

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Beverly Hills Historic District**

Burlington, Alamance County, AM0694, Listed 8/05/2009  
Nomination by Heather Fearnbach  
Photographs by Heather Fearnbach, November 2008



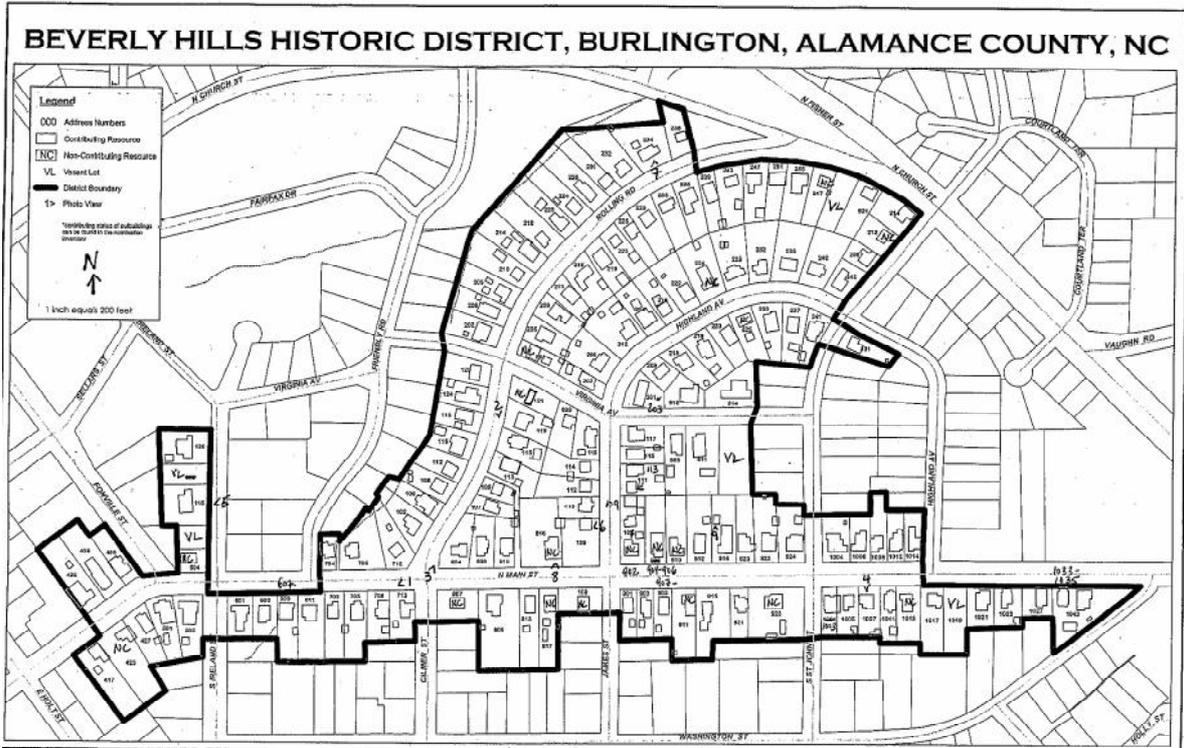
100 Block of Rolling Road east side, looking south



1000 Block of North Main Street, south side, looking southwest



DeRoy Ransom Fonville Sr. House, 116 North Ireland Street



Historic District Map

**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 Beverly Hills Historic District  
other names/site number N/A

**2. Location**

street & number Portions of fourteen blocks on North Main Street, Rolling Road,  
Highland Avenue, Virginia Avenue, North Ireland Street, North St.  
John Street, and North Church Street **N/A** not for publication  
city or town Burlington **N/A** vicinity  
state North Carolina code NC county Alamance code 001 zip code 27217

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Beverly Hills Historic District  
Name of Property

Alamance 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	
187	39	buildings
0	0	sites
3	12	structures
2	0	objects
192	51	Total

#### Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic Resources of Burlington

#### Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

### 6. Function or Use

#### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

#### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

### 7. Description

#### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: I-House

Bungalow/Craftsman

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Mediterranean Revival

Modern Movement

OTHER: Minimal Traditional

OTHER: Ranch

#### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

BRICK

METAL: Aluminum

roof ASPHALT

other BRICK

STONE

#### Narrative Description

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

Beverly Hills Historic District  
Name of Property

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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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Development and Planning

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1919-1959

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**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.

**Significant Dates**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**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:

May Memorial Library, Burlington, NC

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Beverly Hills Historic District  
Name of Property

Alamance County, NC  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreeage of Property** Approximately 48 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>641200</u>	<u>3995760</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>641800</u>	<u>3996140</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>641320</u>	<u>3995840</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>642020</u>	<u>3996060</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.)

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Heather Fearnbach (with research assistance from Tom Jamison)  
organization Fearnbach History Services, Inc. date 2/2/2009  
street & number 3334 Nottingham Road telephone 336-765-2661  
city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27104

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## Additional Documentation

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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.)

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## Property Owner

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

name Multiple Owners (more than fifty)  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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**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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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Beverly Hills Historic District  
Alamance County, NC

## Section 7.

### Architectural Classification, continued.

NO STYLE

### Materials, continued.

Foundation: CONCRETE  
STONE

Walls: ASBESTOS  
CONCRETE  
STUCCO  
SYNTHETICS: Vinyl  
WOOD: Shingle

### Narrative Description

The Beverly Hills Historic District lies six blocks northeast of Burlington's commercial core (most of which is included in the Downtown Burlington Historic District—NR 1990) and encompasses approximately 48 acres and 148 primary and 95 secondary resources. The district contains the Beverly Hills subdivision, platted in 1927, and adjacent residential properties on North Main and North Ireland Streets. Developers D. R. and C. C. Fonville commissioned civil engineer J. L. Thrower to draw the curvilinear neighborhood plan under the supervision of city engineer A. C. Linberg. North Main Street runs due east-west on the district's south side.<sup>1</sup> Virginia Avenue, called Sellars Street until circa 1950, runs east-west in the district's center. North St. John Street runs north-south from North Main Street to North Church Street. Highland Avenue arcs in a crescent shape beginning and ending at North Main Street. Rolling Road follows the same curved path, becoming North Church Street at its eastern end.

The district's earliest dwellings, constructed around 1900, face North Main Street. Most were erected on property D. R. and C. C. Fonville's father, Lindsey J. Fonville, inherited from his grandfather, Dr. W. C. Tarpley, in 1885 and subdivided in 1891. The development, bounded by North Main, South Ireland, Washington, and South St. John Streets, was one of Burlington's first subdivisions.<sup>2</sup> What is now the 600-

<sup>1</sup> North Main Street was originally called Tarpley Street. The street name changed in 1891 when Lindsey Fonville subdivided property on the street's south side.

<sup>2</sup> Allison Black, *An Architectural Survey of Burlington, North Carolina* (Burlington, City of Burlington, 1987), 54.

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700 block on the south side of North Main Street is encompassed in both plats, with the four lots that faced North Main Street in 1891 being further subdivided into eight lots in 1927.

Developers platted another tract of land on North Main Street's south side in the first decades of the twentieth century. The Piedmont Trust Company created Piedmont Estates, a subdivision east of Lindsey Fonville's property on the streetcar line, in 1913. Charlotte landscape engineers Holme Blair and Brent Drane designed the neighborhood, which included winding streets, large parks, and an opera house. Burlington Mills later acquired the subdivision and renamed it Piedmont Heights. Section One of the Piedmont Estate's plat is now the 1000 block of North Main Street.

The Beverly Hills Historic District is roughly bounded by North St. John Street and the east property lines of houses in the 1000 block of North Main Street, North Church Street and the northwest property lines of houses on the northwest side of Rolling Road, and the south property lines of houses on the south side of North Main Street. The eastern boundary is particularly irregular in order to exclude altered historic resources on Highland Avenue, North St. John Street and North Church Street. North Main and North Church streets are heavily trafficked and have thus experienced the most commercial encroachment.

The district contains single-family residences and a few duplexes. Several houses have been converted into apartments. Development is fairly dense, although all dwellings have front and back yards and narrow side yards. Setback from the public right-of-way and spatial arrangements is consistent throughout the neighborhood. Houses are situated near the street and close to one another resulting in a harmonious rhythm of form, massing, and materials. The rolling topography in some areas, such as the southeast side of Rolling Road, necessitated the construction of brick, stone, or concrete retaining walls at the edge of front lawns, which creates a more distinct separation of space between the house lots and the street. Mature deciduous and evergreen trees shade most properties, and foundation and ornamental plantings are prevalent. Random-coursed granite gate posts flank the subdivision's Rolling Road entrance. A matching stone post, pictured in a 1928 newspaper ad, once stood in the median that ran down the center of Rolling Road, but was demolished when the median was removed. Concrete sidewalks line North Main Street, linking the neighborhood to downtown Burlington.

By 1918, Sanborn maps illustrate that a number of I-houses and one-story side-gable-roofed dwellings lined North Main Street, but most of the buildings in the Beverly Hills Historic District date to the subdivision's development and expansion from the late 1920s through the 1950s. The locally significant district contains a mix of residences constructed in nationally popular architectural styles common in the first half of the twentieth century, ranging from modest side-gable-roofed houses and bungalows to Colonial, Tudor, and Mediterranean Revival-style dwellings. Minimal Traditional-style and Ranch houses were constructed in the 1940s and 1950s. Most residences are frame and one or two stories in height.

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Weatherboard and other types of wood, brick, and synthetic siding are the most typical exterior sheathing materials, although stone accents were used on a few dwellings. Roofs are asphalt-shingled and foundations are brick unless otherwise noted in the inventory list. Detached sheds, garages, and carports accompany some homes. Garages are usually one-story, front-gable, frame buildings, but some brick garages built to complement the dwelling are found behind or to the side of their principal resources.

The Beverly Hills Historic District encompasses an intact, cohesive collection of residential buildings spanning the early to the mid-twentieth century. Although some dwellings have been altered by the installation of modern windows and synthetic siding and a small number of modern buildings post-dating the period of significance have been constructed, eighty-six percent of the primary resources retain a high degree of integrity.

## INVENTORY

The inventory list is arranged alphabetically by street name. For streets that run north to south, the east side of the street is presented first. For streets that run east to west, the north side of the street is presented first.

Each resource is designated as contributing or noncontributing to the district's historic significance and integrity. The evaluations are based on age and degree of alteration. Buildings constructed in or before 1959 are considered contributing if they retain architectural and historic integrity from the period of significance. Contributing resources must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Noncontributing buildings postdate 1959 or were built before 1959 and have been heavily altered by the application of synthetic siding, replacement of original windows, enclosure of original porches, and/or the construction of large additions, and therefore have lost their architectural and historical integrity. Vacant lots are noted. Each significant secondary resource within a property is described in the inventory list. Small prefabricated outbuildings are not included in the inventory list due to their modest size and impermanence.

Each historic property in the inventory is assigned a name, where possible, based on the first-known and/or a long-term occupant. Most information about these early residents comes from the Burlington City Directories located at the May Memorial Library in Burlington. Directories are sporadic through 1960 and available for almost every year after that date. The first city directory to give street address and owner information was 1927-28, but only ten houses in the district were constructed before the 1920s. Houses built before 1920 were given names if possible based on information from previous surveys, property owners, deed research, and oral history. Street addresses changed several times between the 1910s and the

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1950s, making it difficult to trace occupancy history. It also appears that a few families lived in several houses within the neighborhood. In those cases their first and second residences are identified as such.

A building's actual or approximate construction date and the date or dates of any major alterations or additions follows the property name. Construction dates are based on Sanborn Map Company maps of the area (published in 1918, 1924, 1929, 1948, and 1952), neighborhood plats, Alamance County property cards (available online through the GIS website), interviews with local residents, city directory research, newspaper articles, and the building's style and form. Some of the city directories were published biannually and thus had dates such as 1927-28. In that case, the first year, such as 1927, was used as the circa date of construction. In situations where city directories did not cover a street or part of a street until after the resources were already constructed or on blocks where the street numbering had changed over time, building dates were based on architectural style and, when applicable, on known construction dates for similar buildings. Additionally, city directories are occasionally incorrect, and may indicate a construction date later or earlier than that suggested by the resource's architectural style. In these rare instances, an estimated construction date is based on style and any other available information from maps or interviews.

## North Church Street, South Side

<b>House</b> <b>917 N. Church Street</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>Noncontributing Building</b>
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One-story, vinyl-sided Ranch house with 6/6 vinyl sash and a brick stoop with a wooden floor, steps, and railing.

## **Vacant Lot**

<b>Bennie E. and Ella H. Davis House</b> <b>921 N. Church Street</b>	<b>1955</b>	<b>Contributing Building</b>
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One-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Minimal Traditional-style house with a projecting gabled bay at the façade's east end, 2/2 horizontal sash and a large picture window on the façade, a brick stoop with a concrete floor and steps and a metal railing, and a brick interior chimney. Bennie E. and Ella H. Davis occupied this house in 1957. Mr. Davis was a knitter at Sellers Hosiery Mills.

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## Highland Avenue, Northwest Side

**W. Byron and Madge M. Harrison House**      **ca. 1940**      **Contributing Building**  
**106 Highland Avenue**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with projecting gabled bays at the façade's north end and on the rear elevation, an engaged front porch with square posts, 6/6 sash (paired on the facade), brick end and interior chimneys, and shed-roofed rear entrance bay. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by W. Byron and Madge M. Harrison in 1941. Mr. Harrison was a shipping clerk at Stafford Hosiery Corporation.

**Arnold W. and Pearl Wagoner House**      **1940**      **Contributing Building**  
**110 Highland Avenue**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a gabled front porch with metal posts and a metal railing, 6/6 sash (paired on the façade's two outer bays), and a brick interior chimney. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Arnold W. and Pearl Wagoner in 1941. Mr. Wagoner operated a grocery store at 618 South Ireland Street.

**Garage**      **ca. 1940**      **Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed garage with German siding and one open bay. This garage appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Robert D. and Edna J. Smith House**      **ca. 1942**      **Contributing Building**  
**112 Highland Avenue**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a gabled entrance porch with metal posts, 8/8 sash on the façade, 6/6 sash elsewhere, and a brick interior chimney. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Robert D. and Edna J. Smith in 1943. Mr. Smith was a clerk at Smith Feed.

**Garage**      **ca. 1942**      **Contributing Building**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, frame garage with two open bays.

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**Noel Bass House** **ca. 1940** **Contributing Building**  
**114 Highland Avenue**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a gabled entrance porch with square posts, replacement 1/1 sash, and a brick interior chimney. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Noel Bass in 1941. Mrs. Bass was Dock B. Bass's widow, and became president of Yellow Star Transfer Company after her husband's death.

**Dock B. and Noel Bass House** **1930** **Contributing Building**  
**118 Highland Avenue**

One-story, cross-gable-roofed, brick bungalow with gabled front and side entrance porches with replacement metal posts and metal railings, 6/1 sash (paired in most locations), an enclosed rear porch, and brick interior chimneys. The entrance porch facing Virginia Avenue has an elliptical-arched ceiling. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Dock B. and Noel Bass in 1937. Dock B. Bass was president of Yellow Star Transfer Company. The couple's son was a student.

**Garage** **ca. 1930** **Contributing Building**  
One-story brick garage with an enclosed garage bay that now contains a single-leaf door.

**W. Howard and Edith B. Richardson House** **1928** **Contributing Building**  
**202 Highland Avenue**

Two-story, side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided bungalow with a hip-roofed corner porch with square brick posts and a concrete floor, a round-arched hood over the replacement front door, large shed dormers with 4/4 replacement sash on the front and rear roof slopes, replacement 6/6 sash (paired on the side elevations), a brick end chimney, and an enclosed rear shed-roofed porch. This dwelling appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by W. Howard and Edith B. Richardson in 1935. Mr. Richardson owned Richardson Distributing Company, a bottling company.

**Carport** **ca. 1945** **Contributing Structure**  
One-story carport with a vinyl-sided front-gable and rear shed room.



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**Wallace C. and Naomi A. Moser House**                      **1928**                      **Contributing Building**  
**218 Highland Avenue**

Two-story, vinyl-sided Period Cottage with a steeply-pitched front-gable roof and projecting gabled bay on the façade's west end, a gabled entrance porch with metal posts and metal railings, replacement 1/1 sash and picture windows, almost full-width shed dormers on the east and west roof slopes, an enclosed porch with a flared shed roof on the east elevation, and a brick interior chimney. This dwelling appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Wallace C. and Naomi A. Moser in 1939. The city directory does not give occupations for either of the Mosers.

**Garage**      **ca. 1970**      **Noncontributing Building**

One-story metal garage with a low gable roof, a roll-up metal door, and a single-leaf entrance.

**Shed**              **ca. 1970**      **Noncontributing Building**

One-story gable-roofed shed with board-and-batten-sheathed gables, stuccoed walls, and lattice-covered windows.

**Etta Graves House**    **1939**    **Contributing Building**  
**222 Highland Avenue**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a gabled entrance bay, a gabled side porch with square wood posts and a wood railing on the west elevation, 6/6 sash (paired on the façade and east elevation), and brick façade and interior chimneys. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Etta Graves, the widow of Madrid Graves, in 1941. The city directory does not give an occupation for Mrs. Graves.

**Sidney R. and Elsie C. Boland House**                      **1928**    **Noncontributing Building**  
**224 Highland Avenue**

One-story bungalow with a clipped-front-gable roof, an enclosed gabled porch on the east elevation, replacement 1/1 sash, and later brick veneer. Brick steps with a metal railing provide access to the brick patio that extends across the façade. This dwelling, which is noncontributing due to the alteration of character-defining features, appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Sidney R. and Elsie C. Boland in 1937. The city directory does not give occupations for either of the Bolands.

**Garage**      **ca. 1928**      **Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed, German-sided garage with an open bay on the east side and a

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shed room on the west side. This building appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Earl B. and Alma Caruthers House**                      **ca. 1948**                      **Contributing Building**  
**228 Highland Avenue**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Period Cottage with a projecting gabled bay on the façade's west end, a gabled side porch with arched openings and pierced brick railings, a lunette window in the front gable, replacement 1/1 sash and picture windows, a metal awning over the front door and brick and concrete stoop, and a brick interior chimney. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Earl B. and Alma Caruthers in 1948. Mr. Caruthers was the general manager of AA Coal Company, Inc.

**William N. and Birdie C. Stansell House**                      **1934**                      **Contributing Building**  
**232 Highland Avenue**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a metal awning sheltering the brick and concrete front stoop, sidelights flanking the entrance, a projecting gabled bay with an auxiliary entrance on the west elevation, replacement 1/1 sash on the façade, 6/6 sash elsewhere, a brick interior chimney, a basement revealed by the slope of the lot that includes a garage under the enclosed rear shed porch, and a wooden rear deck. A stone retaining wall extends along the driveway's west side. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by William N. and Birdie C. Stansell in 1935. Mrs. Stansell operated Stansell's Beauty Shop.

**Japp L. and Virginia E. Watson House**                      **1959**                      **Contributing Building**  
**236 Highland Avenue**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Ranch house with a slightly taller central block with an inset front porch supported by square posts spanned by an arched frieze, replacement 1/1 sash (paired and tripled on the façade), a basement revealed by the slope of the lot, and a brick interior chimney. This dwelling was occupied by Japp L. and Virginia E. Watson. Mr. Watson was an accountant at Western Electric.

**Shed**                      **ca. 1960**                      **Noncontributing Building**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, frame shed with 4/1 sash and a single-leaf entrance.

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**A. Vincent and Nellie F. Truby House**                      **1956**                      **Contributing Building**  
**240 Highland Avenue**

Two-story, side-gable-roofed, brick house with one-story gabled front and side entrance porches supported by square posts, replacement 6/6 sash on the building's west side, original 6/6 and 8/8 sash elsewhere, and a brick interior chimney. This dwelling was occupied by A. Vincent and Nellie F. Truby in 1957. Mr. Truby was a Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company repairman.

**Joseph C. and Elizabeth F. Whitaker House**                      **1949**                      **Contributing Building**  
**242 Highland Avenue**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a projecting gabled bay on the façade's west side, an engaged screened front porch, replacement 1/1 sash (paired in some locations), a gabled dormer on the front roof slope, a large shed dormer on the rear roof slope, brick end and interior chimneys, and shed-roofed frame rear addition above a flat-roofed, two-bay, brick garage addition. This dwelling appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Joseph C. and Elizabeth F. Whitaker in 1950. Mr. Whitaker was a draftsman for Western Electric.

**Highland Avenue, Southeast Side**

**William V. and Madge Harrison House**                      **ca. 1940**                      **Contributing Building**  
**107 Highland Avenue**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a gabled entrance porch with metal posts, a metal railing, a concrete floor, and a brick foundation; replacement 1/1 sash (paired on the façade); a stuccoed foundation; and a brick end chimney. A chain-link fence encloses the rear yard. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by William V. and Madge Harrison in 1941. Mr. Harrison was a Stevens Manufacturing Company employee.

**Daniel L. and Edna S. Smith House**                      **ca. 1940**                      **Contributing Building**  
**109 Highland Avenue**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a gabled entrance porch with metal posts, a metal railing, a concrete floor, and a brick foundation; replacement 1/1 sash (paired on the façade); a stuccoed foundation; and a brick end chimney. A chain-link fence encloses the rear yard. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Daniel L. and

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Edna S. Smith in 1941. Mr. Smith was a Fairchild Aircraft employee in 1943.

**Shed ca. 1940 Contributing Building**

One-and-one-half-story, front-gable-roofed, German-sided shed. This building appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was shared by the residents of 107 and 109 Highland Avenue.

**Calvin F. and Lora J. Smith House ca. 1937 Contributing Building**  
**111 Highland Avenue**

One-story, cross-gable-roofed, brick Minimal Traditional-style house with an arched hood supported by triangular brackets sheltering the front door, a stuccoed entrance stoop and steps with a metal railing, replacement 1/1 sash, and an inset corner porch in the projecting hip-roofed bay on the north elevation. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Calvin F. and Lora J. Smith House in 1937. Mr. Smith was a brick manufacturer.

**James H. and Eva P. Patton House ca. 1943 Contributing Building**  
**113 Highland Avenue**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Minimal Traditional-style house with a projecting gabled bay on the façade's south end, an inset front porch with a square brick post and a solid brick railing, original 4/1 Craftsman sash and replacement 1/1 sash, and a brick end chimney. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by James H. and Eva P. Patton House. Mr. Patton was a driver.

**Garage ca. 2008 Noncontributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed, wood-sided garage with two bays secured by wooden double-leaf garage doors. The garage, which appears to be new, occupies the site of an earlier outbuilding.

**Lee R. and Mary L. Stephenson House ca. 1937 Contributing Building**  
**115 Highland Avenue**

One-story brick bungalow with a front-gable roof, a hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers, a projecting gabled bay on the south elevation, 4/1 Craftsman sash (paired on the façade), a matching front door, brick end and interior chimneys, and an enclosed rear porch. The house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Lee R. and Mary L. Stephenson in 1937. Mr. Stephenson was a knitter at Tower Hosiery Mills.

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**Garage ca. 1937 Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed, German sided garage with an open bay. The building appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**William A. and Grace B. Johnson House 1928 Contributing Building**  
**117 Highland Avenue**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, brick bungalow with a gabled entrance porch and a screened side porch supported by square posts, Craftsman 4/1 sash (paired on the façade), a matching front door, a hip-roofed rear wing, and brick interior chimneys. This dwelling appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by William A. and Grace B. Johnson in 1935. Mr. Johnson was a hosiery worker.

**Shed ca. 1970 Noncontributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed, metal shed with a sliding double-leaf door and a flat-roofed open equipment bay on the south end.

**Duplex ca. 1939 Contributing Building**  
**201-203 Highland Avenue**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided duplex with a central gabled bay, two gabled entrance porches, enclosed rear shed porches, Craftsman 3/1 sash (paired on the center of the façade), Craftsman doors, and brick interior chimneys. This duplex appears on the 1948 updates to the 1929 Sanborn map. R. Keith and Katherine L. Moore occupied what is now 201 Highland Avenue in 1939. Mr. Moore was a salesman for Standard Grocery Company, Inc.

**Larry B. and Mary L. McCauley House 1952 Contributing Building**  
**209 Highland Avenue**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Ranch house with a gabled hood supported by small triangular brackets sheltering the central entrance, an enclosed porch on the southwest corner, brick and concrete stoops with metal railings, 2/2 horizontal sash, and a brick interior chimney. This dwelling appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Larry B. and Mary L. McCauley. Mr. McCauley was a department manager at Penney's.

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**Reynolds A. and Mabel N. Bayne House**                      **1928**                      **Contributing Building**  
**215 Highland Avenue**

One-story, front-gable, weatherboarded bungalow with projecting gabled bays on the façade's east end and on the west elevation, a wraparound porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers spanned by a wooden railing, large plate-glass windows flanked by transoms and 2/1 sash on the façade, 1/1 sash elsewhere, wood lattice gable vents, stepped eave brackets, exposed rafter ends, and a brick end chimney. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Reynolds A. and Mabel N. Bayne in 1937. Mr. Bayne was an auto mechanic at the Burlington Super Service Station.

**Shed**            **ca. 1928**            **Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed, German-sided shed. This building appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Jeter C. and Elva P. Harris House**                      **1928**                      **Contributing Building**  
**219 Highland Avenue**

One-story, side-gable, vinyl-sided bungalow with a gabled entrance porch with an arched ceiling and slender paired Tuscan columns flanked by a brick and concrete patio with a metal railing, replacement 4/4 sash in the gable ends, original 4/1 Craftsman sash elsewhere, vinyl-sided eave brackets, and a brick interior chimney. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Jeter C. and Elva P. Harris in 1937. Mr. Harris owned J. C. Harris Lumber Company.

**Garage**            **ca. 1928**            **Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed, German-sided garage with a double-leaf door on the façade's west side. This building appears on the 1948 updates to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**J. Glenn and Archiel C. Kenan House**                      **1936**                      **Contributing Building**  
**223 Highland Avenue**

One-and-one-half-story, front-gable, vinyl-sided bungalow with projecting gabled bays on the east and west elevations, a gabled entrance porch with an arched ceiling, tapered wood posts on brick piers, and a wood railing; 6/1 sash (paired in some locations); vinyl-sided eave brackets; and brick interior chimneys. The house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by J. Glenn and Archiel C. Kenan in 1937. Mr. Kenan was an agent for the Life and Casualty Insurance Company of Tennessee.



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appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Guy E. and Louise M. Barker House**                      **1933**                      **Contributing Building**  
**241 Highland Avenue**

One-story, front-gable, brick bungalow with projecting gabled bays on the façade's east end and on the east and west elevations, a wraparound porch with a faux-half-timbered gable and square brick and wood posts on brick piers spanned by a pierced brick railing, large plate-glass windows flanked by transoms and 4/1 sash on the façade, 3/1 Craftsman sash elsewhere, a shed dormer on the west roof slope, and a brick end chimney. A pierced brick wall surrounds the rear yard. The house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Guy E. and Louise M. Barker House in 1935. Mr. Barker owned Barker's Tire Service.

**Garage**      **ca. 1933**      **Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed brick garage with a double-leaf plywood replacement garage door and a single-leaf entrance in the shed-roofed wing on the south elevation. This building appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**North Ireland Street, West Side**

**Vacant Lot**

**DeRoy Ransom Fonville Sr. House**                      **ca. 1919, 1930s**      **Contributing Building**  
**116 N. Ireland Street**

Local businessman and attorney DeRoy Ransom Fonville Sr. designed and constructed this Tudor Revival home on Tarpley-Fonville family land around 1919. Fonville was an Elon College and University of Virginia law school graduate and a World War I veteran who, by 1919, served as the vice-president and treasurer of Standard Realty and Security Company and the secretary-treasurer of the Mutual Building and Loan Association, which later became First Federal Savings and Loan. He had a son, D. R. Fonville Jr., with his first wife Lena Ragsdale, who died in 1920, and a daughter, Margaret McIver Fonville, with his second wife Anne Watkins. D. R. Fonville Sr. and his brother C. C. Fonville founded Fonville Realty Company in 1921 and developed 122 acres of family property in 1927 to create the Beverly Hills subdivision.<sup>3</sup> Anne Fonville died from complications after an auto accident outside Holland, Virginia, on May 4, 1950 at the age of 55. Mr. Fonville retired from First Federal Savings and Loan in January 1958

<sup>3</sup> Allison Black, *An Architectural Survey of Burlington*, p. 118.

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and died in April of that year at the age of 75.<sup>4</sup>

This house originally faced North Main Street, but the orientation shifted to North Ireland Street when Fonville expanded the dwelling in the early 1930s. The two-story brick house has a gable-on-hip roof, 6/6 sash, hipped dormers, a portico with Tuscan columns and two one-and-one-half-story shed-roofed wings on the Ireland Street elevation, and flat-roofed wing with a roof balustrade on the North Main Street elevation. The wings have elliptical-arched bays, some encompassing paired windows, and all-header brick panels under the windows. The stone chimneys, quoins, porch posts, and a foundation have grapevine joints. Faux-half-timbering distinguishes the gables and dormers.

## Vacant Lot

### **Daniel J. and Annie Walker House II**                      **ca. 1930**                      **Contributing Building** **120 N. Ireland Street**

Alamance County judge Daniel J. Walker and his wife Annie constructed this two-story, brick, hip-roofed, Mediterranean Revival-style home around 1930.<sup>5</sup> The dwelling has a projecting, one-story, shed-roofed central bay with an arched door opening and sidelights flanking the recessed entrance and a brick patio across the façade of the main block. One-story flat-roofed wings project from the north and south sides of the main block. The south wing is a sunporch with arched, stuccoed panels above the windows and doors. The north wing is an arcaded porch. An arched window surmounts the entrance bay; the remaining windows are single 6/6 sash with the exception of two eight-over-eight sash south of the entrance. The projecting, two-story, hip-roofed bay on the façade's north end has a triple window on the first-story. Curved brackets support the deep eaves. The two brick interior end chimneys have tall corbelled stacks. The Walkers lived in the Craftsman bungalow at 430 North Main Street in 1927.

## James Street, West Side

### **House**    **2001**    **Noncontributing Building** **109 James Street**

One-story, vinyl-sided Ranch house with 6/6 sash, a large gable above the inset corner porch with vinyl posts and railings, and a wooden rear deck. Sanborn maps illustrate a square one-and-one-half-story

<sup>4</sup> "Mrs. F. R. Fonville, Sr., Dies after Auto Accident," *Burlington Daily Times-News*, May 4, 1950; Don Bolden, "D. R. Fonville, Sr. Retires from Firm," *Burlington Daily Times-News*, December 13, 1957; "D. R. Fonville, Sr.," *Burlington Daily Times-News*, April 26, 1958.

<sup>5</sup> Allison Black, *An Architectural Survey of Burlington*, p. 118.

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dwelling at this location (facing Main Street) through 1952.

## North Main Street, North Side

### **J. A. Baynes House 422 N. Main Street**

**1923**

### **Contributing Building**

One-and-one-half-story vinyl-sided bungalow with a side-gable roof and a large gabled dormer with five windows on the front roof slope, a front porch with square brick posts on brick piers spanned by a wood railing that extends to a porte cochere on the east end, replacement 1/1 sash (many of which are paired or tripled), eight-pane sidelights flanking the front door, brick interior chimneys, and triangular eave brackets. A small shed-roofed bay extends from the east elevation; a similar bay, an enclosed exterior stair, and a wooden handicapped ramp project from the west elevation. The 1918 Sanborn map shows a one-story, L-plan house at this location (originally 407 Tarpley Street); the 1924 map illustrates this bungalow. J. A. Baynes occupied the house in 1927. The city directory does not give an occupation for Mr. Baynes.

### **Garage ca. 1923 Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gabled-roofed garage with vinyl siding and a roll-up garage door. This building appears on the 1924 Sanborn map.

### **James M. and Nina E. Vestal House 426 N. Main Street**

**ca. 1915**

### **Contributing Building**

One-story vinyl-sided house with a front-gable roof, a gabled front porch with square wood posts spanned by a modern wood railing, large plate-glass windows flanked by narrow Craftsman sash on the façade and west elevation (the west window also has a transom), 6/1 sash elsewhere, brick end and interior chimneys, and triangular eave brackets. Diagonal beams ornament the open porch gable. The rear addition postdates 1952. Allison Black's 1982 architectural survey photo shows that the house originally had wood shingle siding above a weatherboard kneewall. The house appears on the 1918 Sanborn map and was occupied by James M. and Nina E. Vestal in 1927. Mr. Vestal was a linotype operator at A. D. Pate and Company.

### **Daniel J. and Annie Walker House I 430 N. Main Street**

**1920**

### **Contributing Building**

One-story wood-shingled Craftsman bungalow with a front-gable roof, projecting gabled bay at the façade's west end and the east elevation's north end, a wraparound porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers spanned by a wood railing, Craftsman sash (tripled on the façade and paired elsewhere), brick end and

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interior chimneys, and complex eave brackets. The shed-roofed rear porch was enclosed after 1952. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map and was occupied by Daniel J. and Annie Walker in 1927. Mr. Walker was an Alamance County Court judge. The Walkers constructed a large Mediterranean Revival-style house on North Ireland Street around 1930.

**House** **2002** **Noncontributing Building**  
**504 N. Main Street**

One-story vinyl-sided Ranch house with vinyl 6/6 sash, a wooden front stoop, steps, and railing, and a small wooden rear deck.

**William H. and Pansy P. Hightower House** **1938** **Contributing Building**  
**704 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided Period Cottage with a projecting central gabled bay flanked by a small shed-roofed entrance bay to the west and a shed-roofed porch supported by metal posts spanned by a metal railing to the east. A shallow gabled bay and a rectangular wood deck project from the rear (north) elevation. The 6/6 sash windows (tripled in the central bay and paired on the remaining elevations) are replacements. A square four-light window with a two-light lunette pierces the central façade gable. The foundation and interior chimney have been recently covered with stone veneer. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by William H. and Pansy P. Hightower in 1939. Mr. Hightower was a United States Postal Service mail carrier; Mrs. Hightower was a clerk at May McEwen Kaiser Company.

**Julian W. and Frances Thompson House** **1948** **Contributing Building**  
**706 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story side-gable-roofed Minimal Traditional-style house with a projecting gabled bay at the façade's east end, a small shed-roofed entrance porch supported by a square post, replacement 6/6 and 8/8 sash, brick interior chimneys, a large shed dormer on the rear roof slope, and a basement revealed by the slope of the lot. Original permastone veneer covers the gabled bay; the remainder of the house has been sheathed in vinyl siding. This house appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Julian W. and Frances Thompson in 1950. Mr. Thompson was a carpenter.



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projecting gabled bays on the east and west elevation, brick interior chimneys, and an auxiliary entrance on the east elevation. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map as a duplex and was occupied by Cecil R. and Eula Laughon in 1950. Mr. Laughon was a knitter at May McEwen Kaiser Company.

**Garage ca. 1935 Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed, brick garage with a large open bay.

**Robert O. and Jessie M. Wilkins House ca. 1925 Noncontributing Building**  
**816 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story vinyl-sided bungalow with a side-gable roof and a large gabled dormer on the front roof slope, a front porch with square posts and recently stone-veneered piers spanned by a stone-veneered railing that extends to a porte cochere on the east end, replacement 6/1 and 4/1 sash, a replacement front door and sidelights, and vinyl-sided triangular eave brackets. The foundation and end and interior chimneys have also been recently covered with stone veneer. A small shed-roofed bay extends from the west elevation. A few original four-light Craftsman sash pierce the west gable. Allison Black's 1982 architectural survey photo shows that the house originally had weatherboard siding, 3/1 Craftsman sash, and paneled wood porch posts on brick piers spanned by a pierced brick kneewall. This dwelling, which is noncontributing due to the alteration of character-defining features, appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Robert O. and Jessie M. Wilkins and Norman Wood in 1927. Mr. Wilkins was a manager at Happy Feed Store; Mr. Wood was a painter.

**Garage ca. 1950 Contributing Building**

One-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded garage with two metal posts supporting the façade roof. This garage appears on the 1952 updates to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Walter E. and Pearl G. Smith House ca. 1900, 1950s Noncontributing Building**  
**902 N. Main Street**

One-story, aluminum-sided, side-gable-roofed house with a circa 1950s gabled entrance porch supported by metal posts, replacement 2/2 horizontal sash (paired on the façade), brick end and interior chimneys, cornice returns, and a stuccoed foundation. An L-plan house with a full-width front-porch and an L-shaped rear porch appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. By 1929 the south portion of the rear porch had been enclosed and by 1948 the entire rear porch was enclosed and the front porch missing. Walter E. and Pearl G. Smith occupied the house in 1927. Mr. Smith and his partner T. J. Hargrove owned Smith and Hargrove, a wholesale flour and feed store on North Worth Street. Mrs. Smith also worked in the store.

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This house is noncontributing due to the alteration of character-defining features,

**Garage ca. 1925 Contributing Building**

One-story weatherboarded garage with a front-gable metal roof and a shed room on the east elevation. This building appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Duplex  
904-906 N. Main Street**

**1921**

**Noncontributing Building**

One-story, vinyl-sided, front-gable duplex with an offset gabled front porch supported by round replacement posts, projecting gabled bays on the east and west elevations, replacement 6/6 sash, and brick end and interior chimneys. Concrete steps with metal railings provide access to the rear entrances. Allison Black's 1982 architectural survey photo shows that the house originally had wood shingle siding, triangular eave brackets, large Craftsman sash, tapered wood porch posts on brick piers, and a double window in the porch gable. The duplex, which is noncontributing due to the alteration of character-defining features, appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. Ernest A. and Leuna Shoffner occupied what is now 904 North Main Street in 1927. Mr. Shoffner was a clerk at Neese-Shoffner Furniture Company.

**Isaac P. and Hester Pickerel House  
910 N. Main Street**

**ca. 1900**

**Noncontributing Building**

Vinyl-sided I-house with replacement 6/6 sash and a double-tier front porch consisting of a three-bay hip-roofed lower section supported by replacement metal posts on a concrete floor and a single-bay, gabled upper section with replacement wood posts and railings. A two-story, shed-roofed addition extends across the main block's rear elevation, a wooden exterior stair provides access to the second story, and brick interior chimneys rise from the rear roof slope. The one-story gabled rear ell has an enclosed shed-roofed porch on its east elevation. This dwelling, which is noncontributing due to the alteration of character-defining features, now serves as a duplex. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map and was occupied by Isaac P. and Hester Pickerel in 1929. Mr. Pickerel was a Singer Sewing Machine Company manager.

**Moss J. Burley House  
912 N. Main Street**

**ca. 1937**

**Contributing Building**

Two-story brick bungalow with a cross-gable roof, projecting gabled bays on the façade and rear elevations' west ends and the side (east and west) elevations, a hip-roofed front porch supported by brick posts on brick piers spanned by a pierced brick kneewall, 6/1 sash (often paired or tripled), brick end and interior chimneys, and false beams. The house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and

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was occupied by Moss J. Burley in 1937. The city directory does not give an occupation for Mr. Burley.

**Garage ca. 1935 Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed, German-sided garage with an open bay and a shed room on the west elevation. The garage appears on the 1948 updates to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Sidney R. and Margaret Mebane House 1927 Contributing Building**  
**916 N. Main Street**

One-story, weatherboarded, front-gable bungalow with an offset-gabled front porch with tapered wood posts on brick piers spanned by a replacement wood railing that extends to a flat-roofed porte cochere on the west end, Craftsman 4/1 sash (many of which are paired), and brick interior chimneys. This house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map, replacing an earlier dwelling at this location, and was occupied by Sidney R. and Margaret Mebane and Charles A. and May L. Martinet in 1927. Mr. Mebane was a painter; Mr. Martinet was a machinist at Brown Hosiery Mills.

**Garage ca. 1927 Contributing Building**

One-and-one-half-story, German sided garage with an open garage bay and a pair of four-light Craftsman sash in the clipped front gable.

**Thomas J. and Sadie M. Hargrove House 1930 Contributing Building**  
**920 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story brick bungalow with a side-gable roof, a projecting gabled bay on the façade's west end, a wraparound flat-roofed front porch supported by brick posts on brick piers spanned by a brick railing, 6/1 sash (often flanked by 4/1 sash), a shed-roofed vinyl-sided dormer on the front roof slope, and a brick interior chimney. The long multi-light window flanked by 6/1 sash on the west elevation indicates the dining room location. A gabled porte cochere projects from the east elevation. The house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Thomas J. and Sadie M. Hargrove in 1935. Mr. Hargrove owned T. J. Hargrove and Company and Sunnyside Grocery.

**Garage ca. 1955 Noncontributing Building**

One-story roofless brick garage with a garage bay enclosed with wood siding, windows, and a single-leaf door.

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**Chessie H. and Mabel O. Dickey House**                      **1926**                      **Contributing Building**  
**922 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story brick bungalow with a side-gable roof and a large gabled stuccoed dormer with three windows on the front roof slope, an inset front porch with square brick posts on brick piers spanned by a wood railing that extends to a porte cochere on the east end, a projecting gable bay on the west elevation, Craftsman 4/1 sash (many of which are paired), and brick interior chimneys. The house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Chessie H. and Mabel O. Dickey in 1927. Mr. Dickey was a driver for Champion Grocery Company.

**Garage**      **ca. 1955**      **Contributing Building**

One-story, vinyl-sided, front-gable-roofed garage with a roll-up garage door and a single-leaf entrance on the south elevation. A one-story garage appears on the 1929 Sanborn map; this garage appears to be a later building.

**Jesse N. and Hattie E. Cates House**                      **ca. 1939**                      **Contributing Building**  
**924 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Period Cottage with a flared-front-gable bay at the façade's west end, a projecting flared-front-gable central entrance bay with a broken pediment door surround, 6/6 sash (tripled on the façade and paired on the side elevations), two hip-roofed dormers with paired 6/6 sash on the front roof slope, and a corbelled cornice on the façade's east end. An arched window pierces the west façade bay. The southeast corner porch has a flared shed roof, a corbelled cornice, and arched openings that have been enclosed to create a small room. Brick and concrete steps provide access to a patio that extends from the central entrance to the porch entrance. A tall brick interior chimney rises from the front roof slope. A one-story hip-roofed wing with a hipped dormer projects from the rear (north) elevation. A chain-link fence surrounds the rear yard. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Jesse H. and Hattie E. Cates in 1939. Mr. Cates worked at J. N. Cates and Son Coal Company.

**Garage**      **ca. 1939**      **Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed brick garage with replacement sliding wood garage doors on the east elevation and a shed room on the south elevation. This building appears on the 1948 updates to the 1929 Sanborn map.

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**Willard F. and Ella Shepherd House**                      **ca. 1900, 1925**                      **Contributing Building**  
**1004 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story, vinyl-sided, side-gable-roofed house with a large gabled dormer with three windows on the front roof slope, an inset front porch with paneled square wood posts on brick piers spanned by a wood railing that extends to a porte cochere on the east end, a gabled rear wing, a brick interior chimney with a corbelled stack, a brick end chimney, and a pressed-metal shingle roof. The 1924 Sanborn map illustrates this dwelling with L-shaped front and rear porches. By 1929 a new Craftsman-style front porch, porte cochere, gabled dormer, and triangular eave brackets had been added. Willard F. and Ella Shepherd occupied the house in 1927. Mr. Shepherd was a Burlington Show Case Works employee.

**Judge R. and Jessie Qualls House**                      **1921**                      **Contributing Building**  
**1006 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded, side-gable bungalow with a large gabled dormer with three jalousie windows on the front roof slope, an inset front porch with tapered wood posts on brick piers that extends to a porte cochere on the west end, Craftsman 5/1 sash, Craftsman sidelights and front door, a projecting gabled bay on the east elevation, and triangular eave brackets. Wood shingles sheath the gable ends and dormer. This dwelling appears on the 1924 Sanborn map and was occupied by Judge R. and Jesse W. Qualls in 1927. Mr. Qualls was a manager at the Lime Cola Bottling Company.

**Elmer V. Blalock House**                      **1933**                      **Contributing Building**  
**1008 N. Main Street**

One-story, vinyl-sided, clipped-side-gable bungalow with an offset-gabled front porch supported by Tuscan columns on a concrete floor, 6/1 sash (paired on the façade), and a brick end chimney. This dwelling appears on the 1948 updates to the 1929 Sanborn map and was vacant in 1935. Elmer V. Blalock was in residence in 1941.

**Garage**                      **ca. 1933**                      **Contributing Building**

One-story, German-sided, front-gable-roofed garage with a replacement double-leaf wood door. This building appears on the 1948 updates to the 1929 Sanborn map.

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**Charles M. and Naomi L. McAdams House**      **1936**      **Contributing Building**  
**1012 N. Main Street**

One-story brick bungalow with a front-gable roof, projecting gabled bays on the façade's east end and the west elevation, a wraparound front porch supported by replacement metal posts on brick piers spanned by a pierced brick railing, large plate-glass windows flanked by 4/1 sash and transoms on the façade, 6/1 sash elsewhere, faux-half-timbering in the gables, and brick interior chimneys. The house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Charles M. and Naomi L. McAdams in 1937. Mr. McAdams was a knitter at May McEwen Kaiser Company.

**Garage**      **ca. 1936**      **Contributing Building**

One-story, German-sided, front-gable-roofed garage with a replacement double-leaf wood door.

**Thomas W. and Gwen Andrews House**      **1958**      **Contributing Building**  
**1014 N. Main Street**

One-story, brick, side-gable-roofed Ranch house with a shed-roofed entrance porch with metal posts and a metal railing at the façade's west end, replacement 6/1 sash, and a brick interior chimney. The large, shed-roofed, brick rear addition has wood siding with a scalloped lower edge above the windows on the side elevations. Thomas W. and Gwen Andrews were in residence in 1959. Mr. Andrews was a clerk at Andrews Seafood.

**North Main Street, South Side**

**House**      **ca. 1900, 1920s**      **Contributing Building**  
**417 N. Main Street**

Triple-A-roofed, asbestos-sided I-house with original 2/2 sash and a circa 1920s shed-roofed front porch with tapered wood posts on brick piers and a concrete floor. The one-story, gabled rear ell has 4/4 sash in the enclosed porch on its west elevation. A new metal roof shelters the house; the front porch roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles in poor condition. Diamond-shaped gable vents with central star-shaped openings provide attic ventilation. The house appears on the 1918 Sanborn map and was occupied by C. H. Faucette, an employee at May Hosiery Mill, in 1927.

**Garage/Apartment**      **ca. 1980**      **Noncontributing Building**

One-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roofed garage with an upstairs apartment, T-111 siding, and a concrete

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foundation.

**Thomas A. and Daisy Murphy House**                      **ca. 1900, 1920s**      **Noncontributing Building**  
**423 N. Main Street**

Heavily-altered two-and-one-half-story I-house with later brick veneer and a series of rear additions. Original features include 2/2 sash, three large gabled dormers with Queen Anne multi-light/1 sash on the front roof slope, and wood-shingled gables. A two-story bay with a recessed entrance projects slightly from the façade's center. The two-story gabled rear ell is brick veneered on the first story and weatherboarded on the second; a one-story, hip-roofed addition extends from its south elevation. The two-story, shed-roofed, brick-veneered addition across the main block's rear elevation has Craftsman 4/1 sash. One replacement chimney stack pierces the main block's roof; a stovepipe chimney serves the one-story rear ell. The house, which is noncontributing due to the alteration of character-defining features, appears on the 1918 Sanborn map with a wraparound front porch and a one-story rear ell and was occupied by Thomas A. and Daisy Murphy in 1927. Mr. Murphy was a farmer.

**Thomas H. and Eliza Strader House**                      **ca. 1925**                      **Contributing Building**  
**427 N. Main Street**

One-story variegated brick bungalow with a clipped front-gable roof, an offset clipped-front-gable porch with grouped posts on brick piers and a concrete floor, 6/1 sash (paired on the façade), a projecting bay on the east elevation, brick chimneys with tall corbelled stacks, and vinyl siding in the porch gable and soffits. The house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Thomas H. and Eliza Strader in 1927. Mr. Strader worked for the F. J. Strader Company. Local merchant Frank J. Strader, who owned a wholesale produce company, resided in the house in 1937.

**Garage**      **ca. 1930**                      **Contributing Building**

Shed-roofed brick garage with a large open bay and a metal roof. The garage appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Jerry D. and Jessie F. Strader House I**                      **1921**                      **Contributing Building**  
**501 N. Main Street**

One-story brick bungalow with a cross-gable roof and a partially-inset front porch with a projecting gabled entrance bay and short, tapered, wood posts on brick piers spanned by a brick railing. A gabled wing with an auxiliary entrance projects from the east elevation; a gabled porte cochere extends from the west elevation. A soldier course water table wraps around the building. Paired and tripled Craftsman sash

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illuminate the dwelling; false beams ornament the gables. Two interior brick chimneys serve the house. Vinyl siding sheathes the soffits and the porch and porte cochere cornices and ceilings. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Jerry D. and Jessie F. Strader in 1927. Mr. Strader worked for the F. J. Strader Company.

**Garage ca. 1925 Contributing Building**

One-story brick garage with a curved parapet and original four-part wooden garage doors with six-glazed panes over four panels.

**Jerry D. and Jessie F. Strader House II 1923 Contributing Building**  
**505 N. Main Street**

Two-story weatherboarded Craftsman bungalow with a front-gable roof and a wraparound front porch with open gables above the central and eastern bays ornamented by vertical beams and a horizontal member with semicircular ends. The large square granite porch posts rest on granite piers spanned by a granite railing that extends to a flat-roofed porte cochere on the west end; the porch's east end also has a flat roof. The dwelling has replacement sash (many of which are paired or grouped), granite chimneys, and false beams in the gables. A one-story gabled wing with an enclosed corner porch extends from the rear elevation. The granite foundation, steps, porch posts and piers, and chimneys have raised grapevine mortar joints. A modern wood privacy fence encloses the rear yard. The 1918 Sanborn map shows a one-story, L-plan house at this location (originally 412 Tarpley Street); the 1924 map illustrates this bungalow. Jerry D. and Jessie F. Strader occupied this house in 1929; they had previously resided next door. Mr. Strader worked for the F. J. Strader Company and was later president of Burlington Molding Company and director of Copland Industries. His civic achievements included founding the local YMCA and serving on the school board, where he oversaw the construction of Walter M. Williams High School.<sup>6</sup>

**Garage ca. 1925 Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed garage with a double-leaf wood door and vinyl siding. A one-story garage appears on the 1924 Sanborn map.

**James R. and Ella E. Watson House 1933 Contributing Building**  
**601 N. Main Street**

Hip-roofed, two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style house with a gabled entrance portico with Tuscan columns and an arched ceiling, a fanlight and covered sidelights flanking the front door, replacement 6/6

<sup>6</sup> Eleanor Samons Euliss, ed., compiled by Alamance County Historical Museum, *Alamance County, The Legacy of Its People and Places* (Greensboro: Legacy Publications, 1984), p. 425.

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sash, a hip-roofed wood-shingled dormer on the front roof slope, a brick interior chimney, a flat-roofed one-story wing projecting from the west elevation, a flat-roofed side porch on the east elevation, and an enclosed rear hip-roofed porch. A flat-roofed metal carport extends from the rear porch's south elevation. Vinyl siding covers the soffits and cornice. The 1918 Sanborn map shows a one-story, L-plan house at this location (originally 500 Tarpley Street); the lot is vacant in 1929, and the 1948 update to the 1929 map illustrates this house. James R. and Ella E. Watson occupied the house in 1935. Mr. Watson was a machine operator at King Cotton Mills.

**Lacy C. and Sallie Blanchard House**                      **ca. 1935**                      **Contributing Building**  
**603 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story, clipped-side-gable-roofed, brick Period Cottage with a steeply-pitched gabled bay at the façade's west end, a projecting central gabled bay with an arched entrance surmounted by a fanlight, a façade chimney with random stone accents like those in the entrance bay, replacement 1/1 sash (paired on the façade and in some locations on the side elevations), a projecting shed-roofed central bay on the west elevation, and a hip-roofed side entrance porch with square brick posts on brick piers spanned by a modern wooden railing on the east elevation. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Lacy C. and Sallie Blanchard in 1935. The city directory does not give occupations for either of the Blanchards.

**William E. and Mary F. Patillo House**                      **ca. 1937**                      **Contributing Building**  
**607-609 N. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, asbestos-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a gabled bay at the façade's east end, a projecting central entrance portico with an arched opening in the gable, 6/6 sash (paired in some locations), a gabled side entrance porch with replacement square wood posts and steps on the east elevation, and a brick interior chimney. A small oculus window pierces the façade bay's gable. This dwelling, which now serves as a duplex, appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by William E. and Mary F. Patillo in 1937. Mrs. Patillo worked at the Carolina Barber Shop.

**James F. and Arlene M. Qualls House**                      **ca. 1935**                      **Contributing Building**  
**611 N. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a gabled bay at the façade's east end, a projecting central entrance portico with metal posts, 6/6 sash (paired on the façade), a gabled dormer on the front roof slope, an enclosed shed-roofed porch on the west elevation, and an enclosed side porch with large plate-glass windows on the east elevation. This dwelling appears on the

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1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by James F. and Arlene M. Qualls in 1935. Mrs. Qualls worked at the City Billiard Parlor.

**Ernest A. and Leuna Shoffner House**                      **ca. 1935**                      **Contributing Building**  
**703 N. Main Street**

One-story brick bungalow with a clipped front-gable roof, an offset clipped-gable porch with square brick posts on brick piers and a replacement wood railing, 6/1 sash, a projecting clipped-gable bay on the east elevation, brick interior chimneys, and an enclosed rear porch. The house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Ernest A. and Leuna Shoffner in 1939. The Shoffners resided at what is now 904 North Main Street in 1927. Mr. Shoffner was a clerk at Neese-Shoffner furniture company.

**Judge R. and Jessie W. Qualls House II**                      **ca. 1935**                      **Contributing Building**  
**705 N. Main Street**

One-story brick bungalow with a cross-gable roof, 6/1 sash, and a gabled front porch with square brick posts on brick piers spanned by a pierced brick railing that extends around a curved patio on the porch's east side. A gabled wing projects from the dwelling's southeast corner. Brick end chimneys serve the house. The front gables are stuccoed; the porch gable also has faux half-timbering. The house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Judge R. and Jesse W. Qualls in 1935. Mr. Qualls sold real estate and owned several Burlington movie theaters. The Qualls previously resided at what is now 1006 N. Main Street.

**Garage**                      **ca. 1935**                      **Contributing Building**

One-story brick garage with a stuccoed front gable and a vinyl-sided garage bay with a modern roll-up door and a single-leaf entrance. This garage appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Kivett House**    **1928**    **Contributing Building**  
**709 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story vinyl-sided bungalow with a side-gable roof and a large shed dormer with three windows on the front roof slope, an engaged front porch with square paneled posts on brick piers spanned by a metal railing, 6/1 sash (paired on the facade), and a brick interior chimney. The small gabled addition on the west elevation was constructed after 1952. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Ida H. Kivett, a widow, and Vivian Kivett, a nurse, in 1935.

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**Carport ca. 1960 Noncontributing Structure**  
One-story, flat-roofed metal carport.

**Landon C. and Gladys Kivett House 1934 Contributing Building**  
**713 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a steeply-pitched gabled bay at the façade's west end, a shed-roofed entrance portico with square wood posts, 6/6 sash, a gabled dormer on the front roof slope, brick interior chimneys, and a screened side porch on the east elevation. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Landon C. and Gladys Kivett in 1935. Mr. Kivett was a branch manager for the Great A & P Tea Company.

**Garage ca. 1934 Contributing Building**  
One-and-one-half-story garage with a steeply-pitched front-gable roof, an offset double-leaf garage door, a small 4/1 gable window, and vinyl siding.

**House 1994 Noncontributing Building**  
**807 N. Main Street**

One-story, vinyl-sided Ranch house with 1/1 sash, a brick stoop with a vinyl railing, and a wooden rear deck. Sanborn maps illustrate a one-story L-plan dwelling at this location through 1952.

**McKeel House ca. 1900, 1920s Contributing Building**  
**809 N. Main Street**

One-story, weatherboarded, gable-on-hip-roofed house with a wraparound porch supported by circa 1920s tapered wood posts on brick piers, replacement 1/1 sash, a replacement front door, hipped dormers with two windows on the front and east roof slopes, and wood shingles in the gable ends and on the dormers. Allison Black's 1982 architectural survey photo shows that the house originally had a simple wood porch railing and was sheathed in weatherboards with a narrower exposure. This dwelling appears on the 1924 Sanborn map and was occupied by Susan J. McKeel, a widow, and Beulah E. McKeel, a chief operator for the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

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**Evander C. and Ruby Holt House**                      **ca. 1925**                      **Contributing Building**  
**813 N. Main Street**

One-story aluminum-sided bungalow with a front-gable roof, a hip-roofed front porch with square posts on brick piers spanned by a wood railing, 6/1 and 4/1 Craftsman sash, and brick interior chimneys. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Evander C. and Ruby Holt in 1927. Mr. Holt was a clerk at the Piedmont Store.

**Garage**      **ca. 1925**      **Contributing Building**

One-story weatherboarded garage with a large open bay and a metal roof. The garage appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

**C. Monroe and Mamie E. Andrews House**                      **1924**                      **Noncontributing Building**  
**817 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story vinyl-sided house with a side-gable roof, a large gabled dormer with three windows on the front roof slope, and a projecting gabled bay and a brick chimney on the west elevation. The house retains some original 4/1 Craftsman sash on the side elevation. The inset front porch has been enclosed and new windows and a new entrance installed on the façade. A chain-link and vertical board fence encloses the rear yard. The house, which is noncontributing due to the alteration of character-defining features, appears on the 1924 Sanborn map and was occupied by C. Monroe and Mamie E. Andrews in 1927. Mr. Andrews was a National Dye Works employee.

**Garage**      **ca. 1980**      **Noncontributing Building**

One-story front-gable-roofed garage with wood-sided gables and wood lattice walls.

**Shed**      **ca. 1980**      **Noncontributing Building**

One-story wood-sided shed with a stovepipe chimney.

**Carport**      **ca. 1980**      **Noncontributing Structure**

One-story carport with a front-gable roof and metal posts.

**Willie E. and Florence Smith**                      **1948**                      **Contributing Building**  
**901 N. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a gabled bay at the façade's east end, a shed-roofed front porch with metal posts and a metal awning, 6/6 sash (paired in some

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locations), a brick end chimney, and a wooden rear deck. This dwelling appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Willie E. and Florence Smith in 1950. Mr. Smith was a manager at Smith Tractor and Implement Company.

**Garage ca. 1948 Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed garage with German siding and a roll-up garage door. This garage appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Marvin G. and Margie Wilson House 1948 Contributing Building**  
**903 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a gabled screened porch on the façade's west end, original permastone veneer and a concrete patio on the east end, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, a shed-roofed screened entrance porch on the east elevation, metal awnings, and a brick interior chimney. This dwelling appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Marvin G. and Margie Wilson in 1950. Mr. Wilson was a circulation assistant at the Burlington *Daily Times-News*.

**Garage ca. 1948 Contributing Building**

One-story, gable-roofed, German-sided garage.

**Duplex 1938 Contributing Building**  
**905-907 N. Main Street**

One-story brick duplex with Craftsman features such as a clipped front-gable roof, two front entrances sheltered by clipped-gable hoods supported by triangular brackets, 6/1 sash (paired in most locations), exposed rafter ends, and brick interior chimneys. This duplex appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map. Harvey F. and Lucille Foster occupied what is now 905 North Main Street in 1941. Mr. Foster was a watchmaker at C. F. Neese.

**Garage ca. 1938 Contributing Building**

One-story, German-sided garage with a clipped front gable roof and an open bay. This garage appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map.

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**J. M. Workman House** **ca. 1900** **Noncontributing Building**  
**911 N. Main Street**

One-story, vinyl-sided, side-gable-roofed house with a shed-roofed porch supported by circa 1920s square wood posts on brick piers on a concrete floor, replacement 6/6 sash, a replacement front door, and a gabled rear ell. This dwelling, which is noncontributing due to the alteration of character-defining features, appears on the 1924 Sanborn map and was occupied by J. M. Workman in 1927. The 1937 Burlington City Directory does not list an occupation for Mr. Workman.

**Lynn L. and Nellie Smith House** **1938** **Contributing Building**  
**915 N. Main Street**

One-story, stuccoed concrete block house with a front-gable roof, an offset gabled entrance porch supported by square posts, metal casement windows, and a stuccoed chimney on the east elevation. A concrete patio wraps around the house's northeast corner. The house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Lynn L. and Nellie Smith in 1950. Mr. Smith owned Cox-Smith Machinery Company with R. Otis Terrell; Mrs. Smith also worked for the family business.

**Garage** **ca. 1938** **Contributing Building**

One-story, gable-roofed, stuccoed concrete block garage with metal casement windows.

**Bessie Joiner House** **1940** **Contributing Building**  
**921 N. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, asbestos-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a gabled bay at the façade's west end, a shed-roofed entrance porch with bracketed posts and a metal railing, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, a projecting gabled bay with paired windows and a rectangular gable vent on the east elevation, and a brick interior chimney. A lunette gable vent pierces the front gable. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Bessie Joiner, who worked in a beauty shop, in 1941.

**Sidney R. and Thelma R. Workman House** **1935, 1960s** **Noncontributing Building**  
**923 N. Main Street**

One-story side-gable bungalow with a rear gabled wing, 4/1 Craftsman sash (paired in many locations), and brick interior and end chimneys. A gabled, brick-veneered wing was added to the west elevation after 1952, replacing a smaller wing at the dwelling's southwest corner. The original Craftsman sash on the west elevation were retained and reused in the new wing. The gabled entrance porch with metal posts and a

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brick floor was probably constructed at the same time. The house, which is noncontributing due to the alteration of character-defining features, appears on the 1948 Sanborn map and was occupied by Sidney R. and Thelma R. Workman in 1935. Mr. Workman was a bookkeeper at Firestone Auto Supply and Service Stores.

**Shed ca. 1935 Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed, German-sided shed with exposed rafter ends. This shed appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Duplex 1940 Contributing Building**  
**1001-1003 N. Main Street**

One-story, hip-roofed, aluminum-sided Minimal Traditional-style duplex with a gabled bay at the façade's west end, a hip-roofed bay at the east end, 8/8 and 6/6 sash (some of which are paired), hip- and shed-roofed dormers, and brick end and interior chimneys. Steps with metal railings provide access to the inset central front and rear porches, which shelter doors to each residence. This duplex appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map. William G. and Flora E. King occupied what is now 1001 North Main Street in 1941. Mr. King was a foreman.

**Shed ca. 1940 Contributing Building**

One-story, German-sided, hip-roofed shed with an attached, flat-roofed, metal carport supported by round posts. This shed appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Algie H. and Willis L. Blalock House ca. 1937 Contributing Building**  
**1005 N. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a gabled bay at the façade's west end; a flat-roofed corner porch with metal posts, a metal railing, and a roof balustrade; replacement sash; a wall dormer on the front roof slope with a window opening that has been enlarged to accommodate a door; and a brick façade chimney. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Algie H. and Willis L. Blalock in 1937. Mrs. Blalock operated Blalock Cleaning and Pressing Service.

**Garage ca. 1935 Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed, German-sided garage with a double-leaf wooden garage door and a shed-roofed wing with a single-leaf entry on the west elevation.



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**Carport ca. 1960 Noncontributing Structure**

One-story, front-gable-roofed carport with a concrete block rear wall.

**Leroy and Kathleen I. Morrow House 1953 Contributing Building**  
**1017 N. Main Street**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a gabled bay at the façade's west end, a shed-roofed entrance porch with a square post, 2/2 horizontal sash, and a brick interior chimney. Leroy and Kathleen I. Morrow occupied this house in 1954. Mr. Morrow was a general manager at Hadley Manufacturing.

**Vacant Lot**

**James A. and Nannie S. Campbell House ca. 1925 Contributing Building**  
**1021 N. Main Street**

Two-story brick bungalow with a cross-gable roof, projecting gabled bays on the façade's west end and the side (east and west) elevations, a wraparound porch supported by brick posts on brick piers spanned by a pierced brick railing, large plate-glass windows on the façade flanked by transoms and narrow 4/1 sash, (the remaining sash are 6/6 replacements), a brick end chimney with a tall stack, decorative cast-stone diamond-shaped insets in the gables, and vinyl-sided soffits and porch gables. The house appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map (the first to show this section of Main Street) and was occupied by James A. and Nannie S. Campbell in 1927. Mr. Campbell was a carpenter.

**W. Paul and Gladys H. Jenkins House 1925 Contributing Building**  
**1023 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story vinyl-sided bungalow with a front-gable roof, a hip-roofed entrance porch with tapered wooden posts on brick piers, replacement 1/1 sash (paired in the front gable and in the center of each side elevation), brick interior chimneys, and metal awnings. The house appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map (the first to show this section of Main Street) and was occupied by W. Paul and Gladys Jenkins in 1937. Mr. Jenkins was a knitter at Rufus P. Wilson, Inc.

**John J. and Avis D. Evans House ca. 1925 Contributing Building**  
**1027 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story aluminum-sided bungalow with a side-gable roof, a large gabled dormer with three

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windows on the front roof slope, an inset front porch with paneled wooden posts on brick piers spanned by a metal railing, a projecting gabled bay on the west elevation, replacement 1/1 sash (paired in some locations), and a brick interior chimney. The house appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map (the first to show this section of Main Street) and was occupied by John J. and Avis D. Evans in 1927. Mr. Evans worked for Burlington Feed and Fertilizer.

**Duplex** **ca. 1935** **Contributing Building**  
**1033-35 N. Main Street**

One-story brick bungalow with a front-gable roof, a hip-roofed entrance porch with square brick posts on brick piers, replacement 1/1 sash (paired on the side elevations), brick interior chimneys, and a rear enclosed shed porch. The duplex appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map (the first to show this section of Main Street) and was occupied by D. Alex and Christie J. Cox and Herbert and Lois Bost in 1937. Mr. Cox was a lineman for Duke Power; Mr. Bost was a hosiery manufacturer.

**House** **1922** **Contributing Building**  
**1043 N. Main Street**

One-and-one-half-story vinyl-sided bungalow with a side-gable roof, a large gabled dormer with two windows on the front roof slope, a wraparound front porch with square brick posts on stuccoed piers spanned by a wood railing and an enclosed eastern end, Craftsman sidelights and front door, a projecting shed-roofed bay on the west elevation, replacement 1/1 sash, and a stuccoed foundation. The house appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map (the first to show this section of Main Street) and was occupied by J. Edwin and Hulda King in 1927. Mr. King was secretary-treasurer of the Champion Grocery Company.

**Shed/Carport** **ca. 1930** **Contributing Building**

One-story, frame, shed-roofed outbuilding with two open carport bays on the west side of a German-sided shed.

**Rolling Road, Northwest Side**

**Gate post** **1928** **Contributing Structure**  
**Rolling Road**

Random-course granite gate posts with grapevine mortar joints flank the subdivision's Rolling Road entrance. A matching stone post, pictured in a 1928 newspaper ad, once stood in the median that ran down



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slope, an inset front porch with robust Tuscan columns and a concrete floor, 8/1 sash, and a brick end chimney. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by William S. and York H. Lee in 1935. Mr. Lee was secretary-treasurer of L & N Motor Company.

**Robert O. and Cecelia C. Wilkins House**                      **1955**                      **Contributing Building**  
**112 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, brick house with a shed-roofed front porch with square posts and a concrete floor, 8/8 sash, and a brick interior chimney. Two long, horizontal, five-pane windows pierce the façade above the front porch. Robert O. and Cecelia C. Wilkins occupied the house in 1958. Mr. Wilkins was a Western Electric employee.

**Ralph L. and Nina M. Campbell House**                      **1953**                      **Contributing Building**  
**116 Rolling Road**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Ranch house with a projecting gabled bay at the façade's south end, an engaged front porch with square posts and a screened north end, 2/2 horizontal sash and a picture window, a central entrance flanked by sidelights, aluminum-sided gables, and a brick interior chimney. Ralph L. and Nina M. Campbell occupied the house in 1954. Mr. Campbell was a driver for Associated Transport.

**Garage**      **ca. 1953**      **Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed, frame garage with a large open bay.

**Claude C. and Nannie A. Fonville House**                      **1928**                      **Contributing Building**  
**118 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story, front-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided Tudor Revival-style house with a projecting entrance bay with an asymmetrical front gable at the façade's north end. The main block's south roof slope flares to encompass an engaged screened porch with battered posts at the south end. Red brick arches surround the primary and porch entrances; a fanlight surmounts the front door. A small oriel window pierces the front gable; curved purlin and rafter ends embellish the eaves. A hip-roofed dormer projects from the south roof slope. This house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Claude C. and Nannie A. Fonville. Mr. Fonville graduated from Elon College and UNC-Chapel Hill and served in World War I before returning to Burlington where he worked at Standard Realty and Security Company and the Mutual Building and Loan Association, which later became First Federal Savings and Loan, with his brother D. R. Fonville Sr. C. C. and D R. Fonville founded the Fonville Realty Company and developed 122 acres of family property in 1927 to create the Beverly Hills subdivision. C. C. Fonville

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established his own real estate company in 1935 and headed the firm until his death after a heart attack on November 22, 1950 at the age of 65. Claude and Nannie Fonville had three children: Carolyn, Sarah, and Charles Lindsey.<sup>8</sup>

**Carport ca. 1960 Noncontributing Structure**

This flat-roofed metal carport replaced an earlier outbuilding at this location.

**A. Kathleen Brown House ca. 1954 Contributing Building**  
**124 Rolling Road**

One-story brick Ranch house with a projecting shed-roofed sunroom with a brick kneewall, vinyl-siding, and sliding windows on the façade, 2/2 horizontal sash elsewhere, and a brick interior chimney. A. Kathleen Brown, a cashier for the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, occupied the house in 1954.

**Forest B. and Dora M. Canady House 1949 Contributing Building**  
**126 Rolling Road**

Two-story, hip-roofed, brick house with a projecting central one-story bay with a classical entrance surround, a modillion cornice, and a balustrade above the flat roof. A small octagonal nine-pane window is centered above the entrance; the remaining windows are square metal casements. A modillion cornice embellishes the roofline; a basketweave-pattern soldier course water table encircles the house. A flat-roofed side porch matching the entrance bay extends from the north elevation. A brick interior chimney rises from the north roof slope. Two doors on the west elevation provide access to a basement revealed by the slope of the lot and wood steps with a metal railing provide access to a rear entrance at first-story level. This house appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Forest B. and Dora M. Canady in 1950. Mr. Canady was the president of Canady-Peerson Furniture.

**Albert D. and Rachel L. Kinnett House 1929 Contributing Building**  
**202 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story aluminum-sided house with a side-gable roof, a gabled entrance porch supported by slender paired Tuscan columns, 6/1 sash (paired on the façade), two gabled dormers on the front roof slope, a brick interior chimney, a projecting gabled bay with an auxiliary entrance on the south elevation, and a flat-roofed addition at the southwest corner. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Albert D. and Rachel L. Kinnett in 1935. Reverend Kinnett was the pastor of First Baptist Church. Cole Motors president Brunice C. Cole owned the house in 1952.

<sup>8</sup> "C. C. Fonville Fatally Stricken in Local Store this Morning," *Burlington Daily Times-News*, November 22, 1950.

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## **Shed ca. 1929 Contributing Building**

One-story, weatherboarded, front-gable-roofed shed with a single-leaf entrance sheltered by a small metal shed-roofed hood. This building appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

## **Charles L. and Madeline L. Myers House I 1929 Contributing Building** **206 Rolling Road**

One-story aluminum-sided bungalow with a side-gable roof, a projecting gabled bay at the façade's south end, an inset front porch supported by Tuscan columns, an eyebrow dormer over the porch entrance, Craftsman 4/1 sash (paired on the façade), and a brick end chimney. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Charles L. and Madeline L. Myers in 1935. Mr. Myers was a storekeeper for Duke Power Company.

## **Garage ca. 1929 Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed, German-sided garage with a partially-enclosed garage bay and a shed room with a single-leaf door on the south end. This building appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

## **Charles E. and Mary M. Mize House 1935 Contributing Building** **208 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story brick bungalow with a large gabled dormer on the front roof slope, an inset corner porch with square brick posts on brick piers spanned by a pierced brick railing that extends to a porte cochere on the south elevation, replacement 6/6 sash (paired and tripled in some location), and brick interior and end chimneys. The porch gable and dormer are stuccoed. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Charles E. and Mary M. Mize in 1935. Mr. Mize owned a wholesale sandwich company.

## **Garage ca. 1935 Contributing Building**

One-and-one-half-story brick garage with two open bays and paired 6/1 sash in the front gable. The building appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map.

## **Kathryn H. Turner House 1954 Contributing Building** **210 Rolling Road**

Two-story side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entrance porch with metal posts and a metal railing, an

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offset front entrance, 8/8 sash at the first story level, 6/6 sash elsewhere, and a gabled hood over the auxiliary side entrance on the north elevation. A wood privacy fence encloses the rear yard. James R. and Kathryn H. Turner, an Alamance County school teacher, occupied the house in 1954.

**Garage ca. 1952 Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed, German-sided garage with two open bays.

**Ellis B. and Alline L. Wrightenberry House 1939 Contributing Building**  
**214 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story vinyl-sided house with a side-gable roof, a central entrance with a classical surround, three gabled dormers on the front roof slope, 6/6 replacement sash, a brick end chimney with a tall stack and a projecting gabled screened porch on the south elevation, an auxiliary entrance sheltered by a metal awning on the north elevation, and a flat-roofed rear addition. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Ellis B. and Alline L. Wrightenberry in 1941. Mr. Wrightenberry's occupation is listed as grocer in 1941. He owned Wrightenberry Hosiery Mill by 1952.

**Carport ca. 1960 Noncontributing Structure**

One-story, flat-roofed metal carport.

**Shed ca. 1970 Noncontributing Building**

One-story, frame, gambrel-roofed shed.

**Donald and Elsie Frederick House 1939 Contributing Building**  
**218 Rolling Road**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided Period Cottage with a projecting gabled bay with a large 12/12 sash window at the façade's south end, a gabled entrance bay, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, a brick façade chimney, and a gabled screened entrance porch on the north elevation. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Donald and Elsie Frederick in 1941. Mr. Frederick worked for the May McEwen Kaiser Company, manufacturers of Cameo Full-Fashioned Hosiery.

**Benjamin H. and Jewel H. Overman House 1938 Contributing Building**  
**220 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Period Cottage with a projecting, steeply-pitched, gabled entrance bay at the façade's south end, a central stuccoed and faux-half-timbered gable above paired

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windows, and a screened porch at the north end. Inset stones embellish the arched entrance surround, the entrance bay's gable and corners, the façade chimney, and the porch arches. The front door and 6/6 sash are replacements. A gabled bay projects from the south elevation. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Benjamin H. and Jewel H. Overman in 1939. Mr. Overman was a knitter.

**Carport ca. 1960 Noncontributing Structure**

Flat-roofed metal carport.

**Clyde T. and Esther M. Ward House 1937 Contributing Building**  
**224 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story blonde brick Minimal Traditional-style house with a side-gable roof, a projecting gabled bay at the façade's north end, a gabled front porch with square posts and a wood railing, replacement 1/1 sash, and an auxiliary entrance on the south elevation. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Clyde T. and Esther M. Ward in 1939. Mr. Ward was a gas superintendent for the Duke Power Company.

**Garage ca. 1937 Contributing Building**

One-story, frame, vinyl-sided garage with one open bay and a concrete foundation. This building appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Gerald R. and Beulah G. Smith House 1939 Contributing Building**  
**226 Rolling Road**

One-story brick house with a side-gable roof, a gabled entrance porch with arched ceiling supported by slender paired Tuscan columns, 6/1 sash (paired on the façade), brick end and interior chimneys, and a rear gabled wing. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Gerald R. and Beulah G. Smith in 1939. Mr. Smith owned Terry's Toggery, a men's clothing store at 433 S. Main Street.

**Lawrence G. and Ida P. Turner House 1929 Contributing Building**  
**230 Rolling Road**

Two-story, cross-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided Period Cottage with flared eaves, a façade chimney, and a projecting, gabled, brick-veneered entrance bay at the façade's center. A small brick and concrete patio extends across the entrance bay and the façade's north end. A fabric awning shelters the arched front door,

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which is flanked by a small window. The windows are vinyl-sash replacements. A large gabled dormer projects from the south roof slope; a bracketed gabled hood shelters the auxiliary entrance on the south elevation; and a projecting hip-roofed bay extends from the north elevation. This house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Lawrence G. and Ida P. Turner in 1937. Mr. Turner printed the *Burlington Daily Times-News*. Monarch Hosiery Mills president John W. Keziah owned the house by 1952.

**W. Henry and Wilma Johnston House**                      **1939**                      **Contributing Building**  
**232 Rolling Road**

One-story aluminum-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a side-gable roof, a denticulated cornice above the front entrance, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, a gabled porch with arched openings enclosed with jalousie windows on the south elevation, a bracketed shed-roofed hood over the auxiliary entrance on the north elevation, and brick end and interior chimneys. The house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by W. Henry and Wilma Johnston in 1941. Mr. Johnston was employed by Mayfair Mills.

**Shed**                      **ca. 1939**                      **Contributing Building**  
One-story weatherboarded outbuilding with a metal shed roof and a single-leaf entrance.

**Fred R. and Martha A. Lail House**                      **1955**                      **Contributing Building**  
**234 Rolling Road**

One-story brick Ranch house with a hip roof, a recessed central entrance, 2/2 horizontal sash, a hip-roofed sunporch on the north elevation, and a brick interior chimney. The 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map illustrates a service road at this location, but this house was constructed in 1955 and was occupied by Fred R. and Martha A. Lail in 1957. Mr. Lail was a business machine operator for Western Electric.

**Carport**                      **ca. 1970**                      **Noncontributing Structure**  
One-story, gable-roofed, metal carport.

**Benjamin B. and Nell Brown House**                      **1929**                      **Contributing Building**  
**238 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story, hip-roofed, brick Period Cottage with a central one-and-one-half-story gabled bay, a projecting one-story gabled entrance bay with flared eaves at the façade's west end, 4/4 and 6/6 sash (paired in some locations), and a projecting one-story hip-roofed bay with flared eaves and a tall chimney

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stack on the east elevation. A bracketed segmental-arched hood shelters the primary elevation; a bracketed gabled hood surmounts the auxiliary entrance off the wooden deck on the west elevation. The western window and transom in the central gabled bay have been enclosed; the remaining two 6/6 sash have three-light transoms. A metal tile roof shelters the house, which appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Benjamin B. and Nell Brown and their son, Benjamin Jr. in 1935. Mr. Brown was an Efir's Department Store manager. Benjamin Jr. was a doorman at the Alamance Theater.

## Rolling Road, Southeast Side

**Gate post** **1928** **Contributing Structure**  
**Rolling Road**

Random-course granite gate posts with grapevine mortar joints flank the subdivision's Rolling Road entrance. A matching stone post, pictured in a 1928 newspaper ad, once stood in the median that ran down the center of Rolling Road, but was demolished when the median was removed.

**J. Graham and Grey B. White House** **1957** **Contributing Building**  
**107 Rolling Road**

One-story brick Ranch house with replacement sash and a brick stoop with a metal railing. J. Graham and Grey B. White occupied this house in 1958. Mr. White was vice-president of the Acme Drug Company, Inc.

**Shed** **ca. 1960** **Noncontributing Building**  
One-story, vinyl-sided, gabled-roofed outbuilding.

**Harvey N. and Margaret R. Kelly House** **1929** **Contributing Building**  
**109 Rolling Road**

Two-story, front-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided Period Cottage with a projecting one-story entrance bay on the façade's north side, a gabled entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns, 8/1 sash, almost full-width shed dormers on the north and south roof slopes, a brick façade chimney, and a projecting one-story shed-roofed bay on the north elevation. The south roof slope flares to encompass an enclosed porch; a one-story hip-roof room extends from the south elevation's east side. This dwelling appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Harvey N. and Margaret R. Kelly in 1937. Mr. Kelly was an acting project manager for the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service.

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**C. Avery and Fannie L. Thomas House**                      **1932**                      **Contributing Building**  
**113 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Period Cottage with a gabled bay at the façade's north end, a façade chimney with a stuccoed arched panel, a central projecting gabled entrance porch with arched openings, and a screened porch with flared eaves and arched openings at the south end. The upper sections of the side gables are stuccoed and faux-half-timbered. Small fifteen-pane sash flank the chimney; the remaining windows have 6/6 sash (many of which are paired). This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by C. Avery and Fannie L. Thomas in 1935. Mr. Thomas was a clerk at B. A. Sellers and Sons, Inc.

**Garage**      **ca. 1932**      **Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided garage with sliding wooden doors.

**G. B. and Viola B. Cashwell House**                      **1928**                      **Contributing Building**  
**115 Rolling Road**

One-story vinyl-sided house with a cross-gable roof, a gabled entrance porch with an arched ceiling and paired fluted Tuscan columns, replacement 1/1 sash (paired on the façade), five-pane sidelights flanking the replacement front door, a brick interior end chimney, and a rear gabled wing. Concrete steps led up the terraced front lawn to the entrance porch, which is flanked by patios with turned baluster railings. This house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by G. B. and Viola B. Cashwell in 1937. Mr. Cashwell was vice-president and manager of Cashwell Electric Company, a home appliance store at 455 S. Main Street.

**Garage**      **ca. 1928**      **Contributing Building**

One-story, German-sided, front-gable-roofed garage with exposed rafter ends and a replacement double-leaf door.

**Carport**      **ca. 1970**      **Noncontributing Structure**

One-story, two-bay carport with a metal shed roof and metal posts.

**E. C. Leonard House**                      **1928**                      **Contributing Building**  
**119 Rolling Road**

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One-story, Colonial Revival-style, asbestos-sided bungalow with a clipped-side-gable roof, a wide segmental-arched entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns, a central entrance with ten-pane sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, eyebrow dormers, and a brick end chimney. Metal awnings shelter the two sets of glazed doors and sidelights flanking the entrance porch. A November 1927 Burlington *Daily Times-News* contains a catalog illustration of this house and states that Burlington High School science teacher E. C. Leonard had purchased the materials to construct the dwelling, which was to be finished by January 1928. The house was the first to be erected in the Beverly Hills subdivision after the model home at 102 Rolling Road and appears on the 1929 Sanborn map. D. Clinton and Lucille P. Johnson were in residence in 1937.

**Outbuilding ca. 1929 Contributing Building**

One-story, clipped-side-gable-roofed, German-sided outbuilding.

**House 2006 Noncontributing Building**  
**121 Rolling Road**

One-story, vinyl-sided, side-gable-roofed house with a slightly taller central block with an engaged front porch supported by turned posts spanned by a railing. The 6/6 vinyl sash are paired on the façade. The house rests on a concrete foundation.

**Georgia R. Pettigrew House 1967 Noncontributing Building**  
**201 Rolling Road**

One-story brick Ranch house with replacement 1/1 sash (paired on the façade), a brick and concrete stoop with a vinyl railing, and shed-roofed sunroom on the rear elevation. Georgia R. Pettigrew occupied this house in 1968.

**Shed ca. 1970 Noncontributing Building**

One-story, side-gable-roofed shed with a double-leaf door, 1/1 sash, and vinyl siding.

**Carport ca. 2000 Noncontributing Structure**

One-story, gable-roofed carport with square posts and vinyl siding.

**Lewis and Orader Adams House 1938 Contributing Building**  
**205 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Period Cottage with a gabled bay at the façade's north end, a façade chimney with an arched panel and projecting brick decoration on the stack, a central

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projecting gabled entrance porch with a round-arched opening and a recessed door, and a gabled bay with an inset screened porch at the south corner. Concrete steps lead to a curved brick and concrete entrance patio with metal railings. Round-arched diamond-pane windows and louvered vents pierce the gables. Metal awnings shelter the porch and the façade windows. The windows (many of which are paired) have 6/1 sash. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Lewis and Orader Adams in 1941. Mr. Adams was a mechanic for the May McEwen Kaiser Company.

**Shed ca. 1938 Contributing Building**  
One-story, front-gabled-roofed, stuccoed outbuilding.

**Garage ca. 1938 Contributing Building**  
One-story, front-gable-roofed, German-sided garage with sliding wooden doors. This building appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**James R. and Kathryn H. Turner House 1952 Contributing Building**  
**209 Rolling Road**

One-story, hip-roofed, brick Ranch house with 2/2 horizontal sash and a large picture window, a long metal awning across the façade's north end supported by metal posts spanned by a metal railing on a brick and concrete stoop. Metal awnings shelter most of the main block's windows. A shed-roofed wing extends from the rear elevation; a brick chimney stack pierces the roof. James R. and Kathryn H. Turner occupied this house in 1952. Mr. Turner was an engineer for Western Electric; Mrs. Turner was an Alamance County school teacher.

**Carport ca. 1960 Noncontributing Structure**  
Flat-roofed metal carport.

**Otis G. and Lelia W. Thompson House 1947 Contributing Building**  
**213 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story vinyl-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a side-gable roof, a projecting hip-roofed bay at the façade's south end, a shed-roofed entrance porch with a square post and a wood railing, replacement sash, a bay window on the façade's north side, a gabled dormer on the front roof slope, brick end and interior chimneys, and a rear shed addition. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Otis G. Thompson Jr. and his wife Lelia W. in 1950. Mr. Thompson worked with his father, Otis G. Thompson Sr., who was a building contractor.

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**Carport ca. 1970 Noncontributing Structure**  
One-story metal carport with a low gable roof.

**Shed ca. 2000 Noncontributing Building**  
Two-story, front-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided shed.

**Thomas H. and Norene M. Traynham House 1935 Contributing Building**  
**215 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Period Cottage with a projecting gabled bay at the façade's north end, a central projecting gabled entrance porch with an arched doorway, a recessed entrance, a gabled dormer on the front roof slope, and a one-story gabled room and a brick chimney with a tall stack extending from the north elevation. The windows on the façade are 1/1 replacement sash; some original 6/1 sash survive. The one-story brick addition on the south elevation postdates 1952. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Thomas H. and Norene M. Traynham and Carrie S. Vanderford in 1943. Mrs. Traynham worked at the Black-and-White Food Store; Mrs. Vanderford was a saleswoman at Efird's Department Store.

**Garage ca. 1935 Contributing Building**  
One-story, front-gable-roofed, German-sided garage with sliding wooden doors and a tall brick interior chimney stack.

**Charles L. and Madeline L. Myers House II ca. 1939 Contributing Building**  
**219 Rolling Road**

One-story vinyl-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with replacement sash, a brick and concrete stoop with a wooden railing, and brick end and interior chimneys. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Charles L. and Madeline L. Myers in 1939. Mr. Myers was a storekeeper for Duke Power Company. The Myerses resided at what is now 206 Rolling Road in 1935.

**Garage ca. 1950 Contributing Building**  
One-story, front-gable-roofed, board-and-batten garage with a large wooden double-leaf door.

**Clarence W. and Helen K. Andrews House 1928 Contributing Building**  
**223 Rolling Road**

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Two-story, side-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided house with 6/6 sash (tripled on the façade), a large shed dormer on the front roof slope, a bracketed gabled hood above the front door, and an enclosed gabled side porch and a brick end chimney on the east elevation. This dwelling appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Clarence W. and Helen K. Andrews in 1935. Mr. Andrews was a tobacconist.

**Garage ca. 1928 Contributing Building**

Two-story, front-gable-roofed, aluminum-sided garage with sliding wooden garage doors, 6/6 sash, and wooden exterior steps on the south elevation. This building appears on the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Carport ca. 1950s Contributing Structure**

One-story, flat-roofed, two-bay carport with a wood frame, metal siding, and a metal roof.

**Vernie B. Enoch House  
225 Rolling Road**

1946

**Contributing Building**

One-and-one-half-story vinyl-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a side-gable roof, a projecting gabled bay at the façade's north end, an engaged front porch with replacement turned posts and a wood railing, replacement sash, brick end and interior chimneys, and a rear shed addition. A wood privacy fence encloses the rear yard. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Vernie B. Enoch, a latcher at Long Finishing Mill, in 1948.

**W. Paul and Beulah Sutton House  
229 Rolling Road**

1935

**Contributing Building**

One-and-one-half-story aluminum-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a side-gable roof, a projecting gabled bay at the façade's north end, an engaged partially-screened front porch, replacement 6/6 and 8/8 sash, three gabled dormers on the front roof slope, an inset enclosed rear porch at the southeast corner, stuccoed foundation on the main block, and brick end and interior chimneys. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by W. Paul and Beulah Sutton in 1941. Mr. Sutton was an employee at Mayfair Mills.

**James A. and Sidney Purgason House  
233 Rolling Road**

1947

**Contributing Building**

One-and-one-half-story aluminum-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a side-gable roof, a projecting gabled bay at the façade's west end, a brick and concrete front stoop with a metal railing, a

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gabled side porch with replacement posts and a modern wooden railing, 6/6 sash, and brick end and interior chimneys. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by James A. and Sidney Purgason in 1948. Mr. Purgason was an assistant manager at the Jewel Box.

**Ralph F. Kirkpatrick Jr. House**                      **1949, post-1952 additions**                      **Contributing Building**  
**235 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story brick Minimal Traditional-style house with a side-gable roof, an inset corner porch with metal posts and a metal railing at the façade's east end, a plate-glass façade window with sidelights, 2/2 horizontal sash elsewhere, a large brick interior chimney, and a series of rear gabled additions postdating 1952. A concrete sidewalk with brick steps and a metal railing leads down to the street. This house appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Ralph F. Kirkpatrick Jr., president of Ralph F. Kirkpatrick and Sons, Inc., Burlington's largest concrete company, in 1954.<sup>9</sup>

**Worth M. and Mary C. Wrightenberry House** **1939**                      **Contributing Building**  
**239 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Period Cottage with a central gabled bay, a projecting gabled entrance porch and a large inset porch at the northeast corner with elliptical- and segmental-arched openings, a brick end chimney, and a rear gabled ell. Brick and tile steps lead to the entrance porch and a patio with metal railings that extends across the façade to the corner porch. Many of the 6/6 sash are paired; the central façade window opening contains 8/1 sash flanked by two narrow 4/4 sash. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Worth M. and Mary C. Wrightenberry in 1941. Mrs. Wrightenberry worked at Saw Grocery.

**Garage**      **ca. 1939**      **Contributing Building**

One-story, German-sided, front-gable-roofed garage with a large open bay.

**J. Treavor and Eleanor V. McLean House**      **1949**                      **Contributing Building**  
**243 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story brick Cape Cod with a large plate-glass window flanked by 2/2 horizontal sash on the façade's west side, replacement 6/6 sash elsewhere, a metal awning supported by metal posts sheltering the front door, two gabled vinyl-sided dormers on the front roof slope, and a brick end chimney. This house appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by J. Trevor and Eleanor W. McLean in 1952. Mr. McLean was a Pet Dairy Products salesman.

<sup>9</sup> "Centennial Edition," Burlington *Daily Times-News*, May 9, 1949.

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**Garage ca. 1960 Noncontributing Building**

One-and-one-half-story, front-gable-roofed, two-bay garage with 2/2 horizontal sash and vinyl siding.

**Arthur G. and Dessie W. Sutton House 1938 Contributing Building**  
**247 Rolling Road**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Period Cottage with a projecting central entrance bay with a steeply-pitched front-gable roof, replacement 6/6 sash, a brick façade chimney, and shed-roofed hood with stepped brackets above the auxiliary side entrance on the east elevation. A concrete sidewalk with concrete steps and a metal railing leads down to the street. This house appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Arthur G. and Dessie W. Sutton in 1941. Mr. Sutton was a Duke Power Company clerk.

**Garage ca. 1938 Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed brick garage with a roll-up door. This building appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**D. Gary and Blanche C. Barnes House 1952 Contributing Building**  
**251 Rolling Road**

One-story hip-roofed brick Ranch house with an inset central front porch with metal posts and a metal railing, 2/2 horizontal sash and a large central picture window, deep eaves, a brick interior chimney, and a garage at the façade's east end. D. Gary and Blanche C. Barnes occupied this house in 1952. Mr. Barnes was a weaver at Burlington Mills.

**Alf M. and Kathleen A. Hoyle House 1955 Contributing Building**  
**255 Rolling Road**

One-story hip-roofed brick Ranch house with a shed-roofed front porch with square posts, replacement sash (tripled on the façade), deep eaves, a brick interior chimney, and an attached flat-roofed rear carport. Alf M. and Kathleen A. Hoyle were in residence in 1957. Mr. Hoyle was an electrician at Western Electric in 1960.

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## North St. John Street, East Side

**House** **1933** **Contributing Building**  
**131 N. St. John Street**

Two-story brick house with Craftsman features such as a clipped-front-gable roof, a bracketed gabled hood above the front entrance, 4/1 Craftsman sash (tripled on the façade), and triangular eave brackets. An almost full-width stuccoed shed dormer extends across the north roof slope above the one-story flat-roofed wing on the north elevation's west end. A one-story hip-roofed wing with a basement garage projects from the rear elevation. A basketweave-pattern water table wraps around the building. The scalloped asphalt shingle roof mimics slate. A brick interior chimney serves the house, which appears on the 1948 updates to the 1929 Sanborn map and may have originally had a 300 Highland Avenue address. City directory research was inconclusive.

## North St. John Street, West Side

**R. Gordon and Mabel H. Hobby House** **ca. 1948** **Contributing Building**  
**206 N. St. John Street**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a bracketed gabled hood over the front entrance, replacement 1/1 sash, a brick interior chimney, a shed-roofed garage addition on the north elevation, and a screened shed-roofed porch addition on the rear elevation. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by R. Gordon and Mabel H. Hobby in 1952. Mr. Hobby was a Spence Motor Company stockroom clerk.

**House** **1987** **Noncontributing Building**  
**212 N. St. John Street**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entrance porch with square wood posts and a wood railing, 1/1 sash (paired on the façade), sidelights flanking the entrance, a brick end chimney and a wooden deck on the south elevation, T-111 siding and a stuccoed foundation.

**Garage** **ca. 1987** **Noncontributing Building**  
One-story, front-gable-roofed, frame garage.



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central gabled bay with a segmental-arched entrance under a shaped parapet outlined in buff-colored brick and a rectangular louvered gable vent, 4/4 and 6/6 sash, and a brick interior chimney. The side porch (with segmental-arched openings and a pierced brick railing) on the west elevation became a breezeway connecting the house to a front-gable-roofed brick garage with a large open bay after 1952. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map. Milton R. and Eunice Levinson were in residence in 1941. Mr. Levinson was a manager at the Friendly "2" Dress Shop. Thomas B. and Lucille S. Foley occupied the house for many years beginning around 1946. Mr. Foley was a plant manager for an oil sales company.

## Virginia Avenue, South Side

**Audrey N. and Thessie E. Washburn House**      **1947**      **Contributing Building**  
**809 Virginia Avenue**

One-story, side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided Minimal Traditional-style house with a central gabled bay, a gabled entrance porch with metal posts and a wood railing, replacement 6/6 and 8/8 sash, and a brick interior chimney. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Audrey N. and Thessie E. Washburn in 1950. Mr. Washburn was a loom fixer at Burlington Mills.

**C. Cox and Cordie R. Newman House**      **ca. 1925**      **Contributing Building**  
**909 Virginia Avenue**

One-and-one-half-story vinyl-sided bungalow with a side-gable roof, a large gabled dormer with three windows on the front roof slope, an inset front porch with square brick posts on brick piers spanned by a basketweave brick railing, a projecting gabled bay on the west elevation and a shed-roofed bay on the east elevation, replacement 1/1 sash (paired in many locations), brick interior and end chimneys, and an enclosed rear porch at the southeast corner. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by C. Cox and Cordie R. Newman in 1937. Mr. Newman was a machinist at E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Inc.

**Garage**      **ca. 1970**      **Noncontributing Building**

This one-story, front-gable-roofed, frame garage replaced an earlier outbuilding at this location.

**Clyde C. and Ruth B. Johnston House**      **1937**      **Contributing Building**  
**911 Virginia Avenue**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, variegated brick Period Cottage with a front porch with a vinyl-

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sided gable and a flared west roof slope that extends over the round-arched front door. A pierced brick railing spans the square brick porch posts. A gabled bay projects from the east elevation, a gabled wing from the rear. Metal awnings shelter the front porch and most of the 6/6 sash. This dwelling appears on the 1948 update to the 1929 Sanborn map and was occupied by Clyde C. and Ruth B. Johnston in 1937. Mr. Johnston was a tank truck salesman for Gulf Oil Corporation.

**Garage   ca. 1950   Contributing Building**

One-story, front-gable-roofed brick garage with a shed room with a single-leaf entrance on the west elevation and a shed-roofed frame carport on the east elevation. This building appears on the 1952 update to the 1929 Sanborn map.

**Vacant Lot (This lot was never developed.)**

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## 8. Statement of Significance

The Beverly Hills Historic District in Burlington, Alamance County's largest city, meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion A for community planning and development and Criterion C for architecture. The district's street plan and resources are associated with Burlington's growth and expansion from the turn of the century through the mid-twentieth century.

Physician W. C. Tarpley, who acquired a substantial amount of land northwest of Graham, the county seat, in the mid-nineteenth century, was an early owner of the property in Burlington that became the Beverly Hills subdivision. Tarpley's grandson Lindsey J. Fonville inherited the family property in 1885 and began developing the area bounded by what was then Tarpley (now North Main), South Ireland, Washington, and South St. John Streets to create one of Burlington's first subdivisions in 1891. Developers platted other subdivisions, including Piedmont Estates, Fountain Place, Central Heights, Brookwood, and Country Club Estates, during Burlington's population and construction boom, which continued through the 1920s. It was in this environment that D. R. Fonville and his brother C. C. Fonville founded Fonville Realty Company in 1921 and developed 122 acres of Tarpley-Fonville family property to create the Beverly Hills subdivision for middle-class homeowners in 1927. Civil engineer J. L. Thrower drew the curvilinear neighborhood plan under the supervision of city engineer A. C. Linberg. The Fonvilles began selling lots in November 1927 and twenty-five houses were erected by August 1928. Many others soon followed, and, although construction slowed somewhat during the depression years and World War II, Beverly Hills was almost completely developed by the late 1950s.

The district's period of significance begins circa 1919, the date D. R. Fonville constructed his new residence, a distinctive Tudor Revival-style house at what is now 116 North Ireland Street, and extends to 1959, encompassing all of the neighborhood's development phases in the intervening period. Small one-story dwellings and I-houses with little or no ornamentation were erected along North Main Street beginning in 1891. Many were replaced with bungalows in the 1920s, but eight dwellings constructed between ca. 1900 and 1919 remain within the district's boundaries, some of which exhibit significant alterations influenced by nationally popular architecture during the period of significance. The locally significant district contains a mix of nationally popular architectural styles common in the first half of the twentieth century, ranging from bungalows and Period Cottages to Colonial, Tudor, and Mediterranean Revival-style dwellings. Property owners built Minimal Traditional-style and Ranch houses on vacant lots in the 1940s and 1950s.

Eighty-six percent of the district's 148 primary resources are contributing. The ninety-five secondary resources, predominantly garages and sheds, also encompass two granite gate posts that mark the subdivision's main entrance at North Main Street and Rolling Road. Noncontributing resources include

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historic residences with alterations such as large additions and synthetic siding, modest Ranch houses built after 1959, and recently constructed sheds, garages, and carports. The property type information for the early twentieth-century houses and 1920s and 1930s subdivisions may be found in "Historic Resources of Burlington," section 7.7-9. The historic architectural context can be found in Section 8.7-9. Houses in the Beverly Hills Historic District retain a high level of integrity in comparison with these other subdivisions, all of which manifest similar changes, such as synthetic siding application and replacement window installation.

## Historical Background and Community Planning and Development Context

Settlement in the area that would become Burlington was sporadic until the mid-nineteenth century, when the North Carolina Railroad Company purchased approximately 632 acres from landowners northwest of Graham, the Alamance County seat, to construct a support facility halfway between Goldsboro and Charlotte. The Tarpley, Trollinger, Gant, Garrett, Roney, Fonville, Sellars, and Scott families sold the company acreage in May 1854, and the construction of repair shops, employee housing, offices, depots, and a hotel began in 1856. The community grew steadily, and, although development slowed during the Civil War, was incorporated as the town of Company Shops in February 1866. Dr. William C. Tarpley, J. B. Moore, B. E. Seigent, E. Wilkes, and Jacob Trollinger served as the first commissioners. The railroad company owned most of the town's businesses through the 1860s, but other private entrepreneurs opened retail establishments, trade shops, and factories by the early 1870s.<sup>10</sup>

Changes in the North Carolina Railroad Company's organization profoundly impacted the growing town. The Richmond and Danville Railroad leased the Goldsboro-Charlotte line in 1871 and moved the railroad offices to Greensboro from Company Shops in 1875, transferring many workers to other locations. However, residents were not totally dependent upon railroad-related employment as the railroad provided connections to market centers, thus making the community attractive to industrial concerns. Textile pioneer Edwin M. Holt built Alamance County's first cotton mill on Little Alamance Creek in 1837, and many other mills soon followed, most located near rivers that powered their equipment. Steam-powered machinery made it possible to build mills away from water sources by the late nineteenth century, and

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<sup>10</sup> Claudia P. Roberts, "Historic Resources of Burlington," Multiple Property Documentation Form. On file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, N.C., 1983, Section 8.1-2; Durward T. Stokes, *Company Shops, The Town Built by a Railroad* (Winston Salem: John F. Blair, 1981), 10; Dr. J. A. Hunter, "Development of Burlington is Viewed From Research Work: Transition From Company Shops," *Burlington Daily Times-News*, November 16, 1936; Walter Whitaker, *Centennial History of Alamance County, 1849-1949* (Burlington: Burlington Chamber of Commerce, 1949), 134; "History of Burlington, North Carolina," Alamance County, NC Convention and Visitors Bureau, <http://www.visitalamance.com/history-burlington.asp>, accessed in January 2009.

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manufacturers sought locations such as Company Shops with inexpensive land and established railroad service.<sup>11</sup>

Central Manufacturing Company opened Lafayette Cotton Mills, Alamance County's first fully steam-powered textile mill, in Company Shops in 1882. The E. M. Holt Plaid Mills began production in 1883, and, although Lafayette closed in 1884, Aurora Cotton Mills purchased the mill complex and began operating in 1885. Elmira Cotton Mills opened in 1886, and the three textile mills and the Carolina Coffin Company, established in 1884, bolstered the local economy to the point that the town was able to survive when the railroad repair shops moved to Manchester, Virginia in 1886. A citizen's committee selected a new name, "Burlington," in February 1887 to celebrate the town's industrial renaissance, but it was not until February 14, 1893 that the city of Burlington was incorporated.<sup>12</sup>

The influx of laborers for new businesses resulted in the population more than doubling—from 871 to 1,716—between 1880 and 1890. The population increase fueled a need for additional housing, and dwellings for both the elite and working classes were built near the central commercial district. Merchants, tradesmen, industrialists, bankers, doctors, dentists, and lawyers were among those who erected businesses, offices, and homes. The town's mill workers occupied modest dwellings in villages near manufacturing complexes and attended church services at the non-denominational Union Chapel, which also functioned as a public school.<sup>13</sup>

Development of the area north of downtown that eventually encompassed the Beverly Hills subdivision began during this boom period. The area had been sparsely settled since the mid-nineteenth century, when physician W. C. Tarpley acquired a substantial amount of land northwest of what became Company Shops and constructed a log house. His grandson Lindsey J. Fonville inherited the family property in 1885 and established a carriage factory and a blacksmith shop in town. He served as a town commissioner, and in 1890 received permission to "open Tarpley Street for the wood on the land." Fonville began developing the area bounded by what was then Tarpley (now North Main), South Ireland, Washington, and South St. John Streets to create one of Burlington's first subdivisions in 1891.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Claudia P. Roberts, "Historic Resources of Burlington," Section 8.3.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., Section 8.4-5; Walter Whitaker, *Centennial History of Alamance County*, 134-135.

<sup>13</sup> Claudia P. Roberts, "Historic Resources of Burlington," Section 8.3.

<sup>14</sup> Julian Hughes, "L. J. Fonville Family Contributes Much To Progress Of Community," *Burlington Daily Times News*, January 24, 1957; Allison Black, *An Architectural Survey of Burlington*, 54, 118; Dr. J. A. Hunter, "Development of Burlington is Viewed From Research Work: Transition From Company Shops," *Burlington Daily Times-News*, November 16, 1936; Charles Emerson, *North Carolina Tobacco Belt Directory* (Raleigh: Edwards, Broughton, and Company, 1886), 77; "L. J. Fonville Property," Plat Book 3, page 30, Register of Deeds, Alamance County Courthouse, Graham, N. C.

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Developers further subdivided land on North Main Street's south side in the first decades of the twentieth century. The Piedmont Trust Company created Piedmont Estates, a subdivision east of L. J. Fonville's property on the streetcar line, in 1913. Charlotte landscape engineers Holme Blair and Brent Drane designed the neighborhood, which included winding streets, large parks, and an opera house. Burlington Mills later acquired the subdivision and renamed it Piedmont Heights. Section One of the Piedmont Estate's plat is now the 1000 block of North Main Street. By 1918, a number of I-houses and one-story side-gable-roofed dwellings lined North Main Street. The few houses constructed north of North Main Street during this period include the circa 1919 Tudor Revival-style home of Lindsey and Sarah Fonville's son, attorney DeRoy Ransom (D. R.) Fonville Sr., at what is now 116 North Ireland Street.<sup>15</sup>

Burlington's population continued to increase at a rapid rate, almost doubling from 3,692 in 1900 to 5,932 in 1920, and landowners near downtown took advantage of the opportunity to profit from the subdivision of their large parcels of land into smaller lots. Residential development was widespread during the 1920s, as indicated by a February 1924 newspaper article reporting that the City issued 108 building permits valued at \$575,000 during the past year for houses ranging from a \$1,500 bungalow to a \$30,000 mansion. Fountain Place was Burlington's first large-scale subdivision platted during the 1920s construction boom. Alamance Insurance and Real Estate Company agent Walter E. Sharpe purchased a pasture near the intersection of West Davis and Trollinger Streets from Joseph and Christian Isley in 1919 and retained a landscape engineer to plat residential lots along a newly created street named Fountain Place after the decorative fountain installed in a circular median. Other neighborhood amenities included street lighting, landscaping, and stone gate posts at the West Davis Street entrance. Restrictive covenants mandated that Fountain Place homes must cost at least \$5,000; the upscale subdivision thus attracted some of Burlington's leading professionals, businessmen, and industrialists. Four model residences were erected by 1921 and more than twenty additional bungalows and Colonial Revival-style houses followed by 1929.<sup>16</sup>

Central Loan and Trust Company platted Central Heights, which encompassed the area roughly bounded by Main Street, Tarleton Avenue, and West Willowbrook Drive in 1925, and, beginning in 1928, offered the services of eastern North Carolina architect Liston L. Mallard to design homes for new property owners. Alamance Insurance and Real Estate Company also developed Brookwood, a neighborhood on West Davis Street between Central and Tarleton Avenues, hiring engineer A. C. Linberg to plat the subdivision's first section in 1926. Homes were to be valued at a minimum of \$3,000 and have 35-foot setbacks from the street. In keeping with the attempt to create an appealing neighborhood aesthetic, barns,

<sup>15</sup> J. F. Reynolds, "Looking Backward Burlington is not Ashamed of Past Year," *Greensboro News*, February 10, 1924; Claudia P. Roberts, "Historic Resources of Burlington," Section 8.7; Sanborn Map Company, Burlington, 1918; "Piedmont Estates," Plat Book 1, page 30A, Register of Deeds, Alamance County Courthouse, Graham, N. C.; Allison Black, *An Architectural Survey of Burlington*, 118.

<sup>16</sup> Allison Black, *An Architectural Survey of Burlington*, 38-39, 145.

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stables, and outhouses were allowed, but hog lots were not. Linberg also drew the plat for Section One of Country Club Estates, four blocks bounded by South Main Street, Country Club Drive, and Tarleton Avenue for developer C. F. Finch in 1927. J. L. Kernodle, C. G. Somers, and R. K. Lasley subdivided Westerwood off Alamance Road in west Burlington in May 1929. Homes constructed in these middle-class neighborhoods ranged from modest bungalows to Colonial, Tudor, and Mediterranean Revival-style dwellings.<sup>17</sup>

In the midst of this real estate boom, soon after a Burlington *Daily Times-News* article declared that there was a great demand for new homes in Burlington, D. R. Fonville and his brother C. C. Fonville founded Fonville Realty Company and developed 122 acres of Tarpley-Fonville family property to create the Beverly Hills subdivision. Civil engineer J. L. Thrower drew the curvilinear neighborhood plan in 1927 under the supervision of city engineer A. C. Linberg, and the Fonvilles began an advertising campaign to sell lots.<sup>18</sup>

Beverly Hill was one of several similar 1920s Burlington subdivisions that offered affordable middle-class housing in close proximity to downtown. D. R. Fonville asserted in a front-page *Daily Times-News* article that Burlington needed a “high class home site development such as this, with restrictions to insure a colony of good citizens, yet moderate enough in price to make a home possible and comfortable for any thrifty family.” The Fonville brothers hired John Robert Hill to sell lots averaging 65 feet wide and 175 feet deep for \$600 to \$1,500. Hanford Brothers of Burlington graded the streets and Durham contractor Jack Long installed the curb and gutter system.<sup>19</sup>

Subsequent *Daily Times-News* advertisements described the new subdivision’s development. A November 1927 ad contains a catalog illustration of the one-story Colonial Revival-style bungalow at 119 Rolling Road and states that Burlington High School science teacher E. C. Leonard had purchased the materials to construct the dwelling, which was to be finished by January. A January 1928 newspaper ad depicts the granite gate posts that marked the subdivision’s main entrance at North Main Street and Rolling Road, stating that “the construction of these pretty gateways is just one of many permanent improvements planned for Beverly Hills.” Two High Point developers acquired ten lots to build speculative houses in

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., 38-39; Claudia P. Roberts, “Historic Resources of Burlington,” Section 8.8; A. C. Linberg, “Central Heights, Burlington, NC,” 1925, Plat Book 2, page 47; A. C. Linberg, “Section 1, Brookwood, Burlington, N.C.,” October 28, 1926, Plat Book 2, page 81; A. C. Linberg, “Section 1, Country Club Estates, Burlington, N.C.,” August 26, 1927, Plat Book 2, page 124, Register of Deeds, Alamance County Courthouse, Graham, N. C.

<sup>18</sup> Claudia P. Roberts, “Historic Resources of Burlington,” Section 8.5-8; Allison Black, *An Architectural Survey of Burlington*, 117; “Great Demand for Homes in Burlington,” *Burlington Daily Times-News*, August 9, 1927; J. L. Thrower, “Section 1, Beverly Hills, Burlington, NC,” December 22, 1927, Plat Book K, page 3, Register of Deeds, Alamance County Courthouse, Graham, N. C.

<sup>19</sup> “New Development Announced to Public,” *Burlington Daily Times-News*, November 1, 1927.

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February. Access to city utilities including water, sewer, electric, and gas was included in every lot's purchase price. The subdivision's streets were paved and twenty-five dwellings were erected by August 1928. By November, investors had expended approximately \$100,000 in the construction of new homes in the neighborhood. The model home at what is now 102 Rolling Road drew more than twelve hundred registered visitors in the first two weeks of December. D. R. Fonville hired carpenter G. B. Barnhardt, painter W. I. Thomas, plumber Mr. Kirkman, and concrete contractor O. G. Thompson to build the Tudor Revival-style house. Standard Lumber Company supplied the lumber and millwork; local furniture companies including Neese-Shoffner, Clark, and M. B. Smith provided furnishings for display; the Belk-Stevens Company and B. A. Sellars and Sons donated window treatments; and the North Carolina Public Service Company installed gas and electric light fixtures and appliances.<sup>20</sup>

The Beverly Hills subdivision drew a wide variety of home owners, from some of Burlington's leading businessmen to blue-collar employees. Most Burlington residents worked at textile, furniture, and other industries or in auxiliary service enterprises. Hosiery manufacturers were an important part of the local economy beginning in 1896 with Daisy Hosiery Mill and soon followed by Burlington Knitting Company and the Whitehead, Sellars, May, and McEwen Hosiery Mills. Other companies produced building materials, insecticides, cleaners and disinfectants, caskets, soft drinks, ice, mixed feeds, dairy products, medicine, cosmetics, gas, paper boxes, and machinery.<sup>21</sup> Following these primary economic engines were banks, construction firms, restaurants, and shops that created even more opportunities for a regular paycheck. Many company owners and employees lived close to the downtown commercial and industrial area.

Early neighborhood residents, such as Walter E. and Pearl G. Smith, who occupied the house at what is now 902 North Main Street in 1927, exhibit this trend. Mr. Smith and his partner T. J. Hargrove owned Smith and Hargrove, a wholesale flour and feed store located downtown on North Worth Street. Mrs. Smith also worked in the store. Ernest A. and Leuna Shoffner lived next to the Smiths at what is now 904 North Main Street in 1927. Mr. Shoffner was a clerk at Neese-Shoffner furniture company. Other residents of that block in the 1920s included Singer Sewing Machine Company manager Isaac P. Pickerel and his wife Hester and Chessie H. and Mabel O. Dickey. Mr. Dickey was a driver for Champion Grocery Company.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Beverly Hills subdivision advertisements, November 1927, January 13, 1928, February 9, 1928, August 24 and 28, 1928, November 27, 1928, Burlington *Daily Times-News*; "The House Beautiful Admired By Hundreds," Burlington *Daily Times-News*, December 5, 1928; "The House Beautiful Exposition Closes, Hundreds Inspect It," Burlington *Daily Times News*, December 13, 1928.

<sup>21</sup> Burlington Chamber of Commerce, *Why Burlington? Because Its Resources Encompass Your Requirements* (Burlington: Burlington Chamber of Commerce, ca. 1938), 29.

<sup>22</sup> *Miller's Official Burlington, Graham, and Haw River City Directory* (Asheville: The Miller Press, 1927-28).

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The stock market crash of October 1929 and the ensuing depression slowed Burlington's economic growth. Little new construction took place, particularly in the downtown area, and many small businesses did not survive. However, most factories and mills remained open, and in many cases increased production, as the national market for textile products and manufactured goods remained strong. New Deal agencies provided jobs for some residents. Projects funded by the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration (NCERA) in Burlington from 1932 to 1935 include reconditioning city streets, constructing sewer lines, renovating City Hall, improving Pine Hall cemetery, repairing schools, planting a community garden, conducting a census and a geological survey, and updating city water, tax, and meter records. NCERA reduced food preservation costs by erecting facilities such as a community cannery, where residents could bring their own food and tins and collaborate on the canning process.<sup>23</sup>

The economy started to recover by the late 1930s, and Burlington's population grew slightly, to 12,198, in 1940.<sup>24</sup> Many county residents served in World War II, and those left behind were occupied with the war effort in a variety of ways, from filling vacant positions in local manufacturing plants to participating in bond drives and other volunteer efforts. Fairchild Aircraft Corporation opened a Burlington plant in 1942 to fabricate military planes and converted to civilian aircraft production after the war.<sup>25</sup>

As building materials were in short supply, few dwellings were erected in the district during the early 1940s. However, the situation improved at the end of World War II and returning veterans rapidly established families and created a critical need for housing, which was in short supply nationally after years of slow development during the Depression and war years. The GI Bill of 1944, which guaranteed low-interest home loans for veterans, promoted the construction of houses in new suburbs and on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods in Burlington and across the nation. Burlington's population increased one hundred percent by the decade's end, numbering 24,560 in 1950.

Industrial expansion drew many new residents and entrepreneurs. Burlington Mills reported twenty-three million dollars in plant acquisitions and equipment improvements in 1950. Prominent industrialists reinvested some of their profits locally, hiring architect William Henry Dietrick of Raleigh to design a Modernist community building at City Park in 1954. The Chamber of Commerce documented Burlington's dramatic overall growth, reporting that the city's industries employed eighty percent more workers, citywide annual payroll expenditures soared 220 percent, and building permit issuance increased

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<sup>23</sup> J. S. Kirk, Walter A. Cutter and Thomas W. Morse, eds., *Emergency Relief in North Carolina: A Record of the Development and Activities of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1932-1935* (Raleigh: North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1936), 449-450.

<sup>24</sup> Howard M. Brunsman, *United States Census of Population: 1950, Number of Inhabitants, North Carolina*, 33-9.

<sup>25</sup> *Hill's Burlington City Directory* (Richmond: Hill Directory Co., Inc., 1946), 21.

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215 percent between 1946 and 1956.<sup>26</sup> The increase in building construction is quite evident in the Beverly Hills subdivision, where thirty new houses were erected on previously undeveloped lots during that decade.

In the years since, the character of the Beverly Hills Historic District has remained remarkably stable, maintaining a mix of homeowners and renters, young professionals and retirees. The nine buildings that post-date the period of significance are of compatible form and scale, and the neighborhood still retains its early- to mid-twentieth-century character.

## Architecture Context

The dwellings and outbuildings in the Beverly Hills Historic District are designed in the architectural styles and forms that were common in Burlington and throughout North Carolina from the early twentieth century through the post-World War II era. During this period, architecture reflected the social and economic changes occurring as industry transformed rural communities into bustling towns. As Burlington's population grew, landowners near downtown took advantage of the opportunity to profit from the subdivision of their large parcels of land into smaller residential lots. This push outward from the town's center translated into the construction of houses on streets only one or two blocks beyond main arteries and commercial areas. During the first decades of the twentieth century, it was common for bank presidents and prosperous merchants to reside next to clerks and carpenters. While professionals and blue-collar workers continued to live in relative close proximity to their work places and each other, the differences in the two groups' income and social standing were made clear by the size of their houses and the lots they occupied.

This disparity is apparent in the Beverly Hills Historic District. Two of the district's most imposing houses—occupied by the families of local businessman and attorney DeRoy Ransom Fonville Sr. and Alamance County judge Daniel J. Walker—stand on large lots on North Ireland Street only a few hundred feet from much more modest dwellings such as the front-gable bungalow at 426 North Main Street where James M. and Nina E. Vestal lived in 1927. Mr. Vestal was a linotype operator at A. D. Pate and Company.

The earliest residences in the Beverly Hills Historic District date to the turn of the twentieth century. Small one-story dwellings and I-houses with little or no ornamentation were constructed along North Main Street beginning in 1891 on lots Lindsey J. Fonville subdivided from the Tarpley-Fonville family property. Sanborn maps illustrate that a number of similar dwellings lined North Main Street by 1918, but most were

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<sup>26</sup> Burlington Chamber of Commerce, *Let's Go to Burlington, North Carolina* (Burlington: Burlington Chamber of Commerce, ca. 1959); "Burlington Mills: \$23,000,000 Plant Increase," *Raleigh News and Observer*, January 4, 1951; A. C. Snow, "Burlington Project, Dream for 10 Years, Nears Reality," *Raleigh News and Observer*, January 31, 1954.

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replaced with newer dwellings by the 1950s. Four of the district's eight houses constructed prior to 1919 have been heavily altered, but four retain integrity from the period of significance, as they were remodeled in the 1920s, and thus contribute to the neighborhood's architectural character.

The one-story houses often consisted of a side-gable front block with a rear gabled ell and hip-roofed front and rear porches. Two of the district's three surviving I-houses—simple two-story, side-gable-roofed, one-room-deep dwellings with central passages—display triple-A roofs created by small front-gables centered on the front roof slopes. Mass-produced millwork brackets, friezes, porch posts, balusters, and wood shingles were often used to embellish homes built during this period, but these decorative elements have been removed, replaced, or covered with synthetic siding in the surviving Beverly Hills Historic District examples.

The triple-A-roofed I-house at 417 North Main Street, constructed around 1900, retains original two-over-two double-hung sash but has a circa 1920s shed-roofed front porch with Craftsman-style tapered wood posts on brick piers and a concrete floor. A second circa 1900 triple-A-roofed I-house at 1007 North Main Street has replacement sash and an identical circa 1920s replacement porch. The one-story side-gable-roofed dwelling at 902 North Main Street is the district's sole survivor of this early house form, but was altered in the 1950s by the replacement of the original full-width front-porch by a gabled entrance porch supported by metal posts, the installation of replacement two-over-two horizontal sash, and the application of aluminum siding.

As the twentieth century progressed, national architectural trends began to exert a greater influence on the design of houses in the Beverly Hills Historic District. Gustav Stickley, an American stonemason, furniture makers, and metalworker, visited England in 1898, and, upon his return home, promoted the tenants of the English Arts and Crafts movement—a reaction against the loss of manual skills and traditional crafts due to the mechanization of the Industrial Revolution—through his magazine, *The Craftsman* (1901-1916). The publication emphasized the use of natural, handcrafted materials and low, horizontal massing to allow for harmony between a house and its surrounding environment. Henry H. Saylor's 1911 book, *Bungalows*, guided the consumer through the process of planning, designing, and building informal, cozy homes. Building plans for these houses, with their wide overhanging eaves, open arrangement of rooms, and inviting porches, appeared in national magazines such as *House Beautiful* and *The Ladies Home Journal*. Stickley, Radford, Sears, Montgomery Ward, Aladdin, and others sold bungalow plans by mail.<sup>27</sup> Such promotion resulted in the bungalow's national popularity during the late 1910s and 1920s and the construction of scaled-down versions of the form throughout North Carolina into

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<sup>27</sup> Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister, *The Bungalow: America's Arts and Crafts Home* (New York: The Penguin Group, 1995), 2, 7-8, 14-15.

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the early 1940s. The bungalow, which was inexpensive and easy to build, also appealed to families' desires for a modern, efficient house.

Craftsman-influenced houses and bungalows are widespread in the district. Minimally-adorned front-gable bungalows are a common form, but developers also constructed more elaborate bungalows in both brick and frame. A variety of roof and porch configurations, siding materials, porch post styles, and window sash allow for diverse interpretations of the Craftsman style. Each of the district's forty-six Craftsman-influenced houses and bungalows is different, although similar forms are repeated. Early examples include the one-story, wood-shingled, front-gable-roofed bungalow at 430 North Main Street, which retains original 1920 features such as a wraparound porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers, Craftsman sash, and complex eave brackets. Large square granite porch posts, piers, and railings, and false beams in the gables distinguish the two-story, weatherboarded, front-gable-roofed Craftsman bungalow Jerry D. and Jessie F. Strader erected at 505 North Main Street in 1923. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, frame bungalow built at 709 North Main Street in 1928 has a large shed dormer with three windows on the front roof slope, an engaged front porch with square paneled posts on brick piers, and six-over-one sash. The brick foursquare Roy L. Fonville constructed at 106 Rolling Road in 1928 also reflects a Craftsman influence. The house has a hip-roofed front porch with square brick posts on brick piers spanned by a brick railing that extends to a porte cochere on the south elevation.

Modest bungalows continued to be constructed through the late 1930s. The later bungalows reflect an austere depression-era style devoid of any embellishment. The one-story brick bungalow built at 703 N. Main Street around 1935 has a clipped front-gable roof and an offset clipped-front-gable porch with square brick posts on brick piers. The one-story, front-gable-roofed, brick bungalow at 155 Highland Avenue, erected around 1937, has a hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and four-over-one Craftsman sash.

The influence of the Colonial Revival style is evident in the Beverly Hills Historic District from the 1920s through the 1950s. Architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson has defined the Colonial Revival style as "the United States most popular and characteristic expression. Neither a formal style or a movement, Colonial Revival embodies an attitude that looks to the American past for inspiration and selects forms, motifs, and symbols for replication and reuse."<sup>28</sup> Most of the Colonial Revival-influenced houses constructed in Burlington during the first half of the twentieth century are modest dwellings with symmetrical facades and classical, Georgian, or Federal nuances, often executed in brick veneer. Finely detailed, expansive examples occupy prominent lots throughout town. The six examples within the Beverly Hills Historic District are simple interpretations of the style.

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<sup>28</sup> Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004), 6.

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Some bungalows include Colonial Revival features such as classical porch columns. The side-gable bungalow constructed at 119 Rolling Road in 1928 has Colonial Revival stylistic elements such as an arched entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns and a central entrance with ten-pane sidelights and a fanlight. Eyebrow dormers pierce the front roof slope. The 1933 Elmer V. Blalock House at 1008 North Main Street is a much simpler example. The one-story clipped-side-gable-roofed bungalow has an offset-gabled front porch supported by Tuscan columns. The circa 1929 Reverend Albert D. and Rachel L. Kinnett House at 202 Rolling Road also displays modest Colonial Revival influences. The one-and-one-half-story side-gable-roofed house has a gabled entrance porch supported by slender paired Tuscan columns, six-over-one sash, and two gabled dormers on the front roof slope. The James R. and Ella Watson House, constructed at 601 North Main Street in 1933, is a two-story, hip-roofed, brick, Colonial Revival house with a gabled entrance portico supported by Tuscan columns, a hip-roofed dormer on the front roof slope, and a fanlight over the main entrance. The style remained popular through the 1950s, as evidenced by the construction of an austere two-story, side-gable-roofed, brick house with gabled front and side porches supported by square posts at 240 Highland Avenue in 1956.

The district contains only one true example of a Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling, which typically have gambrel roofs and almost full-width shed dormers. The circa 1928 gambrel-roofed house at 212 Highland Avenue has a large shed dormer that extends across the front roof slope and a gabled hood above the front door.

As in many neighborhoods that developed during the first half of the twentieth century, the Beverly Hills Historic District includes examples of period revival styles, most notably the English cottage form, also called the Period Cottage, and the Tudor Revival style. Drawing from buildings erected in Tudor England during the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, such houses, constructed through the 1940s, are usually executed in brick with false half-timbering in steeply pitched gables and feature diamond-paned or casement windows, round-arched doors, and façade chimneys. Real estate developers D. R. and C. C. Fonville constructed a notable Tudor Revival-style dwelling at 102 Rolling Road in 1928 to serve as the Beverly Hills subdivision's model home. The house features a projecting gabled corner entrance bay with a recessed arched front door below a copper-roofed oriel window. A façade chimney intersects the bay, and the upper portions of the chimney and entrance bay are stuccoed. The projecting hip-roofed bay on the façade's north end encompasses an engaged front porch with stuccoed gables and paneled, bracketed square posts. D. R. Fonville remodeled his personal residence at 116 North Ireland Street in around 1930, creating a two-story brick Tudor Revival-style home with a gable-on-hip roof, hipped dormers, a portico with Tuscan columns, and a stone foundation, chimneys, quoins, and porch posts. Faux half-timbering distinguishes the gables and dormers. C. C. Fonville also selected the Tudor Revival style for his residence at 118 Rolling Road. The one-and-one-half-story front-gable-roofed house has a projecting gabled

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entrance bay at the façade's north end and an engaged screened porch at the south end. Red brick arches surround the primary and porch entrances and a small oriel window pierces the front gable.

The district contains nineteen smaller-scale examples of the Tudor Revival style. The 1938 Period Cottage at 220 Rolling Road, for example, refers to its English cottage antecedents with a steeply-pitched gabled entrance bay at the façade's south end, a façade chimney, and a central stuccoed and faux-half-timbered gable. Inset stones embellish the entrance bay, the chimney, and the corner porch arches. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Period Cottage Jesse H. and Hattie E. Cates constructed at 924 North Main Street in 1939 reflects both the Period Cottage and the Colonial Revival styles with a gabled bay at the façade's west end, a projecting central bay with a broken pediment entrance surround, hip-roofed dormers, and a corbelled cornice on the façade's east end.

Alamance County judge Daniel J. Walker and his wife Annie constructed the district's sole example of a Mediterranean Revival-style house around 1930. Mediterranean Revival-style dwellings evoke villas on the Mediterranean coasts of France, Spain and Italy with their low-pitched hipped roofs covered with ceramic tiles, deep bracketed eaves, arches above large windows, French doors and symmetrical façades. The two-story, brick, hip-roofed, house has a projecting one-story central bay with an arched door opening and sidelights flanking the entrance. One-story flat-roofed wings project from the north and south sides of the main block. Curved brackets support the deep eaves.

As construction revived after World War II, some North Carolina families sought the comfort and reassurance of building in styles of the past such as the Colonial Revival, but, more commonly, new houses took on a decidedly modern appearance. Small homes—usually one-story—with minimal detailing often reflected a stripped-down Colonial Revival influence; thus, the style, which began appearing just before the war and proved very popular in the last half of the 1940s, has been called the Minimal Traditional style by architectural historians. In Burlington, Minimal Traditional-style houses took several forms including a side-gabled dwelling with or without a front-facing gable. The Beverly Hills Historic District contains thirty-eight Minimal Traditional-style dwellings executed in brick or frame. Developers often constructed clusters of these houses within the district. The eight modest houses at the south end of Highland Avenue are a good example of this trend.

Some Minimal Traditional-style houses incorporate newly popular building materials, such as permastone, a formed concrete veneer. The one-and-one-half-story Minimal Traditional-style house at 706 North Main Street has a projecting gabled bay covered with permastone at the façade's east end. Others, like the dwelling at 804 North Main Street, encompass amenities such as attached carports.

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The Ranch house, with its long, rectangular form, low-pitched roof, and open floor plan, appeared in Burlington in the 1940s and became popular in the 1950s. The Ranch style, loosely based on the rural homes of ranchers in the western United States, originated in California in the 1930s and by the middle of the century it had been adapted throughout the country to meet the needs of families who desired a low-cost dwelling with living area on one level and enough space for all its members to enjoy their privacy. Craftsman and Modern design also influenced the Ranch style with their emphasis on connectivity between indoor and outdoor spaces, the use of natural materials, and exposed structural elements. Ranch houses in the Beverly Hills Historic District are modest in both size and design; most have brick and synthetic siding exteriors with broad chimneys and minimal detailing.

Seventeen Ranch houses were built on undeveloped lots or replaced earlier dwellings throughout the neighborhood from the 1950s through 2002. Larry B. and Mary L. McCauley constructed a brick Ranch house with a gabled hood sheltering the central entrance, brick and concrete stoops with metal railings, and two-over-two horizontal sash at 209 Highland Avenue in 1952. The Japp L. and Virginia E. Watson House, erected at 236 Highland Avenue in 1959, is a brick Ranch house with a slightly taller central block and an inset front porch supported by square posts. A few examples, such as the 1952 D. Gary and Blanche C. Barnes at 251 Rolling Road and the neighboring 1955 Alf M. and Kathleen A. Hoyle House, have hipped roofs. The most recently constructed Ranch houses are simple vinyl-sided dwellings.

Beverly Hills is one of several similar subdivisions platted during Burlington's 1920s population and construction boom. Like Fountain Place, Central Heights, Brookwood, and Country Club Estates, Beverly Hills offered quality housing in close proximity to downtown. Developers erected homes in these neighborhoods that would appeal to middle-class clientele, presenting a variety of popular architectural styles ranging from modest bungalows to Colonial, Tudor, and Mediterranean Revival-style dwellings. Houses in the Beverly Hills Historic District retain a high level of integrity in comparison with these other subdivisions, all of which manifest similar changes, such as synthetic siding application and replacement window installation.

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## 10. Geographical Data

### UTM References

- 5. Zone 17 642020 Easting 3995900 Northing
- 6. Zone 17 642200 Easting 3995740 Northing
- 7. Zone 17 641320 Easting 3995620 Northing
- 8. Zone 17 641240 Easting 3995660 Northing

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Beverly Hills Historic District are indicated by the bold line on the enclosed map. Scale 1" = 200'

### Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Beverly Hills Historic District are drawn to encompass the greatest concentration of contributing resources constructed northwest of the commercial core of Burlington during the period of significance. The area immediately outside the district is characterized by modern residential and commercial development.

### Photograph Catalog

All photographs by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., 3334 Nottingham Road, Winston-Salem, NC, in November 2008 and January 2009. Digital images located at the North Carolina SHPO, Raleigh.

1. Streetscape, North Main Street looking from 713 west toward 601
2. Streetscape, Rolling Road looking from 119 south toward 113
3. Granite gate post on east side of Rolling Road
4. Triple-A-roofed I-house, 1007 North Main Street
5. DeRoy Ransom Fonville Sr. House, 116 North Ireland Street
6. Minimal Traditional-style house, 106 Highland Avenue
7. Ranch house, 234 Rolling Road
8. Noncontributing bungalow, 816 North Main Street
9. Garage, 916 North Main Street