

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 Morehead Hill Historic District Boundary Increase
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number includes portions of Arnette, Vickers, Yancey, Parker, and Wells streets
N/A not for publication
city or town Durham vicinity N/A
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 _____ 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.)

Signature of certifying official Date

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:

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman; Other: tri-gable, pyramidal cottage; Queen Anne; Colonial Revival; Tudor Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

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

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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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. 1905 to ca. 1955

Significant Dates N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Nash, Arthur; Atwood, Thomas C.

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: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property approx. 43 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3		
2				4		

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 2, 2003
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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Section 7 Page 1

**Morehead Hill Historic District Boundary Increase
Durham, North Carolina**

Section 7: Description

The Morehead Hill Historic District Boundary Increase adds approximately eight blocks on the west and south side of the existing roughly fourteen-block Morehead Hill Historic District (NR 1984) to the National Register. Composed primarily of houses built from ca. 1905 to ca. 1955, the boundary increase will bring the historic district to its logical boundaries. The expanded district, including the boundary increase, is bounded on the northeast by State Highway 147 (known as the Durham Expressway); on the north by a major commercial avenue, Chapel Hill Street; on the west by the rear property lines on the west side of Arnette Avenue; on the east by South Duke Street. On the south, the boundary meanders, centered on Wells Street. The north and east boundaries divide the neighborhood from the central business district. The west boundary abuts the neighborhood of West End that has smaller housing that includes a lot of rental property. Wells Street is the northern boundary of the Forest Hills neighborhood, a planned curvilinear subdivision platted in 1927 that contains stylish houses on large lots.

The Morehead Hill Historic District Boundary Increase contains ninety-six houses built between ca. 1905 and ca. 1955 that contribute to the district. There are eighteen noncontributing residential buildings, five of which predate 1956 and have lost their architectural integrity through alterations. The remaining noncontributing buildings were built after 1955. Twenty-two outbuildings, primarily garages and sheds, were built before 1956 and are contributing. Twenty-three outbuildings were built after 1955 or else have lost their integrity. Seventy-five percent of the total resources contribute to the architectural significance of the district.

During the district's initial construction phase from ca. 1905 to 1920, frame one-story middle-class houses of simple Queen Anne style were constructed in the northwest blocks of the district-- the 700 block of Arnette Avenue and the 800 blocks of Yancey and Parker streets. The two dominant house types of this phase are the one-story single-pile tri-gable house and the one-story double-pile pyramidal hip-roof cottage. Both house types were built as speculative housing as well as rental housing. A row of three pyramidal cottages stand at 807, 809 and 811 Parker Street, all built before 1913. Each has a tall hip roof with two interior chimneys and originally had a substantial front porch, but only 809 Parker Street retains its original porch. Smaller entrance porches have replaced the original full front porches on the other two houses. These houses were trimmed with decorative porch and gable sawnwork, but this has largely been removed over the years. At 809 Yancey Street stands an intact tri-gable house that retains its hipped porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. At the southwest corner of the district, in the 1000 block of Wells Street, are two one-story tri-gable houses and one two-story tri-gable house that formed an outlying settlement in the 1910s. The Bob Wells House at 1013 Wells Street, probably the oldest house in the district, is also the district's best-preserved tri-gable house, with its front door containing original Queen Anne colored glass and hipped porch with turned posts.

During the second construction phase in the 1920s and 1930s, several dozen frame and brick bungalows and Tudor Cottages were built throughout the district, primarily in the 800, 900, and 1000 blocks of Arnette Avenue and in the 1200 and 1300 blocks of Vickers Avenue. The finest collection of bungalows are a solid row of six located at 1202 to 1214 Vickers Avenue on land that was apparently platted into lots when William Gaston

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Vickers, whose farm occupied the 1100 block of Vickers Avenue, died about 1925. The bungalow at 1202 Vickers Avenue was apparently built for Claude T. Vickers; the bungalow at 1212 Vickers Avenue for Clyde L. Vickers, both sons or otherwise related to Gaston Vickers. These substantial frame bungalows have side-gable or front-gable roofs, large front porches, attic rooms, and characteristic Craftsman trim such as eave brackets, wood shingles, and brick and frame porch posts. Another handsome bungalow is the brick house with a clipped gable roof at 1015 Arnette Avenue. Behind the house is a matching brick garage with clipped gable roof.

Over a dozen picturesque Tudor Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival-style houses were built in the boundary increase area from the late 1920s to the mid-1940s, most probably for owner-occupants rather than as rentals. Three stand in a row at 1301, 1303, and 1307 Arnette Avenue, built from about 1930 to 1945. Number 1303 has stuccoed walls with half-timbering in the gable ends and a gabled porch with arched bays. Durham Dairy Products salesman Lester G. Martin had the picturesque Spanish Colonial Revival-style stucco house at 1000 Arnette Avenue built in the late 1920s. The one-story flat-roofed house is replete with terra cotta tile wall accents, tile roof hoods, arched openings, and a decorative front chimney.

The 1200 block of Arnette Avenue has two handsome Colonial Revival-style houses. About 1928 Thomas C. Atwood, a partner in the architectural firm Atwood and Nash, constructed his own residence at 1212 Arnette Avenue. His partner Arthur C. Nash designed the two and one-half story house with wood shake walls, a slate gambrel roof, handsome pedimented dormer windows, and a full classical front porch. This is the only house that Nash designed in Durham.¹ Next door at 1208 Arnette Avenue stands a handsome two-story stone house of Georgian Revival style, apparently built for Charles C. Haynes about 1930.

The last historic building phase consists of approximately one dozen Minimal Traditional-style houses built in the 1940s and early 1950s. These are small one-story, side-gable houses with modest classical trim.

The Ranch house appears in the district about 1954. Four historic examples of this house type exist in the district, at 1202 Arnette Avenue, 1108 Shepherd Street, and at 1019 and 1021 Wells Street. These early Ranch houses contribute to the district's architectural character. Two brick Ranch houses and one Split-Level house built in the late 1950s and early 1960s are noncontributing because they were built after the period of significance.

Two historic duplexes of two-story frame Craftsman style stand at 813-815 and 817-819 Arnette Avenue. Both were built about 1935, probably by the same landlord. They are an intact and early example of multifamily housing, and contribute to the district's architectural character. Several two-story duplexes and fourplexes have been built in the district in recent years and are noncontributing. These stand at 801, 804-806, and 808-810 Yancey Street and at 811 Arnette Avenue.

¹ Roberts and Lea, *Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory*, 243. (hereafter referred to as *Durham A & H Inventory*)

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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 1913 and the 1937 Sanborn Map [1913, 1937 SM]; Durham City Directories dating from 1920 to 1960 (CDs); and interviews. The major secondary source is *The Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory* by Claudia P. Roberts and Diane E. Lea, 1982.

Dating Methodology: Dates of construction are derived from a sampling of the Durham City Directories beginning in 1919/20, the first year that street listings for most of the district are included. Each street address was tracked in 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935-36, 1940, 1950, 1952, 1955-56, and 1960 to determine when it was included in the directory. The date of its first appearance in a city directory is noted as the approximate construction date of the house, unless the house is located in a block that was not included in the directory until later because of its location outside of the city limits. If a street address does not appear in the 1955-56 directory, that building is assumed to be noncontributing due to age. The date of any house built prior to 1920 is based either on an educated guess based on its construction features and style or on information supplied during an interview. The vernacular tri-gable and pyramidal cottage-type houses in the north section of the boundary increase are present on the 1913 Sanborn map, thus those in the south section of the increase that was not mapped are also assumed to predate 1913. Houses that first appear in the 1925 directory are dated as "ca. 1925," houses that appear in the 1930 directory are dated as "ca. 1930," 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 1956, the end of the period of significance. The first directory in the sample that differentiates owner-occupants from tenants is 1940. Houses are not named after individuals who are assumed to have been tenants. Owner-occupants identified in the 1940 directory were searched backward in the alphabetical listings of the directories to determine when they occupied the house.

Contributing/Noncontributing Status: All buildings are categorized as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing) based on the following criteria. Contributing buildings were constructed prior to 1956, and are approximately fifty years old. They also retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to contribute to the historic character of the district. Any building built after the end of the period of significance, in 1955, is noncontributing due to its age (NC-age). Buildings built before 1955 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-1955 additions. Artificial siding such as aluminum, vinyl or asbestos

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shingles does not automatically render a building noncontributing if it retains its historic form and other early features such as window sashes and a porch.

**700 block Arnette
Ave., West side**

708 Arnette Ave.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1913

Pendergraph House. 1-story tri-gable house that has undergone much alteration, including the removal of the chimneys, asphalt siding, a replacement small hipped-roof entrance porch, and the covering of the façade gable with plywood siding. C. M. Pendergraph, worker at Lasater Roofing Co., occupant in 1925; Henry I. Pendergraph, occupant in 1935. [1913 SM, 1925 and 1935 CD]

710 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1950

House. Small Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gable house with an interior chimney, plain siding, 6-over-6 sash windows, an entrance with a pilastered surround, and a corner recessed porch. W. Roy Griffin, operator at L & M Tobacco Co., tenant in 1950. [1950 CD]
C Garage. Ca. 1950. Front-gable garage with plain siding and exposed rafter tails.

714 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1913

W. H. Brown House. Pyramidal cottage with 2 tall chimneys, boxed eaves, plain siding, and 4-over-4 sash windows. The glazed and paneled door and hipped porch are original as well, but the tapered posts are probably ca. 1940 replacements. The central steps have been removed and the porch entrance switched to the north side. About 1960 an addition was built on the north rear side. W. H. Brown, a building contractor, was the owner from at least 1925 to 1940. [1913 SM, 1925-1940 CD]
NC Shed. Ca. 1960. Concrete block storage building with a shed roof.

716 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1913

House. Pyramidal cottage with 2 tall chimneys, boxed eaves, plain siding, and a hipped porch. The 8-over-12 window sash may be replacements. The house was converted to a duplex by the removal of the center door and the installation of 2 newer doors. The porch has replacement metal posts and no railing. R. O. Macon, carpenter, occupant in 1925; James R. Harris, owner/occupant in 1940. [1913 SM, 1925, 1940 CD]

718 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1913

Alton J. Wicks House. 1-story tri-gable house with a center chimney, plain siding, and a hipped porch. The 6-over-6 sash windows, metal porch posts and railing, and the glazed and paneled door appear to be replacements. A shed addition has been built across the rear. Alton J. Wicks, tobacco worker, was the owner from at least 1925 to 1940. [1913 SM, 1925-1940 CD]

722 Arnette Ave.

House. 1-story tri-gable house with a center chimney and a hipped porch with

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- C
Ca. 1915 original turned posts with simple sawn brackets. The house has replacement vinyl siding and replacement sash windows that are smaller than the original windows, as well as a shed addition across the rear. B. L. Roberts, machinist, occupant in 1925. [1925 CD]
NC Shed. Ca. 1960. Front-gable shed with German siding.
- 700 block Arnette St., East side**
- 707 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1930 **House.** Small front-gable Craftsman-style house with German siding, exposed rafter tails, 4-over-1 sash windows, 2 interior chimneys, and a shed porch with tapered posts and a simple railing. John A. Dowd, collector Shepherd Furniture Co., occupant in 1930. [1937 SM, 1930 CD]
- 709 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1925 **John B. Dickinson House.** 1-story Craftsman-style house with a pyramidal hip roof, 2 interior chimneys, a hipped dormer, and 9-over-1 sash windows. The glazed door with sidelights is sheltered by a hipped porch with Craftsman posts and a replacement railing. Vinyl siding and trim. John B. Dickinson, machinist, was owner/occupant from at least 1925 to 1940. [1937 SM, 1925-1940 CD]
- 711 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1913 **House.** 1-story pyramidal cottage-style house with 2 interior chimneys, a front-gabled wing, a side-gabled wing, and a wraparound porch. Although alterations include vinyl siding, replacement sash windows, replacement metal porch posts and a replacement porch railing, the house retains essential integrity. H. N. Mills, foreman, occupant in 1925. [1913 SM, 1925 CD]
C Garage. Ca. 1920. Front-gabled garage with German siding.
- 713 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1913 **William E. Latta House.** 2-story gable-and-wing house with 2-over-2 sash windows and a wraparound porch with replacement tapered posts installed about 1940. Asbestos wall shingles. Early occupants were R. C. Lasater and George Jackson. William E. Latta, electrician, was owner-occupant from 1940 to 1955. [1913 SM, 1920-1955 CD]
- 715 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1925 **Samuel C. Latta House.** 1-story front-gabled Craftsman-style house with an interior chimney, plain siding, 9-over-1 sash windows, and bracketed eaves with exposed rafter tails. The façade contains one 12-over-1 sash window. The recessed porch has original boxed posts. Mrs. B. E. Latta, occupant in 1925. Samuel C. Latta, tobacco worker, was owner-occupant from 1930 to 1950s. [1937 SM, 1925-1955 CD]
C Garage. Ca. 1925. Front-gabled garage with German siding, 2 original garage

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doors, and a side shed addition.

**800 block Arnette
Ave., West side**

816 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1930

Duplex. Front-gabled 2-story Craftsman-style house with clipped gables, bracketed eaves and decorative exposed rafter tails. The 2-story porch has Craftsman-style rusticated concrete and wood posts on the first story and original boxed posts and a plain railing on the upper story. Alterations include vinyl siding and replacement vinyl sash windows. The house had 2 occupants in its early years, indicating that it may have been built as a duplex. In 1930 Ellis Schlitz and Ben Rose were occupants. [1930, 1935 CD]

**800 block Arnette
Ave., East side**

811 a, b and c Arnette
Ave.
NC-age
Ca. 1985

Triplex. Contemporary-style 3-story triplex with a front-gable roof, stained weatherboard, sliding metal windows, and a front shed entrance porch. The 1st story is below street level due to the slope of the lot.

813-815 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1935

Duplex. 2-story Craftsman-style building with a deck-on-hip roof, a central chimney, boxed eaves, plain weatherboard, and 9-over-1 sash windows. A bracketed gabled hood shelters the pair of entrance doors. Nathan Leiberman, occupant of 813 in 1935. No. 815 was vacant in 1935. [1937 SM, 1935 CD]

817-819 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1935

Duplex. 2-story Craftsman-style building with a deck-on-hip roof, a central chimney, boxed eaves, plain weatherboard, and 9-over-1 sash windows. A bracketed shed-roof hood shelters the pair of entrance doors. Some of the windows are metal replacements. Charles M. Koplun, occupant of 817 in 1935. Albert Green, occupant of 819 in 1935. [1937 SM, 1935 CD]

**900 block Arnette
Ave., West side**

902 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1930

William L. McClamroch Jr. House. Side-gabled 1-story bungalow with one exterior and one interior chimney, German siding, 4-over-1 sash windows, a shed front dormer, and exposed rafter tails. The engaged porch has Craftsman posts. Morris B. Browdy, occupant in 1930. William L. McClamroch Jr., tilesetter, was owner-occupant from at least 1935 to the 1950s. [1930-1950 CD]

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NC Apartment. Ca. 1960. Side-gabled 1-story building with plain weatherboard and a large screened porch.

904 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1954

Leon S. Brooks House. Small 1 ½-story side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house with a gable end chimney, a bracketed entrance hood, replacement casement windows, and vinyl siding and trim. Leon S. Brooks, department manager at Duke University, owner-occupant in 1955. [1955 CD]

906 Arnette Ave.
NC-age
1955

House. Front-gabled 1-story house with an interior chimney, a partially recessed corner front-gabled porch with replacement metal posts, replacement vinyl sash windows, and plywood siding. It is noncontributing because of these character-altering changes. In the 1955 city directory this was "Under constn."

908 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1925

House. 1-story side-gable bungalow with clipped gables, a front clipped-gable wing, 2 exterior chimneys, bracketed eaves and exposed rafter tails. Other features are plain weatherboard, vertical 4-over-1 sash windows, and a shed porch with boxed posts. Floyd O. Newborn, manager, Newark Shoe Stores Co., occupant in 1930. Dr. Jacob S. Lehman, assoc. professor, Duke University, occupant in 1935. [1930, 1935 CD]

NC Garage. Ca. 1925. Contemporary front-gabled garage with plain weatherboard that has lost its integrity because its roof has collapsed.

910 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1930

Eugene W. Carlton House. Craftsman/Dutch Colonial Revival-style 1 ½-story house with side-gable roof, front and rear full shed wall dormers, an interior chimney, and a shed porch with boxed fluted posts and a simple original railing. Other features are 6-over-1 sash windows. Vinyl siding and trim. Eugene W. Carlton, teller at The Fidelity Bank, was owner-occupant from 1930 to at least 1940. [1930-1940 CD]

C Garage. Ca. 1935. Front-gabled garage with plain weatherboard in poor condition.

912 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1930

Lawrence N. Crumpler House. 1-story side-gabled Craftsman-style house with interior end chimney, boxed eaves, plain weatherboard, and 9-over-1 sash windows. The hipped porch has boxed fluted posts and a Chippendale railing. Lawrence N. Crumpler, salesman, was owner-occupant from 1930 to at least 1950. [1930-1950 CD]

**900 block Arnette
Ave., East side**

907 Arnette Ave.

House. Minimal Traditional-style 1 ½-story side-gabled house with interior

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- C
Ca. 1940 chimney, vertical 4-over-1 sash windows, and a gabled porch with plain wood posts and railing. Vinyl siding and trim. This does not appear on the 1937 Sanborn Map, nor in any city directories prior to 1955, but is obviously a ca. 1940 house. It may have been moved to this lot.
NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Prefabricated side-gable tool shed with plywood siding.
- 909 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1925 **House.** Intact Craftsman-style 1-story front-gabled house with a pedimented front gable with paired sash, interior chimney, plain weatherboard, and 9-over-1 and 6-over-1 sash windows. Other features are boxed eaves, side cross-gables, and a hipped porch with flush sheathed balustrade and fluted posts with arched impost blocks. Lubie B. Jones, bookkeeper at W. C. Lyon Co., occupant in 1930. [1937 SM, 1930 CD]
NC Carport. Ca. 1960. Detached and very deteriorated frame carport.
- 911 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1935 **House.** 1-story brick Tudor Cottage with front-gable roof, exterior side chimney, 2 side cross-gables, and a corner recessed porch. All gables are stuccoed, and the front gable has an arched wood louvered vent. The porch has a replacement metal post and windows have replacement vinyl sash. Samuel J. Algranti, foreman at American Tobacco Co., occupant in 1935. [1937 SM, 1935 CD]
- 913 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1935 **House.** 1-story front-gabled house with exterior chimney, plain weatherboard, and 6-over-6 sash windows. Other features are a small front-gabled wing and a corner hipped porch with plain wood post. Fenestration beneath the porch has been reworked. Jesse V. Hundley, paymaster at Golden Belt Manufacturing Co., occupant in 1935-1940. [1937 SM, 1935-40 CD]
- 915 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1935 **House.** 1-story side-gabled brick Tudor Cottage with a front-gabled wing with a shed entrance annex with a round-arched, batten door. The clinker brick walls are another Tudor feature. Replacement 1-over-1 sash windows. Frederick A. Moore, salesman at Courts & Co., occupant in 1935. [1937 SM, 1935 CD]
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Prefabricated front-gable shed with metal sheathing.
- 1000 block Arnette
Ave., West side**
- 1000 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1928 **Lester G. Martin House.** Spanish Colonial Revival-style 1-story house with rough-textured stucco walls and a flat roof. The façade is enlivened by a central door with a bracketed hood, a triple window in the projecting right bay with an arched pediment with diamond tile accents, and a small mock bell tower (possibly a chimney) with arched openings and tile accents in the left bay. A decorative concrete

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block balustrade outlines the roof of this bay. The front terrace has a decorative stuccoed railing. All sash windows are replacements. The house was built for Durham Dairy Products salesman Lester G. Martin. G. Alf Webster, owner of The Big Bull Warehouse, was owner-occupant from 1935 to 1945. [*Durham H&A Inventory*, 1937 SM, 1930-1946 CD]

C Garage. Ca. 1930. Contemporary rough-stuccoed garage with a hipped roof that is a later addition.

1002 Arnette Ave.
NC-age
Ca. 1990

House. 1-story front-gabled house with vinyl siding, vinyl sash windows, and an offset gabled entrance porch with stuccoed piers and wood posts. This may be an older house that has been totally remodeled. The 1945 city directory lists a house at this address. [1945-6 CD]

NC Garage. Ca. 1990. Front-gabled garage with vinyl siding.

1004 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1937

Nathan Lieberman House. 1-story side-gabled Craftsman-style house with a front gable wing, an exterior chimney, German siding, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a corner recessed porch with replacement plain posts and railing. A. Cyrus Case, occupant in 1940. Nathan Lieberman, president of Capitol Furniture Co., was owner-occupant from 1946 to 1950. [1937 SM, 1940-56 CD]

C Garage. Ca. 1940. Front-gabled garage with German siding.

1006 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1937

Mrs. Kathleen Morgan House. 1-story side-gabled house of Tudor/Classical Revival style, with a Palladian entrance with fanlight and sidelights set in a surround with fluted pilasters supporting a massive bracketed arched pediment. Other features are a tapered paneled Tudor style gable end chimney, flanking lower wings, and a brick terrace. Alterations include vinyl siding and vinyl replacement sash within the large windows. Owner in 1940 was Mrs. Kathleen Morgan, widow of John H. Morgan. [1937 SM, 1930-1940 CD]

1008 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1945

A. Cyrus Case House. 1 ½-story side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house with a front gable wing, a central chimney, German siding, and 6-over-6 sash windows. Other features are a lunette in the gable of the wing, a small shed entrance porch with a metal post, and a brick terrace. This does not appear on the 1937 Sanborn map or in the 1940 city directory. A. Cyrus Case, of Durham Music Co., owner-occupant in 1946. [1946 CD]

1010 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1930

Henry H. Mills House. 1-story side-gable Craftsman-style house with boxed eaves, an interior chimney, plain weatherboard, and 4-over-1 sash windows. Other features are a gabled entrance porch with boxed posts, prominently molded returns in the gable, a brick terrace, and an original side carport with replacement posts. Henry H.

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Mills, foreman at American Suppliers Inc., was owner-occupant from 1930 to at least 1946. [1937 SM, 1930-1946 CD]

1012 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1940

Paul B. Bolton House. Side-gabled 1 ½-story Cape Cod-style house with a gable end chimney, 2 front gabled dormers, and a rear shed dormer. The asbestos wall shingles may be original. Other features are 6-over-6 sash windows and a hipped porch with paired and tripled slender wood posts. Leon D. Hill, occupant in 1940. Paul B. Bolton, manager of meat department, A & P Stores, owner-occupant from 1946 to at least 1950. [1940-1950 CD]

**1000 block Arnette
Ave., East side**

1001 Arnette Ave.

Vacant Lot

1005 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1946

Brodie W. Sharp House. Side-gabled 1 ½-story brick Tudor Cottage with a front-gabled wing sheathed with random stone veneer and 8-over-8 sash windows. An arched stone entrance porch projects from the wing, and a Tudor-style brick chimney stands beside the wing. Brodie W. Sharpe, a police captain, was the owner-occupant in 1946. [1946 CD]

C Garage. Ca. 1946. Front-gabled garage with German siding and a side shed carport addition.

1007 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1935

Ernest N. Crutchfield House. Side-gabled 1 ½-story Tudor Cottage with a prominent front-gable wing with a tapering Tudor chimney centered in the gable and flanking quarter lunettes. Other features are a shed dormer, 6-over-6 and 4-over-4 sash windows, and a corner shed porch with replacement metal posts. At the rear the house stands a full 2 stories tall, which is apparently the original form. Ernest N. Crutchfield, salesman at J. M. Mathes Co., was owner-occupant from 1935 to 1946. [1937 SM, 1935-1946 CD]

1011 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1954

C. Owen DeWar House. Minimal Traditional-style hip-roofed 1-story house with wide boxed eaves, an interior chimney, a center door with brick stoop and metal railing, and 1-over-1 sash windows. C. Owen DeWar, a watch repairman, was owner-occupant in 1955. [1955 CD]

NC Garage. Ca. 1970. Front-gambrel roof garage with T-111 siding.

1013 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1954

Francis D. Beard House. Hip-roofed 1-story house with wide boxed eaves, an interior chimney, and contemporary paired windows at the northwest corner with 2-over-2 horizontal sashes. At the south end of the façade is an original picture

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window. Attached hipped carport with small storage room at the rear. The front door has a metal awning supported by metal posts. Francis D. Beard, manager of the Vickers Ave. branch of The Fidelity Bank, owner-occupant in 1955. [1955 CD]

1015 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1925

John H. Shepherd Jr. House. Brick bungalow with front clipped-gable roof, interior chimneys, boxed eaves, and 9-over-1 sash windows. The front gable has stucco finish and a trio of 6-pane casements. The original front door has a 3-pane transom. The porch, partially recessed, has Craftsman posts and a ramped Chippendale railing. John H. Shepherd Jr., bookkeeper at Shepherd's Market, was owner-occupant from 1935 to at least 1940. [1937 SM, 1935-40 CD]
C Garage. Ca. 1925. Contemporary brick garage with front clipped gable roof and an attached porch to the rear that may be an addition.

**1100 block Arnette
Ave., West side**

1102 Arnette Ave.
NC-age
Ca. 1995

House. Low 1-story side-gable house with 2-over-2 sash windows and T-111 siding.

1104 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1913

House. 1-story tri-gable type house with circular sawnwork vent in front gable, boxed eaves, and German siding. Alterations include replacement 1-over-1 sashes in the windows and replacement Craftsman era posts on the front hipped porch. Lee J. Brinkley, harness maker at B. C. Woodall Co., occupant in 1925 and 1930. [1937 SM, 1925, 1930 CD]
NC Garage. Ca. 1950. Front-gable garage with metal sheathing that has lost its integrity because of extreme deterioration.

1106 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1930

Horace B. Lindsey House. Side-gable 1 ½-story bungalow with exposed rafter tails, a front shed dormer with a trio of 6-pane casements, and an interior end chimney. Other features are plain weatherboard and 12-over-1 sash windows on the façade. The unusual porch and sunroom configuration, which may be a later addition, set this bungalow apart from others in the district. An engaged porch in the center of the façade has 1 brick post, while the left bay of the porch is shallower and is supported by a bracketed roof, with a simple railing. A sunroom extends from the north side of the house, with a brick facing and a row of casement windows. Samuel H. Hall, occupant in 1930. Horace B. Lindsey, agent at N. C. Home Insurance Co., was owner in 1946. [1937 SM, 1930-1946 CD]

1110 Arnette Ave.

House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story side-gable brick house with a gable end

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- NC-age
Post-1960 chimney, paired 6-over-6 sash windows, an entrance with pilasters and a blind fanlight, and a bull's eye window over the entrance. This had not yet been built in 1960. [1960 CD]
- 1112 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1940 **John H. Gibson House.** Colonial Revival-style 2-story side-gable brick house with a gable end chimney, 6-over-6 sash windows, and an entrance with pilasters and a broken pediment. The house has flanking 1-story frame wings: a sunroom to the north and a porch to the south. John H. Gibson, building contractor, was owner-occupant from 1940 to at least 1960. He apparently built the house as his own residence. [1940-1960 CD]
- 1100 block Arnette Ave., East side**
- 1109 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1954 **Ralph B. Fuller House.** Minimal Traditional-style 1-story hip-roofed house with a central chimney, 8-over-8 sash windows, and a front picture window with flanking 6-over-6 sash windows. The corner recessed porch has original decorative metal posts. Vinyl siding. Ralph B. Fuller was owner-occupant in 1955. [1955 CD]
NC Carport. Ca. 1975. Detached metal carport.
- 1111 Arnette Ave. **Vacant Lot**
- 1200 block Arnette Ave., West side**
- 1202 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1954 **Eric Tilley Jr. House.** Brick hip-roofed Ranch house with a front hipped wing, interior end chimneys, metal casement windows, and a sunporch with Florida-type jalousie windows on the north side. Eric Tilley Jr., manager at Life & Casualty Insurance Co., was owner-occupant in 1955. [1955 CD]
- 1206 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1930 **Robert H. Sykes House.** Side-gabled 1-story Craftsman-style house with a classical three-part form. A flanking flat-roofed screen porch on the north side and a sunroom on the south side project outward from the façade. In front of the center entrance with a 5-pane transom is a brick terrace. Other features are an interior chimney, 2 gabled dormers, tripled 9-over-1 sash windows, and wide eaves with oversized brackets. Vinyl siding and trim. Webster McCoy, occupant in 1930. Robert H. Sykes, a lawyer, judge, and president of The Depositors National Banks of Durham, was owner-occupant in 1935-1940. [1937 SM, 1930-1940 CD]
C Garage. Ca. 1930. Front-gabled garage with a hipped roof and plain weatherboard.

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1208 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1930

Charles C. Haynes House. Handsome 2-story Georgian Revival-style house with random rusticated stone walls, a hipped roof, and an exterior end chimney. Other features are an entrance with sidelights, an elliptical-arched entrance porch with boxed fluted posts and stone steps, paired 3-over-1 sash windows, and a 1-story sunroom on the south side. Charles C. Haynes, foreman at American Suppliers Inc., a tobacco business, was the owner-occupant from 1930 to at least 1960. [1937 SM, 1930-1960 CD]
NC Shed. Ca. 1990. Front-gable shed with vinyl siding.
NC Shed. Ca. 2000. Small front-gable shed with T-111 siding.

1212 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1928

Thomas C. Atwood House. Distinguished Colonial Revival-style 2-story 5-bay house, with a gambrel roof covered with slate on the lower slopes and standing seam tin on the top slopes. Walls are covered with wood shingles and the eaves are boxed. Alternating pedimented and segmental-arched dormers accent the roof. The entrance, with a transom and sidelights, is sheltered by a deep hipped porch with Doric columns. The house has 6-over-6 sash windows and a round-headed sash window with a keystone in the gambrel ends.
The house was built about 1928 by Thomas C. Atwood, of the architectural firm of Atwood and Nash (later Atwood and Weeks), as his own residence. His partner Arthur C. Nash was the architect. By 1946 his widow, Mrs. Grace Atwood, resided here. A later owner was Watts Hill Jr. [1937 SM, 1930-1950 CD, owner interview]
C Garage. Ca. 1925. Front-gabled garage with wood shingled-walls and molded eaves.

1214 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1940

Kennie U. Bryan House. Brick 1 ½-story side-gabled Tudor Cottage with a central chimney and a steeply pitched bellcast-gabled front wing. The wing features a recessed arched door, metal casement windows, and a corner porch with arched bays now infilled as a sunroom. In the peak of the front gable is a round-arched casement. The Kennie U. Bryan, president of Howerton-Bryan Co. and vice-president of Home Building & Loan Association, was the owner-occupant from 1940 to at least 1960. [1940-1960 CD]

1222 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1930

Brodie W. Sharpe House. Side-gabled 1 ½-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with full front and rear shed dormers, a gable end chimney, an entrance with sidelights and a bracketed arched hood, plain siding, and 3-over-1 sash windows. The 1-story screened porch on the south side is probably original. Brodie W. Sharpe, a police captain, was owner-occupant from 1930 to at least 1940. [1937 SM, 1930-1940 CD]
C Shed. Ca. 1935. Front-gable shed with plain weatherboard.

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**1300 block Arnette
Ave., West side**

1300 Arnette Ave.

Vacant Lot

1310 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1945

Claude V. Jones House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story side-gable house with gable end chimney, a shallow front gable wing, a shed porch with plain posts and railing, plain weatherboard, and 6-over-6 and 8-over-8 sash windows. Claude V. Jones, the Durham city attorney, was the owner-occupant in 1946. [1945-6 CD]

1320 Arnette Ave.
NC-age
Ca. 1960

James S. Heizer House. Split-level house with brick and wood shake walls, 2 gable end chimneys, a front picture window, and horizontal 2-over-2 sash windows. James S. Heizer, a builder, was the owner-occupant in 1960. [1960 CD]
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Side-gabled shed with plywood siding.

1322 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1940

House. 1-story hip-roofed brick house with a center chimney, a front-gabled porch with classical columns and a Chippendale railing, and an entrance with a transom. The windows have replacement sash. J. Frank Jarman Jr., manager of WDNC radio station and manager of Durham Radio Corporation, was the occupant in 1940. [1940 CD]
NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Prefabricated shed with shed roof and artificial siding.

1324 Arnette Ave.
(1000 Wells St.)
C
Ca. 1935

House. Raised basement 1-story house with a pyramidal hip on gable roof, an interior chimney, and entrances facing Arnette Ave. as well as Wells St. The Arnette Ave. entrance, located in the brick basement, has a door with sidelights beneath a 1-bay entrance porch with boxed posts and a Chippendale roof railing. The Wells St. entrance has a plain door with a 3-bay porch with boxed posts and a Chippendale railing. Other features are plain weatherboard and 6-over-1 sash windows. W. Herbert Mock, salesman at Moss' Bakery, was the occupant in 1935. The 1937 Sanborn Map shows this house as a duplex and the only dwelling on the west side of the block [1934-35 CD, 1937 SM]

**1300 block Arnette
Ave., East side**

1301 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1946

Walter C. Gresham House. Side-gabled 1-story brick Tudor Cottage with a front Tudor-style chimney, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a gabled porch with arched bays and a brick railing. Walter C. Gresham, owner of Gresham Produce Co., was owner-occupant in 1946 and 1950. [1946, 1950 CD]

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- 1303 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1930
- House.** Side-gabled 1-story stuccoed Tudor Cottage with half-timbered gable ends and a gable porch with arched bays, a stuccoed railing, and a half-timbered gable. Other features are bracketed eaves, exposed rafter tails, and 9-over-1 sash windows. Frederick C. Owen, attorney and trust officer, The Fidelity Bank, occupant in 1930 CD. [1937 SM, 1930 CD]
- 1307 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1935
- Willard B. Morgan House.** Small 1-story side-gabled brick Tudor Cottage with 6-over-6 sash windows, an original front picture window, a gabled porch with arched bays, and a hip-roofed porte-cochere. An unusual feature is the rounded balcony with an iron railing that projects from the center bay of the porch. Louis A. Gregg, district manager of Criterion Theatres, occupant in 1935. Willard B. Morgan was owner-occupant from 1940 to 1950. [1937 SM, 1935-1950 CD]
C Garage. Ca. 1940. Front-gable garage with German siding.
- 1311 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1940
- S. O. Gantt House.** Brick Colonial Revival-style 2-story side-gable house with a gable end chimney, some original metal casement windows, and an entrance with a fanlight and sidelights. On the north side is a flat-roofed porte-cochere with metal posts; on the south side is a recessed 2-story wing. The most prominent feature is a monumental 3-bay Doric entrance portico and a bracketed balcony with decorative metal railing above the entrance. S. O. Gantt, a building contractor, was the owner-occupant from 1940 to at least 1960. He probably built the house as his own residence. [1940-1950 CD]
- 1317 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1930
- House.** Colonial Revival-style 2-story side-gable house with boxed eaves, a gable end chimney, plain weatherboard, and paired and tripled 6-over-1 sash windows. The house has an elliptical-arched entrance porch with large Doric columns and pilasters. 1-story rear shed addition. The house was vacant in 1930. Eric Morrell, librarian, occupant in 1935. [1937 SM, 1930, 1935 CD]
- 1319 Arnette Ave.
C
Ca. 1925
- House.** Side-gabled 1 ½-story bungalow with bracketed eaves, exposed rafter tails, a large gabled front dormer, plain weatherboard, and 4-over-1 sash windows. The sidelighted entrance is sheltered by an engaged shed porch with decorative brick posts and an original wood railing. John G. Martin, post office clerk, occupant in 1930. [1937 SM, 1930 CD]
- 1321 Arnette Ave.
NC-age
Ca. 1960
- William H. Johnson House.** Side-gable brick Ranch house with a recessed entrance and 2-over-2 horizontal sash windows. William H. Johnson was the owner-occupant in 1960. [1960 CD]
- 1325 Arnette Ave.
- Furman A. Bridgers House.** Side-gabled 2-story Eclectic-style house of gable and

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C
Ca. 1935 wing form, with wide "cottage" weatherboards, and 6-over-6 sash windows. The front wing has such medieval English features as a slight upper story bracketed overhang and an exterior chimney. The entrance is located in a shed bay beside the wing, with a pilastered surround. Windows have original 8-over-12, 8-over-8, and 6-over-6 sash. The rear 2-story porch has been enclosed. Furman A. Bridgers, instructor at Duke University, was the owner-occupant from 1935 to at least 1946. [1937 SM, 1935-1946 CD]

**900 block Jackson
St., South side**

901 Jackson St.
C
Ca. 1913 **Pickett-Whitaker House.** Large 1-story tri-gable house type, with a pair of rear gabled ells and a wraparound porch. Other original features are boxed eaves, plain weatherboard, and a front gable with a diamond-shaped louvered vent. Alterations include replacement Craftsman-style porch posts, a replacement railing, replacement 1-over-1 sash windows, and the relocation of the original front door to the left façade bay. This appears on the 1913 Sanborn map. In 1920 J. R. Pickett, carpenter, was the occupant. Chester S. Whitaker, city electrician, was living here with Pickett from 1925, and by 1940 he was the owner-occupant. [1913 SM, 1919-20 to 1940 CD]

**900 block Morehead
Ave., North side**

900-902 Morehead
Ave.
NC-age
Ca. 1970 **Duplex.** Side-gabled 1-story brick duplex with metal casement windows, 2 front doors with brick stoops, and a very small lot.

**800 block Parker St.,
North side**

802 Parker St.
C
Ca. 1945 **James P. Davis House.** Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gable brick house with a gable end chimney, a front-gabled entrance annex, and 6-over-6 sash windows. The house has an east side porch that has been enclosed as a sunroom. An original 1-car garage at the rear is connected by a breezeway. James P. Davis, Davis Baking Co., was the owner-occupant in 1946 and 1950. The 1913 Sanborn map shows an earlier house on the lot. [1946, 1950 CD]

806 Parker St. **Annie E. Davis House.** 1-story tri-gable type house with 4-over-4 sash windows

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- C
Ca. 1913 and a hipped porch with slender classical columns. Vinyl siding and trim. Mrs. Annie E. Davis was the occupant from 1925 to at least 1946. [1913 SM, 1925-46 CD]
- 808 Parker St.
C
Ca. 1925 **Charles Lane House.** 1-story side-gable Craftsman-style house with a gable front dormer with a bank of 3 casement windows, a gable end chimney, 4-over-1 sash windows, and a shed porch with Craftsman posts. Vinyl siding and trim. The house was vacant in 1925. Charles A. Lane, salesman at Elliott Furniture Co., was owner-occupant from 1930 to at least 1950. [1937 SM, 1925-1950 CD]
- 800 block Parker St.,
South side**
- 807 Parker St.
C
Ca. 1913 **Carl A. Peed Jr. House.** 1-story pyramidal cottage with boxed eaves, 2 interior chimneys, a front cross-gable, 2-over-2 sash windows, and German siding. About 1935 the original porch was replaced by an entrance porch with latticework posts. Carl A. Peed Jr., owner First National Bank Barber Shop, was the owner-occupant from 1925 to 1946. [1913 SM, 1925-1946 CD]
C Garage. Ca. 1930. Front-gabled garage with plain weatherboard.
- 809 Parker St.
C
Ca. 1913 **James W. Brooks House.** 1-story pyramidal cottage with boxed eaves, 2 interior chimneys, a front cross-gable, and German siding. The ornate sawnwork ventilator in the front gable is original. The hipped porch is also original, but has Craftsman posts and a simple railing that are probably replacements. L. G. Whitaker, occupant in 1925. James W. Brooks, barber at Superba Barber Shop, was owner-occupant in 1940-1946. [1913 SM, 1925-1946 CD]
- 811 Parker St.
C
Ca. 1913 **Burchett House.** 1-story pyramidal cottage with boxed eaves, 2 interior chimneys, a front cross-gable, and 2-over-2 sash windows. Alterations include rebuilding the chimneys, vinyl siding, and the replacement of the original porch with a gabled entrance porch with vinyl-covered posts. Mrs. Dora Burchett, occupant in 1925. Herman G. Burchett, occupant in 1935. [1913 SM, 1925-1935 CD]
C Garage. Ca. 1920. Front-gabled garage with exposed rafter tails, German siding, and original batten garage doors.
- 800 block Shepard
St., West side**
- 806a & b Shepard St.
NC-age **Duplex.** Small 1-story side-gable duplex that has been extensively altered in recent years by the application of stucco, of tan brick veneer on the façade, 2 new front

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- Ca. 1960 doors, and new casement windows. This first appears in the city directories in 1960, when it is vacant. [1960 CD]
- 808 Shepard St.
C
Ca. 1925 **J. T. Craig House.** Front-gabled bungalow with interior chimneys, bracketed eaves with exposed rafter tails, German siding, 9-over-1 sash windows, and a hipped porch. Other features include wood shingles in the front gable with small sash windows and a diamond-shaped wood ventilator, and original tapered boxed posts and simple railing on the porch. J. T. Craig, salesman, was the occupant from 1925 to 1935. Mrs. Irene Craig was the owner-occupant from at least 1955 to 1960. [1937 SM, 1925-1960 CD]
- 1100 block Shepherd St., West side**
- 1108 Shepherd St.
C
Ca. 1954 **House.** Side-gabled brick Ranch house with gabled front wing with a corner recessed porch with decorative metal posts. Replacement windows.
- 1110 Shepherd St.
C
Ca. 1952 **R. Beverly Raney House.** 2-story Colonial Revival-style house with board and batten siding on the lower story and plain weatherboard on the upper story, paired 6-over-6 sash windows, and flanking 1-story shed wings. The attached 2-car carport at the rear is probably an addition. R. Beverly Raney, a surgeon at Duke Hospital, had this house built for his family in the early 1950s. [1955 CD; interview]
- 1200 block Vickers Ave., West side**
- 1202 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1925 **Claude T. Vickers House.** Cross-gable-roofed 1-story bungalow with exposed rafter tails, interior chimney, plain weatherboard, and 4-over-1 sash windows. The front gable has wood shingles, a paired sash window and a wood louver. The engaged, wraparound porch has replacement posts with decorative spandrels. Claude T. Vickers was the owner-occupant from 1925 to 1946. In 1925 he was a collector, in 1946 he was agent at State Capitol Life Insurance Co. [1937 SM, 1925-1946 CD]
- 1206 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1925 **House.** Side-gable 1 ½-story bungalow with bracketed eaves, a front gable dormer, interior chimney, plain weatherboard, and 4-over-1 sash windows. Other features are wood shakes in the gable ends, a recessed full-façade porch with gable-front extension at one end supported by clustered classical posts, an entrance with one sidelight, and an original side porch. The metal front porch railing may be a replacement. Charles J. Harward, occupant in 1930. [1937 SM, 1930 CD]

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C Shed. Ca. 1930. Side-gabled shed with plain weatherboard.

1208 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1925

William L. Warren House. Side-gable 1 ½-story bungalow with bracketed eaves, a large clipped gable dormer, interior chimney, and 4-over-1 sash windows. The entrance with sidelights is sheltered by an engaged porch with brick posts and a decorative brick railing. Vinyl siding and trim. William L. Warren was owner-occupant from 1930 to 1940. [1937 SM, 1930-1940 CD]

C Garage. Ca. 1930. Front-gable garage with plain weatherboard and exposed rafter tails.

1210 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1925

House. Side-gable 1 ½-story bungalow with bracketed eaves, an interior end chimney and an interior chimney, a large gabled dormer, and 4-over-1 sash windows. The engaged porch has Craftsman posts and a replacement railing. Vinyl siding and trim. T. O. Sorrell, sec.-treasurer Durham Insurance Service Co., occupant in 1925 and 1930. Elisha Oakley was the owner in 1946. [1937 SM, 1925-1946 CD]

C Shed. Ca. 1940. Front-gable tool shed with plain weatherboard.

1212 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1930

Clyde L. Vickers House. Front-gable 1-story bungalow with bracketed eaves, exposed rafter tails, 2 interior chimneys, plain weatherboard, and 4-over-1 sash windows. The front gable has wood shingles. The full-façade wraparound recessed porch has Craftsman posts and a replacement metal railing. Clyde L. Vickers, of Smith & Vickers Auto Service, was the owner-occupant from 1925 to 1940. [1937 SM, 1925-1940 CD]

1214 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1925

Oscar M. Pleasants House. Side-gable 1 ½-story bungalow with bracketed eaves, interior chimney, and 4-over-1 sash windows. The full-façade clipped-gable porch has Craftsman posts, a plain railing, and a trio of 4-pane casements in the gable. Vinyl siding and trim. Oscar M. Pleasants, a clerk, was the owner-occupant from 1925 to 1940. [1937 SM, 1925-1940 CD]

1216 Vickers Ave.

Vacant Lot

1218 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1950

John L. Atkins Jr. House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story side-gable house with random-coursed granite walls, 2 gabled dormers, gable end stone chimneys, and metal casement windows. The gabled entrance bay enclosure has an entrance with a broken pediment surround. At the rear are a lower 2-story addition and a 1-story addition. John L. Atkins, president J. L. Atkins Jr. Co., was the owner-occupant in 1950. [1950 CD]

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**1200 block Vickers
Ave., East side**

1227 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1950

William B. Rowland Jr. House. 2-story side-gable Colonial Revival-style house with a gable end chimney, plain weatherboard, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a recessed entrance with a classical surround. William B. Rowland Jr., a supervisor at Erwin Mills, was the owner-occupant in 1955. This was the home of the Rankin family for many years. [1955 CD]

**1300 block Vickers
Ave., West side**

1302 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1925

House. Front-gable 1-story bungalow with 9-over-1 sash windows, an entrance with sidelights, and a gabled porch with Doric columns. Vinyl siding and trim. A. H. Gilbert, teacher at Duke University, occupant in 1925. [1937 SM, 1925 CD]
C Garage. Ca. 1930. Front-gabled garage with plain weatherboard and a side shed addition.

1304 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1940

Clarence C. Nelson House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story side-gabled brick house with a gable end chimney, an entrance with a broken pediment surround, and 8-over-8 and 6-over-6 sash windows. Clarence C. Nelson, clerk at American Suppliers Inc., a tobacco company, was owner-occupant from 1940 to 1950. [1940-1950 CD]

**1300 block Vickers
Ave., East side**

1301 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1950

Carl N. Patterson House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gabled house with interior chimney, 6-over-6 sash windows, a gabled entrance porch with iron posts, and a gabled wing on one end. Walls are covered with asbestos shingles with the exception of the façade, which is brick veneered. Carl N. Patterson, physician at McPherson Hospital, owner-occupant in 1950. [1950 CD]

1303 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1946

Overton House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gable house with interior chimney, plain weatherboard, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a recessed side wing. The arched entrance porch has metal posts. Mrs. Lillie Overton was the tenant in 1946. Lois Overton, forewoman at American Tobacco Co., was owner-occupant in 1950. [1946-1950 CD]
NC Shed. Ca. 1960. Shed-roofed shed with plywood siding.

1307 Vickers Ave.

House. Side-gabled 4-bay brick Ranch house with 2-over-2 sash windows and a

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NC-age
Post-1960

brick stoop. This does not appear in the 1960 city directory.

1309 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1930

Edwin D. Fowler House. Tudor Cottage with steep 1 ½-story side gable roof, a steep front-gable wing, an interior chimney and a shed dormer. Other features are tripled 4-over-4 sash windows, a gabled entrance bay, and a bracketed stoop. John M. Airheart, occupant in 1930. Edwin D. Fowler was owner-occupant in 1940 to 1946. [1930-1946 CD]
C Garage. Ca. 1935. Front-gabled garage with cottage weatherboard.

1313 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1929

Josiah Murray House. Side-gabled 1-story Craftsman-style house with a clipped gable roof, a small clipped gable dormer, a gable end chimney, plain siding, and Craftsman-style sash windows. Josiah S. Murray, worker at Durham Brazing & Welding Co., was owner-occupant from 1930 to 1946. [1930-1946 CD, owner interview]
NC Shed. Ca. 2000. Prefab metal shed.

1315 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1930

House. Side-gabled 1-story brick bungalow with an entrance with fanlight, 9-over-1 sash windows, and a gabled 1-bay porch with Craftsman posts, decorative brick railing, and wood shingles in the gable. Sol H. Dworsky, of Five Points Loan Co., occupant in 1930 CD. William F. Powell, student, was occupant in 1935 and 1940. [1930-1940 CD]
NC Shed. Ca. 1930. Ruinous front-gabled shed with German siding.

1317 Vickers Ave.
C
Ca. 1945

Herbert G. Grissom House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gable house with a central chimney, 6-over-6 and 8-over-8 sash windows, and a gabled 3-bay porch with metal posts. Vinyl siding. Herbert G. Grissom, machine operator at American Tobacco Co., was owner-occupant in 1946-1950. [1946-1950 CD]

**1000 block Wells St.,
North side**

1002 Wells St.
C
Ca. 1940

House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gable house with interior chimney, two small attic gable vents, an entrance with an arched porch with metal posts, 6-over-6 sash windows, and German siding. Louis N. Williams, a superintendent, was the occupant in 1940. [1940 CD]

1004 Wells St.
C
Ca. 1940

House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gable house with interior chimney, two small attic gable vents, an entrance with a bracketed hood, vinyl siding and replacement sash windows. Caleb J. McFarland was the occupant in 1940. [1940

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CD]

NC Carport. Ca. 1970. Deteriorated, detached frame carport.

1010 Wells St.
C
Ca. 1950

House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gable house with interior chimney, a classical door surround, plain weatherboard, and 8-over-8 sash windows. Kenneth C. Royall Jr., salesman, was the occupant in 1950. [1950 CD]
NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Shed-roofed shed with plywood siding.

1012 Wells St.
C
1955

House. Picturesque 1 ½-story house with a steep side-gable roof with 2 gabled dormers, a large gable end chimney, plain weatherboard, a tripartite picture window with multipane glazing, and a Dutch-style front door. This was under construction in 1955. [1955 CD]
NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Side-gabled shed with plywood siding.

1014 Wells St.
C
Ca. 1940

House. Late Craftsman-style 1-story front-gable house with a hipped porch with Craftsman posts. Alterations include vinyl siding and trim and vinyl replacement sash windows. Walter M. Browning, president Browning & Farrell Furniture Co., was the occupant in 1940. [1940 CD]

1016 Wells St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1915

House. 2-story tri-gable house with a 2-story rear wing, 2 interior chimneys, and a 1-story porch with classical posts. Alterations include the enclosure of a corner porch bay, vinyl siding and trim, and vinyl replacement sash windows. Dolly G. Perry was the occupant in 1935. [1934-35 CD]
C Shed. Ca. 1940. Front-gable shed with German siding.

1018 Wells St.

Vacant Lot

1020 Wells St.
C
Ca. 1940

G. Lewis Webster House. Late Craftsman-style 1-story front-gable house with exposed rafter tails, a side chimney, German siding, and a gable porch. Alterations include replacement metal porch posts and replacement sash windows. G. Lewis Webster, machinist, was the owner-occupant in 1940. [1940 CD]
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Side-gabled shed with plywood siding.

1022 Wells St.
C
Ca. 1935

House. Side-gabled 1-story Colonial Revival-style house with a center gable, an entrance with segmental-arched surround, a 1-bay arched entrance porch with clustered posts, and German siding. The side porch has posts like the front porch. Replacement vinyl sash windows. Charles G. Ashley, tobacco worker, was the occupant in 1935. [1934-35 CD]
C Garage. ca. 1950. Shed-roof 2-car garage with German siding.
C Shed. Ca. 1950. Shed-roof shed with German siding.

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1026 Wells St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1913

House. 1-story tri-gable house with a hipped porch and a rear ell. The house has recently been remodeled by the installation of vinyl siding and trim, replacement door, replacement vinyl sash windows, and replacement porch posts. It has become noncontributing due to these alterations. Claude D. Brooks, tobacco worker, was the occupant in 1935. [1934-35 CD]

**1000 block Wells St.,
South side**

1007 Wells St.
C
Ca. 1952

Ernest D. Rowe House. Small 1-story side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house with a gable end chimney, plain weatherboard, 6-over-6 sash windows, an entrance with a bracketed gabled hood, and a side porch now enclosed as a sunroom. Ernest D. Rowe was the owner-occupant in 1955. [1955 CD]
C Shed. Ca. 1950. Shed-roofed shed with plain siding.

1013 Wells St.
C
Ca. 1905

Bob Wells House. Intact 1-story tri-gable house with plain weatherboard, original 2-over-2 sash windows, a Queen Anne-style front door, a rear ell, and a hipped porch with turned posts. Bob Wells bought the lot from William Gaston Vickers, built the house, and sold it back to Vickers around 1909. Vickers's son Claude Vickers lived here for a few years. J. Lattis Baker, tobacco worker, was the owner-occupant from at least 1935 to the 1950s. [Brown, *Durham A & H*, 286; 1934-35 to 1950 CD]
NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Front-gabled shed with plywood siding.
NC Gazebo. (structure) Ca. 1980. Frame gazebo-type shelter with hipped roof.

1019 Wells St.
C
Ca. 1954

Carl L. Peed House. Side-gabled brick Ranch house with a shallow gable-front wing at each end, a front chimney, replacement sliding windows, and an attached garage at the west end. Carl L. Peed, auditor with State Department of Revenue, was the owner-occupant in 1955. [1955 CD]

1021 Wells St.
C
Ca. 1954

Marvin G. Oakley House. Side-gabled brick Ranch house with gable end chimney, a shallow front-gable wing, a picture window, and a porch with metal posts and metal awning. Marvin G. Oakley, foreman at L & M Tobacco Co., was the owner-occupant in 1955. [1955 CD]

1023 Wells St.
C
Ca. 1954

Nettie M. Mullen House. 1-story side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house with German siding, horizontal 2-over-2 sash windows, an interior chimney, and a gabled 2-bay porch with plain posts. Nettie M. Mullen was the owner-occupant in 1955. [1955 CD]

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- 1025 Wells St.
C
Ca. 1930
- James H. Scott House.** Hip-roofed bungalow with interior chimney, small hip-roofed dormer, German siding, 9-over-1 sash windows, an entrance with sidelights, and an engaged porch with Craftsman posts. The wide eaves have been boxed. James H. Scott, a paper hanger, was the owner-occupant from at least 1935 to the 1950s. [1934-35 to 1950 CD]
- 800 block Yancey St., North side**
- 804-806 Yancey St.
NC-age
Ca. 1970
- Duplex.** 2-story side-gabled duplex with a large center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl 1-over-1 sash windows, and a shed entrance porch with paired posts.
- 808-810 Yancey St.
NC-age
Ca. 1970
- Duplex.** 2-story side-gabled duplex with a large center chimney, vinyl siding, vinyl 1-over-1 sash windows, and a shed entrance porch with paired posts.
- 812 Yancey St.
C
Ca. 1913
- Carrie L. Wood House.** 1-story pyramidal cottage with an original hipped porch with turned posts. Some German siding remains under the porch, and several sawn brackets and the sawtooth drip molding survive. The remainder of the house has wider replacement siding. Replacement 1-over-1 sash windows. Mrs. Carrie L. Wood was owner-occupant from 1935 to 1946. [1913 SM, 1935-1946 CD]
- 814 Yancey St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1940
- Duplex.** Originally a single family Minimal Traditional-style house, this was converted to a duplex in recent years. The 1-story side-gable house has a center chimney, wide German siding, and replacement vinyl sash windows. The shed front porch has been enclosed and has 2 front entrances. Alarie Simpson, occupant in 1940. [1940 CD]
- 800 block Yancey St., South side**
- 801 Yancey St.
NC-age
Ca. 1985
- Fourplex.** Side-gabled 2-story apartment building with artificial siding and sliding casement windows. Entrances to the four apartments are clustered in the center of the façade, with an entrance staircase shielded by a wooden lattice screen.
- 805 Yancey St.
NC-age
Ca. 1975
- Duplex.** 1-story front-gabled brick duplex with 2-over-2 horizontal-paned metal sash windows. The façade has 2 front doors.

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809 Yancey St.
C
Ca. 1913

House. 1-story tri-gable type house with German siding and a hipped porch with original turned posts, sawnwork brackets, and a replacement railing. The sash appear to be 4-over-4. The house is very intact but in poor condition and has a very overgrown yard. Mrs. C. A. Hobgood, occupant in 1925 CD. [1913 SM, 1925 CD]

811 Yancey St.
C
Ca. 1913

House. 1-story pyramidal cottage with 2 interior chimneys, plain weatherboard, 2-over-2 sash windows, and 2 front gables with louvered ventilators. The hipped porch has replacement boxed posts. J. N. Lasater, owner of Lasater Roofing Co., occupant in 1925 and 1930. [1913 SM, 1925-1930 CD]

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**Section 8: Statement of Significance
Summary**

The Morehead Hill Historic District Boundary Increase, an approximately eight-block area extending along the west and south side of the Morehead Hill Historic District (NR 1984), expands the boundaries of the Morehead Hill Historic District to include the additional historic blocks of the neighborhood. The original nomination focused on the historic core containing large, stylish houses. The boundary increase expands the district to include the neighborhood's historic middle and working class housing. The ninety-six contributing houses were largely built from ca. 1905 to ca. 1955. The original Morehead Hill Historic District contains the fashionable estates and large houses built for Durham's business elite in the early twentieth century on large lots purchased from William Gaston Vickers—farmer, educator and developer. The most significant houses are attorney and banker John Sprunt Hill's 1910 Spanish Colonial Revival-style mansion at 900 South Duke Street, designed by architect C. C. Hook, and the stone Chateausque mansion called Greystone, also designed by Hook, and built in 1911 for businessman James Edward Stagg at 618 Morehead Street. Around these mansions are stylish Colonial Revival-style houses built in the early twentieth century. On the north and west side of Morehead Hill is the West End, a distinct neighborhood of small rental and owner-occupied early-twentieth century cottages.

The first development phase of the boundary increase, ca. 1905 to ca. 1920, consists of the construction of small working-class houses in the West End along Arnette Avenue and its intersecting streets on lots owned by W. G. Vickers and others. This part of the West End neighborhood became assimilated into Morehead Hill later in the twentieth century. In 1925, shortly after the death of William Gaston Vickers, his heirs subdivided his undeveloped property south of Parker Street, known as Vickers Woods. Craftsman bungalows and Tudor Cottages were constructed on the lots for middle-class owner occupants in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Two of W. G. Vickers's children, Claude T. Vickers and Clyde L. Vickers, lived in bungalows in the 1200 block of Vickers Avenue. During the 1940s and early 1950s Minimal Traditional-style houses and Ranch houses were constructed on some of the remaining lots. The additional blocks of early and mid-twentieth-century frame and brick houses complete the historic architectural resources of the Morehead Hill neighborhood.

The Morehead Hill Historic District Boundary Increase is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its planning and community development significance to the city of Durham. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its local architectural significance. The historic context for the district's significance 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," pages 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, "The Period Revival Styles, 1910s-1940," pages 15-17, and "Picturesque Revival Styles: Period Houses and Bungalows," pages 18-20, and the significance outlined in Section 8, page 1 and 42-43. Additional context for the period 1940-1955 is provided in this nomination. The period of significance begins ca. 1905 with

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the oldest district building, and continues to 1955 when historic development of the neighborhood was completed. No further development occurred until ca. 1970, after which only thirteen buildings (single-family and multi-family dwellings) were added through the mid-1990s. The historic buildings in the district generally retain their architectural integrity, including original porches, windows, and front entrances.

Historical Background: Development of Morehead Hill

The following summary of the history and architecture of the existing Morehead Hill Historic District is condensed from Claudia P. Roberts and Diane E. Lea's 1982 *Durham Architectural and Historic Inventory* and Claudia Roberts Brown's 1984 nomination.² The district contains 114 primary buildings bounded on the north by the Durham Expressway (NC 147), constructed in the 1960s, on the east by Willard Street, on the south by Lakewood Avenue and West Cobb Street, and on the west by Shepherd Street. The district contains two distinct types of houses: the large landmark residences of Durham's elite businessmen in the ten-block area east of Shepherd and south of Yancey streets, known as Morehead Hill, and the rental houses and small owner-occupied houses of merchants and tradesmen in the five block section at the north end of the district known as West End. The Morehead Hill neighborhood was named for the large Queen Anne-style house built about 1880 for Eugene Morehead in the 800 block of South Duke Street, on the highest elevation in this corner of Durham. Morehead, who moved to Durham in 1878, established Durham's first bank, and became a member of Durham's original power elite that also included George W. Watts, Richard Wright, the Duke family, and Julian S. Carr. These men's mills, banks, electric companies, trolley system, and land development projects shaped the industrial and residential expansion of Durham in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.³

The first generation of tobacco industrialists built ornate Victorian houses next to their factories along the North Carolina railroad line in the 1870s and 1880s. For example, Washington Duke, founder of W. Duke and Sons Tobacco Company, built a Queen Anne-style mansion called "Fairview" across from his factory on West Main Street in the late 1800s. Gradually, however, the industrialists followed the lead of Eugene Morehead and began to build their new houses at a remove, less than one-half mile away from the factories and mill houses, along West Chapel Hill Street and South Duke Street in the new section known as Morehead Hill. Morehead purchased the land from William Gaston Vickers, a farmer, schoolteacher, and the first superintendent of the Durham County school system. Vickers owned most of the land that became the Morehead Hill neighborhood, and gradually sold off small parcels of his land from the late 1870s to the 1920s. Vickers's farmhouse occupied the entire 1100 block of Vickers Street until his death in the mid-1920s. Morehead Hill overlooked the factories along the railroad tracks. The closest mill complex was the Duke family's American Tobacco Company located three blocks east, surrounded by hundreds of factory houses built for its laborers. The American Tobacco plant still stands, but the mill houses have been demolished.

² Roberts and Lea, *Durham A and H Inventory*, 233-243; Brown, "Morehead Hill Historic District," National Register nomination, June 1984, North Carolina Historic Preservation Office.

³ Roberts and Lea, *Durham A and H Inventory*, 312.

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Durham's economic boom allowed these industrialists and professionals to replace their initial Queen Anne-style dwellings with up-to-date mansions in the early twentieth century. Most were constructed on sizeable tracts of land, sometimes on whole blocks. Next to Morehead's house on South Duke Street, George W. Watts, a partner in W. Duke & Sons Company, moved his 1880s Queen Anne-style house away about 1899 and replaced it with a Chateausque style mansion called Heywood Hall. In 1910 John Sprunt Hill, an attorney and banker who married George W. Watts's daughter, built an opulent Spanish Colonial Revival-style mansion on the entire block of 900 South Duke Street, one block south of the Morehead and Watts mansions. The white stuccoed house with a red tile roof, designed by Charlotte architect C. C. Hook, was the most impressive house built in Durham since the 1880s and made Morehead Hill the most fashionable neighborhood in Durham. The entire block south of the mansion, between South Duke and Hill streets, was laid out as formal gardens for the mansion. In 1911 Hook designed a Chateausque stone and brick mansion called Greystone at 618 Morehead Street for businessman James Edward Stagg. At about the same time, Hook also designed a Chateausque mansion named Four Acres for Benjamin N. Duke, a son of Washington Duke, at the corner of South Duke and West Chapel Hill streets. About 1912 attorney Howard A. Foushee built a stylish brick Craftsman-style mansion at 809 West Proctor Street. It was designed by Samuel Linton Leary, architect of the main building at Trinity College (Duke University), in Durham. Attorney Victor S. Bryant had a large frame house of Colonial Revival-style built about 1912 that occupies one-half of the block at 707 Morehead Avenue. Eugene Morehead's son J. L. Morehead demolished his father's house about 1913 and erected a large Colonial Revival-style house named Blandwood in its place. Only four of these mansions have survived: the John Sprunt Hill House, Greystone, the Howard Foushee House, and the Victor S. Bryant House.

Around these mansions on their spacious grounds, other wealthy Durham citizens built large houses on smaller lots in the early 1900s. Beginning in the mid-1910s the prevailing style became the Colonial Revival style, executed in brick, of two-story form, with lavishly finished classical entrances. Prominent examples are the Cobb-Toms House, 914 Vickers Avenue, built in 1911; the Lipscomb House, 911 South Duke Street, built in 1914; and the Victor Bryant Jr. House, 1002 Vickers Avenue, built about 1928. A notable exception to the Colonial Revival style is the Budd House at 903 South Duke Street, a 1920s picturesque large Tudor Revival-style house designed by Raleigh architect Murray Nelson.

The West End neighborhood began to develop about 1902 when the Durham trolley system built a main line along West Chapel Hill Street at the north end of the Morehead Hill neighborhood. Demand for housing for the city's growing middle class resulted in the subdivision of the lots along Shepherd, Jackson, and Arnette streets and the construction of small one- and two-story houses on sixty-foot-wide lots. The major developers of the West End section north of Parker Street were W. D. Vickers and William Gaston Vickers. W. G. Vickers constructed approximately one hundred rental houses along Yancey, Parker, Proctor, Wells, Shepherd, Jackson, and Arnette streets in West End from about 1900 to 1910. These moderate-sized middle-class dwellings—including the tri-gable house, the gable-and-wing house, the pyramidal cottage, the bungalow, and the Foursquare—were more desirable than the smaller and less well-appointed laborers' houses built around

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tobacco factories.⁴ (Many of Vickers's rental houses were demolished about 1970 when the Durham Expressway was constructed.) The gable-and-wing type house with a front bay window and sawnwork decoration at 907 Jackson Street in the existing district is believed to be one of W. G. Vickers's houses.

Development of the Morehead Hill Historic District Boundary Increase

The ninety-six contributing houses in the boundary increase were built in three principal phases that correspond to the phases of development of the William Gaston Vickers property. From about 1902 to about 1920, one-story middle-class frame houses of simple Queen Anne style were built in the West End area of the district in the 700 block of Arnette Avenue and the 800 blocks of Yancey and Parker streets. Some of these houses were probably built for sale or rental by Vickers himself, such as 809, 811, and 812 Yancey Street and 806, 808, 807, 809, and 811 Parker Street. These are pyramidal cottages and tri-gable houses that are present on the 1913 Sanborn map. The early owners and tenants of these houses worked in Durham's tobacco factories, building trades, and retail stores.

The major owner of the land south of Parker Street, which includes almost all of the boundary increase, was William Gaston Vickers. The architectural history of this section of the boundary increase begins in 1925 with the death of Vickers and the immediate subdivision of much of his remaining land, resulting in the second phase of development of the boundary increase.⁵ The subdivisions are documented on three William Gaston Vickers Estate subdivision plats: Book 6, pages 12, 13, and 77, that include the property from Cobb Street on the north to Arnette on the west, Wells Street on the south, and South Duke Street on the east. The lots were marketed by the Durham Auction Company. This development represents the majority of the boundary increase area. Because of the Great Depression, many of the Vickers Estate lots were not built upon until many years later. Plat Book 6, page 13 shows the 1925 subdivision of the 900 block of Arnette Street, both east and west sides. The houses on this block are bungalows and Tudor Cottages built soon afterward. The 1925-1926 subdivision plats in Book 6, pages 12 and 77 show portions of blocks throughout the Morehead Hill Historic District and the boundary increase that were owned by the William Gaston Vickers estate and were subdivided into lots. The Vickers homeplace block bounded by Proctor, Vickers, Hill, and Cobb streets was subdivided in 1926, but only two houses were built in the block before 1940. This block is located in the existing Morehead Hill Historic District.⁶

Middle class professionals purchased the Vickers estate lots from the Durham Auction Company and built bungalows, Tudor Cottages, and Colonial Revival-style houses in the second half of the 1920s and early 1930s in the 900 to 1300 blocks of Arnette Avenue and in the 1200 and 1300 blocks of Vickers Avenue. The more

⁴ Roberts and Lea, *Durham A & H Inventory*, 233.

⁵ See Durham Plat Book 6, pages 12, 13, and 177. These plats cover most of the 1200 and 1300 blocks of Arnette, Shepherd, Vickers, and Hill streets between Cobb and Wells streets. Vickers's land extended south to the north boundary of the Forest Hills subdivision at Wells Street.

⁶ Plat Book 8, page 11: Map of the W. G. Vickers Homeplace, bounded by Proctor, Vickers, Hill and Cobbstreets, 1926.

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affluent character of the 1200 and 1300 blocks of Arnette Avenue reflect the influence of the prestigious 1927 Forest Hills subdivision, whose northern boundary adjoins the Morehead Hill neighborhood at Wells Street, at the south end of the 1300 block of Arnette Avenue. These two blocks of Arnette contain larger custom-built Georgian Revival-style two-story houses built for upper middle-class professionals. Thomas C. Atwood's large Colonial Revival-style house at 1212 Arnette Avenue was designed by his partner, Arthur C. Nash, about 1928. Atwood, a nationally respected engineer, was engaged during the 1920s in supervising construction of the south campus of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The south campus buildings, including Wilson Library, had been designed by the New York City architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White. Arthur C. Nash was the supervising architect. Atwood's residence on his Morehead Hill lot was the only house that Nash designed in Durham. Atwood's wife called the handsome two and one-half-story Colonial Revival residence her "Boston house." Rather than being faced with the red brick that was traditional for southern Colonial houses, the Atwood House has wood shingle walls, and its slate gambrel roof and alternating pedimented and segmental-arched dormer windows are high-style features. The deep, full-façade classical porch, however, is suggestive of southern Colonial architecture. Atwood lived here until his death in the early 1940s.⁷

Businessmen and professionals built other substantial and stylish houses in the 1200 and 1300 blocks of Arnette Avenue. Charles Haynes's two-story stone Georgian Revival-style house at 1208 Arnette Avenue was built about 1932. Haynes was a foreman with American Suppliers Inc., a tobacco company. The brick Tudor Cottage at 1214 Arnette Avenue was built about 1940 for Kennie U. Bryan, vice-president of a building and loan company. The stylish Craftsman house at 1206 Arnette Avenue was the residence in the 1930s of Robert Sykes, an attorney, judge, and bank president. The large two-story Colonial Revival-style house at 1310 Arnette Avenue was built about 1945, apparently for Claude Jones, the city attorney.

The 900 to 1100 blocks of Arnette Avenue were built up with smaller middle-class bungalows and Tudor cottages. Among the early owners were a tilesetter, a manager of a shoe store, a bank teller, several bookkeepers, a number of salesmen, a police captain, and a building contractor. The finest row of bungalows in the boundary increase are a row of six at 1202 to 1214 Vickers Avenue, all built in the mid-1920s on land newly subdivided from the estate of William Gaston Vickers. Two of his twenty children lived in these bungalows. Claude T. Vickers, at 1202 Vickers Avenue, was a collector, probably for the Vickers rental houses, and later in life became a life insurance agent. Clyde L. Vickers, at 1212 Vickers Avenue, was an owner of Smith and Vickers Auto Service. Other owners in the bungalow row were T. O. Sorrell, with the Durham Insurance Service Company, and Oscar Pleasants, a clerk.

The final phase of development in the boundary increase was the construction of Minimal Traditional and Ranch-style houses on the remaining unsold lots of the Vickers estate property in the 1940s and early 1950s. By about 1955, the district boundaries were largely built out. About 1940 small Minimal Traditional-style frame houses were built at 1002 and 1004 Wells Street, apparently as rental houses. About 1945 James P. Davis, owner of Davis Baking Company on Chapel Hill Road, apparently built the brick Minimal Traditional-style

⁷ Interview with Oliver and Joanne Ferguson, owners of 1212 Arnette Avenue, Feb. 13, 2003. Thomas C. Atwood was dead by 1946.

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house at 802 Parker Street. He may have torn down the early twentieth-century house, perhaps built by William Gaston Vickers as a rental house, that stood on the lot. Dr. Carl Patterson, a physician at McPherson Eye Hospital, apparently built the frame Minimal Traditional-style house at 1301 Vickers Avenue for himself about 1950. Minimal Traditional-style houses were built up to ca. 1955, as seen at 904 and 1109 Arnette Avenue. A few modest-sized Ranch houses were built from ca. 1953 to 1955. Insurance agent Eric Tilley Jr. is the earliest known owner of the brick Ranch house at 1202 Arnette Avenue, built ca. 1954. Ranch houses were built at 1108 Shepherd Street and 1019 and 1021 Wells Street about 1954. These completed the historical development of the district.

During the 1960s, due to changing demographics, transportation patterns, and the development of popular new suburbs further away from the central business district, the Morehead Hill neighborhood declined in prestige and underwent much change. In 1957 the city of Durham built the Morehead Elementary School on the block between Arnette, Cobb, Shepherd, and Lakewood streets. The modern, one-story brick school is still in use. In the early 1960s, the Heywood Hall and Blandwood mansions on South Duke Street were demolished and a large Georgian Revival-style brick office building was constructed on the block by Blue Cross Blue Shield Insurance Company. At the same time Benjamin Duke's mansion, "Four Acres," at the corner of Duke and West Chapel Hill streets, was demolished for the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company office tower. At John Sprunt Hill's death in 1961 his mansion was left to a foundation for use as a meeting place. The Durham Woman's Club now has their headquarters here.⁸ The John Sprunt Hill gardens were donated to the city of Durham for use as a city park, and now stand in their natural state. The Foushee House at 809 West Proctor Street was acquired by the Durham Arts Council in the early 1960s and now serves as the Camelot Academy, a private school.⁹ Greystone is owned by the Brame family and used for special events such as weddings. The Victor Bryant Sr. House is a private rehabilitation clinic.¹⁰

The most severe impact came in 1970 when the Durham Expressway was constructed through the northeast corner of the neighborhood, destroying several blocks of houses. In order to route traffic to the expressway, South Duke Street and Vickers Avenue became one-way thoroughfares. The Morehead Hill Neighborhood Association, founded about 1980, has worked diligently to stabilize and rejuvenate the neighborhood. Although West End is still an identifiable neighborhood, its eastern portion is included in the neighborhood association's boundaries, and the entire area is now known as Morehead Hill. In the year 2000, the entire neighborhood was designated as a local historic district. The addition of the boundary increase area to the existing Morehead Hill National Register Historic District will further recognize the historic significance of these additional blocks of the Morehead Hill neighborhood.

⁸ Roberts and Lea, *Durham A & H Inventory*, 239.

⁹ Roberts and Lea, *Durham A & H Inventory*, 238.

¹⁰ Roberts and Lea, *Durham A & H Inventory*, 237-238.

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Community Planning and Development and Architecture Contexts: Durham's Streetcar Suburbs

The northern half of the Morehead Hill Historic District and the boundary increase are one of the Durham's earliest streetcar suburbs. The first streetcar suburb in Durham was Trinity Heights, created in 1890 by Durham industrialists Richard H. Wright and Julian S. Carr. They formed the Durham Consolidated Land and Improvement Company, which bought the land north of Trinity College (later Duke University) and platted the subdivision of Trinity Heights. The area 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, subdivided the much-larger subdivision of Trinity Park, on the east side of Trinity Heights, in 1901 as the trolley line was under construction.¹¹ The new trolley line also resulted in the subdivision of William G. Vickers's and W. D. Vickers's Morehead Hill/West End property whose north edge adjoined the trolley line. Other streetcar suburbs are the Watts-Hillandale Historic District (NR 2000) and the Lakewood Park Historic District (NR-2003). By about 1915 Morehead Hill had become the most fashionable neighborhood in Durham.

The suburb of Morehead Hill differs fundamentally from Trinity Heights, Trinity Park, and Watts-Hillandale because it was not planned in its entirety by a development company, but was developed piecemeal from the early 1900s to the 1920s. Much of the boundary increase area was owned by William Gaston Vickers and was called "Vickers Woods" well into the twentieth century.¹² Vickers had sold off some land bit by bit to the affluent industrialists who built large estates in the Morehead Hill Historic District beginning in 1879. After 1902 Vickers built some one hundred rental houses on portions of his property along Arnette Avenue and its intersecting streets.

Morehead Hill's housing also differs fundamentally from that of Trinity Park and Watts-Hillandale. Morehead Hill was a mixture of stylish mansions, custom-built middle-class houses, builders' speculative houses, and rental houses. Trinity Park and Watts-Hillandale were more socioeconomically and architecturally homogeneous neighborhoods. These planned subdivisions had custom and speculative builder houses set on uniform-sized lots and owned by professionals, businessmen, and merchants. A few houses were designed by architects. The majority of houses in the planned streetcar suburbs are one- and two-story Craftsman, Tudor, and Colonial Revival-style dwellings.

Morehead Hill's housing is unique among Durham's streetcar suburbs because it is a combination of upper class, middle class, and working class housing. Unlike the other Durham developers of streetcar suburbs, William Gaston 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."¹³ Claudia Brown

¹¹ Roberts and Lea, *Durham A and H Inventory*, 185, 197-198.

¹² Brown, Morehead Hill Historic District nomination, 8.2.

¹³ Brown, "Durham's Early Twentieth-Century Suburban Neighborhoods," 42.

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describes these as “sturdy structures ... moderately-sized with corbelled chimney stacks and prefabricated sawnwork ornament, and often embellished with three-sided window bays and wraparound porches....”¹⁴ 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. The most intact tri-gable single-pile house in the boundary increase is the Bob Wells House, 1013 Wells Street. Wells purchased the lot, at the south end of the district, from William Gaston Vickers and had the house built for himself about 1905. When he moved from Durham, he sold the house back to Vickers, who gave it to his son Claude in 1909.¹⁵ Similar tri-gable houses stand along Lakewood Avenue and Chapel Hill Road in the nearby Lakewood Park neighborhood (NR-2003). 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. Three of these are at 807, 809, and 811 Parker Street in the boundary increase. Very often this type was built as rental housing in Durham, and a number of these houses also stand in Lakewood Park.

In the 1920s the Morehead Hill Boundary Increase was built up with the dominant bungalow/Craftsman forms found throughout Durham’s suburbs. Blocks of similar housing stand along Englewood Avenue in the Watts-Hillandale Historic District, which also largely filled up during this decade. The Tudor Cottage, Colonial Revival, and Minimal Traditional-style houses built in the Morehead Hill Historic District Boundary Increase in the 1930s and 1940s are similar to those constructed on the smaller streets of the Watts-Hillandale Historic District, such as Englewood and Virginia avenues.

At the south end of the Boundary Increase, the larger and more stylish houses that abut the Forest Hills subdivision represent the architecture of suburban automobile development rather than the streetcar suburban architecture. The most substantial houses in the boundary increase are engineer Thomas Atwood’s house, 1212 Arnette Avenue, tobacco businessman Charles Haynes’s house, 1208 Arnette Avenue, and city attorney Claude Jones’s house, 1310 Arnette Avenue, all built on large lots in the Colonial Revival style in the 1920s to 1940s. The size and handsome decorative finish of these houses are similar to the smaller houses in the Forest Hills subdivision that adjoins the south boundary of Morehead Hill. Forest Hills was laid out by the New Hope Realty Company in 1927 as an elegant automobile neighborhood with spacious lots with lush foliage around a golf course with a pool and clubhouse. From the beginning, elegant Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival-style houses dominated.¹⁶ One example of a smaller Forest Hills house is the house young architect George Watts Carr Sr. built for himself in 1925 at 15 Oak Drive--a frame two-story Colonial Revival-style house. Another smaller house is the informal one-story Colonial Revival-style residence with a gabled front wing built in 1927 for Vernon Miller at 800 East Forest Hills Boulevard.

Suburban automobile development continued in Durham during the period from 1940 to 1955 when historic construction in the Boundary Increase area was completed. Durham’s economy mirrored that of the rest of the

¹⁴ Roberts and Lea, *Durham A & H Inventory*, 233.

¹⁵ Roberts and Lea, *Durham A & H Inventory*, 286.

¹⁶ Roberts and Lea, *Durham A & H Inventory*, 283-284.

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nation during this period. In the late 1930s, residential construction was recovering from the collapse of the housing industry during the Depression, but came to an almost total halt again from 1941 to 1945 during World War II. After the war, the pent-up demand for housing caused by the Depression, the war, and by millions of returning veterans who were married and starting their families resulted in the largest building boom in United States history. The unbuilt lots of earlier subdivisions were developed with the two most popular house types of the era—the Minimal Traditional and the Ranch house. The Minimal Traditional house, the dominant house form of the post-war 1940s and the early 1950s, was a simplified form of the previously dominant Tudor and Colonial Revival styles of the 1920s and 1930s. These one-story houses have low pitched roofs and inexpensive decorative accents such as classical trim around the front entrance. By the early 1950s the Ranch style replaced the Minimal Traditional style, and remained dominant through the 1960s.¹⁷ The scattered examples of Minimal Traditional and Ranch style houses in Durham's Morehead Hill Boundary Increase area illustrate the final construction phase of this historic neighborhood.

¹⁷ Ames and McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs*, 65-67; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 477.

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Section 9: Bibliography

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McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989.

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Oliver and Joanne Ferguson, owners of 1212 Arnette Avenue, Feb. 13, 2003, by M. Ruth Little.

Alice Raney, daughter-in-law of R. Beverly Raney, March 2003, by Robert Upchurch.

Eugene Brown, owner of Distinctive Properties, a Durham real estate company, April 17, 2003, by M. Ruth Little.

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Section 10: Boundaries

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the boundary increase are shown by a black line on the accompanying map, drawn by the GIS Department, City of Durham, at a scale of 1 inch = approx. 140 feet.

Boundary Justification

The irregular southern boundary of the boundary increase area reflects the development of this section from the 1920s to the 1970s. Only the blocks that developed prior to 1952 are included in the historic district. The Morehead Elementary School, occupying an entire block, is excluded due to its 1957 construction date, as are the 1200 and 1300 blocks of Shepherd and Hill streets, developed after 1955.

UTM References:

Arnette Avenue Section:

1. 17/687960/3985750 3. 17/688100/3984300
2. 17/688130/3985450 4. 17/687790/3984300

Vickers Avenue Section:

1. 17/688340/3984740 4. 17/688200/3984320
2. 17/688160/3984770 3. 17/688280/3984320

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Photographs:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: M. Ruth Little

Date: February-April 2003

Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina.

- A. 700 block Arnette Avenue, west side, looking northwest
- B. 800 block Yancey Street, north side, looking northeast
- C. 813-815 and 817-819 Arnette Avenue, looking northeast.
- D. 809 and 807 Parker Street, looking east.
- E. 1000 Arnette Avenue, looking west.
- F. 1006-1008 Arnette Avenue, looking southwest.
- G. 1206 and 1208 Arnette Avenue, looking southwest.
- H. 1212 and 1214 Arnette Avenue, looking southwest
- I. 1310 Arnette Avenue, looking west
- J. 1321, 1319, and 1317 Arnette Avenue, looking northeast.
- K. 1013 Wells Street, looking south.
- L. 1004 and 1010 Wells Street, looking north.
- M. 1206 Vickers Avenue, looking west.
- N. 1214-1206 Vickers Avenue, looking northwest.
- O. 1303 and 1301 Vickers Avenue, looking northeast.

Morehead Hill Historic District Boundary Increase

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See Inventory List for presence and status of contributing buildings

- Street Centerlines
- Contributing Buildings
- Non-Contributing Buildings
- Property Boundaries
- Morehead Hill Historic District (NR 1984)
- Boundary Increase
- Photo Key
- Map by City of Durham GIS 2003
- 200 100 0 200 400 Feet
- VL - Vacant Lot

