J. Dean Homeplace. One purchaser was Mrs. Hallie J. Myrick, who in 1916 bought a \$100 lot on another portion of Dean land south of Lakewood Park. She and her husband J. Charlie Myrick immediately built a house on the lot at 1408 James Street.¹²

The third sizeable subdivision that created the Lakewood Park Historic District was the E. A. Woods Land subdivision in 1908, which created the lots along Lakewood Avenue east of Ripley Street, in the 1700 block. Elbert A. Woods lived at 705 Chapel Hill Street in Durham.¹³ As in the other two subdivisions,

⁸ Durham County Deed Book 36, 419.

⁹ Durham County Plat Book 5, 33. Map of J. A. Perdue Land, Lakewood Park, drawn by E. C. Belvin, county surveyor, 1906; 1906 Durham City Directory.

¹⁰ Durham County Deed Book 37, 259. A deed covenant restricted ownership or occupation of the lot by a colored person.; Deed Book 42, 331; 1910 Durham City Directory.

¹¹ Durham County Plat Book 42, 75. Map of Susan J. Dean Home Place, 1907.

¹² Durham County Deed Book 49, 445. The Myricks purchased the lot from Willie E. Moss. It had changed hands twice since Susan Dean sold it.

¹³ Durham County Plat Book 5, 35. E. C. Belvin, surveyor; 1911-1912 Durham City Directory listing for Elbert A. Woods.

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buyers of these lots often held them for later resale. The lot at 1705 Lakewood Avenue was purchased by two couples when the subdivision was new, but not until J. W. and Lottie Kellam acquired it in 1919 was a house constructed.¹⁴

A few employees of the Durham Traction Company bought or built houses in the neighborhood. Albert T. Woods, superintendent of the wiring department of the company, apparently built the tri-gable house at 1710 W. Lakewood Avenue about 1910. Lee Goodwin of the company purchased the house at 1901 Lakewood Avenue in 1913 from J. S. Moss.¹⁵ Both of these houses are the one-story tri-gable house type that are among the first houses built in Lakewood.

Lakewood Park remained a rural neighborhood for many years. Early residents of Lakewood worked in both white collar and blue collar jobs. Among the heads of household in 1925 were carpenters, barbers, tobacco workers, machinists, clerks, salesmen, an insurance agent, a roofing contractor, a stonecutter, and a house painter.¹⁶ Living in Lakewood Park allowed them to commute to work in Durham on the trolley, but maintain a somewhat rural lifestyle. In the 1910s when Frances Myrick was growing up at 1408 James Street in the pyramidal cottage her father had built out of brick salvaged from a Durham tobacco warehouse, Lakewood was still a rural agricultural community. Her father butchered hogs and hung them from a tree in the back yard. W. E. Moss raised squab in his backyard on Lakewood Avenue.

As the neighborhood developed, commercial establishments were built along Chapel Hill Road around the park entrance to cater both to residents and park visitors. German-born florist Frederick Roll bought property across from the park entrance, at 2003 Chapel Hill Road, in 1902 and built a complex of greenhouses and a frame florist shop at the corner. About 1920 he built a substantial two-story brick building at 2009 Chapel Hill Road. For many years a grocery store occupied the first floor and the grocer lived upstairs. At the west edge of Lakewood Park, at 2022 Chapel Hill Road, the Brantley brothers built a substantial two-story brick building where the Brantley and Watson Grocery operated until about 1940 when the building became the Davis Baking Company. Lakewood School was constructed in the 2100 block of Chapel Hill Road, one block south of the park, in the early 1900s. A brick school replaced the original frame school in the 1920s and operated until 1960. The building is now the YMCA. Two churches were established in the community. In 1909 a Sunday School that met in Lakewood Park's skating rink became the Lakewood Methodist Church. They built a brick church in 1913 just off Chapel Hill Road on Palmer Street. The Methodists worshipped there until 1954 when the congregation sold the building to the Masonic Lodge and built a new church in the 2300 block of Chapel Hill Road.¹⁷ The Lakewood Baptist Church congregation, organized in 1912, built a frame sanctuary at 1500 James Street about 1915. They worshipped here until 1924, when they built a large brick Classical Revival-style sanctuary at 2100 Chapel Hill Road.¹⁸ In

¹⁴ Durham County Deed Book 47, 444; Deed Book 54, 655.

¹⁵ Durham County Deed Book 47, 348 (The sale price of \$2,150 indicates that the house had already been built); 1921 Durham City Directory; see Deed Book 54, 655: Albert T. Woods to J. W. Kellam and wife, 1919.

¹⁶ 1925 Durham City Directory.

¹⁷ Roberts Brown, *The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory*, 247.

¹⁸ Boyd, *The Story of Durham*, 199; Anderson, *Durham County*, 1914; Frances Howard interview, April 15, 2002.

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1925 the Lakewood Park area was annexed to Durham.¹⁹ About 1940 the Broadway and Ward Grocery Store was built at 2013 Chapel Hill Road. They delivered groceries to Lakewood residents.

In the late 1950s the last of the abandoned Lakewood Park buildings were torn down for the construction of Lakewood Shopping Center, one of Durham's first suburban commercial centers. A grocery, drug store, and other retail establishments occupy the 1960 one-story complex that is recessed behind a huge paved parking lot, a sad swap for the verdant oasis that formerly occupied the site. In the later twentieth century many of the district's houses became rentals, and the neighborhood deteriorated in appearance and in safety. A small number of post-1952 houses and commercial buildings are interspersed throughout the district. These include several late 1950s-1960s Ranch type houses, several 1960s brick rental houses, and two commercial buildings on Chapel Hill Road.

The neighborhood is currently undergoing a renaissance through the efforts of individual homeowners and of the Lakewood Park Community Association, which purchases deteriorated houses, performs limited rehabilitation, and resells them to owners interested in restoration.

¹⁹ Wise, Jim. "Lakewood, Bulls share centennial," *Durham Herald Sun*, April 11, 2002.

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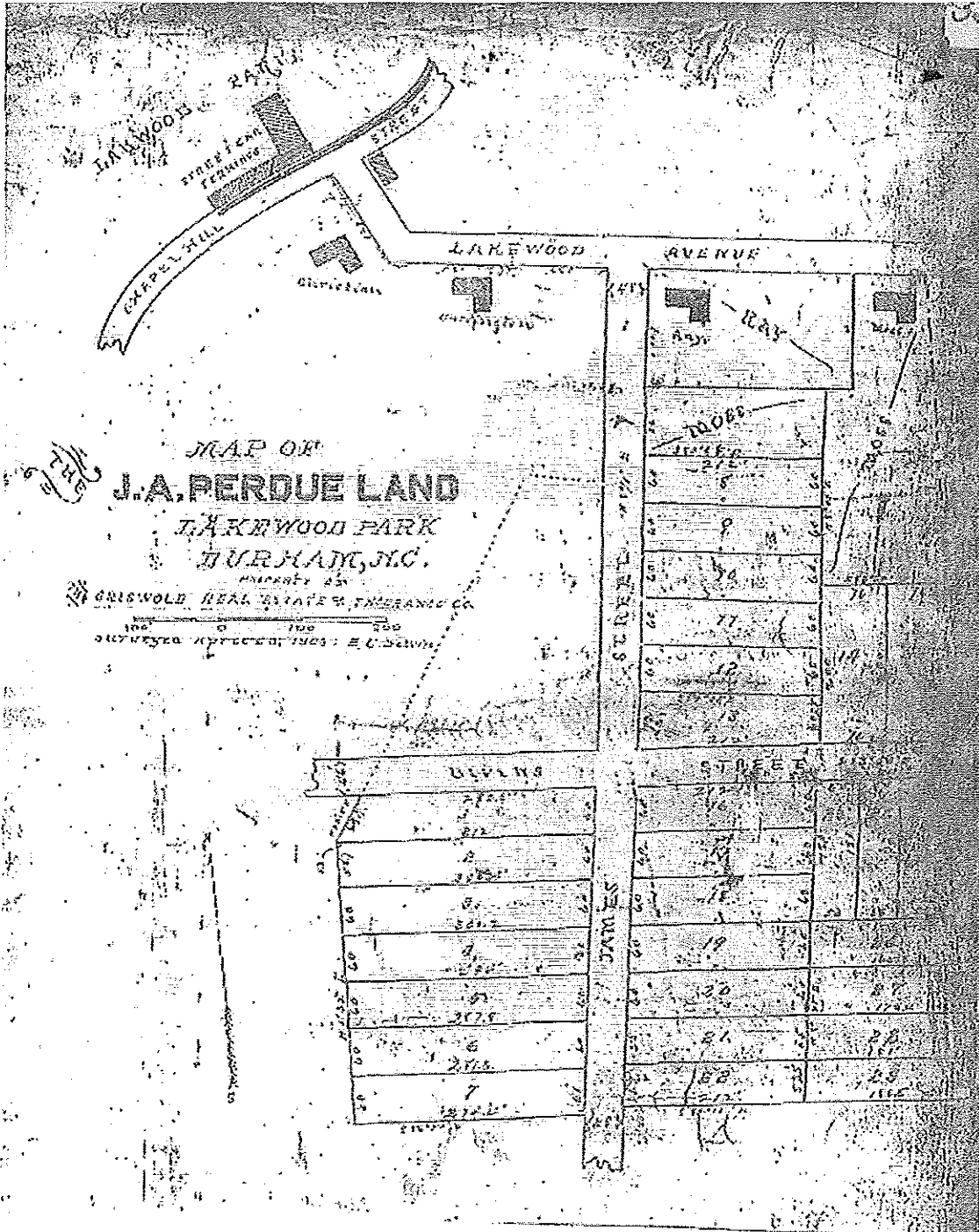


Fig. 2 Plat of J. A. Perdue Land, Lakewood Park, Durham. Durham Co. Plat Book 1906.

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Community Planning and Development Context: Durham's Streetcar Suburbs

By the time he built Lakewood Amusement Park, Richard H. Wright, president of the Durham Traction Company was already an experienced developer of residential subdivisions. In 1890 Wright and Durham industrialist Julian S. Carr formed the Durham Consolidated Land and Improvement Company, which bought the land north of Trinity College (Duke University) and platted the subdivision of Trinity Heights. Trinity Heights saw little construction until Wright's 1902 construction of the Durham Traction Company established an east-west trolley line along Main Street that linked the suburb to downtown Durham. Sales and home building in Trinity Heights became brisk after the trolley system began running. Brodie Duke, older brother of James B. Duke of American Tobacco Company fame, did not attempt to develop his own adjacent land until 1901, when the Durham Traction Company announced its plan to build the street railway system. Duke subdivided the much-larger subdivision of Trinity Park, on the east side of Trinity Heights, that same year. Trinity Park developed rapidly in the south end of the neighborhood convenient to the West Main Street trolley line.²⁰ The new trolley line also resulted in the subdivision of the William G. Vickers's Morehead Hill property whose north edge adjoined the trolley line. By about 1915 Morehead Hill had become the most fashionable neighborhood in Durham. In 1913 the West End Land Company platted the land along Club Boulevard in North Durham into Club Acres. This subdivision built up in the late 1910s and early 1920s.²¹

The suburb of Lakewood Park differs fundamentally from Trinity Park, Morehead Hill and the Club Boulevard suburbs because it was not planned in its entirety by a development company, but was developed piecemeal by individuals who owned small tracts. One reason that Richard Wright might not have pursued the development of a subdivision around Lakewood Park is his preoccupation with the Trinity Heights subdivision. Wright was no doubt aware of such amusement park suburbs as Latta Park in the Dilworth suburb, at the end of the city of Charlotte's trolley line, opened in 1891. The trolley line opened to Dilworth at the same time that the first lots were sold in the adjacent subdivision.²² At the end of the Glenwood Avenue streetcar line in Raleigh, just beyond the Glenwood subdivision, Carolina Power and Light Company built Bloomsbury Amusement Park in 1906.²³ Major Durham developers, such as Richard Wright, may have considered Lakewood Park too far from town to be a good investment. The land where the subdivision of Forest Hills was developed was even closer to downtown Durham than was the Lakewood area, yet Forest Hills was one of the second generation of subdivisions based on the automobile that did not develop until the 1920s. Yet another factor may have been that the area was already settled by farms when Lakewood Park was built, and a development company may have had difficulty assembling enough land to make a subdivision worthwhile.

²⁰ Roberts Brown, *The Durham Architectural and Historical Inventory*, 185, 197-198.

²¹ Charlotte Brown, "Durham's Early Twentieth-Century Suburban Neighborhoods," 39-43, in Bishir and Early's *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina*, 1985.

²² Goldfield, "North Carolina's Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs and the Urbanizing South," *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina*, 16.

²³ Charlotte Brown, "Three Raleigh Suburbs," *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina*, 33-35.

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At any rate, the Lakewood community developed through a series of small subdivisions by property owners, some of whom were farmers, some small-scale Durham developers, between 1902 and 1908. The street pattern, not a true grid, reflects the incremental nature of its evolution, as one farm after another was subdivided to link up to adjacent small subdivisions. The Lakewood Park Historic District thus occupies a distinctive position among Durham's streetcar suburbs as a remarkably harmonious assemblage of small subdivided tracts that resulted in a cohesive suburb in spite of its piecemeal development. Today, nearly a century later, Lakewood Park retains its historic streetcar suburb character.

Architectural Context

Lakewood Park Historic District's early residential architecture, built before 1920, resembles the smaller houses in Morehead Hill rather than the housing of Trinity Park. Although Morehead Hill and Trinity Park were both planned developments, their housing is quite different. Many of Trinity Park's houses, built largely by professionals, businessmen and merchants, a number associated with Trinity College, are frame two-story early Colonial Revival Foursquares. A few houses were designed by architects. Unlike the other Durham developers of streetcar suburbs, Vickers, developer of Morehead Hill, built "fashionable, moderately sized rental houses, targeted for tradesmen, artisans, and skilled laborers, on the land closest to the trolley."²⁴ The house at 907 Jackson Street in Morehead Hill, typical of the more than one hundred rental houses built by Vickers, is a gable-and-wing type house with a three-sided bay with drop pendant brackets.

Lakewood Park's houses are smaller, working-class dwellings built by contractors and speculators in vernacular forms, such as the pyramidal cottage, or modest examples of the Queen Anne style. The first generation of Lakewood Park's houses resemble Vickers's rental houses in Morehead Hill, described by Claudia Brown as "sturdy structures...moderately-sized with corbelled chimney stacks and prefabricated sawnwork ornament, and often embellished with three-sided window bays and wraparound porches..."²⁵ The ca. 1906 Ray-Hancock House at 1809 W. Lakewood Avenue bears a strong resemblance to 907 Jackson Street in Morehead Hill, and may have been built by the same contractor.

The pyramidal cottage, a one-story two-room deep house with a tall hip roof, was popular at the turn of the century throughout North Carolina. Very often this type was built as rental housing in Durham, as for example at 703 North Roxboro Street in the Cleveland-Holloway Street area just north of downtown. This house is quite similar to the Gunter-Latta House at 1419 James Street in the Lakewood Park Historic District. It is likely that the Gunters built this house as a rental, because Edward T. Gunter lived near his grocery store at 207 W. Proctor Street in Durham.²⁶ The Lakewood Park Historic District has about a dozen pyramidal cottages, one of the best groupings to be found in Durham. Some of these were built by owner-

²⁴ Roberts Brown, "Durham's Early Twentieth-Century Suburban Neighborhoods," 42.

²⁵ Roberts Brown, *The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory*, 233.

²⁶ Roberts Brown, *The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory*, 73; 1910 Durham City Directory; Deed Book 37, 259; Deed Book 42, 331.

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occupants, such as the stylish example at 1807 West Lakewood Avenue built in 1906 for Charlie Crabtree, a mechanic at the American Tobacco Company, and the fine pyramidal cottage at 1408 James Street built for James C. Myrick and his family in 1916.

In the 1920s Lakewood Park houses reflect the dominant bungalow/Craftsman forms found throughout Durham's suburbs. Many of the small bungalows along James Street resemble the blocks of 1920s housing along Englewood Avenue in the Watts-Hillandale Historic District, which largely filled up during this decade. Englewood Avenue had smaller lots than the grander Club Boulevard, the main avenue of the subdivision. Small, comfortable bungalows were the house of choice for the lots along Englewood Avenue, as they were on James Street in the Lakewood Park Historic District. One of the largest 1920s houses in the Lakewood Park Historic District, Edward Latta's two-story Craftsman-style house at 1421 James Street, is almost identical to the Brock House, 2115 W. Club Boulevard, built in 1922 by Thompson and Cannady builders. They may have constructed Latta's house as well.

The substantial two-story brick grocery store buildings built in the 1920s in the 2100 block of Chapel Hill Road of the Lakewood Park Historic District are important survivals of a suburban commercial district in Durham. Another significant commercial property is Frederick Roll's late 1930s florist shop and greenhouse at 2001 Chapel Hill Road. The quaint Tudor Revival-style brick shop is one of Chapel Hill Road's commercial landmarks. The Lakewood Park Historic District's commercial section is one of the earliest that survives in Durham's suburbs. Another cluster of commercial buildings that were originally suburban is the business district in West Durham along Ninth Street between the east campus of Duke University and the Erwin Cotton Mill. These one and two-story commercial buildings were constructed in the early-to-mid twentieth century. In north Durham, at the junction of North Mangum, Cleveland and Corporation streets, a shopping district known as "Little Five Points" developed in the early twentieth century. Here, too, one and two-story brick commercial buildings still form a suburban commercial cluster.²⁷

The Period Cottage and Minimal Traditional-style houses built in the Lakewood Park Historic District from the later 1930s into the early 1950s are similar to those constructed on the smaller streets of the Watts-Hillandale Historic District, such as Englewood and Virginia avenues. A number of these in the Lakewood district were built as duplexes, unlike those in the Watts-Hillandale district, which were generally single-family.

²⁷ Roberts Brown, *The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory*, 152, 65.

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Sanborn Maps of Durham: 1937. On microfilm at the Durham Public Library.

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Section 10: Boundaries

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated boundaries are shown on the accompanying base map, prepared by the Durham City/County Planning Department, at a scale of 1 inch = 200 feet.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries include the densest concentration of historic properties in the neighborhood. Along Chapel Hill Road the north boundary stops at Lakewood Avenue because recent commercial development is located further to the north. The south boundary stops at the Durham YMCA (site of the Lakewood School) which is a large building of recent construction with a large parking lot. The eastern boundary is Rosedale Avenue, where the topography becomes quite irregular and historic development stopped in the mid-twentieth century. The area north of Lakewood Avenue contains a large multifamily complex of recent construction. The southern boundary stops one lot beyond the proposed location of Loraine Street, where development largely stopped until the later twentieth century.

UTM Continuation

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6 17/686920/3984040

7 17/686720/3984300

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Section Photographs Page 33

Lakewood Park Historic District, Durham County, N.C.

Photographs:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: M. Ruth Little

Date: March 2002

Location of negatives: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh

- A. View southwest along Chapel Hill Road, looking past Davis Bakery, 2022 Chapel Hill Road, in foreground; Rigsbee House, 2101 Chapel Hill Road, and Lakewood Baptist Church, 2100 Chapel Hill Road, in background.
- B. Roll Florist Shop and Roll House, 2001 and 2003 Chapel Hill Road, looking south.
- C. Commercial Building, 2017 Chapel Hill Road (noncontributing), looking southwest.
- D. 1600 block W. Lakewood Avenue, south side, looking southwest.
- E. Cole House, 1606 W. Lakewood Avenue, looking northeast.
- F. Kellam House, 1705 W. Lakewood Avenue, looking south.
- G. (former) Lakewood Methodist Church Parsonage, 1810 W. Lakewood Avenue, looking north
- H. 1400 block James Street, west side, looking south.
- I. 1400 block James Street, east side, looking northeast.
- J. 1500 block James Street, west side, looking northwest.
- K. 1900 and 1800 blocks W. Lakewood Avenue, south side, looking east.