

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Hope Valley Historic District

Durham, Durham County, DH2730, Listed 12/11/2009

Nomination by Cynthia de Miranda

Photographs by Cynthia de Miranda, March 2008



Dover Road Entrance Gate



Arthur and Mary Pearse House, 2815 Chelsea Circle



Cheek-Waller House, Dover Road



18th Hole, Hope Valley Country Club Golf Course

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hope Valley Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Avon Road, Chelsea Circle, Cornwall Road, Devon Road, Exeter Way, Littlewoods Lane, Norwich Way, Stratford Road, Windsor Way, and portions of Dover Road, Hope Valley Road, and Surrey Road, and including all of the Hope Valley Country Club and Golf Course n/a not for publication
city or town Durham n/a vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Durham code 063 zip code 27707

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other,
(explain:) _____
Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Hope Valley Historic District
Name of Property

Durham County, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
80	90	buildings
1	0	sites
0	2	structures
2	1	objects
83	93	total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Resources of Durham (Partial Inventory: Historic Architectural Properties), 1984.

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE: sports facility
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
SOCIAL: clubhouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE: sports facility
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
SOCIAL: clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival
Colonial Revival
OTHER: Ranch Style
OTHER: Norman Provincial Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT
OTHER: Minimal Traditional
OTHER: Cape Cod house
Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD: weatherboard, shingle, plywood
METAL: aluminum, SYNTHETICS: vinyl,
STUCCO, STONE, BRICK
roof STONE: slate, ASPHALT, TERRA
COTTA

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

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1926-1959 for Architecture and Landscape Architecture
1926-1927 for Community Planning and Development

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Boyer, M.E., Jr. (architect)
Carr, George Watts (architect)
Carr, Robert W. (architect)
Embury, Aymar (architect)
Keene, Charles Barton (architect)
Milburn & Heister (architect)
Nelson, G. Murray (architect)
Scott, Kenneth (architect)
Sprinkle, William Van Eaton (architect)
Kane, George (builder)
Maxwell, Perry (golf course designer)
Ross, Donald (golf course designer)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

North Carolina Room, Durham County Library Main Branch

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 300 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>17</u>	<u>584830</u>	<u>3981160</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u>17</u>	<u>585621</u>	<u>3980379</u>

C	<u>17</u>	<u>585885</u>	<u>3979490</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>17</u>	<u>585040</u>	<u>3979245</u>

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 Cynthia de Miranda and Jennifer Martin
organization MdM Historical Consultants, Inc. July 31, 2009
street & number P.O. Box 1399 telephone 919/906-3136
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Hope Valley Historic District
Durham County, NC

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Hope Valley Historic District is an early- to mid-twentieth-century upper-class residential district organized around a country club and Donald Ross-designed golf course and located several miles southwest of the downtown business district in Durham. The district encompasses approximately 300 acres, 121 primary resources, and 53 secondary resources. The golf course, a contributing site, occupies the majority of land area of the district. One property, the Wiley and Elizabeth Forbus House, was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (2005).

Hope Valley reflects its original developers' vision: a neighborhood of grand houses in a country setting with all the amenities of a social and recreational club at hand. The Hope Valley Country Club is physically the heart of the district and its golf course constitutes the majority of club property; there are also tennis courts, swimming pools, and a clubhouse. Residential streets in a curvilinear plan both define and intersect the golf course. A mature tree canopy shelters the streets but opens to accommodate the greens and fairways of the golf course. The major roads through the neighborhood are Chelsea Circle, Devon Road, Surrey Road, Dover Road, and Windsor Way. Houses generally stand on parcels ranging in size from about four-tenths of an acre to four and five acres; dwellings sometimes stand deep in their parcels on hills well above the roadway. A notable exception is the center section of Chelsea Circle, where houses stand nearer to the street and closer together along this narrow roadway. Several early houses stand along both sides of this stretch of Chelsea Circle. Boundary lines for the historic district coincide with the bounds of the golf course or with the rear lot lines of residential parcels.

The north termini of Windsor Way and Dover Road are the formal entrances to the neighborhood and are marked by gates dating to the start of the period of significance. Both streets intersect with the Durham-Chapel Hill Road, the driving route between the two cities in the mid-1920s. At Windsor Way, a wide median landscaped with trees and shrubs but without a curb divides the driving lanes; the median and the S-curve of the roadway create a picturesque introduction to the winding streets of the neighborhood. Dover Road, on the other hand, is a narrow street that leads due south into the heart of the historic district. A deep, stone-lined drainage ditch parallels Dover Road, separating the roadway from the large residential parcels on the west side of the street. The land west of the road undulates aggressively, with gullies falling below street-level and rolling hills rising well above.

In contrast to the formality of the gates, the district's streets intentionally lack the finish of Durham's typical early twentieth-century suburban development. No streets have curbs or sidewalks; a few have an open, stone-lined drainage ditch alongside the roadway like that seen at Dover Road. These rough-edged effects are intentional, meant to enhance the rusticity of the suburban neighborhood, which was originally surrounded by farmland and stood a marked distance from Durham's other suburbs.

The land that the Hope Valley Historic District occupies is rolling throughout the district, flattening somewhat in the eastern third of the district, roughly between the residential sections at Chelsea Circle and Cornwall Road. Houses generally stand at ridges. Two types of designed landscapes are organizing

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elements to the district: the suburban development plan and the golf course at the heart of it. The overall curvilinear street plan, by landscape architect Robert B. Cridland of Philadelphia, complements the naturally rolling hills of the development and embraces the golf course. Building sites provided both views and privacy. Long, curving roads wind through the golf course with houses overlooking the fairways from across the street. The hilly landscape and curving roadways mean that there are few typical streetscapes composed of houses standing side-by-side; more typical streetscapes with closely spaced houses on both sides of the road occur at Chelsea Circle and Devon Road. Two pockets of residential development stand within the golf course rather than border it: the eleventh through sixteenth fairways at the southeast corner of the district wrap around the platted areas at Chelsea Circle, Hope Valley Road, and Littlewoods Lane while the first and the fifth through ninth fairways bound the platted areas at Avon, Cornwall, Dover, Stratford, and Surrey Roads and Exeter and Norwich Ways. Platted sections 1, 2, and 8 filed for the development in 1926 comprise these two areas.

The eighteen-hole golf course has a fine pedigree: Donald Ross designed the course in 1926 and Perry Maxwell made some alterations during the period of significance. Both men were well-established and sought-after golf course architects when they worked on Hope Valley. The course takes golfers counter-clockwise around two circles, each beginning and ending at the centrally placed Norman Revival clubhouse designed by Aymar Embury II in association with Milburn & Heister. A branching gully cuts through the course, intersecting some fairways, paralleling others, and draining the entire area. Concrete-slab pedestrian bridges made rustic with stone veneer provide passage over the ditch in the first, fourteenth, and seventeenth fairways. A cart path, paved in the early 1980s, weaves its way through the course. Concrete-slab bridges with low wood rails carry the path over the gully at the first, second, fourth, sixth, twelfth, and seventeenth holes.

The sprawling Norman Provincial clubhouse stands at the top of a hill on Dover Road, with the golf course and other club facilities spreading out down the hill behind the clubhouse. The clubhouse has seen many additions and renovations, but the front entrance presents much the same image as always, with simple, molded porch piers at the front porch, a stuccoed exterior, and slate roof. A few smaller buildings support the recreational uses of the golf course and the country club and stand near the clubhouse near the first and tenth greens. Modern swimming pools and tennis courts also occupy this area.

All other buildings in the district are single-family dwellings, detached garages, and residential outbuildings. Facades do not directly overlook the golf course; those that face the greens do so from across a road and those that are immediately adjacent to the course have their backs to the course. Those rear elevations that face the course generally feature back porches, patios, or terraces. Chelsea Circle, Surrey Road, and a block of Devon Road feature the familiar suburban streetscape of single-family houses lining both sides of a street. Many dwellings throughout the district have attached garages or carports.

The oldest building in the district is an early-nineteenth-century Federal-style farmhouse that the developer moved to Chelsea Circle in 1927; all other buildings date to 1927 or later. The streets and

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other infrastructure elements were started in 1926. Despite poor timing with regard to the national economy, the residential construction that started strong in 1927 remained steady through the 1930s. Houses from the 1920s and 1930s are large, architect-designed period revival styles; Tudor Revival was particularly popular. A number of houses are stone veneer or feature significant stone accents; the stone matches that used in the new quadrangles built at Duke University around the same time, creating a stylistic link between the neighborhood and the nearby university to which its early history is strongly tied. Nineteen houses believed to be built between 1927 and 1930 survive in the district, along with another seventeen that date from the 1930s.

Construction slowed markedly during the 1940s but rebounded in the 1950s. Dwellings from this period include small Colonial Revival houses in the 1940s giving way to a greater variety in the 1950s. Ranch houses dressed either in classical or Modernist details were most popular in Hope Valley in the 1950s. The neighborhood also saw a few Modernist houses, as well as Cape Cods and later Colonial Revival houses. Six houses built in the 1940s still stand, as do thirty houses built in the 1950s.

In the decades since then, construction dropped to average less than a house a year. The 1960s generally continued the pattern from the 1950s, with Ranch houses being most popular. The 1970s saw a return to the symmetrical, two-story Colonial Revival, although a few Contemporary houses with complex massing and multiple shed roofs were built. In the 1990s and the first decade of the twenty-first century, large houses replicating historical styles began to dot Hope Valley. Some examples include Neo-Craftsman and Neo-Colonial houses that adopt some architectural elements of the original style but do not generally remain true to the massing or organization of the style.

INVENTORY

The inventory is organized alphabetically by street name. For streets running generally east-west, the north side is described before the south side. For streets running generally north-south, the east side is described before the west side. Contributing properties not only date to the period of significance or were moved into the district during the period but also maintain architectural integrity: a majority of exterior materials, details, massing, and configuration remains intact. Noncontributing properties post-date the period of significance or lack architectural integrity due to alterations and/or additions that have substantially changed the original appearance. Some architectural features are nearly universal in the historic district: brick foundations, frame construction, double-hung wood windows, asphalt roof shingles, and single-story outbuildings. The inventory descriptions do not restate these features; exceptions are, of course, noted.

Bibliographic note: Construction dates for houses are based on information from a combination of sources, including city directory research, the city's GIS system, appearance, and earlier research conducted by Claudia Roberts Brown. Ms. Brown's research included an interview with Mrs. Norman Ross and examination of architectural drawings in the office of Robert W. Carr, Inc., Architects, the successor firm to George Watts Carr's. In a few cases, additional information is available, such as from

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newspaper advertisements from the early years of the subdivision's development or from neighborhood oral history or owners' recollections. Where relevant, those sources are noted in the individual narrative histories in the inventory below. The city's GIS date is used for all houses built after 1959 unless otherwise noted.

AVON ROAD

North Side

House

3300 Avon Road, 2008, Noncontributing Building

Two-story brick French house with a symmetrical, five-bay facade flanked by two projecting side wings; house and wings have hipped roofs and casement windows; centered front entrance bay projects slightly, is clad in stucco, and features pilasters and a barrel-arch roof; two sets of French doors flank the front entrance and open to a front patio with a balustrade and double staircase to grade.

Garage

3300 Avon Road, 2008, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story mansard roof garage with one-story wing at west side.

South Side

R. Lynwood and Betty P. Baldwin Jr. House

3303 Avon Road, ca. 1947, ca. 1990, Contributing Building

Two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Colonial Revival house with a one-and-a-half-story side-gabled wing at the right side; centered front entrance of the three-bay main section is enriched with pilasters, a pediment, and sidelights; windows are 8/8 sash; the smaller wing has a single wall dormer at the facade; three gabled dormers in the main section have weatherboard siding and are apparently a later addition; the course elevation has been modified and includes screened porches at the first and second floors of the main wing; the flat-roofed lower porch stretches the width of the main body's rear elevation while the pedimented second-story porch occupies just the center bay of the main body. City records date the house to 1940, but this date seems unlikely. Avon Road first appears in the 1943 city directory, and the first identified residents, R. Lynwood and Betty Baldwin, moved from Dollar Avenue in Trinity Park to Hope Valley in 1947. R. Lynwood Baldwin Jr. was assistant manager of his father's namesake department store on West Main Street downtown.

Garage 3303 Avon Road, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

Two-bay side-gabled garage with weatherboards and gabled windows; joined to the house by gabled breezeway with lattice walls.

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Playhouse

3303 Avon Road, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story weatherboard Queen Anne Triple-A with scalloped eave, multilite fixed windows, and front deck with turned-post balustrade.

Hertha Sponer House

3309 Avon Road, ca. 1943, Contributing Building

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled Colonial Revival house with a few Modernistic details: metal casement windows, corner-window arrangement at each end of the ground-floor facade; traditional elements include paneled and partially glazed door at a recessed front entry and molded door surround; later alterations include aluminum siding, single-story side-gabled wing at the west elevation, and a single-story flat-roofed addition at rear. City records date the house to 1940, but this date seems unlikely, as the house and Avon Road first appear in the 1943 city directory. Hertha Sponer, a Duke professor, moved from an apartment on Second Street into this house in 1943.

John and Harriet Moorhead House

3311 Avon Road, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

Robert W. Carr, architect

Low-slung, side-gabled, brick Ranch house that exudes the clean style of the mid-twentieth century; metal awning windows; three-panel glazed front door with wide matching sidelights; front-gabled wing projects at the dwelling's east end; lower gable roof shelters carport at the west end. City records list a 1949 construction date; this seems unlikely. This house does not appear in the 1952 city directory, which shows only the Baldwin and Sponer houses on Avon Road. John L. Moorhead, an executive at Harvey-Massengale, is listed as living in Hope Valley in the alphabetical listing of the 1952 city directory; no specific address is given. By 1954, the street listing shows the Moorhead House along with its two earlier neighbors. Durham architect Robert W. Carr reports that he designed this house.

CHELSEA CIRCLE

East Side

Henry and Florence Satterfield House

2801 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1952, Contributing Building

One-story U-plan Ranch house with mitered-corner weatherboards, hipped roofs, and slightly Modernist detailing; center wing holds front entry in an inset front porch; two lower, projecting wings flank the porch; 2/2 horizontal sash with two multi-lite picture windows, each flanked by 2/2 sidelights; squared columns support the porch roof; garage at the back of the east wing accessible from a curb cut in the side yard at Hope Valley Road. While city records date the house to 1955, the address

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first appears in the 1952 city directory. Owner Henry C. Satterfield Jr. was president of the Cary Lumber Company, which had a mill, lumber yard, warehouse, and office on Milton Avenue near the Morehead Hills neighborhood.

House

2805 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1963, Noncontributing Building

One-story Ranch house with side-gabled roof, asbestos shingle siding, and replacement windows. City records date the house to 1963.

Samuel R. Schealer House

2811 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1928, 1949, ca. 1956, Contributing Building

George Watt Carr, architect

William Van Eaton Sprinkle, architect for ca. 1956 additions

Two-story side-gabled Colonial Revival house with cedar shake siding, 6/6 sash, and a five-bay facade flanked by single-story wings; gabled portico with paired square posts and barrel-arch ceiling; south wing is a small flat-roofed sunroom with roof balustrade. North wing and shed-roofed addition at north side of original house added ca. 1956, includes enclosed flat-roofed breezeway with matching roof balustrade leading to a front-gabled single-story wing; other complementary additions at the rear may date to 1949, when the kitchen was remodeled. According to research in the early 1980s by Claudia Roberts [Brown], the first resident was Samuel R. Schealer, a Duke University engineering professor.

Garage

2811 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

Frame garage with front-gabled roof, cedar shake siding, two sets of double-leaf swinging wood doors with metal strap hinges, and shed-roofed wing at north side elevation. The garage doors are the original doors from the garage at the Branscomb House at 2810 Chelsea Circle; they were moved to this garage during a renovation at the Branscomb property, according to Hope Valley resident Tad DeBerry.

Arthur and Mary Pearse House

2815 Chelsea Circle, 1927, Contributing Building

Two-story side-gabled Tudor Revival house with stucco exterior and clinker stones, dominated by an off-center two-story gabled portico with half-timbering and a glass-enclosed second-story porch; stonework at the squared porch columns at the first floor; slightly projecting front-gabled bay left of the portico; recessed side-gabled wing with gabled wall dormers at dwelling's right side; metal casement windows. An advertisement in the November 27, 1927, issue of the *Durham Morning Herald* notes that the Pearses were already in residence. City directories show that Arthur and Mary Pearse moved from W. Club Boulevard to Hope Valley between 1927 and 1928. Arthur S. Pearse was a nationally known zoology professor, who taught at Duke University from 1927 through his retirement

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in 1948, according to his 1956 obituary which ran in the *New York Times*. He also established the Duke Marine Laboratory in Beaufort, North Carolina, in 1938.

Garage

2815 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

Two-story garage with front-gabled roof, stucco exterior, and 8/8 sash.

House

2819 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1964, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story mansard-roofed house with stucco exterior, replacement windows, and flanking hip-roofed single-story wings. City records date this building to 1964.

Vacant lot.

Hubert and Mary Teer House

2825 Chelsea Circle, 1932, Contributing Building

George Watts Carr, architect

George Kane, builder

Elaborate two-and-a-half-story side-gabled brick Colonial Revival house with two-story, flat-roofed, full-width portico with roof balustrade and squared columns; three gabled dormers with round-arched windows at front roof slope; Palladian window centered at second story is physically tied to centered front entrance at first story by a molded surround; front entrance further enriched with sidelights; other windows are 6/6 sash; two-story side-gabled west wing has a bay window at the ground floor; flat-roofed porte cochere with balustrade at west end of that wing; flat-roofed hyphen houses a sunroom at east end of main block and joins the house to a one-and-a-half-story front-gabled wing; pierced brick wall at the southeast corner of the parcel joins to a brick and iron fence that edges the south side of the parcel. Hubert and Mary Teer hired George Watts Carr to design the house and George Kane to build it. Teer and his brother Nello Teer owned an international paving contracting firm.

Playhouse

2825 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1932, Contributing Building

Near-exact miniature frame replica of the Teer house, commissioned by Hubert Teer for his daughter, stands on its own brick foundation in the side yard west of the porte cochere.

West Side

Russell and Frances Cooke House

2800 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1951, ca. 1980, Contributing Building

An otherwise modest one-and-a-half-story brick Cape Cod house is stretched with side wings; two gabled dormer windows; 6/6 sash throughout the house; gabled, glass-enclosed breezeway at the west

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gable end leads to an original front-gabled garage with weatherboards in the gable end and board-and-batten siding elsewhere, 6/6 sash, a square ventilator at the roof ridge, and an entrance at the rear elevation; later single-story two-car garage addition at the east gable end of the house has aluminum siding and 6/6 sash. The house first appears in the 1951 city directory, which also lists Russell Cooke Jr. as an officer and comptroller of the Wright Machinery Company at 1005 Calvin Street northeast of downtown.

William and Helen Cranford House
2802 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1934, ca. 1990, Contributing Building

Two-story, front-gabled, brick Tudor Revival house featuring a sympathetic garage addition; other original details include stucco and applied half-timbering in gable ends, wood casement windows, and single-story side-gabled wing; later two-bay hipped garage with large gabled dormer stands at the north end of facade. Neighborhood history holds that the Cranfords were the first residents. City records date the house to 1934; the earliest identified residents are William and Helen Cranford, who are listed on Chelsea Circle as early as 1938. William E. Cranford Jr., presumably the same person who owned this house, worked as a clerk at Seeman Printery, Inc. in that year.

Charles and Mary Livengood House
2804 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1935, Contributing Building

Two-story, side-gabled, skintled brick Tudor Revival house with wood casement windows, slightly projecting gabled bays at facade, central shed dormer, and flanking recessed side-gabled wings that include a two-car garage at the north end. Charles and Mary Livengood are the earliest identified residents of the house; they moved from Minerva Avenue in Trinity Park to Chelsea Circle between 1935 and 1938, according to city directories. Charles H. Livengood was a factory manager for Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company.

House
2806 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1992, Noncontributing Building

One-story house with side-gabled roof, shake siding, brick skirting, single-light wood casements, projecting front-gabled wing at north end of facade, and pedimented portico.

House
2808 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1962, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house with substantial additions and alterations, including a large gabled garage wing at the north end, gabled dormers, replacement windows and cementitious siding.

Garage
2808 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1962, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

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One-and-a-half story, side-gabled stone garage remodeled with large gables at front and rear roof slopes, cementitious siding in gables, and a door in rear gable accessible by a wooden stair and small deck.

Harvie and Margaret Branscomb House
2810 Chelsea Circle, 1928, ca. 2000, Contributing Building

Commodious two-and-a-half-story skintled brick Tudor Revival house with hipped slate roof and two-story projecting front-gabled wing; front entrance is in the corner of the ell under a steeply pitched hip-roofed porch with squared porch columns; hipped dormers with six lights in front wing's roof slope at facade; wall dormers with casement windows in both main and front wings at facade; casement windows throughout the rest of the dwelling. The one-and-a-half-story wing that projects from end of the two-story front wing originally served as a garage but now features four-bay, flat-roofed dormers on both slopes of its gable roof and cementitious siding and French doors where original garage doors had been; ca. 2000 brick hyphen extends north from the back of the original garage and leads to a one-and-a-half-story clipped-gable garage. An advertisement for Hope Valley that ran in the November 27, 1927, *Durham Morning Herald* reported that construction on the house was scheduled to start in the next week. Bennett Harvie Branscomb moved from N. Duke Street to Hope Valley in 1928, according to city directories. He was a professor at Duke University's School of Religion, established in 1926, and later the Director of Libraries at Duke.

James and Margaret Cannon House
2812 Chelsea Circle, 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, side-gabled, weatherboard Colonial Revival house with second story Palladian window above the one-story pedimented portico sheltering a single-leaf door with sidelights; smaller, setback two-story side-gabled wings flank main section, one-story side-gabled wing at south end has open area at exposed basement level that functions as carport; 6/6 and 8/8 sash throughout dwelling. An advertisement for Hope Valley that ran in the November 27, 1927, *Durham Morning Herald* reported that construction on the house was scheduled to start in the next week, and a rendering shows the house generally as it appears today but without the wing at the south end. Instead, there is a brick garage at the basement level at the south end of the house with a sunporch on the garage roof. A similar advertisement from January 1, 1928, states that the house was underway and expected to be ready by spring. The 1928 city directory does list professor James Cannon III, a professor at Duke University's School of Religion, and his wife Margaret in Hope Valley; the 1938 directory is the first to show them on Chelsea Circle.

Shepherd-Mebane House
2814 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1800, moved and expanded 1927, Contributing Building
George Watts Carr, architect for 1927 additions

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Distinct early form and finishes of this two-story, side-gabled, Federal-style dwelling with weatherboard exterior contrast with the other houses in Hope Valley; main block dates to circa 1800 and features 6/6 sash and a central classical entrance; flanking one-and-a-half-story front-gabled wings each have frieze at cornice embellished with triglyphs, mutules, and diamond metopes, neoclassical entrance, and shed-roofed side porch; 6/6 sash date to just after the house was moved in 1927. The house originally stood south of this location on Hope Valley Road, where it was the center of George Shepherd's farm. Shepherd, who died in 1888, was likely not the original owner, since construction details on the elevation facing the golf course, such as the trabeated surround at the entrance and horizontal flush boards sheathing the wall beneath the shed roof, indicate that the house was built around the turn of the nineteenth century. Hope Valley developer Jesse Mebane moved the house to Chelsea Circle and expanded it in 1927 as the neighborhood was being initially developed. Robert W. Carr reports that his father, George Watts Carr, designed the 1927 additions to the house.

Guesthouse and Garage

2814 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1927, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled guesthouse with weatherboard sheathing, six-over-six sash, French doors beneath bracketed shed-roof porch, and single-bay garage at west end.

Eddie and Mary Cameron House

2818 Chelsea Circle, 1962, Noncontributing Building
Robert W. Carr, architect

One-story hipped-roof Neoclassical Revival house with scored stucco exterior; other features are a pedimented portico, 6/6 sash, interior brick chimneys, and pedimented stoops at full-height basement levels of south side and rear elevations. Eddie and Mary Cameron lived at the Erwin House at 2822 Chelsea Circle until they built this house in 1962. Edmund M. Cameron came to Duke as a football coach, was the head basketball coach from 1929 through 1942, and was Director of Physical Education and Athletics at Duke University from 1946 through his retirement in 1972. Cameron Indoor Stadium, the basketball stadium on campus, is named for him. Robert W. Carr reports that he was the architect.

Outbuilding

2818 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1962, Noncontributing Building

Hexagonal one-story building with stucco exterior and polygonal roof.

Erwin-Cameron House

2822 Chelsea Circle, 1930, Contributing Building
George Watts Carr, architect

Five steeply-pitched front gables at the facade and an engaged polygonal stair tower at the golf course elevation of this two-story, side-gabled, stone Tudor Revival house make it a striking example of the style; slate roof with flared eaves surmounts the dwelling; massive corbelled polygonal pots top the

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substantial chimney flues as they rise from the interior; leaded casement windows illuminate the interior; Tudor-arch windows distinguish the sunroom in the southeast corner and Tudor arches open to an inset rear porch at southwest corner. The house is the second built on this location; the first house burned soon after construction. George Watts Carr designed the house for the Erwins, according to research notes from Claudia Roberts Brown's work in the early 1980s. Clinton White Toms, the president of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, built the house for his daughter Mary Toms Erwin. Her husband, Jessie Harper Erwin Jr., was a cotton broker at the time and his father was an officer of the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, the Pearl Cotton Mills, and The Peoples Bank. Mary Erwin married Eddie Cameron in the late 1930s, after Jessie Erwin's death. The Camerons remained in the house until they built 2818 Chelsea Circle in 1962. Edmund M. Cameron was the head basketball coach from 1929 through 1942 and was Director of Physical Education and Athletics at Duke University from 1946 through his retirement in 1972. Cameron Indoor Stadium, the basketball stadium on campus, is named for him.

Gazebo

2822 Chelsea Circle, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Object

Round, roofless concrete gazebo with Doric columns supporting a frieze decorated with swags. Low concrete benches span spaces between columns.

CORNWALL ROAD

North Side

House

3100 Cornwall Road, 1978, Noncontributing Building

A series of shed roofs crowns this two-story Contemporary house with vertical cedar siding; single-light fixed and casement windows; attached two-car garage at west end with side entrance.

Lenox and Virginia Baker House

3116 Cornwall Road, ca. 1943, ca. 1960, Contributing Building

George Watts Carr, architect

Elegant two-story, side-gabled, brick Colonial Revival house with two-tier pedimented portico with Tuscan columns and slate roof; leaded glass sidelights and fanlight at centered front door and door to second-story portico; 6/6 sash; one-story wraparound porch with rooftop patio; ca. 1960 weatherboard additions at rear. A tree-lined, slate-bordered gravel driveway meanders through a verdant landscape as it approaches the front of the house. Deeds and city directories show that Lenox D. Baker and his wife Virginia purchased ten parcels between Surrey and Cornwall in 1941 and built this house in 1943. It was the only house on Cornwall Road for about fifteen years. Lenox Baker was Chief of Orthopedic Surgery at Duke Hospital and helped establish the North Carolina Hospital for Cerebral Palsy in

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Durham in 1952, later renamed Lenox Baker Children's Hospital. Robert W. Carr identified this house as a design from the firm of George Watts Carr, Architects.

Shed

3116 Cornwall Road, ca. 1943, Contributing Building

Small shed-roofed outbuilding with weatherboard exterior and overhanging eaves stands north of house in overgrowth.

House

3126 Cornwall Road, 1963, Noncontributing Building

One-story Ranch house with side-gabled roof, brick exterior, 8/12 replacement sash, sidelights at paneled front door, pedimented portico on Ionic columns, dentil molding at portico cornice, and interior brick chimney.

House

3130 Cornwall Road, 1998, Noncontributing Building

Two-story hip-roofed Neo-Craftsman house with brick and fiber-cement exterior, single-light casement windows, porte cochere at facade, double-height hip-roofed front porches, and overhanging boxed eaves.

House

3134 Cornwall Road, 1976, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, side-gabled, brick Colonial Revival house with corner quoins, centered front entrance with paneled door and sidelights in surround with fluted pilasters and dentil molding, single-story side-gabled wing at west end, and double-shouldered brick exterior chimney at west end of wing; 6/6 replacement sash.

Storage Building

3134 Cornwall Road, 1976, Noncontributing Building

One-story storage building with hip roof, brick exterior, and two single-leaf paneled doors stands northwest of the house in rear yard.

House

3138 Cornwall Road, 1998, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, hip-roofed, brick Neocolonial house with Tuscan columns at flat-roofed front porch; double-leaf front entry with partially glazed doors and leaded-glass transom and sidelights; 6/6 sash and multilight fixed windows in shallow bays with copper roofs.

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South Side

House

3101 Cornwall Road, 1986, Noncontributing Building

Two-story-on-basement brick Neocolonial house with steeply pitched hip roof, 9/9 sash, recessed centered front entry below Palladian window, and slightly projecting gabled wing at front.

Charles G. Harris House

3107 Cornwall Road, 1956, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gabled, board-and-batten Ranch house has been heavily remodeled; L-plan with front entrance placed in corner of ell; projecting gabled bay in shorter arm of ell; replacement single-light casement windows. The 1956 city directory lists the house as under construction; by 1957, Charles Harris, president of Bull City Oil Company was in residence. Harris's company had a bulk oil plant and Esso service station on Newton Road in West Durham.

House

3115 Cornwall Road, 1963, Noncontributing Building

Carr, Harrison, Pruden & DePasquale, architect

One-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house with projecting gabled wing at east end, recessed front entry, 8/12 sash, and carport at west end. Robert W. Carr identified this house as a design from the firm of Carr, Harrison, Pruden & DePasquale

House

3121 Cornwall Road, 1984, Noncontributing Building

One-story, hip-roofed, brick Contemporary house; front entry recessed between two projecting gable-on-hip-roofed sections that create an asymmetrical facade; single-light casement windows; two-car garage housed in the larger front projecting section, which has side garage entrance.

House

3125 Cornwall Road, 1995, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, side-gabled Neocolonial house with beaded cementitious siding, 1/1 sash, small gabled front porch at east end of facade, one-and-a-half-story cross-gabled wing, and three-car garage in wing with side entrance.

Vacant lot.

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DEVON ROAD

North Side

Herschel and Anita Caldwell House
3018 Devon Road, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, hip-roofed, brick Ranch house with modest Colonial Revival elements, such as the single-leaf paneled entry door crowned by a segmental arch; dwelling also displays perforated brick at center of facade, 6/6 sash, and a screened porch at west end. Herschel and Anita Caldwell moved from W. Markham Avenue to Hope Valley in 1951; Herschel Caldwell was a coach at Duke University. The house was originally numbered as 3100.

Clement-Alyea House
3102 Devon Road, 1935, ca. 1990, Contributing Building
M. E. Boyer Jr., architect

Two-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, brick and stucco Tudor Revival house with intersecting gables and authentic upper-level half-timbering; prominent double-shouldered brick facade chimney; center entry with limestone surround beneath prominent front-gabled bay; screened porch at west side. Around 1990, windows replaced throughout the dwelling and large three-car garage addition completed at east side, using compatible materials and detailing. The house, designed by Charlotte architect M. E. Boyer Jr., was built for E. Hayes Clement, the principal stone contractor for Duke University's West Campus, concurrently under construction. Clement owned the house for only two years, selling it in the midst of personal financial difficulties to Dr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Alyea; Dr. Alyea was Chief of Urology at Duke Hospital. Clement rented the Franck House at 3005 Norwich Way from Wilburt Davison for several years.

Outbuilding
3102 Devon Road, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story frame building with half-timbering, cementitious siding, aluminum windows, and open bay at north end.

House
3104 Devon Road, 1977, Noncontributing Building

Two-story remodeled Contemporary house with varied gabled and shed rooflines, weatherboard exterior, single-light windows, and interior brick chimney.

Smith-Gardner House
3106 Devon Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building
George Wattts Carr, architect

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One-and-two-half-story, side-gabled, stone and stucco Tudor Revival house with steep roof pitch, intersecting front-gabled bay with applied half-timbering, and single-shouldered stone facade chimney topped with terra cotta pots; wood casement windows; shed dormers at the first half-story level; and single-leaf front entry with cast-stone surround. City records date this house to 1930. The earliest identified residents are Clarence and Beatrice Gardner, who purchased this house in June 1941 from William Griswold Smith, a minor represented in the sale by his guardian, C. W. Woodward. Deeds show that Smith and Mrs. Bryan G. Woodward had purchased the parcel from Hope Valley Inc. in November 1929. Neither Smith nor Woodward were found in city directories from the time. The Gardners moved from Dover Road, where they lived as early as 1939. Robert W. Carr identified this house as a design from the firm of George Watts Carr, Architects.

Garage

3106 Devon Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story two-bay front-gabled garage with wood casement window and replacement wood doors.

John and Annie Gregory House

3108 Devon Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

George Watts Carr, architect

Two-story Colonial Revival house with hipped slate roof, shake siding, and a projecting gabled entrance bay with flat-roofed portico on square porch posts; Palladian window in gable above the portico and 6/6 sash throughout. Deeds show that John Hannon Gregory purchased this parcel in 1929 from Hope Valley, Inc. He does not appear in the city directories, however, until 1934, when he and Annie are listed in Hope Valley. The 1938 directory shows the Gregorys on Devon Road. At that time, he was the storage superintendent at the American Supply Company, a tobacco leaf broker. George Watts Carr designed the house, according to research notes from Claudia Roberts Brown's research from the early 1980s.

Harold and Voriccia Silent House

3304 Devon Road, ca. 1939, Contributing Building

The otherwise modest one-story side-gabled Ranch house features a combination of board-and-batten siding and weatherboards with mitered corners; entrance recessed between two projecting front-gabled wings; 2/2 horizontal sash; side-gabled garage wing at the east elevation. Durham city records date the house to 1939, although an owner or resident could not be definitively identified before 1944. According to city directories, Harold and Voriccia Silent began living here in that year; Harold C. Silent worked at Duke University.

Charles Allen House

3306 Devon Road, ca. 1939, Contributing Building

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Two-story, side-gabled, brick and aluminum-sided Colonial Revival house with five-panel door and transom at center front entry; fixed multi-lite sash in bay windows at ground-floor facade; 2/2 and 6/6 sash in upper stories; screened porch at west elevation; and gabled hyphen joining house to front-gabled garage at east end. City of Durham records list the construction date as 1939. An owner could not be definitively identified before 1943, when the city directory shows Charles Allen, formerly of Chelsea Circle, residing on Devon Road. Allen owned the Allen Insurance agency and served as president of the Durham Bond and Mortgage Company.

Sterling and Helen Nicholson House
3310 Devon Road, ca. 1958, Contributing Building

One-story, front-gabled Modern dwelling with vertical wood siding and a low-pitched roof that extends dramatically on its west side to shelter the entrance; other features on the simply detailed house include single-light casements and overhanging eaves with beams visible; the basement is exposed at rear and east elevations. This address first appears in the 1959 city directory, listing Sterling and Helen Nicholson. He was president of the Southernair Company, a heating and air conditioning supplier.

Baxter and Helen Miller House
3312 Devon Road, ca. 1959, Contributing Building

One-story, shallow side-gabled, brick Modern dwelling has U-plan that forms front courtyard hidden behind an Asian-inspired brick wall topped with decorative wood elements; vertical wood siding over brick skirting at the exterior walls that form three sides of the courtyard; the flat roof's deep eaves shelter awning-style windows; prominent projecting attached two-bay garage faces the street. City records put the construction date of this house at 1960, but the city directories show that a house at 3314 was under construction in 1958. That address does not subsequently reappear, but the 1963 city directory shows Baxter and Helen Miller at 3312. This is the only available parcel between 3310 and 3318. The Millers, who had been part owners of Miller-Bishop, a downtown clothing store, appear to be retired by this date.

Miller-Souchak House
3318 Devon Road, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

Four side-gabled staggered blocks of varying roof heights compose this one-and-a-half-story brick house; aluminum siding sheathes the gable ends and dormers; other features include 2/2 horizontal sash, engaged front entry porch under shed roof on Tuscan columns, front-gabled bay at facade, two smaller side-gabled wings at east side, and shed-roofed dormers with wood casements. Baxter and Helen Miller are the first owners and residents of this house, which first appears in the city directory in 1952. The Millers, part-owners of the downtown clothing store Miller-Bishop, lived here through 1960, while building the house next door at 3312. Professional golfer Mike Souchak and his wife Nancy moved to 3318 Devon Road in 1960.

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Willis and Emily Aldridge House
3322 Devon Road, ca. 1952, Contributing Building

One-story, hipped-roof, brick Ranch house with deep eaves and metal casement windows, providing modernist elements; other features include a picture window, recessed entry with sidelights, and garage at south elevation; despite the Devon Road address, the facade fronts Windsor Way. Willis and Emily Aldridge are the earliest owners and residents listed in the city directories; Willis H. Aldridge was part owner of the company Montgomery & Aldridge, which operated a gas station on Morgan Street and a household appliances store on Roney Street.

South Side

Horace and Sue Snow House
3301 Devon Road, 1928, ca. 1970, Contributing Building
Charles Barton Keene, architect (attributed)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled stucco Tudor Revival house with a substantial stone battered facade chimney inscribed with "1927." The facade also features an off-center front-gabled bay and off-centered front entry sheltered under a shed roof; metal casement windows throughout the house, including a hipped dormer and gabled wall dormer at the facade; single-story gabled wing connects to the circa 1970 sympathetic front-gabled addition at west end. Golf course facade fronts the seventh (originally sixteenth) green and features slightly projecting two-story gabled bay with applied half-timbering, inset corner porch enclosed with glass, and hipped dormers. The dwelling has a Devon Road address but stands diagonally on a corner lot at Devon Road's intersection with Dover Road. Neighborhood historians cite this as the Snow House and the 1928 city directory shows Horace and Sue Snow living in Hope Valley; later directories list the Snows on Dover Road. An advertisement in the November 27, 1927, *Durham Morning Herald* noted that Snow was planning to build but construction had not yet begun. City directories also show that Horace N. Snow worked at Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company in 1928 but got into real estate and insurance in the 1930s. He also built the Snow Building, a landmark Art Deco skyscraper at 333 W. Main Street in downtown Durham that still stands. The construction date of the Snow Building has been documented as 1933, but the 1931 city directory lists the building at 331 W. Main Street. The Snows left Hope Valley for Trinity Park between 1935 and 1938, according to city directories.

Garage
3301 Devon Road, ca. 2002, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story three-car garage facing east and built to match the Snow House, with stucco exterior, hipped dormers, metal casement windows, and overhead wood garage doors.

Elwood and Irene Horne House
3305 Devon Road, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

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A low-pitched side-gabled roof surmounts this horizontally massed, one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch house; recessed front entrance; 4/4 sash; and rear wing. City records date the house to 1953, but the 1956 city directory is the first to list this address, showing Elwood and Irene Horne as owners and residents. Elwood Horne was advertising manager for the Durham Morning Herald newspaper.

Wiley and Elizabeth Forbus House (NR 2004)
3307 Devon Road, 1933, ca. 1985, 2004, Contributing Building
G. Murray Nelson, architect
George W. Kane, builder

Two-story, hip-roofed, brick Norman Provincial house with a steeply pitched roof and a central round tower with conical roof at the facade; asymmetrical massing further enhanced with staggered chimney stacks; wood casement windows replaced the original metal casement windows and brass screens in the 1980s; substantial expansion and rehabilitation in 2004 added a new three-car attached garage at the rear, converted the attached two-car garage at the north end into living space, and added a patio across the rear elevation of the house that wraps around the south elevation. The Forbus House is a well-articulated example of the Norman Provincial architectural style, rare in Durham. The house was built for Dr. Wiley D. Forbus and Elizabeth Burger Forbus and their daughters. Forbus moved to Durham with his family in 1930 to establish the Pathology Department at the Duke University School of Medicine and serve as head of the Duke Hospital pathology department. He was one of the many doctors recruited from Johns Hopkins University when Duke University established its medical school. The house, completed in 1931, burned to the ground in 1933 and was immediately rebuilt. G. Murray Nelson of Raleigh was the architect; George W. Kane of Durham was the builder.

House
3313 Devon Road, ca. 2005, Noncontributing Building

Two-and-a-half-story side-gabled Neocolonial house with cementitious siding and 9/9 sash. The house replaced the Boyd House, a two-story Colonial Revival-style frame house built in 1933 for Dr. Boyd, a history professor at Duke who wrote *The Story of Durham: A City of the New South*, published in 1925.

Ray and Dorothy Quinn House
3317 Devon Road, ca. 1956, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, side-gabled, brick Colonial Revival house with modillion molding along eaves; centered front entrance sheltered beneath a small flat-roofed porch; 8/8 wood windows; later front-gabled side wings, including a garage wing on the east side. The 1957 city directory shows Ray and Dorothy Quinn at this address; Ray E. Quinn Jr. was the owner of the R. E. Quinn Company, a home furniture retailer on East Main Street.

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von Beckerath-Orgain House
3321 Devon Road, 1938, ca. 1965, Contributing Building

Two one-and-a-half-story side-gabled blocks form the original core of this brick Colonial Revival house; the dwelling features tall, narrow proportions, an asymmetrical facade with a deeply recessed main entrance, gabled dormers with aluminum siding, and 6/6 sash. Two later aluminum-sided side-gabled wings—one set back and the other projecting—flank the original dwelling and display wall dormers at the facade. Herbert Beckerath, a professor, first appears in the city directory on Devon Road in 1939. By 1944, physician Edw[ard] Orgain and his wife Ann owned and lived in this house. George Watts Carr designed the house for H. von Beckerath in 1938, according to notes from Claudia Roberts Brown's research from the early 1980s.

Playhouse
3321 Devon Road, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story playhouse with weatherboard exterior, 9/9 sash, and gambrel roof. The playhouse was moved from its original location at Duke and Jackson Streets around 1940 by Mrs. Orgain, according to neighborhood oral history. The playhouse was built for Mrs. Orgain when she was a child and she moved it to Hope Valley when she and her husband moved to Devon Road.

DOVER ROAD

Hope Valley Entry Gates, 1927, Contributing Object
Dover Road at Chapel Hill Road
Aymar Embury II, designer

Two large, curving entry gate walls flank the roadway where Dover Road meets Chapel Hill Road. The markers have a stucco exterior and classical detailing, including dentil molding and fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals. The name "Hope Valley" is inscribed on a shield in each marker.

West Side

House
3402 Dover Road, 2007, Noncontributing Building

Two-story Neocolonial house with cementitious siding.

William and Katherine Brownell House
3406 Dover Road, 1928, Contributing Building
George Watts Carr, architect

Two-story, clipped-gable, brick and stucco Tudor Revival house dominated at the facade by the half-timbered clipped gable wall; other notable features include engaged shed-roof porch with carved and pegged beams sheltering the front entry; screened side porch inset at southwest corner; intersecting

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clipped-gable side wing at north end; and 4/4 sash. George Watts Carr designed the Brownell House, one of the speculative houses built by Mebane and Sharpe, according to research by Claudia Brown during her 1980-1982 survey of Durham. Dr. Brownell, an education professor at Duke University, purchased the house from the real estate company. Later owners, who purchased the house in 1977, rehabilitated the interior and exterior, including Tudoresque doors, woodworking, and a stone mantelpiece. William A. Brownell first appears in the 1931 city directory, when he is listed as Duke University professor living in Hope Valley.

Garage

3406 Dover Road, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, front-gabled, weatherboard, two-bay garage with shed-roof wing at side elevation.

George and Elizabeth Lyon House

3408 Dover Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story stucco Tudor Revival house with applied half-timbering gracing a steeply pitched projecting gable sheltering the entrance; dwelling features additional steeply pitched hipped and gabled rooflines; applied half-timbering at the upper floor; 6/6 sash and shed dormers and gabled wall dormers. Deed records show that George L. Lyon purchased this parcel from Hope Valley, Inc. in November 1928. The 1931 city directory lists Lyon and his wife Elizabeth as living in Hope Valley. George Lyon was an agent for the Columbian National Life Insurance Company.

Garage

3408 Dover Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story front-gabled single-bay garage with stucco exterior, replacement sash, large shed dormer on each roof slope, and replacement overhead-lifting door.

Vacant lot.

Frank and Sara Erwin House

3414 Dover Road, ca. 1953, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

This heavily remodeled weatherboard house features a two-story front-gabled block with facade chimney flanked by side-gabled single-story wings; 6/6 sash throughout. A 1994 photo in the city's GIS records seems to show a broad, hip-roofed, single-story house that is likely the underpinning of the current dwelling. This house was originally known as 3416 Dover Road; the 1954 city directory is the first to include that address, and shows Frank and Sara Erwin in residence. Frank T. Erwin was president and treasurer of Erwin Oil.

Shed

3414 Dover Road, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

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One-story gambrel-roofed building with vertical wood sheathing and attached pole shed.

Shed

3414 Dover Road, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gabled building with inset front porch and weatherboard exterior.

Vacant lot.

Vacant lot.

John and Hazel Wily House

3426 Dover Road, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

Commodious two-story, hip-roofed, brick French Renaissance-style house with projecting center wing; dominant details include a steeply pitched roof with flared eaves and brick dentil cornice molding and corner quoins; side-gabled one-and-a-half-story wing with hipped dormers and a hip-roofed one-and-a-half-story wing with hipped dormers at the dwelling's north end; 8/8 sash throughout. Neighborhood oral history identifies this as the Wily house and maintains that Wily was the vice-president of Durham's Fidelity Bank. The 1939 city directory is the first to show John F. Wily Jr. living in Hope Valley; in 1938, the directory shows him living at the Beverly Apartments on Watts Street in Trinity Park.

Garage

3426 Dover Road, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

Pyramidal-roof garage with brick exterior, two bays, and overhead lifting doors, and segmental arch dormer window in front roof slope.

Carport

3426 Dover Road, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

Pyramidal-roof carport with brick foundation and lattice walls stands north of the house, set slightly back from the facade.

Shed

3426 Dover Road, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Small shed-roofed frame building with weatherboard exterior.

Commodore and Madeline Council House

3430 Dover Road, ca. 1946, ca. 1995, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Colonial Revival house with projecting center gable-front entry bay faced with stone; gabled wall dormers in the front slope of the side-gabled roof flank the

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gable end of the projecting bay, which holds a triple window topped by fanlight; below, the main entry is set into molded surround with fluted pilasters, half-round arch, and sidelights and transom window; 6/6, 4/4, and multi-lite fixed sash; large circa 1995 addition at rear repeats gabled roof line and fanlight details and includes garages and additional living space. Neighborhood oral history identifies this as the Commodore T. Council Jr. House. The 1947 city directory shows Commodore T. Council Jr., the plant manager of his father's BC Remedy Company, living on Dover Road in Hope Valley. He and his wife Madeline apparently moved from W. Club Boulevard, near Watts Hospital, sometime after 1944. His father lived next door around the same time.

Toms-Council House

3432 Dover Road, ca. 1928, ca. 2005, Contributing Building

Two-story side-gabled Tudor Revival house finished with brick, stone, and stucco and featuring a stone-sheathed centered front-gable entry wing projecting slightly at the facade; wood casement windows; slightly shorter recessed two-story side-gabled wing at north end; slate roof; shed-roof dormers; compatible addition made at rear and extending to the side, using similar and complementary materials. City directories and deeds show that Clinton and Annie Toms moved from Hermitage Court in Forest Hills to this house between 1928 and 1931; Toms was the president of the Venable Tobacco Company. From the mid-1940s through the end of the period of significance, Commodore and Bettie Council lived here. Commodore T. Council Sr. was one of the formulators of the BC Remedy, a headache powder invented and manufactured in Durham through the 1960s.

Vacant lot.

Amoss-Sprunt-Hudson-Uzzle House

3436 Dover Road, ca. 1928, ca. 1990, Contributing Building
George Watts Carr, Architect

Two-story, side-gabled, mitered-corner weatherboarded Colonial Revival house with exterior end chimneys and projecting front-gabled single-story wings flanking main block; shallow, shed-roofed front porch shelters centered front entry and has later bay windows. A deed recorded in 1932 shows that Harold L. Amoss and his wife purchased this parcel from Hope Valley, Inc., although city directories show Duke professor Amoss living in Hope Valley as early as 1931. Douglas Sprunt, also a Duke professor, purchased the house from the Amosses in 1933 and lived here with his wife Edith until 1940 when they sold the house to Mrs. Willie Elaine Massey Mitchell, a music teacher and apparently a widow. Mrs. Mitchell married Charles F. Hudson, a reporter for the *Durham Morning Herald* around 1941. The Hudsons sold the house to Dan and Margaret Uzzle in 1948. Dan Uzzle Sr. owned the Cadillac dealership in Durham. Robert W. Carr identified this house as a design from the firm of George Watts Carr, Architects.

Garage

3436 Dover Road, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

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One-and-a-half-story single-bay front-gabled garage with weatherboard exterior, nine-light fixed sash in gable end, and shed-roofed addition at north side elevation.

House

3608 Dover Road, 1981, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Neoclassical house with dentil molding at cornice, gabled dormer windows, gabled portico, 6/6 sash, and basement garage accessible from south elevation.

Albert and Ruth Wackerman House

3610 Dover Road, ca. 1941, Contributing Building

Two-story, side-gabled, weatherboard Colonial Revival house perched on a sloping parcel with one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing resting on the exposed basement is at north side; dwelling displays a classical entrance and 8/12 sash. City records date this house to 1941 and city directories show that Albert and Ruth Wackerman were the first residents. Albert E. Wackerman was a professor at Duke University.

Garage

3610 Dover Road, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story front-gabled garage with weatherboard sheathing and overhead door.

House

3624 Dover Road, 1984, Noncontributing Building

Two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Neocolonial house with 6/6 sash, gabled dormer windows, and flanking wings.

William and Ophelia Edwards House

3810 Dover Road, ca. 1958, Contributing Building

Elongated one-and-a-half-story side-gabled, brick, Neoclassical Revival house with a formal pedimented front portico with Ionic columns centered at the facade; other elements include hip-roofed and front-gabled flanking wings, gabled dormers, 6/6 and 4/4 sash, and a fanlight over the entry. City records date this house to 1958 and city directories show William and Ophelia Edwards were the first residents. William W. Edwards was an owner of the Clements and Edwards Insurance Agency.

Outbuilding

3810 Dover Road, ca. 1960, Noncontributing Building

One-story, hip-roofed outbuilding on brick foundation with mitered weatherboard siding, 1/1 windows, single-leaf glazed door, and shed-roofed addition at back.

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Watts and Anne Ivey Norton House

3812 Dover Road, 1928, ca. 1967, Contributing Building

George Watts Carr (original house) and Kenneth Scott (rear addition), architects

Massive two-story side-gabled Tudor Revival brick house with L-plan massing; two intersecting front-gabled bays at facade with recessed front entry with stone surround at doorway; chimneys at facade and north side elevation; 6/6 sash; side-gabled porch at south side elevation with stucco and faux half-timbering in gable end. Substantial, architect-designed addition connected at rear with two-story hyphen includes a two-story pyramidal roof structure with sliding doors at first story and casement windows at second story, vertical wood siding, side deck, and attached rear-loading garage; owner recalls that Durham architect Kenneth Scott designed the addition around 1967. Neighborhood oral history calls this the Norton House; city directories show that Watts and Anne Ivey Norton moved to Hope Valley from W. Trinity Avenue between 1927 and 1928. L. Watts Norton was a district manager at Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. George Watts Carr designed the house in 1928 for the Nortons, according to research notes from Claudia Roberts Brown's research from the early 1980s.

Greenhouse

3812 Dover Road, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

Glass-walled and -roofed structure on high brick foundation stands roughly southeast of the house.

Shed

3818 Dover Road, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

Gable-roofed shed stands immediately east of greenhouse.

Pump House

3812 Dover Road, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

Gable-roofed brick shed with perforated walls near the roofline and weatherboard sheathing in gable end. The owner recalls that the pump house once served a swimming pool that has been removed from the property.

Art Studio

3812 Dover Road, 2000, Noncontributing Building

Frank Harmon, architect

Gable-roofed open-plan building with built-up wood framing, concrete-block foundation, galvanized metal walls, corrugated metal roofing, roof monitor, and overhead crane rail for lifting and moving sculpture and raw materials. The building won an Honor Award from the South Atlantic Region of the American Institute of Architects in 2003.

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Paul and Gladys Gross House
3816 Dover Road, ca. 1928, ca. 2000, Contributing Building
George Watts Carr, architect

Complex two-story side-gabled brick and weatherboard dwelling with gabled wall dormers, shed-roof front porch sheltering main entry, and 6/6 sash; smaller one-and-a-half-story wing stands at the south end of the main section and two-story projecting front-gabled bay at the north end of main facade. Hyphen at the north end joins house to large weatherboard front-gabled wing; this wing, apparently originally a single story building, has been raised to two stories by the addition of a sunroom below the original structure circa 2000. Paul M. Gross started teaching at Trinity College, later Duke University, in 1919 as an assistant professor of chemistry; from 1920 through 1965, he was a full professor in the chemistry department. Gross chaired the chemistry department from 1920 through 1948, during Duke University's evolution into a research institution, and later served as Dean of the Graduate School, Dean of the University, and a Vice-President in the Education Division. His work on the Frangible Bullet Project in the early 1940s, Duke's largest military research project, won him a Presidential Medal of Merit. The chemistry building on Science Drive at Duke University is named for him. Robert W. Carr identified this house as a design from the firm of George Watts Carr, Architects.

Garage
3816 Dover Road, ca. 2007, Noncontributing Building

Front-gabled, two-bay garage with brick exterior, overhead-lifting doors, and a side-gabled wing with a single-leaf personnel door and 6/6 window.

Lickle-Perlzweig House
3918 Dover Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

Two-story, hip-roofed, shingled Colonial Revival house has gabled entry with fluted pilasters and open pediment set in a projecting vestibule; front-gabled wing at one end of facade and shed roof wing at other end; 6/6 sash. William and Margaret Lickle purchased the parcel from Hope Valley, Inc., in 1929; Lickle was the sales director for Mebane and Sharpe who lived at the Washington Duke Hotel before moving to Hope Valley. The Lickles sold the house to William and Olga Perlzweig in 1931. Dr. William Perlzweig was among the Johns Hopkins medical school faculty that moved to Durham to establish the hospital and medical school at Duke University.

Charles and Frances Jones House
3920 Dover Road, ca. 1950, ca. 1990, Contributing Building

One-story brick Ranch house with L-plan massing; projecting front-gabled bay at one end of facade, recessed front entry, replacement windows, and large addition at rear. The 1951 city directory lists Charles and Frances Jones as the first residents. Charles Jones was president and treasurer of the First Securities Corporation.

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Shed

3920 Dover Road, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story side-gabled shed with weatherboard exterior, 4/1 sash, and double-leaf doors.

House

3926 Dover Road, 1974, Noncontributing Building

One-story, gable-roofed, U-plan house with vertical plywood siding, fixed-pane casement windows, attached garage, and front courtyard with brick wall and iron gate.

House

3932 Dover Road, 1981, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, hip-roofed, brick Mediterranean-style house on high raised basement with front stoop with canopy at centered front entry and round-arched wood casement windows.

Shed

3932 Dover Road, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, hip-roofed shed with weatherboard exterior.

Constable-Reid House

3934 Dover Road, ca. 1930, ca. 1985, Noncontributing Building

Two-and-a-half-story side-gabled Colonial Revival house with gabled dormer windows, bracketed open entry gable centered on pent roof that shelters first story; aluminum siding and replacement windows and door appear to have been added ca. 1985. Neighborhood oral history identifies this as the Constable House. Palmer and Chrysteen Constable moved to Hope Valley between 1930 and 1931 according to city directories. Palmer N. Constable was the secretary of the Hope Valley Country Club in 1928. In 1940, the Constables sold this house to Richard and Mary Reid, who remained here through at least the end of the period of significance. Richard Reid was a supervisor at Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company.

Garage

3934 Dover Road, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story three-car garage with gabled dormers and aluminum siding.

Cheek-Waller House

3936 Dover Road, ca. 1929, ca. 2000, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, skintled-brick Tudor Revival house with entry in an off-center projecting front-gabled bay; other features include wood casement windows with brick lintels, gabled wall dormers, and flanking setback side-gabled wings. Wing at the left side of the facade and a large

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gabled rear wing with shed-roofed porch, casement windows, wall dormer, and cementitious siding are much later additions. Edgar Cheek, owner of a namesake insurance agency, and his wife Adelaide purchased this parcel for \$3,000 from the developers in 1929, according to deeds. City directories list the Cheeks in Hope Valley as early as 1931. In 1934, they sold the property to Zebulon Vance Waller and his wife. Zebulon Waller was the supervisor of the leaf department at Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company at the time.

Garage

3936 Dover Road, ca. 1929, ca. 2000, Contributing Building

Two-car side-gabled garage with skintled brick exterior; later changes include replacement overhead lifting door, cementitious siding in gable ends.

Ralph B. Fuller House

3938 Dover Road, ca. 1928, ca. 1980, Contributing Building

Prominently sited two-story, side-gabled, mitered-weatherboard Colonial Revival house with centered front entry with sidelights and transom sheltered by a segmental barrel-arch gabled entry portico on Doric columns; two-story, setback side-gabled wing at left end of facade, one-story, flat-roofed sunroom at right end; 6/1 sash; fronted by low stone retaining walls; very large circa 1980 two-story side-gabled garage with side entry added at rear, attached by a hyphen. City records date this house to 1928 and neighborhood oral history identifies this as the Fuller House. Ralph B. Fuller, an insurance agent, appears on Dover Road as early as the 1932 city directory.

Douglas B. Maggs House

3940 Dover Road, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Elegant one-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival house with full-width engaged front porch sheltering flush sheathing, French doors, and a centered entry with leaded-glass sidelights and fanlight; other details include flared eaves, gabled dormers with 6/6 sash, casement windows, small side-gabled wing, and. Later additions include a sunroom at the rear. City records date this house to 1928. City directories show that Duke University law professor Douglas B. Maggs lived here in the 1950s; he is listed in Hope Valley as early as 1931.

Garage

3940 Dover Road, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gabled, two-bay garage with cementitious siding with mitered corners to match the mitered weatherboard at the house.

Swett-Woodhall House

4006 Dover Road, ca. 1928, 2008, Contributing Building

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One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Tudor Revival house has gabled wall dormers and projecting front-gabled bay with recessed front entry at one end of facade. Additions in 2008 include replacement casement windows; bay windows with copper roofs at first floor; additions with cementitious siding at northwest rear corner; and shed-roofed sunroom over basement-level garage with half-timbering at garage entrance. Neighborhood oral history identifies this as the Swett House; the 1931 city directory does show Duke professor Francis Swett and his wife Elizabeth in Hope Valley. Dr. Swett was chair of the Department of Anatomy from 1930 through 1943 and was one of the original members of the Medical School faculty. Deeds show that in 1947 Barnes and Frances Woodhall purchased the house. Barnes Woodhall was the chief of neurosurgery at Duke from 1937 through 1960 and the Dean of the Medical School from 1960 through 1964.

East Side

George S. Eadie House
3433 Dover Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

Austere two-story side-gabled Colonial Revival house with centered gabled portico on squared posts sheltering a five-panel front door; single-story side-gabled flanking side wings, including a screened porch on the south side; 6/6 sash; vinyl siding covers the exterior. Between 1931 and 1932, Duke professor George S. Eadie moved to Hope Valley from a residence on Duke's campus. Eadie, another early member of the Medical School faculty, lived here through at least 1958, according to city directories.

Garage
3433 Dover Road, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story single-bay front-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding and nine-light fixed-sash window in gable end.

House
3435 Dover Road, ca. 1992, Noncontributing Building

Two-story side-gabled house with brick exterior, intersecting front-gabled bays, and front entrance portico with open pediment.

David and Susan Smith House
3437 Dover Road, ca. 1928, ca. 1985, Contributing Building
George Watts Carr, architect

Fanciful two-story, stucco, Spanish Colonial Revival house with Spanish tile roof, wood casement windows, and punched brick detail in the front gable end; L-plan house has a wide projecting front-gabled entrance wing at north end of facade, exterior end chimney at south elevation, and recessed asymmetrical entry with slate surround; low stucco wall edges the street-facing front and south side

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yards, stepping down towards the back of the parcel. Iron balconettes added to windows after 1980. Previous survey and research identified this as the David T. Smith House; city directories show that Smith and his wife Susan lived on Swift Avenue in the very early 1930s before moving here. Smith was a chairman of the microbiology department at Duke Hospital and established the Division of Infectious Diseases there in 1930. Claudia Brown identified this house as one of the ten George Watts Carr-designed spec houses during her 1980-1982 survey of Durham.

Vacant lot.

Vacant lot.

Vacant lot.

Walter and Maisie Thomas House
3615 Dover Road, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

Horizontal massing and board-and-batten and shake siding characterize this one-story side-gabled Ranch house; deep boxed eaves, smaller and lower one-story flanking wings on each side of the main block, replacement windows. One wing is a garage with decorative ventilator at roof ridge. City directories record that Duke Hospital physician Walter Thomas and his wife Maisie were the first residents.

House
3619 Dover Road, 1964, Noncontributing Building

One-story, gable-roofed, L-plan, brick Ranch house; two-car garage in basement with entrance at side elevation; 2/2 horizontal sash.

Vacant lot.

Cleveland and Catherine Kern House
3623 Dover Road, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

A low-slung gable-on-hip-roof crowns this one-story, brick, L-plan Ranch house; screened side porch; overhanging boxed eaves; metal awning windows; and partially exposed basement. Cleveland and Catherine Kern were the first residents; Cleveland Kern was an assistant manager at American Suppliers, a tobacco importer and broker.

Harvey and Sarah Jones House
3625 Dover Road, ca. 1952, Contributing Building

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One-story hip-roofed brick Ranch house; recessed front entry; 8/8 sash; and small screened back stoop. City directories record that Harvey and Sarah Jones were the first residents. Harvey B. Jones was an assistant secretary of the First Securities Corporation.

House

3703 Dover Road, 1997, Noncontributing Building

Two-story hip-roofed brick house with slightly projecting gabled bay at center of facade, brick corner quoins, wood casement windows, French doors, single-story wing at side, and garage in basement with entrance at rear elevation.

Vacant lot.

Hope Valley Country Club Clubhouse

3803 Dover Road, 1927, 1939, 1948, 1953, 1965, Noncontributing Building

Aymar Embury II with Milburn and Heister, architects

George Watts Carr, several additions and alterations

Prominently sited and expansive one-and-a-half-story side-gabled brick and stucco building crowned by a slate roof; toward the south end of the west-facing facade, a projecting gabled bay with inset porch and molded piers marks the entrance; facade also features hipped wall dormers and gabled dormers. Several alterations and additions have been made at all elevations: an addition from the north side of the projecting main entrance bay toward the north end of the facade; replacement windows; addition of two curving bay windows at the rear. The earlier curving bay window opens to a slate patio directly in front of the swimming pools and was designed by George Watts Carr. Neighborhood oral history, as recorded by Harold Hansen-Pruss in 1954, holds that a large dining room addition and interior redecorating was completed in 1948. Other alterations followed in 1953, including the addition of air-conditioning.

Golf Pro Shop

3803 Dover Road, ca. 1961, Noncontributing Building

One-story gable-on-hip-roofed building with brick exterior, replacement windows, inset front porch, Doric columns, and rear wing with stucco exterior, brick quoins, and canted entry with smaller inset porch at a rear corner. This Pro Shop replaced the original, built in the late 1930s, after a fire in late 1960 destroyed the earlier building. The pro shop stands east of the clubhouse, next to the first hole of the golf course.

Maintenance and Golf Cart Garage

3803 Dover Road, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

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One-story gable-on-hip-roofed building with cementitious siding, single-leaf personnel door sheltered by a small porch at south end of west elevation, and a single-leaf overhead garage door on south elevation. The garage stands immediately north of the golf pro shop.

Golf Course

3803 Dover Road, 1927, 1937-1938, ca. 1967, 1982-1983, 1985, 1998, 2002, Contributing Site
Donald Ross, course architect, with 1937-1938 alterations by Perry Maxwell
Later alterations by Dan Maples, John LaFoy, and Brian Silva

Hope Valley Country Club features an eighteen-hole golf course with a double-circle, counter-clockwise circulation pattern centered around the clubhouse. Note that Ross's original front and back nine holes have been switched, so that the current first hole is Ross's tenth hole, and so on. The direction of play, however, is unchanged. All hole numbers used in this nomination are the current numbers.

The naturally rolling topography of the land is enhanced and often exaggerated in the course. A branching natural gully—deepened by Ross and rustically lined in parts with stone—runs through and under the course. The gully is generally dry but does drain stormwater off the course. Branches begin in the north end of the district in three places: at the sixth hole's tees; in the platted area bounded by the seventh, eighth, and ninth fairways; and between the third and fourth holes. From the sixth hole, a branch runs southeast along the left side of the fifth fairway's north end and into the platted area south of that fairway. South of Surrey Road and west of the intersection with Cornwall Road, this branch meets the two branches that run east from the platted residential area bounded by the seventh, eighth, and ninth holes; from this point, this main gully continues southeast to cross the first fairway and head into the wooded area south of the first fairway and east of the north end of the doglegged seventeenth fairway. The branch that enters the district between the third and fourth holes runs southwest along the left side of the third fairway until it meets the main gully in the wooded area east of the seventeenth fairway. From this point, the gully continues south, crossing the south end of the seventeenth fairway and edging the left side of the eleventh fairway and crossing the twelfth. Additionally, a small gully emerges from underground at the fourteenth green and flows southeast out of the district. Elsewhere, Ross filled natural ditches and wet lowlands.

The district's mature tree canopy helps to limit a golfer's view to the fairway being played. Platted areas help isolate the fifth through ninth holes and the twelfth through fifteenth holes. Wooded areas separate fairways where platted areas do not, particularly in the center of the course, which is occupied by the first, tenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth fairways as well as a practice and greens maintenance area. Throughout the course, grass is short and fairways, tees, and greens are defined by differences in grading and in the length of the grass. Most holes have one or more bunkers in the fairway or at the green, but tall grasses, lakes, and other hazards are not found on this course.

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The winding streets of Hope Valley provide structure to the course, bordering some fairways and intersecting the course between some holes. Houses in the district generally face subdivision streets rather than fronting directly on the course; a few houses built during the period of significance have finely appointed rear golf course elevations that are visible from the course; the Snow House at 3301 Devon Road and the Erwin-Cameron House at 2822 Chelsea Circle are prominent examples. Houses along the east portion of Devon Road, the west end of Surrey Road, and the curving south section of Dover Road face the course but do so from across the road. The house at 3801 Hope Valley Road, north of the tee at the thirteenth hole, is the only house to front directly on the course.

Other built features of the course include three stone-faced concrete pedestrian bridges over the gully at the first, fourteenth, and seventeenth holes and six concrete-slab bridges carrying the cart path over the gully at the first, second, fourth, sixth, twelfth, and seventeenth holes. A few small wood cabinets on brick bases hold water coolers throughout the course. The cart path was likely added in the 1970s, when golf carts became popular.

Perry Maxwell's changes during the period of significance related to play on the course and did not change the relationship of the neighborhood plats with the golf course. Details of Maxwell's alterations are not available, but Maxwell was known for shaping rigorously rolling fairways, known as "Maxwell rolls." The fifth fairway at the Hope Valley Golf Course seems characteristic of his work.

Alterations to the course since the close of the period of significance have involved adding or subtracting bunkers, adding and leveling tees, adjusting other elevations, changing grass types, and improving drainage and irrigation. Ross's original organization of the course and the layout and major components of each hole are intact; the extent of Maxwell's changes are not known but the rolls in the fifth fairway that seem to show his hand remain. Work in 1982-1983 by Dan Maples and in 2002 by Brian Silva rehabilitated the course using Ross's original drawings and notes as a guide. The 1998 work by John LaFoy improved the irrigation system, leveled all tees, added additional tees, and introduced a new hybrid Bermuda grass. None of the alterations to the course have reorganized the arrangement of holes, eliminated or added tree lines or other significant vegetation patterns, or substantially changed the topography.

Swimming Pools

3803 Dover Road, ca. 1965, Noncontributing Structure

Three swimming pools, including a diving pool, main pool, and a kiddie pool, are set into a concrete surround and encircled by metal fencing. According to Hope Valley Country Club's 1970 yearbook, the swimming pool was rebuilt and refinished during extensive club remodeling and expansion in 1965. The swimming pools are directly behind the clubhouse.

Tennis Pro Shop

3803 Dover Road, ca. 1967, Noncontributing Building

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One-story hip-roofed building with stucco exterior, metal casement windows, replacement door with glazing, and slate roof. The building stands south east of the clubhouse and east of the south parking lot off Dover Road.

Tennis Courts

3803 Dover Road, ca. 1967, ca. 1999, Noncontributing Structure

The club's nine tennis courts are all outdoor courts with clay surfaces surrounded by tall chain link fencing. Three courts are grouped together immediately south of the tennis pro shop and are terraced at one level below that building. These may be the three courts that club histories state were added in the late 1960s. Six more are terraced immediately south and east in four groups at different levels, following the slope of land but contained inside the sharp curve of the 3800 block of Dover Road. Four of the six are grouped in two pairs; the remaining two are individually sited immediately north and east of the pairs. The city's GIS system shows that the two individual courts were added between 1994 and 1999. The first tennis courts built at Hope Valley Country Club do not survive; they were located north of the clubhouse.

EXETER WAY

West Side

House

3618 Exeter Way, 2006, Noncontributing Building

Two-and-a-half-story Neo-French Provincial dwelling with hip roof, stucco exterior, casement windows, and segmental-arch dormers, and attached garage with side entry projecting at facade. This house replaced the Gilbert and Gladys Klein House, erected on this parcel in 1957.

Vacant lot.

Vacant lot.

Vacant lot.

East Side

Jay and Pauline Gwaltney House

3607 Exeter Way, ca. 1960, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story substantially remodeled Ranch house with hip-roof, fiber-cement siding, replacement single-light casements, front porch with open pediment, and large garage at rear. City directories list Jay and Pauline Gwaltney as the first owners; Jay Gwaltney was President-Secretary-Treasurer of the

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Gwaltney Oil Corporation, which sold home heating oils and other petroleum products from 706 E. Markham Avenue.

Hunter-Teer House

3609 Exeter Way, ca.1958, Contributing Building

Low-slung, hip-roofed, one-story, brick Ranch house with wide interior brick chimney; windows are later replacement. City directories show that Ernest and Marie Hunter were the first owners; Ernest Hunter Jr. was an assistant treasurer at the Durham Hosiery Mill. Hubert and Betty Teer bought the house in 1959. Hubert O. Teer Jr. was part of Durham's prominent Teer family and was an officer in three businesses: the Heavy Duty Distributing Corporation, the Lovette Electric Construction Company, and Customer Charge Service Inc.

John and Jane Darling House

3611 Exeter Way, ca. 1957, ca. 2005, Noncontributing Building

One-story, hipped-roof, brick Ranch house; replacement windows and facade chimney re-faced with stone. According to city directories, John and Jane Darling were the first owners; John Darling was a general agent with Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Shed

3611 Exeter Way, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story front-gabled storage shed with fiber-cement siding stands northeast of the house at the end of the driveway.

Charles and Jane Haynes House

3615 Exeter Way, ca. 1950, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story substantially altered hip-roofed Ranch house with board-and-batten and brick exterior, replacement wood casement windows, inset front porch substantially altered with wing on north end, and added bays with copper roofs. According to the city directories, Charles and Jane Haynes were the first owners of the house; Charles C. Haynes Jr. was president of the Charles C. Haynes Construction Company, which had an office at 212 W. Main Street. This was the first house built on Exeter Street.

Shed

3615 Exeter Way, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story gambrel-roofed shed with shed room at south side; plywood siding.

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HOPE VALLEY ROAD

West Side

Crouch-Bolich House

3724 Hope Valley Road, 1927, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story weatherboard Colonial Revival house with front-gable roof and two side-gabled wings; small pedimented entry porch with slender paired columns; 6/6 sash. An advertisement in the *Durham Morning Herald* on November 27, 1927, noted that the house, built for mercantile broker John C. Crouch, was nearing completion. Deeds and city directories show that John and Nelle Crouch lived here until the early 1930s, until William and Lillian Bolich purchased the house at auction in 1933 for \$7,100. William Bolich was a professor at Duke.

McDougall-Ogsbury House

3730 Hope Valley Road, 1927, Contributing Building

Stately two-story, side-gabled, weatherboard Colonial Revival house with classical entrance sheltered under a gabled portico with Tuscan columns and segmental barrel-arch roof; flat-roofed screened side porch at south side; flat-roofed single-story wing at north side; 6/6 and 8/8 sash. An advertisement in the *Durham Morning Herald* on November 27, 1927, noted that the house was complete and Dr. William McDougall had already occupied it. William and Mary Ogsbury lived here in 1938 and possibly as early as 1931, according to listings in the city directories. William Ogsbury was a manager at the American Tobacco Company.

Garage

3730 Hope Valley Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-story front-gabled frame garage with mitered weatherboard exterior, gabled dormer, and swinging wood doors.

Vacant lot.

East Side

H. Spurgeon and Neola Boyce House

3719 Hope Valley Road, ca. 1958, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house with Colonial Revival elements, like the columned small gabled entry porch on the front-gabled bay; single-story side-gabled sunroom at north end; hip-roofed garage wing at south end; 6/9 sash; and pierced brick walls at front and side yards. The 1959 city directory is the first volume to list this address, showing H. Spurgeon Boyce, president of Boyce Supply and Buildwell Products, Inc., and his wife Neola as the owners. Boyce Supply company

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ran a full-page advertisement in the 1959 city directory, boasting that the company specialized in metal windows and doors. The shop was at 704 Ramseur Street; the Boyces moved from 1507 Alabama Avenue.

Vacant lot.

J. Howell and Nellie Miller House
3725 Hope Valley Road, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story brick Cape Cod with cornice returns, dentil molding, shake siding in gable ends, and a classical shed-roofed entrance; gabled dormers, single-story screened porch at south elevation, gabled hyphen and front-gabled attached garage at north side, and 6/6 sash. The house first appears in the 1952 city directory, which lists J. Howell Miller, a plant engineer for Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, and his wife Nellie as the owners.

Shed
3725 Hope Valley, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

Single-story concrete-block shed with pyramidal roof capped by ventilator, deep eaves, and six-lite fixed window.

House
3741 Hope Valley Road, 2008, Noncontributing Building

One-story hip-roofed house on brick foundation under construction.

House
3737 Hope Valley Road, 1995, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story hip-roofed house with cementitious siding, gabled portico, gabled dormers, and projecting hipped two-car garage wing at front corner.

Albert W. and Margaret W. Kennon House
3801 Hope Valley Road, ca. 1957, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, U-plan brick Ranch house with gabled dormer windows. Other features include projecting front-gabled wings with bay windows in gable walls flanking inset front porch with paired columns and 6/6 sash. Lawyer Albert W. Kennon and his wife Margaret moved here by 1958, according to the city directory.

LITTLEWOODS LANE

Dalma (Dan) and Martha Uzzle House
5 Littlewoods Lane, ca. 1956, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

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One-story substantially remodeled and expanded brick Ranch house with side-gabled roof, projecting front-gabled wings with bay windows, side-gabled wing at west end set at right angle to main section, and 6/6 sash. Deeds show that Dan and Martha Uzzle purchased this parcel in 1955 and were in residence by at least 1959, when they first appear on Littlewoods Lane in the city directory. Dan Uzzle and his brother owned and operated the Uzzle Motor Company established by their father, Dalma Uzzle Sr.

Vacant lot.

House

6 Littlewoods Lane, 1978, Noncontributing Building

Two-story Contemporary house with hip and shed roofs, vertical wood siding, single-light casement windows, and heavy cornice. A garage wing attaches to the north end.

Harry and Julia Van Straaten House

7 Littlewoods Lane, ca. 1955, ca. 2007 Contributing Building

George Watts Carr, architect

One-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house with bay windows flanking center front entrance; smaller and lower gabled wings joined with hyphens at oblique angles to main block; ca. 2007 changes include replacement windows and replacement of garage doors with single-leaf door and cementitious siding at north side of north wing. According to deeds and city directories, first occupants the Van Straatens owned a men's and boy's clothing store that bore the family name and occupied the building at 118 W. Main and 113 W. Parrish Streets downtown. At one point, they owned much of the land bounded by Hope Valley Road and the greens of the course west of that road. The area was known as Wickham Place before Littlewoods Lane was cut through by 1959, replacing a street called Hanover Place. Robert W. Carr identified this house as a design from the firm of George Watts Carr, Architects.

Garage

7 Littlewoods Lane, ca. 2007, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story side-gabled three-car garage with brick exterior, 6/6 sash, hip-roof dormers, and bracketed eaves stands southeast of the house in side yard.

Playhouse

7 Littlewoods Lane, ca. 2007, Noncontributing Building

Side-gabled playhouse with intersecting front gable, four-light window, octagonal window in gable, and weatherboard exterior stands south of the house in rear yard.

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NORWICH WAY

East Side

Vacant lot.

West Side

Franck-Dick House

3005 Norwich Way, 1928, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, skintled brick Tudor Revival house with projecting intersecting front gable, steeply pitched slate roofs, and round-arched entry with stone surround and recessed front door; inset gabled dormers; 6/6 sash; circa 1950 flat-roofed addition and carport stand at rear.

According to deeds and city directories, William F. Franck, an officer and the manager of the Sharpe Insurance and Real Estate Company bought this parcel in February 1927 and built this house. An advertisement in the November 27, 1927, *Durham Morning Herald* noted that the house was planned but not yet under construction in late 1927. Franck encountered financial difficulties in the early 1930s and lost the house to foreclosure. Duke Medical School Dean Wilburt Davison, who lived across the street (house no longer extant), purchased the Franck House at auction. He rented it to Clement Hayes, who had built and sold the house at 3102 Devon Road, until 1943, when Davison sold the house to his colleague McDonald Dick. Dr. Dick, a Duke Hospital physician and medical school professor, lived here with his wife Mary and their two children.

STRATFORD ROAD

East Side

House

3611 Stratford Road, 1975, Noncontributing Building

Two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, vinyl-sided Colonial Revival house with dentil molding at cornice, centered front entry, 6/6 and 6/9 wood sash, and one-story front-gabled wing at south elevation.

Garage

3611 Stratford Road, 1975, Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gabled, two-bay garage with vinyl siding and overhead doors.

House

3617 Stratford Road, 1975, Noncontributing Building

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Two-story side-gabled Colonial Revival house with vertical wood siding and 6/9 replacement sash at first floor, weatherboard and 6/6 replacement sash at second story, and single-story flanking wings.

House

3625 Stratford Road, 1969, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Colonial Revival house with dentil molding at cornice, gabled dormers, paneled centered front entry with transom, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, flanking one-story wings, and corbelled chimney.

West Side

Vacant lot.

Vacant lot.

House

3620 Stratford Road, ca. 1950, ca. 2004, Noncontributing Building

Sprawling one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house with shingled siding, multilight windows, hipped dormers, and front-gabled wings projecting at front and rear. Appears to be extensive additions and alterations to what was originally a modest hip-roofed mid-twentieth-century house with 8/8 sash.

SURREY ROAD

North Side

Frederick and Mildred Darkis House

3010 Surrey Road, ca. 1951, Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house with brick exterior, replacement windows and additions at front porch and west side, including attached garage. The rear elevation overlooks the fifth (originally fourteenth) green with large gabled additions, including a gabled porch. City records date the house to 1951, but the address does not appear in the 1952 city directory. The 1953 directory was not available, but the 1954 city directory lists Frederick and Mildred Darkis as owners; Frederick R. Darkis was a chemist with Liggett & Myers.

House

3102 Surrey Road, 2007, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Neo-Tudor house on raised basement, facade chimney, front-gabled bay, shed-roofed dormers, wood casement windows, and substantial two-story front-gabled

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wing at east side with three-car garage in basement. Rear elevation overlooks the fifth (originally fourteenth) green and has a large shed-roofed screened porch.

House

3104 Surrey Road, 2005, Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gabled, brick house on basement with projecting gabled bay at facade, recessed porch with square posts, 12/1 sash; a slightly lower side-gabled west wing angles toward the street and features a hip-roofed attached pavilion with square posts. Rear elevation overlooks the fifth (originally fourteenth) green and features a shed-dormer, and hip-roofed porch on square posts.

Boyd and Mary Harris House

3120 Surrey Road, ca. 1956, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house with remodeled gabled portico with barrel-arch ceiling, added bay east of front entrance with copper roof, replacement windows, and side-entry garage in basement. Rear elevation overlooks the fifth (originally fourteenth) green and features a nearly full-width addition with window-walls and a large gabled porch with barrel-arch ceiling. The 1957 city directory shows this house under construction; the following year, owners Boyd and Mary Harris are in residence. Boyd W. Harris was the comptroller of Durham Bank & Trust. The house number was originally 3110.

House

3122 Surrey Road, 1989, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story brick and stucco Neo French house with steeply pitched hip roof with flared eaves, corner quoins, casement windows, segmental arched dormer windows, attached garage in projecting hipped wing at east end. House overlooks fifth and sixth (originally fourteenth and fifteenth) greens and rear elevation has expansive windows in main body, interior and exterior chimneys, and substantial windowed bay with conical roof.

Frank and Harriet Kenan House

3124 Surrey Road, ca. 1940, ca. 1998, Noncontributing Building
George Watts Carr, architect

Two-story, side-gabled, brick Colonial Revival house with one-and-a-half-story side-gabled wings flanking the two-story center section, 6/6 sash, and substantial late-twentieth-century additions that include one-story front-gabled wings at both side elevations and full-width flat-roofed porch at facade with double-height gabled portico at center. Rear elevation overlooks the sixth (originally fifteenth) green and features large gabled and shed-roofed wings, also part of the remodel. The 1941 city directory first lists Frank and Harriet Kenan in Hope Valley. Frank Kenan was president of Kenan Oil and Kenan Transport Company. Kenan Oil sold Pure Oil at the Pure Oil Station on Hillsborough Road

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in 1941. Robert W. Carr identified this house as a design from the firm of George Watts Carr, Architects.

Pool House

3124 Surrey Road, ca. 1959, Contributing Building

One-story, side-gabled, brick building, center front entrance with single-leaf partially glazed door, two sets of French doors on either side of front door, nearly full-width shed-roofed porch with Tuscan columns, exterior end chimneys, and cupola at roof ridge.

Storage Building

3124 Surrey Road, ca. 1998, Noncontributing Building

One-story pyramidal-roof shed with deep bracketed eaves, brick exterior, and single-leaf paneled door.

House

3210 Surrey Road, 1962, Noncontributing Building

Split-level, side-gabled, post-and-beam house with Roman brick, plywood, and weatherboard exterior; single-light fixed and casement windows; exposed basement with two-car garage; recessed carport beneath screened porch at south gable end. House fronts Dover Road and overlooks the length of the sixteenth (originally seventh) green.

South Side

John and Elizabeth Lanning House

3007 Surrey Road, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

Two-story, side-gabled, brick house with full-width inset front porches with vertical sheathing at first and second stories. Other elements include 8/8 sash, board-and-batten siding at gable ends, single-leaf paneled front door, brick interior chimney and brick end chimney at west side, enclosed side porch at east side and low pierced-brick wall surrounding patio in front of enclosed porch. A one-story brick wing stands on west end and a two-story projecting wing occupies the east end. City records date the house to 1931. A deed shows that John and Elizabeth Lanning bought the house in 1936 from the Storm King Corporation; the previous owner has not been identified. John T. Lanning was an assistant professor at Duke University.

Garage

3007 Surrey Road, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, front-gabled frame two-car garage with vertical wood siding and open entry.

House

3127 Surrey Road, 1989, 2008, Noncontributing Building

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Two-story house currently being completely remodeled with hipped roofs, stucco exterior, huge single-light fixed and casement windows, and attached garage at east side.

Vacant lot.

Bryson-Yarborough House
3225 Surrey Road, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

Prominently sited two-story, side-gabled, stone Tudor Revival house with projecting two-story gabled wing at facade. House features exterior stone chimney, wood casement windows, fixed-light, and 6/6 sash, gabled dormers and, centered front entry sheltered by a shed-roofed porch, and original flat-roofed side porch at north end; a single-story, flat-roofed weatherboard addition with 6/6 sash at south end. Deeds record that Duke University professor Thaddeus Bryson and his wife Julia bought the land in September 1929 and lived in the house through 1947. The city directory shows Edwin S. Yarborough Jr. and his wife Doreen here in 1948. Edwin Yarborough was president of J.M. Mathes Co., a tobacco wholesaler.

Garage
3225 Surrey Road, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage with overhead-lifting doors, 6/6 sash in front gable end, and vertical wood siding.

Vacant lot.

Troxell and Hansen-Pruss House
3303 Surrey Road, ca. 1929, Contributing Building
George Watts Carr, Architect

Stately two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Colonial Revival house has centered front entry with molded surround and broken pediment; round-arched dormers; 6/6 windows; south end single-story wing with weatherboards and a picture window. Deed and mortgage records indicate that Charles and Emily Troxell purchased this parcel in January 1929 and took out a mortgage of \$7000 that May. In 1931, Oscar and Frances Hansen-Pruss assumed the mortgage on the house. Neighborhood historians note that the Hansen-Prusses also lived in the Shepherd-Mebane House at 2814 Chelsea Circle at some point. In the 1950s, their son Harold wrote a history of the neighborhood, presumably based on oral history from his parents and neighbors. Oscar Hansen-Pruss was one of the ten original professors at the new Duke School of Medicine, established in 1930. He started the Allergy Clinic at Duke Hospital and also was chief of the Syphilology and Hematology Clinics. Robert W. Carr identified this house as a design from the firm of George Watts Carr, Architects.

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Garage

3303 Surrey Road, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

Front-gabled brick two-car garage with side-gabled wing at north side and weatherboard in gable ends.

Vacant lot.

House

3307 Surrey Road, 1977, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Colonial Revival house with dentil molding at cornice, gabled dormers, flanking single-story wings, 9/9 sash, and attached garage in cross-gabled wing at north end.

WINDSOR WAY

Hope Valley Entry Gates, 1927, Contributing Object

Windsor Way at Chapel Hill Road

Aymar Embury II, designer

Two large, curving walls flank the roadway where Windsor Way meets Chapel Hill Road, marking an entrance to the neighborhood. The markers have a stucco exterior and classical detailing, including gutae molding and fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals. The name "Hope Valley" is inscribed on a shield in each marker.

West Side

House

3400 Windsor Way, 1997, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, double-pile, side-gabled, brick house with 6/6 wood sash, two small gabled dormers, and a shed-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns stretching nearly the full-width of the seven-bay facade.

Vacant lot.

Wallace and Elizabeth Vickers House

3406 Windsor Way, ca. 1956, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, brick Colonial Revival house with shed roof sheltering the replacement front door, weatherboard siding in gable ends, 2/2 horizontal sash, single-story side-gabled wing at north elevation, basement garage, and added sunroom at rear elevation. The Vickers first appear on Windsor Way in the 1956 city directory; C. Wallace Vickers was a lawyer.

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East Side

Perry-Aldridge House
3401 Windsor Way, ca. 1959, Contributing Building

Archetypal mid-century split-level brick and aluminum-sided house with prominent picture window flanked by 2/2 horizontal-sash sidelights with 2/2 horizontal sash elsewhere; single-story side-gabled section contains a single-leaf entrance; single-car garage entrance in the lower half of front-gabled two-story section has been remodeled to include a single-leaf personnel door, a 2/2 horizontal-sash window. This address first appears in 1960, listing owners Allen and Gretchen Aldridge in residence; Allen D. Aldridge was a teller at First Federal Savings & Loan Association.

Herman and Marion Salinger House
3403 Windsor Way, ca. 1956, ca. 1990s, Noncontributing Building

Single-story Ranch house with hip roof, asbestos shingle and board-and-batten siding, replacement windows, added shed-roofed front porch with copper roof, and added projecting hipped bay with copper-roofed bay window at south end of facade. The house first appears in the 1957 city directory, which lists Duke professor Herman Salinger and his wife Marion as owners.

Palmer-Finney House
3405 Windsor Way, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story side-gabled Minimal Traditional house with aluminum and board-and-batten siding; enclosed set back side porch; 8/8 sash. The 1954 city directory lists Imperial Tobacco bookkeeper Winfree Palmer and his wife and Sadie on Windsor Way. In 1955, the Palmers sold this house to Duke physician William H. Finney and his wife June.

Winston and Marion Montgomery House
3407 Windsor Way, 1957, Contributing Building

Single-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house enhanced with classical details, including dentil molding, a pedimented porch, and corner brick quoins; also displays lower side gabled wings and 8/12 wood sash. The house is listed as under construction in the 1957 city directory. Winston and Marion Montgomery are the first owners recorded; Winston Montgomery was president and treasurer of Howerton-Bryan Memorial Home at the time.

House
3409 Windsor Way, 1984, Noncontributing Building

One-and-a-half-story side-gabled house with projecting gabled wing, brick veneer and fiber-cement siding, 1/1 wood sash with false muntins, and garage in single-story wing with entrance on the south elevation.

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SUMMARY

The Hope Valley Historic District is locally significant and meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion C for landscape architecture and architecture. The residential subdivision is located a few miles southwest of downtown Durham in North Carolina's piedmont region. A Donald Ross-designed golf course is the organizing element of the historic district and occupies a large majority of its land area. The course is an excellent and intact example of Ross's work from the 1920s: it uses the naturally rolling landscape to great scenic advantage and to create a course that is simultaneously playable and challenging for all golfers. The district also includes a significant collection of architect-designed houses from the first half of the twentieth century, including some of the city's most notable examples of the Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Norman Provincial Revival styles, as well as elegant and substantial early Ranch houses and a few Modernist dwellings. The district includes houses designed by prominent architects including George Watts Carr, Robert W. Carr, Charles Barton Keene, George Nelson Murray, and M. E. Boyer Jr. The period of significance begins in 1926—the date that construction began in the development—and extends to 1959. Although the subdivision and country club are still in use, the uses are not exceptionally significant and therefore the period of significance ends fifty years ago. Similarly, none of the post-1959 architecture is exceptionally significant.

The district is also locally significant and meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development. The residential subdivision, an automobile suburb positioned in Durham County roughly halfway between Durham and Chapel Hill, was targeted toward buyers in both municipalities. Early newspaper advertisements show developers' aggressive appeals to professors of both Durham's Duke University and the nearby University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Developers also hoped to recruit Durham's second-generation businessmen during the city's textile and tobacco boom. The Hope Valley development was envisioned as a rural retreat from the city rather than a suburban enclave; it was marketed as a neighborhood of country homes set in rustic surroundings. The country club and golf course were a social outlet in the otherwise remote development as well as an additional draw to the well-heeled homeowner that the developers hoped to attract. Hope Valley Country Club was Durham's only country club for the first forty years of the club's existence. The first dean of Duke University's Medical School, founded in 1926, used the neighborhood and the country club to help woo faculty to the new medical school; as a result, a number of the earliest and most notable houses were home to prominent faculty of the new medical school. The period of significance is 1926-1927 under the Community Planning and Development context; during this period, Hope Valley's streets and infrastructure were installed and the golf course was built.

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The Hope Valley Historic District encompasses 176 buildings, structures, and objects, of which 83 are contributing resources. The golf course, a contributing site, occupies the majority of land area of the district.

Several sections of the 1984 “Historic Resources of Durham (Partial Inventory: Historic Architectural Properties)” provide architectural and historical context for the district. The historic architectural context and stylistic/property types is in Part C, “Durham’s Architecture,” under the headings “The Period Revival Styles, 1910s-1940s” on pages 7.15-7.17; “Picturesque Revival Styles: Houses” on page 7.18; “Period Houses” on pages 7.18-7.19; and “Post-1940 Developments” on pages 7.20-7.21. The historic context for the district’s community development significance is found in “The Development of Modern Durham: the 1920s and 1930s” on pages 8.30-8.35. Additional context for golf course landscape architecture and property types post-dating 1940 is provided herein.

Development of Hope Valley

The Hope Valley neighborhood, situated several miles southwest of Durham’s central business district, occupies land that had been in agricultural use since the 1800s. One of the earliest documented farms in the area that was developed into Hope Valley belonged to George Shepherd in the second half of the nineteenth century. Shepherd lived in a Federal style house (relocated to 2814 Chelsea Circle) likely built by an earlier generation around the turn of the nineteenth century. Other land that formed the Hope Valley Development included the farms of Jim Beavers, Hugh Markham, and Durham Markham.³

In nearby Durham proper, economic growth initiated in the 1890s by the expanding tobacco and textile industries continued through the first three decades of the twentieth century. The wealth created in the young city in turn benefited its local institutions. Most notably, cigarette manufacturer James B. Duke created the forty-million-dollar Duke Endowment in 1924 and gave Durham’s Trinity College a portion of the endowment’s annual income. James B. Duke added another six million dollars in honor of his father Washington Duke, enabling Trinity to build a new campus and evolve into Duke University. In 1925, the Duke Endowment also paid for a medical school, hospital, and nurses’ home at the new university.⁴

Anticipating a housing boom in the wake of the university expansion, Robert Jesse Mebane of Greensboro and Walter E. Sharpe of Burlington together began acquiring farmland southwest of Durham. Both men had real estate experience. Mebane, a banking and insurance-company executive, was also a director of the Irving Park Company that had been developing Greensboro’s first country

³ Roberts, Lea, and Leary, 291, 296.

⁴ Roberts, Lea, and Leary, 127, 176.

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club subdivision, Irving Park (NRHD 1994), since 1914. Mebane built and lived successively in two houses in Irving Park: a 1913 Colonial Revival house on Sunset Avenue and a ca. 1922 Colonial Revival house next door on Meadowbrook Terrace. Sharpe was president of Sharpe Insurance and Real Estate Company, which had offices in the First National Bank Building in Durham. Sharpe was already active in Durham's real estate market: his namesake company was developing the Rockwood neighborhood on University Drive, beyond Forest Hills (NRHD 2005).⁵

Mebane and Sharpe hoped their new rural-suburban development would appeal to faculty from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in addition to Duke University, given its location between the two campuses. Additionally, a new generation of Durham businessmen and entrepreneurs were in the market for an upscale neighborhood. Mebane and Sharpe were not the first to anticipate these markets; the partners purchased the farmland from real estate speculators, including Greensboro businessman Smith Richardson. Richardson, like Mebane, lived in Irving Park, at 1700 Granville Road. Mebane and Sharpe were, however, the ones to develop the area.⁶

Mebane and Sharpe emulated Irving Park in planning their Durham subdivision. Residential development of Irving Park had followed the Greensboro Country Club's organization and its 1911 purchase of land for a golf course. Alfred M. Scales sold the club the land, but he also owned property south of the nascent course. Scales began selling parcels for residential use in 1912 and became a major stockholder in the Irving Park Company.⁷

In January 1926, Mebane and Sharpe struck a deal with several prominent Durham citizens: if the citizens would organize a country club with 250 members, Mebane and Sharpe would bankroll a golf course, deed it to the country club, and contribute to the construction of a clubhouse. More specifically, Mebane and Sharpe would hire Pinehurst golf pro and course designer Donald Ross to "design and supervise the development of a high grade golf course of eighteen holes" and pay half the cost of a \$50,000 clubhouse. The developers also agreed to sell residential parcels to club members at a reduced rate. The Hope Valley Country club incorporated as a non-stock corporation on February 18, 1926, with thirteen incorporators, including R. J. Mebane of Greensboro, presumably Robert Jesse Mebane.⁸

Like the swift organization of the country club, design work proceeded apace. Donald Ross evaluated the land and found it very suitable for an eighteen-hole golf course; he had laid out the course within a

⁵ Webb, 225-226; Phillips, "Irving Park Historic District," 25, 73; *Hill's 1924 Durham City Directory*, 58.

⁶ Webb, 225-226; and Harold Hansen-Pruss, "The History of Hope Valley," 1954, a paper written for a college-level Sociology class, in the papers of the Hope Valley Renaissance Coalition, Durham.

⁷ Phillips, 73, 75.

⁸ John L. Moorhead, *Donald Ross and His Total Gem: A Short History of his Hope Valley Country Club Course* (Durham: the author, 2000), v-vi; Certificate of Incorporation of Hope Valley Country Club, Incorporated, February 18, 1926, Hope Valley Country Club Vertical File, North Carolina Room, Durham County Library Main Branch, Durham.

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few months of the country club's incorporation. Landscape architect Robert B. Cridland of Philadelphia laid out the development surrounding the golf course; both men agreed, according to the Sunday paper, that "the way the golf course is laid out leaves beautiful wooded areas on the high spots surrounding it, making very desirable home sites and giving views of the fairway." Donald Ross and Robert Cridland had worked in this residential milieu before: both contributed designs for Irving Park's golf course and neighborhood layout.⁹

Mebane and Sharpe announced their "Hope Valley Country Club" development in a two-page advertising spread in the Sunday edition of the *Durham Morning Herald* on May 23, 1926. The headline describes the project as "a country club community for Durham, Duke, and Chapel Hill." In the copy, Mebane and Sharpe reinforce the idea of status by declaring that "This announcement means that Durham is soon to have a country club and suburban residential park—sensibly restricted—completely serviced—and large enough to be protected forever from encroachment by undesirable neighbors." Regular one- and two-page advertisements in the Sunday paper continued to tout the benefits of investing and living in Hope Valley and to chart the progress of construction and sales in the subdivision.¹⁰

One advertisement published Cridland's plan, showing the organization of streets and the placement of prospective house sites in addition to the layout of the golf course, prominently labeled "Donald Ross golf course." The streets are generally curvilinear and the perimeter of the overall area is irregular. The clubhouse location is slightly southwest of the center of the neighborhood, at the top of a hill and overlooking an intersection of two neighborhood roads and a golf course green beyond that. The first tee was placed just southeast of the clubhouse and circulation through the first nine holes proceeded in a counter-clockwise direction south and east of the clubhouse. The green for the ninth hole was situated east of the clubhouse and the tenth tee just north of the ninth green. The back nine holes then moved players through the north and west sections of the platted area, also in a counter-clockwise direction. In July, as construction of the country club facilities and residential infrastructure progressed, Mebane and Sharpe filed the plats for Hope Valley Country Club. These plats show the development in several sections, detailing the parcel divisions on residential streets adjacent to the golf course, but entirely consistent with the published Cridland plan.¹¹

When Hope Valley parcels went up for public sale on June 25, 1926, the golf course and roads were under construction. Aymar Embury of New York, already a noted designer of country club clubhouses and architect of the Mid-Pines Country Club Building at Pinehurst (Pinehurst Historic District, NHL

⁹ *Durham Morning Herald*, July 4, 1926; Phillips, 3, 69.

¹⁰ *Durham Morning Herald*, May 23, 1926.

¹¹ *Durham Morning Herald*, June 13, 1926; Plats for Hope Valley Country Club, Durham, N.C., are at the Durham County Register of Deeds Office, Old Courthouse, Durham.

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1973), was drawing plans for a clubhouse by July 1926. He also designed the entry gates into the neighborhood from Chapel Hill Boulevard at Windsor Way and likely at Dover Road, which are of the same design. “The main approach to Hope Valley Country Club will be a curving double-track paved boulevard,” declared the Sunday newspaper advertisement from February 20, 1927, showing a rendering of the gates at Windsor Way. The rendering differs slightly from the structures built and lacks the stylized Ionic capitals with “Hope Valley” inscription.¹²

As spring turned to summer, work continued while the aggressive advertising campaign kept the distant subdivision in the papers at least weekly. The advertisements promoted Hope Valley as a “perfect rural community” while promising municipal amenities like “asphalt roads, city water, sewerage, electric lighting, electric current for cooking and refrigeration.” Removed from the city, the neighborhood offered a pastoral haven: “country life, with golf, tennis, and horseback riding.” Another advertisement announced that an architectural review board would inspect plans for buildings to be erected in Hope Valley to ensure that all buildings would be harmonious with the overall intent of the development. Aymar Embury, Robert Cridland, and Charles Barton Keene were the original “Architectural Jury.”¹³

Mebane moved from Greensboro to Hope Valley, into the early-nineteenth-century Federal-style farmhouse from the George Shepherd farm. Mebane had relocated the house from the present-day 3700 block of Hope Valley Road to 2814 Chelsea Circle, a prime location overlooking the eighth (now the sixteenth) green. He remodeled the house, rebuilt the chimneys, and added a Neoclassical entrance surround, Doric frieze and cornice, and a pair of one-and-a-half-story gable-front wings to each end of the side-gabled dwelling.¹⁴

To further populate the otherwise bare development, Mebane and Sharpe hired local architect George Watts Carr, who headed the Durham office of the Winston-Salem architectural firm Northup and O’Brien, to design at least ten speculative houses in Hope Valley. For this nomination, documentation could not be found positively identifying the ten houses, and some neighborhood historians believe there may have been as many as thirteen speculative houses. During a 1980-1982 survey of Durham, Claudia Roberts Brown identified the Tudor Revival-style Brownell House at 3406 Dover Road as a speculative house and noted that the Spanish Revival-style Smith House at 3437 Dover Road may also have been a speculative house. Her research also recorded that most of Carr’s Hope Valley speculative houses were either “Tudor Revival or English Cottage style characterized by irregular massing and

¹² *Durham Morning Herald*, June 20 and July 4, 1926, and February 20, 1927.

¹³ *Durham Morning Herald*, June 13, 1926 and March 20, 1927.

¹⁴ Roberts, Lea, and Leary, 296.

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fenestration.” Two other spec houses, according to Brown, were rendered in the Spanish Revival style (the Smith House at 3437 Dover Road) and the Colonial Revival style.¹⁵

By September 1926, Mebane and Sharpe boasted that about half of the 250 available building parcels fronting the course had been purchased. “The first nine holes have been seeded and grass is beginning to appear.” By November, Yancey Milburn of the Washington, D.C.-based architectural firm Milburn and Heister was overseeing the construction of the Embury-designed clubhouse from the firm’s Durham office. Milburn had worked throughout North Carolina and extensively in Durham; the firm had designed the 1916 Durham County Courthouse at 208 E. Main Street (in the Downtown Durham Historic District, NR 1977), among other local commercial and institutional buildings.¹⁶

Newspaper advertisements began reporting on houses built or under construction in late 1927 and early 1928. Houses were mainly being built on Chelsea Circle, but also on Hope Valley Road, Devon Road, and Norwich Way. Most of the earliest houses were commissioned by professors at Duke University.¹⁷

In April 1928, Mebane and Sharpe announced an infusion of capital from Smith Richardson’s Richardson Realty Company, as well as a name change to Hope Valley, Incorporated. Part of Richardson’s investment covered the cost of the spec houses. The company also tweaked the name of the subdivision, changing it to “Hope Valley: Country Club & University Community.”¹⁸

The Depression years of the 1930s brought financial troubles for both Hope Valley, Inc. and the country club. Dr. W.C. Davison, Duke’s Medical School Dean who lived in a Charles Barton Keene-designed house on Norwich Way (not extant), helped the club stay afloat by having the medical school buy forty country club memberships for doctors during this period. In this way, Davison undoubtedly strengthened the club as well as his own medical school, using the memberships as a perk of employment. By 1939, the club built a pro shop (not extant) in a building separate from the clubhouse, and made some changes to the clubhouse. Those alterations were likely designed by George Watts Carr, who remodeled the building several times.¹⁹

¹⁵ Roberts, Lea, and Leary, 291-292, 294.

¹⁶ *Durham Morning Herald*, June 13, June 27, September 26, and November 7, 1926; Roberts, Lea, and Leary, 35, 291.

¹⁷ *Durham Morning Herald*, November 27, 1927, and January 1, 1928.

¹⁸ *Durham Morning Herald*, April 15, 1929; Webb, 234-235; and Hansen-Pruss, 4-5; “Hope Valley: Country Club & University Community,” May 1929, Plat Book 9, pages 38-39 and 42-43, on file at the Durham County Courthouse at 200 E. Main Street, Durham.

¹⁹ Webb, 235; “Historical Sketch,” Hope Valley Country Club, “Yearbook 1955,” Hope Valley Country Club Vertical File; Claudia Roberts to author, e-mail correspondence, October 10, 2008.

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Construction during the 1930s added thirty more houses to Hope Valley by the end of the decade, mostly on Chelsea Circle and Devon and Dover Roads. Many of the houses were commissioned by Duke medical school professors, who likely benefitted from the memberships the school purchased. Like the early speculative houses, all thirty houses were very correct versions of period revival styles, especially the Tudor Revival. About a dozen more houses were built during World War II, and by the mid-1940s, there were fifty-two houses in Hope Valley.²⁰

Thirty-one houses built in the district in the 1950s still stand, indicating a strong resurgence in construction after the war. City directories from the decade show that local business leaders were drawn to the neighborhood more than in the neighborhood's early years and Hope Valley gained a population of prominent bankers, attorneys, and insurance professionals to diversify what had been a heavily university-related population.

Between 1948 and 1954, the country club made some substantial changes to the clubhouse, adding a large dining room, updating the kitchen, and installing air conditioning. The 1955 president's report mentions that the swimming pool was renovated; this presumably refers to the main pool, which likely predated the diving pool and baby pool. In 1965, the country club made another significant expansion of the club house, this time including another dining room, a bar with a view of the golf course, and a "completely new east facade." The club rebuilt and refinished the swimming pool and installed lighting; again, only a single pool was mentioned. The club built a pro shop for the tennis program in the late 1960s, and three new courts were added to bring the total number of courts to seven. Two more courts were added in the 1990s.²¹

Since the close of the period of significance, Hope Valley has remained a stable and desirable neighborhood, and the Hope Valley Country Club has likewise continued to thrive. The City of Durham annexed the neighborhood around 1965. New construction slowed considerably, averaging less than a house a year in the district since the close of the 1950s. New construction occurred on empty parcels as well as in place of demolished houses. Generally speaking, Ranch houses and Colonial Revivals in the 1960s gave way to Contemporary styles in the 1970s and 1980s and eventually to houses replicating historicist styles in the 1990s and the early 2000s.²²

²⁰ Roberts, Lea, and Leary, 291-292.

²¹ "Historical Sketch," *Hope Valley Country Club Yearbook of 1955*, 6; "Historical Sketch," *HVCC Yearbook of 1970*, 6-7; and "Hope Valley Country Club Report of the President, 1955," all in the Hope Valley Country Club Vertical Files, North Carolina Room, Main Branch, Durham County Library.

²² Lib Griffin, "Romp Down Memory Lane of Mid-20th Century," *HVNA Newsletter*, Winter 1999, Hope Valley Vertical File, North Carolina Room, Durham County Library Main Branch.

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Architecture of Hope Valley Historic District and Additional Architectural Context for 1940-1959

The dwellings, outbuildings, and club-related buildings of the Hope Valley Historic District reflect the architectural styles and forms of upper-class development in Durham and throughout Piedmont North Carolina from the 1920s through the 1950s. During this period, residential architecture reflected the social and economic changes in Durham during the tumultuous years of the second quarter of the twentieth century.

The first dwellings built in Hope Valley were speculative houses designed by Durham architect George Watts Carr. Many of these houses stand on Chelsea Circle, just off Hope Valley Road. The Tudor Revival style was most often employed; in Hope Valley, these houses tend to have brick and stucco exteriors, irregular massing, and applied half timbering. The single Spanish Revival style house in the district features a stucco exterior, Spanish tile roof, wood casement windows, and punched brick detail in the front gable end. In 1932, George Watts Carr also designed a Colonial Revival house emulating Mount Vernon for local construction magnate Hubert Teer. The house, at 2825 Chelsea Circle, stands on a prominent parcel fronting the third green at the corner of Chelsea Circle and Hope Valley Road.

Later architect-designed houses were rendered in other period revival styles, like the 1933 Norman Provincial Forbus House (NR 2005) at 3307 Devon Road, designed by Raleigh architect G. Murray Nelson. The brick house has a steeply pitched roof and a central round tower with conical roof at the facade. The characteristic blue-gray stone used in the West Campus buildings of Duke University, erected beginning in 1927, was also used in several Hope Valley houses, creating a stylistic link to the campus that paralleled the neighborhood's early connection to the university's new medical school. A prominent example is the 1935 Clement-Alyea House at 3102 Devon Road, built by E. Hayes Clement, the main stone contractor for the university campus. The brick and stucco house has a stone surround at the centered main entry; it also features true half-timbering in a prominent gable above the entry. Other examples include the Bryson-Yarborough House at 3225 Surrey Road, which has a predominantly stone exterior, and the 1928 Franck-Dick House at 3005 Norwich Road, a brick house with a stone surround at the front entry. While Hope Valley's development experienced economic losses during the Depression, construction in Hope Valley reflects that some in Durham did well: banker John Wily built the commodious French Renaissance-style house at 3426 Dover Road in 1938. E. Hayes Clement, the stone contractor for the new campus at Duke University, built a remarkable Tudor Revival house at 3102 Devon Road in 1935.

Generally speaking, in the 1940s and 1950s, the European period revival styles began to lose favor in Hope Valley. The Colonial Revival style, however, remained steadfastly popular. Nearly all of Hope Valley's 1940s houses are in the Colonial Revival style; they tend to be smaller and more simply detailed than earlier Hope Valley Colonial Revival dwellings. A good representative example is the ca. 1947 Baldwin House at 3303 Avon Road, a side-gabled example in brick with a three-bay facade and a one-and-a-half-story side-gabled wing at the right side. The centered front entrance of the three-bay

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main section is enriched with pilasters, a pediment, and sidelights; the smaller wing has a single wall dormer at the facade. The Hertha Sponer House at 3309 Avon Road is another modest Colonial Revival house; its metal casement windows bring a slightly Modern styling to the house, especially those placed arranged at the corners on the ground-floor at the facade. In the 1950s, true Colonial Revival-style houses were not built in Hope Valley, but typical Colonial Revival details can be found in simplified form on Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses.

Throughout Durham and North Carolina, the Minimal Traditional style was employed in the years immediately following the war. As its name implies, the style is a stripped version of revival styles popular in the earlier decades of the twentieth century; the general massing exists in simplified form and few architectural details have been added. The style, with its compact massing and slight detailing, was perfect for the post-war housing shortage because they could be built quickly and without a lot of building supplies. Shallow, side-gabled roofs are common; the massing is sometimes enhanced by a projecting gabled bay or a smaller side-gabled wing or wings. In Hope Valley, the very few examples of this style date to the early 1950s. The Palmer-Finney House at 3405 Windsor Way is a 1953 Minimal Traditional house of one-and-a-half stories with a side-gabled roof, board-and-batten and aluminum siding, and a set-back side porch that has been enclosed into a sunroom. Pilasters framing the front door are virtually the only architectural ornament.

The Ranch house—the most popular American house style in the middle of the twentieth century—originated in the 1930s with the work of a few California architects seeking a dwelling that could reflect an informal lifestyle and an emphasis on indoor/outdoor living. The style began to catch on nationally in the 1940s but attained its greatest popularity in the 1950s and 1960s. The Ranch made an early appearance in Hope Valley with the ca. 1939 Harold and Voriccia Silent House at 3304 Devon Road features a combination of board-and-batten siding and weatherboards with mitered corners. Its entrance is recessed between two projecting front-gabled wings, and a side-gabled garage wing is at the east elevations. While the broad, low-slung proportions of the house were novel in Hope Valley, the mitered weatherboards related to some of the weatherboarded Colonial Revival houses in the neighborhood, like the Amoss-Sprunt-Hudson-Uzzle House on the parcel next door at 3436 Dover Road. Another early Ranch is the ca. 1949 Walter and Maisie Thomas House at 3615 Dover Road, which has many details in common with the Silent House. The side-gabled house has low-slung horizontal massing as well as board-and-batten and shake siding. Smaller and lower one-story flanking wings contribute to the horizontality. One wing is a garage with decorative ventilator at roof ridge.

Ranch houses in the 1950s might adopt either Modernist or traditional details. The ca. 1952 Aldridge House at 3322 Devon Road, which actually fronts Windsor Way, is a very broad structure with deep eaves, a recessed front entry, casement windows, and strong horizontality. In contrast, the ca. 1957 Winston and Marion Montgomery House at 3407 Windsor Way is enhanced with classical details, including dentil molding, a pedimented porch, and corner brick quoins; also displays lower side gabled

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wings and 8/12 wood sash. Unlike the earlier weatherboarded Ranch houses in Hope Valley, those of the 1950s tend to be brick.

Fully realized Modernist houses are relatively rare; in a different way, they are also iconic of residential architecture from the middle of the twentieth century. The imprint of Frank Lloyd Wright on residential architecture was so great in the United States that the work of Modernist architects influenced by his organic architecture became strongly associated with that period. While never really popular, residential Modernism began to flower in Durham and across North Carolina in the 1950s, with most early examples built in Hope Valley and Forest Hills as well as in the Duke Forest neighborhood. Hope Valley Historic District's two Modernist houses are half-hidden in the trees and rolling hills of the neighborhood. The Nicholson and Miller Houses at 3310 and 3312 Devon Road, respectively, were both built around 1958. The Nicholson House is a post-and-beam structure built into the hill on its sloping lot so that a basement is exposed at the rear and one side of the structure. The Miller House features an integrated high brick wall that both obscures the facade and, in conjunction with the U-plan of the house, creates a private front courtyard.

The district retains its integrity as an upper-class regional country club subdivision with architect-designed houses organized around a golf course. Houses standing on and around the course include prominent examples of architectural styles from the first half of the twentieth century, including architect-designed period revivals, Ranch, and Modernist houses as well as a modest Ranch houses and Minimal Traditional and Cape Cod houses. The majority of houses date to the period of significance and do retain their architectural integrity. In some cases, houses have seen alterations that have destroyed their integrity; in a few cases, houses from the period of significance have been demolished. Not all demolished houses have been replaced with new dwellings. Other new dwellings stand on previously empty parcels. Hope Valley's streetscapes do not match the typical early-twentieth-century subdivision streetscape pattern of houses relatively closely spaced with common setbacks that create a strong rhythm. Hope Valley's subdivision design diverged from the other automobile suburbs of the period in its intentionally rustic appearance. From the start, houses were built on large parcels and often set well back from the street, sometimes on hills high above street level. In many areas of residential development, houses line only one side of a street, with the golf course occupying the land on the other side. Only along Chelsea Circle, Avon Road, and Cornwallis Road—short streets relative to others in the neighborhood—and parts of Devon and Dover Roads, do houses face each other along a more typical streetscape. The insertion of new houses, then, does not necessarily destroy the historic feeling of the district's varied and unusual streetscapes. New or heavily altered houses, like those at 3624 Dover Road or 3127 Surrey Road for example, can have very little adverse impact on the effect of the original street plan and rural appearance of the district. Even streets like Exeter Way, which has seen a number of alterations and a new house, still retains the rusticity characteristic of the neighborhood.

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Landscape Architecture Context

At the heart of the Hope Valley Historic District, physically as well as historically, is Durham's only eighteen-hole Donald Ross golf course. The course is an intact and excellent example of Ross's work. It is one of just three courses built in Durham before 1950; only two of the three survive, and only Hope Valley retains its original design.

Donald Ross is widely acknowledged as the greatest golf course designer of the early twentieth century and was the designer of Pinehurst No. 2, one of the game's great courses. The Scottish-born Ross came to the United States in 1899 after six years as the golf pro and groundskeeper at the Dornoch Golf Club in Scotland. Ross worked initially at the Oakley Country Club in Massachusetts, where he met the Tufts family of Medford, Massachusetts. The Tufts family hired Ross to be the winter golf professional at Pinehurst (NHL 1973, expanded 1996), the winter resort the family was developing in Moore County, North Carolina. Ross's work at Pinehurst launched his career as a course designer. By the 1920s, Ross was in the busiest period of his career in terms of course design and construction. Ross designed roughly twenty-four nine- and eighteen-hole courses in North Carolina alone in the 1920s.²³

Around 1908, a year after Ross completed the No. 2 golf course at Pinehurst, Durham banker, financier, and philanthropist John Sprunt Hill asked him to design a nine-hole course for Hill's country estate, Hill'in Dale, a few miles northwest of downtown Durham. There, Hill played a weekly game with his father-in-law and business partner, George W. Watts. Watts apparently introduced Hill to the game, and the two men were early regulars at Pinehurst.²⁴

Hill and others established the Durham Country Club in 1912, and Hill began improving facilities at his private course for the club's use. He hired a Scottish golf pro and added a clubhouse (not extant). The architectural firm of Linthicum and Linthicum designed the one-and-a-half-story side-gabled Craftsman building, which featured a wide wrap-around porch with brick posts, roof-top patios, gabled and hipped dormers, nine-over-one windows, and shingle siding. The local newspaper described the building as "cool and restful in appearance" and noted that the clubhouse "overlooks hundreds of acres

²³ Geoffrey S. Cornish and Ronald E. Whitten, *The Architects of Golf* (New York: HarperCollins, 1993), 392-393.

²⁴ Howard E. Covington, Jr., *Favored By Fortune: George W. Watts and the Hills of Durham* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2004), 76-77; Audrey Moriarty, *Pinehurst: Golf, History, and the Good Life* (Ann Arbor: Sports Media Group, 2005), 77, 81-82; Davyd Foard Hood and Laura A. W. Phillips, "Pinehurst Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1995, page 98-99.

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of beautiful landscape.” The number of country club memberships quickly surpassed one hundred. Members played their first round at the Hillandale course in April 1912.²⁵

Durham’s boom years did not guarantee the survival of the Durham Country Club as an organization; by many accounts, it was likely defunct by the mid-1920s. Hill continued to operate the golf course and clubhouse, expanding it to eighteen holes in 1923. The course is listed in the 1924 city directory as both “Country Club” and “Hillandale Country Club.” The architect of the expansion is not known, but in 1930, rising golf course architect Perry Maxwell completely redesigned the course. Maxwell, an American of Scottish descent, took up golf in 1909 and built his first course in 1913. Though apparently self-taught, Maxwell also worked for three years in the 1930s with Alister Mackenzie, a surgeon in the English army during wartime who had a second career as a golf architect. Mackenzie lectured and wrote about golf course design in the 1920s and had great influence on the design of courses after World War I. Maxwell, who designed and remodeled several courses in North Carolina, went on to remodel the greens at Augusta National Golf Course in Augusta, Georgia, in 1937.²⁶

Around 1940, Hill donated his course and clubhouse to the Durham Foundation, with his Central Carolina Bank and Trust as the trustee. It was eventually donated to the city and remains a public course. In 1956, golf course architect George Cobb replaced two of Hillandale’s holes; in 1960, he replaced two more holes and remodeled the remaining thirteen. Cobb was a landscape architect and a Marine Corps engineering officer who assisted in a design for Camp Lejeune and later designed his first course at Cherry Point in 1946. Cobb designed more than two dozen and remodeled five courses in North Carolina in the 1950s through the 1970s.²⁷

In the early 1920s, while Hill was expanding Hillandale to eighteen holes, the New Hope Realty Company planned a nine-hole golf course at the new Forest Hills subdivision (Forest Hills Historic District, NR 2005) southwest of downtown and beyond the streetcar suburb of Morehead Hill. Unlike Hillandale, which predated the neighborhood that now surrounds it, the Forest Hills course was integrated into a residential development. Low-lying parcels of land—near a creek and prone to flooding—were reserved for greens to be bordered by large residential lots. The Forest Hills street plan, attributed to Earle Sumner Draper, was generally curvilinear and followed the undulating contours of the landscape. The golf course was intended for use by the residents of the new neighborhood, which aspired to be the type of “exclusive residential section” that Durham lacked,

²⁵ Covington, 76-77; Stephen E. Massengill, *Durham, North Carolina: A Postcard History* (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia, 1997), 116; Mena Webb, *The Way We Were: Remembering Durham* (Durham: Historic Preservation Society of Durham, 2003), 220-224.

²⁶ Webb, 224; Hill Directory Company, *1923 Hill’s Durham City Directory* (Richmond: Hill Directory Company, 1923), n.p.; Hill Directory Company, *1924 Hill’s Durham City Directory* (Richmond: Hill Directory Company, 1924), 14, 330; Geoffrey S. Cornish and Ronald E. Whitten, *The Architects of Golf* (New York: HarperCollins, 1993), 331, 332, 340-341.

²⁷ Webb, 224; Cornish and Whitten, 222-223.

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according to the developer, “unlike many other cities of equal size or even smaller.” There was, however, no associated country club. While the designer of the course is not known, it was assuredly not Donald Ross. By the early 1920s, Ross was already a famous and much-sought designer. The Forest Hills advertising certainly would have mentioned Ross if he was the designer. It also seems unlikely that Draper designed the course.²⁸

The Forest Hills golf course did not survive the Depression. New Hope Realty Company went bankrupt and the golf course and clubhouse went up for auction. John Sprunt Hill purchased them but did not continue operation of the golf course. The buildings housed the Calvert School (later Durham Academy) from 1933 through 1937, and the grounds were used for baseball and polo. In 1938, Hill deeded the property to the city for use as a public park. The golf course was never revived.²⁹

The course at Hope Valley was built in 1926-1927; members of the nascent country club specified that Donald Ross be hired to design the course. Ross visited the site and, according to the local paper, thought it a wonderful piece of land for an eighteen-hole course. Scenically, Ross’s courses were naturalistic, using the existing topography to its greatest advantage and eschewing massive earth moving and the introduction of artificial hazards like ponds. Robert B. Cridland’s street plan undoubtedly was completed after the course was designed, but Ross seemed to have a good sense for the appropriate location for streets and house sites. The ridges were generally left for houses, and, in places, the branching natural gully dictates not just the edge of a fairway but also the curve of a street. Ross widened and deepened the gully in areas to improve drainage and keep water off the fairways. He let the gully cross some fairways and parallel others; at times, he piped it underground to create unbroken expanses. Wooded areas separate fairways from each other through the center of the course and soften the effect of the residential development that wraps around and through other parts of the course.³⁰

Like any landscape, no golf course goes unchanged. In 1937 and 1938, golf course architect Perry Maxwell “changed some bunkers and perhaps ten greens at Hope Valley,” according to John Moorhead, who built a house on the course at 3311 Avon Road. Moorhead described Maxwell’s trademark landscape as “pronounced undulations” and notes they were known as “Maxwell rolls.” Such undulations would be an alteration to a fairway rather than a green; it may be that the repeated rolls on the fifth fairway are Maxwell rolls. During the same period, Maxwell was working on the famous course in Augusta, Georgia, that now annually hosts the Master’s golf tournament.³¹

²⁸ Little, 70-71.

²⁹ Little, 75-76.

³⁰ *Durham Morning Herald*, July 4, 1926; Cornish and Whitten, 222; Donald Ross Bio, World Golf Village Hall of Fame website at <http://www.wgv.com/hof/member.php?member=1100>, accessed July 27, 2009.

³¹ Moorhead, 3-4.

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In the late 1960s, the club greens committee restored the greens to their original elevation and switched from Bermuda grass to Bent grass. At some point, likely in the 1970s, the club installed the golf cart path. Since then, rehabilitations have focused on restoring either the specifics or the spirit of the original Donald Ross course design. In 1982 and 1983, Hope Valley Country Club restored bunkers that had been removed over the years, using Donald Ross's original drawings and notes. The greens committee chairman compared the findings in the notes to the reality at Hope Valley in 1981. Hope Valley originally had "39 sand traps: 27 of them greenside and 12 fairway. By 1981, the fairway bunkers had dwindled to three and the number of greenside bunkers had increased to 58. Only two of the sandtraps still resembled the bunkers put in by Donald Ross in 1926." The in-house rehabilitation put back all the missing fairway bunkers and remodeled the added greenside bunkers to resemble the type Ross included in the original design. Additionally, the golf cart path was paved with asphalt.³²

In 1986, golf course architect Dan Maples rehabilitated the greens to Donald Ross's original design. Maples, the grandson of Donald Ross's first superintendent at Pinehurst, restored the challenging landscape Ross had created for golfers without relying on water hazards or long yardages. Course architect John LaFoy's work in 1998 related mainly to irrigation and maintenance; LaFoy also added tees for seniors and women.³³

In 2003, the club hired golf course architect Brian Silva of Cornish, Silva and Mungeam of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, to rehabilitate the course again. Silva is both an award-winning course architect as well as an expert in the designs of Donald Ross and courses from his era. Silva rehabilitated the course consistent with Ross's original vision for Hope Valley while ensuring that it met modern standards and player and equipment capabilities. The rehabilitation included restoring original Ross bunkers and greens as well as refining the overall outline of greens, sometimes to accommodate new bunkers. Silva's work, like the earlier rehabilitations, did not change the relationship of the course to the neighborhood street plan and did not substantially change Ross's design of the course.³⁴

The golf course remains a significant historic landscape and the major organizing element to the district; the course in fact comprises the large majority of the land area within the historic district. Ross's signature naturalistic design is intact: the course follows the hilly landscape, separates fairways with stands of trees, challenges golfers with relatively small and often elevated greens, and generally keeps the houses that overlook the course at a distance. Some changes were made to fairways during the period of significance by Perry Maxwell, another prominent course designer, but Maxwell's alterations did not obliterate any of the important elements of Ross's design. In addition, the course has

³² Moorhead, 4-6.

³³ Moorhead, 6-8.

³⁴ Jim Hughes, "The Ross Doctor;" Cornish, Silva & Mungeam, Inc. "Hope Valley Country Club, Durham, North Carolina, Long Range Plan," March 21, 2002, copy in survey file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC.

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seen minor changes typical of working golf courses: changes in grass, alterations to bunkers, and the addition of bunkers, tees, and cart paths. Wooded areas defining and separating the fairways as early as 1937 remain in place today. Further, none of the alterations to the course have changed the overall topography of the course nor reorganized the arrangement of holes. The course retains Ross's original design, both as a course and at each hole; it therefore remains an excellent, intact example of Ross's work and is locally significant as Durham's only surviving work by this master of golf course architecture.

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UTM References (continued)

<i>Point</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>
E.	17	584219	3980040
F.	17	584230	3980760
G.	17	584340	3980870
H.	17	584700	3981130

Verbal Boundary Description

The Hope Valley Historic District boundary is marked with a black line on the accompanying map drawn to a scale of 1"= 200.'

Boundary Justification

The Hope Valley Historic District bounds are drawn to encompass the golf course and the highest concentration of resources built within the period of significance in the areas platted in 1926. Areas with a low concentration of historic resources do occur within the district; those areas cannot be drawn out while still including the entirety of the course.

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Hope Valley Historic District
Durham, Durham County, North Carolina
All photographs by Cynthia de Miranda.
Digital negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC.

1. Entry gate with Dover Road streetscape in background, showing Brownell House, 3406 Dover Road. March 2008.
2. Erwin-Cameron House, 2822 Chelsea Circle, South (side) elevation, also showing side and rear yards. March 2008.
3. Amoss-Sprunt-Hudson-Uzzle House, 3436 Dover Road, Facade March 2008.
4. Hubet and Mary Teer House, 2825 Chelsea Circle, facade and east elevation as seen from Hope Valley Road. March 2008.
5. Lickle-Perlzweig House, 3918 Dover Road, looking west on Dover Road opposite the 10th fairway. December 2006. Appearance unchanged – 10/09
6. Cheek-Waller House, 3936 Dover road, looking northwest on Dover Road opposite the 11th fairway. December 2006. Appearance unchanged – 10/09
7. Samuel R. Schealer House, 2811 Chelsea Circle, facade. March 2008.
8. Miller-Souchak House, 3318 Dover Road, façade. February 2008.
9. Willis and Emily Aldridge House, 3322 Devon Road, facade as seen from Windsor Way. February 2008.
10. William and Ophelia Edwards House, 3810 Dover Road, facade. March 2008.
11. 3625 Stratford Road, facade. March 2008.
12. 3102 Surry Road, façade. March 2008.
13. Hope Valley Country Club Clubhouse, 3803 Dover Road, front entry viewed from southwest end of building. December 2006.
14. Eighteenth Hole, Hope Valley Country Club golf course. Looking west across the fairway towards the rear of the clubhouse. July 2008.
15. Seventh Hole, Hope Valley Country Club golf course. Looking west/southwest across fairway and towards

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the west end of Surrey Road. July 2008.

